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.

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

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 Fort 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 of notice in church. Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Superintendent, H. Creighton.

All seats free. Strangers heartily welcome.

Rev. R. F. Dixon, Rector.

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

St. Francis (Catholic)—Rev. Father Doon m, P. P.—Mass 9 a.m. the second Sunday of each month.

THE TABERNACLE.—During Summer months open air gospel service.—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 7.30 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

Visit Halifax
Sept. 12th-20th
Provincial Exhibition Dates

Never in the history of the Province was a visit to the Ancient Capital more interesting than at present, with the thousands of soldiers, His Majesty's Warships and the scores of Neutral ships lying at anchor in Bedford Basin.

All the leading features that have characterized the Annual Fair, in the past, will be in evidence, together with many new ones.

Particulars announced later. Reserve those dates.

September 12th to 20th.

M. McF. HALL

MANAGER AND SECRETARY

P. O. Box 339   Halifax.

The Advantages of a Residential School for Boys.

Since good High Schools have been established in many sections of the country, thus bringing the more advanced training provided by public schools within the reach of a large number of the people, the question arises, 'Why do we still require residential schools, such as Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy?'

Several reasons may be suggested:

1. Many boys who leave the public schools because teachers have failed to interest them in their work, under new conditions and new environment at 'Acadia,' with teachers who are known to be successful in dealing with boys, find a new interest in their studies. There is a period in the life of most boys when they do better work under the instruction of male teachers.

2. The disciplinary value of the residential school is very great. In these days many boys have little or very poor discipline at home. In a well ordered residential school every day has its program which must be followed. Promptness at meals, punctuality at classes, regularity of habits, care of health, the spirit of proper sport, regard for the rights of others, the spirit of unselfishness, and helpfulness—all these and more belong to the disciplinary training of such a school. Such training can be given to the best advantage where the teachers live with the boys, directing their activities and exerting a constant, influence over them. It has been well said that the high character of the Englishmen in public life and in commercial pursuits is due in a large measure to the Residential Schools which are so generally patronized in Great Britain.

3. Provision is made for the young men who are awakened late in life to the need of an education. A young man of eighteen or twenty-two years who wishes to become a minister or to enter some other profession is unwilling to go into the public school and sit two or three boys of twelve or fourteen years. At 'Acadia' such a young man will find among these boys of twelve or fourteen as many companions of his own age, so the young man of twenty years will usually find in his class several who are older than himself.

Notwithstanding the large number of High Schools, a very large proportion of our population still live in districts remote from towns and cities where such schools are located. In order to secure advanced education, many young people, for this reason must leave their homes. Better results can be secured if such persons attend a good boarding school where proper supervision is given, rather than attend public school in a town, where, as is frequently the case, no proper supervision outside the class room has been provided. This paragraph has special application to the boy or girl who seeks for a Business Training or wishes a course in Stenography or Typewriting.

5. The importance of the moral and religious environment cannot be over-estimated. The teachers are men of Christian character who recognize that by precept and by example they are influencing boys and young men of an impressionable age. Church attendance, instruction in Bible, the Y M. C. Association, daily chapel exercises, addresses and lectures by visiting clergymen or various denominations as well as by other prominent men, the desirable conditions of life in a small town as contrasted with the life of a city full of its temptations and diversions—all these things make up a delightful environment which must be helpful and inspiring to the moral and religious life of a boy or young man. Many boys in such surroundings make their great and serious decisions for life.

Other reasons might be suggested, but these are sufficient to indicate that a great work yet remains for the Residential School, and that many parents who desire the highest welfare of their sons will do well to direct them to Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy.

W. L. ARCHIBALD, Principal.
Wolfville, N. S.

Men of 29 Beware!

If a man is going to commit a crime during his lifetime, the chances are that he will do it at the age of twenty-nine. It is a curious fact that statistics have shown that man is more dangerous at this period of his life than at any other.

The general supposition is that men have attained the highest development of their mental and physical powers at twenty-nine, and they are supposed to be able to distinguish between right and wrong and to realize the consequences liable to follow the indulgence of either.

Next to the age of twenty-nine, the greatest number of criminals have been aged twenty-one, twenty-seven or forty-five years.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Fighting For Happiness.

When you get into a frame of mind that makes life seem one tiresome day after another, with no pleasure when ill-health seems to take all the joy out of life and you worry over things that are really not worth worrying about, then your nervous system is becoming exhausted, and you are on the way to a general breakdown. Good rich, red blood is what your system needs. It is a hopeless task to try to restore your health while your blood is deficient either in quantity or quality. And remember that medicine can be of any use to you that does not build up your weak, watery blood.

To build up the blood and strengthen the nerves there is one remedy that has been a household word for more than a generation—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is the actual mission of these pills to make new, rich, red blood, which strengthens the nerves and tones the entire system. They give you a new appetite, make sleep refreshing, put color in the lips and cheeks, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling that oppresses so many people. If you want to experience new health and happiness give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial.

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.

Some Simple Dyeing.

Home dyeing used to be a fussy and rather complicated process, but that was partly due to the nature of the materials treated. Nowadays part of our recoloring is merely for dainty sheer blouses or thin silks that have faded the heavier silks to a great extent. And we do it without any hot work over a stove and with such simple agents as a bit of crepe paper or a little red ink. True, these do not produce indelible dyes. They are what dyers call 'fugitive' colorings, and after the garment goes to part to with the simple coloring process once more. Discretion must be used in choosing the colors, as these impromptu dyes are only really good for tinting a white fabric or restoring to its original hue a faded garment. For instance an orange colored silk blouse faded. It was restored by a bath in water colored by soaking it in some bits of orange-colored crepe paper. While it soaked there for a few minutes it was kept moving in the water so that it would not be streaked with the coloring matter. Then it was dried and ironed. Pink or blue can be used in just the same way. Red ink does nearly as well for shades of pink. Silk, all white ostrich feathers faded or white dotted roses, can become the desired shade of pink if just the right quantity of the dyeing material is added.

Smith is no longer the commonest name in New York city. After 131 years of unbroken supremacy the Smiths have at last been crowded out by the Cohens. The 1917 New York city directory contains 46¼ columns of Smiths and 49¾ columns of Cohens. Third place goes to Browns, with the Levy finishing a strong fourth. Messrs. Re and O? are tied for the honor of having the shortest name in the city while Spiros Papathanaspupulos holds the record for length.

Why Barns Burn.

Sweating hay is the most important cause of barn fire loss, for it may produce spontaneous combustion and also may draw lightning. Why does hay become heated and sweat? The cells in hay continue to live and breathe for some time after it is cut, and they alone, in a close, unventilated mow, heat the hay to a temperature of 132 deg. F. Added to this is the heat from the microscopic spores of fungi which continued to grow in the blades of hay during its fermentation, the heat created by the development of the bayseeds, and the heat of the sun upon the roof.

These three causes acting together may beat hay that is well packed in a close mow where there is no circulation of air to carry off the heat, to temperature of 212 deg. F., at which water boils. Then the hay begins to char; and charcoal so formed absorbs oxygen and the mass grows still hotter. The heat perhaps reaches 265 deg. F. and then the mass blazes. Bran, grain and silage also may ignite spontaneously if stored under similar conditions. Many such barn fires are thus reported. 'Cause unknown; the whole barn seemed ablaze at once.'

The report of lightning fires to date indicate that lightning has destroyed $250,000 worth of barns this summer in the State of Ohio alone. Sweating hay draws lightning thus: Water is a good conductor of electricity. The moisture from sweating hay rises rapidly because it is heated—more rapidly than the moisture from the fields which rises and forms clouds over the barn in a funnel-shaped shaft of vapor reaching up to the thunder clouds, and it constitutes a fairly good conductor. A lightning rod—is run from moist earth along the barn's comb and down again, with proper points above it, electricity may fire hay.—Ex.

French compulsory education laws apply to all children between six and twelve years of age.

The Soldier and His Comrades.

If the new soldier, before joining the colors, has had everything much his own way at home, the first thing that he will discover when he goes to camp is that he counts for just one individual in his squad.

While in the family circle he may have been 100 per cent. important in ... of being simply one of eight men who occupy the same tent. Theoretically, the new soldier may know that he should obey officers and noncommissioned officers, including the corporal who lives in his tent; but what he may not realize is that in all questions not involving authority from above, he is also circumscribed by the rights and privileges of others. The rights and convenience of others as well as his own must be thoroughly fixed in his mind. It must be a process of giving and taking all down the line.

The ratio of the rights and conveniences of others to his own, in fact, is about seven to one. Eliminating the corporal, whose position in the tent is official and paternal, the new soldier is entitled to his share of the common rights and privileges—no more—and must ungrudgingly perform his share of the common work—no less.

If the new soldier fails to conform to these rules of conduct, not only will he be disciplined with odious tags and details by the corporal, but he will find that his tentmates instinctively league themselves against him. They watch for every opportunity to make life irksome for him, jealously piling the work upon him in deft ways which they will discover; and, if he is incorrigible, they will find a chance (whether it is prohibited or no!) to toss him up in a blanket, or send him through a squad spanking machine. A squad spanking machine operates with slats. And if the new soldier has rendered himself obnoxious in the tent, he will find that the corporal, if he does not actually assist in this treatment, will at least sanction it.

But if the new soldier, from the start, is cheerful, agreeable, alert, willing at all times to help in policing the tent—keeping his own effects in order and in common space, and properly clean—always ready to respond to details, and never forgetful of the fact that he is but one of seven privates with equal duties and rights, he will have nothing to worry about from his companions.

The Age of Newspapers.

In the last issue of Printer & Publisher is a list of Canadian newspapers founded over fifty years ago and which has been constantly published since. The oldest paper published in Canada is given as The Chronicle, Quebec, founded in 1764. The oldest in Nova Scotia is the Acadian Recorder, Halifax, founded in 1813; next comes the Nova Scotian and the Chronicle, Halifax, both published from the same office and founded in 1823. The fourth in the list is The Herald, Yarmouth, founded in 1733; and fifth, The Eastern Chronicle, New Glasgow, founded in 1843.

The Presbyterian Witness was founded in 1848, and other Nova Scotian papers in the half-century list are The Casket, Antigonish, 1850. The Progress-Enterprise, Lunenburg, 1862, and the Hants Journal, Windsor, 1867. It is interesting to note that all these Nova Scotia newspapers, over fifty years of age, have been staunch advocates of Liberalism, The Presbyterian Witness and The Casket being religious journals.—Yarmouth Telegram.

The food controllers of Canada and the United States will work in mutual harmony and understanding.

Gen. R. Dimitrieff, military governor of Petrograd, has been assassinated, having been shot in the back.

End of the War.

Frank Simonds, the leading military critic of the United States, thinks the war will not end before October, 1918, and may continue until February, 1919. The German losses up to date have been placed at 4,500,000, but Mr. Simonds declares these figures are too low by at least half a million. Continuing this writer says: 'Germany has not the reserves for another great offensive. She has not the reserves to last another year of such pounding as the last, and her Western front, with the help of the United States, save the men. Before the year is over I am satisfied the British will give us a new and convincing evidence of the real situation.

As to guns, the Germans have been out-gunned in the west for more than a year. Their own official reports have again and again conceded this. Fewer guns mean greater casualties and if this condition persists—as it must—it means the gradual breaking of morale—a fact already proven by German surrenders—85,000 at the Somme, 28,000 at the Aisne, 30,000 at Arras and Ypres and 17,000 at Verdun; 160,000 in four battles, together with more than 500 guns.

On the material side it is exceedingly unlikely that Germany can be starved out, but another year will bring greater hardships, greater suffering, disease, moral strain. Germany has suffered for two years more than Britain or France is yet suffering, or will suffer for a year, and the moral effect is increasing all the time. I will not be a decisive factor, but it will weigh.

In my judgment, we shall see another heavy British blow this year—perhaps two. We shall have one more clear demonstration of the superiority now possessed by the British over the Germans in every detail of modern warfare. But I do not think there will be another French offensive until the American army is ready to take a hand.

In my judgment, the end of the campaign of 1918 will see Germany decisively beaten, and I do not think the submarines can prevent this defeat in that time.

It seems to me, looking all the evidence fairly in the face, that Germany can escape decisive defeat only if there is no campaign of 1918.

The workmen was digging.

The wayfarer of the inquisitive turn of mind stopped for a moment to look on.

'My man,' said the wayfarer at length, 'what are you digging for?'

The workman looked up

''Money,' he replied.

'Money!' ejaculated the amazed wayfarer, 'and when do you expect to strike it?'

''Saturday,' replied the workman, and resumed operations.

Danger of Coast Erosion.

GRADUAL LOSS IN THE BATTLE AGAINST NATURE.

So serious is the danger of coast erosions around the British Isles that people are asking whether England is not slowly but surely disappearing.

Lowestoft has been sorely hit by the merciless waves which are steadily advancing. Within the last few years the East Coast town has grown considerably more than £60,000 in combating the sea, which means a new promenade, groynes, breakwaters, piles and huge cement structures. Only a few years since tremendous damage was caused to those new structures by a series of gales which wrecked part of the promenade, tore down the piles and breakwaters and made a scrap heap of the cemented parts.

Cromer, too, has suffered terribly from the sea's advancement. Not so long ago it cost this delightful East Coast town more than £45,000 to make good the damage.

Dunwich, less than 50 years, it is roughly computed that England must have lost more than 50,000 acres of land by sea incursions. The battle against Nature still goes on. But it must be remembered that whilst in some places the waters are advancing, in other spots the sea is retiring. But the balance is said to be not altogether in the world in favor.