

# THE ACADIAN,

WOLFVILLE, N. S., MARCH 13, 1885.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The *New Star*, backed by money and influence, first made its appearance on the literary horizon some eight months ago fixing the centre of its orbit in this town and promising to be a bright and shining light to guide and direct all those upon whom its rays should fall. It has continued to shine at irregular intervals with more or less brilliancy during these months until a week ago when all of a sudden it failed to appear. Its brilliancy it appears was not sufficiently appreciated to secure its prominent location here, neither has its brightness been sufficient to extinguish or in any way dim the unassuming light of the *ACADIAN*, which still continues to appear at its stated intervals. What has actually become of the *New Star* we know not. It is true that it left Wolfville several days ago taking a westerly course, and report says it intends to be come a fixed star in the shire town (for a period at least) where it hopes to be able on account of its wonderful powers of attraction to absorb within itself the other Great Light, or educator of the people, the *W. C.* Failing in this it is assumed that it will still go west and perhaps in time be able to shine so brightly that it will become the great political power that shall overthrow the present Dominion administration and give us the long promised "free trade" policy.

The *ACADIAN*, as our readers know, first made its appearance under very different circumstances, having no powerful friends or money influence at its back, it was obliged to begin at the very foot of the ladder and to strive (by diligence, energy and close attention to business &c., as well as to the interest of its patrons and advertisers) to win the respect and encouragement of the public, and its most sanguine expectations have been realized.

We have made Wolfville our home and by honesty, industry, perseverance, and economy, hope to be able to remain here. Since the first issue of the *ACADIAN* we have endeavored to give our subscribers in a condensed form as much of local matter as it was possible for us to gather; our general news has been selected with a view of giving only such items as would be of general interest, and leaving war, political and foreign news for our dailies and larger weeklies to dispense.

The time has now come when we think it would be desirable to again enlarge, believing that Wolfville should be able to afford a newspaper that would be a credit to a much larger town. We are willing to do our part towards making the *ACADIAN* such a paper, and if the business and literary men of this place should give us such encouragement as would be easy for them to supply, we promise to give a paper that shall be second to none in this County.

## STATUTE LABOR.

In his report for 1884, Mr. Murphy, the Provincial Engineer, makes the following suggestions respecting "necessary reforms" in the road service:

1. A system of letting the construction of public roads by tender and contract.
2. The abolition of the present system of statute labor, and levying a tax of say 50 cents per day in lieu of the day's work as at present employed.
3. The County Treasurer to collect this tax by assessment, and account for it to the Municipal Council.
4. A County Surveyor to be appointed for each County to look after roads, bridges, prisons, workhouses, and other municipal property. He would be a salaried officer, appointed by the Executive Council. He should be independent in his position, and hold office during good behavior.
5. General specifications, embracing from twelve to fifteen classes of roads, with drawings or sections attached thereto, with description of repairs, form, drainage, etc., to be adopted as standards and printed for the province generally.
6. The roads and small bridges within fixed points, of from five to ten miles in length, to be let by lease for a fixed term of years, say three or four, at so much per mile or rod per annum; all lettings to be advertised, and to be let by tender and contract, with security for due fulfillment of same.
7. The county surveyor to visit each road within the year; to have power to

suspend payment for bad or inefficient work; and in the event of the road being still kept in an unsatisfactory condition after notice to the contractor has been given, the surveyor to have power to stop or forfeit all payments, subject to the sanction of the municipal council.

Mr. Murphy is a gentleman of sound practical common sense, and although these suggestions may not in all cases meet the wants of the County, they are worthy of careful consideration. A change in the present statute labor law is admitted by most to be a necessity, and it is hardly possible to frame a law more irksome to all and more unjust to the poor man than the present one, or a system more unproductive of results for the time spent and money expended. If the money or labor called for under the present act was judiciously expended by tender and contract under the supervision of a competent engineer, there would be ample to keep the roads of this County in better repair than at present without one dollar of provincial money. At present one can safely say more than half the work is done under the supervision of men totally unacquainted with the art of road making, and who only undertake the work because compelled by law to do so, and who shuffle through it in the most superficial and slovenly manner, glad to get rid of an irksome duty. Again, most farmers feel it a hardship to be compelled to work for fifty cents a day and yet will do it instead of paying cash. The consequence is that in some sections the work is largely done by the poorer class of laborers, and boys whose only thought is to get in the time. Perhaps the worst feature of the whole law is the unjust proportions borne by the poorer class of men. The farmer assessed for one thousand dollars does more than half as much work as his neighbor owning four times as much. If we are going to have a law based on the value of property, let us have one; but not this patent sliding scale that puts seven days' work on the first thousand and one on the fifth. The only wonder is that such an unjust sample of class legislation should disgrace the Statutes of Nova Scotia as long as it has.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, please give us a change. You can't make it worse.

## Poultry Hints.

(Continued.)

Plymouth Rocks lay large dark-colored eggs of good flavor. The chickens are generally strong, and like the Leghorns feather very early. Being but little liable to the ordinary diseases of "chickenhood," they are able to take care of themselves and scratch their own paths through life, much sooner than the Asiatics and their crosses. Like the Leghorns they mature very early: pullets well cared for commence to lay at five months old. The chickens make our best early table fowls. Even when very young they are remarkable for their plump full breasts and large thighs. In the markets both the eggs and the chickens are eagerly bought up at the highest prices. In many of the large cities of the United States the dark colored eggs of the Plymouth Rocks and Brahmas bring considerably higher prices than white eggs. It is maintained they are richer and contain more custard forming material than the lighter colored one. While decidedly prejudiced in favor of the dark eggs, we have been unable to decide this matter from actual experience, nevertheless we have often noticed that at hotel tables where eggs of both colors were offered the dark eggs were first taken. It is doubtful whether anyone with his eyes closed could tell whether the egg he was eating had a white shell or a dark one; nevertheless it is an undisputed fact that the eggs laid by hens who have every day generous rations of grain and commeal are much richer and better flavored than the products of hens who are obliged to scratch for a living, and who find their "tit bits" among the decaying garbage of sink holes or compost-heaps. Plymouth Rocks have good appetites, and possibly consume more food than the Leghorns. Nevertheless it would not be wise to be stingy with them at meal times. The feed will tell. Although they may not turn out quite so many eggs in a year as the Leghorns, yet at almost any period after their first moult, they are in a condition to die happily and reach the

dining table plump and juicy, fit for prince or peasant. The yellow color of their flesh increases their value among Americans and enables them to head the fowl markets. Plymouth Rocks are quiet, close sitters, but are not inveterate brooders. A few days solitary confinement generally dispels the desire to sit. Having small legs they don't crush their eggs in leaving and returning to their nests. They are careful mothers, their large wings and abundant fluff forming ample protection for their chickens from the cold spring winds. It seems to be necessary to confine them in separate coops, as we have observed that when several flocks of chickens were allowed to wander unrestrained in the same lot, that the mothers have been less peacable than Brahmas or Cochins. The breed endures the cold well; the hens making first-class winter layers when not fattened by too much corn.

Taken all in all, no one fowl more completely combines "Beauty and Usefulness," "Eggs and Flesh," "Precocity and Hardiness." In confinement they are thrifty, and may be restrained by picket or lath fences six feet in height. The small breeds in enclosures are restless and discontented. Plymouth Rocks may be crossed with good results with Leghorns, Hamburgs and Light Brahmas. Here endeth the story of "The Plymouth Rocks."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.]

To the Editors of the *Acadian*.

Hip, hip, hurrah! Bravo for you! I always thought you were pretty good stuff, but didn't think you could persuade the *New Star* man to pack up his little baggage and sojourn further west so soon; but when we come to think it all over, it is only a fair illustration of that good old saying, whose age, if nothing else, brings it respect—"You can't sometimes most always tell what you least expect the most." Yes, the poor little *Star* is gone. And, as I walked by that building the other day, wherein, but a short week ago, the *New Star* shone in the height of its glory, a feeling of sadness came over me—not for Wolfville, oh, no! not much! we're not that way inclined; but for its poor little self. I've often been told that if there were two things that the *Star* man couldn't do, they were, to edit a newspaper and to teach school. I don't profess to be a judge on literature and never did, so will refrain from expressing my opinion on his literary capabilities; but as a school teacher, I always liked him. Many good old times we scholars have had at school while he was our teacher; in fact I suppose the happiest day of my life was while going to him. It was in the good old summer days, and our geology class was doing well. Most of them seemed to like the study great, and the amount of stones that was brought into that schoolhouse for inspection was altogether beyond people's conception who didn't know anything about it; but I somehow didn't seem to tumble. I thought there was a far nobler calling for me than picking stones. But on this little day that I speak of, when he commenced saying that geologists would rather find specimens than apples under an apple tree in someone's orchard away behind his house out of sight somewhere, I thought I'd be one; for if there was anything in this world that I liked better than apples, I wanted to go in for it. Well, I did go in for it, and after school was dismissed he detained me behind the rest and said he was highly pleased to see the great interest I had taken in this all important study, and in high appreciation of my efforts would present me with a potato bug and a piece of chalcidony. Well, I guess I was about the happiest boy around that place that day, and you bet there wasn't very much grass grew under my feet going home. I kept the potato bug chained up for about a week when one dark night it got away from me, but with the chalcidony I had better success, and before many weeks were past had barrels more of specimens. Some people say the best place to find specimens is around the cliffs of the sea; but I'm not proud, around home is good enough for me. Of course its all very well for those who have their life insured or some of those uncommonly lucky people, but if I were to try any such thing, I'd get left right off. I'm not one of that kind of fellows who runs any risk, and I'm always a little careful about hunting for specimens in such places. After that little adventure he was telling us of one day about narrowly escaping being buried alive with stones. But I'm not going to tell tales out of school; that's not my style. Well, I feel sorry for the *New Star*. I had great hopes for it when it was started and felt proud that a teacher of mine should attain such high eminence, but as it has gone to Ke-t-ville I haven't much hopes for it. But one thing, he can't blame me, and after all, between you and me, I guess he'll do about as well there as here. Thanking you for space, I remain yours, JACK HYDE.

Wolfville, Friday, March 6th 1885.

## ATTENTION!

### S. R. SLEEP,

Desires to call the attention of the people of King's to the fact that he is selling off a large stock of

### STOVES,

the remnant of stock manufactured by THE ACADIA IRON FOUNDRY, at exceeding low prices. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and inspect as the stock must be sold even at a sacrifice.

### S. R. SLEEP.

Wolfville Oct 1st, 1884.

## TO LET!

1 Dwelling House and 1 Dwelling House and Store combined, situated in Wolfville. All information can be obtained by applying at this office or to March 3d.] S. R. SLEEP, owner.

## Sweeping Reductions

In SUITS made by me For 1 Month.

Having a large stock on hand I wish to clear out to make room for New Stock.

### A. McPHERSON,

KENTVILLE.

Sept. 25, 1884.

## WONDERFUL.

### The New York WonderLamp

Is beautifully finished, is the near est approach to the

### ELECTRIC LIGHT!

yet invented, and is superior to all other Kerosene Lamps in the market, in

Nickle Plate or Gold Lacquer

**\$6.00 EACH.**

Bracket Lamps

**\$5.00 EACH.**

### R. PRAT,

AGENT

N. B.—Beware of cheap imitations.

Wolfville, Dec. 16, 1884.

### William Wallace,

### TAILOR

Corner Earl and Water Streets, WOLFVILLE.

## 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 & Valises!

SCOTCH AND AMERICAN

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AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

## RUBBERS!

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY!

Wolfville, March 11th, 1885.

## JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

## PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these PILLS have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Laxative PILLS.—Dr. J. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla. "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., De Witt, Iowa. "Sold every where, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Do not be responsible to each pint of feed. It will also positively prevent and cure CHICKEN CHOLERA.

He Choler, &c. Sold every where, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.50. Circulars free. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

## MAKE HENS LAY

## THE WOLFVILLE

### Local

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