

THE ACADIAN

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Editorial

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

THE MENTAL DEFECTIVE IN OUR COUNTY HOMES

AT THE recent meeting of the Municipal Council a delegation from the Children's Aid Society of Kings County presented for consideration a proposition of some importance. In conjunction with similar organizations from Annapolis and Hants county a change is urged in matters relating to the county homes of these municipalities. At present there is no provision for a segregation of the inmates of these institutions which include both sexes and all grades of mental responsibility. The proposition is that the three counties co-operate in the care of this class of their population and use the present homes under a more efficient plan.

It is suggested that the dependent portion of our people be divided into three classes, the unfortunate poor who require support, the adult mental defectives, and children of the same condition. It is claimed that these divisions might be effected and that much better provision could be made for these unfortunates without any very material advance in cost to the public. Under present conditions the former class are subjected to conditions which no person who might come to depend upon the charity of their fellows would be inclined to look forward to, while in the case of the two latter classes the present method of dealing with them is a menace to the economic and social conditions of the community.

It is neither good business nor good ethics to allow the present methods of dealing with the problem which the existence of the mentally incompetent creates to continue, and it is hoped that with the information placed before them the people of these counties will appreciate the wisdom of prompt action. The Councils have been requested to appoint committees to confer and discuss the proposed action.

NOVA SCOTIA'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

THE INCIDENT which transpired last week in connection with the public life of this province, ought to be of sufficient importance to demand consideration on the part of the people of Nova Scotia. That a man who for some time has held perhaps the most responsible position in the Executive of the province has felt obliged to resign because of developments which resulted from an independent audit of accounts which have been under his control is a rather serious matter. It becomes the more serious when the official in question admits the correctness of the finding and offers restitution.

Protestations that the offender received no personal profit from the transaction in no way improves the situation. The missing funds evidently benefited some individual or organization and it is up to the one who held these funds in trust to give an accounting. The people have a right to know all the facts and cannot be expected to be satisfied until these are furnished them. They cannot forget that it was only when it was impossible to longer conceal the conditions that the funds were replaced, and naturally are wondering what would develop if an investigation were made into the provincial funds which have never received an independent audit.

The statement made by Premier Armstrong that he and his former colleague were in complete accord concerning every item of government policy may mean much or little to the people of Nova Scotia, until they are permitted to know just what the policy of the government has been with regard to the financial affairs of the province. Naturally they would like to be shown.

SALE OF LIQUOR IN STREETS

UNLESS conditions in Wolfville have been grossly misrepresented it is certainly high time that the civic authorities should take strenuous action to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor in this town. During the present week two persons who were before the police court charged with being in an intoxicated condition made the statement when questioned by the stipendiary that they had purchased the cause of their condition from a stranger who was offering it for sale upon the streets. In these days of "boot-legging" it is naturally difficult to apprehend many of the offenders, but it should be a rather easy undertaking to get the evidence on one who should be a rather easy undertaking to get the evidence on one who openly walks our streets and accosts those with whom he is not acquainted in the endeavor to promote his nefarious trade. It is said that one of the persons questioned stated that the man from whom he secured the liquor was a frequent visitor to our town and that he had come in contact with him on a number of occasions. Evidently the time has come for more aggressive work in the direction of law enforcement than has so far been in evidence.

TEAM WORK

PARTICULARLY in these days when athletics occupy such a large place in the public mind, we hear much about the value of team-work. A hockey club may be composed of ever so good individual players and yet fail to make good if the members of the team have not learned to play together. These are the days of co-operation and through its agency many wonderful things are being done. In our town life we need more team-work. When citizens co-operate and work together for the advancement of community interests they progress and prosper individually as well as collectively. The same material which constitutes the solid rock is composed in the shifting sand. In union is strength. The greatest possible detriment to the success of any community is a policy of individualism on the part of its citizens. Petty jealousies and a failure to play on the part of its citizens. Petty jealousies and a failure to work together prevents the successful accomplishment of a great many undertakings in Wolfville as in other towns. Let our slogan during 1925 be "more team-work", and every citizen endeavor to take his or her place in the promotion of community well being.

LOYALTY TO THE JOB

LOYALTY is the obligation to give the best that is in us. When we are loyal to our business connections we must be true to every principle for which it stands, with a fidelity which nothing can swerve or deflect, and our loyalty must flow out to every individual who has a part in its activities as well as to all who may be influenced.

THE TOWN'S REPRESENTATIVE

LOCALS of men and some business men do not appreciate their local paper as a thing of value except to the owner of the paper, and that is where their vision needs doctoring. The newspaper travels, and is the only representative of the community that is always working at the job.

SENATOR NORRIS



Of the U.S., who is fighting for the Government operation of the great \$150,000,000 Muscle Shoals power plant. He cites the successful operation of great public ownership enterprises in Canada and asks why the people of the United States cannot do the same.

MARITIMES HAVE 11.4 PER CENT. OF POPULATION

Interesting Census Statistics in Latest Bulletin Issued by Dominion Bureau

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released the first volume of the final report on the Census of 1921. The main results of the Census have been given out in a series of some thirty bulletins, each dealing with specific aspects of population and agriculture. The volume, however, contains the final detailed figures by local units, showing (1) the numbers, sex and geographical distribution of the population, (2) the racial origins, and (3) the religions. The volume also contains the administrative report on the taking of the Census. The main figures of the 1921 Census have already been made available to the public but the following may be noted: the total population of Canada in 1871 was 3,689,257; fifty years afterwards it was 8,788,483, an increase of 138.22 per cent. In the last decade the increase was 21.95 per cent., while in the first decade following confederation it was 17.23 per cent., in the second 11.76 per cent., in the third 11.13 per cent., and in the fourth 34.17 per cent.

It is also interesting to note that in 1871 Ontario possessed nearly 44 per cent of the population of Canada and Quebec a little better than 32 per cent, while in 1921 Ontario possessed 33.38 per cent., and Quebec 26.87 per cent of the total population.

The relative position of the Maritime Provinces as regards population in 1921 is strikingly illustrated by the fact that at the date of confederation they had 22.8 per cent of the total population as against 11.4 per cent in 1921. The explanation lies to some extent in the growth of the Prairie Provinces. In 1871 out of a total population of 3,689,257 only 18,000, or .42 per cent, dwelt in the Middle West; in 1901 they possessed slightly more than 3 per cent of the total population, while in 1921 they had more than 22 per cent.

The growth of urban population in Canada is forcibly illustrated by the fact that in 1921 there were 100 cities and towns in Canada with a population of 5,000 and over, as against 87 in 1911, 57 in 1901, 45 in 1891, 34 in 1881 and 22 in 1871. In 1871 the population living in urban centres made up 31.8 per cent of the total population; in 1901 it had climbed to 37.5 per cent; in 1911 to 45.4 per cent., and in 1921 to 49.5 per cent. From 1891 to 1921 the rural population showed a gain of 34 per cent, as against a gain of 183 per cent. in the urban population in the 30 years.

The effects of immigration on the

ethnic composition of the population is illustrated by the fact that in 1881, 59 per cent of the population was of English, Irish or Scottish origin, 31 per cent of French origin (nearly all native born), and 21 per cent Indian, leaving only about 81 per cent of the population as belonging to other races, while in 1911, or thirty years later, the proportion was as follows: British races 54 per cent., French 28.1 per cent., Indians less than 11 per cent., and all other races nearly 16 per cent. In 1921 the proportion was: British races 55.5 per cent., French 27.9 per cent., Indians 11 per cent., leaving all other races with 15.43 per cent of the total population.

The section dealing with the classification of the population according to religious beliefs shows that of the total population in 1901, the Church of England claimed 12.69 per cent.; Baptists 5.92 per cent.; Lutherans 1.72 per cent.; Methodists 17.07 per cent.; Presbyterians 15.68 per cent.; Roman Catholics 41.51 per cent., while the per cent. proportions were: Church of England 16.02 per cent.; Baptists 4.80 per cent.; Lutherans 3.28 per cent.; Methodists 13.18 per cent.; Presbyterians 16.03 per cent., and Roman Catholics 38.50 per cent. The Jews, which numbered 16,401, or less than one-third of one per cent of the population in 1901, had 125,190 adherents in 1921, or 1.42 per cent of the total population.

DECLINE IN APPLE PLANTING

Returns published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that there was no increase in the planting of fruit trees in the year just closed in Nova Scotia or Ontario and a sharp decrease in British Columbia. The latter fact is explained by the number of small nurseries which have discontinued operation in the Pacific Province in recent years.

The total number of apple trees set out in Canada last spring was 331,917, compared with 338,616 in 1923. More than 200,000 of these were of winter variety, with 66,000 of those classed as fall. Over 14,0000 crabs were set out, mostly in the Prairie Provinces and New Ontario.

Cherries, plums, pears and peaches showed little change from the number planted in 1923, but a big increase in the number of grapes, 293,000 of these vines being set out last spring. Raspberry plantings, despite the damage being caused by Mosaic, were up to normal.

Prospects for the 1925 season point to improvement in apple plantings, especially in Ontario and Nova Scotia. Fairly good returns have been realized in both these provinces of recent years, in which fact is bound to be reflected in the acreage of new plantings. There were practically no new orchards set out during the war years and very few replacements of all cases. However, with surer markets, there has been a steady increase in the commercial plantings since 1920.

THE COST OF STRIKES

Strikes have doubled the cost of living of every American family, according to a statement made public by the American Economic Institute. Had there been no strikes in the last twenty years, there would have been enough surplus wealth in the country to pay the entire American war debt without levying a dollar on anything but surplus. The economic burden resulting from the cessation of industry and production is paid for at every meal in the increased cost of food, in the increased cost of buildings and rents, and in the increased cost of clothes. Thus the public is liquidating an enormous debt with the levying of which it had nothing to do.



KEEP IN TOUCH WITH YOUR DEALERS BY LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

"Oh, we hadn't a look in from your people for six months, and thought that perhaps you had given up working this territory; so we placed our order with another house in your line. Now we're stocked up."

That's the answer a travelling salesman got the other day from a village storekeeper whom he was canvassing for an order.

Rather a nasty knock!

How different it would have been if the salesman's house had been in the habit of giving the dealer a periodical call over the Long Distance Telephone Lines!

Then the dealer would have known the house was doing business in the territory, and the house would not have lost an order and perhaps a customer.

Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company, Limited



(Faceless women will be seen in the coming winter when the new coats, with high fur collars, make their appearance.) "Excuse me—haven't I met those feet before?" —London Opinion.

WHEN OPPORTUNITY COMES

How much money have you "put by" in the present time?

Enough to pay a doctor in case of sudden illness in your family? Enough to make a payment on a home should you be offered a bargain? Enough to take advantage of a sudden business opportunity?

Ordinary opportunities, ordinary happenings, these, yet how many are ready for tomorrow's big chance—tomorrow's emergency? The man with a good bank balance is always ready for the unexpected.

Our booklet, "THE MEASURE OF YOUR INCOME," will help you. Ask the Manager for a copy.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Wolfville Branch
R. Creighton, Manager

Port Williams Branch
R. S. Hocken, Manager

ELECTRIC WIRING AND SUPPLIES

Why not have an extra plug for that new Paino Lamp and other accessories?

We advise you to have your Electric wiring gone over and brought up to standard.

Burgess Radio Batteries
Eveready Batteries
Radio Supplies of all Kinds

J. C. Mitchell

Electric Contractor and Supplies

Phone 320

Wolfville, N. S.

CASH AND CARRY

Big Drop in Florida Oranges

Large Juicy Oranges, 59c. doz.
Medium size Oranges, 39c. doz.
Small size, 50 for \$1.00

Large Juicy Grape Fruit, 2 for 25c.
Medium Grape Fruit, 3 for 25c.

New Prunes, 3 lbs. for 25c.
Extra Large Prunes, 2 lbs. for 45c.
Dried Peaches, 2 lbs. for 45c.
Dried Apricots, 2 lbs. for 45c.
New Dates, 2 lbs. for 25c.
New Figs, 35c. 1/2.
Cooking Figs, 2 lbs. for 25c.

10 lb. bag XXX Granulated Sugar, 85c.

New Cheese, Saturday, only 29c. lb.

New Salmon, 25c. can, 5 for \$1.00

5 lb. Roast Beef, \$1.00; 5 lb. R. Pork, \$1.00

Celery and Lettuce Every Saturday.

Phone 53

CALDWELL-YERXAS LIMITED