

The Man who tries, and fails, succeeds.

# The Acadian.

The man who succeeds without trying, fails.

HONEST, INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS.

VOL. XXXV.

WOLFVILLE, KINGS COUNTY, N. S., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916.

NO. 21

## 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.

News 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, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Continued space for yearly advertisements.

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.

C. S. FITCH, Mayor.

W. M. BLADE, Town Clerk.

### OFFICE HOURS:

9.00 to 12.30 a. m.

1.30 to 5.00 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 6.00 a. m.

Express west close at 9.35 a. m.

Express east close at 4.00 p. m.

Kentville close at 6.45 p. m.

Reg. letters 15 minutes earlier.

E. S. ORAWLEY, Post Master.

### CHURCHES.

**BAPTIST CHURCH**—Rev. N. A. Harkness, Pastor. Sunday Worship: Public at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 9.00 a. m. Mid-week prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30. Women's Missionary Aid Society meets on Wednesday at 8.30 p. m. The Social and Benevolent Society meets the third Thursday of each month at 8.30 p. m. The Mission Band meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 8.45 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 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 8.30 p. m. Senior Mission Band meets fortnightly on Monday at 7.00 p. m. Junior Mission Band meets fortnightly on Sunday at 8.00 p. m.

**METHODIST CHURCH**—Rev. F. J. Armistead, 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 welcome at all the services. At Greenfield, 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 and teacher of Bible Class, the Rev. A. G. Cowie. Strangers heartily welcomed.  
Rev. R. F. Dixon, Rector.  
A. G. Cowie, T. L. Harvey, Wardens.

**St. Francis (Catholic)**—Rev. Fr. H. J. McMillan, P. P.—Masses at 11 a. m. on the fourth Sunday of each month.

**THE TABERNACLE**—During Summer months the Tabernacle is open every Sunday at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 9.00 a. m. Special services on alternate weeks, 7.30 p. m. Superintendent and teacher of Bible Class, the Rev. A. K. Bass, Secretary.

### MASONRY.

**St. George's Lodge, A. F. & A. M.**, meets at their Hall on the third Monday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.  
A. K. Bass, Secretary.

### ODDFELLOWS.

**Odyssey Lodge, No. 92**, meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in their hall in Harris' Block. Visiting brethren always welcomed.  
E. M. Watson, Secretary.

### TEMPERANCE.

**WOLFVILLE DIVISION** of T. M. Society every Monday evening in their Hall at 7.30 o'clock.

### FORESTERS.

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

## COAL!

**Aonlin Lump, Abiton Nut, Springhill, Inverness, A. M. WHEATON.**

### 75,000 Farmers have Profited by this book



It contains information that has saved them time and money in making farm improvements. It has taught them the economy of building everything of everlasting concrete. There's no other building material as durable, as adaptable, as easy to use or as low in final cost as concrete. Practically everything that can be built of wood, stone or steel can be made better with concrete and this book tells you how to do it. It is fully illustrated with photos and diagrams and contains 52 practical farm plans. If you haven't a copy, send for one today. Keep it handy. Refer to it often. It is free and will be mailed to you immediately upon receipt of coupon below.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, Montreal.

Head Office, Montreal.

CUT OUT AND MAIL

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, Montreal.

503

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street and No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_

Send me a free copy of "What the Farmer can do with Concrete."

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Mothers of Heroes.

God and the Right were calling; We could not bid them stay; Who never stopped to count the cost, Who fought and fell—the boys we love— But those who lose must pay. We're paying by instalments, A little every day; We pay in tears, in sleepless nights, In pain that rends, remotes that lighs, And bear it as we may. It is the part of mothers To bear, and smiling bear, The trials no one else can know, The anguish none can share. But every hero, looking down, Will find his mother wears the crown. A mother's love may save.

### Measles.

(Issued by the Department of Public Health, Nova Scotia.)

This common disease is not usually accorded the attention which it should receive. It is really a very serious disease, one which accounts for many deaths in our province, and one which is frequently followed by disabling after effects.

No age is exempt from measles, although children are more susceptible to it than adults. Contrary to the belief generally held, it is more apt to be fatal in children than in grown people, and it is, therefore, important that children should be protected from the infection with special care.

The most infectious period of the disease is that which precedes the eruption. The early symptoms are suggestive merely of an ordinary cold. Consequently, when measles is prevalent in a community, many cases of cold (except in a person who has already had measles) should be regarded with suspicion, and dealt with as a possible case of measles until the diagnosis is certain. Otherwise the spread of the disease may be expected.

After the appearance of the rash, the infectiousness is less marked, but there is still danger of its being communicated for a period of five or six days.

The first symptoms of the disease may appear seven days after exposure to infection, but usually after a somewhat longer period. If a fortnight elapses after exposure, it is unlikely that the disease will develop.

It is now generally considered that the infection of measles is rarely, if ever, contracted through the air, or through the medium of clothing, etc. Contact with one who is actually suffering from the disease, especially before the rash appears, is much the most likely means of infection.

In order to prevent the spread of measles, therefore, an early diagnosis is of the utmost importance. Every patient should be isolated for at least five days after the rash appears. Those belonging to the household who have previously had the disease need not be restricted, but, as there is a slight possibility of a second attack, they should be kept under the physician's observation. Those who have not previously had measles, and who have been exposed to the infection, need not be restricted for seven days after the exposure, but should thereafter be isolated for at least ten days and kept under the observation of the doctor.

In order to avoid the dangerous pulmonary complications which account for practically all deaths from measles, it is most important that the room in which a patient suffering from this disease is being treated should be large and carefully ventilated.

### Paper Money.

The Bank of England is the only bank which always issues plainly printed white paper bank notes whatever their value. Other countries use printed notes in colors.

The Russian notes are printed in all the colors of the rainbow. For the one-color Russian notes, blue, yellow, or bright purple inks are most favored.

The one-color note of France is printed in four colors—blue, black, yellow and green.

German notes are mottled, while those of Austria banks are extremely vivid in color and are printed in two languages, Slav on one side, and German on the other.

A Swedish five-crown note is a little yellow thing, while that for 800 crowns resembles a big, blue poster, for Swedish notes vary in size according to their value.

Everyone has heard of the American and Canadian "greenbacks," so called from the green ink with which they are printed.

### New Use for Cop.

A policeman, with more than usual avoidance of expense and shoe leather, had just passed a little terrace house with a lot of garden in front, when a little boy ran after him.

"Hello, kiddie," said the cop, generally, "what can I do for you?"

"Mother sent me out," answered the youngster, "to ask you if you would mind walking up and down our path for a minute or two. It's just been gravelled, and we ain't got a roller."

### The Culture of Vegetables.

Our diet could often be made more attractive and wholesome by the addition to it of a few of the less common but easily grown vegetables.

Sometimes the staple vegetables such as potatoes and turnips are served with so little variation, especially in boarding-houses, that their use becomes monotonous. If some of the choicer kinds such as asparagus, cauliflower, celery and salady could be introduced occasionally, if green peas, string beans, green corn and tomatoes were in glass jars so as to be available all the year.

Some of the vegetables are carefully stored, if it is possible to have a frequent and welcome change in our bill of fare, and at the same time avoid the too commonly excessive use of meat. Such a diet would be cheaper and more wholesome than one consisting mainly of meat, and if the vegetables were properly cooked and well served would be more palatable. Dr. Arnold Lorand says, that when well prepared and properly cooked, green vegetables may often be useful as remedial herbs and that they exert more of a curative action than almost any other substance.

Some people are not fond of certain kinds of vegetables, possibly they have not tried to cultivate a taste for these kinds, or the vegetables may not have been cooked and served in the best way. Quality in vegetables depends on having them fresh from the garden or the store room and gathered at the right age. Thus a person who grows his own vegetables is able to have them of better quality than the one who buys them from the store.

The quality is also affected in the way in which they are grown, for instance, some kinds like radish, lettuce and turnips may be tough, bitter and stringy if grown under unfavorable conditions, while under favorable conditions, they would be sweet, tender and juicy. There is also a difference in varieties. Many of the standard varieties are good yielders, good shippers and present a good appearance, but only indifferent quality. Varieties selected for home use or a special quality, even if they lack the characteristics of standards.

Most of the vegetables are so easily grown, that anyone who owns, or has control of, even a small piece of ground, can have a table supplied with these delicious vegetables year round with little expense or effort. Indeed, the effort will become a pleasure if the vegetable garden is well prepared and brought into a state of good till before the planting is done. The garden will take the sedentary man out into the fresh air, provide him with healthful exercise and an interest in nature. The farmer will find a greater variety in his garden than in his field crops, as well as a means of adding to the pleasures of his table and reducing the cost of living.

Robert was at an aviation exhibition with his uncle and when a flyer got up he stood on his seat. His uncle said: "You had better sit down, you will get tired standing."

"I know," he answered, "but I don't have so far to look."

Experience is just waiting outside for the young folks who think they know more than their parents.

### HEAT FLASHES, DIZZY, NERVOUS

Mr. Wynn Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her During Change of Life.

Richmond, Va.—"After taking seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new woman. I always had headaches during the Change of Life and was also troubled with other bad feelings common at that time—dizzy spells, nervous feelings and heat flashes. Now I am in better health than I ever was and recommend your remedy to all my friends."—Mrs. LENA WYNN, 2512 E. O Street, Richmond, Va.

While Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, the annoying symptoms which accompany it may be controlled, and normal health restored by the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness.

For these abnormal conditions do not fail to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mildred's Linctum Cures Diphtheria.

### Nova Scotia's Greatest and Best Water Power.

PRESIDENT CUTTEN, OF ACADIA, IN ADDRESS BEFORE COMMERCIAL CLUB OUTLINES SCHEME TO HARNESS THIS BAY OF FUNDY TIDES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

Members of the Commercial Club were told at their weekly luncheon at the Hillax Hotel last week of a scheme to harness the Bay of Fundy tides for the development of hydro-electric power, cheap and practically unlimited. The address, in which this scheme was outlined, was given by Rev. Dr. George B. Cutten, President of Acadia University, who, together with Professor R. P. Clarkson, Lecturer in Engineering at Acadia, for some time past has been considering ways and means of making this oft-proposed development an actual fact.

Dr. Cutten and Professor Clarkson found that Cape Split on Minas Channel was the most suitable location for the successful fruition of the scheme and the President of Acadia told in a most interesting way the manner in which he thought the tides could be profitably placed under control.

RESERVOIRS ON CLIFF TOPS.

The proposal is to place strong current motors at the base of the lofty cliffs of Cape Split to generate power to elevate sea water to reservoirs on top of the cliffs. That done, the rest is comparatively easy. The water from the reservoirs could be conducted to the power house at the base of this cliff and would go back again to the sea.

The title of Dr. Cutten's address was "Nova Scotia's Best Water Power, and its Relation to Halifax." This relationship will be found in the theory that the value to Halifax from such power development would be assured and that, thanks to the central location of the proposed plant, the entire Maritime Provinces would benefit by this benefiting Halifax.

A. H. Minshall, President of the Commercial Club, was in the chair, and presented to Dr. Cutten a vote of thanks which was moved by Controller McKee and Rod McCol.

Dr. Cutten's address was as follows: All thoughtful Nova Scotians, who have the interest of the Province at heart are at present much interested in water power. We all recognize, I think, that the future prosperity of the Province depends upon it. This is especially true when we consider post bellum conditions, and the great struggle for industrial supremacy which will then take place. Probably no land of its size in the world is richer in variety of minerals than our Province. And with the coal and iron so easily available Nova Scotia should be the New England of Canada, teeming with factories of all kinds. Unfortunately, however, we have financial advantage of us as far as our coal is concerned, and so long as that is true we must look for some other power and particularly some cheap power. Water power is the direction toward which we naturally turn.

It is true that the water power in Nova Scotia has not been fully developed on account of our plentiful supply of fuel and it is interesting to enquire the exact amount of water power we have in Nova Scotia. The Commission of Conservation (Report of 1910) estimates the possible development of water power in Nova Scotia to be only 54,000 h. p. much of which would not be available for a few months in summer. A little more detail of the Commission's Report might be of interest. In Nova Scotia there has been developed about 20,000 h. p. of water power. Of this 12,650 h. p. are used for pulp and paper mills, 2,700 h. p. for electric light, 350 h. p. for gold mining, and the remainder, about 4,900 h. p., for saw and grist mills.

IN MARITIME PROVINCES.

In New Brunswick 13,000 h. p. has been developed from water power. Of this 50 per cent. is for use in small lots for saw, grist and pulp mills, and the remainder is used for electric plants. Of the latter, there is one development of 3,800 h. p., largely for use in the State of Maine.

In P. E. Island there are a few small developments of from 5 to 50 h. p. One electric plant develops 24 h. p. The total development is about 300 h. p. and that is about the limit of possibility.

At present the total water power development in the Maritime Provinces is 34,500 h. p. The steam development in Nova Scotia outside alone of Sydney is about 30,000 h. p. The possible development of water power in Nova Scotia is about 54,000 h. p. which would not be sufficient to carry throughout the whole year the total installation of steam and water power, which was then estimated by the Commission at 49,724 h. p., not including Sydney. That is, if all the inland water power of Nova Scotia were developed it would not provide

### A WORD FOR MOTHERS

It is a grave mistake for mothers to neglect their aches and pains and suffer in silence—this only leads to chronic sickness and often shortens life.

If your work is tiring; if your nerves are excitable; if you feel languid, weary or depressed, you should know that Scott's Emulsion overcomes just such conditions.

If you possess in concentrated form the very elements to invigorate the blood, strengthen the tissues, nourish the nerves and build strength.

Scott's is strengthening thousands of mothers—and will help you. Try it.

Scott & Bowen, Toronto, Ont.

See to it that you consult with Prof. F. P. Cleave, of Acadia University, and refer to the solution which I am presenting to you is the result of his inventive genius.

DIFFICULTIES OF DEVELOPMENT.

In the first place let me remind you of certain difficulties connected with the development of tidal power. For four periods in every twenty four hours the tidal flow stops, and these periods do not recur at the same time every day. Some form of storage is therefore necessary. Storage batteries are prohibited on account of cost. A supplementary plant to operate at these times would have to be large enough to carry the peak load and therefore might as well be operated all the time.

In the second place the flow is not only entirely stopped for four periods in every twenty five hours, but the tidal height is constantly changing and the rate of flow varies considerably. It would be difficult to adjust any direct connected machinery depending on tidal height or rate except to the lowest efficiency.

In the third place, any scheme of tidal power development must not interfere with navigation.

A power plant, then for even a favorable tide like the Bay of Fundy, must be so adjusted as to give continuous, regular, and sufficient power, with low cost of installation and operation, and at the same time not interfere with navigation.

A visit to Cape Split reveals one of the grandest views in Nova Scotia.

(Continued on next page.)

### Stormy Weather Hard on Baby.

We have during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep them in the house. They are often confined to over-heated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rattle their whole system.

To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will not fall to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along.

Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Canadian Boys.

Ripe for any adventure, sturdy, loyal and game.

Quick to the call of the Mother, the young Canadians came.

Eager to show their mettle, ready to shed their blood.

They bared their neck to the collar and trained in Wilhelms' mail.

Hurrah for the young Danes!

Hurrah for the young Danes!

Hurrah for the young Danes!

The M'pils shall never wither! Bravo—Canada boys.

### Nothing Like It for Colds.

Mr. Holland Ferguson, Sheffield, N. B., writes: Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has cured my children and myself of severe colds. We are never without it in the house. There is nothing like it for colds and throat trouble, and it is so soothing and pleasant to take my children would drink a whole bottleful if they were