

THE ACADIAN

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Editorial

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

CITIZENS SHOULD BE INFORMED

The town book, copies of which have been placed in the hands of citizens during the past week, is a very creditable production, the contents of which should be carefully studied by all who have the interests of the community at heart. Mr. Stairs has devoted much time to the preparation of the matter presented which contains much information which citizens should be very glad to receive. It has been several years since the town book was last published and as a consequence the people have not been able to keep in touch with public affairs to the same extent as was possible in the years before the war. A full review of the reports presented in the book is not necessary on our part as every ratepayer is entitled to a copy which should be carefully perused.

While we have no authority for so doing we would suggest that any further information that may be desired will be gladly furnished by the town manager, clerk or any member of the Council. It is the plain duty of citizens to be intelligently informed regarding the affairs of the community in which they make their home.

TOURIST CAMPING GROUND

Although the exact location has not yet been definitely decided upon it is pretty well established that Wolfville will have a tourist camping place during the coming season. A number of sites have been suggested the merits of which are now under consideration by the committee of the Board of Trade which has the work in hand. No matter which of these is finally decided upon considerable preparation of the ground and approaches will be required, and in order that the expense may be made as small as possible THE ACADIAN proposes that when the season is sufficiently advanced a day may be set apart and the matter made an object of community activity. The regular weekly half-holiday time is not far off, and for this particular purpose it might be advanced so as to admit of its being devoted to this purpose. With proper supervision there should be plenty of willing workers with sufficient public spirit to put this work over with a rush. Let it be made a real holiday that will long be remembered. The ladies might make a picnic of it and thus help along a very good work that will mark a milestone in our civic history and produce results that will be far-reaching.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The bill to abolish the Legislative Council was given the "three months hoist" by a vote of 16-14 when it came up for third reading in the House of Assembly last week. Hasty and inconsiderate legislation Premier Armstrong declared to be the end aimed at by those who supported the measure, in spite of the fact that very few of the present generation are able to remember the time when the upper chamber was regarded other than as a joke. The fact that Mr. Corning was able, in spite of the premier's criticism, to win practically half the house in support of his bill indicates that the measure is one that appeals to present day intelligence. When the voters of Nova Scotia get an opportunity to express themselves we predict that they will be heard with no uncertain sound. It is little short of a crime that the public revenue of the province should continue to be wasted on useless governmental expenses when money is so sadly needed to improve the public institutions of the country. The members of the government, who with one exception voted against the suggested reform, have failed to adequately estimate public opinion on the matter.

ENLARGING HOME MARKETS

Much has been said during the past months of the over production of apples. This has been advanced as a reason for the difficulties experienced by our marketing organizations in disposing of Nova Scotia's 1923 apple crop at satisfactory prices.

The production of apples is not unlike the business of the manufacturer; the latter might turn out a very desirable product, but invariably he will have to create his market if he goes into extensive manufacturing and to attain highest success he will not be satisfied with a minimum production such as an undeveloped market would accept.

He would not only aim to produce all the market would absorb but would take care that that market was stimulated to absorb practically all he could make.

Stimulation of the markets to increase consumption seems to be the shortest, quickest and most promising way of solving this question of a supposed over production of apples. According to statistics, consumption of apples in the United States averages one and three-quarters boxes per capita per year. In our own country the average from Atlantic to Pacific is only one-half box. Recent statements from England indicate about the same average consumption there as in Canada.

If advertising, the method employed by the manufacturer to stimulate increased demands brought the consumption up to one box per head per year, it would have doubled the consumption in our own country and in so doing would completely alter the present situation. The same agency could, no doubt, be employed to greatly increase the demand for N. S. apples in the Old Country.

THE VENDORS COMMISSION

Temperance people of Nova Scotia who have thought that substantial progress was being made in the curtailment of the use of intoxicants within their borders must have received a rude shock from the published statement that last year their Government, through its Board of Vendors Commission, realized profits amounting to over half a million of dollars from the business. The total sales of liquors by the Board during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1923, is shown to be valued at \$1,386,334.35, on which the total net profit was \$421,879.63. The expenses of the Board were \$61,939.17, of which amount \$43,611.76 went for salaries. The amount by which the Provincial Treasury was enriched by the operation of the Board of Vendors Commission was \$506,688.57, as against \$279,996.19 in the preceding year.

To well thinking people the fact that they have been made partners in this discreditable business must be far from comforting. The ostensible use of the Board of Vendors Commission was to provide for the supplying of alcoholic beverages for necessary medicinal purposes, but we can scarcely imagine that such an epidemic has prevailed during the past year as would warrant the increased amount of liquor sold. The number of empty containers bearing the

label of the Board of Vendors strewn along the highways of the province is striking evidence of the fact that through our government we are today engaged in the same traffic which our fathers labored hard to outlaw. It is time that the people of the province took matters into their own hands and no longer allowed a good law which they have put on the statute books to be prostituted by those who have been entrusted with its enforcement.

KEEP YOUR RADIO SET IN GOOD CONDITION

The upkeep of the radio set is most essential to continued operation of the receiver on a satisfactory basis. The receiver will be just as efficient a year from the day you purchased it if the following rules of maintenance are observed.

Radio is no different than an auto; it must have attention if the high standard of its first performance is to be regular. If it goes unattended for any length of time the quality of the reception will begin to deteriorate until it finally refuses to function. There are very few wearing parts on a receiver and they are very easily kept in prime condition. It is not a matter for an engineer and takes no special training—it is just an application of common sense.

The element of the receiving combination that needs the most care is the storage or A battery. To start with, the life of the charge is of first importance.

All batteries have a certain number of ampere-hours stored in them which constitute their actual usefulness. They are rated all the way from forty ampere-hours up to 120 for ordinary radio service. The greater the number of ampere-hours the longer the life of the charge will be.

Keep Battery Charged
Never permit a storage battery to become more than half discharged. When the hydrometer test of each cell shows that it is down to half charge, or reads 1,200, it is time to have the battery put on charge. A battery is fully charged when the hydrometer reading is 1,300, or when a volt-meter test shows each cell to have a potential of 2.5 volts.

If you have recharging equipment read carefully the instructions that go with it before starting to charge the battery.

The cells should be carefully examined every two weeks for evaporation of the electrolyte. If the solution is below the top of the plates, replenish it with distilled water. Never use anything but distilled water, which can be obtained from any garage or drugstore. Do not fill the cell to overflowing; the level should be about one-fourth to one-half an inch above the plates. Never add acid to the solution and don't go probing down in the cell with a screw driver, as damage to the plates is more than likely to result.

When recharging the battery be sure to remove the caps, to permit a free escape of the gases generated. When the battery is bubbling freely it is a sign that the battery is being charged.

When putting the battery away always make sure that it is fully charged and avoid the sulphations of the plates and utter ruin of the battery which is the result of the reaction of the electrolyte on the plates when the battery is run down.

Most of the radio batteries sold today carry a guarantee of about eighteen months. The actual life of the battery is usually more than double the guarantee. These are just a few hints in the upkeep of the A battery. We will now turn to the B batteries.

The B battery is used to supply a high voltage to the plate of a vacuum tube. Although this voltage is high the current is very small, the value being much less than one ampere. Therefore a B battery will not run down as quickly as the A battery which is used to light the tubes.

At present two types of B batteries are on the market; one is the dry cell battery and the other the storage battery. The dry cell battery, when run down, will have to be discarded, while with the storage battery it is only necessary to recharge it.

The batteries are made with two standard ratings, 22 1-2 and 45 volts. When using a detector tube the smaller battery is sufficient to supply the plate voltage required, which is usually between 16 and 22½ volts. For an amplifier, a voltage of 45 volts and above is necessary. Higher voltages than 45 volts are obtained by connecting two or more batteries in series until the desired voltage is reached.

How Made Up
B batteries are made up of several small cells connected in series. Each cell

is a small battery, independent of the rest, but connected to the others. The cell consists of a zinc container filled with a powder soaked with a chemical solution. Inserted in the solution is a small carbon electrode. The carbon is the positive terminal. The zinc container forms the negative terminal. After the cells have been connected together to form the desired voltage they are placed in a large container and then an insulating compound is poured over them to hold the group in place.

There are several ways of telling when the dry cell B battery has fallen below normal. Crackling noises will be heard in the telephones, the volume of the signals falls below par, the filament has to be burned brighter than usual and the tube will not oscillate. When these signs appear it is time to throw away the battery and procure a new one. Do not allow the batteries to stand near a radiator or heat of any kind. Heat quickens the chemical action in the battery and makes it deteriorate much faster.

One of the most desirable forms of B battery is the storage battery. Two types are obtainable, the lead battery and the alkaline battery, both of which are very serviceable and will last for a period of years. The latter is not an acid battery and will be ruined if acid is poured into it.

Testing Batteries
A hydrometer is used to test the condition of charge in these batteries. A voltmeter connected across each cell is better. It requires about fifteen hours of charging to bring the charge up to normal again and an overcharge will not cause any harm. Do not allow any of the acid or alkaline to run on anything because chemical action will destroy the article. Do not allow the acid to react your hands, or severe burns will be caused. The acid in the Edison battery plastic and the alkaline in the Edison battery is caustic soda.

Tubes wear out but they do not need the attention required by the batteries. Some tubes will last for a year or more, while others will go "sour" after a few months. They grow more and more feeble, until the signals fail to pass through them. This is evidenced by a gradual increase in the amount of current needed to operate them efficiently. Do not subject the tubes to more than their rated voltage and you will avoid most of the troubles that folk run into with tubes. Give the radio set the same amount of consideration you would give your car and you will have first class radio reception.

GIFTS FOR RETIRING PASTOR AND WIFE

OXFORD, April 1—On Sunday evening Rev. R. W. Bennett preached his farewell sermon to a crowded church. An inspiring program of music was furnished by the choir under leadership of Mrs. McCasland. The rite of baptism was given to a number of new converts at close of this service. After the close of the regular mid-week prayer meeting, a large number of the members of the congregation of the United Baptist Church assembled in the vestry where the ladies' of the Social Circle served a luncheon. Following this Deacon T. M. Johnson, chairman, referred in remarks of appreciation to Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Bennett, and on behalf of the congregation presented their pastor with a substantial purse. He feelingly replied. On behalf of the ladies of the Social Circle, President Mrs. G. M. Macintosh presented Mrs. Bennett with a handsome bouquet of carnations, to which she suitably replied. In closing all joined in singing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds".

GOOD PASTRY

Have the shortening very cold. Roll lightly on a smooth surface. Use one-third as much shortening as you do flour. Add as little water as possible to make the pastry stick together. Thoroughly mix the shortening and flour before adding the water. Never add either shortening or flour after the water has been added, or it will mean tough crust.

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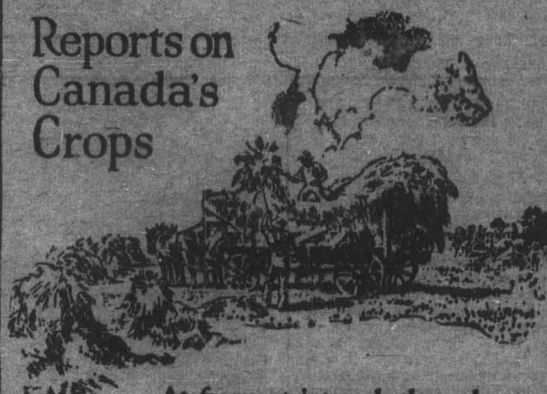
20 lb. Pails Pure Lard	\$3.59	1 lb. O. P. Tea	69c.
20 lb. Compound Lard	3.25	2 lb. B. Cod	35c.
5 lb. Pure Lard	1.00	5 lb. G. C. Meal	25c.
10 lbs. Onions	45c.	5 lb. G. Flour	25c.
10 lbs. R. Oats	45c.	1 lb. S. Biscuits	15c.
1 gal. Best Molasses	1.00	1 lb. Pilot Biscuits	15c.
1 Medium Broom	63c.	2 Lux	25c.
1 Heavy Broom	98c.	3 pkg Ammonia	25c.
2 lbs. Cocoa	25c.	1 Large Pearline	35c.
21 Rolls T. Paper	1.00	3 pkg. Goldust	25c.
4 lb. Tin Marmalade	73c.	12 cakes Soap with Dish Towel for	1.00
5 cakes Palm Olive Soap	45c.	3 lbs. [Farina]	25c.
1 doz. best Herring	50c.		
1 lb. Fresh Ground Coffee	55c.		
1 lb. good Tea	59c.		

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