

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 29, 1916.

NO. 15

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.

Newspapers are sold at the price of the day, 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.

Contract rates for yearly advertisements furnished on application.

Readers are asked to pay their bills for advertising in advance.

ROLES.

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. FRENCH, 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 8.45 p. m.

Reg. letters 15 minutes earlier.

E. S. CHAWLEY, 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 9.45 a. m. Mid-week prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30. Women's Missionary Aid Society meets on Wednesday following the church service.

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.

PREBYTERIAN 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 3.00 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. F. J. Armstrong, 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 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 at 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 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, T. L. Harvey, Wardens.

St. FRANCIS (Catholic)—Rev. Fr. Peter 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 3.30 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. PACE, Secretary.

ODDFELLOWS. OPHIUCHS LODGE, No. 92, meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in their hall in Harris' Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. H. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE. WOLFVILLE DIVISION No. 11, meets every Monday evening in their hall at 8 o'clock.

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

COAL! Acadia Lump, Albion Nut, Springhill, Inverness. A. M. WHEATON

Farms for Returned Veterans

The Canadian Pacific Railway, through its Department of Natural Resources, now makes an official announcement of its plans whereby its land holdings in Western Canada are placed at the disposal of such men who, having seen active service in the British forces in the European war, are desirous of taking up agricultural work at the close of hostilities.

After defining that amongst the many big problems to be faced by the British Empire after the war is the return to civil life of the many millions of men who, as volunteer soldiers, have taken part in the great struggle, the company recognizes that active service in this cause will have created a desire on the part of many men who, before the war, were engaged in other work, to take up outside employment, and that of this number a considerable proportion will be desirous of obtaining land upon which they can create farm homes.

Western Canada offers one of the best opportunities in the British Empire for those men who wish to engage in farming. While of course any general scheme of land colonization in Canada by returned soldiers must necessarily be formulated and administered by the Dominion Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway, as a large landowner in the western provinces of Canada, is desirous of doing its share in attempting to solve this important problem.

Only those are eligible who can produce proof of service in the Canadian unit of the British Army or in the British Army or Navy, are married, of physical fitness and have had previous experience in agriculture. Candidates are required to appear before an Examining Committee before a contract is entered into.

Two kinds of farms will be available for colonization—Improved Farms and Assisted Colonization Farms. In the first case, a limited number of farms in selected colonies, with distinctive military names, will be improved, previous to occupation, by the erection of a house, barn and fence, the provision of water supply, and the breaking of forty acres. Live stock, implements and seed grain, in which an almost unlimited amount of land will be available, farms will be first selected by the intending colonists, and then improved by the company in the way of advances of building and fencing material, livestock, implements and seed grain.

In case where the Examining Committee is satisfied that the colonist is unable to provide living expenses for himself and his family during the first year of his occupation, financial assistance, in the way of cash advances not exceeding one-half the value of any work done by the purchaser in the way of improving the farm may be made.

On each Improved Farm Colony a Central Control Farm will be established and operated by the company in charge of a colony superintendent.

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The terms of payment provided are very easy. In the Assisted Colonization scheme, land will be sold on a twenty-year basis, and the first payment will not be due until two years after the date of the contract. In the Improved Farm scheme, the colonist will occupy the farm as tenant for three years, and will not be required to make any payment in the nature of rent until the end of three years, when an amount equal to six per cent. on the cost of permanent improvements will be charged for each year that has passed since the colonist went into occupation. The colonist will at that date enter into an agreement to purchase the land on a twenty-year basis, and will make his first payment on account of that contract one year later. No water rental will be charged for the first two years on irritable land. The cost of permanent improvements and any cash advances made will in the case of both schemes be added to the purchase price of the land and thereby spread over a twenty-year basis of repayment. Livestock, implements and seed will be secured by lien notes or mortgages.

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December Winds up Most Prosperous Year in Canada's History.

Rotating upon the last lap of the year, December makes its bow fittingly wind up the most prosperous twelve months Canada ever enjoyed in the commercial sense. Manufacturers throughout the Dominion are endeavoring to enlarge their output to meet the demand increasing faster than the production. This rush of business is reflected in the activities of the wholesalers and retailers.

Business in all lines is remarkably good. Payments are most favorably commented upon by wholesale houses, whose credits are extended throughout the country. Labor of all kinds is fully employed largely at increased wages and as a consequence the retail trade flourishes. Money is circulating freely and nervous talk in anticipation of a 'hard winter,' which was common in years gone by, is very little heard now. There is grumbling about the increasing cost of living but the people who are complaining seem able to meet it and thus keep up the demand. Their purchasing power is greater than it used to be. Unprecedented commercial activity is the summary of the situation as it exists in this Dominion today.

There is no evidence of any decrease in demand in any quarter, although it cannot be expected that the prices can continue to advance in definitely. The report that efforts were being made to cancel munition orders in the United States should not have a bearing on this country, even if true, except in that it may prove an influence in checking further advances in prices. So far as volume or orders is concerned Canada is assured that she will receive all she can handle to advantage so long as the war lasts. However, all things considered, it is well that prosperity and attention should not be overdone.

Evidence of the development of production is to be found in the plans of the pulp companies for extensive manufacturing of munitions, too. The tendency is to install new equipment wherever it can be used to swell production and this with results in view rather than cost.

That the Canadian manufacturer can produce almost anything that is determined, and do it well, has been demonstrated. It is believed that they will not fail to make their presence felt among the European buyers, when the orders for peaceful merchandise are being divided up.

Rath in the future of Canada is steadily growing and the more one thinks of the wonderful natural resources of the Dominion, the more apparent it becomes that the country must continue to prosper if everyone does his duty and he is.

Used for Shaving.

Many men are troubled, more particularly in the cold weather, with a sort of roughness of the skin or eczema caused by shaving. The application of Dr. Chase's Ointment after the shave soon cures the trouble and by using it after each shave you keep the skin soft and prevent irritation and soreness. Because of its antiseptic qualities this ointment prevents and cures Barber's Itch.

With an idea of testing his pupils' knowledge of their mother tongue a schoolmaster wrote on the blackboard the well known proverb: "A wick is as good as a nod to a blind horse." Then he told the class to write this saying, using their own words but retaining the original meaning of the sentence. Some of the results were good, and others bad; but the schoolmaster nearly fainted when he read the attempt of one bright little lassie. She had written: "A spasmodic movement of the optic is as adequate as a slight inclination of the cranium to an equine quadruped devoid of its visionary capacities."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Catarrh Powder 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Holds particles, clears the air passages, stops drops, cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, and is the only safe and effective remedy. All dealers for Remedies, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

A Scottish minister once noticed a crowd of urchins clustered around a dog of doubtful pedigree. "What are you doing my little boys?" he asked with fatherly interest. "Swappin' lies," volunteered one of the boys. "The fellow that tells the biggest one gets the pup." "Shocking!" exclaimed the minister. "Why, when I was your age I never even thought of telling an untruth." "You win," chorused the urchins. "The dog's yours, minister."

Between the Trenches.

Sapping deeper, the French engineers had counted on their foes, and very early in the morning, with a tremendous explosion, they blew up the German position. Many German men were killed but some escaped and ran for their nearest trench. The French topped their embankment and dashed forward to occupy the crater. But the explosion had made; but the French's fire drove them back. So the French and Germans had one another not thirty yards apart, with a demolished trench between them.

None dared show his head above the trench, for sharpshooters watched with keen eyes and ready rifles from the opposite positions. A great silence reigned, broken only by the agonizing cries of the wounded who were unable to crawl back to their lines.

Gradually the cries of these unfortunate ceased, all except one, whose pitiful wails filled the air: "Hilf! Hilf! Um Gottes willen!" he repeated over and over again. But none dared go to him.

The hot sun shone down mercilessly upon the beleaguered, suffering man. He was severely wounded and propped beneath the fallen timbers of the trench. It appeared he must die a slow and agonizing death, with help so near, yet so far; with power so close to him yet so impotent.

"Help! Help! God's sake help me!" he kept groaning.

His voice became weaker and weaker. "Water! Water—oh, give me water!" he moaned. But none dared to help him.

Suddenly, with utter disregard of the danger, a tall, slim, young French captain leaped to the top of his trench. A shot rang past him instantly. But he fearlessly held aloft his hand to command attention. Then he shouted to the imprisoned German: "The young comrades to come and fetch you! We will not fire. We give our word." He jumped down into the trench.

The wounded man heard. Summoning his last remaining strength he raised his voice and cried the message loud to his comrades.

The German trench. Then four tall soldiers in the uniform of the Prussian Guard climbed over the parapet and advanced boldly into the open, carrying a stretcher. They faced a hundred rifle barrels but there was no shot. The word of honor had been passed, and men were acting as human beings, saving instead of destroying.

Quickly the Germans reached their comrades. A heavy beam of the demolished trench had fallen upon him and crushed both legs. Working with a will, they soon had him released, and placing him away to the stretcher, they bore him away to the safety of their trench.

A moment later some six young men were hoisted enthusiastically on litters above the trench and in a mighty chorus there came the shout: "Thank you comrades, thank you!"

The French captain climbed upon the trench, bowed courteously, and responded: "It was our pleasure, comrades. Now to our duty again."

And peace was regained once more between the lines.

Sending France's Black Sheep to the Front.

Georges Blenaine had been serving as a military motor cyclist since August, 1914. In the nine-month period where 85 in 100 die every three months, he seemed to bear a claimed life.

"Fate gives me a chance to make good," he told his comrades. But none asked the implied question.

"During the six months' battle at Verdun he never failed to come up with dispatches, home letters, tobacco, although hail of shrapnel barred his way.

"The fellow is a Rockette

Editorial Brevities.

Boston's majority of more than 23,000 against prohibition, the largest majority recorded since 1905, has evoked from Billy Sunday the comment that the fight is only commencing. What the result might have been but for the Sunday campaign, none can say. The figures in themselves afford small ground for argument in support of the Sunday campaigning methods.

One of the latest taxation suggestions in Great Britain, where taxes in many new forms are now imposed, is put forward by Professor A. C. Pigou, of Kings College, Cambridge University. He urges that all persons who have been granted exemption from military service shall be subject to a special war tax, and that this tax shall be levied not merely on men of military age, but on all stay-at-homes, whether old or young. Perhaps the imposition of a good stiff tax on eligibles would prove a more effective recruiting agency than patriotic appeals or even national registration.

Because Canada in times of peace failed to take action which would have been of immense advantage to the Empire in time of war, it is all the more imperative now the Empire is at war that Canada make a particular effort on behalf of the navy. Out of the Maritime Provinces should come a fair proportion of the five thousand men needed to man the new ships. Immediate service is the promise of this enlistment appeal, service with the world's greatest navy in its glorious task of keeping open the ways of the sea. The appeal is one which should not have to be twice repeated to fire the enthusiasm of the youth of Canada.

It is about time to consider compulsory regulation of air in churches, schools and theatres, in same as fire regulations. A ventilating engineer has stated that it requires only from ten to twenty minutes to poison every cubic foot of a schoolroom 20 to 60 by 10 feet occupied by from twenty-five to fifty children; also that we breathe 16,000 to 20,000 times a day. How much physical injury do we then do ourselves in crowded buildings, breathing the vile poison that has been inhaled millions of times before? Many of the churches, halls and other public places have little or no ventilation in winter, and no effort is made to renew the air.

Germany authorizes or permits the Overseas News Agency to send out a statement that hardly one hundred persons ever saw the medals struck in commemoration of the sinking of the Lusitania. On a private house in Munich is placed the responsibility of its coinage, and the claim is made that the total sales to December 1 were only one hundred and eighty medals, of which seventy-five went to foreign countries. Was it a private firm which gave German school children a holiday in honor of the Lusitania sinking, and was the submarine which the German government admitted as lying in wait for the big passenger liner a privately-owned ship. It is because America has not protected the American government peace efforts with amazement smothering all most to suspicion.

Heed the Warning.

Communities as well as individuals must give careful thought and consideration to the message of Lloyd George to Canada. His promise that our sacrifices on account of the war will not be made in vain is a guarantee that the full strength of the Empire will be employed against the enemy until victory is achieved. His statement that every man is needed is a call to every man to get into khaki. His declaration that 'every pound or dollar that rigid private and public economy can provide in wanted,' is a command to individuals and communities to spend nothing wastefully or extravagantly, to live simply, to economize on private and public expenditures, to save so that all the money of the country will be at the service of the country for needs vastly more important than the luxuries of life, whether they be private luxuries or community luxuries. Civic, municipal, provincial and federal rulers, as well as individuals, have need to heed the warning words of Lloyd George.

The Boy Scouts.

The program for this evening is as follows:— 6:45 to 7:30—Juniors in Gym. 7:30 to 7:45—Talk by Mr. Chambers on Patriotic Planting. 7:45 to 8:45—Final game of indoor Base Ball Series between Wolves and Cuckoos. The Christmas festivities of the Scouts this year took the form of furnishing a Christmas to a family on the South Mountain. There are six children in the family and each patrol took charge of a child. The patrol leaders collected the things and visited the family on Tuesday. The faces of the children showed their gratitude.

Balance of Winter Hats and Millinery Trimmings at greatly reduced prices at J. D. CHAMBERS.

Money to loan on Real Estate security. Apply to Owen & Owen, Barristers, Annapolis Royal.

Misard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

National Service Week.

EVERY MAN IN CANADA WILL HAVE A CARD TO FILL OUT SOON

National Service Week is drawing very near and the fact that the first week of the New Year bears that title is something in which everyone in Canada has an interest. The men are interested because it is obligatory upon each of them, between the ages of 16 and 65 years, to fill out one of the cards which the Government is sending to them through the Post Office authorities. The women are interested because their co-operation is being invited, in seeing that their men-folk attend to this important duty. The children are interested because their school teachers have explained to them the meaning of National Service and the way in which father and the big brothers at home have to reply to the various questions.

To write in the answers and return the card promptly is a good New Year's resolution for every man throughout the Dominion and it has the advantage of being easy of fulfillment. It only means a few minutes' careful thought. The postman in the cities gets the hard work, for he has not only to deliver the cards; he is responsible also for their proper return. Prompt mailing of the answers will make the postman's work very much easier.

National Service means that we are to get into that frame of mind which will cause us to think of the needs of the country, to realize that the interests of the State have a greater claim on us than our self-interest. This applies to everyone, from the highest in the land to the lowest. The Prince of Wales' motto, 'I serve,' may well be the motto of every citizen of the British Empire at this time.

There are many ways of serving the nation besides going to the front. The man on the farm and the mechanic in a workshop may be serving the nation as usefully as the man in the trenches. Every man should be doing the work which represents his most efficient service to his country.

The war is teaching us, or should be teaching us, great lessons. Terrible as are its effects, those who have faith in Canadian manhood hope and believe that the nation will emerge from the experience a stronger and a better people. If the meaning of National Service is thoroughly grasped and properly understood, if the Government's call for information is responded to in the right spirit, the coming year will be the banner year in Canada's history.

Creating a Famine.

Attorney-General Atwell, of Massachusetts has been investigating the coal situation to determine whether the unprecedented rise in prices can be laid at the door of violators of the Conspiracy Act. His findings are of interest to us in Canada who are paying excessive prices for all kinds of coal. From the report of this investigator it appears that a prospective famine was announced early in the summer and the prices were then set up and those who could afford to buy began to buy. The result was a shortage when there was no sound reason for one, the available coal being cornered by the comparatively well to do and the subsequent shipments being manipulated as emergency supplies and given fictitious values. Every one became panicky and bought coal because of the fear of famine, thereby creating a famine in the interests of the speculators and making it possible for the latter to get famine prices. Mr. Atwell also found that more coal was shipped into New England in the year ending October 31, 1916, than in the preceding year. The coal had not been exported to Canada as some asserted, instead coal in enormous quantities had been imported from Canada. It was found after full investigation that there was no necessity for the shortage of coal inasmuch as the shortage was created by a panic in mid-summer which in turn was caused by prediction of famine accompanied by an advance in prices at a time when coal was coming to the markets in larger quantities than usual.

Massachusetts is going thoroughly into the whole question of the cause of high prices in coal and it is a good thing. In Nova Scotia where soft coal mines abound it might be well to hold an investigation to discover why we are paying such exorbitant prices for soft coal. Nova Scotians are gun-shy of proposals looking to government control of the necessities of life, but so long as human nature is what it is and corrective laws cannot prevent exploitation of the poor until the damage is done, some sort of preventative legislation may be necessary in order to insure equitable distribution of coal at prices productive of reasonable mining, transportation and venting profits and at the same time with-in the paying power of wage earners. We ought to have protection against famines made to order.

New York Herald:—Now Switzerland has received a "mind your own business" note from Berlin similar to the one sent to Holland and for the same offence—that of protesting against Prussian enslavement of Belgians. Well, it is some gratification to know that there are neutral nations not "too proud" to protest, anyway.

Pupils intending to enter the Business Class in Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy for the new term, Jan. 3rd to May 31st, should make application at an early date. Calendar sent on request.

Turkeys & Geese.

Also: Chickens, Ducks, Veal, Pork, Fancy Beef and Lamb.

Fresh Sausages and Head Cheese

AT R. E. HARRIS & SONS.

To-day and to-morrow are Bargain Days With Us COME IN!

Two Telephones: 115-11 and 16.

A Remarkable Lesson. Town of Wolfville.

Gold is a 'handy thing to have in the house,' but it has its limitations. The United States has had so much gold next year that that desirable article may be a source of great embarrassment to our American cousins. The United States today has one-third of the world's gold, the sum actually being \$4,636,000,000. Next year, if this war continues, one-half of the gold in banker's hands will be in the United States. But there are some things that in times of stress are worth more than money. A bag of gold coins may not be of as much value to a thirsty man in a desert as a bottle of cold water. A brick of gold is not of as much value to a hungry man who has lost his way and is starving on a prairie as a loaf of bread. The starving man could not eat the gold.

The New York World points out that money is more plentiful in the United States than anywhere else in the world, and therefore cheaper, relatively, than the commodities for which many nations chiefly engaged in war are making high bids. The World says: 'We have too much money at the moment because the nations with which we are trading or would like to trade are at war, and therefore, with their productive energies restricted, are not able to furnish us with the goods we need in exchange for the supplies they can obtain only from us. To be prosperous we must buy as well as sell. To sustain our enormous exports we must welcome enormous imports. If we are to rebuild and replenish the earth after the most devastating of wars, we must accept almost anything in preference to gold in the final settlement.'

A Farewell Luncheon.

Halifax, Dec. 26th. The Nova Scotia Recruiting Committee of which Mr. G. S. Campbell is Chairman and Mr. C. K. Burchell, M. C., is Secretary, tendered a farewell luncheon to Major Ritchie at the Halifax Club on the 22nd inst. Major Ritchie, who has been Chief Recruiting Officer, first for No. 6 Military District and later for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, has resigned his position and is returning to Vancouver. In recognition of his valuable and efficient services as well as of his sacrifice and loyalty, the Committee felt that this method might express to Major Ritchie their appreciation of him. Major Ritchie, who won a high place for himself in the legal profession of Nova Scotia before going west, has usurped the same position in British Columbia and his friends wish him the largest success as he returns to his work. Major Ritchie will be identified with the voluntary Recruiting Movement in British Columbia.

The National Service plans for the New Year should bring to every man an appreciation of the situation in Canada. Those who are fit and of military age who have not tried to do their part in the great struggle, should understand from the facts which are being put forth by the Government through this Committee, that the need is imperative. All cards sent out to the men between 16 and 65 should be returned at the earliest opportunity in order to facilitate the work of the Committee.

Authority has been granted for recruiting 266 railway men for No. 1 Section Skilled Railway Employees for the operation of military trains in France. This Section is to be made of Engineers, Firemen, Shopmen, Roundhouse men and Operators. Good ranks will be given to qualified men and an extra rate of \$1.00 per day, working pay has been authorized. The Unit will be mobilized in Guy Street Barracks, Montreal, where a short course of training will be carried out.

Be the stay in Canada of the Duke of Devonshire long or short, the name of His Excellency the Governor General will long be associated with the life of the Dominion through the erection in Toronto of a Mammoth fourteen-story hotel with six hundred guest rooms, to be called the Devonshire.

FOR SALE.—House on east side of Highland avenue. Easy terms. Address—ADVERTISER, Box 85, Annapolis, N. S.

FOR CHRISTMAS! We have just what you want! KODACKS, FOUNTAIN PENS, HAIR BRUSHES, MIRRORS. Safety Razors, Fancy Bottles Perfumery, Boxes Chocolates and Writing Paper, Edison, Victor, Columbia Phonographs. Give Us an Early Call! A. V. RAND, - Wolfville Drug Store.

OPERA HOUSE W. M. BLACK, - MANAGER. WOLFVILLE Monday and Tuesday JANUARY 1 and 2 Pathe Five Act Gold Rooster Feature "Shadows and Sunshine" Featuring the Baby Star Marie Osborne. The prettiest picture and the most pleasing of its kind ever released in the Motion Picture Trade. Highly praised by the Censors.

A Happy New Year TO ALL FROM THE Graham Studio. Phone 70-11.

SHORT COURSE For Farmers, their wives and children Agricultural College TRURO Two Weeks BEGINNING Jan. 2nd FREE TO ALL Course includes Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying, Animal Husbandry, Household Science, etc., etc. For circular write Inquire about special inducement offered to Short Course Students by the D. A. Railway. M. CUMMING Principal, TRURO, N. S.

A National Call for Information! NATIONAL SERVICE. CANADA. Write your Answers on the Card which you will shortly receive and Return Promptly. It is Obligatory!

CHRISTMAS ANNOUNCEMENT! Ony Two Weeks Until Christmas WHERE TO BUY! WHAT TO BUY!

Don't forget our Big Bargain Basement. We now have larger space and better entrance.

The Grotto Toys, Games, Books, Fancy Goods 5c., 10c., 15c. and 25c. Tables.

DOLLS.—Notwithstanding the scarcity of the market we are showing a good assortment from 25c. to \$3.75 each. Dolls that talk and Dolls that are dumb. Unbreakable and breakable Dolls.

MECHANICAL TOYS.—See "Sandy Andy," the great automatic Dumping Machine that won't get out of order. Also "Tinkertoy," which will amuse the youngsters as well as instruct them.

J. D. CHAMBERS A Prosperous and Care-free 1917 To All Our Friends and Patrons. ACADIA PHARMACY HUGH E. CALKIN PHONE 41.

The Foundation Principles of the WENTZELLS BUSINESS. The first day of the year, the last day of the year, and every day of the year is this: To bring reliable groceries from its source of production to the doors of our customers through the straightest possible channels, with the least possible expense and with the least possible addition to cost of production. WENTZELLS LIMITED THE "BIG STORE" Halifax, N. S.

The Cash Grocery XMAS COOKING I have just received a New Choice Stock Fancy Seeded Raisins, "Not a Seed" Raisins, Currants, Shelled Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Preserved Ginger, Dates and Figs. Icings and Pulverized Sugar! Citron and Lemon Peels! Spices and Extracts! Peef, Lamb, Pork, Veal, Chickens, Fowls and Ducks, Fresh Fish. IT PAYS TO PAY CASH! PHONE 53. FRANK W. BARTEAUX.

BONDS! NOW IS THE TIME! To Get Your Furniture Upholstered. Carpenter work is slack at present, and I am prepared to do Upholstery of all kinds of Furniture, also Carriage and Sleigh Seats. I will also repair Furniture of all kinds. I have had a large experience in this work and can guarantee satisfactory results. Annie M. Stuart. Grand Pre, Nov. 21, 1916. J. C. Bishop, - Wolfville.

THE ONLY MEDICINE THAT HELPED HER

"Fruit-a-lives Again Proves Its Extraordinary Powers"

Rochester, Que., March 2nd, 1915.
"I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-lives' and I took every remedy obtainable without result. I tried 'Fruit-a-lives' and it was the only medicine that really did me good. Now I am entirely well—the rheumatism has disappeared, and the terrible pains in my body are all gone. I hope that others, who suffer from such distressing diseases, will try 'Fruit-a-lives'." MARIANA ISABEL ROCHON.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

White Ribbon News.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union first organized in 1874.
Aim—The protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.
Motto—For God and Home and Native Land.
BANK—A Knot of White Ribbon.
WATCHWORD—Alpitude, educate, or goize.
OFFICERS OF WOLFVILLE UNION.
President—Mrs. L. W. Shoop.
1st Vice President—Mrs. J. C. Cullen.
2nd Vice President—Mrs. H. Reid.
3rd Vice President—Mrs. W. O. Fitch.
Recording Secy—Mrs. L. E. Duncan.
Cor. Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Duncan.
TREASURER—Mrs. H. Pines.
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Lafayette Work—Mrs. Fiddling.
Lumbermen—Mrs. J. Kempton.
Willard Home—Mrs. M. Freeman.
Temperance in Sabbath-schools—Mrs. (Dr.) Brown.
Evangelistic—Mrs. Purves Smith.
Peace and Arbitration—Mrs. J. Reid.
Pena—Miss Margaret Barnes.
White Ribbon Bulletin—Mrs. Walter Mitchell.
Loyal Temperance Legion—Mrs. L. A. S.

As of Old.

The night is calm,
The stars shine clear,
The sky is all aglow:
A heavenly messenger draws near.
As centuries ago
On Bethlehem plain
The angel spoke
The birth of Christ
To shepherd folk.
Above the din
Of market place,
The turmoil and the strife—
Alone to honor or disgrace—
To all the walks of life,
This Christmas night
The angels bring
Glad tidings of
The new-born babe
In commemoration of the sinking of the Lusitania.

Be still this night,
O restless town,
Forget the loss or gain—
The angel song comes floating down,
A sweet and heavenly strain.
Let it be heard,
The song fulfill
Peace upon earth,
To men good will.
—ARTHUR D. H. RANDOLPH.

Hollyberries and Mistletoe.

Hollyberries and mistletoe,
Feasting and frolic and joy;
These should be gifts of Christmas
To every girl and boy.
And many dear English children
Look forward with eager glee,
To the fun of gay Christmas parties
And the wonderful Christmas tree.
It is well that the children are happy,
And free from all anxious care;
That their brows are smooth and open,
That their smiles are frank and fair.
It is well that mirth and rejoicing
Mark for them this Christmas time;
But what of the desolate creatures
Who hear no joy bell chiming?
What of the drunkard's children,
In their homes of want and woe,
Where no firelight brightly flickers
With homely and welcome glow.
No hollyberries and mistletoe,
And no sign of festive cheer;
No greetings from friendly school-mates,
No presents from parents dear.
Oh, not for them are the love gifts;
No Santa Claus with his store
Of toys and trinkets and goodies,
Comes ever within their door.
They are ragged, shivering, and lonely,
They are drunkards' girls and boys;
And they watch with wistful longing
Shop windows all gay with toys.
Hollyberries and mistletoe,
Feasting and frolic and joy;
Would these might be gifts of Christmas,
To every girl and boy,
But as long as drink holds dominion,
And robs many homes of cheer,
There will surely be want and sorrow
At the ending of the year.
For cold and dreary the dwellings,
And the tables grim and bare;
The children forlorn and starving
When drink's dread curse is there.
And no blessed love and comfort
Do these drunkards' homes ever know;
But want and cold and privation,
Anger, and terror, and woe.
Hollyberries and mistletoe
Let the spirit of Christmas give
A generous impulse of helping
Our poorer brethren to live.
Let us work for Temperance more heartily,
And give kindly words of cheer,
To encourage those who need help
To start a Happy New Year.

The Cultivation of Hemp in Ontario.

(EXPERIMENTAL FARM NOTES)

During the past two seasons attempts were made at the Central Experimental Farm to grow hemp-fibre suitable for purposes of manufacture. In 1915 the seed, which was obtained from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, U. S. A., was sown on 12th May at the rate of 33 lb. per acre. The plot, which was a small one, was sown on 30th August, when in flower, the average height being 5 ft., although some plants attained a height of 6 1/2 ft. It was retted under water and afterwards sent to the Doon Linn Mills for report. The fibre was pronounced to be of good quality, but appeared to have been produced by overretting.

In 1916 the variety was "Chinamington," the seed being again obtained from Washington, through the kindness of the officials of the United States Department of Agriculture. It was sown on 25th April, at the rate of 70 lb. per acre, and was pulled on 7th September. Although the season was the driest on record, the average height was 6 ft. 10 1/2 in., the tallest plant being 10 ft. 5 in. It was retted under water and was sent to Doon as before. The report was as follows: "The fibre is fine and of a good spinning quality, besides being a beautiful color. Further, it had good length and at the same time there was not too much stick to it. One important point, however, is the retting, which in this case was not very well done. It would seem not to have had sufficient time to soften the fibre so that it was very difficult to have it broken."

Seed from a northern locality would probably give better results, but so far we have been unable to obtain seed from Russia. During both seasons also, attempts were made to grow the plant for its seed. In 1915, the crop, which was sown on 21st May, was harvested on various dates from 23rd October to 11th November, according to the degree of ripeness of the seeds. A considerable quantity of ripe seeds was obtained which, when cleaned and tested, gave a germination of 90 per cent. In 1916 the seed was sown on the 25th April and the plot was cut on the 25th October, the amount of seed obtained being 12 1/2 oz. on a plot of one-third of an acre, or at the rate of 283 6 lbs. per acre.

In addition to the above, a small plot was sown with seed obtained from the crop grown here in 1915. Although the plot was sown as late as 5th July and was out on 26th October, it was found that a considerable number of seeds had ripened. While maturing its seeds the crop was subjected to a temperature of 23 deg. F. without apparent injury. Although it is too soon yet to draw any general conclusions from only one year's experience, it appears to be an reasonable doubt about the possibility of growing hemp both as a fibre and as a seed crop in the more southern portions of the Province of Ontario.

Monsieur.
For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT, so as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good. I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism I could tell them about this remedy.
Yours truly,
KINSEY LEVEILLE,
216 The Ontario East, Montreal,
Feb. 14th, 1908.

Will Raise the Lusitania.

Secret plans are being made both in England and the United States to recover the treasure which went down in the Lusitania. It is believed that the money, jewelry and other valuables are worth at least \$5,000,000 and apparently all this vast treasure is free to anyone who can raise it. Even the possibility of saving the Lusitania in herself is being considered, but no definite plans for this bold enterprise can be made until divers have examined her condition, probably next spring. Even as an scrap her value would be very large. The position of the ship, 8 miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, has been charted with great exactitude and she lies 270 feet down.

The United States submarine F-4

which sank outside Honolulu Harbor, on March 25, 1915, was refloated and towed into harbor on Aug. 29th of the same year. She lay on the slope of the ocean bed her bow 888 feet below the surface, and her stern 366 feet. Yet the divers worked in fair comfort at these depths, and thereby established a world's record.

The Lusitania's depth of 270 feet does not present difficulties that the F-4 did, although there is one disadvantage in the difference in the temperature of the water, that off Honolulu being much warmer than off the coast of Ireland.

Christmas Day falling this year upon a Monday is, according to a very ancient lore, an omen of a hard and blustering winter. On top of this Prof. C. M. Anderson, who enjoys such prominence as a weather prognosticator in the New England States, has just issued his semi-annual prediction of the weather. He announces that from now to Christmas will be rough, cold, and blustering and that the winter will be one of the coldest in years with an unusual snowfall. Let us hope that time proves him a prevaricator.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

DAPHNE'S HOPE BOX

A Feminine Conceit and Joke That Led to Much Pleasant Gossip.

By SELINA LILLIAN HIGGINS.
"How very nice of Nellie," said Mary Lincoln, as she and her best friend Daphne Willis, parted at the village post office after receiving and opening two boxes, exactly alike. "The lace is exquisite," spoke Daphne, glancing with taste and pleasure over the neck collar neatly done up in tissue paper with a dainty sachet bag beside it. "Nellie is very thoughtful."

"They had been great friends, those three. All through Nellie's engagement Mary and Daphne had been closest to her of her many acquaintances. She had promised not to forget them when she reached the city on her wedding tour. Now Nellie had redeemed her promise."

"I shall wear the collar at the regular club party next week," said Mary. "You will be there, Daphne?" "I think not. My aunt is not very well, you know, and needs me most of the time. Besides," and Daphne gave a nervous laugh, "I fear I am getting past the party age, Mary."

"Nonsense!" cried her devoted friend. "Twenty-three, and you look like sixteen. It's just the breaking up of our old circle that gives you the blues. Now you wear that handsome collar—lace always becomes you. Don't go giving it away, as you usually do everything that anybody asks you for."

"Oh, I shall not do that," declared Daphne. "It will always be a tender reminder of our dear Nellie. I shall put it away in my hope box."

Just here Mary made a pretence of clinching her pretty pink and white flats and grinding her pearly teeth in a feat of the most dreadful rage. "Daphne Willis," she scolded as severely, "if even I happen across the 'hope box' of yours, I'll stamp on it; yes, I will! The idea! You keep a 'hope box' as if you were some fading old maid with yellow teeth and wrinkled cheeks and scrawny neck, when every body says you grow more and more beautiful every day!"

"That's enough!" retorted Daphne, closing the cherry lips of her staunch champion with a kiss—"I know I am beginning to feel very old, and I think it a duty to be prepared if any likely old bachelor—why, yes, even some respectable widower—should happen along, you know!"

It was all a joke, Daphne's "hope box," a feminine conceit that appealed to Daphne because it led to pleasant quip and gossip among her bright girl friends. In her own mind Daphne felt pretty well convinced that she would never marry, she had a pleasant, permanent home with her aunt. She felt that she was past the frivolous age. Daphne had encountered some beaux during the years, but they had turned out selfish and prosaic. None of them had ever come up to her standard of a real man.

Her "hope box" was a satin-lined cedar chest, given her by a dear girl friend one birthday. Daphne had accumulated a store of both pretty and useful things. It pleased her aunt to look over not only her presents but the exquisite needlework of Daphne herself, while her industrious niece experienced a certain pride in having pretty trifles to exhibit to her girl visitors.

It was nearly a year after the wedding of Nellie that Daphne received a letter from a cousin who lived at Merion. She had been in correspondence regularly with this relative and several times Miss Daphne had referred to a neighbor, a Mr. Paul Barnes.

"I have great news for you, Daphne," this last letter ran. "I have often told you what a fine young man Mr. Barnes was. His parents left him quite an estate, and I suppose he got lonely in the old homestead. At any rate, he is about to marry, and what do you think? He has picked out the poorest girl in the village. It is one Lina Temple. She is a wild, headstrong girl, and the whole family are completely against the union. A long crusade against them from Cape Colony resulted at length in their virtual extinction in the settled parts, but in all the wider corners of South Africa the same thing still goes on, and raids upon small herds of native goats and sheep are every where, where these people habitually Blackwood's Magazine.

Panama Excavation.
The material taken from the Panama canal would make a pile higher than the Woolworth building in New York, and 250 feet square at the base.

F. J. PORTER
Licensed Auctioneer for towns of Kentville and Wolfville, N. S.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL

usually stops a stubborn cough or chest cold when ordinary specifics fail.

It helps strengthen the lungs and throat—adds energy to the blood—and gives the system the force to help resist disease.

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rough nature that never forgets. I am pretty sure he has no genuine love for Lina. In fact, it is pretty well known that some Quixotic idea of lifting the girl from poverty to comfort and making a true woman of her is his idea. She is so poor her folks cannot afford any kind of an outfit, and very quietly some friends and myself are helping her out. If you have any little trifle to contribute, I shall be glad to have it. Good-hearted Daphne had something of a struggle with herself. Then her generous soul impelled a sacrifice. "I shall never marry," she flung to herself. "I shall be making some one happy," and the "hope box" went to Miss Dalby.

Two months later Daphne's aunt died. It was natural that Miss Dalby should ask her to make her home with her. This she did, and Daphne found herself installed at Merion. "I have often thought of the wedding you wrote me about," declared Daphne, the first evening of her arrival.

"Oh, did I never write you?" exclaimed Miss Dalby. "The watch was broken off. We got up quite a handsome outfit for Lina Temple. She never used it, for she hoped with a circus performer two days before the date for the wedding."

"And Mr. Barnes?" inquired Daphne. "I think, secretly, he was relieved, for the girl was not of his class—headstrong, capricious, full of fire and glitter. He acted the man completely, however. He followed the elopers, made sure that the new husband would be good to the wife, and returned to his old home, and I never started him in a new business."

Of course, Daphne met Paul Barnes, and there seemed to spring up a mutual interest between them. At the evening as he stood at the garden gate, the tender influences of the sweet June night seemed to bind him lingeringly to the spot.

"You are a good friend, Miss Willis," he said. "I never told you, but I have heard of your kind thought to make happy the young lady I am on my way home to make my wife."

"And you are a good man, Mr. Barnes," replied Daphne with genuine impulse, although she blushed a trifle consciously. "It was a noble thought to strive to guide her untutored steps aright."

"Shall we walk to the lake and back? It is such a beautiful evening," he suggested, and there was a strange, wistful tremor in his voice that made Daphne's heart thrill and tingle, even as she came back to the house, her heart beating with the joy of a new-found happiness, her face radiant with tolerant bliss.

She went up to where Miss Dalby sat and put her arms around her, and hid her conscious face on her shoulder. "Dear cousin," she whispered, "you told me you had stored my old 'hope box' in the garret."

"Yes, dear," replied Miss Dalby, smiling wisely. "I should like to have it back again, if you please," said sweet Daphne Willis. (Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

WILD DOGS PEST OF AFRICA

Hunting in Packs, They Do Incalculable Damage to Sheep and Other Live Stock of Farmers.

There is no wild animal in Africa which deals out such wholesale destruction to certain kinds of game as the hunting dog. Leopards have been known to be chased up trees; hyenas have been found in process of being mobbed to death; the lion himself, when found solitary, is sometimes pursued by a pack.

Bush pirate and Ishmael as he is, strangely enough toward man the hunting dog seems to betray little or no aggressive tendency.

Wandering about in bands over huge areas of wild country, and seldom remaining more than a few days in any one locality, the hunting dog is probably less frequently encountered than any other kind of carnivore, and therefore in less degree than any other has he the experience of man and his ways. There is at least no doubt that when this experience has been acquired few creatures show more hate in escaping from man's presence or display more intelligence in doing so. But if there is little ground of complaint against him as regards man personally, it is a very different matter where the latter's flocks and herds are concerned.

When the farmer first begins to graze his sheep in a wild country, one of the chief, if not the most dangerous, of his enemies is the hunting dog. Sweeping down upon a flock, a pack of these animals will in very few minutes entirely annihilate it, killing and rending apparently for the mere pleasure of doing so, and then, having completely finished the party, will probably be miles away, wreaking the same destruction elsewhere, ere the frate owner and his friends have time to arrive upon the scene.

A long crusade against them from Cape Colony resulted at length in their virtual extinction in the settled parts, but in all the wider corners of South Africa the same thing still goes on, and raids upon small herds of native goats and sheep are every where, where these people habitually Blackwood's Magazine.

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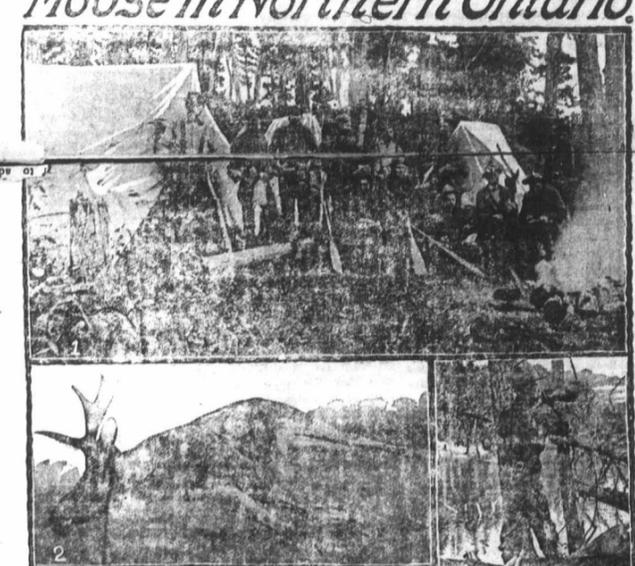


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Moose in Northern Ontario



(1) Moose Hunting Party in Camp. (2) A Trophy. (3) Culling the Moose.

THOUGH perhaps not so famous for its big game as British Columbia or New Brunswick, Ontario possesses many valuable wild animals, which the hunter loves to pursue in the fall and early winter. None of the game of this province is more interesting than the moose. He is to be found in many haunts, but his favorite resorts seem to be in the Timaram district, around Desbarats, Bisce, Misanaabie, and White River, and is often to be seen in the region stretching from Fort William to Sault Ste. Marie. This season the hunters in Northern Ontario are sure to have an exceptionally good time, for the great forest fires that have recently occurred there have driven the big game from their secure homes in the recesses of the vast woods, and now they are forced to shelter themselves under scantier cover than would satisfy them formerly. Furthermore, the season has been extended from November 15 to the end of the month.

Not long ago the delightful sport of hunting big game was confined to the male sex, but now it is quite fashionable to see ladies with rifle in hand out on the hunting grounds, and often their aim is steady as that of some of the members of the sterner sex. Just as there is some thing of an accomplishment about a skilled thermist, there is also something of an accomplishment about a competent moose hunter.

There are two methods of hunting the moose—the "calling" and the "still hunting." The "calling" is done early in the season, and in the fall.

In the cold weather the "still hunting" is adopted. The details of these methods, and particulars as to how the moose feed "down wind" and how the hunters pursue their prey "up wind" should be learned by many novices in the breeding and husbandry atmosphere of the woods of Northern Ontario during the present hunting season.

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