

# THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., JULY 17, 1885

## THE WINDSOR COTTON FACTORY.

Having a few hours to spend in Windsor the other day, we thought a part of the time could not be passed more profitably than by visiting the Cotton Factory. The first question was, how to gain admission. It has been the custom in the past to get a "pass" from one of the directors. Thinking the same custom still obtained, we started in search of a director. After being handed around from one place to another, we at last button-holed a director on the street, who informed us that the "pass business" had been abandoned, but respectfully recommended us to the manager, who showed us through the entire factory, explaining the various processes the raw material has to undergo before it becomes ready for household use. The manufacture of cotton affords a beautiful illustration of the benefit to be derived from a practical application of the theory of "The Division of Labor." One person takes it, in the raw state, and places it in a machine that picks it to pieces, at the same time removing a part of the dirt; it then passes through two or three more cleaning processes; is then carded into rolls, which after one or two intermediate stages are spun into yarn; then, after passing through the hands of several other operatives, each in turn bringing it nearer completion, it goes to the loom, from which it comes ready for use. The whole process is one both interesting and instructive. The ~~short time we had at our disposal only gave us a glimpse into the secret of manufacturing cotton, yet it was sufficient to impress us with the fact that it requires a great deal of labor to produce a single yard of cotton. We cannot well understand how it can be produced at such a low figure as is now given for it. We were exceedingly pleased to find this industry in such a healthy condition, which doubtless must arise from prudent management. About 160 hands are employed, and every one seems to have quite as much to do as he or she can possibly perform. There does not seem to be a surplus hand in the whole factory. The weaving department presented the most lively scene; here some 424 looms were working at their utmost capacity. As we stood looking at this most wonderful sight we felt proud that our country had such an institution, and inwardly expressed the wish that this factory might long continue to add to the material wealth of our country, by producing such staple goods. It is here that we first realize that the labor of the operative has been converted into a material substance. Throughout the whole factory everything moved like clock-work. Every employee was at his post diligently attending to duty. From the time we entered the "picking room" till we arrived where the cotton is folded in webs, we were impressed with one thought, and that was, that the aim of this Co. was to place in the market a good article. And we firmly believe their hopes are fully realized, as dealers tell us the Windsor cottons meet the requirements of the public better than any others. We carefully examined some of them and for smoothness, firmness and strength, we consider them very superior. The Manager, Mr Foote, seems to be a practical man, and one thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of cotton in all the various stages. We think this industry should be kept constantly before the public, and we hope the time is not far distant when the productions of the "Windsor Cotton Factory" may be found in all parts of our Dominion.~~

### REVISED STATUTES CHANGES.

We often hear the remark made that the present generation are as a rule much more inclined to dishonesty than were their fathers and grandfathers and that confidence in the integrity and honesty of men in business transactions is almost nil. Some politicians will tell you that all the evils to which we are subject are directly traceable to the management of Government, while others will tell

you that all the prosperity of the country is attributable to the same cause. We have among us chronic grumblers who are ever ready to blame somebody or something for everything that they may find to their disadvantage. A certain class of people will tell you that protection is ruining our country, causing our young men to leave, our poor men to starve, our laboring men to be idle, and our wealthy men to become more wealthy; another class will as positively affirm that it will keep our young men at home, feed and support the poor, provide work for the laborer, and better the condition of all. Now we do not believe that the prosperity or depression of a country is altogether due to the government of it; but we certainly are of the opinion that governments are largely responsible for many of the evils of the present day. Take for example the Revised Statutes 5th Series of this Province, and we find that slight alterations have been made in several of the forms affecting the different courts of the Province, particularly in the Magistrate's Act. In it we find that trifling changes have been made in some of the forms prescribed in the said Act, such as would not be sufficient under Chapter 1, "Of the promulgation and construction of Statutes," to invalidate such act if used were it not for sec. 13 of chap. 102, which reads, "The Forms shall be as in the schedule," which certainly leaves a doubt as to whether or not a deviation from these forms might not invalidate them, acting upon the assumption that forms shall be as in the schedule, application has been made to the supreme court to set aside service of papers slightly differing from the proscribed form and when the courts consider these slight deviations sufficient to set aside such process it certainly becomes a great incentive to make men dishonest and dishonorable when they can shirk the payment of a just debt on such a quibble. It is true that were the people left to themselves no objection under ordinary circumstances would be taken of such trifling matters; but it is also true that there are some in the legal profession who have lost the confidence and respect of all right-thinking people and are seldom intrusted with a cause that has right and justice on its side, and the consequence is that they devote their energies and abilities in the endeavor to find some quibble so that they may influence their unsuspecting dupes and prevail upon them to enter into litigation for the sole purpose of making fees for themselves, indifferent as to who may have to pay them.

Were the legislators of this province so disposed to remove the legal difficulties it would be an easy matter for them to do so. It cannot be justly argued that a person charged with a penal offence should be deprived of any privilege that would be accorded a simple debtor, but such is the case. The party proceeded against, for a penal offence, is not allowed to take any objection to any informality that may exist in the papers served upon him and it is not necessary that it should be personal, whilst the debtor has to be personally served a certain prescribed time before the day of trial and is at liberty to take objection to the least informality of papers with a probable certainty of its being allowed. There seems to be a serious objection to allowing any informality of papers issued out of the magistrate's court to prevail, until every magistrate in the province should be furnished with a true copy of such amended Act; and it would not be unreasonable to expect that such should be furnished previous to such act coming into effect.

### THE CROPS.

For a whole week the weather has continued warm, sometimes hot, accompanied by more or less copious showers of rain, and nearly all crops are making rapid growth. Potatoes (or rather what remains of them) are making prodigious growth of stalks, and the tubers are very promising, but, owing to the very cold days and nights after planting time, a great deal of the seed rotted badly in the ground and did not grow at all, or produced a very feeble sprout. This condition is pretty general throughout the north-eastern States and Canada. In many cases the potato ground was ploughed and replanted with fresh seed which has started well, while in other cases, buckwheat or millet has been sown instead. In much the larger number of fields the growing potatoes were not disturbed, and though they are often very thin, with frequent vacant patches, they may yet produce a fair average crop. The bulls and bears are still fighting over the prospects of the wheat crop, while the feeling is becoming more general that the crop is not so bad after all

as it was represented to be. The New York Commercial Bulletin says: "The despatches from Kansas now represent that the yield in that State will not fall short of 22,000,000 bushels, the harvest having been by this time nearly completed. This is 100 percent more than the June report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture estimated." Grass and spring grains continue to make rapid progress, and the yield of straw, at least, is likely to be larger than for many years. The productions of the dairy are unusually large, but prices are not very remunerative. Good beef cattle are still in active demand for shipment to Britain, but hogs are dull and prices have gone down pretty low.—Montreal Weekly Messenger.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### EARLY CLOSING.

To the Editors of the ACADIAN.

Messrs Editors,—I wish to express a few thoughts through the medium of your paper upon a subject which has perhaps been somewhat exhausted, but nevertheless important. I refer to the subject of early closing, or closing at a uniform time of the different business places of Wolfville. Although my interest centres more particularly in the dry goods business, yet I think it might be practical for all the other stores to follow their example in whatever arrangement they might make with regard to a regular organized system of early closing. It is hardly worth while to occupy your space in an argument with regard to the benefit of such an arrangement. All must agree with me that shorter hours in the store, and regular times for recreation would be beneficial for both clerks and employers, and I might also say for the customers. "Keeping store" may seem like a soft job to those who have never had any experience at it. If anyone wishes to have his mind disabused of that idea, let him follow the man who is kept busy in a store from early Monday morning till late Saturday night, and I think he will become convinced that it is not child's play. Bob Buriette said (he actually said this) that a man would stand in his store all day, and smile and joke with customers, stand any amount of abuse from them, when perhaps he was making only a profit of ninety cents on the dollar, and then go home and raise a row with his wife about nothing. Robert was wrong decidedly; men are not so patient as that. He is more apt to get impatient with the customers, especially when he or she comes in to trade at a time they should be in bed. And when the fagged store keeper gets home it is with a sigh of satisfaction that he deposits his weary form in some easy chair, with hardly enough spirit left to retaliate if his wife forced a word out of him. So much for that. Is a system of early closing practical in Wolfville? My opinion is that it is. If it can be carried out successfully in places like Yarmouth Truro and Windsor, it can also be done here. Some people say we depend on the farmers and people outside the Village for so much trade that they are unable to come during the day and must necessarily do their trading in the evening. Nothing is easier remedied than that, and the system I am going to suggest I think will do away with that difficulty. Why could we not close our stores say three or four nights in the week at 7 o'clock and the remaining evenings keep open later for the benefit of those who cannot come in the day. This would give time for every one to get their wants supplied and at the same time give the merchants ample time for recreation. This arrangement could be advertised in the different papers throughout the County, and every one would become acquainted with it in a very short time, and govern themselves accordingly. I would like to have an expression of the ideas of some of the other merchants through your columns upon this subject. If they have any other ideas or can suggest any plan better than the one submitted by me, do not withhold them. I hope that some notice will be taken of this, and sufficient encouragement given to the writer to induce him to speak personally to some of the merchants about this matter. Yours respectfully, SPERO MELIORA.

Wolfville, July 14, 1885.

#### EYES AND NO EYES.

To the Editors of the ACADIAN.

According to the last number of the ACADIAN, "A Pedestrian" sees horses when they are "hitched contiguous to the several churches," and "One Interested" discerns the marks of cattle "on the side-walks." Well, it is pleasant to know that there are people with such good eyes, and that they make so good a use of them; for unquestionably horses should not be so hitched; and cattle ought not to be allowed to disport themselves in such places. But there is room for regret, too, as these observers do not always see as clearly as they might. How is it that they never notice the wagons ploughs, harrows, &c, with which the street in a certain part of the village is habitually encumbered? And how again does it happen, that these same persons never see the fires which are every few days kindled by a certain individual, sometimes on the "side-walk," which "A Pedestrian" and "One Interested" have alike taken under their special protection; and sometimes in the roadway, which also is perhaps of some importance? Does the smoke so blind their eyes that they cannot see the fires, or anything else, till they come near a church? It is well when churches open people's eyes that is, when they open both of them. Sometimes, however, the person operated upon still sees very imperfectly and partially; he is quick to notice faults in some places and persons, and is at the same time capable of "winking very hard" in the case of others. He is "blind of an eye." OBSERVER.

July 14, 1885.

## Flour! Flour!

IN STORE

200 Bbls. FLOUR,

Among which are two of the best Bread Making Flours made in the Dominion.

Every Barrel Warranted.

For sale low for cash by

G. H. WALLACE.

Wolfville, June 12, 1885.

The Subscriber, having now in perfect running order his Shingle and Barrel FACTORY

at Gaspereau, is prepared to furnish in quantities Superior

SHINGLES

In Pine, Spruce or Hemlock;

Barrel Staves and Headings,

And also a small quantity of

PINE LUMBER.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere at the manufactory at Gaspereau, near the Gaspereau Bridge.

J. D. Martin.

June 3d, 1885.

## William Wallace, TAILOR

Corner Earl and Water Streets, WOLFVILLE.

## Great Bargains!

IN ROOM PAPER

ROCKWELL & CO.

Have imported this Spring direct from the manufactures,

5,000 ROLLS

American and Canadian Room Paper

(extra wide) which they are selling at extremely low prices.

As we have over 100 different patterns, all the newest and latest designs, purchasers will find our stock the best to select from in the County.

We have also on hand a small lot of English Paper, "only been in stock one year," which we are selling at less than half price.

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

ROCKWELL & CO.,

Opposite Miss Hamilton's millinery store, Wolfville, N. S.

April 23d.

## New York

WONDER LAMP

(60 CANDLE POWER.)

I have greatly reduced the price on my latest importations of above Lamps.

STAND LAMPS \$4 00

BRACKET " 3.50

Call and see them and leave your order

Lamps sent out on trial!

R. PRAT

AGENT

Wolfville, March 24, 1885.

## G. A. PATRIQUIN, HARNESS MAKER.

Carriage, Cart, and Team Harnesses

Made to order and kept in stock

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

None but first-class workmen employed and all work guaranteed.

Opposite People's Bank, Wolfville.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds executed at shortest notice.

## New Tobacco Store!

Having made some changes in my business, I am now prepared to supply the

Tobacco Using Public with all the finest brands of Imported and Domestic CIGARS, CIGARETTES, SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCOS, ETC., ETC.

—ALSO— A full assortment of BRIAR ROOT and MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

FIRST CLASS BARBERING & HAIRDRESSING AS USUAL.

Give Us a Call.

J. M. Shaw.

Wolfville May 7th, 1885.

## EUREKA!

Found! a Plum Tree that will not Black Knot!

The Masters Plum Tree has stood the test 40 years in Kentville, King's County, Nova Scotia. Chas. A. Masters, of Kentville, found this tree growing on lands now owned by Judge G. A. Blanchard forty years ago, and removed the tree to his garden in the village, where it now stands a healthy bearing tree, and is now owned by me. There are scores of trees throughout the village in bearing from 4 to 20 years old which bear every year, and not a vestige of black knot appears on one of them. The tree is an annual bearer of rapid growth, growing tall not spreading. The Plum is quite large, purple color, and of excellent quality. It is the best preserving plum grown, and sells higher than any plum brought into the market. Last year, while the crop was immense, this plum readily brought \$4.00 per bushel, \$2.00 more than any other variety offered for sale. We have several hundred first class trees to offer for the Fall planting. That this is the best and most profitable Plum Tree to plant that is grown in the Dominion of Canada, and that it will not black knot we refer the planters of this delicious fruit to

F. S. Masters, Barrister, of whom we purchased the original tree; also to Chas. A. Masters, G. A. Blanchard (Judge), J. R. Blanchard, H. B. Webster, M. D., J. E. Mouloney, M. D., Otho Eaton, John Byrne, T. E. Smith, J. A. Shaw.

Address—

J. F. Rupert, or my Agent for King's Co., L. W. Kimball, AMERICAN HOUSE, KENTVILLE, N. S.

MORE NEW GOODS!

—AT—

BURPEE WITTER'S.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

KENTVILLE, N. S.

SPRING STOCK

Almost Complete!

The latest arrivals embrace

2 Cases Ready Made Clothing

1 Case American Corsets,

1 Case Yarmouth Hosiery,

1 Case Buttons and Frillings,

1 Case Men's Shirts and Coll.

1 Case English Cambrics and

UMBRELLAS, in all colors!

UMBRELLAS, from 25c. to \$3.25!

UMBRELLAS, in Lace and Satin!

Umbrellas, Umbrellas, UMBRELLAS!

BURPEE WITTER'S

Is the best place to buy UMBRELLAS!

Wolfville, April 17th, 1885.

## THE OLD RELIABLE

"Ceres" Superphosphate

(THE COMPLETE FERTILIZER.)

—MANUFACTURED BY—

JACK & BELL.

The Best in the market.

Lasts in the land for years.

Do not be put off with cheap inferior Fertilizers. Ask for the "CERES" and take no other.

Note its High Analysis.

—ALSO—

The three sizes Jack & Bell's Celebrated BONE!

The splendid reputation for thorough excellence of all the above goods is established beyond dispute by many years of practical use.

G. H. WALLACE,

AGENT, WOLFVILLE

52-53

## THE

WOLFVILLE, N

## Local and

The weather k

sional showers,

well.

Rev. H. H. I.

Halifax, preach

church last Sab

PERSONAL.—

on Tuesday on

and the British

pleasant holiday

A large num

up from Halifax

the day in Wolf

fine no doubt

very much.

J. E. DeW

best Flour at

good Flour for

35c gal. Five

very low. W

We are ple

of the meeti

(Loyal), I. C.

Bishop has b

Grand Sentin

Bishop, and

having had it

to office in th

We unders

sion, with o

intend; getti

Uniacke soc

hands of a c

be able nex

lars and th

Mount Unia

a picnic and

be had.

F. G. A.

ion of the M

ation met a

polis, on the

on account

small, but

was held.

discussion

fruit to E

steamer arr

ing will pr

JULY 6

S. OF T

Division,

quarter, a

Ella Gill

Brown;

A. R. S.

—B. L. I.

holm; Ch

—Miss A.

Winnie E

chy; O.

—Martin

Sanford.

We a

Witness

bellion,

pamphle

clear an

ferent e

as they

featur

name

who se

publish

cents a

sale. Y

end. F

ence.

ATTN

—On t

an atte

store of

The th

brace f

and un

back s

ed, by