

# DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY & STEAMERS

Kentville Time Table effective Nov. 1st 1915. (Service daily except Sunday)

**LEAVE**

Express for Halifax ..... 6 00 a.m.  
 Express for Yarmouth ..... 10 18 a.m.  
 Express for Halifax ..... 4 00 p.m.  
 Accom for Halifax ..... 12 00 p.m.  
 Accom for Annapolis ..... 3 00 p.m.  
 Accom for Kingsport ..... 11 00 a.m.  
 Accom for Kingsport ..... 4 05 p.m.  
 Accom for Kingsport ..... 5 52 p.m.

**ARRIVE**

Express from Halifax ..... 10 10 a.m.  
 Express from Yarmouth ..... 3 51 p.m.  
 Express from Halifax ..... 6 10 p.m.  
 Accom from Halifax ..... 2 15 p.m.  
 Accom from Annapolis ..... 11 15 a.m.  
 Accom from Kingsport ..... 8 55 a.m.  
 Accom from Kingsport ..... 2 35 p.m.  
 Accom. fr Kingsport, Sat. only 5 52 p.m.

## Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro at 7:05 a. m., 5:10 p. m., and 7:50 a. m. from Truro for Windsor at 6:40 a. m., 4:30 p. m., and 12:50 p. m. connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth. Buffet parlor cars run daily (except Sunday) on Mail Express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

## Canadian Pacific Railway

To ST. JOHN and MONTREAL (via Digby)

(Daily Sunday excepted)  
 S. S. YARMOUTH leaves St. John 7:00 a. m., arr. Digby 12:15 a. m. Leave Digby 1:50 p. m., arr. St. John 5:00 p. m. making connections with the Canadian Pacific trains at St. John for Montreal and the West

## BOSTON SERVICE

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival Express train from Halifax and Truro, Wednesdays and Saturdays

R. U. PARKER, Genl. Passenger Agent  
 GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager

# NOTICE

Bring your Carriages and Automobiles in and have them touched up. The improved appearance will delight you

## Bike Wagons For Sale

Auto Painting a Specialty

## AUBREY YOUNG

Paint Shop opposite Aberdeen Hotel

## FOR SALE

At a bargain, a small farm of six acres, containing 115 apple, plum, pear and cherry trees, 2 1/2 miles from Kentville. Comfortable 7 roomed house, barn and other out buildings on premises. For Whither particulars apply to E. R. Reid, White Rock; N. S., Oct. 9th, '15. o.t

## T O L E T

The Store on Main Street, Kentville, lately occupied by J. W. Ryan & Co. Floor space of main floor, carpet room and basement—5000 square feet. Apply to J. W. RYAN

## FURNESS SAILINGS

From London	From Halifax
Shenandoah Jan. 29	Jan. 29
Jan. 28 Kanawha Feb. 12	Feb. 12
Feb. 9 Rappahannock Feb. 26	Feb. 26
From Liverpool From Halifax via Nfld.	From Halifax
Tabasco Jan. 29	Jan. 29
Dromore ..... Feb. 11	Feb. 11
Graciana Feb. 27	Feb. 27
Durango Feb. 29	Feb. 29

## FURNESS WITHY & CO. LTD. Halifax, N. S.

In the Petrograd "Zoo" there is a notice to this effect: "The animals ask you not to speak of the Germans as 'animals.' Animals only kill when they need food. They do not slaughter or mangle for pleasure."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dis-temper.

## Interesting Account of Trench Making-- How the Troops Dig In, Etc.-- In Active Service at the Front.

(By Lieut.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie Who Speaks from Experience)

What is a trench, how is it made, so asks my friend. How were they formed, these trenches which now face each other line upon line from the coasts of Flanders to the borders of Switzerland; were they first prepared, and then when all was ready for battle, and the mighty armies occupy their positions and begin what is commonly termed trench warfare? Such seems to be the opinion of many with whom I have discussed the matter. How was the digging done, and under what conditions? Let me try to explain:

### How the Trenches are Made

Can you picture in your mind's eye two mighty armies advancing towards each other, three great lines of men, with their artillery and other service units marching behind, ready and willing on both sides to fight, and destroy.

The scouts, who are stretched out in a screen in advance of the firing line sight the enemy; the signal is sent back and answered. The great lines of men in skirmishing order draw nearer and nearer. Let us look upon them from a distance. First the scouts running, dodging, crawling from vantage point to point. The firing line moves forward by sharp quick rushes, the men throw themselves to the earth and are hidden from our view, to arise anon from nowhere and rush again. The support line follows at some distance conforming to the movements of the line in front. The reserves, who have been proceeding along roadways in fours begin to open out as they reach the danger zone, Hark! a sound breaks on our ears! 'Tis the crackle of rifle fire. It grows in volume; it rolls along the line and dies in the distance. It is answered by the enemy. The scouts have melted into the firing line. The troops have reached striking distance; they are engaged; the fight is on. Look! the spurs of flame from the rifles denote the position of the combatants. Here we have them seeking cover on a sandy sloping hillside; there is a swampy field, and over yonder a village between two contending forces.

Listen! Are all the thunders of the Heavens let loose upon us? What are those shrieking things that rend the air like the wail from a lost soul? The artillery have taken up their position and are talking to the enemy, talking in a tongue that every soldier knows—the language of Death.

Where are the guns? Hidden behind a hill, a hedge, or a village three or more miles away How do they get the range? An observing officer with powerful glasses and range-finders watches the enemy from a house, church, or tree close up to the firing line. He is connected by telephone with the battery and directs their fire.

From out of the invisible there comes a whirring sound like the wings of a giant bird—a giant bird it is—and more and more gather flockwise to the scene of death. They hover over our lines, small streaks or smoke slowly descend; they have marked out position for their artillery and hell is let loose upon us One moment more and from a fleecy cloud there descends another vulture, and yet another. Swiftly they dash at the soaring planes beneath. What are those puffs of smoke around each aircraft? The aircraft guns are busy trying to bring them down. The giants of the air circle for position We hear the explosion of the bomb and the rattle of the rifles.

Along the enemy line we hear

a steady ripping—put, put, put. From our own position comes the talk, talk of the Colt in reply. The machine guns are christening the space that lies between as "No Man's Land." Close by a mighty shout goes up and is answered by a cry of defiance. A charge is being made. Both sides are determined to gain a certain rise of ground. There is the flash of steel, blood, men grapple and struggle on the impact of bodies, the spurt of blood, men grapple and struggle on the ground.

### How the Troops "Dig In"

The generals with their staffs have been watching the progress of the fight. They have decided that they can advance no further for the present. The order to dig in comes down the line. Let us confine ourselves now for a few moments to those men who in extended order are stretched prone upon the hillside with their faces to the foe They are a few feet from each other, hidden somewhat from the enemy's snipers by a fold of ground. The word comes along from right to left of the line. We note the heads turning as the words "dig in" is passed from mouth to ear. Immediately each man reaches back and takes from his belt his entrenching tool, places the haft in the helve, and begins to scrape, scrape a little groove in the earth beside him. While he is doing this he is constantly watching to the front lest a surprise attack may be made lest the German sniper may be crawling closer and closer to get a bead upon him. He is also watching for the opportunity of taking a chance shot at any head that may present itself along the enemy lines. The groove grows deeper and deeper, the earth is being placed in a little pile like a molehill. Soon it is large enough for him to roll his body into, which he does at once, and lies quite secure from the rifle shots of the foe. He does not cease to dig, however, and deeper and deeper into the earth he goes, a human gopher on the edge of the world hiding himself from the eyes of his fellowmen.

We will say that one infantry regiment occupies this part of the firing line on the hillside and swampy field, and we will forget the great armies that face each other for miles and miles, and devote our attention to this one battalion. Here then we have the firing line digging in, the support line at some little distance back digging in also in much the same manner, and still farther back the reserve line making for itself a trench, or such other means of protection as they can.

### The Engineers Come Up.

Night come on, shovels are brought up by working parties from the reserve line, and the men from the companies of engineers to superintend the work. The man, assisted by perhaps another comrade from the reserve line, digs deeper his furrow into the ground, then turning to the left digs until he breaks in to the opening made by his comrade. Ere morning breaks we have across the face of the hillside, a trench three feet deep and two feet wide, along which a man can crawl over or past his comrade, secure from the rifle bullet. Another day goes by during which time one man sleeps while his comrade furrows and watches. The sods are carefully preserved in the rear of the trench, and when sufficient earth has been placed up in front to make fairly safe protection not only against rifle balls, but against an ordinary high explosive shell these sods are carefully distributed over the face of the

parapet, so that at a short distance away an observer would see nothing but a gentle slope in the ground. Ere night comes on deeper the men dig, casting the earth up behind to form a parapet, so that they may be protected from the backward sweep of a high explosive shell. Have they dug the trench in a straight line, not by any means. Here we find a straight strip of thirty or forty feet, then a jog of six feet, then along for twelve feet, and a jog back again to the line of six feet forming what is known as a traverse, so that should a flanking movement be made from either end a machine gun could not be placed so as to sweep the entire length of the trench, and in case of an attack one man behind the corner of a traverse could hold an entire company at bay.

### Putting Up Entanglements

Our generals have decided that we shall occupy this position; therefore it must be fortified and made strong. Engineers with working parties are sent up at night to spread wire entanglements in front. Stakes are driven thirty or forty feet from the parapet in two rows ten feet apart, and distant twenty feet from each other.

Barbed wire is woven backward and forward from stake to stake, from bottom to top, along our whole front. Loops of wire project above the taut wires so as to catch the foot of a foe daring enough to try and step upon the tight wires and get over. Tin cans are hung upon the wires so that any disturbance in the entanglements will be made known to the sentries on watch.

The erection of this defence in dangerous work, as all through the night flares are being sent up by the enemy as well as ourselves, to guard against an attack, or for the purpose of getting in a surprise volley at the foe. One moment all is inky blackness; the men drive stakes and string wires; the next a flare shoots up, making the place as light as day, the men throw themselves on the ground with faces down and nestling as close to Mother Earth as if she were a sweetheart or a bride. It matters not whether it be grass or mud—'tis better to be dirty than dead. There is the rip of a watching machine gun, a few are hit, the flare dies down, and the others resume their work.

### The Listening Post

While the trench is being dug and entanglements erected, care must be taken that a surprise attack is not made. Two or more men are sent out in front to some secluded spot where they can look and listen. Surrounded by darkness, they keep their vigil undisturbed by the noise of the trench workers, watching for the creeping things that may spring up before them ready, ever ready, to give alarm to their comrades and their lives for the King; for seldom, when an attack is delivered, do they come back; they are between the fire of friend and foe. As time goes on, however, a little trench is dug for these men and a zig-zag communication trench leads back to the firing line, so that listening post duty becomes less dangerous and exacting.

One thing an officer must know, and that is what the enemy is doing in front. In the daytime you can observe but little, as even a periscope poked up above the parapet is sometimes shattered by a bullet from a watching sniper. At night time, therefore, a patrol goes out to glean information, to find out weak spots in the enemy's wire, where he has dug ditches and if any saps are being pushed forward. The enemy patrols are also afoot for the same purpose. Often a patrol does not return. Grim things happen in the night time.

In the next issue we give an account of the sand bag trench, etc.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dis-temper.

## DAILY HELPS

### To Keep Crepe de Chine Waists White

Wash in tepid soapy water, then rinse well in clean tepid water and roll up in a Turkish towel to stand over night. Iron the waist on the wrong-side after placing it on a Turkish towel.

### To Destroy Moths in Furniture

Alltho the baking and steaming are useless, as, although the moths may be killed, their eggs are sure to hatch and the upholstery to be riddled. The naptha bath process is effectual.

A sofa, chair or lounge may be immersed in the large baths used for the purpose and all insect life will be absolutely destroyed. No egg ever hatches after passing through the naptha bath. All oil, dirt or grease disappears and not the slightest damage is done to the most costly article. Sponging with naptha will not answer. It is the immersion for two hours or more in the specially prepared vats which is effectual.

### Handy Box to Keep Bags of Flour In

Get an empty cracker box. Set it up end ways, take out the top end, nail four narrow pieces around the top to make it firm. Put hinges on the cover, two pieces of leather will do. There is room enough inside for two bags of flour, a small bag of graham flour, rolling pin and sifter. The bread mixer can be set on top.

The box is easy to make, and if your pantry is small it will take up less room than a barrel does, also keeps the dust and mice out.

### Salt and Perspiration Stains

To remove perspiration stains from your clothes, soak the garments in strong salt water before laundering them.

### Practical Helps.

When using a plate in a steamer place 2 strips of strong linen under the plate and draw up and fasten in handle of cover. It is an easy matter to lift the plate out when needed.

Flour the cake pans after the usual greasing and your cake will come out whole and light.

### For the Oil Stove.

To prevent cooking from burning in an oil stove; Place the pan on the top shelf, and on the lower shelf, directly under the pan, place another pan, bottom up. This prevents burning, and also gives the cakes, etc., the proper cooking.

### To Use Black Stocking Legs.

When the feet of stockings get worn they can be cut off and the legs used for sleeve protectors. Two sewed together make a good holder and a good stove cloth. Two cut up the sides and sewed together make a good creeper for baby to put over her dress when creeping. They also make good cloths for the mop.

To clean willow furniture use salt and water. Apply it with a stiff brush. Scrub well and air thoroughly.

Mansonville, June 27, '13. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am,

Sincerely yours,  
 GEO. H. HOLMES.

It is not generally known that a regiment nominally consists of two battalions.