

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY & STEAMERS

.917. (Service daily except Sunday)

LEAVE

Express for Halifax 7.50 a.m.
 Express for Yarmouth 10.24 a.m.
 Express for Halifax 4.04 p.m.
 Accom for Kingsport 4.15 p.m.
 Accom for Kingsport (Sat. only) 7.25 p.m.
 Mixed to Middleton 3.55 p.m.
 Mixed to Windsor 11.00 a.m.

ARRIVE

Express from Halifax 10.14 a.m.
 Express from Yarmouth 3.55 p.m.
 Express from Halifax 7.15 p.m.
 Accom from Kingsport 8.55 a.m.
 Mixed from Windsor 2.55 p.m.
 Mixed from Middleton 10.00 a.m.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro 9.10 a.m. and 6.15 p.m. and from Truro for Windsor at 6.30 a.m. and 2.30 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 express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

Canadian Pacific Railway

S. J. and MONTREAL (via Digby)

Daily Sunday excepted

S. S. EMPRESS leaves St. John's 7.00 a.m., arr. Digby 10.00 a.m. Leave Digby 2.00 p.m. arr. St. John's 5.00 p.m. making connections with the Canadian Pacific trains at St. John's 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 Truro, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

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

Yarmouth Line

FALL SERVICE

Leaves Yarmouth Wednesdays and Saturdays.
 Return: leaves Central W. arr Boston, Tuesdays, and Fridays.

Connection made with trains of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and Halifax and South Western Railway to and from Yarmouth.

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Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd
 J. E. KINNEY, Supt.
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BRITISH CASUALTIES

For last week totals 14,096, Killed, wounded or missing

LONDON, Oct. 16—British casualties reported in the last week amount to 14,096.

They are divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds:	
Officers	277
Men	2,569
Wounded or missing:	
Officers	867
Men	10,483

The Advertiser—Only \$1.50 per year in advance.

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BORDEN'S GREAT WIN-THE-WAR CABINET

Hon. F. B. Carvell is Minister of Public Works

Premier Murray is Fully Expected to Take a Portfolio

Ottawa, Oct. 14—When F. B. Carvell took the oath of office as minister of public works in the Union-Victory cabinet on Saturday there was practically completed the most powerful combination, both from a political and administrative standpoint, that has governed Canada since Confederation. The Cabinet as it stands is as follows:

- Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs—Sir Robert Borden, (Conservative.)
- Minister of Finance—Sir Thomas White (Conservative.)
- Minister of Public Works—Hon. F. B. Carvell (Liberal)
- Minister of Militia in Canada—General S. C. Mewburn (Liberal)
- Minister Militia Overseas—Sir Edward Kemp (Conservative)
- Minister of Justice—Hon. C. J. Doherty (Conservative)
- Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. C. C. Ballantyne (Liberal)
- Minister of Trade and Commerce—Sir George E. Foster, (Conservative.)
- Minister of the Interior—Hon. Arthur Meighen (Conservative)
- Minister of Railways—Hon. J. D. Reid (Conservative)
- Minister of Customs—Hon. A. L. Sifton (Liberal)
- President of the Council—Hon. N. W. Rowell (Liberal)
- Minister of Immigration and Colonization—Hon. J. A. Calder (Liberal)
- Minister of Agriculture—Hon. T. A. Crerar (Liberal)
- Secretary of State—Hon. G. H. Murray (Liberal) Probable.
- Solicitor General—Hon. Hugh Guthrie (Liberal)
- Without portfolio—Hon. F. Cochrane
- Without portfolio—Sir James Lougheed.

The latest liberal — and the greatest fighter of them all — to be taken into the administration was Frank B. Carvell. Mr. Carvell had the choice of either marine and fisheries of Public works and chose the latter, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, who had been given the department of works, made way for his new colleague by going to the department of marine and fisheries, succeeding Hon. J. D. Hazen, who as already announced, is to be appointed chief justice of the supreme court of New Brunswick.

Hon. G. H. Murray left for Halifax on Saturday afternoon. It is regarded as absolutely reliable authority that Mr. Murray has practically assured Sir Robert Borden that he will enter the administration. It is understood that he is to be given the portfolio of secretary of state, succeeding in turn Hon. T. W. Crothers, who is going to the Ontario bench.

In parliamentary and political circles in Ottawa the new cabinet is hailed as marking one of the most decisive and important steps that Canada has taken since the commencement of the war. Adherents of both political parties are unanimous in the verdict that the coalition comprises the most powerful political combination brought together since confederation. Even pro-Laurier liberals frankly admit that because of its personnel and the vast political organizations which it controls, its defeat in the coming elections is practically rendered impossible.

Indeed, speculation is rife as to what effect the formation of such a formidable administration will have upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier's wavering determination to retain the Liberal leadership. They point out that even had Union government failed, and the liberal party lined up in solid phalanx, Sir Wilfrid's chances of regaining office were in doubt; and hey ask what possibility there can be of Laurier victory now when pro-Union pro-Victory liberals are joining

hands with Sir Robert Borden, when practically all the outstanding leaders of the party are within or behind the new government, and when nearly all the powerful provincial liberal machines are withdrawn from his leader's support.

REPORTS DUTCH SHIPPING TO ENGLAND STOPPED

Nova Scotian Becomes General Secretary for Quebec Schools

Montreal, Oct. 8—The Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B. A., B. D., pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, Outremont, presented his resignation to the church yesterday to accept the appointment as general secretary of the Sunay School Association of the province of Quebec.

British Raid Hun Trenches

London, Oct. 15—No further infantry engagements have occurred on the front of the British attack in Belgium. In successful raids yesterday big losses were inflicted on the Germans. The following is the official statement:

"Our position on the main ridge, south of Broodseinde, were heavily bombarded during the night by the enemy. No infantry action has taken place. In a successful raid carried out yesterday afternoon, southeast of Monchy Le Preux, East County troops captured 36 prisoners and two machine guns. Two hundred Germans were killed by the infantry and seven of the enemy's dugouts were destroyed with explosives. Another successful raid was carried out by South Midland Territorials early last night, northeast of Roux. A number of the enemy were killed, his dugouts destroyed and 12 prisoners were taken.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Dear Sirs: I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours Truly,
 T. B. LAVERS,
 St. John.

PUBLIC OPINION FAVORS THE UNION VICTORY GOVERNMENT FORMED BY SIR R. L. BORDEN

(From the Toronto Globe)

Those who predicted the failure of the Union government movement, or an election virtually on the old party lines, had not fathomed the deeper currents of public opinion. It is idle to say that the consummation at Ottawa is merely the work of a few politicians or political coteries, with no mandate from the country. Take for example, the situation in Western Canada. At the recent Winnipeg convention the supporters of the Military Service act consented, after a struggle and for the sake of "party unity" to a set of resolutions which while implying support of compulsory service were not sufficiently definite to satisfy the rank and file of western liberalism. Immediately Liberals in all parts of the west took matters into their own hands, and opened negotiations for the nomination of fashion candidates. In entering the government Messrs. Calder, Crerar and Sifton represent, not a politicians, but a People's movement in the Liberal strongholds of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

The Globe maintained months ago that the differences on the question of military policy which have been agitating the country could not be reconciled by the arts of political management. The attempt to preserve

the unity of the Liberal party by a highly elastic formula failed in west, where liberalism is the creed of the great majority. In Ontario it would have been equally impossible to fight the election on a strict party alignment if the Liberal leader were an opponent of the Military Service Act. The conditions are the same in the Maritime Provinces. Party "unity" under such circumstances could be achieved only by the Liberal tradition of independent judgment.

In supporting a Union government Liberals will not be stultified by their criticisms of the Borden administration. In The Globe's opinion, and the opinion of nearly all Liberals, the government has been woefully weak in times that required vigor and courage in the highest degree. The Globe has no intention of recalling the strictures it passed on certain methods and measures of the Borden ministry. But the Borden ministry has ceased to exist, and Liberals who have joined some of its members in a new administration cannot be held responsible for its sins of omission and commission, any more than Brown, Mowat, and Macdougall could be accountable for the record of Macdonald and Carter. Liberals who view with displeasure the association of their leaders with invertebrate political enemies should bear in mind that many Conservatives have the same feeling, and bitterly opposed Sir Robert Borden's efforts at Union. Sir Robert Borden has had to fight this wing of his party, which hoped to keep a monopoly of office and patronage, and he has shown a determination which too often failed him in the past in his relations with strong minded colleagues. In the persistence with which he has clung to the Union idea since he became convinced of the necessity of coalition as a war policy, he has put something to his credit.

The position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his attitude to the new developments will be a matter of deep concern to all Canadians. He has announced, thru The Canadian Liberal Monthly, that if returned to power his policy would be:

- (1) A supreme effort, by a systematic and thoro National war organization to secure by voluntary enlistment the necessary number of recruits.
- (2) a referendum if this effort fails.
- (3) The acceptance of the verdict in every part of Canada if the vote favors conscription.
- (4) A resumption of recruiting efforts of conscription is negatived.

This means that the operation of the Military Service act would cease, pending a referendum, even if only a portion of the first draft of 100,000 were called to the colors before the election, as will be probably the case. Not many candidates outside of Quebec will frankly support this program. It may safely be assumed, however, that in the next parliament, if Sir Wilfrid is not able to form an administration of his own, he will be a friendly and helpful critic of the Union government in all its war measures, except in so far as they conflict with his ideas on compulsory service.

The Globe welcomes the formation of a Union government, with so strong a personnel, and looks with hope for a vigorous handling of the many sided problems of the war. The people will await with interest the announcement of its purpose and plans. They will judge the new administration on its merits and record.

RESULTS WITH ROOT SEED GROWING IN CANADA

(Experimental Farms Note)

Among the problems that the great war has created for Canada, the problem of growing root seed, i.e. seed of swede and fall turnips, mangels, and field carrots, may seem rather insignificant to the average Canadian citizen. Yet that problem is today one of the most vital to the Canadian farmer, notably

the dairy farmer, inasmuch as it is directly connected with the providing of that indispensable stock that is generally referred to as "roots."

In 1915, Canada imported a total of 1,927,313 pounds of turnip seed, and 1,056,060 pounds of mangel and beet seed. In 1916, the import of turnip seed dwindled to 150,855 pounds and the import of mangel and beet seed to 636,797 pounds; and for 1917, the figures stand at 291,379 pounds for turnip seed and 891,677 pounds for mangel and beet seed. This means that Canada imported a total of these most important farm seeds, in the years of 1916 and 1917, which falls short of the import of 1915 alone of, roughly one million pounds, it should be added that practically every pound of field root seed in this country is of European origin.

That Canada was running a great risk of having her supply of root seed from Europe shut off, partly or wholly, as a result of the war, was regrettably predicted in an Experimental Farms bulletin entitled "Growing Field Root, Vegetable and Flower Seeds in Canada," issued early in 1915. In the said bulletin, an appeal was made—as has also repeatedly been done later in many issues of "Seasonable Hints" distributed by the Dominion Experimental Farms System—to Canadian farmers and others interested in the seed supply being kept up, urging that Canada could not afford to take the risk of relying on import from Europe either under prevailing war conditions or immediately after the conclusion of peace. It was emphatically stated that "Canada should make herself independent of foreign markets and produce at home what now as to be bought from abroad. Canadian farmers should not only try to meet the emergency demand for field root seed in the immediate future, but also try to establish a permanent seed-growing industry which would make them independent of any other country." The bulletin went further and predicted "that many districts of Canada where root seed growing is unknown at present, will prove themselves not only able to reduce seed of good quality, but also to be especially well adapted to seed raising."

To what extent this prediction was justified, will be shown by the data following what results in root seed raising were obtained in the year of 1915. In that year the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa raised, from a field about 1 1/2 acres a first class mangel seed crop at the rate of about 1,150 pounds of seed to the acre. Mangel seed was produced at the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C., at the rate of 2,100 pounds per acre, at the Experimental Station at Lennoxville, Que., at the rate of 1,150 pounds per acre and at the experimental Station at Kentville, N. S. at the rate of 2,100 pounds per acre. The same year the Experimental Station at Lennoxville, Que., raised swede turnip seed at the rate of close to 1,250 to the acre.

But what about the profit? Does it pay the grower to raise that kind of crop? As an answer, it may be stated that there was according to records kept, a net profit of about \$80 per acre from the mangel seed crop at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1915. And this in spite of the fact that the men handling the crop were quite unfamiliar with the same.

The above figures indicate, most decidedly, that there are, in Canada, great opportunities for developing a new field in agricultural activity promising substantial rewards, from a profit standpoint, to those who take up root seed growing conscientiously and in a business like manner.

May it also be added that the raising, in Canada, of the seed needed in the country will directly help to increase the average yield of the root crops of the Dominion. This will, however, be discussed in a special article.