

THE ACADIAN

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Editorial

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

HERE'S WISHING YOU THE BEST EVER!

TONIGHT, on the stroke of 12, a New Year will be ushered in—with less of revelry, perhaps, than has marked the coming of many another year, and yet with high hopefulness and general acclaim.

Tomorrow will be something more than an occasion for taking down outworn calendars and hanging fresh ones. It will be more than a day for casting up financial accounts and studying the business lessons of the twelvemonth that has just closed. It will be, for some at least, a day of fresh resolves—to be broken promptly in many instances, but not without value in others. Moreover, try as we may to erase the dividing line between one year and the next, a mysterious sense of passing from one stretch of time to another is bound to haunt us.

Time is so strange a thing! We may define it as the order in which events occur; we may conceive it as an evenly moving belt or cylinder which carries all creation upon its surface. But we do not thereby explain it. Time is spun out at a uniform rate for all the universe. Sun, moon, and stars are obedient to its laws. Because the earth has arrived, in its swing about the sun, at a point arbitrarily called the starting of another lap or cycle, we are to enter a New Year.

That 1926 may bring to all of you more happiness than any other year has brought, is THE ACADIAN'S sincere and earnest wish.

SMALLER PACKAGES FOR APPLES

AT THE risk of meeting with the opposition of local growers and packers, which has been the experience of others who have expressed an opinion in favor of the smaller package than the barrel for the marketing of the apple product of this valley, THE ACADIAN ventures the belief that the address of Fruit Commissioner George C. McIntosh, at the recent meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, contained a suggestion well worthy of the same consideration of all interested in the welfare of the industry. His suggestion was that the demands of the consumer be taken into fuller consideration and provided for by the introduction of a smaller package than the box, and that Canadian markets should receive more attention than they do at present. The Association, we believe, approved of the proposition and went so far as to make a recommendation in accordance therewith.

It will be seen from an article which we reprint in another column, that this matter is engaging attention in other apple-growing centres of this continent. The contention that is sometimes heard that the barrel is the most convenient container for "ordinary quality fruit" and that such is the natural product of this valley, would have been strongly resented by the pioneer growers of this section, who claimed that Nova Scotia apples were superior to those grown elsewhere, and supported their claim in the fruit shows of the world. It may be true that the apple-growing industry has been allowed to monopolize in too great a measure the agricultural operations of this section but, the fact remains that if the best results are to be obtained it should be the aim of those who pin their faith to fruit-growing to produce and place upon the market a better quality of apples, more attractively packed as well as better advertised.

BETTER METHODS NEEDED FOR DEALING WITH PRISONERS

THE near approach of the date for the holding of the annual session of the Municipal Council naturally causes some interest among the people of the county as to the policy likely to be followed by the newly elected members with reference to a number of long desired reforms. One of these has been urged upon the attention of the Council by this paper over and over again, but so far without any apparent effect. We wonder if among the new men who are now about to take their seat at the council board there may not be some who are far sighted enough to see in the proposal made an opportunity to do real service for their constituency and at the same time indicate to the public that they possess the necessary qualifications to adequately perform the duties of the office to which they have been elected.

We refer to the need of a better method of dealing with those who because of law-breaking are required to undergo the penalty imposed by the municipal courts. Under the method which has been followed for many years and which is still in vogue delinquents are often kept confined in the county jail at public expense in idleness and without even proper exercise for months at a time. Those who are familiar with prison conditions in this province complain of the unsanitary and comfortless conditions which prevail, and if their stories are to be depended upon these institutions are certainly most unlikely to benefit either physically or morally those who are confined therein.

We submit that it is the duty of the state not to take revenge upon those who violate the laws of the land, but to use such measures as will cause them to change their manner of living and furnish an example likely to be productive of a beneficial influence upon others. Having this purpose in view it is the duty of those entrusted with the public affairs of the community to guard the interests of their constituents by seeing to it that expenditures are kept as low as may be and that public institutions so far as is possible be made self-supporting as well as efficient. We believe that a thorough revision of existing conditions and the establishment of a prison-farm or similar institution, properly conducted, in which the inmates might be able to employ their time to advantage in the support of themselves and their families, and at the same time acquire habits that would improve their moral condition and make them useful members of society, would be a splendid undertaking and worthy of the very best attention that can be given it.

CIVIC LOYALTY

LOYALTY is a creed, a duty and a sentiment. Particularly is this true of civic loyalty. It is a creed because the loyal person says: I believe in my home town, what it is, what it stands for, and what it does. Loyalty is a duty because it implies allegiance. Every resident of a community, by the very fact of his citizenship, is bound to obey the laws of the municipality. Loyalty is a sentiment because it implies affection, love and enthusiasm. These three are not expressed merely in shouting or boosting. Loyalty to Wolfville must be lived.

RABBI ISSERMAN



Installed in the Holy Blossom Synagogue, Toronto, and officially welcomed during the ceremony by Sir William Mulock, representing the city, and by Rev. J. W. Pedley, representing the United Church of Canada.

TOURISTS WORTH \$45,000,000 TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

Business Men Consider its Development Best Possible Investment

British Columbia's tourist crop was worth over \$45,000,000 this year. That is the figure agreed upon by various travel and hotel agencies as being as nearly exact as it is possible to get. It is based on the estimated expenditure of the tourists while in the province during the months of June, July, August and September.

At a time when the province's greatest industry is carrying on at reduced momentum because of the fire hazard in the forest, thus curtailing the timber payroll considerably, this giant new industry represented by the expenditures made by tourists, is bringing in new money and circulating it throughout the country. The tourist industry is recognized now as an agency of wealth production just as certain and as important as the development of the more concrete and earlier recognized forms of industrial activity.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be spent next year by British Columbia in conjunction with the adjacent states of Washington and Oregon in an effort to attract tourists to the Pacific Northwest. The campaign for tourists has been regarded as international ever since the first gained impetus and the willingness of Oregon and Washington to co-operate with the Canadian province has been of great advantage to British Columbia because of the fact that approximately 85 per cent. of the tourists, if not a greater proportion, come from the territory. With the opening of the last link of the trans-province highway next year it is expected that the percentage of Canadian tourists to British Columbia will grow appreciably.

One tourist agency alone estimates that 250,000 Pacific coast tourists—that is to say, tourists from California and other western states—tour the international northwest this year and in this section spent about \$16,000,000. This agency plans to spend \$75,000 on advertising the Northwest as "the ever-green playground" in the middle western states, and the appeal will also be directed to residents in the prairie provinces. The attitude of the majority of British Columbia business men towards the tourist movement was expressed as follows:

"The close of the tourist season was to Vancouver just like the closing of a mammoth factory, giving employment to thousands of workmen. The money the tourists brought in was just found money to the community. It represents the biggest and most profitable business we have.

"Tourists come in here, drawn by our natural scenery, and patronize our merchants and industries. And the beauty of it is that the scenery that draws them will never wear out. No matter how big our turnover, our stock can never become depleted.

"A business like that is worth developing. It is worth commercializing, just as any other business is commercialized. For every dollar spent on scenic development and for every dollar spent on tourist facilities, Vancouver will take in a thousand dollars in return. "Speeding up our tourist traffic is the best investment on the market."

SIXTY-THREE LAWYERS IN NEXT HOUSE

Practically Every Profession, Business and Occupation Represented in Parliament

OTTAWA, Dec. 20—Lawyers will hold the largest number of seats in the House of Commons when the 15th Parliament convenes here on January 7th next. Sixty-three members of the legal profession have been gazetted.

Farmers follow with the second largest number, thirty-nine farmers of different political persuasion having been elected. Doctors, including those of the profession of medicine and dentistry, will have twenty-nine of its members in Parliament. Twenty-two of the elected members give their occupation as merchants, and fifteen inscribed themselves as manufacturers. However, practically every profession, business and occupation will be represented. Other occupations include brokers, agents, druggists, contractors, notary public, lumbermen, publisher, accountants, journalists and retired farmers; while one clergyman, lecturer, cannery, director, student, superintendent, manager, teacher, publicist, cattle exporter, editor, oil producer and farmer, agronomist, miller, fruit grower and civil engineer, locomotive engineer, mining operator, municipal secretary, geological surveyor and flax grower have been elected.

New Year's day used to fall in March, not in January, and there was a good deal of sense in this, for even as the world's first year was supposed to have begun in the sprouting of leaf and grass so each New Year's day was set for the season when Nature began to wake after her winter sleep.

HAPPY NEW YEAR GREETING SOUNDED FOR CENTURIES

First Celebration was in France in 567—Different Customs in Different Lands—Not Always Jan. 1

"Happy New Year" is your greeting to your friends at this season. Did you ever wonder where the custom of observing the dawn of a new year originated?

The festival does not occur on Jan. 1 in every country. History records the fact that in England New Year's day was celebrated on Jan. 25, until the time of William the Conqueror.

The coronation of this monarch took place on Jan. 1, and the year was therefore reckoned from that day. The Russian and Grecian new year begins Jan. 13.

The first mention in Christian literature of the festival of New Year's was in a record of a council which convened at Tours, France, in 567. It was ordered at that time that psalms should be sung in the churches.

The custom of giving presents at New Year's, although superseded by the earlier festival of Christmas day in many parts of the world, is still followed in France and other Latin countries.

Would you care to receive a gift of a dozen eggs on New Year's? You would be likely to if you were a resident of Persia, as that is the custom in that country.

Up to the coming of Oliver Cromwell in England, it was the practice of the people to present gifts of money to the reigning monarch.

Another custom in England was the unbarring of the front door of every home, that the old year could pass out. In Scotland and in France, New Year's is a greater festival than Christmas.

New Year's eve in Scotland is known as "Hogmanay". A riotous celebration used to be held, but in 1812 this was frowned upon and it has declined in volume since that year.

In Italy and in Germany, New Year's day is formally observed.

The day has been celebrated in some parts of America many years. From old Dutch times to the middle of the 19th century, New Year's day in New York city was devoted to the exchange of social visits.

All doors were thrown open and friends went from house to house greeting one another.

This hospitable practice had to be abandoned of late years because it was carried to extremes in some cases and calls degenerated into noisy street gatherings.

It is New Year's eve that is elaborately observed now in the metropolis, with hotels jammed with merry-makers and special theatrical performances.

In some of the southern states the New Year's celebration is a noisy one with fireworks and music.

In China and Japan the rule is that all debts must be paid before the close of the old year, a custom that has indisputable merit.

Japan celebrates on Jan. 1, the Christian New Year's, but China still clings to a movable date sometime between Jan. 21 and Feb. 19.

A curious practice in the oriental countries is that of reckoning the day as a common birthday for all the people. When a child is born it is counted a year old and the following New Year's day two years old. Its birthday is wholly disregarded.

A RIVER THAT LOSES ITSELF

Poets and others have taught us to accept rivers as more or less prosaic features in Nature's general scheme of things. Tennyson, for instance, has held up the brook as a model of virtue and longevity. It is both refreshing and interesting to discover, therefore, that there are streams which do not conform to this estimable standard, but which, very much like human beings, do things they are not supposed to do according to the accepted theories of convention.

There is a river in Canada which loses itself completely and thereby has earned a rather outstanding reputation. This is the Maligne River which rises in Maligne Lake, in Jasper National Park, Alberta, and after playing its pranks tumbles—as if it were applauding itself for its cleverness—with a great splash and roar into the staid waters of the Athabasca.

After it leaves Maligne Lake it flows for a goodly number of miles with nothing in its appearance to indicate that it is going to sow some wild oats. It is when it reaches the Maligne Canyon, situated about five miles from Jasper Park Lodge, that it begins its pranks. Here it dips suddenly, and, without warning, nose dives into a narrow gorge it has cut for itself out of solid rock. Within a distance of fifty yards, this chasm reaches a depth of several hundred feet and it is hard to see the water which has lessened in volume. This diminution continues until only a trickle is left. Yet, before the Athabasca is reached, the river is again a roaring torrent. Only one explanation seems possible, that somewhere the river loses itself in an underground passage. The canyon is one of the many interesting spots for those who visit this magnificent playground in the Canadian Rockies every year.

This is but one of the many scenic spectacles that the tourist meets in this land of never-to-be-forgotten beauty. Illustrated literature and information as to fares, etc., may be had on application to the General Passenger Department of the Canadian National Railways at Moncton, N. B.

Good habits are not made on birthdays nor Christmas in character at the New Year. The work, spirit of character is every day life. The ungodly and commonplace hour is where the battle is lost or won.

COUGHING!

Take half a teaspoon of Minard's internally in molasses. Eases the throat, stops the cough.



Came Across Continent in Motor Boat



Completing all but the last lap of their trip from Los Angeles to New York—across the whole continent—in an eighteen foot long motor boat, two Americans, John Edwin Hoag and Frank S. Wilton, not to mention Spy-Wapato, their dog, arrived recently in Montreal and stayed for a day or two before proceeding to New York.

The entire distance was covered by water with the exception of one portage of 400 miles from Celilo Falls, Washington to Fort Benton, Montana. Their boat the "Transcontinental" is an 18-foot craft, 5 feet abeam, and powered with two four horse power Evinrude outboard motors. They left Astoria, Oregon, May 20, after having their boat shipped up the coast from Los Angeles. The route was via the Columbia River from its mouth to Celilo Falls where the boat was loaded into a box car and sent on 400 miles to Fort Benton where the journey was resumed down the Missouri River for 2,280 miles into the Mississippi to St. Louis, then up the Mississippi to the Illinois River as far as Ottawa, Illinois; through the Illinois and Michigan Canal to Joliet, Illinois, and through the Chicago Drainage Canal into Lake Michigan. From here the voyage was plain sailing to Montreal, where they landed at the Canadian Pacific Pier No. 8, having moored their boat alongside the "Montcalm".

Messrs. Hoag and Wilton followed in reverse direction the course of the early explorers, Columbus, Hendryk Hudson, Champlain, Cartier and La Salle. Their mishaps commenced early when, in the Columbia River they ran afoul of a sunken log which tore the stern out of their boat. After this misadventure, which they finally weathered safely, they had comparatively no bad luck, except for the tornadoes, heavy storms and risky runs down little-known rapids, which might naturally be expected.

Their adventure is unique, the only attempt previously made being about 18 years ago when a similar expedition ended at Bismarck, North Dakota, after traversing the same route. Then, however, the adventurers were so held up by adverse conditions that they were overtaken by winter and their boat was crushed in the ice.

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HANTSPO... On Thursday even... ended the Unite... annual Christm... provided for t... day school. Rev. Z. L. and... Mrs. R. P. Rev. W. A. and... Christmas w... F. Newcombe... Mr. Ralph Riley... arrived from... for the Christm... Mr. and Mrs. J... Mrs. are guests o... Young in cor... left for Di... the tug will be... Mrs. Annie Reid... of her parents... recently... Miss Grace Young... the week end... Mrs. Susie Newco... the P. M. hospital... Wombé, of Wind... at the home of... Mrs. J. H. New... Mrs. Gladys Frizz... Wolfville, spe... of her parents... Mr. Holmes Hill... Mrs. F. Lane and... Mrs. Kings coun... holidays with M... Customs Officer J... Mr. T. Patten... ending a short holi... Miss Annie Corn... Kings count... Mrs. and M... Mr. Neil Forsyth... spent Christm... Mr. Manning Ger... weeks in Bost... Mrs. and Mrs. W... Christmas season at... Mr. Stan... Mr. and Mrs. H... holiday at Mrs... in Wolfville. Mr. E. Lester, who... his home here recent... Monday. The open air rink h... on Christmas eve... dance. It is u... of Mr. Vaughan... called a radio for... Spain William Ma... is building a tug... and is making r... it now about res... has been rec... in California d... Miss Estelle Cam... late Capt. and... A resident... obell is sur... Mr. Hurry, C... Clapp, Paed... Christmas in... the United C... coming the f... red. "This... Chas. D... Band is Singing... In the sweet... The Child... and "Sweet a... B. Wilson, the... which water... Miss A. Yeaton... Mrs. M. O... dered the beauti... Mrs. B.A. gave an u... mon on the N... which were illustr... ing it doubt... Outerbridge... in the r... Mr. Ch... undie... minist a... IGH... How much across... fifty cents a dozen... goodness. How... down our way... that much for... sixty cents per d... me, stranger—if... any more to hom...