

THE ACADIAN

WOLFVILLE, N. S., FEB. 14, 1890.

The Adjourned Meeting.

The adjourned meeting of the Wolfville Water District was held in Witter's Hall on Monday evening last. The attendance was good. In the absence of Mr. J. W. Caldwell, Prof. A. E. Caldwell was called to the chair. The business before the meeting was the submitting of some amendments to the Act of Incorporation. The first was a clause providing that the penalty of commissioners refusing to act be changed from a forfeit of \$50 to a forfeit of any sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 and also providing that commissioners have an opportunity of showing cause of refusal to act. The second section is an amendment providing that the resignation of a commissioner shall not relieve him of the penalty for refusing to act till it is accepted by the other commissioner or commissioners. The next amendment provides that any person having reached the age of 21 years and is assessed under the act at the last assessment prior to the annual or any special meeting and has paid such assessment if due shall be deemed qualified under the act and shall be entitled to vote at any such meeting. It also provides that the commissioners may call a special meeting at any time upon giving ten days' notice stating the object for which the meeting is called. Section 23 of the act is also amended with reference to an appeal from the assessment. It provides that an appeal must be taken out by a notice in writing signed by the appellant and served upon the clerk of the municipality of King's county and upon the clerk of the commissioners at least ten days prior to the meeting of the Council, such notice to be accompanied by the affidavit of the appellant or his agent setting forth the grounds of his appeal.

Masonic Dedication.

One of the interesting gatherings of the Masonic fraternity took place in Kentville Monday evening, the 10th inst.—the dedication of the new Lodge room of Kentville Lodge. This new room or rooms are in every respect a credit to the members, the furnishings are very elaborate, and we understand second to none in the Province. The impressive services of dedication were successfully carried out, presided over by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Rev. D. C. Moore, of Stellarton. After this the Lodge closed, when they repaired to Lyons' Hotel accompanied by their guests and sat down to a sumptuous repast prepared for them. A large number of visiting brethren were present, from Welsford Lodge, Windsor; St. George's, Wolfville; Harmony, Aylesford; Minas, Parrsboro; Poynts, Hantsport; Scotia, Canning; St. Andrews, Sydney. About seventy-five members were present, Col. L. DeV. Chipman presiding in his most genial mood. The following toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm and witty speeches fairly sparkled.

"The Queen and Craft"—Capt. King. "Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia"—M. W. Grand Master and G. H. Wallace. "Our Sister Lodges"—Brethren Dickie, Harris, Dakin, McKitterick, Jefferson. "St. George's Lodge, Wolfville"—Brethren Chambers, Caldwell, Starr, Davison.

"Visiting Brethren"—Bro. Ryan, representing Nova Scotia, and Capt. King, representing Cape Breton.

"Happy to meet, sorry to part, and glad to meet again"—Responded by Auld Lang Syne.

Three cheers were given for the Queen, Prince of Wales and Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, numerous songs were sung during the evening, and at twelve o'clock the gathering dispersed in harmony. With the greatest cordiality there closed a gathering long to be remembered in the annals of Kentville Lodge and by visiting brethren. Com.

Sheffield's Mills.

Perhaps a few items from Sheffield's Mills would not be out of place. Our sleighing is about over for the present and our farmers are hoping for more to get the supply of wood which fell short last winter.

We are pleased to know that our young friend, Cecil Harris, is convalescence, after keeping his bed for six weeks from a fractured ankle.

The funeral of the late Harris North and also that of the late James Huntley, Canning, took place on Tuesday the 11th inst. The funeral of the former was conducted by Rev. Mr. Vincent and was largely attended.

Our Sabbath-school is well sustained this winter and is doing a good work. The Superintendent, Mr. Benj. Eaton, and Bible class teacher, Mr. David Burgess, were each lately presented with a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, the presentation of which was a great surprise to both.

La Grippe has seized upon our village and many are suffering.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

Nova Scotia Fruit Growers.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE N. S. F. G. A., AND WHAT THEY DID.

Fruit growing is becoming an industry of vast import to our Province. Every year is this fact becoming more evident. An institution such as the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, in which fruit growers from all parts of the Province may meet, interchange ideas and give the result of experiments in this industry, is one which is certainly well calculated to be of great profit to those interested in fruit growing. The meeting last week—the 26th annual session of the Association—which was held in Witter's Hall on Wednesday and Thursday, was a most interesting and profitable one. The attendance was good, the topics discussed timely, and the papers and discussions interesting and productive of many valuable ideas in fruit culture.

The session opened on Wednesday morning by the meeting of the Executive Board. In the afternoon at two o'clock the general work of the session began. The reports of the Secretary and Fruit and Small Fruit Committees were read. The Secretary, C. R. H. Starr, in his report spoke hopefully of the growing interest in fruit raising. The report of the Fruit Committee was read by the chairman, R. W. Starr. The apple crop last year was heavy. The color was good, and size very good. The early ripening he believed to be a cause of the early decay. Pears were superior; plums, fair; and cherries, good. The report of the Small Fruit Committee was read by T. H. Parker. The first part of the report was written by A. C. Miller. He said that in his own community a small quantity of this fruit was raised. Farmers began, but finding that small fruits required care, abandoned it, till the business was going into the hands of specialists. The crop for the past season was good; gooseberries only half crop. Strawberries and raspberries are the most popular and bring most profit. The part of the report prepared by Mr. Parker took up the history of the small fruit industry, the quantity shipped from different stations last year, etc. The importance of impressing the railway officials with the fact that small fruit should be handled more carefully than baggage was referred to. We pay for extra care and should have it.

The President's address was characteristic of the speaker. It was comprehensive and racy. Among the points spoken to were the following: Each producer should ship his own fruit. Last year speculators got \$50,000, which might just as well have gone to the fruit raisers. Apples should be packed and shipped under the producer's own name. Large amounts paid annually for foreign trees should be kept at home. The distinguishing feature of the exhibition recently held in Kentville was the fruit exhibit. It was the best ever shown in the Province, and according to some authorities, the best in the world. The address was received and adopted and ordered to be printed in the minutes of the session.

Dr. Woodbury being ill with la grippe, his paper upon cranberry culture was read by the secretary. It consisted of the doctor's own experience in cranberry culture and the result of his observations in the cranberry districts of the United States. The paper was highly instructive, and showed much close observation and careful thought on the part of the writer. A motion to render a vote of thanks to Dr. Woodbury was then carried unanimously.

Next on the programme was the question, "What is the cause of the occasional bursting of bark on the trunks of apple trees, and the remedy therefore?" A good discussion followed, in which a large number joined. The facts which the different members had learned by experience were valuable. Some believed it due to the accumulation of sap in the trunk. Others that it was the action of the frost. Still others that it arose from too close pruning. One had noticed that the bark always remained entire on the north east side. And had seen strips remaining on the south side, while all the other had peeled off. The president read opinions from prominent horticulturists confirming the general view of the meeting that it is a very important question, and that we know a very little about it. Further discussion of the matter was indefinitely postponed.

The next question: "At the present stage in the history of the fruit export trade, is it expedient to subsidize one line of steamers to London?" brought on nearly as interesting a discussion as the former one. The president spoke of the importance of the question. At present there being no competition, the single line can do with the shippers just as they please.

The following resolution was moved by R. W. Starr: "That in the opinion of this association, a government subsidy to only one line of freight steamers to London is prejudicial to the interests of the shippers of apples to Britain."

The resolution was carried. The Secretary then read the following question:—"Do the bills of lading in general use by steamship companies afford protection to shippers of fruit?" C. R. H. Starr presented three bills of lading; one of the Dominion line, one of the Furness line and the third a combined bill of the W. & A. railway and the Furness line. The two most objectionable clauses were one binding the shipper to pay freight whether the cargo were lost or not. The other bound the shipper to pay a certain amount of expense,

of discharging. After several had spoken, all on the negative side of the question, the discussion was closed.

The Association then listened to a paper by A. McN. Patterson, Subject: "The packing and marketing of fruit." Mr. Patterson said la grippe had been followed by the breaking out of measles among his family—thirty boys, so he had only time to pencil a few thoughts in a scribbling book. He said: "We are met to promote a great industry. One that yields annually half a million dollars and is fast nearing a million. When we consider that the improvement in the method of packing and marketing fruit would make a difference of two fifths, and a gain of \$200,000 per year one begins to realize the importance of this subject. One-half the apples sent to London last season sold for three shillings less than they would if well packed." The paper brought on a lively discussion and the following resolution was moved by Mr. Patterson: "That in the opinion of this association, the law should compel every grower or packer of fruit to put his name and the quality of fruit on the barrel; and be subject to a fine if the fruit in such barrel is not according to the marking."

The resolution was passed. The morning session was occupied in hearing the treasurer's report, electing officers for the new year, and electing delegates to the Dominion convention. Dr. Chipman was re-elected president, and B. Starratt, of Paradise, senior vice-president. Most of the other officers and members of committees were re-appointed. The secretary, C. R. H. Starr and B. Starratt were appointed delegates to the Dominion convention, with R. W. Starr a substitute, should either delegate be unable to attend.

The secretary submitted a telegram to be sent to Prof. Lawson, secretary of agriculture, expressing regret at his absence and sympathizing with him in his present bereavement.

The president read the following question. "Is it advisable to recommend the re-imposition of a duty on fruit imported into the Dominion?" The president stated that this question arose from the agitation in the upper provinces for the re-imposition of duty on American fruit. It was important that our delegates to the Ottawa convention know our view of this matter. After a short discussion it was unanimously carried that in the opinion of this association the re-imposition of duty upon American fruit would not be beneficial to us.

Dr. A. P. Reid was then called upon for his paper, subject: "The relative value of fertilizers." The paper was full of practical suggestions and scientific facts put in a simple way that all could understand. If I have \$40 to spend for fertilizers, said the doctor, I will spend it for bones. If a crop is wanted the first year use phosphates, but if you want something that will remain in the land till used by the plants, get bones. The agriculturist chemist is very useful. He by analyzing a portion of soil will tell you the exact composition, but they cannot tell you what will give you the crop you desire. Each farm must be considered by itself with regard to its own circumstances. I do not find fault with phosphates, but with the price of them. If the millers would burn the troublesome sawdust and give the ashes to the farmer it would be a great boon to the country. Let every farmer experiment for himself. Every farmer should have each year a test patch of his own. In conclusion, the doctor strongly recommended each community to unite and procure a bone crusher, thus turning their worthless bones into profit. A number of questions drew most valuable information from Dr. Reid and Prof. Smith. The latter, however, did not agree with all the opinions expressed in the paper. A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered Dr. Reid for his valuable paper.

Prof. Smith gave a paper, "An experiment." The professor said: The subject of my paper is principally my experience in fruit raising on the experimental farm. I have great respect for the fruit raising capitalists of the Kings and Annapolis valley, and great esteem for their fruit growers, but I believe the former more deserving of esteem than the latter. For the circumstances are so favorable in the valley that apples will grow whether we want them to do so or not. If the fruit growers of the valley would sometimes meet in the eastern counties, where the interest in the question is weak, it would create interest in the subject. This paper was of the highest importance from the fact that it gave the results of experiments made by one thoroughly familiar with the scientific principles involved. It was followed by considerable discussion in regard to the location of the experimental farm, and the claims of the eastern counties to part of the sessions of the association. The meeting then adjourned.

The annual dinner of the Association was given in the American House on Thursday evening. The evening was passed most pleasantly. After the soup, turkey, puddings, pies and confectionary had received due attention, the President called the table to order. He said in former times on such occasions it was customary to pass around something to sharpen the wits, with the result of only giving stupidity. He had known this to be done at even so late a date as 1890. This evening there was presented a common sense, reason and eloquence enough to make this reunion profitable without any such stimulation. The only toast of the evening was the Queen. All rose and drank to the

1890. ROOM! 1890.

To make room for spring stock I will sell balance of fall goods at 10 per cent. discount. I will sell by the yard or made up, just as customers wish. It will pay you to look over my goods. Remember I will sell cloths by the yard or made up.

WALLACE, THE TAILOR.

Wolfville, January 24th, 1890.

health of Her Majesty and Mr. Rand pitched "God save the Queen." A paper, "Shall the Boy Leave the Farm?" written by A. C. Parker, was then read by E. A. Read. No question is attracting more attention at the present time in New England and the maritime provinces than how to overcome the obvious tendency of the population of the rural districts toward the cities. In Boston we find Nova Scotians in every pursuit. If all this energy were spent in the province what stimulus to science, art, manufactures and social life of our country! Where will we look for the cause? Our young people are educated to turn from the farm and rural life. Etymology, chemistry, botany are not taught in our schools. In college the course is on the same line. Endow a chair of agriculture at Acadia; give us a model and experimental farm on her ground; replace Virgil and Memorabilia with a course of botany; cut short Calculus and insert a course in stock growing and scientific orcharding; shorten the hours for labor on the farm that the boys may have an opportunity for mental improvement, or he will wander off to the city. Another point and one in which we are fearfully deficient is the inculcation of loyalty. In this we can learn from our neighbors. In the United States loyalty is born and bred in the boys. I heard an American citizen say he would rather be a lamp-post in Boston than a man in Nova Scotia. That is the sentiment we want to build up our country. The paper was ably written and was well received by the audience.

Prof. Kierstead was then called upon. His address was philosophical, logical and scholarly. He would congratulate the association upon the good opinion they had gained in the minds of the public. It had done much in advertising our country abroad. There was need of the society. New circumstances are constantly bringing up complex subjects for solution. Farmers should give more attention to the common schools. If agricultural instruction is missing he feels it first. Broad meadows, fruitful orchards and efficient machinery do much to keep young men at home. But a neighbor's daughter who will bring to that home an educated and excellent mind is a still stronger bond to keep the boy upon the farm. We must provide for the better education of girls. There are many emigrants coming to this country, but whether bad or good they will not much effect its future. Let us get the idea that upon us, native born, depends the future of our land.

Consul Young next made a few remarks. He did not believe that Nova Scotia lacked loyalty. In the United States Acadia College had a high standing. Do not ask what is the legislature going to do for you this year. What are you going to do for yourselves? The president said we are loyal to our province and are learning loyalty to the Dominion. We are finding out that we own half the continent and have better government than our neighbors. We do not wish to leave the old flag, even for the stars and stripes. We believe we have in Canada what will ever keep her from being either absorbed or annexed to the United States. We look for a greater federation of all the English colonies.

Benjamin Starratt, of Paradise, the new Senior Vice President, was next called upon. He had noticed in his recent trip to England a growing interest and confidence in the future of Canada. He did not believe there was as much dishonest packing as had been represented. London dealers said their best packed apples came from Ontario, the next best from Nova Scotia and the poorest from the United States. Nova Scotia apples are packed badly rather than dishonestly.

Short addresses were made by Messrs Parker, Bigelow, Bishop, R. W. Starr, Dodd and C. R. H. Starr. The meeting closed by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Any child will take McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup; it is not only exceedingly pleasant but is a sure remedy for all kinds of these pests. Look out for imitations. Get McLean's, the original and only genuine.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

MONEY

Used Postage Stamps.

I will pay the highest prices for old used or cancelled stamps of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, particularly the penny issues. I will give from 1c to \$10 each for them. There are hundreds of dollars worth in old trunks or stowed away on letters in old garrets. Hunt them up and send to me. Collections of stamps bought for cash. Now is the time for girls or boys to make money hunting through old office papers. All kinds of the old stamps used from 1850 to 1869 taken. Send at once to G. HOOPER, 559 King St., Ottawa, Can. N. B.—\$5 to \$10 given for a shilling stamp 1860 issue.

Will buy a Coal Cook Stove with Iron and Tinware. A full line of Cook, Parlor and Hall Stoves in stock at WALTER BROWN'S. Agent Windsor Foundry Co. Wolfville, Dec. 6th, 1889.

Baird's French Ointment. THIS Ointment has been used with the greatest success in the speedy cure of all eruptions arising from an impure state of the blood or from infection. It relieves and cures ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, ITCH, SCURVY, BOILS, PILES, ULCERS, CHAPPED HANDS, and LIPS, INSECT BITINGS, &c. In use 50 years. At all dealers. 25 cents. "The Grand Charter Oak." Having accepted the agency for this Queen of Cook Stoves we are prepared to supply them at factory prices. The "Charter Oak" has all the latest improvements, including the "wire gauze oven doors, which saves your fuel, flour, meat and health. No turning the bread and basting the meat; it saves sufficient to pay for a "Charter Oak" stove or range every year. Call and see them and you will be sure to be pleased. No trouble to show and explain workings. S. R. SLEEP. Wolfville, January 8th, 1889.

Winter Stock. Our sales of Fall and Winter Stock having been unusually large we feel like offering our patrons a very liberal discount on the balance of heavy goods remaining on hand AND WE WILL BE PLEASED TO DO SO! Kindly make a note of this, and when in Kentville ask for BARGAINS at RYAN'S. January 25th, 1890.

MARKED DOWN! BURPEE WITTER Ready Made Clothing! Which means something interesting to Cash Buyers! Men's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, Child's Overcoats. Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Child's Suits, Men's Reefers. All Marked Down at BURPEE WITTER'S Wolfville, January 10th, 1890.

La Grippe! There are a great many kinds of Grip in the market just now. We have heard a good deal about the Russian Grip! We cannot give you a personal experience about this species as so far we have escaped its clutches. COMMERCIAL GRIP! Is a kind of plague which is brought into your office, accompanied by a man who deposits it on your desk at the same time holding out a card which intimates that he represents the great and only. This is not a dangerous type but you are subjected to frequent and unexpected attacks. Masonic Grip! This is generally represented in a different style. The applicant sails in rather more dubiously than the other. He does not offer the Grip of a M. M. but estimates covertly that he is able to give the proper squeeze if desired. Not wishing to give ourselves away we ask him if we will be off or from. He is generally willing to be off for a quarter.

Acrostic Grip! Which is given below, is after all the most important, which, will be for your interest to read. C ET your eyes open. I VE high prices the bounce. R AB the opportunity. R OCK bottom prices. U BBER Overboots. U BBER Long Boots. N DISPUTABLE value. M MENSE variety. N CREASING trade. P RICES are reasonable. O LITENESS is studied. R ODUCE taken in exchange. We call special attention Amherst Leng Boots. Yours sincerely CALDWELL, CHAMBERS, & Co. Wolfville, January 25th, 1890.