

TWO MINISTER'S SONS

By George Matthew Adams.

They lived in a small New England town. Their father as poor, the very good, like most ministers.

One of the members of the church over which the father of these two boys presided owned and operated a small shoe factory. Both boys applied for a job at this factory.

They were told there was nothing open but if they wanted to learn the business by starting at the very bottom they could begin to work at once.

That was the opportunity the two boys wanted.

Years went on. The boys worked—and used their heads. They became very valuable in the business.

One day they both went to the head of the factory and asked how much he would sell out for. He replied that his price was \$50,000. The boys asked for a short option. It was granted.

The next day they called at the office of the president of one of the banks in the town. They said they wanted to borrow \$50,000. The important man rather sat up in his chair at this request and asked what security they could give.

"We can give nothing," replied one of the boys, "except our word that we will pay it back. We want to buy that shoe factory. We have figured it all out, know where the leaks are and that we can make it a big success."

"See me tomorrow at 9 o'clock," replied the banker.

At ten minutes before nine the next day the two boys awaited their appointment.

Soon the banker arrived and invited the boys into his private office.

"Boys," he said "I have decided to give you the money but it will not be the bank's money. It will be my own. I have watched you boys for a long time. I have noticed that you have been workers, that you have always been in your seats on time at church and that you have made up your mind to win!"

Briefly this is the story of one of the greatest shoe factory successes in the world. And it is a true story.

I dare say that the use to which that banker put his \$50,000 was the best investment he ever made.

After all human beings are still the greatest investments in the world from the standpoint of big returns.

Perhaps no other Canadian industry shows the relative growth of the automobile industry. The census returns for 1900 did not recognize this as a separate industry.

In 1910 the production was a little over \$6,000,000, but ten years later this had risen to over \$101,000,000, and since then the industry has continued to develop.

Capital invested in the past ten years rose from under five to over fifty-six million dollars.

Canada has the biggest ranch in the world, of 75,853 square miles, for raising caribou and musk oxen north of the Churchill River country in Hudson Bay territory.

MY OWN BOSS

"I shall be glad when I am my own boss," said Fred Hill, when his father had vetoed a pet excursion of his with the family automobile. "I do so hate to have some one telling me, 'You can't, you must not, and this everlasting 'don't'."

"It won't be as easy as you think, Fred," said his mother. "And are you quite sure that you will be a good boss and have the courage and conscience to say 'No' to yourself. Do you think you will obey your own orders with any better grace than you do your father's wishes?"

"I thought when I grew up that I should have a lovely time, when I did not have to ask mother and could 'gang me ain gait,'" continued the mother. "It wasn't half so much fun as I thought. Often I went to mother and asked her to decide for me, but she refused. She said I must learn to be my own mistress."

Fred settled down and forgot his grouch as his mother talked. "Tell me more about it, mother," he said.

"Being your own boss means self-control. It means being master of yourself and all that you have and are. You have to decide what you ought and ought not to do. You are master of your time. You spend your own money. You dictate your own amount of work. You lay out your own program. That means a lot of responsibility. Freedom and liberty always do."

"Again," and Fred was getting more serious now, as his mother added, "self-control means that you are boss of your temper, and that it does not get away from you. You have to master your tongue or else it will get you into all kinds of trouble. You hold your passions and appetite with a tight rein. It means that you do your own thinking and accept no man's second-hand philosophy or religion. It means—"

"Hold on mother. I didn't know it was such a contract. I'm not in such a hurry to be my own boss," said Fred.

"But you have to obey your own boss or you can't be a real man. That is what makes a real man—one who is complete master of himself. That is what all your education and discipline is for—to train you to become your own boss."—The Well-spring

Apples are keeping badly this season. Better pick over that barrel you are reserving and save the good ones.

An impatient customer in a confectionery store rapped harshly on the counter. "Here young lady," she called "who waits on the nuts?"

THE WAY TO WIN.

It takes a little courage And a little self-control And some grim determination If you want to reach a goal. It takes a deal of striving And a firm and stern-set chin No matter what the battle If you're really out to win!

There's no easy path to glory There's no rosy path to fame Life, however we may view it Is no simple parlor game But its prizes call for fighting For endurance and for grit For a rugged disposition And a "don't-know-when-to-quit."

You must take a blow or give one You must risk and you must lose And expect that in the struggle You will suffer from a bruise. But you mustn't whine nor falter If a fight you once begin Be a man and face the battle, That's the only way to win!—Anon.

NO NEED TO ASK.

The negro is fond of wearing jewelry and imitating western fashions. The wrist watch is much in vogue, even though few negroes can tell the time. One was swaggering along one day, showing off a wrist watch.

"Say, nigger," said a man looking over a prison wall; "what time is it?"

The negro pretended not to hear. "Say nigger, what time is it?" the man asked again.

"What yo want know for?" snapped the negro angrily. "Yo ain't going nowhere."—Quebec Chronicle.

HE MIGHT.

"Look at that foolish Mr. Baker out on a day like this without an umbrella. Is he crazy?"

"I'm afraid he is. Let's hurry on, I don't want to meet him."

"Why not?"

"He may recognize this umbrella, it's his."—Exchange.

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ICE SUPPLY ON THE FARM

(Experimental Farms Note.)

One day last summer I met a farmer who had been to the station with his cream and showed his cheque for July and August received his cheque for July and August for the same month. It credited him with 52 pounds butter fat at 47 cents from first grade cream and 224 pounds butter fat at 37 cents from second grade cream. When I asked him how he came to have so much our cream he said he had no ice and that his well water wouldn't keep his cream sweet especially over Sunday. Then I asked him why he hadn't put up ice. "Well," he said "It was too much bother."

A glance at the figures in this man's account will show that he lost \$22.40 that month by not having ice.

Outside of its use in the dairy, ice is essential in the farm home for supplying the refrigerator in which meats, butter and other perishable foods can be kept fresh for a number of days.

To know how much ice to put up the following is a safe rule to follow:—If engaged in the city milk trade the farmer should put up two tons of ice per cow; if supplying cream one ton per cow is sufficient, and four tons for household use.

In putting up ice, one foot below the ice, one foot along each side and two feet above should be allowed for the sawdust. If the weather is cold it is a good plan to pack damp snow between the cakes. This prevents the air from melting the ice.

Ice may be stored in the corner of a woodshed or outbuilding but it is better to have a building especially built for the purpose because the dampness is apt to rot sills and walls.

In building two things are essential, drainage and ventilation. Unless the soil is sandy a few inches of gravel under the ice, with a drain to carry off the water is necessary. By having openings in the gables a draught can be secured which will carry away the warm air under the roof. Plans and suggestions for farm ice houses can be obtained free from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or from your nearest Experimental Station.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into man's food.

Good clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt is the best. Ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting therefore why shouldn't it be used on every farm when it gives such good returns not only as cash but in convenience to the household.

M. D. MacCharles Experimental Station Lemnoxville Que.

"NUMBER PLEASE"

I know a little girl whose name is "Central"

She's in the local telephone exchange; All day long she's working at the switch-board

With tact and courtesy without a change. When a masher tries to call her "littlesister" Or try to spring that time-worn ancient wheeze

"Hello there! That you Central? Give me heaven"

She calmly asks the question—"Number please"

One day while idly waiting for a number I heard a petulant old man exclaim—

Ah well on second thought I will not tell you;

But you would gasp if I should write his name.

She quite ignored his courtesy and coarseness. But instantly she brought him to his knees. Her courtesy soon pointed out his error. For all she answered was "Number please?" And as I pen this short appreciation I think that "Central" more than earns her pay.

She's always out a t'beck and call to aid us in business through the long and tiresome day

And when we think of those who do us service

I'm sure that everybody else agrees By far the best of all our public servants

Is the little girl who answers "Number please."

GIGANTIC SUMS SPENT ON THE MOVIES

From \$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 is spent by the people resident in the United States to see motion picture shows, the Senate finance committee gave out in the course of arguments for and against a high tariff on foreign made pictures. The investment in the industry was said to total about \$25,000,000, and employment given to about 250,000 persons.

Minard's Liniment For Warts, Colds, etc.

The Aromatic Fragrance of a 'high-grown' Ceylon Tea is Superb and never-to-be-mistaken "SALADA" is just the choicest of such teas and its flavour is unique. Largest Sale in America. A post card will bring samples. SALADA, MONTREAL.

MILK AND CREAM Beginning Sept. 1st, I will deliver Guernsey Milk and Cream anywhere in Wolfville. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Early Morning Delivery. Single quart 12 cents. Daily order of 3 quarts or more, special price. Phone 3-14. J. W. MEISNER

BONDS FOR SALE Victory Loan, Provincial, Municipal, Public Utilities and Industrial. Price on application. Do not delay as the market is advancing. ANNIE M. STUART Phone 22-31 INVESTMENT BROKER. Grand Pre, N. S.

How Many Invitations Did You Send? Into your business you are daily putting all your thoughts, energies and executive ability, in order to preserve intact the capital invested, build up your volume of business and produce a profit. Your success depends largely on your sales policy. Are you making that policy as efficient as possibly by the wise use of ADVERTISING? People shop where they feel welcome. Your advertisement should be an invitation. How many did you send out this week? 750 invitations can be sent each week by using "THE ACADIAN". Shop Where You Are Invited To Shop Issued by Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association Head Office, Toronto, Canada.

SCANDINAVIANS IN CANADA



Nearly all authorities on Canadian immigration concur in the opinion that the very best immigrants that have come to Canada from foreign countries are those from Iceland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and it is a very gratifying feature of the tide finding its way to our shores that it still contains a substantial proportion of these peoples, whilst a handsome contribution of this same fine stock is annually donated by the United States.

Physically of a sturdy, handsome type the Scandinavian peoples are found, almost without exception, to be cleanly, industrious, and progressive in every respect, making the most desirable class of citizens and being numbered among the most successful and prosperous farmers the Dominion possesses. Education is widespread in their native countries, and they come to Canada imbued with the same high ideals of learning and culture. There is no language problem with them as they are eager to master English and to develop all the requisites of complete and successful citizenship. They employ the new tongue without embarrassment and learn readily.



The Scandinavian race are the most readily assimilable of Canada's immigrants mixing freely and readily with the Anglo-Saxons, intermarrying, and avoiding the handicap which colony settlement gives to the progress of foreign people. They are deeply religious, adherents of the Lutheran faith for the most part, and churches spring up wherever settlement takes place with social life centring there. A highly sociable people they have their own social and political organizations wherever settlement warrants this, and their own papers are circulated throughout Western Canada. From their first days in Canada they take deep interest in Dominion politics, turning readily to matters of government. Several have attained the honors of the provincial legislatures whilst men of the Scandinavian race are to be found occupying public offices of every nature in the West. They are sincere and earnest students, and their achievements in literature and science are numerous.

Nova Scotia Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE TOWN OF WOLFVILLE FOR APPROVAL OF AN AMENDMENT TO ITS SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR WATER

PRESENT:— John U. Ross, K. C., Chairman. R. T. MacBreith, K. C., and P. R. Colpitt, Members.

THIS MATTER having come on for hearing before the Board at the Town Hall, Wolfville, N. S. on September 26th, 1921, after due public notice and after hearing the evidence adduced in support of the application and no one appearing in opposition thereto and the Board having reserved its decision and having filed such decision on the 5th day of October 1921.

IT IS ORDERED that the rates, tolls and charges for water furnished by the said Town of Wolfville as set out in the schedule attached hereto be approved, and be the lawful rates, tolls and charges, and that on the coming into force of the schedule of rates, tolls and charges hereto attached, all schedules of water rates of the said Town previously in force be rescinded and repealed.

Halifax, N. S., October 5th, 1921. By order of the Board. L. B. Taylor Clerk.

TOWN OF WOLFVILLE SCHEDULE OF WATER RATES

Table with 2 columns: Item and Per year. Items include House tap, Water closet, Bath tub, Urinals, Cattle per head, Stores, Boarding houses, Boarding houses over 9 boarders, HOTELS, Royal-2 complete bath rooms, Acadia Villa-9 private baths, ACADIA INSTITUTIONS, Boarding houses per inmate, Library Building, Science Building, Manual Training building, Baras House tenement, Oliver House, Coit House, Gymnasium, swimming pool, water closets, shower baths, urinals, slop bowl, wash basins, Ice cream parlours, photographers & drug stores, Public garage, Private garage, Motors-Churches, Motors-Washing machines, Creamery, Chinese laundries, Liver, etc.