

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY & STEAMERS

Kentville Time Table effective Oct. 2nd, 1916. (Service daily except Sunday)

LEAVE	
Express for Halifax	6:00 a.m.
Express for Yarmouth	10:24 a.m.
Express for Halifax	4:05 p.m.
Accom. for Middleton	3:05 p.m.
Accom. for Kingsport	11:00 a.m.
Accom. for Kingsport	4:10 p.m.
Accom. for Kingsport (Sat. only)	6:20 p.m.

ARRIVE	
Express from Halifax	10:14 a.m.
Express from Yarmouth	3:50 p.m.
Express from Halifax	6:15 p.m.
Accom. from Halifax	2:15 p.m.
Accom. from Kingsport	8:55 a.m.
Accom. from Kingsport	2:30 p.m.
Accom. from Kingsport (Sat. only)	6:00 p.m.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Toronto at 7:05 a.m., 5:15 p.m. and 10:40 p.m. for Windsor at 6:40 a.m., 3:30 p.m. and connecting at Toronto with trains of the International Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

Canadian Pacific Railway

ST JONIA and MONTREAL (via Digby) (Daily Sunday excepted)
S. S. EMERALD leaves St. John 7:00 a.m., Digby 12:00 a.m., leaves Digby 2:00 p.m., St. John 5:00 a.m. making connections with the Canadian Pacific train at St. John for Montreal and the West.
Trains run on Atlantic Standard time.

BOSTON SERVICE

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival Express train from Halifax and Tiro, Wednesday and Saturday.

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

FIGHTING PARSON IN CANADIAN ARMY PROUD TO FIGHT

The following is about a Lt.-Colonel who was at Aldershot for a few months this summer: London, Nov. 13.—Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Bullock, formerly of the Church of Our Father, Ottawa, and the only clergyman to command a battalion of troops, is now in London, where without doffing his khaki, he has been preaching in a Unitarian church. He is in command of one of the 'American Legion' battalions raised in Canada.

In answer to a question why he, an American minister, had joined the British army as a combatant, the colonel said: "I hold it is wrong to tell another man to go out and shoot unless you go do likewise. The men I have the privilege of commanding came voluntarily. They realized, as I did, that this was a war of principles, not of Nations, and that the United States was affected by the outcome just as much as the Allied nations."

"It was a question whether the mailed fist should rule civilization, or whether the principles of the Man whose fists were nailed to the Cross should prevail."

"But the sinking of the Lusitania was the casting of the die. Then I announced I had furlined my flag, that it never should be caressed by the breezes until the country which had been so long my home should declare itself against such a damnable outrage."

"I then took a commission and combatant rank and helped to raise a battalion of Americans to fight. That one battalion grew into eight," added the Colonel with a satisfied smile. "In America," he continued, "there is a ubiquitous sign, 'safety first.' There is no more ignoble cry it may be 'too proud to fight.' As honor comes before safety, righteousness it comes safety, righteousness it comes to a question of pride and fight."

Mr. L. G. Lamond of Billtown picked a strawberry blossom in the field on Nov. 13th a pretty late comer. He has placed on our table a fine Northern Spy apple which weighs 13 oz. a good weight for that variety.

WINTERING IDLE HORSES CHEAPLY

Below are given some results obtained at the Experimental Station Cap Rouge, Que., in the cheap wintering of idle horses. The methods followed and the feeds used were such as to make the plan applicable to, and worth a trial in, practically all parts of the Dominion.

More Horses are Required.—Help is scarce, high priced, and oftentimes unreliable, so that larger implements and more working stock have to be employed. It is not always possible to buy a good team at a reasonable price in the spring, while it is often hard to get a decent figure for the same animals in the autumn. It would thus seem advisable, when the ground freezes, to lay aside, as it were for the winter, all horses which are not absolutely required and to feed them as cheaply as possible without impairing their future usefulness.

A Cheap Winter Ration

To gather data upon this subject, an experiment was started at the Cap Rouge Station in 1911 and has been continued during five consecutive winters, with mares and geldings, some nervous, other quiet, aged five to eighteen years. It has been found that they fared well on a daily ration of one pound mixed hay, one pound oat straw, and one pound carrots or swedes for each one hundred pounds of their weight. Not only did they gain an average of twenty-nine pounds during the five months of the test, but they showed, the following season, that they had lost no vitality nor energy.

Changes Must be Gradual

The rule generally followed was to gradually cut down the work, also the feed, from November 1 until Nov. 15 when the animals, under test were placed in box stalls. They never went out, during the winter, with the exception of an occasional drive of a mile or so. On April 15, easy jobs were given to them and a small quantity of concentrates was allowed until by May 1 they could be under harness ten hours a day and were on full feed. These are important points not to be forgotten: to lower and raise the ration little by little, and to leave the horses practically idle.

Details Essential to Success

In horses, due to a hard season's work, are in low condition, they should be fed up to their normal weight before being left aside for the winter, and enough exercise should be allowed during that period to prevent stocking. Another good thing is to give a purgative so as to clean out the system before the long rest. One should also remember that some animals are more restless than others are dissipate more energy, which means that more food will be required, so that the above mentioned quantities should be increased or decreased slightly, according to circumstances.

Notes on Different Roughages

Mixed hay for this purpose, can be of any grass or weed which horses will eat, must not be mouldy or musty, and should not be worth more than half of timothy. Roots may be carrots mangles or swedes, though the first are always liked, and the two latter are sometimes refused at first, which requires skill on the part of the feeder to have enough eaten; if roots are not given, bran should form part of the ration, as animals at rest will soon get constipated and will not thrive very well on dry roughage alone. Oat straw should be used, as it is more palatable than other sorts.

How To Feed

It would probably be well to chaff at least half the hay and straw, but as the idea is to lower expenses, there seems no

doubt that the cost of cutting these roughages would be greater than that of the extra feed necessary to supply the energy used in masticating them. The roots were sliced, most of the time, for the experiments, and it seems better to give them thus, though it is not absolutely necessary, as long as they are not of such sizes as to be swallowed whole, when these may be dangerous of choking.

When to Feed

It was noticed at Cap Rouge that the legs of horses kept in box stalls, and fed as previously described, did not stock up. If there is no box stall, it is advisable to turn the animals out every day, when the weather permits, so that they may take some exercise. In this case, it is probable that somewhat more feed will be needed, to make up for the lost energy and heat. As to the number of times to feed, it seems that twice a day is sufficient, and that about the same quantity can be given both morning and evening.

THE STORY OF A FAMILIAR HYMN

Pittsburg Post.—The familiar hymn beginning "God moves in a mysterious way," known as "Cowper's Hymn," had its origin as follows: Cowper was all his life the victim of melancholia, and more than once attempted suicide. One day, bent upon destroying himself, he got into a cab and ordered the driver to take him to a certain point on the river, where he intended to drown himself. The cabman, noticing his strange appearance and feeling that all might not be well with him, drove him about the city and finally stopped in front of the poet's door. Stepping out recognizing the old familiar surroundings and shocked at the thought of his narrow escape, Cowper exclaimed, "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform," and rushing in, immediately composed the immortal hymn.

REASONS ENOUGH

The Minister—Mackintosh, why don't you come to church now?

Mackintosh.—For three reasons, parson. Firstly, I dinna like yer theology; secondly I dinna like yer singin'; and thirdly, it was in your kirk I first met my wife.

For the first time in history, a Jew became a member of the Quebec Legislature last week. With hat on head, and hand on the Old Testament, Peter Bercoitch, Liberal member for Montreal St. Louis division, took the oath.

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.
Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

"AFTER THE WAR BARGAINS."

Canada (London): One of our readers suggested to us the other day how valuable some of the war material which would be sold for an old song after the war would be in Canada. He was thinking chiefly of portable huts and motor lorries, but there are many other things now being used for the Army which would be most useful to settlers in Western Canada. It might be well for the Dominion Government to remember that when peace returns there will be such a knock-out sale of useful property as the world has never seen. It is generally recognized that steps must be taken to assist new settlers who are expected to flow Canada-wards after the war, and there are many things which could then be purchased at a fraction of their cost which would greatly add to the comfort and success of the immigrant who could repay the Government by instalments.

HUNS BOMBED BALTIC COAST, LOSE WARSHIPS

Petrograd, Nov. 13.—via London.—The text of the Russian official statement dealing with the Baltic Sea, says: "On Friday night a flotilla of the enemy's 36-knot torpedo craft entered the Bay of Finland. A dense fog hindered discovery of the enemy vessels in good time and in consequence the enemy succeeded in bombarding the Baltic coast for several minutes."

"About 100 shells, mostly shrapnel, were fired. Seven civilians, including five children, and two rank and file, were killed. One woman and 4 soldiers were wounded. Several houses were damaged, and 12 horses were killed."

"The enemy retired hurriedly, but we sunk the majority of the torpedo craft. Further pursuit of hostile units was abandoned in consequence of dense fog and the timely discovery of the enemy's traps."

BARONETCY AWARDED TO SIR MAX AITKEN

London, Nov. 8.—Sir William Maxwell Aitken is gazetted a baronet.

Sir Max is a member of the British House of Commons. He is a well known Canadian financier, who removed to England several years ago. Since war broke out he has specially been engaged as the Canadian "eye witness" and is the head of the Canadian War Records Office, in which posts he has served without remuneration.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c

ALONG THE ANCRE

One of the most important British strokes in the operations of this Fift appears to have been the blow struck on the Ancre. It is more significant than a similar advance upon the Somme would have been. Along the part of the Somme where the British drive was begun last July the Germans are occupying positions that can only have been fortified within the past few months. The iron outer crust of the German front was broken there last July. On the Ancre, however, the Germans were holding the positions that they fell back upon after the Battle of the Marne, some of them are reported to have as well fortified as Thiepval, whose capture by the British was one of the most notable incidents in the Somme offensives. The Ancre victory is additional proof that the British can break the German front at any point they may select, and is a happy refutation of the owlish forebodings of J. L. Garvin, the British editor who asserted only a couple of days ago that the German lines could not be penetrated, and that the operations on the Western front had come to a standstill.

One of the significant features of the fighting upon the Western front is the failure of the Germans to strike back. Counter-attacks have been few and unsuccessful. This strengthens the belief in which many people have never wavered since the beginning of the war, that the Germans lack the real bulldog spirit. They will not fight unless they see before them a reasonably sure prospect of victory. They are not of the stuff that makes up forlorn hopes; when they are really hurt they quit. The large number of prisoners taken in the Somme offensive and in the more recent attack upon the Ancre, and the statement that the prisoners, Silasians for the most part, are poor material, shows a decadence in German morale. Of what county or province in the British Empire could the Germans say that the soldiers were poor fighting material? From now on we may expect that the Germans captured will be fairly described as still worse fighting material. In breaking their front in France and Flanders the British, French and Belgians appear also to have broken their hearts.

Libraries in the United States and Canada received \$3,555,001.61 in gifts and bequests during 1914. Carnegie contributed \$1,778,196 of this sum.

New York's smallest theatre is the Bramhall playhouse, seating only 225 persons. The stage, however, is large enough for the ordinary play.