THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., MAR. 11, 1887

IN MEMORY OF HOWE.

"A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its muniments, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great public structures and fosters national pride and love of country by perpetual reference to the sacrifices and glories of the past."—*Howe.*

The name of no Nova Scotian is more deserving of grateful remembrance by the people of this province than that of the writer of the above words, the late Hon. Joseph Howe. His history is familiar to all our readers. Born at Halifax in 1804, and having few educational advantages, by his genious and industry he made for himself a name second to none of Nova Scotia's honored dead.

In 1835, while the business of Halifax was managed by the magistrates, who levied the taxes and expended the public money as they saw fit, and when neglect, mismanagement and corruption existed everywhere to the dissatisfaction of all save a favored few, Joseph Howe came to the rescue as an advocate of reform; and through the medium of the *Nova Scotian* newspaper, edited and published by him, denounced the magistrates and accused them in the strongest terms of robbing the city of at least $4,000 annually. For this denouncement and publication he was prosecuted for libel, and so utterly hopeless did his case appear that he was advised by his lawyers that it could not be defended. Notwithstanding this he refused to settle with his prosecutors and went into court and undertook his own defence against the arguments of the brilliant and eloquent S. G. W. Archibald, then Attorney-General, and the charge of the judge. So persuasive and ingenious was his address to the jury that they brought in a verdict of not guilty.

In the following year he was elected to the Assembly as member for the county of Halifax and was the acknowledged leader of the popular party of the Assembly of this province. The first task undertaken by him and his colleagues was to open the Council doors and to make room for strangers. This undertaking was accomplished soon after, but not until a petition had been drawn up by the Assembly and forwarded to the King, setting forth the evils in the government, and asking for his majesty's interference. Not being satisfied with this victory, he continued to urge for responsible government, which was soon after effected. Although strongly opposing the passing of the Act of Confederation, by which this province was joined to the other maritime and upper provinces, it was through his influence that Nova Scotia was able to obtain concessions from the Dominion government largely in excess of those originally granted by the British North American Act. In consideration of his great ability, he was accorded the highest honor in the gift of the Dominion government, that of being the first Nova Scotian ever appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of his native province.

Is it not fitting that some memorial should be erected—not that his memory will ever be less cherished in the hearts of his countrymen—but to show to future generations that we were not forgetful of our illustrious dead? The matter of erecting a monument to his memory in the city of Halifax, has been agitated from time to time with no tangible results and for the present at least the effort seems to be dead in that city. It is now in order to move anew in some other direction and we are pleased to note that the Windsor *Tribune* has taken up the cause and suggests that the town council of Windsor take the matter in hand in connection with the celebration of the jubilee year. The *Tribune* believes that no more desirable place than Windsor could be selected in Nova Scotia for the erection of a monument to the memory of Mr Howe who represented Hants Co. for many years in the General Assembly of the province. Halifax Co. also had the honor to be represented by him for many years, and it would seem that the capital of the province in which the greater part of his life was spent and for which he had effected so much, should be the proper place in which to erect a provincial acknowledgement of his worth, and that the Provincial Legislature should be the first to move in the matter by appropriating a sum of money for the purpose. That they have not done so is a matter of regret to all true and loyal Nova Scotians, and the idea that the people of Halifax will ever again agitate the matter is a question of doubt. Therefore every encouragement should be tendered to the people of Windsor if they should undertake such a desirable object; and every Nova Scotian, no matter in which county he resides, should feel it a privilege and a pleasure to be able to contribute towards such a desirable object.

WHO HAS THE MAJORITY?

The question is repeatedly asked now at this critical period in the history of the Dominion, Who has the majority, and how are the party lines drawn? The assertions made by the party press are and must be, in the general run of events, at variance with the real facts of the case. We have carefully endeavored, since the election returns have been published, to get as near the truth of how the politics of the country will be represented at the meeting of the House of Commons in April next, as possible. Up to Wednesday last we have reports of 205 constituencies out of the 215 which compose the full strength of the house, and these are summarized as follows:

	MIN.	OPP.	IND.
Ontario	53	38	0
Quebec	33	26	5
Nova Scotia	14	7	0
N. Brunswick	11	5	0
P. E. Island	0	6	0
Manitoba	4	1	0
B. Columbia	2	0	0
Total	117	83	5

The following constituencies are not represented in the above: Algoma, in Ontario; Gaspe, in Quebec, which election takes place on March 16th; Assiniboia East, Assiniboia West, Alberta and Saskatchewan in the Northwest Territories, which elections take place on March 15th; Cariboo, B. C., elections on March 17th; Vancouver, on March 22d; and Victoria city and county. These seats return a total of 10 members. In the above summary we have given all the seats in P. E. Island to the Opposition, but with at least two of them at the present time doubt exists as to whether the parties elected are qualified to take their seats. The same can also be said of Mr Ellis who has been elected for St John city. Mr Ellis in St John city and Mr Perry in Prince Co., P. E. I., are thought to be disqualified on account of being members elect to the House of Assembly for their respective provinces; and Mr Robertson of King's, P. E. I., on account of being connected with government contracts. The cases of these three men will in all probability be brought up before the House of Commons and will then be settled. Of the five Independent members all are from the province of Quebec. Therian of Montcalm has signified to Sir Hector Langevin that he will support the government of Sir John Macdonald; Coursol of Montreal East is spoken of as the next Speaker of the Commons; Gigault for Rouville has also signified his intention of supporting the present government. So the Nationalist element has dwindled down to two members, Amyot for Bellechasse, and Bergeron for Beauharnois, who are not yet placed as to whom they intend to support. Taking the members elect from this standpoint, and leaving the two seats in King's and Prince counties, P. E. I., and that of St John city as they now stand, we have 120 supporting Sir John; 83 followers of Blake; and Amyot and Bergeron left to support the party whom they think best to be followers of. This makes a majority now elected of 37 who will support the National Policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, with a fair probability of it being 40. Now we will have a look after the constituencies which have not yet elected their members. Of these Sir John will have at least eight members of the ten to be elected, as in these constituencies all who are running are either straight Conservatives or will support the party which is in power. This will make Sir John's majority 45, and in all probability after the house has met for the transaction of business and the doubtful seats above mentioned are disposed of, Sir John will find himself surrounded by a majority of 48 members.

Since the above was in type Algoma and Victoria, B. C., city and county, have been heard from, giving three more seats for the Government.

For the Acadian.

Poultry Keeping.

III.—THE BREED.

There are a great many different breeds of hens, as there are diverse objects for which fowls are kept. Many persons keep poultry just for the pleasure and amusement they find in so doing, and here, of course, individual tastes differ greatly. Others again—and this is by far the larger class—keep them for profit. But as there are different products from fowls, so there are different breeds for profit according as eggs, dressed fowls, or both combined is the main object sought.

I will not attempt to describe all the breeds, there being over a hundred and many of them being kept merely for pleasure; but will divide them into the three following classes—large, medium, and small birds; considering the distinctive qualities of their representatives.

The Brahma, undoubtedly, stands at the head of the heavy breeds. They are the largest fowl raised, and are very handsome and stately in their appearance. They rank as one of the very best winter layers, and their eggs will always bring the highest market price on account of their large size, nice flavor and dark color. As table fowls they are excellent, and one could easily be persuaded that it was turkey he was eating. They make good setters and mothers, and, on account of their large size, will cover more eggs than other breeds; being also exceedingly docile is another point in their favor for this purpose. By many they are called "inveterate setters," but with me they have not proved nearly as broody as many of my other hens. I think this quality as well as precocity can be regulated or governed a great deal by selection in breeding

Of the medium, all-purpose fowl, the Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks are deservedly the representative breeds. They are both of American origin, being obtained by judicious crossing and re-crossing of the older breeds so as to combine *all* the desirable qualities for which fowls are kept. The immense popularity of these breeds at the present day is ample proof of the success of their originators. The Wyandotte is of the more recent origin, and at the present day is creating an unprecedented craze among the poultry fraternity. An old and reliable breeder of both these verieties, speaking of the Wyandotte, says: "We candidly believe that at 3 or 4 months old there is *no breed to equal them*; and while there is not the slightest doubt that they are equally meritorious at a more advanced age, it is a very great point in their favor that they mature thus early, making the best breed without any exception for spring chickens for market. The great beauty of their plumage makes them general favorites, the neat closely-fitting rose comb renders them less liable to suffer from frost-bites than most other breeds, and in view of all their excellent points, we shall breed them extensively next season, if all is well. . . . . We are repeatedly asked, How do they compare with the Plymouth Rocks? They are a trifle smaller, from one half to a pound less in weight, but consume less in proportion to their size, and any person starting in the business will be safe in taking the Dots: but if you have good Rocks, do not be in a hurry to sacrifice them for the small gain to be made by changing." This opinion is echoed by all who have had much experience with both breeds, and shows there is little to choose between them, either being good enough for any yard. Both breeds are very hardy, and being of American origin, are admirably adapted to our climate. The chicks are very active, feather early, and are fit for the table at almost any age. When dressed they present a very attractive appearance, being plump in form with plenty of breast meat, and of a fine yellow skin; and just as nice as they look. They mature very early, the pullets laying when five months old if fed. As winter layers when eggs are selling at top prices they are unsurpassed, and are good though not persistent setters.

The Leghorn, the typical fowl of the small breeds, enjoys the reputation of being the greatest egg-producers, the whole year through, of any breed of fowls extant. They certainly do "shell out" in astonishing numbers, and for fowls kept merely for this purpose they stand at the head of the list. There are several varieties, the White, Brown, and Black, each having single combs, and the Rose comb White, Brown, and Black. One of the Rose-comb varieties is preferable because there is less danger of them getting their combs frozen. They begin to exhibit their proverbial activity from the first appearance from the shell, and though not as hardy as some, if protected from the wet while young, are easy enough to raise. They are not much good for the table, being neither of good form nor fine flavor, so the most profitable time to turn off the surplus cockerils is in the summer as broilers.

Whatever breed you get, and be sure to get the one you like best and that meets your requirements, do not fail to purchase good specimens of that variety. Remember there is as much difference comparatively in thoroughbred poultry as there is in any other kind of thorough bred stock. Now, no one would think of buying a cow, for instance, merely because she was registered; he first carefully examines her to ascertain if she really is a good beast; then, if besides being a good animal herself, she can boast of a first-class pedigree, he is willing to pay a good price for her. Let this be your guide in the future in the purchase of poultry. If you are not able to personally inspect the stock before investing, buy only from reliable breeders who make a specialty of the business. But do not expect to obtain an A 1, well-bred bird for the same price as a mongrel; it costs money to raise good stock of any description, and those who offer fine-bred stock at very low prices, generally speaking, prove to be the dearest in the end.

Another important point in connection with the birds themselves is their age. The two chief objects for which poultry are kept are eggs and dressed fowls, so none should be kept but what are profitable in both these lines. After the second season's laying a hen has passed her period of usefulness as an egg producer, but if killed then makes very good eating, while if kept to a greater age she rapidly declines in value both in regard to eggs and flesh. A pullet if hatched early enough will lay more eggs the first season than ever afterwards, and for this reason, as well as its superiority when dressed, I would advise everyone, wherever it is possible, to renew their whole flock every year. I say wherever it is possible, for if you do this you must commence setting the hens very early, so as to have the chicks all hatched out in time to get their growth before cold weather, and in some cases it is not convenient to have little chickens hatched so early.

Caution—whatever the age or breed of your fowls, you cannot expect them to do well or yield much profit unless you feed them right; this subject I will consider in the next paper.

Handoc Items.

Politics is dying out here now. The excitement has passed off, and the people don't take the interest in it that they used to. It's beginning to be an old story, and I suppose in a little while it'll all be forgotten till the papers announce another election, and then all of a sudden it'll be remembered again and people will once more grow political. At present the people are turning their attention to the weather and are calculating on the prospects of an early spring. They say if March comes in like a lamb it'll go out like a lion and *vice versa*, so I expect this year the end of March will be a switcher.

The skating out here lately has been tip-top, and we've been enjoying ourselves immensely. The lake is a perfect glare and has been for quite a while now. Skating is pretty good fun. I like it better than swimming—especially in the winter-time. Last Saturday a crowd of us went out on the lake and had a real good old-fashioned skate. The boys out here don't think I can skate very much; they think they can just climb right away from me and leave me vast distances behind. But I determined to let them know this day that it was a mistake. Looking over a copy of the *Family Herald* a while ago I saw a piece in it called "Sails for Skaters." It told how a person could rig up a sail and skate ten times faster than the fastest skater around. That just suited me; I caught right on at once; and I went right to work and made one. I knew it couldn't help being a success, so I took it along with me. The boys kept wondering what it was, but I held my peace and let them wonder. It don't do people any hurt to wonder, providing they don't carry it to extremes.

"It's queer, isn't it?" said I, when we got pretty near to the lake, "that there's no real fast skaters in Handoc! I don't understand it. I should think people could skate as fast here as anywhere else. I'm sure they have enough opportunities. But then," said I, "I suppose they never see anybody that can skate fast out here."

"No! not like they can where you came from, I suppose!" said Tom Harvey, the champion skater of Handoc, in a sarcastic manner. "Anybody could tell the minute they saw you on skates that you came from a place where they skated pretty fast!"

"Well," said I, "I don't profess to be a fast skater myself. I never did. But"—and I remembered that piece about the sails and chuckled to myself as I thought how kind of surprised they'd be when they saw me coming—"but," said I, "perhaps you never saw me skate; perhaps you'd like to start off and go several miles and watch me overtake you. Here we are now at the ice, and we'll just see what kind of skaters you are in Handoc."

Come to think it over now, I suppose I was rather rash. I suppose by rights I should have tried the blamed thing beforehand and seen how it would work. But I didn't. They have such fearful lies in the papers nowadays that you can't tell what you're reading. This thing hadn't any more the appearance of fraud than I have. It looked just as reliable as a basket of chips, and if anybody had hinted otherwise I'd laughed him to scorn. But I'll bet another time I'll know what I'm reading!

Well, they all started. I told them I'd give them a little head start, so about five minutes after they started, after I'd got my sail in full rig, I hove to and set out. The wind was just right, blowing from one end of the lake to the other, and I went. Talk about going ten times faster than the fastest skater on record—if I didn't go four hundred thousand times as fast I don't know anything about it. I passed them before you could say "Jack Robinson" backwards. I then slacked up and turned around.—No, I didn't either. Come to think of it, that was the trouble. I kept right on. There was no stop *to* it. I went, and went, and went, and the further I went, the faster. I suppose I'd be going there yet if the lake had been big enough. But after a while I got to the end and landed in the bushes the other side. I was a good deal shaken up. One skate was missing and the sail was completely shattered. I managed though after a good deal of trouble to gather myself together and start for home. It was a long and weary walk. It takes a long time to walk four miles through the snow. The shades of night had long since settled round ere I hove in sight. But I reached home safe, and coming home that night, with the remains of the sail under one arm and my left skate under the other, and the pale moon shining down over the glistening snow, I made a resolve—a resolve that as long as I lived I'd never again be taken in by a flippant newspaper article.

JACK HYDE.

Boston Market Report.

FURNISHED BY HATHEWAY & CO

FLOUR:		
Spring Wheat, Patents	$5 00 @	$5 25
" Bakers...	4 20 @	4 50
Choice Extras.....	3 65 @	4 00
Common Extras.....	3 00 @	3 25
Medium Extras.....	3 25 @	3 50
Oat Meal.....	5 20 @	5 45
Corn Meal fresh g'd & k'd	2 30 @	3 25
POTATOES:		
Houlton Rose, per bus...	63 to	65
Hebrons, Eastern.....	60 to	63
Hebrons, Northern.....	53 to	55
Burbank, N Y.....	55 to	58
Butter per lb.....	18 @	22
Cheese per lb.....	08 @	13
Eggs per doz.....	18 @	20
Apples, N S Bald, per bbl	1 75 @	2 25

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

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The Vegetable Combined Stock Feed & Condition Powders.

This Feed is made from the recipe of a noted and popular English Veterinary Surgeon, and has been thoroughly tested for the past twenty years in this and other countries.

It is composed of purely vegetable remedies, and is warranted to cure and prevent Heaves, Coughs and Colds, Lung Fever, Loss of Appetite, Epizootic, Pink Eye, Distemper, Worms, Swelled Legs, Scratches, Collar Boils and Galls, Cribbing, Wind Difficulties, Mange, Abortions in Cows, Milk Fever, Retention of Water, Bloody Urine, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Loss of Cud, Garget, Impure Blood, Cramp in Legs, Hollow Horn, Foul Nose and Rot, Hog Cholera, Roup and Pip, Hide Bound, Kidney, Heart, Liver and bladder diseases.

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In cases of scratches, Mange, Galls or when the skin is broken from any cause, the *Remedial Healing Ointment* should be used in connection with V. C. S. Feed & C. Powders. If used according to directions a cure for any of the above diseases is warranted. (Correspondence solicited.) Ointment, 25c, by mail or had from druggists Send for circulars and testimonials.

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All of which are first class and will be sold low for cash.

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Cloths purchased elsewhere made up as usual. Suits bought of me cut free of charge.

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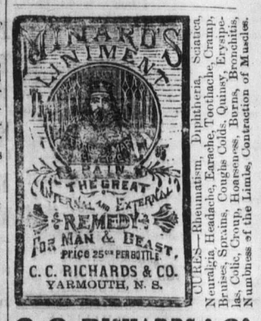

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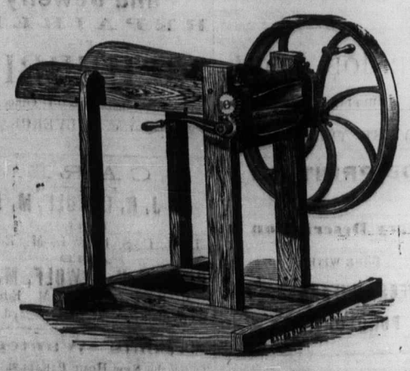

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