

THE ACADIAN

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Editorial

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

HARNESSING THE TIDES

THE PRACTICABILITY of utilizing the rise and fall of the tides for the development of mechanical energy has long been a matter of public interest particularly to those who day after day witness the operations of this mighty force. On more than one occasion claim has been made that the solution of the problem had been solved and that the harnessing of the wonderful tides of the Bay of Fundy would revolutionize industrial progress in these provinces.

The futility of experiments heretofore made has caused many to regard the undertaking as neither of scientific or practical value, but the report that France claims to be on the eve of bringing to actuality what has hitherto been considered as merely an idle dream has given new interest. For generations French savants and engineers have had under consideration the fact that off the tip end of Brittany the Atlantic Ocean rolls up in all the force and fury of three thousand miles of westerling, and have regarded with ardent eyes this giant of power which spends its force ineffectively on a rockbound coast.

There was recently published in the French "Journal Official" a government decree which makes the newly established mare-motrice or tidal-motor station of Aber-Vrac'h, in Brittany, a public utility, an incident which although almost unnoticed even in France, marks a step forward in the development of power, a silent generator which works night and day and costs nothing save the trouble of harnessing.

What may yet be accomplished it is very difficult to even conjecture, but what is in prospect on the Brittany coast might very well be done with equal effectiveness in the Bay of Fundy. The world has been prone to regard with little faith innovations of any sort, but when we consider the progress that has been made along previously unexplored channels who can appreciate the possibilities of the coming years.

NEW ELECTION CONDITIONS IN KINGS AND HANTS

AS A PENALTY for her failure to keep step with the province of Quebec in the matter of our increase in population, Nova Scotia loses two more members from her representation in the federal house. In the redistribution of the seats made necessary by this condition the counties of Kings and Hants are grouped into one electoral district, entitled to one representative only at Ottawa. This means that at the next Dominion election, which according to report is likely to take place during the coming autumn, for the first time since confederation, Kings county will be called upon to share her representation with the electors of another county. This may not be a very serious matter other than that it indicates a loss of prestige in the federal parliament on the part of our province, and it is not our intention at the present time to express useless regrets.

The interests of the two counties, which lie side by side, are not unlike, and it is quite possible that one representative may be able to serve the combined constituency effectively and satisfactorily. The changed condition, however, is not without its problems, and it is none too soon to make a start in the direction of their solution. The new constituency will be a large one and the approaching election unlike any other that the people of this county have experienced. It will be necessary that the electors of the two counties should become better acquainted with each other in order that they may be able to co-operate and select a man who will intelligently represent them and when the time comes be able to render them efficient and satisfactory service.

LETTING THE WORLD KNOW

NEWSPAPER advertising is an accurate barometer of the progressiveness and enterprise of the community. The enterprise of the individual merchant may also be measured by the extensiveness and quality of his newspaper advertising. The prosperity of the community depends upon the prosperity of its business and the prosperity of any business depends in great part upon advertising.

Merchants long ago learned the wisdom of inviting the buying public into their store. From the merchant's experience communities have learned the value of inviting strangers to visit them. Through advertising the merchants and communities have succeeded in attracting buyers and visitors. To succeed in business one must have more than just something to sell. He must let the buying public know what he has for sale. Here again the community has learned something from the merchant and invites new citizens by apprising them of what it has to offer.

But from the community the merchant has learned one of the secrets of advertising. The town seeking to expand its business and increase its population does not confine itself to praising one of its many civic achievements or institutions. It advertises them all. So the business man knows that, while his small ad in the newspaper will be read and bring him its fair share of new business, the large display advertisement will bring him more buyers.

CLEAN NEWS IS A PAPER'S GOAL

THE ASSISTANT manager of a western newspaper, speaking recently before a group of business and professional women, struck a truth and an ideal when he asserted that the day of yellow journalism is past, and that the vast majority of newspapers of today are striving to make their columns cleaner.

"The reporter," said he, "unlike the majority of workers, owes his product to the people, and is duty bound to give his readers and the public the fruit of his efforts."

And here is where the newspaper management can serve by having the public welfare at heart, "for," continued the speaker, "the ideal newspaper is one that can go into any home and be read by anyone, especially the children, and have a good influence. The home newspaper of today is a journal of education, that builds up instead of tears down."

A LESSON IN ETIQUETTE

Two colored porters were discussing some new general orders. One inquired what was meant by "courtesy and tact," something which was to be applied to patrons, and this was the answer Sam

gave: "Ah burst into a bathroom one day in a hurry, and dere was a lady sittin' in de tub. Ah bows an' sez, 'Excuse me, SIR,' and backs out. Now, when Ah sed, 'Excuse me,' dat was courtesy, but when Ah sed 'Sir' dat was tact."

DYKED LANDS A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

The dyked lands along the Bay of Fundy are a distinctive feature of Nova Scotia. These lands, shut in from the tides of the Bay of Fundy, which are exceedingly high, yield large quantities of cattle fodder of good quality. The first dykes were constructed by an early colonist from France, who first tried his fortunes in Acadia, as our two largest Maritime Provinces were called during the French regime. His name was Louis Hebert. In 1617 he removed with his family to Quebec, founded by Champlain only nine years before. Taking up land outside the small fortification, he began cultivating it, and thereby became the earliest of Canadian farmers. Soon after the arrival of the family at Quebec, the daughter, Anne Hebert, was married to Etienne Couillard, and this was the first marriage in Canada.

In regard to the dyked lands on the Bay of Fundy a publication of the Department of the Interior states: "The dyked lands of Nova Scotia are a distinctive feature. The art of reclaiming these low fertile lands was introduced by Acadian pioneers who were brought over from France in early days. Excellent examples of well engineered dykes, each with its ingenious abateau are to be seen in many sections of the province. The most extensive works are found in the old Grande Pre district and about the head of Chignecto district, where lie the Elysian fields and the world renowned Tantramar marshes. The latter are mainly in New Brunswick and extend across the isthmus. Dotted with hundreds of hay barns they present a unique sight. The odd-looking little stacks of salt hay, cut on undyked marshes and built up on platforms supported by posts, give a further touch of the unusual."

SOME FACTORS INFLUENCING THE CONTAMINATION OF MILK

While the sources of contamination of milk are understood in a general way, there is perhaps need of a more widespread knowledge of the relative importance of the various factors upon which the germ content of the milk as it leaves the stable depends. With the object of determining more closely the relative effect of the various factors, a series of experiments extending over five months was conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. In the tests the various sources of contamination were considered under a wide range of conditions, the numerous factors being divided for convenience into four classes, viz.—care of the stable, care of the animals, care taken by the milker and care of the utensils. By extending the test over a prolonged period, during which daily bacteriological tests were made of the milk of a large number of cows kept under as nearly identical conditions as possible, results were obtained which indicate different degrees to which various factors contribute to the contamination of the milk.

It was found possible, by the careful exercise of ordinary sanitary precautions, to produce a milk of excellent quality without resorting to elaborate expensive methods. One factor which brought out was that the principal sources of contamination are represented by dirt and manure dropping into the pail during milking, and by improperly cleaned utensils. The contamination from the air, to indicate another source, is relatively less important, even when considerable dust is aloft.

The importance of the milk pail was clearly indicated, its state of cleanliness being of more concern than its form. While an open-top pail was found to result in an increased germ content of 200 per cent. as compared with one with a small opening if the animals were neglected, yet when care was taken with the animals and the udder wiped before milking, very little extra contamination resulted from an uncovered pail. Of much more importance was the sanitary state of the pail. The tests brought out that this factor affected the contamination more than any other connected with milking. Under clean milking conditions a change from a careful scouring, preferably with the use of steam, to a neglect in the care of the pails resulted in a greater increase in the germ content than the neglect of any other single precaution, while on the other hand, where generally unsanitary conditions prevailed, a change

Homes Wanted!

For children from 6 months to 16 years of age, boys and girls. Apply to
H. STAIRS, Wolfville
Agent Children's Aid Society

to a proper treatment of the pails resulted in a bigger improvement than from any other single favourable change of operation.

Dr. A. G. Lochhead,
Dominion Agricultural Bacteriologist.

THE USE OF PAPER

The first real paper was made from rags by the Chinese early in the second century; and little but rags was used up to fifty years ago. Notwithstanding great improvements in the art of paper-making, the world was always short of paper until methods were devised for making it from wood. This, together with the corresponding developments in printing processes, made possible the tremendous increase in books, magazines, newspapers and other forms of publication during the past half century. Without them universal education would have been only the dream of the idealist without means of practical accomplishment.

Along with the use of paper for printing has gone a tremendous increase in its use for other purposes, and new ones are a matter of daily occurrence.

We are now in what may be truly called a paper age. On the 1920 basis the per capita consumption of paper in Russia was six pounds and in Japan twelve pounds; in Scandinavia, a region of general education, it was thirty-three pounds and in Germany, the most thoroughly schooled nation in the world, it was forty-five pounds, but this was by no means the limit. At the same time the per capita consumption of paper in Great Britain was seventy-six pounds, while on this continent it was 150 pounds. This is convincing evidence of the wide diversity of the use of paper in our day.

NOVEL ENGINEERING EXPLOIT

Thousands of people watched a brilliant engineering feat when the 500-ton central span of the temporary Waterloo Bridge in London, England, was moved 93 feet sideways, from the old bridge to the four concrete caissons on which it will rest. It rested on rails about ten feet higher than the tops of the caissons. The work of lowering the enormous mass, inch by inch to its proper place was done on Saturday. It is believed to have been the biggest job of its kind ever undertaken in England. The central span is 280 feet long. A hundred and fifty men began work at 4 o'clock in the morning and soon after mid-day they ran the Union Jack up amid cheers, as a sign that they had won the battle against the giant "hog's back."

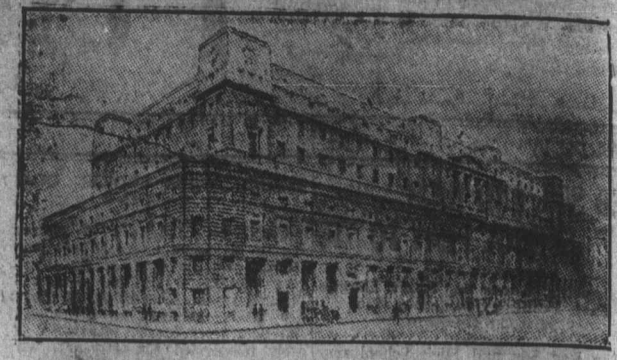
Steel hawsers working on winches were the means by which eight men pulled the lattice-work span inch by inch across the 90 foot gap. There were special means for checking the "hog's back" from moving too quickly, and engineers with foot rules measured the progress in fractions of an inch. They found that the span had expanded five-eighths of an inch between the cool early morning and the hot mid-day.

LENGTHENING LIFE'S SPAN

Research workers in Canada and France, working independently of each other, report promising progress towards a specific cure for tuberculosis, and from London we have the news that the germ of cancer has been found—the first step towards the discovery of a cure. The practical application of these discoveries may not come in time to be of aid to any now afflicted with the disease mentioned, but it will come in due time and eventually these scourges will be robbed of their worst terrors. Slowly but surely science is removing the terrors of incurable diseases and lengthening the span of human life. In future generations those who follow us may be able to look forward to lives which will be limited only by death from old age or accidental causes.

Just because a fellow is a little different from the common herd, is no sign he is crazy.

A NOBLE PALACE—THE NEW LLOYD'S



When King George declared the foundation stone of the new Lloyd's well and truly laid, a large assembly saw for the first time the beginnings of this great palace in Leadenhall Place, London, which will take a long time yet to complete.



IN a less enlightened age people fought to safeguard their valuables. Often they placed them in a strong box which they hid in some secret place, hoping to protect them. Today the safety and security of steel vaults eliminate the danger of loss by fire or theft, and give peace of mind for the safety of valuable belongings. Documents lying unprotected in your house or office demand the security of a Safety Deposit Box.

The Royal Bank of Canada
Wolfville Branch: R. Creighton, Manager
Port Williams Branch: R. S. Hecken, Manager

20% CASH DISCOUNT
on
Baby Carriages, Go Carts and Strollers
Did you know you could buy a NEW Baby Carriage as low as **\$15.00**
20% Discount on All Carpet Squares
Wiltons - Axminsters - Brussels - Tapestry
Some Real Good Bargains
Woodman & Company
Phone 40-11 Wolfville

YOU MAY DEPEND UPON US
Cash and Carry

Fresh ground Java-Mocha Coffee 63c. lb.	PURE CREAM TARTAR in bulk 31c. lb. 4lb. pkg. 10c.	ROYAL D. PINE-APPLE 29c. can 4 cans for \$1.00
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XXX Gran. Sugar 14 lbs. \$1.00
Get our price on 100 lb. bags. Certo - 35c.

NEW STOCK HEINTZ 57 Baked Beans Tomato Ketchup Cooked Spaghetti Pickles Olive Oil Table Vinegar	Campbell's Soup 15c. Sardines 2 for 15c. Dates, 5 lb. 50c. Macaroni 14c. Matches, 2 for 25c. Tomatoes 20c. Jell-O, 3 pkgs. 25c.	All Laundry Soaps Surprise P. G. Naptha Gold Fells-Naptha Ivory Comfort 7 for 49c
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Choice Pickles 35 oz. box, 49c.
Salmon, Carnation brand, 3 for 50c.
Wire Clothes Pins special 5c. doz, 6 doz. 28c.

Scratch Feed, Cracked Corn and Corn Meal

Your co-operation with our Cash and Carry plan will help to keep prices down.

Phone 53
CALDWELL-YERXA LIMITED

HANTS
Mr. John of Exeter Hantsport last holidays at Mrs. McCaug Dunlop receive College. In the he received the second class Pugsley Scholastic tends attending year.
Rev. Z. L. F. Baptist church vacation. On pit of the W. Halifax. The home on a vaca- ful campaign in Baptist church of his discou- "Funtimental with the ques- manner.
Among over the Summer College, Truro, says, only th- through the p- the Misses Flor Macumber, of were published Mrs. (Capt.) last week on where they are parents, Mr. an Mrs. Sweely their children, of the Avon o- their homes t- of their moth- who underwe- the hospital the daughter of M- Miss Alice B- of Miss Hilda M- Mr. and Mrs- for their gues- M. Roop and p- Misses Merle returned home geline Beach, weeks.
Mrs. McCaug Ida Dunlop, and spent the week W. Dunlop, Caughn return- to Parrsboro.
Dr. and Mrs. guest Mrs. Leo Mrs. Keye, o- her sister, Mrs- is quite indispo- Mr. and Mrs- Mrs. George Cur- motored to Hall- Mrs. R. P. Ha- is visiting her fa- Mr. and Mrs- have spent a mo- Forsythe's moth- sythe, left on M- Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. L. V. M- tives in Dartmo- Mrs. T. Pattr- last week Miss- ton.
Miss Mary Eg- is the guest of h- Borden.
Mrs. Thorpe, o- day at the home Harvie.
Miss Mabel M- visiting her par- Mailing.
Mr. Harris W- spent Sunday wi- Miss Macumber- ing Mr. and M- Miss Ida Harv- port on Saturday weeks with relat- Mr. Alfred St- Fruit steamer, M- vacation at his h- Mrs. B. Roop, o- of her sister, M- of her daughter, Mrs. and Mrs- spent Sunday wi- Lester. On their- were accompanied Master Russel Les- Miss Annie Be- tives in Halifax. Capt. and Mrs- home on Monday