

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. L. W. Kimball on the subject of fruit raising, which will no doubt be of interest to our readers. We would be pleased to hear the opinion of any of our readers on this or any other like subject.

We desire to thank our many patrons who have so kindly helped us by sending in their subscriptions during the past few weeks, particularly as we have never made any demand on them. We are going to make our paper interesting if it is in our power and will be very grateful for any help we may receive.

If you are not already a subscriber for the *American Agriculturist*, you cannot do better than to become one at once. We have received the April number and do not hesitate to pronounce it, if possible, superior to any previous issue. The table of contents shows that it treats of nearly 100 different topics, embracing everything that pertains to the farm and garden, and contains information that is worth to any person having the least interest in farming operations many times the price of a year's subscription. Don't forget that you can obtain this valuable paper and the *ACADIAN* one year for only \$1.50.

**RECIPROCITY.**

Reciprocity of trade with the United States would probably be the greatest boon that could be given to the people of this County, as it undoubtedly is the natural market for our surplus crops. With the Annapolis Railway and a direct line of steamers from Annapolis to Boston, freights can be sent easily and cheaply from any part of the Annapolis Valley to Boston during the winter months and from the many ports on the Basin of Minas and the South Shore during the summer and autumn; and the products we have to dispose of are readily taken by our American neighbors, whilst we in return require an equal amount from them in some other form. The great drawback to this interchange of commodities is the enormous duties with which each article is met on either side of the line, and, in some cases, when prices are nominal, virtually prohibit exportation and importation to the mutual disadvantage of them and us both.

Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, Canadian statesmen have, on more occasions than one, made overtures for the renewal of the treaty and have probably pressed the matter in such a way as to lead our neighbors to suppose that the favors were all on our side, and they therefore refused to again enter into reciprocal trade relations with us. The fact that the Americans persisted in refusing to again enter into any reciprocity of commodities with us was doubtless the first incentive on the part of the Government of this Country to formulate a protective tariff similar to that across the border and hence our so-called N. P., which has now become an established institution in this country which it will be difficult to repeal. It is extremely doubtful if there could be found any intelligent or patriotic person in the whole of Canada who would (if he could) change in any considerable measure the present protective tariff of the country, although there are many who for some reason or another try to persuade us to believe the great thing needful to bring better times and prosperity to every one would be free trade, irrespective of what our American neighbors might do. Were our public men when in the dark shades of opposition as patriotic as their American contemporaries, who, by the way, are invariably one on the question of their country, no matter what the feelings, politically or otherwise, might be, we should in our opinion be much more respected by our neighbors and very much nearer the desired reciprocity of trade with them; but so long as we find many of our influential public men making such derogatory statements in reference to our own country and its resources, backed and intensified by a portion of the Canadian press, we cannot expect much in that direction. As a proof of

the baneful influence of such sentiment, we quote the following from the *Montreal Herald* (independent):

"In conversation with one of our reporters, Mr. Richie stated that while at the United States capital he had met a great many representative men with whom he had talked about Canada, its resources and possibilities. Touching upon the question of a policy of reciprocity between the two countries, he found that a general feeling prevailed—based upon the character which Canada received from some of its public men—that a reciprocity treaty was hardly necessary, as in the course of a short time the country must come to the United States government for relief from their present condition."

The above is the testimony of a thoroughly intelligent and impartial United States capitalist and is worthy of full credence.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

(We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.)

**INTERESTING TO FRUIT GROWERS.**

To the Editors of the *ACADIAN*:

The farmers of Nova Scotia, especially of the Annapolis Valley, are just beginning to consider the advantage and profit of putting in more than one crop; for when that fails, by low prices or by failures to raise a crop, then they are all poor indeed as witness the past two years, that those who did not have any fruits to sell had a hard time to pay their taxes. There is nothing so profitable as the growing of fruits. Apples, pears, plums, and cherries pay a big return on the amount invested. There is nothing that will repay one much more than to raise apples at \$1.50 per bushel or 50c per bushel. The cost is small and the labor light in comparison with any other farm crop. Yet the growing of small fruits such as strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and blackberries, will pay much better, and since the introduction of the new variety, which are three times larger, of superior quality, and far more productive. Our statement may appear extravagant to those unacquainted with these new varieties. I know of parties that have from one to one hundred acres of small fruits in bearing that make a net profit annually of over \$500 per acre. The fruit can be grown as cheap, if not cheaper, than potatoes, and the net profit ten times more. Farmers in this beautiful valley should not depend on one crop (potatoes) if they want to keep the wolf from their door and secure a competency, or to become rich. There is no need of any being poor as all may become rich. I can tell of a family that a few years ago was not adverse to accept old clothes to keep out the cold, and cold victuals to appease hunger, that last year from a small patch of land of small fruit, took more cash than many a well-to-do farmer did from his farm of 200 acres. What this Blue Nose did all can do. There ought to be 10,000 acres of small fruits put out in this valley this spring and that would be but the beginning of the small fruit business. If there is 100 acres planted it is as much as may be expected, as the plodding farmers here want to do just as their fathers did before them. It is always difficult to get the people out of the old ruts of thoughts and actions of their ancestors. A very few go ahead, active spirits, take John A. Coleman, Wm. McNeil, Geo. V. Rand, Alex. A. Jones, Geo. D. Pineo, and Chas. Thomas have led out into the vast sea of speculation and doubt—now no longer one of doubt but of certainty and profit. The business of raising small fruits can't be overdone, as when they can't be sold fresh at remunerative prices, then they can be evaporated and canned, and then they will pay a big investment. Yet it will be years before we will have to resort to those processes to dispose of the fruit raised here, as the demand for the fresh fruit increases faster than the supply. We prophesy that the time is not far distant when there will be an Evaporating & Canning Factory at nearly every depot from Windsor to Annapolis. For the outlay and labor there is nothing that will pay better than black raspberries. They always find a ready sale fresh from 10 to 20 cents per quart, and when evaporated sell from 30 to 50 cents per lb. They outrank any dried fruit. It takes four pounds to make one pound dried. The vines should be planted 3x6 feet, 2,400 to the acre. A plantation will last 12 years. The vines never sucker, so it is not much labor to cultivate them. The old wood should be removed each year, as the last year's vines bear the fruit, and the vines should be pinched and cut back to three feet and staked. Should never be allowed to bend to the ground unless you want to propagate new vines. Mr. Jones, of Waterville, has 1/2 acre in bearing, and readily found a sale for all he could send to Halifax at 15c per quart, and could have sold ten times more had he the fruit. I never saw larger or finer berries, every farmer who can spare a few dollars

should plant from one quarter to one acre, then in a few years we should see this Valley throughout its entire length prospering and blooming like a garden.  
L. W. KIMBALL.  
Kentville N. S.

**A SEMIPROPHESY,  
HALF FULFILLED AND ONLY HALF.**

To the Editors of the *ACADIAN*.

There was a lively and humorous article in a late number of the *ACADIAN* headed "An Aesthetic Village" (see the number for November 21). It described some real or imaginary locality, where aesthetic tastes rebelled against the noise and other disagreeable accompaniments of factories and machine shops, and especially of those establishments in which steam engines are found; and it showed how successful the gentle and cultured inhabitants of the place had been in excluding and banishing all such anti-aesthetic occupations and operations from the village. The writer, rather unfortunately however for his representations, had to confess that there were two printing offices in the place, which with their printers' ink and noisy presses, are not particularly aesthetic objects. He did the best he could under the circumstances; he hinted that the printing offices might, probably before very long, be notified by the community to quit, and seek other fields of operation, and he virtually prophesied that such would be the case. The semi-prophesy of the present writer has been already partially fulfilled, for one of the offices has been closed, and press, editor, sub-editor, printers, and printers imps have all been compelled to pack up, bag and baggage, and decamp. But it must not be understood that it was the aesthetic tastes of the villagers alone, as "Aesthetikos" might represent, which caused this stampede; and therefore as a truthful chronicler, I must here qualify the prophesy of the writer, referred to. There were other reasons for the fiasco of the paper, whose fate was by an exercise of the imagination foretold. First the paper had its habitation in the village by no art of the villagers themselves. Next the soil was not congenial, for the villagers were not in sympathy with the objects and principles of the paper. Again everything was mismanaged from the first. An old broken-down third or tenth-hand press, which had been obtained in a manner more than questionable, was to do the printing. A figure-head was expected to perform duty as editor. The employees of the establishment were hired at starvation wages and paid by dribble. Articles solicited and furnished were acknowledged "with thanks," or without, and with nothing more substantial or satisfactory to their writers. The printing was badly done, no blame to the printers, and the contents of the sheet were, with the exception of the advertisements, selections, and echoes, nil, or at best diluted dishwater—by the way a not very aesthetic object. From all the above considerations nothing else was to have been expected than the short and inglorious career of the paper, whose history has been sketched. Joy be with it. It has gone to parched fields and pastures brown!

But the prophesy, if such it was, which would rid the village of two papers, has been, as intimated, only half fulfilled, nor is the other half likely to be realized; for the second paper occupies its place as firmly and fixedly as ever, and apparently more so, for the villagers, so far from manifesting any hostility because of the clatter of the press and the blackness of its ink, seem to be favorable and friendly. Indeed, so encouraging is their treatment and kindly their attitude, that it is said the proprietors contemplate moving very shortly into more ample and convenient quarters, when they will enlarge their sheet and procure additional help; in a word they design to make the paper worthy not only of the aesthetic village in which it is established, but of the province which the village so worthily represents.

P. S. It will be seen from the above that the writer supposes, whether rightly or wrongly, that he has identified the village, which was in the "mind's eye" of "Aesthetikos," when he penned his sketch.

In London 2526 births and 1497 deaths were registered last week, allowing for increase of population. The births were 302 and the deaths 429 below the average number in the corresponding weeks in the last ten years. The deaths include 32 from small pox, 31 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping cough, and 11 from dysentery.

From Mitchell's Newspaper directory just issued it appears that there are now in London 405 newspapers; in the province, 1202; in Wales, 79; in Scotland, 184; in Ireland, 161; and in the British Isles, 21; the total thus being 2052. The magazines and reviews number 1298, of which 335 are of a decidedly religious character.

**THE BOOKSTORE!**

The Bookstore, Eagles' Building nearly opposite the Post Office,  
Wolfville, N. S.

Dear Customers and other people

Please don't forget that

"The Bookstore" has removed this week to the Eagles' building, nearly opposite the Post Office.

The place has been scrubbed, scraped, swept, and painted, by eminent artists of undoubted ability, and in a few days its Manager hopes to have it present such a beautiful and dazzling appearance that visitors will be compelled to wear umbrellas and green goggles.

We are here to stay, as we remarked before, and are bound to keep our customers good-natured. Therefore give us a chance to get our face washed from the dust and grim of moving, and we will just make you howl with delight. Having more room in the new premises, we will be able to show our goods to better advantage, and our friends can have more elbow room.

We intend to keep our stock up in spite of the hard times and give our customers the best of value for their money. Come in and see us and we will make you smile. Bring the baby and don't forget your knitting and your wallet. Please don't forget our new address:—

**Western Book & News Co.,  
"THE BOOKSTORE,"**

Eagles' Building, nearly opposite the Post Office,  
WOLFVILLE, N. S.

**Caldwell & Murray**

Have received their first instalment of

**SPRING GOODS!**

—AS FOLLOWS—

- 9 Cases Boots and Shoes,
- 2 Cases Ready Made Clothing,
- 1 Case Dress Goods,
- 1 Case English and Scotch Tweeds,
- 1 Case Grey and White Sheetings

**Trunks & Vases!**

**SCOTCH AND AMERICAN  
RUBBER COATS!**

**AMERICAN AND CANADIAN  
RUBBERS!**

**NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY!**

Wolfville, March 11th, 1885.

**Local**

Subscribe for 50 cents per

March, which seems to have in him after

Before you Cottons, please splendid assortment Murray have

We are a friend, R. R. Pre, who has time, is able to

The first attention of store of Caldwell assortment

We are now Note Heads, addressed, B. Statements, Tags, and all mental printing Samples and cation.

PRESENTA ing last, Mr. of Wolfville half of R. B. presented the some silver of of thanks who was abse

Gentlemen, a spring suit, show you some at prices which

BENEFIT— other column, a Benefit at evening. The dition and no be had. Am be an exhibit D. R. Munro light. We remember that good music and that all making this a

PICTURES your pictures and at an extra them to Rock- cted stock of on hand.

On Tuesday filton Esq., of his horse about Mrs. Chipman down toward corner by the and continued until it was st Bank. Both but no other sleigh. On day J. I. B. near Church sleigh, some him driving at fore Mr. Brown out of the w sleigh, in which driver, ran into considerably a in the back a the leg. The sleigh were th serious injury.

**Club**

Having ma with the publi leading period United States a large disoc will send any and the *ACADIAN* lowing prices, in some cases, price of one. all orders.

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