The Man who tries, and fails, succeeds.

The Acadian.

The man who succeeds without trying, fails.

HONEST, INDEPENDENT FEARLESS.

VOL. XXXVII. WOLFVILLE, KINGS COUNTY, N. S. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1917. NO. 2

THE ACADIAN.

Published every FRIDAY morning by the Proprietors,

DAVISON BROS.,
WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Subscription price is $1.00 a year in advance. If sent to the United States, $1.50.

Newsy communications from all parts of the county, or articles upon the topics of the day, are cordially solicited.

ADVERTISING RATES

$1.00 per square (2 inches) for first insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Contract rates for yearly advertisements furnished on application.

Reading notices ten cents per line first insertion, two and a half cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

RULES.

Copy for new advertisements will be received up to Thursday noon. Copy for changes in contract advertisements must be in the office by Wednesday noon.

Advertisements in which the number of insertions is not specified will be continued and charged for until otherwise ordered.

This paper is mailed regularly to subscribers until a definite order to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid in full.

Job Printing is executed at this office in the latest styles and at moderate prices.

All postmasters and news agents are authorized agents of the ACADIAN for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, but receipts for same are only given from the office of publication.

TOWN OF WOLFVILLE.

J. E. HALES, Mayor.
W. M. BLACK, Town Clerk.

OFFICE HOURS:
9.00 to 12.30 a. m.
1.30 to 3.00 p. m.
Close on Saturday at 12 o'clock

POST OFFICE, WOLFVILLE.

OFFICE HOURS, 8.00 a. m. to 8.00 p. m. On Saturdays open until 8.30 P. M. Mails are made up as follows:

For Halifax and Windsor close at 7.55 a. m.
Express west close at 9.35 a. m.
Express east close at 4.00 p. m.
Kentville close at 6.40 p. m.
Reg. letters 15 minutes earlier.

E. S. CRAWLEY, Post Master

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. N. A. Harkness, Pastor. Sunday Services: Public Worship at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 3.00 p.m. Mid-week prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30. Women's Missionary Aid Society meets on Wednesday following the first Sunday in the month, at 3.30 p. m. The Social and Benevolent Society meets the third Thursday of each month at 3.30 p. m. The Mission Band meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 3.45 p. m. All seats free. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. G. W. Miller, Pastor: Public Worship every Sunday at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Sunday School at 9.45 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Services at Port Williams and Lower Horton as announced. W.F.M.S. meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 3.30 p. m. Senior Mission Band meets fortnightly on Monday at 7.00 p.m. Junior Mission Band meets fortnightly on Sunday at 3.00 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH. — Rev. F. J. Armitage, Pastor. Services on the Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.45. All the seats are free and strangers welcomed at all the services. At Greenwich, preaching at 3 p. m. on the Sabbath.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH, OF HORTON.—Services: Holy Communion every Sunday, 8 a. m.; first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. Matins every Sunday 11 a. m. Evensong 7.00 p. m. Special services in Advent, Lent, etc., by notice in church. Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Superintendent, R. Creighton.

All seats free. Strangers heartily welcome.

REV. R. F. DIXON, Rector.

A. G. Cowie } Wardens.
H. Troyte-Bullock }

ST. FRANCIS (Catholic)—Rev. Father Donahue, P. P.—Mass 9 a.m. the second Sunday of each month.

THE TABERNACLE. — During Summer months open air gospel services:—Sunday at 7 p.m., Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Splendid class rooms, efficient teachers, men's bible class.

MASONIC.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, A. F. & A. M. meets at their Hall on the third Monday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

H. A. PEck, Secretary.

ODDFELLOWS.

ORPHEUS LODGE, No. 92, meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in their hall in Harris' Block. Visiting brethren always welcomed.

H. M. WATSON, Secretary

TEMPERANCE.

WOLFVILLE DIVISION S. of T. meets every Monday evening in their Hall at 30 o'clock.

FORESTERS.

Court Blomidon, I. O. F., meets in Temperance Hall on the third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 p. m.

COAL!

Acadia Lump,
Albion Nut,
Springhill,
Inverness.

A. M. WHEATON

Scene from "The Seige of Babylon," in "Intolerance," Opera House, Saturday, Oct. 13th.

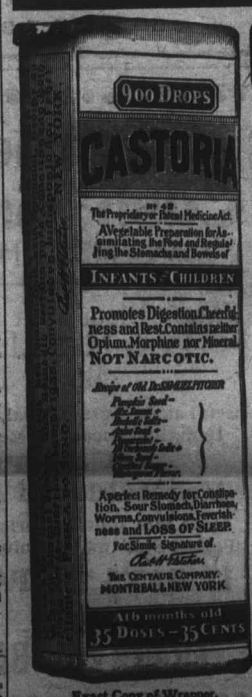
The Crushed-Coffee Smile

Is naturally a broad and radiant one, because he who wears it has discovered a fine, rich coffee which has none of that bitter "after taste" so common to ground coffees. That is because the bitter chaff and dust have all been removed from Red Rose Coffee, which is *crushed*—not ground. It is hard to believe that there could be so much difference in coffees until you taste Red Rose Coffee.

The same price as it was three years ago.

672

Red Rose Coffee



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HUTCHINSON'S
Livery and Automobile Service
WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Teams or Autos always ready for a drive through the Evangeline Land.
Teams at all trains and boats.
Weddings carefully attended to by Auto or team.
Give us a call. Telephone 58.

T. E. HUTCHINSON, - Proprietor.

An Old Time Farm.

In view of the modern day high cost of living and of the many wonderful advances made in the last century—the railroad, the telegraph, the ocean cable, the telephone, the automobile and farm and labor saving machinery of all kinds and the amazing changes these inventions have necessarily wrought in all directions in almost every walk of life—it may be of interest to recall living conditions on a farm in the year 1817.

The farm I have in mind consisted of 200 acres. The stock was 8 cows, a yoke of oxen, twenty sheep and old white horse, a dozen pigs, fifty hens, ten geese, a few ducks and a flock of turkeys.

The farm produced practically everything the family consumed, both clothing and food. The sheep furnished the wool which was carded at a fulling mill and made into rolls for spinning.

At home it was spun into yarn and woven on a hand loom. For beds it was left white; for clothing it was dyed any color desired. A competent housewife could make dyes of logwood, indigo or cochineal. The white and black wool were mixed to produce a grey like the Confederate uniform.

There were no ready made clothes; all cloths were made in the home. There was no woven underwear. Stockings were knitted at home as well as mittens and tippets. Caps with ear laps were of rabbit skin. There were no shoes. In winter boots came up to the knees.

Several cows were killed each year There was a tannery near by, where the skins were tanned.

A shoemaker made our shoes. They were usually too small and gave much trouble and pain.

The flax, cut and laid down until the fibre loosened from the woody part, was put through a heckle worked by hand and then spun and woven. This strong linen cloth was used for summer clothing, towels, etc. The seed was saved to make flaxseed tea (a medicine) or poultice for bruises.

For food we had everything needed—fresh meat, potatoes, beets, cabbages, parsnips, pumpkins for pies, apples, which lasted from fall until spring cider, which gave its vinegar or produced a cider champagne.

Half a dozen pigs killed in the fall gave us plenty of ham and bacon, lard sausages and salt pork. The hams and bacon were hung up in the smokehouse, a small building with no opening except the door. A small fire produced more smoke than heat, but gave the hams and bacon a very delicious flavor.

There were plenty of chickens for roasting and potpies and eggs, turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas, occasionally a roast goose with apple sauce.

From the cow's milk we made both butter and cheese What butter and cheese the family did not consume was sold in a nearby village. Butter usually brought 12 1-2 cents a pound. Cheese was also made at home, as there were neither creameries nor cheese factories. Cheese was sold from 5 to 6 cents a pound All eggs not used went to the village and brought 10 cents to 12 cents a dozen

Every farmer made his own soap It was called soft soap. It was soft, but very strong, and took the dirt off your hands and face very thoroughly and some skin also unless you were careful in your ablutions.

Little was heard of the world at large. Twenty miles from the railroad the great four horse stagecoach came every day, bringing mails. There were few magazines or newspapers. The telegram was unknown. The Atlantic cable did not succeed until 1866 There were only twenty-three miles of railroad in 1839

All the wonderful agencies which have added to the power of man in the last century will not be lost, but will be added to constantly. The many problems of the modern day high cost of living can only be solved by time and the efforts of our greatest minds.—The Gold Hunter.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO.
"Woodlands," Middleton, N. S

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the soul that makes a man rich. He is rich or poor according to what he is, not according to what he has.—Henry Ward Beecher.

The expression, or story, of Nero fiddling while Rome burned had its origin in the old story that the emperor forbade flames of Rome to be put out and went to a higher tower, where he watched his city burning and sang verses to his lute 'upon the burning of old Troy.'

Why Work?

Life has two lessons which every man and woman must learn—if not today, tomorrow.

The first is the necessity of working imposed on us all. Of the two lessons this usually is the easier to master.

We live in material bodies that must be fed and clothed and sheltered, and somewhere between childhood and maturity it dawns on us that food, raiment and shelter can be had only in exchange for effort. In some lands the sun is kinder and the lessons of industry and wealth mastery are not the first of life's two lessons—salvation in work

How is it then that many men whose work gives satisfaction find for themselves no satisfaction? Perhaps they long for a better job, wider opportunity and greater reward. And when this longing is balked they proclaim the world unfair.

And in their complaint there is often much injustice. Desert is not always rewarded. The old, old task over and over again is truly monotonous. Men should not work simply to work, but rather to develop. Yet even so there is satisfaction in work if one has learned the second of the two lessons life teaches.

It is this, that man works not for himself as he supposes in the first blush of his discovery of works necessity. Work for self is but a step in achievement of the saving grace that lies in effort. Give to a man all the reward and recognition he craves and, if he works for self alone, he will find himself still working to work and not to live.

The big thing to know is that all things are one and that for ourselves we work only as we are parts of the universal unity.

This is the secret of finding salvation in work—service.

Laugh and Grow Fat.

'Laugh and grow fat' is an old saying laden with value for nervous people in particular. Drop the worry habit and use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and you will soon get the nervous system restored to good condition. Digestion will improve, appetite will return, and you will find yourself free from such troubles as headache and sleeplessness.

The Scaling of the Precipice.

James J. Hill, once said: 'Thrift ought to be taught as part of the alphabet of virtue. Unless a young man has learned it before he is 30 years of age the chances are that he will remain all his life among the incompetents, the spenders and the wasters. Every man who has saved a dollar has cut one solid step in the face of a precipice, where he may momentarily stand. Without it he would presently fall into space and be forgotten. Resting on it he can cut another foothold, broader and more secure. And so all heights are scaled. This is an old prescription for material, mental and moral advancement; but it has been the law of the world from the beginning, and there is no reason to think that it will be superseded or that it can ever with safety be defied.'

Thrift is not a natural gift; it must be cultivated.

Among recent war orders of U S Government were: 45,000,000 yards of olive drab cotton cloth; 5,000,000 pairs of shoes; 11,000,000 pairs of woollen socks; 5,000,000 blankets; 2,000,000 cots; 37,000 auto trucks and 300 locomotives for use in France

YOUNG WOMEN MAY AVOID PAIN

Need Only Trust to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, says Mrs. Kurtzweg.

Buffalo, N.Y.—"My daughter, whose picture is herewith, was much troubled with pains in her back and sides every month and they would sometimes be so bad that it would seem like acute inflammation of some organ. She read your advertisement in the newspapers and tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She praises it highly as she has been relieved of all these pains by its use. All mothers should know of this remedy, and all young girls who suffer should try it."—MRS. MATILDA KURTZWEG, 529 High St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

If you know of any young woman who is sick and needs helpful advice, ask her to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Only women will receive her letter, and it will be held in strictest confidence.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Gasoline Conservation.

After a careful investigation of the present gasolene situation, Mr. Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, of the United States Department of the Interior, has issued the following statement:

One half of the gasolene used in the United States (1,250,000,000 gallons) is used in pleasure riding.

It is estimated that the United States Army will need 350,000,000 gallons for aeroplanes, trucks, automobile tractors, and other machines. There is no way of obtaining this in this country except by saving from the existing supply, and this economy may be procured by voluntary cutting down of pleasure riding (for instance, the man who takes his family out on Sunday for a 50-mile ride can cut this in half.)

It has been estimated that by economical use enough gasolene can be saved to supply not only the United States but also its allies for war purposes.

The following suggestions should be observed by automobile owners:

Do not allow your gasolene engine to run idle.

Use kerosene, not gasolene, for cleaning purposes in the garage.

See to it that the carburator does not leak. Form the habit of shutting off the gasolene at the tank.

By judicious regulation of the mixture of gasolene and air in the motor both greater power and economy of fuel may be obtained.

Automobile owners need not lay up cars, but should use them either for trade or pleasure purposes thoughtfully and judiciously. If this advice be followed there will be no undue scarcity, for the United States possesses an abundant supply for ordinary purposes.

A Few Tax Suggestions.

Some time since a British statesman suggested that the government levy tax on house names, the idea being that when a man got to the point of life where he lived in 'The Breakers,' in place of just plain No. 23 John street, it was time to put on an extra tax. We pass this suggestion on to Sir Thomas White, to which we will add numerous others of our own. For set, old clo' style, should be worth $5 per annum to any government, while mutton chops might be set down in the tariff at $2 per chop Dundrearies at the same rate, or possibly a little added on account of the length. For the women we would suggest painted faces at $6 per annum per face. Powdered faces half price, tariff to be suspended during the hot months. Hair bleach, dark yellow, $5 per annum; light yellow, $10 per annum. Wrist watches worn by men out of uniform and trench hats worn by women, $2.50 each. A fine opportunity of getting after the male artist's little savings might be contained in the suggestion that long hair be taxed, the longer the hair the longer the tax Put it on a sliding scale. For instance, three-inch hair, $1; four inch, $2; and so on. This might have the effect on the one hand of discouraging thrift by encouraging hair cuts, but on the other hand it would be of great aid to mattress manufacturers. Then Sir Thomas might pay some attention to the taxation of women's skirts. If thrift is to be encouraged the tax should be levied in an exact inverse ratio to its shortness, on the principle that short skirts mean less goods and should be encouraged These are merely a few suggestions which we beg to lay before our minister of finance. We have many more up our sleeve which we would be glad to communicate at any time. For instance, there is a wide field for discussion on the advisability of taxing titles but this will be left until later on.—Toronto Saturday Night.

A Calgary man called at the local telephone exchange the other day and asked as to which would be the cheapest, to speak to hell or heaven. The obliging operator replied: "Hell would be the cheapest, as it is not far from here."—Blairmore Enterprise.

'What do you think of the burly brute who would go away, on a bitter cold morning, and leave his wife to build a fire in the furnace?' asked Mrs. Lerret.

'That is something I've never told anybody but my husband,' laughed Mrs. Yadilloh, 'And I had to tell him only once.

'I'm sure that grocer of ours gives us short weight,' said he

'No, he doesn't,' said ma. His scales are correct. I know they are. I weighed myself on them this morning, and they showed that I am twenty pounds lighter than I thought I was.'—Detroit Free Press.

Employer—Dan, where do you live?

Dan (who was never lost for an answer)—Over beyond the cemetery, sir.

Employer—But why do you live so far from your work?

Dan—I want a home beyond the grave.

Best for All Preserving

Lantic Sugar

Lantic pure Cane Sugar is best for preserving because of its purity, high-sweetening power and "fine" granulation.

2 and 5-lb. Cartons
10, 20 and 100-lb. Sacks

Lantic Library of Cook Books, free for Red Ball Trade-mark cut from Carton or Sack.

Curing Skin Troubles.

So many people, both men and women, suffer from skin troubles, such as eczema, blotches, pimples and irritation that a word of advice is necessary. It is a great mistake for such sufferers and those with bad complexions to smear themselves with greasy ointments Often they could not do anything worse, for the grease clogs the pores of the troubled skin and their condition becomes worse.

When there are pimples or eruptions, or an irritating or itching rash, a soothing boracic solution may help to allay the irritation, but of course that does not cure the trouble. Skin complaints come from an impure condition of the blood and will persist until the blood is thoroughly purified

It is well known that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have effected the best results in many forms of skin disorders and blemishes. This is due to the fact that these pills make new, rich blood, and that this new blood attacks the impurities that give rise to skin troubles and disperses them; so that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin disorders from within the system—the only sure way It should be added that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a beneficial effect upon the general health.

They increase the appetite and energy and cure diseases that arise from impure blood.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sheep Raising.

SIX GOOD REASONS

An expert summarizes his arguments in favor of the sheep industry as follows:—

1 Mutton, lamb and wool prices are good.

2 There is very little labor involved in sheep farming.

3 It is a most profitable way of marketing our hay crop

4 We have a good upland pasture and plenty of water.

5 We have easy access to the best markets in the world, Great Britain and the United States.

6 The investment involved is small and the turnover is big and quick. The wool crop is marketed in the spring when very little money is coming in to the farmer.

Greatest Rule of Health.

With all their difference in regard to disease, its cause and treatment, doctors are of one mind in regard to the one greatest rule of health, viz: 'Daily movement of the Bowels.' Unnumbered thousands of people suffer almost continuously as the result of constipation who could be readily cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

An Arab Proverb.

He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not; he is a fool—shun him.

He who knows not, and knows that he knows not; he is ignorant—teach him.

He who knows, and knows not that he knows; he is asleep—wake him.

He who knows, and knows that he knows; he is wise—follow him.

Food speculators ought to be sentenced to various terms and forced to serve them in cold storage plants.

Running a Newspaper.

There is so much pleasure in running a newspaper that some editors are refusing money as a reward for their services. Here is the voice of a Kansas editor, which fairly gurgles with the joy he feels to work without money 'It takes wind to run a newspaper. It takes a gall to run a newspaper. It takes a scintillating, acrobatic imagination and a half dozen white shirts and a railroad pass to run newspaper But money—heavens to Betsey and six hands round, who ever needed money to run a newspaper? Kind words are the medium of exchange that do the business for the editor—kind words and church social tickets.

'When you see an editor with money watch him. He will be paying bills and disgrace the profession. Make him trade it out. He lives to swap Then when you die, after having stood around and sneered at this Jim Crowe paper, be sure and have your wife send in for three papers by one of your children and when she reads the generous and touching notices about you, forewarn her to neglect to send 15 cents to the editor. The editor knows it and what he wants is heartfelt thanks. Then he can thank the printers and they can thank the grocers.

Don't worry about the editor. He has a charter from the state to act as a doormat for the community. He'll get the paper out somewhere and get the paper up and stand up for you your pedigree and daughter's wedding and blow up your big booted boys when they get a $4 a week job and weep over your shrivelled soul when it is released from your grasping body; and smile at your giddy wife's second marriage. He'll get along. The Lord only knows how, but the editor will get there somehow.'

Local Newspapers and Merchants.

No business man in any town should allow a newspaper published in his town to go without his name and business being mentioned somewhere in its columns. This applies to all kinds of business—general stores, dry goods, groceries, furniture dealers, manufacturing establishments, automobiles, mechanics, professional men and in fact all classes of business men. This does not mean that you should have a whole half or even a quarter page ad. in every issue of the paper, but your name and business should be mentioned if you do not use more than a two-line space. A stranger picking up a newspaper should be able to tell just what business is represented in a town by looking at the business mentioned in the paper. This is the best possible town advertiser. The man who does not advertise his business does an injustice to himself and his town He is the man who expects the newspaper to do the most free advertising for his town. The man who insists on sharing the business that comes to town but refuses to advertise his business is not a valuable addition to any town. The life of any town depends upon the live, wide-awake and liberal advertising business men.—Montana Trade Journal.

Occasionally there is a man wise enough to think poetry without writing it.

Was Completely Laid Up With Severe Case of Piles

Sworn Statement From a Man Who Has Unbounded Confidence in Dr. Chase's Ointment.

There is no longer any debate as to the best treatment for itching, bleeding or protruding piles. But since about one person in every four suffers more or less from this annoying ailment it is necessary to keep on telling people about Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. Wm. Shaw, Island Brook, Que., writes: "I am writing this to let you know the benefit I have derived from your Ointment. I have suffered more or less for years with protruding piles, and last winter I got so bad. I was completely laid up with them. I went to our local storekeeper and asked him if he had anything that was good for piles and he recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment. I purchased a box and took it home and used it according to directions and for over one year I have not been troubled with piles. I had tried other remedies before but they only gave me temporary relief and that one box of your Ointment did more for me than all the others, as I have not been troubled since last winter. I consider it to be the best remedy for piles I have ever used and shall always carry a box with me, although I don't think I will need it for piles. We have used it for other purposes in the family, such as burns and cuts, scratches, etc., and my wife says it is one of the best remedies for such purposes we have ever had in the house. Although you only charge sixty cents a box for it, it is well worth $5 a box for anyone afflicted with piles. Now, you can use this letter if you wish or refer anyone to me who wants to know about it for piles. I might say that in my business I am known all over the English portion of Quebec and am having this statement sworn to before a Justice of the Peace."

"Sworn before me this first day of April, 1916. M. M. Holbrook, J.P., Island Brook, Que." Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.