

THE ACADIAN

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WOLFVILLE, N. S., FEB. 4, 1889

IN MEMORIAM.

A light went out from our editorial sanctum as well as from our home, when, in the gray dawn of Thursday morning, January 24th, the spirit of Arthur S. Davison "returned to God who gave it." Although not so actively engaged in editorial work for the past few months as heretofore, yet by council, by a careful oversight of some of the matter for the paper and in many other ways he labored in his loved profession to the end. To him is largely due whatever success has attended our publication, as with him the idea first originated. Nearly six years ago, when a mere lad of seventeen, he first conceived the idea of publishing a paper. The initial issue, which appeared in April, 1883, was the result of his own individual effort. Much encouraged by the reception given the paper by many kind friends, he decided to go forward with the enterprise. Since then the ACADIAN has been issued regularly and the subject of this sketch threw all his energy and talent as well as what remained of his short life into the work, determined that no pains on his part should be spared to make the paper a success. He lived long enough to receive good assurance that his much-cherished hope would be realized. The date which marks the first break in our publication also marks the first break in the family circle, of which he was ever a much-loved and highly appreciated member.

Now his column is broken, but his mission has been accomplished. For many months it has been evident that his presence would not long cheer the family circle. At an age when life presents the greatest attractions and when there was every prospect of usefulness before him, he was stricken down by a fell disease from whose grasp the strongest cannot escape. His ambitious spirit struggled and battled against the ravages of this disease which has made such inroads in so many family circles, but finally had to succumb. Being naturally of a very active temperament, the quiet of the sick-room presented a great contrast to his previous life, yet he was never known to murmur or complain, but with patient resignation and calm submission he awaited the summons.

The closing scene of his brief life was made especially grand and beautiful by a most wonderful glimpse he evidently had of the

The Last Sad Rites.

The funeral of our departed brother took place from our home on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. After a short service at the house conducted by Rev. R. D. Ross, officiating clergyman, a large procession accompanied the remains to the cemetery. Wolfville Division, of which our brother had long been a member, dressed in regalia and presenting a most creditable appearance, attended and occupied their accustomed place in the long procession, composed of mourners, friends, and acquaintances, who had assembled in large numbers to render the last tribute of respect to the memory of the departed, who, in life, had been the recipient of so much kindness, and who, in death, was not forgotten. After all that was mortal of Arthur had been consigned to the silent tomb in accordance with the beautiful burial service of the Presbyterian Church, the large concourse proceeded to the church where Rev. R. D. Ross improved the solemn occasion by a very impressive and encouraging address on the doctrine of the resurrection, from the words—"Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." Rev. Dr. Higgins also was present and assisted in the exercises with prayer and with a few timely and well-chosen remarks on the same truth as that dealt upon by Mr. Ross. The solemn service over, the family returned home to realize to the fullest extent the meaning of "a vacant chair" in the family circle.

We are compelled to hold over this week several valuable communications as well as a quantity of editorial and other matter. It will all appear as soon as we can make room for it, have patience please.

The Provincial Legislature is summoned to meet on Thursday, February 21st, for the despatch of business.

Fruit Growers in Council.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society of Nova Scotia was held in Witter's Hall on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23rd and 24th ult.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SITTING.

At the appointed hour the meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Henry Chipman, who was supported by Vice-President W. H. Blanchard, Prof. Wm Saunders, Chief Director Dominion Experimental Farms, and the Hon. Edward Young, Ph. D., U. S. Consul at Windsor.

The Secretary, C. R. H. Starr, in his annual report, reviewed at some length the transactions of the past year, said that there were at present 70 members on the roll including one lady, regretted that the proposed union with the Small Fruit Growers' Association had not been effected, and in conclusion expressed his opinion that there is no danger of apple growing being overdone in this province, feeling convinced that the demand for fruit in European markets would increase even more rapidly than the products of our orchards.

Quite a lengthy discussion took place on the nature and cure of the black spots which have of late years been so prevalent on some of our apples. Careful cultivation and underdraining was recommended by some of the members, and Prof. Saunders, while agreeing with what had been already said on the subject, said that the disease was caused by a species of fungi floating in the air, and recommended spraying the young fruit with a solution of sulphide of lime.

Prof. A. E. Caldwell read a valuable paper on "The Natural History of the Apple" in which he stated that the apple belonged to the order of rosaceae, or rose family, in which order the pear, plum, choke cherry and mountain ash also find a place. The grafting of trees was well known to the Romans, who at the time of Pliny, A. D. 60, had twenty varieties. They introduced it into Britain where it increased to two thousand varieties, and whence it was brought to America. We regret that our space will not admit of our doing justice to this highly interesting paper.

EVENING SITTING.

The first part of the evening was devoted to a discussion on the best time to plant trees, on which there was considerable difference of opinion. Dr. Ross (Halifax) said that he had planted 300 trees this winter and considered that winter, when the farmers had more leisure than in spring or fall, was the proper time to do so. Mr. T. H. Parker thought spring the best and T. E. Smith advocated fall planting. Prof. Saunders saw no reason why winter planting should not succeed; he had success in transplanting trees in that season.

Mr. S. C. Parker, who has spent some years in Florida, in a paper on "Apples versus Oranges," gave some interesting details of the orange culture in that much-lauded state. Orange culture required considerable capital to be successful, and after some experience and mature thought he considered that for the man of moderate means he would prefer the slow but sure means of acquiring a livelihood by growing apples in this province, to the in some cases more rapid source of wealth cultivating oranges in the South.

The remainder of the evening was taken up with a discussion, which was opened by Mr. Watson L. Bishop in a paper on "The English Sparrow—Is it a Friend or Foe?" in which he made a strong case against the little English immigrant, charging him with a great deal of mischief in the way of driving out useful song and other birds, which are in ridding our orchards of vermin, and doing but little good in return. The bird has lost friends since the last annual meeting, as on that occasion he had plenty to defend him. On this occasion, with the exception of an article in his defence by an eminent English authority read by Mr. Starr, his only champion was Hon. Dr. Young, whose views were not endorsed by those present, as a resolution was passed asking the Government for its extermination.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SITTING.

In the absence of the President, V. P. W. H. Blanchard presided, and the special business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—

President—Dr. H. Chipman.
Sr Vice-President—W. H. Blanchard.
County Vice-Presidents—
Annapolis—Rev J R Hunt
King's—T H Parker
Hants—Prof. Hind
Halifax—Prof. Lawson
Lunenburg—W R Mentzel
Digby—John S McNeil
Yarmouth—C E Brown
Shelburne—R W Freeman
Queens—Jason M Mack
Colchester—Prof Smith
Pictou—F M Borden
Cumberland—T R Black
Antigonish—C C Gregory
Guysboro—W G Scott
Victoria—Hon D McCurdy
Cape Breton—Wm Pervis
Inverness—Hon D McNeil
Richmond—Hon Isadore LeBlanc.

Secy-Treas—C R H Starr.
Auditors—J W Bigelow, G H Wallace.
Executive Board—President, Sr Vice-President, and Secy, ex officio—Rupert Harris, Benj Starrat, R W Starr, Wm Miller.
Fruit Committee—Isaac Shaw, R W Starr, C E Brown, Rev J R Hart, C R H Starr, W R Mentzel.
Committee on Small Fruits—T H Parker, G Miller, T E Smith, J E Lockwood, F M Borden.
Publication Committee—President and Secretary ex officio, Rev J R Hart, W H Blanchard, R W Starr.

Before adjourning for noon the question was asked, How shall we protect ourselves in British and foreign markets from dishonest and careless packers? To which there seemed to be but one opinion among those present, which was, If buyers would compel the packers to place their names on each barrel, the blame would be placed on the proper party and would work its own cure.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

President Chipman presided. There was at this session an unusually large number of members and visitors, including several ladies, in attendance, which is doubtless to be accounted for by the fact that addresses were promised from Prof. Saunders, who made such a favorable impression and imparted such valuable information on the occasion of his visit some two years ago, and Col. Blair, of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Nappan, Cumberland county. We here take the liberty of suggesting that in future the executive should plan to give more time to these meetings, especially when we are favored with visits from the directors and specialists from the Dominion and Local experimental farms, whose addresses even with the short time allotted to them have proved of such practical value not only to the fruit grower but also to the agricultural community in general.

The auditors submitted their report, which showed the society to be in a sound financial position, having some \$200 to its credit.

The following resolution, moved by W. H. Blanchard, seconded by R. W. Starr, after some discussion, passed unanimously:—

WHEREAS, it is claimed by the manager of the W. & A. R. that this must be run on commercial principles, and that the tariff rates are as favorable upon this road as upon any company road in this Dominion.

WHEREAS, this tariff is unjust to us and places the agriculturists of these western counties at a great disadvantage as compared with residents on the Intercolonial railway.

Therefore, resolved, that in the opinion of this Association the Dominion Government should be strongly urged to consolidate the western roads of this Province and control them in order that we may be placed in fair competition with the patrons of the Intercolonial railway.

Concluded next week.

Cornell University.

I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study.—Ezra Cornell.

The existence of Cornell University is due to the bounty of the United States and of Ezra Cornell.

On the 2d of July, 1862, Congress passed an act granting public lands to the several States which should "provide at least one college where the leading objects shall be, without excluding other scientific and classic studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of study as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," and the share of the state of New York was nine hundred and ninety thousand acres.

On the 27th April, 1865, the Legislature of New York incorporated "The Cornell University," appropriating to it the income arising from the sale of this land grant. The most important conditions were, that Ezra Cornell should give to the University five hundred thousand dollars, that the University should give instruction in branches relating to agriculture, mechanic arts, and military tactics, and that it receive, without charge for tuition, one student annually from each assembly district.

Mr Cornell fulfilled the first requirement, and made an additional gift of more than two hundred acres of land, with buildings to be used for the general purposes of the University, and for the department of agriculture.

The act of incorporation satisfies the conditions of the congressional grant by providing for instruction in such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and in military tactics, "in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the pursuits and professions of life." And it further declares that "such other branches of science and knowledge may be embraced in the plan of instruction and investigation pertaining to the University as the trustees may deem useful and proper."

By act of Legislature, April 10th, 1866, the state authorized the comptroller to sell the script remaining unsold to the trustees of Cornell University at a price not less than thirty cents per acre; in case they should not purchase, to any person, on the terms above named, provided that proper security should be given, "that the whole net profits should be paid over and devoted to the purposes of Cornell University." The trustees were not in position to make the purchase.

After some delay Mr Cornell offered to take the script on certain conditions, the most important of which were embodied in a letter to the comptroller in the following words: "I shall most cheerfully accept your views so far as consenting to place the entire profits of the sale of the lands to be located with the College land script in the treasury of the state, if the state will receive the money as a separate fund from that which may be derived from the sale of the script and will keep it permanently invested and appropriate the income thereof annually to the Cornell University subject to the direction of the trustees for the general purposes of the

institution and not to hold it subject to the restrictions which the act of Congress places upon the funds derived from the sale of College land script or as a donation from Government, but as a donation from Ezra Cornell to the Cornell University."

Mr Cornell's terms were accepted and the profits on the lands constitute the larger part of the endowment from which the income of the University is derived. The University opened on the 7th of October, 1868. From this date we learn that Cornell University is but twenty years old, in which time it has indeed become a very important institution. The state students when all the scholarships are filled number five hundred and twelve, which are chosen by yearly competition examinations. As the law requires, in the selection of the best scholar no distinction in sex is recognized. J. W. M.

TENDERS.

The Overseers of the Poor for Horton ask for tenders for the supply of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty barrels of flour, at a stated price per barrel, sample and name of flour to accompany tender. Also tenders for the supply of general groceries for use at the Poor's House for the year 1889, at a rate per cent, above cost and charges.

Tenders to be opened at the office of the subscriber on Saturday, February 9th, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Overseers,
G. H. WALLACE,
Clerk.

Wolfville, Feb. 1st, 1889.

Bay Line for London.

SHIP YOUR
APPLES
BY THE
S. S. ESME,
Due at ANNAPOLIS about,
5th FEBRUARY, 89,
—FOR—
LONDON.

To avoid risk of frost, you can send carload apples for shipment by S. S. ESME any favorable day; they will be stored FREE OF CHARGE immediately on arrival, and shipped on the steamer on her arrival FREE OF ANY CHARGE for storage.

The ESME should arrive in LONDON in good time to dispose of all her apples, including Kensington, before the AUSTRALIAN apples can come on the LONDON market which are expected to arrive as early as the 1st April this year. Have your barrels well coopered and nailed, put on large shipping marks. Send me list of shipping marks and quantity of barrels in each car, also number of car, and don't fail to name your LONDON CONSIGNEE.

THOS. S. WHITMAN,
Annapolis Royal, N. S.
January 21, 1889. 21n

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

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A fine building lot situated between Mrs. H. Brown's and Mr. F. Brown's dwelling-houses containing one large barn 60x30 and a fine lot of apple, pear and plum-trees besides small fruit. The lot measuring 204 feet in length and 63 feet wide. Apply to—

MRS HENRY BROWN,
Proprietor.
Wolfville, Jan. 9, 1889. 22imo



Send \$8.00 to

G. A. HUESTIS

For a genuine Waltham or Illinois Watch in Solid Nickel Case, or \$12.00 for the same kind of Watch in 3 o. Coin Silver Case. Either watch warranted and sent by mail free on receipt of price. Address—
G. A. HUESTIS, Windsor, N. S.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Silverware, &c., in stock.
Jan. 10.—3 mo.

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.

BELCHER'S

FARMERS' ALMANACK

—AT THE—

Wolfville

Bookstore.

—ALSO—

Fine assortment

School Supplies,

Stationery, Blank

Books, etc., etc.

ROCKWELL & CO.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE AT WOLFVILLE!

That beautifully-situated property owned by the subscriber and formerly the residence of the late Dr. H. O. McLachy, consisting of commodious dwelling house of modern design, stable and coach house, tennis and croquet lawns, fine garden, thoroughly stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, together with one acre of fine diked adjoining.

The garden and diked now produce sufficient to yield 4 per cent. on the entire purchase money asked, and are able to largely increase that amount in a short time.

This property is centrally located on the Main street and is very generally admitted to be one of the most charming and attractive properties in the village or in the county.

The water is supplied by means of pipes leading from an ever-flowing spring of purest water.

For further particulars apply to
J. S. DODD,
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ONE CARLOAD

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

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WALTER BROWN.

Port Williams House.

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

Ladies' Ulster Cloths!
Good patterns and close figures.

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At figures not to be beaten.

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

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Port Williams, Oct. 18th, '88.

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For particulars of the various breeds of Poultry, Horses, and other stock, and of the various kinds of Fruit and Vegetables raised, apply to the undersigned.

Address: Campbell's Cove, N. S.

WOLFVILLE, Jan. 16th, 1889.

LADIES' WINTER SKIRTS, ULSTERS & JACKETS

MARKED AWAY DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

WANTED..GOOD TABLE BUTTER AND OTHER MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE.

Wolfville, Jan. 16th, 1889.