The Man who tries, and fails, succeeds.

The Acadian.

The man who succeeds without trying, fails.

HONEST, INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS.

VOL. XXXVI. WOLFVILLE, KINGS COUNTY, N. S., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1916. NO. 11

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.

Transient advertisements, 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.

C. S. FITCH, 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 6.05 a. m.
Express west close at 9.35 a. m.
Express east close at 4.00 p. m.
Kentville close at 5.45 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. Wednesday Evensong, 7.30 p. m. Special services in Advent, Lent, etc., by notice in church. Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Superintendent and teacher of Bible Class, the Rector.

All seats free. Strangers heartily welcome.

REV. R. F. DIXON, Rector.

A. G. Cowie } Wardens.
T. L. Harvey }

ST. FRANCIS (Catholic)—Rev. Frther 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

FOXES

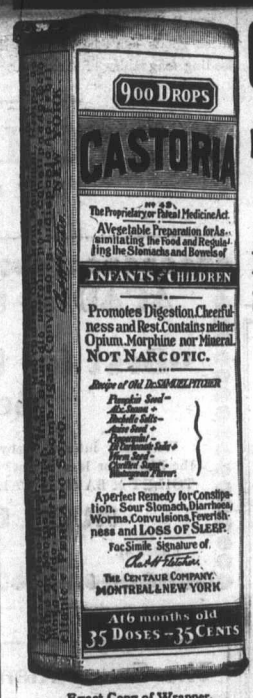
TRAPPERS—Get "More Money"

for Foxes, Mink, Raccoon, Muskrat, White Weasel, Skunk, and other Fur Bearers collected in your section

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published.

Write for it—NOW—it's FREE

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept.C257 CHICAGO, U.S.A.



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.

President Wilson's Story.

Here is a yarn the American President is fond of spinning:

'A friend of mine was in Canada with a fishing party, and one member of the party was imprudent enough to sample some whiskey that was called 'Squirrel' whiskey, because it made those who drank it inclined to climb a tree. This gentleman imbibed too much of the dangerous liquid, and the consequence was that when he went to the station with the rest of the company he took a train bound south instead of a train bound north. Wishing to recover him, his companions telegraghed the conductor of the south-bound train.

''Send short man Johnson back for the north-bound train. He is intoxicated.'

Presently they got a reply from the conductor.

''Further particulars needed. There are thirteen men on the train who don't know either their name or their destination.''

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LIMIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS.

In greater New York there were distributed the enormous number 3,882,000 ballots, according to Secretary Commissioner McKee, of the Board of Elections. Three ballots went to each voter, one for the presidential election, one of the state ticket, and one for the questions of a constitutional convention of 1917. The voting place numbered 2,123. The figures show what a big job the running of an election is in a populous community.

Mother's Troubles

Mother's unending work and devotion drains and strains her physical strength and leaves its mark in dimmed eyes and careworn expressions—she ages before her time.

Any mother who is weary and languid should start taking

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL

as a strengthening food and bracing tonic to add richness to her blood and build up her nerves before it is too late. Start SCOTT'S today—its fame is world-wide.

No Harmful Drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-4

Is Your Home Safe?

The fire record for 1915 shows that of 1,625 fires reported 676 were in the homes of our people. The great majority of these dwelling house fires occur at night, when the lives of the occupants are endangered.

From the 676 homes the greater portion of the families were turned out at night, in wintry weather. In these fires 141 lives were lost.

The chief causes of these home fires are: Carelessness in allowing defective chimneys to exist; carelessness in the overheating of stoves and furnaces; carelessness in many other ways.

Before winter weather sets in, the householders should see that the heating equipment is fire safe that there are no cracks in the chimney to allow sparks to enter the attic; that furnace pipes are thoroughly clean and at a safe distance from woodwork; that stove ranges and stovepipes are in safe condition and all surrounding woodwork protected, and that lamps and lanterns are in good condition.

Carelessness with matches caused 69 fires last year; overheated stoves and furnaces, 51; defective and overheated chimneys, pipes, etc., 62; electrical defects, 55. These causes are all easily avoided and should be guarded against in future.

Homes should be made reasonably fire-safe by taking the simplest necessary precautions. Safety first is as essential in the homes as at work.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Changed Words.

The English language presents a large number of words that have been completely changed in their significance since they first came into use. In some cases their meaning has been exactly reversed. A conspicuous example of this is the word 'let,' which Shakespeare uses several times with the meaning 'to hinder.' Hamlet exclaimed, 'I'll make a ghost of him that let's me.' of course 'him that stops me.'

The word is used in the same sense in the Bible, as in II Thessalonians ii 7—'He who now letteth will let until he be taken out of the way.'

'Ravel' and 'unravel' mean exactly the same thing, although at one time to unravel probably meant to reduce confusion to order. Compare the words 'valuable' and 'invaluable' and 'loose' and 'unloose.'

As used frequently in the Bible 'prevent' instead of meaning to 'hinder' means to 'precede' or 'go before,' which is, of course, its etymological meaning.

In the 'wee small hours' a man was found by a policeman under a waterspout, the water pouring down his neck. When partly lifted up out of his uncomfortable position he said: 'Don't try to save me, captain—hic—I can swim—hic—save the women and the children—hic.'

Our Modern Schools.

Observer stood on a street corner for a moment's conversation with a business man when two school children passed along. One of them carried a load of books quite out of proportion to her size.

'Look here,' said the business man, 'I want to show you something.' From his pocket he drew a letter and handed it to Observer. 'Just read it carefully,' he said. 'Note the spelling particularly.' Observer did so. The letter was typewritten and was a marvel of spelling. Some ordinary simple words were not spelled correctly.

'That letter,' said the business man, 'was typed by a youth in my office. His education is completed. He is now at large to induce profanity in the commercial world. He is a product of our schools. His name is legion. That little girl's load of books reminded me of him. Do you know what I think? Our school system is at fault. It crowds too many studies into the grades for children up to 13 and 14 years and the pupils are not well enough grounded in the essentials when they leave school. Our whole theory is wrong. We ought to turn out our young people who can read, spell, write correctly, and who have a good knowledge of geography and such history as is of practical use in every day life.

They tell us that we need secondary schools of practical character to give vocational training and I don't dispute it; but what we need most today is a more thorough study in the essentials for the great majority of children who will never take a course in college, or who, if they did, need the preceding thoroughness in essential subjects just the same. Every business man is growling about the inefficiency of the young people who come to him. We have carried the idea of a broad training too far and tried it on the children when they were too young. If you make a boy master of the language he is to speak and write, and give him enough of other essential subjects to ensure accuracy, when he comes to apply them he is in a position to get all else he needs at night school or through a course of study such as appeals to him. That's all I've got to say this morning. Pass it on. I'll bet there isn't a merchant of your acquaintance who won't say Amen.'

For Baby's Tender Skin.

A child's skin is tender as well as beautiful and eczema may be caused by chafing of clothing, the use of poor soap, exposure to cold or sudden change of temperature. Probably no treatment for eczema has ever proven so successful as Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this applies particularly to baby eczema. This ointment is delightfully soothing, stops the itching and consequently prevents scratching. Gradually the sores are healed and the skin becomes soft and velvety.

Marriages in Peculiar Situations.

Not long ago a French pion pion was wedded to the lady of his choice on the battle-field. The affair caused something of a sensation, but many marriages have been solemnized in equally queer places in the past.

The idea of being wedded among lions would not appeal to most brides and bridegrooms, but not long ago the proprieter of a wild beast show in New York offered a prize of $500 to any young couple who consented to be wedded in a lion's cage.

The offer was accepted by a plucky young girl and her lover, and the ceremony passed off without any mishap, although the lions were much excited at the unwonted intrusion of strangers into their den and emitted fearful roars during the terrible ordeal.

A few years ago Prof Earnest G. Brailford, the aeronaut, suggested to his wife that they should have their nuptials tied in a balloon. The bride proving agreeable, a balloon was prepared and they were married in a car while their friends stood around. Then the cord which held the balloon captive was cut and, amid showers of rice, the happy pair ascended into the air and started on their unique honeymoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Westaver, of Manchester, Eng., who have climbed more difficult mountains than any other married couple in the world, were actually married 'in the clouds.'

Having obtained the consent of her parents, the bride set out with her bridegroom, a clergymen and a few mountaineering friends to climb Mount Blanc. When they had ascended several thousand feet, amidst the solemn grandeur, they were made husband and wife.

No race suicide here—The wife of Quebec's mayor has just given birth to her twenty eighth child. There is so much talk of racial division that it is refreshing for a change to hear of such cases of racial multiplication.—Hamilton Herald.

For the bathroom, cork mats which can be rolled up are sensible accessories.

Wintering Idle Horses.

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 extra teams at a reasonable price for 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, others quiet, aged five to eighteen years. It has been found that they fared well on a daily ration of one pound carrots or swedes for each one hundred pounds of their weight. Not only did they gain an average of twenty pounds during the five months of the test, but they showed the following season that they had lost no vitality or energy.

Changes must be gradual.—The rule generally followed was to gradually cut down the feed from November 1 until November 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 15th, easy jobs were given to them and a small quantity of concentrates was allowed until by May 1st they could be put 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.—If horses, due to a hard season's work are in low condition, they should be fed up to 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 and 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 muddy or musty, and should not be worth more than half of timothy. Roots may be carrots, mangels or swedes, though the first are always liked, and the two latter are always 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 costive and will not thrive very well on dry roughages 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 there may be danger 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 Winnipeg Telegram describes the experience of the first skater of the season in the neighborhood, who enjoyed himself on the Assiniboine River a whole afternoon the other day. The skater circled round and round the cracking ice, which was so thin in places that the water spurted over his rapidly moving feet. The incident is an indication that the drowning season for venturesome skaters is about to begin. Every winter it claims its victims early.

'I'm in favor of peace at any price.'

'Yes,' replied the pessimist; 'but suppose you wake up some morning and find you haven't got the price?'

The first and last word in home baking

Used by millions with perfect results for generations

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes.

Makes delicious and healthful cake, biscuits, muffins and pastry.

Made in Canada — No Alum

Pidgeons in Constantinople.

In no big city in the world are there so many tame pidgeons as in Constantinople. In many squares in London there are small flocks of pidgeons, but in the Turkish capital they are to be seen by the thousand. These pidgeons are sacred, and, indeed, many a wealthy Turk leaves money in his will to provide food for them. The story of why they are sacred is rather interesting. When Mohammed, the Turkish prophet, was flying from his enemies he hid in a cavern. At the mouth of the cavern two pidgeons built their nest, so tradition runs, while across the entrance a spider spun its web. The soldiers who came along some days later felt certain that no one had entered the have, seeing the birds nesting and the spider's web, and so never troubled to enter it and search. Ever since then the Turks have held pidgeons and spiders to be sacred.

Road Testing.

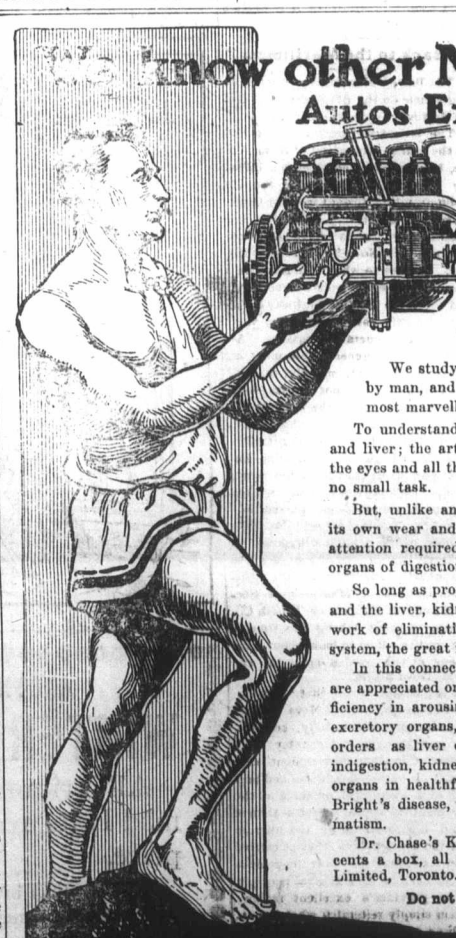
Testing a road before it is laid seems to be rather Hibernian than scientific, and yet the difficulty has been solved in the Road Board labratory. The material to be tested is laid down on a concrete foundation and over it in a circular path is run a machine consisting of a frame with eight wheels each 39 in. in diameter and having a 3 in. tyre width. Each is driven by its own motor and is usually loaded up to 490lb per inch of Tyre width. The tested surface can be either wet or dry, and can be kept at any desired temperature. The results show the maximum of wear and tear, for materials which have passed the test invariably stand up and last better than the laboratory figures would indicate.

Coal Under Sea.

The Whitehaven coal mine, in which a terrible disaster occurred six years ago, runs out under the Irish Sea for close upon three miles, and Workington, a near neighbor of Whitehaven, used to have submarine galleries, but one day the sea broke through and drowned all the unfortunate miners who were in the workings.

At Bootle a port on the south side of Morecambe Bay, there are mines run out below the water till they almost meet those on the opposite coast, and off the county of Durham, too, there are several great submarine coal mines, including the famous Monk Wearmouth colliery, whose workings are so extensive as almost to form a city under the sea.

Do not be a shallow babbling brook. Be the silent onward rushing force of the mighty river. Be the calm serene and silent depths of the ocean.



Know other Machines! Autos Engines, etc

Why not our own Body Machine?

We study and admire the machinery invented by man, and too often overlook and neglect that most marvellous machine—the human body.

To understand and take care of the heart, lungs and liver; the arteries and veins, the skin, the teeth, the eyes and all the intricate machinery of the body, is no small task.

But, unlike any other machine, the body replaces its own wear and waste, and, consequently, the most attention required is that which has to do with the organs of digestion and excretion.

So long as proper food is supplied for nourishment and the liver, kidneys and bowels are regular in their work of eliminating poisonous waste matter from the system, the great majority of human ills are avoided.

In this connection Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are appreciated on account of their promptness and efficiency in arousing the action of these filtering and excretory organs, and thereby removing such disorders as liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, kidney disease and backache. With these organs in healthful action there is no such thing as Bright's disease, hardening of the arteries and rheumatism.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint. 536

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills