THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., FEB. 25, 1887.

We received this week the first Bulletin issued from the Central Experimental Farm. From it we learn that the farm contains four hundred and sixty acres of land and is situated within three miles of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. The department for testing seed is now ready for work, and farmers throughout Canada are privileged to send samples of any seed of which they may desire to know the germinating power, and are invited to avail themselves freely of the advantage offered. Full directions are given for the sending of samples which will be forwarded to and from the farm by mail free of charge. Any person desiring a copy of this Bulletin can secure one by sending name and address to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and we would advise our readers to do so, and give a careful perusal to the work.

A run of herring on the American side of Passamaquaddy Bay a short time ago, as is stated, tempted a fleet of Canadian fishermen to cross the line and begin to take fish within the three-mile limit. This at once aroused a section of the American press, who, from one end of the United States to the other, called it an outrage. A widely circulated illustrated paper has entered into the conflict and is assisting to do everything to arouse popular indignation at this invasion of the national waters of the United States. Yet we have it stated on good authority that more than one hundred American fishermen were taking mackerel in a Canadian bay well within the three-mile limit, and when the Canadians attempted to prevent this and protect their property they were stigmatized by the Secretary of the United States Treasury as being "brutal." What makes the difference? And why should the Americans be justified in committing an act in our waters which they themselves charge as being brutal when committed by Canadians in theirs?

We have, through our columns, repeatedly referred to the subject of providing some organization for the protection of our property in the case of fire, and that some such organization is becoming more and more a necessity there is abundant proof. Heretofore it has been stated that the buildings consumed by fire have been of that class which were of but little value and of small credit to the place. However true this may have been, it is also true that in almost every case of fire in this place for several years past some have been made homeless; and although it has happened that most of our fires have originated in tenement houses and those of a cheap construction, we have no guarantee that it will ever be so. That we have no such guarantee is amply proved by the fire of last week by which the dwelling of J. W. Barss, Esq, was totally consumed with a large part of the furniture it contained. When we take into consideration the fact that it was possible for a fire to originate in such a building where every precaution had been taken to guard against such a calamity and when occupied by one of the most careful of men with regard to fire, it behooves us to look the matter squarely in the face and consider whether it is wise to defer the matter longer. A small expense in the way of ladders and buckets and an organization of the young men of the village into a hook and ladder company would be of great value in time of need. Who will be first to move in the matter?

The long-expected and anxiously-awaited-for 22d of February has come and gone, bringing with it occasion for rejoicing to some and great disappointments to others. It has provided an abundance of material for the political papers of the country. In our own provincial papers we have been assured by those supporting the Government that in every province its majority would be increased, while those in the interest of the Opposition have been assuring their readers that the Government was certain to be defeated and would be completely routed; that Ontario would elect a majority to support Mr Blake; Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island would go solid for him, while Nova Scotia was sure to elect 19 out of the 21 for the Repeal party. We hazarded no opinion, preferring to wait until the intelligent electors throughout this Dominion should speak on the subject, which they have now done in a positive and emphatic manner, and by their voice have decided beyond a doubt that the great fiscal policy of the present Government is in accordance with their wishes and that it is a good and wise one. The question of Repeal has also been effectually laid, and we shall probably hear no more of it until the approach of another election. This province we were told in June last was solid for Repeal and that as soon as the people could get the opportunity to speak on Dominion matters at the polls, they would proclaim the same in no uncertain terms. They have had the opportunity and they have spoken, but in a different manner from that in which we were assured they would, and the only Repeal candidate in the field who declared himself to be in accord with the policy of the Local Government was completely routed and did not even save his deposit.

A WONDERFUL WORK.

There are not more than half a dozen publications in America that can rightfully claim a circulation of over a hundred thousand copies per week, and among weekly newspapers but two or three can boast that number.

One of these is the Weekly Detroit Free Pree, which is so wonderfully popular that it circulates in excess of 120,000 copies each week. A little calculation shows that to print this immense issue—the Free Press being an eight page, fifty-six column paper—it requires rolls of paper aggregating 135 miles in length and 13,550 pounds in weight. It is a busy day in the Detroit post-office when the Free Press is mailed. There is also an English edition of the paper, printed in London, England, 80,000 copies being sold every week, making a grand total of 200,000 copies per week.

The popularity of the Free Press is attributable to the peculiar charm and attractiveness which pervades its columns, appealing strongly to the sympathies and compelling the admiration of readers. It occupies a sphere of its own, and is unique and unapproachable among newspapers; there is no other like it.

The Free Press is a high-toned literary family journal, which seeks to instruct, amuse, elevate and improve the masses, by publishing only that which is pure and good. Its literary standard is the highest, its pages being entirely free from the degrading and polluting trash which characterize so many other so-called literary and family newspapers. Celebrated the world over for its wit and delightful humorous sketches, it never descends to the low and vulgar in order to create a laugh. It is, in short, a bright, crisp, and wholesome magazine-newspaper, which any man, woman or child will be the better for reading.

The best known authors and writers contribute to the Free Press, and the publishers give assurance that for the year 1887 it will, if possible, be better and more enjoyable than ever. Every family should take the Free Press; it gives more for the money than any other publication in the world. The price is only ONE DOLLAR per year.

Send for sample copy. Address Detroit, Michigan.

Poultry Keeping.

II.—THE HOUSE.

Upon the construction and management of the house much of the success in poultry-keeping depends. By this I do not mean that the house must necessarily be expensive. On the contrary, one containing all the necessary and desirable qualities can be erected at very little expense. In building a poultry house the following requisites must be kept in mind, namely: warmth, dryness, sunlight, ventilation and convenience.

Warmth is essential to the production of eggs. By warmth of course I do not mean hot-house temperature, although there would be no objection to it if the fowls were not subjected to any change of temperature. But it would be too expensive; a building tight boarded, with shingles laid on over tarred paper and lined on the inside with the same, will be free from draughts, a very important item, and will also be sufficiently warm to ensure the production of eggs through the coldest weather. I would not advise the use of universal heat, though practised and upheld by some. Unless great care is exercised the fowls are apt to suffer from too sudden changes of temperature; besides the extra trouble and expense are not nearly compensated for unless, perhaps, you are raising winter chickens for 40 or 50 cents per pound.

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to which is profitable, a ground or board floor. The ground floor is the cheaper and warmer, but unless the ground floor is removed occasionally, say once or twice a year, to the depth of several inches and replaced by fresh earth, it becomes sour and unhealthy. If one is not willing to take this extra trouble, a board floor is the better. Whatever the floor it must be perfectly dry. This, again, is an objection to the ground floor unless in dry or well-drained soils. Dampness is unhealthy to all animals and its presence in the poultry house is a certain precursor of failure.

There is scarcely an animal or plant in the whole creation but what is benefitted, yea, more, would often even cease to exist, were it not for the "glorious sunshine." Poultry is by no means an exception to this rule. It is gratifying to observe the pleasure the birds seem to take in basking and bathing in the sunshine, and doubly more so when we remember that the more happy and contented we make our fowls the greater will be the profit. Have the house facing the south if possible, and place a *good-sized* window in this side, thus giving the fowls the benefit of the sun the whole day. If you have more than one room for your fowls, provide a window for each division.

While all draughts must be guarded against, provision must still be made for ample ventilation. Fowls "use up" air very fast, so in order to keep them healthy, and consequently laying, provision must be made for a constant change of air. The way most large houses are ventilated now is by having large box pipes, about 20 feet apart, running from the roof to within 2 feet of the floor.

One of the largest items of expenditure in keeping fowls in large quantities is the time it requires to take care of them, consequently the saving of labor is constantly kept in mind in the erection of all buildings for this purpose. While this cost is not of much account when only a few fowls are kept, it is just as well to have things handy and convenient as not. Always have a passage way in your house running along the north side if possible, say 3 or 4 feet wide. In this is to be found barrels for the different kinds of grain, bone, shells, etc. Have the nests against the partition and accessible to from the passage by putting hinges on the boards at the back of the nests. Directly underneath the nests have the feed trough, open to both the fowls and the passage, so that you can feed them without having to go into the room. Do not make it wide enough for them to go into and thus dirty the feed. For roosts, take 2x4 scantling, round off the edges on the upper side and nail on legs similar to a carpenter's sawhorse and about the same height. Place a board under this wide enough to catch the droppings; clean off daily, saving the droppings in barrels in the passage.

Having our house constructed, next comes the care of it. One of the most important principles to be always kept in mind in the management of fowls is cleanliness. "Cleanliness is next to godliness," and is the only road to success in poultry-keeping. The house and all its contents should be frequently and thoroughly whitewashed. Lime is cheap, so do not be afraid to "put it on" every time. The floor should be thickly coated with straw, chaff, leaves, or something of that sort; not only for cleanliness, but also for exercise, as I shall mention later on. It is an excellent plan to cover the floor several inches with fine dry sand (or better still good loam soil, if you can get it nice and dry, as this makes better manure), besides being an excellent absorbent, and so keeping the floor dry and clean, it makes one continuous dust-bath for the fowls. If this is not used on the floor a box of fine dry earth or sifted coal-ashes must be supplied. Whatever is used as bedding, do not suffer it to become filthy, but renew as often as needful. Clean out the nests occasionally and scatter some sulphur in the fresh nests as a preventitive of lice. Remember in all your attentions upon your "feathered pets" to strive to keep them clean, comfortable, active, contented, and happy; and they will repay you by keeping you busy carrying in eggs.

Now a few words as regards numbers. Never crowd your house, better keep fewer hens if you cannot give them plenty of room. Most authorities allow five or six square feet (not feet square) of floor to each bird, though this may bear a slight infringement in some cases, it must be made up for in increased care and attention. Never keep too many in one flock; they never do as well, besides the tendency to disease is in direct ratio to the size of the flock. From 20 to 30 is about the right number; smaller flocks might be better, but are impracticable from the increased labor. If you want to keep as many as 50 hens or more you had much better divide your store into two divisions; it will take very little more room as you should always allow the requisite amount of space per hen, while the increased amount of eggs will more than pay for the trouble. Then in the spring, when you want to set your hens, run a temporary lath partition through one room, using one part for breeders and the other part for setters; but more of this anon.

JACK HYDE.

Handoc Items.

This is Monday; to-morrow is election day. That's the chief talk around here now. By the time this reaches you I suppose the whole thing will be over, so I won't say who's going to be elected. It seems almost as if both were going in sure, but I don't suppose they can very well. I hope the best man will get in—the man that will have the most style about him and do the best for his country—but if he don't it won't be his fault. He'll know that he's done his share. I hope though they'll let this Repeal business drop whoever gets in. Some people say it's only a political cry and that it'll all blow over after election. I hope so; for if they worry it on much further it'll look bad in Calkin's History of British America, or somebody else's. It'll make the schoolboys of the next century conceited and make them think that their fathers were poor ignoramuses, and it'll be kind of hard on us that are boys now, won't it? But I guess it's pretty much dead all right, and before another election I imagine it'll be deader'n a door-nail. I must say though it was a cute thing; it was about the cutest thing I ever saw, I think. It was a long-headed scheme, and don't you forget it. Few people would have ever thought of it, and I'll bet Fielding has had many a good grin over it all by himself. Wouldn't it be great now to have Nova Scotia seceded from the Dominion just the way the Southern States were seceded from the Union! Wouldn't it be great to have Nova Scotia just a nation all by itself, and have free trade with the United States, and after a while I dare say it would get enough money to buy out the United States, and then we'd own it. There's nothing like planning in this world!

JACK HYDE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editors of the ACADIAN:

SIRS,—The last four weeks has been a period of great interest to those who feel at all concerned and interested in the political questions of the day. The contest has been unusually exciting for the reasons, that the house dissolved and appealed a year sooner than was expected to the people for an expression of their ideas concerning their procedure for the past four years, and that the Opposition anticipated a return to power at the close of the contest. Whether they have been returned to power or not, I have yet to learn. But let us look at the present course of procedure adopted in *this county* and see if what has been proclaimed from the platform and heralded through the columns of the newspapers, has been *fair* above all things. Have all the arguments resorted to by both parties been of such a nature and character, that when sifted and put into plain Anglo-Saxon, we shall find them bearing on the acts of the members of the Cabinet, as they have been connected with the movements of government, or have those who have become intensely warmed up gone still farther and over-stepped the allowable latitude, within the bounds of which it is the duty of every fair-minded politician to keep, and grasp as the drowning man does the straw, the last and weakest thread of argument for the sake of gaining support—viz, abuse of private life and transactions. I am compelled to believe that too much of this sort of thing is indulged in by both political parties. What has the private business transaction of political opponents and their humble followers to do with the questions that concern the government of a country? It is *these public questions*, that the electors of King's Co. want to hear discussed fairly, and not the home transactions of this, that and the other man. I can understand that it is perfectly legitimate to refer for grounds of arguments to their course of procedure in parliamentary affairs to their acts as public servants; but when a politician becomes so intensely excited and so unfair in his arguments as to mention in an indirect way for political purposes private transactions not concerned or connected in *any way* with the public questions of the time I am strongly inclined to think that there is a consciousness of unsound argument on the part of the unjust critic. I cannot say as to whether all that has been hinted at in our county papers is true or not, but what I do say, even granting that the hints of a personal nature in the *W. C.*, issued Feb. 16th, were true to the letter, is, that I feel exceedingly sorry for the honor of L. Conservative party, of which I am a supporter, to see its notable organ deteriorate and follow in the footsteps of its falling contemporary. If this unfair, ungentlemanly, indiscreet means of gaining the support of easy going electors continue, by scandalizing in an indirect way the home life of influential electors, what will be the state of political society when one or two more such warm contests shall have taken place?

It is quite evident that prominent politicians in the field now as well as the *would-be* politicians have forgotten for the time, if they ever did know, that it is as essential in order to have weight and influence in the cause which they espouse that they should strictly adhere to an *ethical policy* as well as a *political policy*; and that the latter should conform and put in practice the principles of the former I am inclined to think that during this election campaign—and I am confident that I am reiterating the judgments of unbiassed electors—that the former policy has been unjustly ignored by the political public to an unpardonable degree and should receive the severest castigations of the commonwealth.

HALLET.

MARKET REPORT.

—FURNISHED BY—
BENTLEY & LAYTON,
Produce Commission Merchants,
Corner Argyle & Sackville, Sts.
(Opposite Mumford's Market.)

Halifax, February 24, 1887.

Prices Current this day:

Apples, per bbl	1 25	to	2 50
do Dried, per lb	04	to	04½
Beef in Qrs per lb	06	to	09
do on foot per hd	6 00	to	8 00
Butter sm boxes per lb	18	to	20
do Ordinary per lb	13	to	17
Chickens, per pr	30	to	40
Ducks, per pr	40	to	60
Eggs, per doz fresh	13	to	16
Geese, each	50	to	60
Hams smoked, per lb	10	to	11
Hides, per lb, inspected	07	to	
Lamb, ℔ lb	05	to	06
Mutton, per lb	04	to	05
Oats, per bus	45	to	..
Pork, per lb	05	to	06
Potatoes, per bus new	22	to	35
Pelts, each,	70	to	..
Turkey, per lb	11	to	12
Tomatoes, per bunch	..	to	..
Veal, per lb	04	to	..
Yarn, per lb	40	to	..
Carrots, per bbl	90	to	..
Turnips, ℔ bus	20	to	..
Parsnips per bbl	60	to	75
Beets per bbl	75	to	..

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	@	6 45
Corn Meal fresh g'd & k d	2 30	@	3 25
POTATOES:			
Houlton Rose, per bus	60	to	..
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
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Apples, No 1 Bald, per bbl	1 75	@	2 25

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

—IN IT TO—

FARMERS, OWNERS OF HORSES AND STOCK RAISERS.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that you can save one third the expense of keeping your Horses, Cattle, Sheep Swine and poultry by using a small quantity of

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.

The majority of HUMAN diseases come from derangement of the KIDNEYS and LIVER; the same is true of the ANIMAL creation. All animals require and deserve this remedy.

It is the cheapest food for fattening all animals that can be produced; will increase the flow and improve the quality of milk 20 percent. 50 cts per package; in bulk and quantities much less. Sample box and testimonials by mail 60 cts in stamps. If your druggist does not keep it send direct to us and I will forward it promptly.

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.

Address—REMEDIAL COMPOUND CO.
Derby Line, Vt., U. S. or
Stanstead, Que, Canada.

MY STOCK

—CONSISTS OF—

Flour, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts Chopped Feed, Salt, Molasses,

CIDER OR FISH BARRELS,

Mowers, Wheel Rakes, &c.

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

WANTED!

In exchange for the above, good sound ROSE, PROLIFICS, CHILIS and BURBANK POTATOES, also a few cords WOOD.

Johnson H. Bishop,
Wolfville, Oct. 1, '86 AGENT.

DR. E. C. WEST'S
FOR THE LIVER BLOOD STOMACH AND KIDNEYS
DANDELION

Infallible Blood Purifier, Tonic, Diuretic Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, all Kidney Diseases, Scrofula, Diseases peculiar to Females, Salt Rheum, Eczema and all Skin Diseases, Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach and Heart Burn. Purely Vegetable.

JOHN C. WEST & CO., Toronto, Ont.

$500.00 REWARD!

We will pay the above Reward for any case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Indigestion or Constipation, we cannot cure with WEST'S LIVER PILLS, when the Directions are strictly complied with. Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 Cents; 5 Boxes $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

William Wallace
Merchant Tailor,

Has one of the finest stocks of Cloths to select from in the County.

ORSTEDS
in all Shades and Prices.
TWEEDS
In Every Variety.

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

Wolfville, March 13th, 1886 1 yr

Flour! Flour!

JUST RECEIVED,
Another Car-load of
"BUDA"
The best flour made in the Dominion.
Every Barrel Warranted.
For sale low for cash by
G. H. Wallace.
Wolfville, Oct. 21, 1886.

JOB PRINTING of every description done at short notice at this office.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS.

Burpee Witter

Has received the following important lines
NEW GOODS for the
SPRING TRADE:

One Case Prints and Ginghams,

Unbleached Table Linen

One Case Colored Shirtings,

Bed Tick and Hessians

One Case Yarmouth Cloths,

Scotch and Canadian Tweeds

One Case Printing Cottons,

English Worsted Coatings, fine quality

One Bale Cottonades,

Extra value in Grey and White Cottons by the piece.

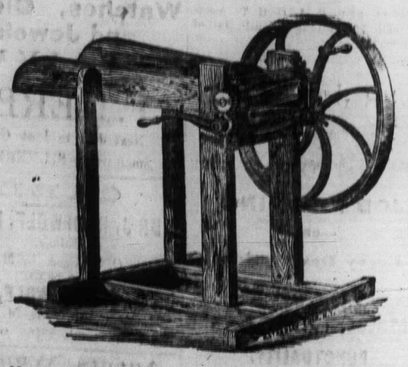
NEW DEPARTMENT:
SIX CASES
BOOTS & SHOES!

Wolfville, February 25th 1887

RESERVED FOR THE
WOLFVILLE BOOKSTORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT
NEXT WEEK.

"The Copper Strip Feed Cutter," For Cutting
HAY, STRAW, & CORN-STALKS.



These Machines cut easier and faster than any other, are easier sharpened and repaired than any other. Will cut five to ten years without grinding, makes a clean uniform cut and *does not clog*. In fact they are the very best dry feed cutter in the known world. Terms easy.

Railway Depot, Wolfville, N. S. D. Mumford, Agent.