

THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., MAR. 15, 1889.

The Local Government and Higher Education.

The speech at the opening of our Legislature intimated that a measure on higher education might be expected. The language was very guarded, so guarded as to give the impression that it was not a very popular measure.

1. The Provincial money will be expended to much better advantage if given to the improvement of our common schools than by an artificial stimulus of the kind indicated.

2. It is unnecessary, in the state of higher education, at present to hire students to go to college. The colleges are well attended; the expenses are slight and such as a man, whose talents are worth being developed, can meet by his own efforts.

3. We are educating as many men in our colleges as we can afford to educate consistently with other obligations. As it is, a very large number of our college trained men do not find occupation in this country, but go abroad to spend their lives.

4. It would be better, if there is money that must be expended, to use it in providing technical education of some kind that would help our people to discover and use the natural resources of our Province.

5. The measure does nothing even for higher education in itself. It does not add a professorship to any college. It does nothing to raise the standard. It simply proposes to hire some men to go to the colleges as we have them.

6. If given at all, these bursaries should be open to students from all schools and not confined to County Academies. Why should a man who prepares for College in Wolfville be deprived of the privilege of competing for a bursary which Wolfville people do their full share to make up, simply because he studies at Horton Academy instead of the County Academy? Or why should a man who prepares for College by private study be deprived of the privilege of competing? Do the County Academies need bolstering up? Then it would be better to spend the \$8,000 on them than on the College students. This feature of the measure has a very ugly look about it.

7. The Province has had enough trouble with the College question to allow it to remain as it now is, settled. No College is (openly at least) asking for money. Then let the Colleges alone. To raise the question again is to call up and increase the bitterness of the past. Those who introduce the matter will probably suffer most in the end. In one way or another this measure will bring up the whole question.

8. No demand has been made for

this measure or anything like it. We say no demand, for it is a public matter and no public demand has been made. The constituency of no college; the representatives of no denomination have asked for it. Why then force it upon the people? We shall look curiously for the reasons in its favor. Certainly it appears to us at present that the measure is a very good one for the people—to oppose and defeat. We have no need of such educational kite flying. We cannot believe the superintendent of education has advised the reduction of the common school grant for any such scheme as has been advertised. It would please us to know that no such bill is contemplated, and we are persuaded that no party will in the end be better off by meddling with this college business.

The Water Metting.

A meeting of the residents of Wolfville was held in the vestry of the Methodist church on Saturday evening last to consider the advisability of making an effort to procure an efficient water supply. Owing to the fact that the meeting was insufficiently advertised the attendance was probably not so large as it would have otherwise been. The best of feeling prevailed however, and the lengthy and amicable discussion which took place showed the necessity of immediate action in reference to the procuring of water for extinguishing fires as well as domestic purposes.

WHEREAS, the late fire has demonstrated the fact that at any time the whole or a very large part of the business portion of this village is liable to be destroyed by fire; and

WHEREAS, there is now no sufficient supply of water in this village;

RESOLVED, that we request the Legislature of this province now in session to pass an act incorporating this village for "water purposes" thus enabling us to acquire water and water property and protect ourselves efficiently against fire.

RESOLVED that Messrs Fredric Brown, C. R. H. Starr and Geo. V. Rand be a committee to have a suitable bill of "incorporation for water purposes" prepared and forwarded to the Legislature to be sanctioned and passed in the customary way.

RESOLVED that the committee be instructed in preparing the foregoing bill to ask the Legislature for permission to borrow a sum not exceeding twenty five thousand dollars for the purpose previously referred to.

Ontario Doings.

NOTES FROM THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT. Negotiations with Japan for direct interchange of money orders is progressing satisfactorily.

Sir John Thompson gave notice of a bill further to amend the supreme and exchequer court acts.

Mr Dickie has given notice of a bill to amend the fisheries act. It provides to strike out the word sawdust from the act.

The minister of justice has given notice of a comprehensive scheme to increase the salaries of judges throughout the Dominion.

An order in council has passed providing that no tolls or dues be levied on government goods landed or shipped from any wharf under control of the minister of marine.

The government of India has made a collection of the agricultural products of that country which is now en route to Canada, where they will be distributed among the several experimental farm stations for testing purposes.

Government bills respecting rules of court in relation to criminal matters; respecting corrupt practices in municipal affairs; to make further provision respecting injuries concerning public matters; to prevent the release of first offenders in certain cases were read a third time and passed.

Sir John Thompson said that he had been actively concerned in another place in an effort to improve the railway facilities of western Nova Scotia and therefor had more than ordinary interest in the subject. He reviewed the history of the efforts which had been made to secure railway connection and said that the difficulties in the way having at length been removed, the government are now in a position to proceed with the completion of the twenty miles which would supply the missing link.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Must the Sparrow Go?

The question whether is the English sparrow a friend or a foe to the agriculturist or the fruit grower or both, is one that has attracted considerable attention of late. At the meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association recently held here, the matter was up for discussion, and the larger part of the speakers seemed to be prejudiced against the bird and anxious to have it condemned upon such evidence as they were prepared to give, which was entirely hearsay and circumstantial. Their action at such meeting however culminated in having a bill brought before the Provincial Parliament authorizing and encouraging the extermination of the bird. This bill was attacked by friends of the sparrow and so convincing was their argument against its extermination and so contradictory and unreliable the testimony against the bird that the bill has been shelved for the present. Many and far-fetched are the arguments against the English or common house sparrow. It is claimed that it is a foreigner and its war-like proclivities induces it to take possession of our native birds' domain and thus tending to their ultimate destruction. In this respect they are like ourselves. We too are foreigners, having migrated from the same land, and have fast driven out the aborigines of the country, whose intelligence being lower than our own, had to succumb to the inevitable. If the sparrow by its superior intelligence is able to do as we have done before it, we should not on this ground condemn it. But it is claimed by those who ought to know, having been born and brought up in the original home of the English sparrow, that it is not of such a nature at all and has not in the least interfered with the native birds of England, many of which are much smaller than the sparrow. On the contrary they live together in harmony, feeding on the same plot, often caught together in the fowler's net. If all the stories told about the quarrelsome, thievish, and filthy habits of the bird be true, is it a sufficient reason for us to say that it shall not remain in Nova Scotia? And could we prevent it if we did say so, so long as other parts of the continent allow it to live and multiply?

Pulpit Peculiarities.

I attended a church during a certain period of my life in common with upwards of a hundred young men, where one Sunday morning the venerable preacher with all solemnity stated in his sermon that "Miriam sang a song and Moses sang a song and Deborah sang a song," and hearing perhaps the suppressed excitement in certain quarters of his congregation and instinctively divining the cause he wound up the startling sentence by stating that "David sang a song."

It seems to be an easy matter to laugh sitting in a church pew, far easier from all appearances sitting in the choir gallery, and, let me divulge a secret, very hard to keep down the ribbilities at times in the pulpit. An esteemed friend of mine, a Presbyterian pastor, tells the following story: He had for his scripture lesson one Sabbath evening the account of Abraham sending his servant after Rebecca, who was to be the wife of his only son Isaac, and deeply interested in the charming tale, he had just come in his reading to the verse that says, "Isaac went out to meditate in the fields at eventide; and he lifted up his eyes and saw, and behold the camels were coming." Raising his eyes from the book at this point, my friend was nearly paralyzed at the sight of a gentleman, his wife and two children, who were proverbially late at church, marching up the central aisle to their seat; the name of the family was—Campbell.

I have a distinct recollection of attending a preaching service during my boyish days in an old schoolhouse; the building was packed, even the platform had a fringe of boys, who were compelled to take that position partly to make room for the older folk in the seats, and partly to keep them under more perfect control. As the preacher, a travelling book seller and a stranger to nearly all his congregation, took his place behind the desk, there was a slight rustle discernible among the platform boys; they had a good view of the minister's boots, which were about number eleven and sadly dilapidated, being not only very rusty and without even a hint of blacking, but also full of gaping holes. The rustle became an actual titter, which even the frowns of parents and deacons could not frighten into silence, when the preacher, in a somewhat graphic manner, announced his text,—"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace."

Yarmouth, Feb. 6th., 1889.

Students.

You can learn to write well and rapidly from the start. Indeed if you like you can follow a speaker quite easily. Probably you will find that a help in school as well as in business. How can I teach by mail? Well, it is not how much you write but how you write. Many men write every day for several years yet do not become good writers. There are a great many habits that prevent success; they can be pointed by mail just as well as personally.

Actually three months is enough. The charge is \$4! The work is not much if the student is bright.

S. G. SNELL, Windsor, N. S.

A Visit to America's Great Poultry Farm.

Lancaster is one of the most beautiful and pleasantly situated towns in the state of Massachusetts and is quite a favorable resort for pleasure seekers during the summer. But it is doubly interesting to lovers of fine poultry in that here is situated the famous poultry farm of Mr. A. C. Hawkins, perhaps, without exception, the largest and most successfully managed poultry establishment in the world.

Mr Hawkins is still a young man some 32 or 33 years of age, the last dozen of which he has been connected with the poultry industry. He told us that when he first started out in the business all his friends laughed at him for engaging in what they considered such an insignificant occupation and predicted a speedy failure; but he is at it yet and is not likely to soon forsake it when, as we were informed on good authority he clears above all expenses from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year.

Upon our arrival Mr Hawkins kindly took us for an inspection over his premises.

The farm is situated on a high southeastern slope which forms a very desirable location for poultry. At the rear of his spacious dwelling are the houses of the laying stock. Each of these houses is 200 ft. long by 12 ft. wide, divided into ten apartments, each 20 x 12 ft. with runs in front 20x50 ft., 30 hens are allotted to each division, thus giving eight square ft. of ground floor to each fowl. These buildings are models of simplicity, convenience, cheapness and practicality for the objects for which they are designed. We next entered the house for setters. This is of the same size and disposition as the laying houses, except that it is divided into twice as many apartments. When a hen is found broody in any of the laying houses she is at once removed to this building, where the surroundings being the same, biddy at once settles down to business. Mr Hawkins says he seldom or never loses a nest of eggs, for if a hen should prove refractory and give up her desire of incubation another is always ready to take her place. One of the many advantages of doing business on a large scale.

Mr Hawkins is especially noted as a breeder of fine poultry and his success is no doubt largely due to the capital arrangements for his breeding stock, which is one of the most noticeable features of this exemplary farm. As we passed between the laying houses we came upon a truly pretty sight. There before us lay the breeding yards, stretching from the crest of the hill down the gently falling slope towards the placid waters of the Washuta river, which here winds picturesquely among the meadows, the snowy whiteness of the neat picket fences contrasting very pleasantly with the green verdure of the ground. Let the reader bear in mind that there are twenty of these long, narrow yards enclosing about one half an acre each and every one containing a cozy little house for the fowls

and he can gain some idea of the pretty effect it would present to the eye. The houses are made tight and warm, with a large window on the south side, the floor is raised some two feet from the ground, the space below being boarded in on all sides except the south, thus forming an open shed to which the fowls can have a ready access at all times. The plan of the houses, together with the large yards provide all the desirable requirements for the obtaining of good fertile eggs for hatching during any season of the year.

Mr Hawkins is also devoting himself largely to the production of fruit. For as he says poultry and fruit growing can be most successfully combined, they being mutually beneficial to each other. He has already planted about 4,000 trees and is yearly adding to the number, plums, pears and quinces being the varieties set. An hood crop as well as a crop of young chickens is annually raised in these orchards.

Many of the adjoining farms are also under the control of Mr Hawkins for the purpose of growing his chickens. His poultry having the range in all of 600 acres of land.

AGRICULTURE.

Pulpit Peculiarities.

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Dressmaking!

Miss Taylor, Dress Maker, Has removed her rooms to the residence of Mr J. L. Murphy, where she will be pleased to attend to the wants of her customers as formerly.

Wolfville, Sept. 6th 1888.

ONE CARLOAD

No. 1 & No. 2 Berwick Shingles, ALSO, A small lot each of No. 1 Pine and No. 1 Rived Shingles.

For sale by WALTER BROWN, Wolfville, Nov. 19th, 1888.

Photo. Studio.

--Lewis Rice, of Windsor,--

---WILL BROWN A---

Gallery at Wolfville

April 1st, and remain one week of each month commencing first Monday in the month.

April 1 till 6, May 6 till 11, June 3 till 8.

NEW ROOMS PATRIQUIN BUILDING, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

NOTICE!

J. W. Ryan requests parties indebted to him for goods purchased previous to January 1st, 1889, to kindly give their prompt attention to the settlement of their accounts, as he is in need of money at present. If not convenient to call please remit promptly by mail.

20 Per Cent. Discount on Winter Stock.

Main Street, Kentville. March 4th, 1889.

COAL!

On hand Hard and Soft Coal, at Port Williams. J. W. & W. Y. FULLERTON. Port Williams, Jan. 31st, '89.

For Sale!

Dwelling House, containing eight rooms, with garden and out-buildings attached: situated on College Avenue, Wolfville. For further particulars apply at ACADIAN office. Feb'y 23th, 1888. 1 mo

Dr J. W. REID, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office at the American House, Wolfville.

ALL KINDS of Plain and Fancy PRINTING done at short notice at this office. A Large Stock of Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Shipping Cards, Shipping Tags, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Envelopes, &c., &c. always on hand.

Burpee Witter

HAS MARKED DOWN

The following lines of Goods to clear out before

STOCK TAKING!

LOOK FOR BARGAINS!

10 Pieces Yarmouth and Pictou Cloths at 90c, marked down to 75c.

15 Pieces Ladies' Mantle and Ulster Cloths Will be sold out At Cost.

450 Yards English Cambrics and Sateens at from 15c to 20c, marked down to 12c.

300 Yards Printed Cottons at 12c to 14c, marked down to 10c.

Beautiful Lot Ladies' Wool Shwals, in Cardinal, Navy, Black, White, Garnet, and Cream. Will be sold out at 20 per cent. discount.

A large stock of Ladies' Fur Capes at prices from \$2.50 to \$10.00, will be sold at cost.

LADIES' WINTER SKIRTS, ULS'ERS & JACKETS

MARKED AWAY DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

WANTED...GOOD TABLE BUTTER AND OTHER MERCHANDISE PRODUCE.

Wolfville, Jan. 16th 1889.

Port Williams House.

We are showing a choice range of Ladies' Dress Goods from 10c upward.

Ladies' Ulster Cloths!

Good patterns and close figures.

Grey Flannels!

At figures not to be beaten.

CLOTHING!

In Suits and Overcoats that command a sale not only for low prices but also extra cuts.

Knit Goods!

In Shirts and Drawers at startling low prices.

Boots and Shoes!

Solid Stock and Low Prices.

RUBBER GOODS!

We carry only American goods and warrant them; Ladies' and Men's Overboots especially.

HORSE BLANKETS FROM 65c

A call will convince all as to our low prices and square dealings.

CHASE, CAMPBELL & CO., Port Williams, Oct. 18th, '88.

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THE ACADIAN is pleased to announce the completion of special arrangements whereby it is enabled to offer its readers two of the best family journals for but little more than the price of one.

FOR \$1.50

We will send, for one year, to any address,

THE ACADIAN

and the Famous Free Weekly,

The Detroit Free Press

The Free Press is without question the Greatest Literary and Humorous paper now before the American people. It is not a new aspirant for public favor; established over fifty years ago, it has stood the test of time, and is today stronger, better and more popular than ever—120,000 subscribers affirm its surpassing excellence. The funny sketches and sayings of the Free Press are everywhere quoted and laughed at, while in respect to literary excellence it will compare favorably with the expensive magazines. "M. Quad," "Luke Sharp," "En Best," "Rose Hartwick Thorpe," "Chas F. Adams," "Hamilton Jay," "Lizzie York Case," "Bronson Howard," "H. C. Dodge," and a host of other favorite writers, contribute regularly to its columns. Recognizing the growing demand for first-class fiction, The Free Press has offered

\$3,000.00 IN CASH

prizes for the three best Serial Stories of 60,000 words each. A number of the best writers have announced their intention to compete.

In addition to the many other special features it is the intention to publish sections of

Three Serial Stories Each Week, written expressly for The Free Press by the best American and English authors.

It will be seen, therefore, that by subscribing for THE ACADIAN and the Free Press, the entire family can be supplied with all the News and with the best of current literature for a year, at a cost of

Less Than Three Cents A Week.

The Free Press is a large eight-page seven-column paper, and the regular price is One Dollar per year. Remember that for \$1.50 you can have The Free Press and your favorite home paper also. Sample copies can be seen at this office.

We hope that our friends will show their appreciation of our efforts in their behalf, by making up their minds to take advantage of this splendid offer.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

Send all subscriptions to

The Acadian,

Wolfville, N. S.

NOTICE!

The subscriber offers for sale of 10

let the farm on which he now resides at Church Street, Cornwallis. Particulars may be had from J. F. MARSTERS, Wolfville, or J. W. MARSTERS, March 14th, Church St.

Grade Stock For Sale!

1 Holstein Grade, 2 other Cows, all with calf after Holstein Bull; and Calf between the 1st and middle of April. Also 2 Percheron Colts, a two-year-old and yearling; 1 March Mare, 13 years old. Apply to

FRED ANNAND,

Grand Pro.