

always striking out into... Wanting a bow room... Never taking in one generation... their trunks and rifles... they didn't get rich... independent, always... for themselves. Why... an instinct for this... to it again. "Rod... a good retreat. We'll... be continued.

When Merchants Say They Have Nothing to Advertise, it's the Same as Saying They Have Nothing to Sell.

The Acadian

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WOLFVILLE AND EASTERN KINGS

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WOLFVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1924

\$2.00, payable in advance



DEVELOPMENT OF MARITIMES IS AIM

Maritime Board of Trade Held Annual Session at Kentville This Week

With the avowed purpose of focusing the attention of the people of the Maritime Provinces, and, through them, of the Maritime and Federal Governments, on the vital importance of the future of the Maritimes, their co-operating in instituting a sound, sane and progressive development policy, the Maritime Board of Trade met at Kentville on Tuesday morning in the opening session of its twenty-sixth annual convention, with representatives present from the Boards of Trade of the various cities and towns in the three Maritime Provinces.

President A. E. McMahon, of Kentville, in presenting the President's address and Annual Report, expressed the opinion that the Maritime Provinces, despite many troubles and hardships, and "in spite of the pessimism which prevails in some quarters, are in the present time several degrees nearer the prosperity we look for and deserve."

The delegates were welcomed to Kentville by H. M. Chase, Vice-President of the Kentville Board, W. L. Higgins, Charlottetown, and J. E. Barbour, Vice-President of the Maritime Board, who responded for the delegates and expressed the hope that Prince Edward Island would have the opportunity of entertaining the Board next year. The remainder of the opening session was taken up with the appointment of several committees.

President McMahon in his annual report gave a comprehensive summary of conditions and activities in agriculture, mining, shipping, and the industrial field generally, and concluded his address by saying:

"Let it be clearly understood that there is in my mind no question of want of confidence in the Maritimes' future, but I believe there is every justification for more active development than has taken place in the past. I also believe the people of the Maritimes are becoming more and more impatient at the delayed turning of the corner. Let us hope that we are on the threshold of greater activity. Let us map out and adopt a policy that will in the future make the Maritimes populous, prosperous and contented, an example not only to Canada, but to the Empire."

In the afternoon the discussion on the president's address was animated. It being spoken to by H. G. Harris, R. H. Smith, J. F. Outhill, G. E. Barbour, M. Lodge and Capt. J. E. Masters.

President McMahon referred to the amount of work accomplished by Col. R. Innes in connection with the Canadian Maritime Provinces Development Association.

Hon. W. E. Foster, St. John, was given the address on the "Maritime Home and Maritime-made Campaigns." In his absence R. A. MacAulay, St. John, introduced this subject, making a strong plea for our own products.

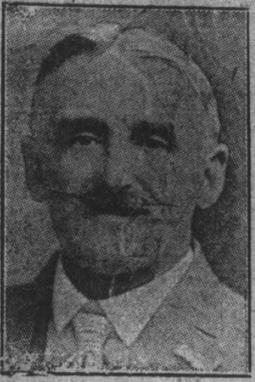
He did not wish for towns and communities to isolate themselves on this subject, but rather to make it a Maritime-wide, rather than a local movement.

F. D. DeHart, who had charge of the Canadian fruit exhibit at Wembley, gave an interesting talk on the condition of fruit as received for export, and advocated more careful packing. Good fruit was spoiled by being bruised in barrels and boxes. He told how fruit in cold storage fell down considerably. Refrigeration, he thought, had spoiled as much fruit as it had saved through change of temperature and lack of fresh air.

The following resolution was moved by A. A. Pomeroy, and seconded by M. Lodge:

"Whereas the committee appointed by this Board of Trade at the last annual meeting to proceed with the organization of a development association, report that an association with definite aims and objects has been incorporated and that officers and directors for the present year have been duly appointed, and

REPRESENTS CROWN



His Honor, Frank R. Hertz, who has just been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island.

GRAND PRE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The September meeting of the Grand Pre Women's Institute was held at Miss Stuart's cottage, Evangeline Beach. Mrs. Patriquin conducted the meeting as our president was absent.

The report of the Lower Wolfville School prize list was submitted, as follows: in prizes of \$1.00 each—Mrs. MacRae a prize for the best Dictation written in ink, in Grades III, IV and V, to be judged quarterly by the teacher; Mr. Bert Norman a prize for greatest progress in Arithmetic; Mrs. George Eye a prize for conduct in the school grounds; Mrs. Alden Harris a prize for neatest Text and Exercise Books; Mrs. J. O. Harris, Mrs. Norman and Mrs. L. E. Trenholm a prize in writing.

Mrs. Bowser gave a comprehensive report of the Bazaar, which was gratifying to all. A considerable quantity of Fancy and Household articles were left over, the disposal of which has been left in the hands of the Supervising Committee. As there are many articles suitable for Christmas gifts, it has been decided to hold a sale in the Tea Room, Grand-Pre, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 1 and 2. Afternoon tea will be served in connection with it.

Mrs. Patriquin, president of the County organization, gave a very interesting account of the picnic which was held at the Experimental Farm, Friday, September 7. A very pleasant and profitable day was spent but she regretted that more members did not avail themselves of the opportunity to meet the other Institutes, also to see the farm industries, especially fish, which was particularly brought before the people as being very suitable for a staple product in Nova Scotia.

Next month is our annual meeting for taking the Children's Aid collection. All members are requested to come prepared to respond.

Instead of our usual program we had a picnic this month. The day was delightful, but our pleasure was somewhat marred by mosquitoes, which, like ourselves, had a regular feast.

Mrs. Patriquin invited us to meet with her next month.

low figure, so make it feasible for general use. Transportation enters largely into the cost of lime. Certain United States railways were giving very low rates on lime for the sake of the extra crops they would have to convey to markets. The D. A. R. had given a low rate during the last year. He wished the Board to restate their desire for the continued low rates on lime, and not accept that rate as a precedent for other freight reduction.

Another very important address given was from Prof. W. S. Blair, of the Experimental Farm, Kentville, his subject being "Agricultural Research as Related to Maritime Development." The time has gone by for development by chance, and now research in the laboratory and work of experts is necessary. He told of the work of the Kentville Experimental Station to solve some of the agricultural problems of this section. He dealt particularly with the fruit problem, fertilization, climate, conditions producing spot, etc. The experiment made in growing fax here is meeting with success, but he would not advise farmers in general to raise fax or hemp for fibre until it can be shown further to be profitable.

"The Business Side of the Tuberculosis Problem" was the subject of a paper presented by Dr. A. F. Miller, Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Sanatorium. In this paper he dealt with tuberculosis, its treatment and need of more advanced work towards its extermination, proper education and care on the part of those subject to the disease, the importance of a financial and business standpoint of lives being saved in our provinces. The words of advice and hopefulness for the future were attentively listened to, as Dr. Miller is a recognized authority on this subject. He replied to an attack recently made on the Sanatorium, and said the Sanatorium is only one link in a chain of agencies which goes to make up an effective system of handling tuberculosis.

Hon. J. E. Myers, Minister of Agriculture, F. E. Island, spoke on growing and marketing of certified seed potatoes. He traced the movement since its organization in April 1920 from the start made by a few progressive farmers until this year when 9,500 acres were planted. The ordinary potato stock acreage was this year about 30,000 acres. Better methods are now being used in planting, fertilizing and harvesting, for both certified stock and ordinary, and far better prices realized. The Island is admirably suited to the growing of good crops of certified stock. The varieties most in demand are Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain for seed, and McIntyre for old table stock. The must get lime to the farmer at a very

NOVA SCOTIA APPLES MADE POOR SHOWING

Fruit at Wembley Poorly Packed and Not in Fit Condition to Exhibit

"It is up to Nova Scotians now to back this widespread advertising by good grading and good packing," declared F. R. E. DeHart of the Fruit Section of the Canadian pavilion at the British Empire Exposition, who arrived in Halifax Sunday en route home from London. "Nova Scotia is right here across the pond from that vast British market which is absorbing millions of barrels of apples a year, but you must pack your fruit the way the people want it, not as you want it, but as they want it. If they want it wrapped in tissue paper, wrap it in tissue paper; if they want it in crates, then put it in crates; but above all things, give it to them as they want it. That's my message to the fruit growers of this country," said Mr. DeHart.

When asked directly regarding Nova Scotia fruit at the great exposition, he said, "Do you want a real frank answer?" When informed that nothing but the truth was desired, he replied, "Nova Scotia fruit did not open up at all good. It was poorly selected in the first place. They were too small; 198 apples to a box, which would indicate that they were very small. The Northern Spys turned out the best, but the Kings were a rank failure. Of forty-seven boxes we did not get over two boxes out of them, and the most of them not fit for exhibit."

According to Mr. DeHart's story, the only redeeming feature of the situation from a Nova Scotian viewpoint was that the apples of no province were exhibited as such, but as Canadian apples only. That is, no apples were indexed under the province they came from, but purely as a national exhibit. One instance British Columbia fruit were selected and sent to a foremost fruit warehouse for exhibit, and on one occasion some British Columbia apples were placed on sale. As an illustration of what possibilities there were in the apple market of England, if the fruit were packed and graded as the market desires them, Mr. DeHart said that this special small lot of British Columbia fruit sold on the 18th of July at \$10 per box. The same fruit had been picked nine months before, had been in cold storage for seven months; had travelled to England by way of the Panama Canal, required to land Nova Scotia fruit, and yet after all that had brought the higher price quoted.

As an indication of what publicity Canadian fruit was receiving at the Exposition, Mr. DeHart said that thirty thousand people a day viewed the Canadian fruit exhibit. It was, with the Prince of Wales' Butter exhibit, one most talked of exhibit in the entire Exposition. It was the only part of the fair where the visitors had to be queued through the aisles to avoid an impasse. But the publicity enterprise of the official in charge of the fruit exhibit did not stop there.

The largest retail stores in the big cities of the Kingdom held Canada days, and displayed in their windows extensive exhibits of Canadian fruit. Restaurants had similar days and Canadian apples were sent by scores of boxes and barrels to be served on such occasions. The buyers of J. Lyons and Company, the biggest caterers of the world, feeding eight millions of people a week, specially visited the exhibit, and as a result Mr. DeHart has been appointed their apple buyer in Canada, and the States of Oregon and Washington. Every possible avenue to advertise Canadian apples was entered, and the advertising done opened up enormous possibilities for the marketing of Canadian apples in Great Britain, and attaining the highest prices. These possibilities Mr. DeHart considered were peculiarly open to Nova Scotian fruit growers because he said that undoubtedly Nova Scotia has the great advantage of transportation, and he pointed out the much higher freights which the British Columbia shipper had to pay, whether he ships by the Panama Canal or overland by rail to the eastern seaboard, and then across the Atlantic.

But the market must be catered to and the class and grade and pack of fruit which the buyer desires must be given him. As a further evidence of what these British markets mean to the fruit grower of Canada, and the possibilities of extending the apple development of Nova Scotia, Mr. DeHart gave the figures of apple imports for Great Britain in the year 1923-24, up to the end of March. Great Britain imported from

Canada 1,314,105 barrels and 564,882 boxes of apples. From the United States Great Britain imported in the same time 1,687,487 barrels and 4,321,373 boxes of apples. These imports reduced to barrels showed that Great Britain imported 1,002,399 barrels, and from the United States 3,127,945 barrels of apples, or from the United States three times as many apples as Canada had shipped.

The reason for this Mr. DeHart said was to be found in the figures given above, showing that the Americans were sending over the larger part of their apples packed in boxes, and as the British market desired them packed that way they naturally bought the American apple as the American shipper sent them as the Englishman wanted them. Incidentally Mr. DeHart told of having British Columbia cherries on exhibit at the Exposition. The cherries were picked in British Columbia on the 20th of July, shipped on the 30th, reached England on the 17th of August, and were still on exhibit at the Fair when he left on the 6th of September. Of thirty pounds of cherries shipped, when they were opened in London, after crossing the continent and the Atlantic in a cool place where they were picked, and not one could be found to be in an inferior state. No refrigeration was used, Mr. DeHart stating that too much refrigeration was hurting fruit shipments, but care had been taken in their shipment, and they were kept in a cool place aboard the steamer carrying them across. Informed that there was a cherry belt in Nova Scotia, Mr. DeHart said that no doubt if the fruit were developed here there should be an excellent market for them in Great Britain, according to the experiences he had had with British Columbia cherries at the Exposition.

Dr. Benjamin Rand, of Harvard University, who arrived in Halifax on Sunday last by the White Star liner, Pittsburg, from Southampton, has been spending the week at his old home at Canning. Dr. Rand is a son of the late Ebenezer Rand, for many years Collector of Customs at the port of Cornwallis, and is a brother of Mrs. (Rev.) Noble Crandall of this town. He graduated from Acadia University with the class of '75 and has spent his life in advanced educational work.

He has spent the last thirteen consecutive summers in London, and during the Great War was connected with the bureau of information in the Foreign Office. His most recent trip abroad was for the purpose of securing philosophical manuscripts, particularly those relating to John Locke, sometimes styled the "intellectual ruler of the eighteenth century."

A representative of THE ACADIAN had the pleasure of being a travelling companion with Dr. Rand, while on the way to Canning on Monday and greatly enjoyed his description of conditions in the old country. Although for so many years a resident of the United States Dr. Rand is an ardent admirer of all things British, and takes a keen interest in matters relating to his native country and to his alma mater.

HONORED KINGS COUNTY MAN

Dr. Benjamin Rand, of Harvard University, who arrived in Halifax on Sunday last by the White Star liner, Pittsburg, from Southampton, has been spending the week at his old home at Canning. Dr. Rand is a son of the late Ebenezer Rand, for many years Collector of Customs at the port of Cornwallis, and is a brother of Mrs. (Rev.) Noble Crandall of this town. He graduated from Acadia University with the class of '75 and has spent his life in advanced educational work.

STAMP OUT T. B. WITHIN 10 YEARS

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The dread scourge of tuberculosis will be stamped out within a decade. This is the prediction of the Ministry of Health, a high official of that department said today. The reduction during the last decade of twelve per cent. of cases and twenty-five per cent. of deaths is due to preventive measures, to earlier treatment of suspected cases and to the increase of sanatoria and the spread of propaganda regarding sanitation.

REFORMS DEMANDED BY SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL

Distribution of Liquor by Vendors Denounced as Shameful



Mayor of Chatham, N. B., and Conservative candidate in the Northumberland bye-election.

FIRE PROTECTION OUTSIDE TOWN

To the Editor of "THE ACADIAN"
Dear Sir,—It was with sincere sorrow that I read your brief announcement and explanation of the decision of the Wolfville Town Council, that in future the operations of the new fire engine should not be available outside the town limits.

But as I meditated on this magnanimous decision, my righteous indignation was aroused and I wondered if selfishness never equalled in any other town in the Maritime Provinces. Fire is feared by every one and the loss of a home, however humble, is the cause of untold agony to those unfortunate enough to be the victims of this powerful enemy. Yet in the face of this knowledge a body of men, who call themselves Christians say, "we will not give assistance to anyone outside of the town limits."

How fortunate it is to be able to live within the charmed two mile radius. Those who have an assured income, or who are able to earn their living within the town are indeed the chosen people, and each and every one should daily give thanks unto an all powerful and just God, who in His wisdom and mercy has placed them within the three square miles of the earth's surface, known as the town of Wolfville.

You have been able to pay for a Fire Engine. You have already demonstrated the wonderful possibilities for good in nearby districts and I believe that the cheque which Mr. Pickford sent to the Fire Department in grateful remembrance of their services, was for an amount equal to the yearly tax placing a position in your firm in Wolfville for the purchase of this splendid fire equipment.

Then, your editorial aroused my curiosity and I made some inquiries. I find that one of the firemen most certain that it is not right that the engine should ever go beyond the town limit holds a position with a firm in your town dependent for 95% of its subscribed stock and financial support to citizens of this Valley residing outside of your town. If that firm should close its doors or even decide to continue its business without this man's services, he might find it difficult to secure a good position in your small town, and how sad would be his lot if he were forced to earn his living and purchase a home one quarter of a mile beyond the town limits.

It would be worth while for the citizens of the surrounding districts to know the master mind who first was inspired to limit the activities of the wonderful fire engine, and who was able to influence a majority of the voters. Oh! that we might have a phonographic record of the discussion of that memorable meeting. Surely this recent By-law cannot receive the unanimous approval of your most thoughtful citizens.

Then what is the Town Council going to do in the case of residents of the neighboring districts who own property in Wolfville and are therefore tax-payers there? Then I searched my memory and I could not recall that your paper had ever announced that the churches of Wolfville would not receive contributions from anyone living outside of the boundaries. I could not recall that any Dentist of your town, when asked to give me an appointment, had refused to work for an outsider and collect his pay. Do the doctors residing in Wolfville receive a fair proportion of their income from patients in the surrounding sections? Do the business firms of Wolfville wish to have the Town Council decide that they cannot have any customers from beyond the town boundaries?

I believe that the people of the surrounding districts contribute to your prosperity. What do your citizens do for their welfare? I have even known nearby gardens to contribute flowers for the Old Fellows Decoration Day and one hedge has provided thousands of sprigs of evergreen to place upon the graves of departed members.

In fact can we sum up the whole story by asking "If Wolfville were completely isolated from the surrounding sections could you live so prosperously without us?" But we are to be content to see our homes burn without the assistance of the equipment you are fortunate enough to possess and evidently have decided "What we have, we hold."

Before the last issue of your paper shocked me with this serious announcement I had listened to some of your citizens laud the value of your present fire equipment, and the thought had occurred to me that they seemed to think that the mere purchase of such equipment placed them beyond the

(Continued on page 7)

Town Topics

Tid-bits on the Tip of Everybodys Tongue

Vol. 2, No. 6, Wolfville, September 18, 1924 Free

A Health Order

New Zealand health authorities, particularly in Auckland, are co-operating in the distribution of chocolate, encouraging its wider use as a health giving food.

207 drug stores out of a possible 217 in Montreal ordered Moir's Chocolates (many of them for the first time) some months ago. Since then all have re-ordered and are becoming regular customers.

Have you tried some of the new Moss Marshmallow?

Post is a journal that is studied by every one in the material world. Its contents are always valuable. Order it Davidson, "The Magazine THE ACADIAN office.

Magazine, Canada's No. 1 is becoming more and more popular. \$3.00 a year or two hand your subscription to The Magazine Man.

REPORT "ACADIAN" HOME PAPER.

make the hazards of water in fine, A. O. Wheeler,

on the Canada child, Mrs. F. Benson and

ke and