

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY & STEAMERS

Kentville Time Table effective April 17th, 1916. (Service daily except Sunday)

LEAVE

Express for Halifax 6:00 a.m.
Express for Yarmouth 10:18 a.m.
Express for Halifax 4:00 p.m.
Accom for Halifax 10:40 a.m.
Accom for Annapolis 2:15 p.m.
Accom for Kingsport 11:00 a.m.
Accom for Kingsport 4:05 p.m.
Accom for Kingsport, (Sat. only) 6:15 p.m.

ARRIVE

Express from Halifax 10:10 a.m.
Express from Yarmouth 3:51 p.m.
Express from Halifax 6:10 p.m.
Accom from Halifax 1:35 p.m.
Accom from Annapolis 10:03 a.m.
Accom from Kingsport 8:55 a.m.
Accom from Kingsport 2:05 p.m.
Accom. in Kingsport, Sat. only 5:52 p.m.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro at 7:05 a.m., 5:10 p.m., and 7:50 a.m. from Truro for Windsor at 6:40 a.m., 2:35 p.m., and 12:50 p.m. connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth. Buffet parlor cars run daily (except Sunday) on Mail Express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

Canadian Pacific Railway

To ST. JOHN and MONTREAL (via Digby) (Daily Sunday excepted)
S. S. YARMOUTH leaves St. John 7:00 a.m., arr. Digby 12:45 a.m., Leave Digby 1:50 p.m., arr. St. John 5:00 p.m. making connections with the Canadian Pacific trains at St. John for Montreal and the West.

Trains run on Atlantic Standard time.

BOSTON SERVICE

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival Express train from Halifax and Truro, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

R. U. PARKER, Genl. Passenger Agent

GEORGE E. CRAMER, General Manager

Monuments

in Nictaux, New Brunswick and Aberdeen Granite.

Cemetery Work

Lottering, Etc., Promptly Attended to

A. A. Rottler

Kentville

Breed to a Good One

Gross (55)

2147.

This well known Coach Horse Sires fine Colts with substance, size and good looks. A stallion capable of getting foals, that at maturity may be marketed at a profit. Gross will stand at Owner's stable, 1000 Off, Season 1916. Terms \$10.00. Maremat Owners' risk.

D. M. BLENKHORN
Look Off, Kings Co.

Major Axoline

No. 48853.

Major Axoline 2.26%. This celebrated Wilkes Stallion came from the great Axtel family.

Major Axoline, is not only a very handsome young horse, as evidenced by the fact that he has been awarded seven first premiums in classes for Standard bred stallions of his age, but he is also very fast, and comes from productive stock. His dam Sabaline, 2.21% (trial 2.14%) is a daughter of Sable Wilkes 2.18.

This Stallion will travel through Kings County this coming Summer. For further particulars apply to

F. L. Robinson, Lakeville.

All mares at owners' risk, mos.



"No use, my friend, the current's too strong for you."

VAST CO-OPERATION

President Maharg of Saskatchewan Grain Growers Outlines Enterprise.

At a convention of the grain growers of Northern Saskatchewan held in Prince Albert in December, Mr. J. A. Maharg of Moose Jaw, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, dealt with the ramifications of a gigantic co-operative system which will include every business activity from the operation of an incorporated grain growers' local to the manufacture of all classes of goods and the operation of terminal elevators.

Plan to Get Capital

Capital for this gigantic enterprise is to be raised by the sale of life memberships to members of the organization at \$12 each, and by the sale of debentures at \$25 each, the fund thus raised to be in the hands of the inter-provincial organization, which would operate in the three provinces.

The possibility of antagonism from the present mercantile system, both retail and wholesale, has already been anticipated by the forming of tentative connections with the parent co-operative organizations of the British Isles from whom supplies will be imported if necessary.

The grain growers' movement in Western Canada has already established its place in economic history as one of the most successful co-operative efforts that has ever come into existence.

Caution Necessary

The efforts of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in the co-operative handling of agricultural implements is a case in point. The experience of the first year taught those in charge many lessons. The manufacturers and regular dealers in implements had for years impressed on Western Canadians the fact that the cost of doing business in implements in the West was greatly in excess of that in almost any other line of business. Statements of this kind had always been looked upon by the farmers as the specious arguments of men who were interested in perpetuating the tariff on implements and the general conditions under which implements were sold. It is evident, however, from a perusal of the Grain Growers' Grain Company's annual statement dealing with the agricultural implement end of their business, that the venture of the company in this field was by no means productive of the results that had been anticipated. The company was unable to sell the implements it handled much, if any, below what they could be bought for from the regular implement dealers, and it was unable to modify to any great degree the methods under which implements have been sold to the farmers for years.

It would seem evident, therefore, that the grain growers, individually and collectively, would do well to examine carefully into every new branch of their co-operative endeavors less they embark in enterprises which will turn out so badly that all their good work in other fields will be lost.

THE GRAIN GROWERS LOSE ON MACHINERY

The following extract from the annual report of the President of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Mr. T. A. Cramer, for the year ending the 31st of August, 1915, will, we think, prove of interest to all of our readers.

There is no subject that has caused more controversy in the West than the price and conditions of sale of agricultural implements, and it is, therefore, interesting to learn what the experience of the Grain Growers' Grain Company was in their first year.

After referring to other fields of co-operative activity, Mr. Cramer deals as follows with the machinery item: "Coming now to the machinery part of it, the total volume of sales under this head is \$86,734.93. This is not as much as was expected it would be when your directors entered upon it. Considering everything, however, the volume can be regarded as fairly satisfactory. The expenses, however, in connection with this department have been very much heavier than we anticipated, with the result that while the gross revenue from this department has been \$8,898.11, the expenses in connection with it have been \$24,521.31, leaving a loss for the period of \$15,623.20. It will be noted that the gross percentage of profit is very slightly in excess of 10 per cent. The overhead expenses here have been heavier than we expected. It can almost safely be said that we could have handled three times the volume, with comparatively very little additional expense, which would of course have made the total showing very much different from what it is. As a result of the experience gained, economies can probably be introduced that will considerably cut down the amount of expense. At the same time the margin of profit in selling may have to be increased."

WOULD HELP MINNEAPOLIS

The Fort William "Times-Journal" got out a very creditable special edition to secure the views of representative public men and writers on the wheat question. Among the most interesting articles in the paper is one which appeared under the following heading: "Free Wheat for U.S." The article then quotes an interview given recently by F. A. Hallet, President of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, which throws light upon the interests that would be principally benefited. He says:

"Free wheat from Canada would do much to help Minneapolis. Minneapolis business interests would profit by it very materially. Even with the duty on as it is, the prices in Winnipeg are better by a small margin than they are right here. Yesterday's close showed that number one hard wheat brought \$1.04 here in Minneapolis. The same class of wheat brought \$1.05 in Winnipeg."

It is evident then that the enthusiasm for free wheat in Minneapolis is over the diversion of a large volume of traffic from Canadian to American channels, while the Canadian farmer would, on that particular day, have suffered to the extent of a cent per bushel by having the prices equalized, under a free wheat regime. Is it worth while for the Canadian grain grower to get access to a market that will lower the price of his product, and at the same time injure the general trade interests of Canada?

COMPARE MANITOBA WITH NEBRASKA

A Contrast and Example—How Manufacturing can be Developed in Agricultural Area—A Lesson to Hold

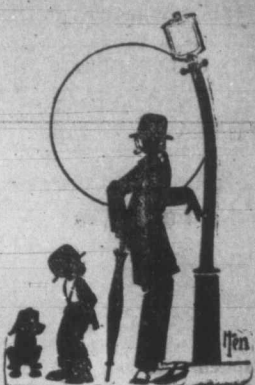
Manitoba has an area of 244,600 square miles, as compared with Nebraska's 77,332 square miles. Nebraska's population in 1930 was 1,066,000. The population of Manitoba is now under 500,000.

Omaha, the principal city of Nebraska, with a population to-day of about 162,000 last year, manufactured goods to the value of \$67,863,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the previous year. In the last four years this city has gained 41.5 per cent. in the volume of manufactured products. The amount of capital invested in manufacturing in Omaha is now \$51,264,000. Wages paid to workers have increased 20 per cent. in four years, and over \$19,000,000 worth of raw materials were used by Omaha factories during 1914. The six other cities in this state show what manufacturing has done. Lincoln has 49,000 population, Grand Island 13,000, Hastings 11,000, Beatrice 10,500 and Fremont 10,000. The figures given are on a very conservative estimate by the United States Bureau of Census at Washington.

Industries vs. Imports

It seems evident that Nebraska has developed her industries instead of developing her imports. Here cities have passed the "warehouse" stage. Surely self-interest would suggest to the Western Canadian that he buy the products of his own country, or goods made in the West for Western needs, if he can buy them of equal quality at equal price with anything else the market affords. These are stalwart, self-reliant times, and it is surely a better and broader Canadianism to face our problems of national development as a common task and standing together. If we are to develop we must support our home industries, we must show a spirit of unity and good will to our country. If we give the foreign manufacturer and foreign worker an equal opportunity with the Canadian manufacturer and Canadian worker, it is evident that the foreigner gets the best of the deal because the Canadian producer is accorded no similar favor in the foreign market such as are granted foreign goods in the Canadian market.

Shall we have manufacturing centres or merely distributing centres? Shall we steadily reduce our population by driving the worker and his family to where factories are a part of the economic system? Shall we reduce the home market to the minimum and kill a close and ready demand for the product of our farms? These things are a result of importing goods instead of making them, or buying by mail instead of buying at home, of dragging down instead of developing our Western cities, towns and villages. The development of manufacturing, the purchasing of Canadian-made goods, and the patronizing of the home-town store are a vital element in the welfare and progress of both city and rural community. Let us learn a lesson from Nebraska.



Tommy-Pop, what does it mean to say of a man that he buldied better than he knew?

Tommy's Pop—it merely means, son, that he isn't a government contractor.

Down to Realities

Canadians, and Western Canadians in particular, must take the Nebraska lesson to heart. The war has brought us all down to realities. If we are to be assured of a normal legitimate growth in Western Canada in the years to follow the war all of us will have to see to it that we do our share to stimulate this growth. We must give thought to where the goods we purchase come from; whether Canadian workmen are benefitting by our purchases as much as they should, and whether the policy we are supporting is one calculated to sustain on a reasonable basis the farming and manufacturing industries, which, in co-operation, are essential to national success.

Berlin, Ont., June 29.—Providing the Lieutenant Governor in council ratifies by law the changing of the name of the city the name "Berlin" will be wiped off the map of Canada and the city will hereafter be known as "Kitchener." The electors have voted in favor of Kitchener, with Brock as second choice, and Adanas as third.

The body of Ernest J. Taylor, who was injured at his home, Cambridge, Kings County, by being kicked by a horse and brought to the V. G. Hospital for treatment, was forwarded yesterday morning to Cambridge for interment.—Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM,
Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.



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