

THE ACADIAN

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Editorial

Our pulpits are our work clothes. Each of us live some kind of a sermon every day.

WINDSOR ADOPTS TOWN MANAGER IDEA

Windsor is the latest town to adopt the idea of a town manager. There, as in Kentville, the office will be associated with that of town clerk. When Wolfville had under consideration this method of conducting its affairs its citizens were confronted with the representation that the provincial government had ordained that no person other than an associate engineer was eligible for the position. Since in the legislation passed by that body, so far as we have been able to ascertain, no provision is made for the work of a town manager, we were at the time inclined to question the logic of the ruling and it now transpires that the whole story was a myth. Our idea of the qualifications of a town manager is that he be possessed of good judgment and a proper vision, coupled with ordinary business ability and a fair amount of common sense. Given these qualities and a determination to conduct public affairs wisely and economically a town manager should be a valuable adjunct of any small town.

When this subject—which has become a live one of late—was under discussion at the meeting of the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities last week one of the speakers asserted that a good mayor is the best manager that a town can have—a statement that might be correct under certain circumstances. It frequently happens, however, that the man elected to the position is lacking the necessary qualifications, or may be a busy man who is not able to devote the time required to look after the town affairs. There is also the advantage of having in charge a permanent official whose familiarity with municipal routine is able to keep the civic machinery running smoothly. Any tendency on the part of the mayor or councillors to shirk the duties imposed upon them and leave administrative responsibility to the manager should be discouraged, as under the law, as it is at present, these duties cannot be delegated.

OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

It is a significant fact that a very large proportion of the natural resources of Nova Scotia which should constitute the chief asset of our people has passed under the control of foreign capital. This would not be so bad if a reasonably adequate price had been paid for it or if the transaction had been so safeguarded as to have made certain that its exploitation should not have been at the expense of home industry. Such raw material as the products of our forests and mines that are shipped to foreign countries for a mere pittance are there manufactured and sold at prices which ensure profitable labor for hosts of workmen and a handsome compensation for those who direct the enterprise.

While the fault may primarily be placed at the door of those of our people who are unwilling to invest their capital in undertakings that would provide employment for our people and bring prosperity to the home land, there is no question but that the policy of those who govern our affairs should be to prevent the ruthless sacrifice of the natural wealth of our land. If, as has been suggested, a ban was put upon the export of pulp-wood it would be but a short time before there would be established large paper-mills to convert this raw product into a commodity that is much in demand. The product of the plaster quarries of this province alone if manufactured within our own borders would make Nova Scotia so prosperous that the returns now received from their operation would sink into insignificance.

STORM CAUSED SMALL LOSS

Considerable difference of opinion appears to prevail regarding the loss sustained by orchardists last week in consequence of the severe wind-storm of Tuesday night. This is due, probably, to the fact that some sections suffered more severely than others. Some growers with whom we have talked place the loss as high as one-third of the season's crop. Others are inclined to minimize the consequences of the storm so far as the apple crop is concerned. In an interview with the Halifax Chronicle Hon. Joe A. McDonald, M.P.P., of this county, places the loss at not more than five per cent.

CANADIAN HEROES

THE ACADIAN is very glad to be able to present to its readers this week, through the courtesy of the author, an article from the pen of our clever young townsman, Mr. Arthur Hunt Chute. It is entitled "Canadian Heroes" and deals with a matter which deserves the close attention of all loyal citizens of this country. The suggestions made by THE ACADIAN regards as most valuable, and we have in mind no person better qualified to perform this national service than Mr. Arthur Hunt Chute.

MADE WOLFVILLE HIS HEADQUARTERS

Even a newspaper that is usually so well informed as the Windsor Tribune can sometimes make mistakes. In its reference to the recent visit of Premier Ferguson and party to the Valley it adds "they had been in Kentville over night", which was not correct. Wolfville was made their headquarters while in this section of the province. They arrived here on Tuesday afternoon and remained until Thursday morning.

NOT THEIR FAULT

Don't blame the mail order house if it reaches into your town and takes business from the local merchant. The mail order house spends tens of thousands of dollars annually in advertising and must get the business from somewhere to pay for it. The mail order house seeks out the field where the local merchant is most lax in his advertising and there camps with catalogue for business.—Ex.

THE HOME PAPER

"By escaping the heavy overhead, which the city stores must stand, the small town merchant is able to equal, and, in some cases, better the city prices. But, if your small town store is to compete with its larger rival, it must advertise in its home paper just as the big concern does in the city papers."

Partial failure of the British apple crop, especially of the dessert varieties, is expected to give Nova Scotia apples an excellent opportunity for a wider market in Great Britain at better prices.



NEXT! PLEASE
Frits: "Only a loan, Mr. MacDonald. Sir, I will you in goods repay. Yah."
—News of the World.

NOVA SCOTIA AT TORONTO EXHIBITION

Splendid Exhibit Doing Much to Advance Province

The Province of Nova Scotia has made a fine effort this year at the Canadian National Exhibition to bring its attractions and resources forcibly to the attention of the more than a million visitors who will come to the great annual fair which opened in Toronto August 22. This is the first time in the history of the exhibition that Nova Scotia has been represented in a concerted, official manner, although individual Nova Scotia industries have previously had booths there.

The Nova Scotia exhibit consists of three adjoining blocks of attractive booths in the Government building, one of the finest buildings in the Canadian National Exhibition grounds; the first indeed to meet the visitor who enters by the Dufferin Memorial gate. In this building are not only elaborate exhibits from Ontario, but exhibits from as far west as British Columbia and as far south as Bermuda. In fact, the Nova Scotia booth has as neighbor the beautiful Bermuda exhibit; and as a background real pines from the northern Ontario forests, with live beaver at the exhibit of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

This fine location of the Nova Scotia exhibit means that it will be in the pathway of thousands of visits seeking out the unique things of the great fair. In the Nova Scotia block is an official booth, under the direction of W. B. MacCoy, deputy minister of the Department of Industries and Immigration, with A. M. Bauld, of Halifax, assisting him. In addition ten of the leading industrial concerns of Nova Scotia occupy adjoining booths. Thus the total effect of the combined display is indeed convincing.

Mr. MacCoy keeps open house in the official booth. He is maintaining not merely an information bureau which answers all kinds of questions about industries, resources, beauties and touring, but also a sort of home-away-from-home for Nova Scotia exiles.

Scores of native Nova Scotians now resident in Ontario or New York and the adjacent states drop in to have a chat about their old home province. It is also in a sense a rest room where visitors, weary of wandering round the exhibition, are made welcome. Easy chairs are there for lounging, and those who wish may write letters. In addition, Mr. MacCoy has two books of deluxe filled with tinted photographs of beautiful and historic scenes in Nova Scotia, over which the visitors may pore at leisure.

The total effect is publicity for the eastern province of the very best sort given in pleasant homeopathic doses. There is nothing to sell. Visitors are merely given a chance to learn something of the present development and future potentialities of their Atlantic brethren. The display is having a big effect in opening the eyes of Ontario folk and thousands of American visitors to the charm and the economic greatness of Nova Scotia.

Mr. MacCoy has many pamphlets telling about his home province; even

road maps for distribution to prospective tourists.

Forming a frieze round the top of the Nova Scotia official booth are a series of transparencies, depicting scenes in the province, the fisheries of the coast, the apple orchards of the Annapolis valley, the plants of the British Empire Steel Corporation, agricultural activities and the types of fine dwellings which may be seen in the province. These transparencies are colored and lighted from behind by electricity so that they form an arresting and beautiful display.

At the back of the booth is another picture gallery, of tinted photographs, showing views of seascapes and landscapes which open the eyes of the visitor to the charm of this maritime province.

The chance is not lost either to drive home the economic standing of the province. A banner shows that the total production for 1923 from fisheries, minerals, manufactures, building materials, farm products, forest products and game and fisheries amounted to \$164,840,700. "Per capita," the banner concludes, "no other province in Canada leads Nova Scotia in the value of its natural products."

In addition such slogans as the following are displayed with striking force: "Nova Scotia—the annual coal production is 60,000,000 tons"; "Nova Scotia—the front door of Canada"; "Nova Scotia—the land of opportunity, rich in agriculture, minerals, forests, fisheries and manufactures";

On each side of the booth are stands displaying samples of the many and varied economic minerals found in the province, gypsum, limestone, white marble, veined marble, limonite, dolomite, magnite,ankerite, galenite and a dozen other examples of the richness which lies hidden in Nova Scotia rocks and beneath Nova Scotia soil.

And then, to cap all, on a table in the heart of Nova Scotia's official bureau is a cluster of gold nuggets, which prove it a worthy competitor of the gold fields of northern Ontario. This greater lines than the present, if the present turns out to be the success which is predicted in drawing the attention of the people of Ontario and central Canada and of the adjacent states of the union to the natural and economic glories of Nova Scotia.

Altogether Nova Scotians have every reason to be proud of the showing of their province at the Canadian National Exhibition. It has been arranged that a display along the lines of the present day one will be made for three years, of which this is the first. There seems no doubt but that after that an annual display at the great Toronto fair will become continuous, perhaps along even greater lines than the present, if the present turns out to be the success which is predicted in drawing the attention of the people of Ontario and central Canada and of the adjacent states of the union to the natural and economic glories of Nova Scotia.

PINS

The pin of ancient times was just a thorn or sharp fishbone. Then some of the plutocrats had jewelers hammer out some in gold or silver. They were not made in quantities, however, until the 16th century, and even then they were very expensive.

polished as needles are. After they are finished they are sorted by hand, but there is a machine to put them in the neat rows in paper in which we buy them.

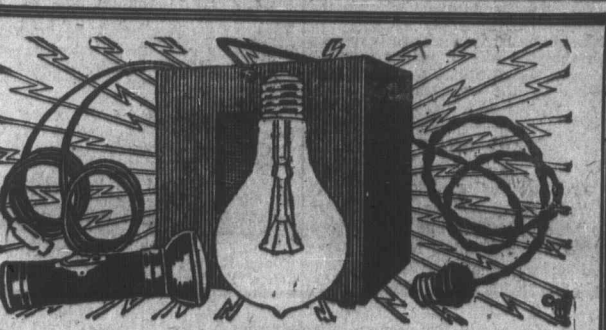
Something will have to be done about law compelling the manufacturers to make motor tires thicker or there should be a law compelling the manufacturers to make their tacks shorter.—Medicine Hat News.

TENTH of the series dealing with the establishment of the BANK OF MONTREAL at representative points in CANADA and elsewhere.



IN LONDON
On Threadneedle Street, in the old City section of London, the financial heart of the British Empire, the Bank of Montreal has been representing the interests of Canada since 1870. Its first London office was located at 27 Lombard Street. Later the Bank established an office at 47 Threadneedle Street E.C., afterwards extending its services to the Pall Mall section of London by creating an important branch at Waterloo Place in the heart of the theatre and shopping districts.

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12 cakes Laundry Soap, with dish towel,.....	\$1.00
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4 cakes Fancy Floating Bath Soap.....	.25
5 cakes Palmolive Soap.....	.45
21 cakes good Laundry Soap.....	1.00
3 packages Ammonia Powder.....	.25

Good Brooms, while they last, 63c., 89c., 98c.

Dates, 15c. lb., 2 for 25c.
Fresh Ground Coffee, 55c. lb.
Good Tea, 55c. lb.
3 pks. Jello, 25c.
2 jars Jelly, asst. flavors, 30c.
Large Bottle Mixed Pickles, 49c.
New Cheese, only 28c. lb.
Clark's Tomato Catsup, 20c. and 29c. bottle
Sliced Pineapple, 38c. can, 3 for \$1.00
Oranges, 29c., 35c., 49c., 63c., 69c. doz.

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