

Calendar for May table with columns for days of the week and numbers 1-31.

THE ACADIAN

WOLFVILLE, N. S., MAY 28, 1886

SECESSION.

The action of the local government in passing repeal resolutions at the close of their last session has been compared by some to that of a burglar's setting fire to a house to cover the traces of his robbery...

CLOSE OF THE YEAR AT ACADIA COLLEGE.

The academic year closes with the College and affiliated institutions in a flourishing state. The College has had 51 students enrolled and will, we understand, graduate more than in any previous year...

A FEW QUESTIONS.

The New Star has at last concluded to mind its own business. That places us where we started. Now we want to ask the council or its spiritual adviser some questions which the Star has very carefully and no doubt advantageously left unanswered.

2. Why was the Star allowed to print Collectors' Banks on greatly inferior paper to that in the specification? 3. Why was the Star allowed to put these banks on smaller size than specification? 4. Why were these tenders opened in the presence of one of the parties tendering? 5. How did our tender get raised to \$7.80? 6. How many jobs of printing have been let by the council for which tenders were not asked, and who received them? 7. Why was the lot of pamphlets just issued by the council not offered for tender, but instead given to the Star?

As these are all pertinent questions in which the public are interested and in which the public money has been used, we have a perfect right to ask them and to expect an answer. We might add that many persons are waiting an answer in order to know just how much the council are protecting the interests of the electors, and if other public business is joggled in the same way. Now will the Star try to keep still if it can, and continue to mind its own business if it has any, or else stop its personal and luscious and talk like a man. If it can see no further than doing everything from personal motives it is time it ceased to be a public journal and went into a "private manual ad rat on concem" policy.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR AT ACADIA COLLEGE.

The academic year closes with the College and affiliated institutions in a flourishing state. The College has had 51 students enrolled and will, we understand, graduate more than in any previous year. The health of all on the Hill has been good, so that no interruption of work is taken place; the department is said to have been excellent and the general attention to study marked. Several first-class lectures and entertainments have offered means of culture of much value. The kindly feeling of students for each other has been strengthened by the religious influences enjoyed. The prospects for next year is that the attendance will be still larger. All the Maritime Provinces are fully represented by students, a considerable number of whom are preparing for ministry, while others aspire to law, medicine, literature and politics. Holy Trinity Academy has had 75 students, who come from N. S., N. B., P. E. I. and Quebec. The matriculating class numbers 23. It is understood that the state of the Academy is in every way satisfactory. Acadia Seminary has the names of 79 young ladies enrolled. These have pursued their literary and artistic labors with their usual order, and no doubt the exercises of Anniversary week will bring several of them before the public. We congratulate all personally interested in these institutions upon the success of the year's work and hope the closing exercises may give them much satisfaction. No doubt many strangers will visit Wolfville on the occasion; may they carry away pleasant recollections of their sojourn among us.

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of others; that it is much better to do so than undertake to prove the truth of the old adage—"Experience teaches a dear school, but fools will learn in no other." Farmers, and others of that set who try to fulfill the divine denunciation, are full of experience; but their ideas, their practices and their surroundings differ so materially that one method of teaching is about as expensive as the other. A very inadequate view of agriculture is usually taken, at the outset, by the beginner. Field labor to be successful depends on the quantity of available manure at the farmer's disposal. The husbandman's chief dependence must be on the home-made material. To obtain this of a valuable kind the animals should receive nutritious food, be comfortably housed, and the manure carefully preserved from injury. "Muck," says the English farmer, "makes meal." Deep stirring of the soil, and a thorough pulverizing help to make meal, too. Commercial fertilizers are not always reliable; they are erratic and expensive. The most productive system of farming is that in which half the farm is mostly devoted to the production of food for the stock. This method with oil-cakes, and provender, would enable a farmer to maintain a large number of animals in proportion to his acres. The superiority of farm-yard manure is obvious. The decomposition leaves a residuum which adds to the staple of the soil, and its presence on the farm is a great advantage as no expense for extra carting is required. With a little attention at the right time it's the right stuff in the right place. Farm-yard manure is shallow cultivation, and their crops usually correspond with the amount of labor expended. The customary depth of plowing is six inches, below that gauge roots rarely penetrate. In growing potatoes the almost universal practice is to take the manure direct from the yards as that root, from the size and strength of the sets, does not require so nice a preparation as the smaller and more delicate seeds of other roots. Drills are opened at the distance of thirty inches, a narrower space not allowing of easy and effectual cultivation, or room to the roots to expand and multiply. . . . "Numerous experiments have been made in order to ascertain the best distance at which to plant, the best kind of manure, and the result appears to be, that in dry ground, drills twenty inches apart, with sets of a good size, obtained by cutting medium-sized potatoes, and laid fourteen inches one from another, on a sufficient quantity of rich, well-rotted farm-yard manure, yield the most remunerative crop. The after-culture consists in hoeing and earthing the crop, that is, in laying some earth up to the stems of the plants with the plow. This process of hilling or ridging is being questioned, although the practice is very general. Others contend that flat culture is better, that a deeper seed-bed is required, and deeper preparation of the soil admitting a greater expansion of root fibers. In the cultivation of green crops, turnips and mangel wurtzel are special roots; both require abundance of rich manure, careful and deep cultivation; both are excellent preparatory crops. Mangels may be produced on almost any kind of soil, but they thrive best in good loam, and a sheltered situation. What farmers agree on principally, is an abundance of good hay. That is about it. They don't value the expense of fodder. "Experience is good if not bought to dear." There is a good deal of experience in Nova Scotia. Feeding out hay at twelve dollars a ton—an undefined agricultural problem. A beginner at farming should ascertain what his land is capable of doing, whether special or mixed farming, and what improvements it is susceptible of. "It is better to be sure than sorry." John Jakes, of Pessiquid, was not considered a farmer in the broad sense of the art, although he was solid on potatoes and spade culture. The boys called him "Old Hortus," because he wouldn't allow them to steal his pears and plums. Pessiquid is a great place for flowers, fruits and garden truck, generally allowed to be the best locale in the province. Jakes was said to be close-fisted; not in a pugilistic sense, although when there was occasion for such activity—it was uncommonly sudden—usually he was on his guard. As he habitually ranged up in line with the elders of his church he esteemed "discretion the better part of valor." Once he woke up—not during divine service, but on the deck of a vessel—and tipped a fellow over as quick as a flash—a striking aspect of evolution and dissolution. Great allowances must be made for them "who go down into the sea in ships." A man rigged out in his "spotted Sunday vest," listening to a discourse on moral science, is, to appearance, an exemplary individual; but on the deck of a ship in his everyday duds, bosing a crew red-hot from an infatigable, as it were,—there moral science is reversed—valor is better than discretion on such sudden display of activity, and he being a member of his church, too, he expressed much sorrow and remorse for the deed, but he "couldn't stand a row,"—his man calling him a liar. "He grew potatoes in trenches opened out with a spade, a foot deep, and a foot wide, barn-yard manure placed in 6 inches deep, seed (early Vermont) planted one foot distant, two eyes to a set, covered with three inches of soil having three inches to be raked in at after culture—yield from a quarter of an acre 100 bushels, all good; the intensive the following year on receiving like treatment. By this Prince, his neighbors, pleased with the success of Jakes, tried the experiment on his ground and failed, losing his labor. Being somewhat of an inquisitive turn of mind—the neighbors say "he is

kind of crochety, always wanting to get at the bottom of things"—look in the situation at once. He bought drain tiles, pipe tiles, and drained the land, taking every precaution necessary to permanency and perfect drainage. It was not long before he was in a position to beat Jakes in growing vegetables. Prince's ground artificially drained was every way better than Jakes' naturally drained land. It stood drought better, besides being a superior quality of soil. Wet and stiff soils with thorough drainage admit of more perfect tillage, and are made more valuable than light and dry land. Manure acts with greater effect, and almost any kind of crops can be grown with certainty and advantage. The importance of underdraining land is frequently urged upon the attention of farmers, besides a liberal application of manure and a deepening of the soil. Drainage may or it may not add to the fertility of the land—that is an open question—yet it is essential to the development of fertility. Rich soils are an important factor in farming. We have daily evidence on the part of farmers to procure material suitable for compost. The accumulated refuse of towns and villages, the contents of muck-beds, the collection of sea-reek cast upon our coasts are all called into service. These components of the compost are, to the diligent, a clear gain. There are sources of fertility going to waste in all our towns and villages, and it may be added, in most of our farms also, that, if properly economized, would greatly assist the farmer in his efforts to raise abundant crops. In making a compost you may use one load of manure to three of muck, just in proportion to the strength of the manure. Warm weather hastens fermentation. If forked over several times the compost will be ready in eight or ten weeks, but it is always essential that the material should be thoroughly decomposed. If a compost is wanted enduring in its effect, add twenty or twenty-five bushels of ashes (hard wood) to a cord of compost. In manured value of potash takes first rank; it is indispensable. Most farmers have some special privilege of procuring suitable material to mix with barn-yard manure, especially those living in wooded districts. Forest leaves as bedding material are unsurpassed. In a compost they induce a very active fermentation. Loads of material are suffered to decay in the woods that a diligent man could make effective, burning refuse wood, stumps, and all incumbrances of the ground for the ashes. The bulk and quality of compost, annually made, may fairly be taken as a measure of the profits obtained. For the farmer's first and most important crop is the one which comes out of his barn cellar.

MARKET REPORT.

Price Current this day: Apples, Green, per bushel 1.75 to 3.00; Dried, per bushel .05 to .06; Beef in Qrs per lb. .06 to .09; do on foot per lb. 7.00 to 8.50; Butter on boxes per lb. 20 to 21; do Ordinary per lb. 17 to 19; Chickens, per bushel 40 to 60; Ducks, per dozen fresh 50 to 70; Eggs, per dozen fresh 15 to 20; Cheese, each 3.00 to 3.50; Hams smoked, per lb. 10 to 11; Hides, per lb, inspected .07 to .07 1/2; Lamb, per lb. 06 to 07; Mutton, per lb. 07 to 09; Outs, per bushel 45 to 50; Pork, per lb. 06 1/2 to 07; Potatoes, per bushel 40 to 45; Yarn, per lb. 40 to 60; Turkey, per lb. 13 to 15; Tomatoes, per bushel none; Veal, per lb. 05 to 07; Yarn, per lb. 40 to 60; Carrots, per bushel 20 to 25; Turnips, per bushel 20 to 25; Parsnips per bushel 1.00 to 1.10

Boston Market Report.

FLOUR - Spring Wheat, Patents \$4.00 @ \$5.25; Choice Extras, 4.00 @ 4.37; Common Extras, 3.40 @ 3.55; Medium Extras, 3.05 @ 3.20; Oat Meal, 4.75 @ 6.00; Cut Meal, 2.25 @ 2.38; Butter per lb. 14 @ 16; Cheese per lb. 05 @ 10; Eggs per doz. 11 @ 13; Potatoes, per bushel 48 @ 60; Maine Central Rose, 50 @ 55; Maine Hebrons, 50 @ 55; Burbank Seedlings, 48 @ 55; Pringles, Eastern, 50 @ 60; Nova Scotia Rose per bushel 1.50 @ 1.62; Onions, per bushel 3.00 @ 3.25; Apples per bushel 1.25 @ 2.50

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is a well-known fact that most of the sore and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Conditioner is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Conditioner. For more information FREE. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Parsons' Purgative Pills. It is a well-known fact that most of the Sore and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Conditioner is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Conditioner. For more information FREE. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

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DON'T FORGET! H. S. DODGE. carries the CHEAPEST GOOD in Ready-made Clothing IN KINGS COUNTY. Boys' Sailor and Knickerbocker Suits. A SPECIALITY. H. S. DODGE, - KENTVILLE, N.S. Arrived at Last! Crockery, Farthenware and Glassware, Which we are cutting very low. Our Groceries, which are of first quality and always fresh, are sold at low prices. Choice Molasses at 45c and 50c per gal. Teas, extra, from 25c upwards, Rankin & Moir's Biscuits, Celebrated Western Cheese, Bologna, etc. ASK FOR WHAT YOU CAN'T SEE AT W. D. PATTERSON'S. Wolfville, May 14th, 1886.

A GOOD THING LIKE RYAN'S GREAT DISCOUNT SALE. REPEATING. He has decided to CLOSE OUT the balance of his SPRING STOCK—DURING MAY—at STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS and make room for an entire new summer stock by 1st of June. Mark the place to secure the Biggest Value for your money. RYAN'S, MAIN STREET, KENTVILLE, N. S. SAVE MONEY! By ordering your Hard Coal from us you will Save Money on every ton! And by giving me your order for Celebrated Acadia Coal you will get the Best Soft Coal in the World at a low figure and Save Money Remember that a few tons of the celebrated Acadia Coal will give as much heat and last as long as a whole vessel load of almost any other kind and will not choke you like other kinds do. We will sell for cash and sell low. Save money by giving as an early order. D. MUMFORD. W. & A. Railway Station, August 13th 1885.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alums or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall St. N. Y. (13-11-85)

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1886. SEEDS! SEEDS! GEO. V. RAND has received his supply of Garden and Flower Seeds for this season and customers can be supplied in quantities to suit. They have been procured from reliable sources and can confidently be recommended. Wolfville, April 29th, 1886.

1886 SPRING 1886. The subscriber wishes to say to his numerous friends and customers in King's County that he has now completed his Spring Importations of Hardware, Builders' Material, Lumber, Shingles, Brick, Lime, Calcine Plaster, Portland Cement, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnishes, Nails, Sheathing Paper, also METALLIC ROOFING PAINT. His stock of Shelf Hardware will be found complete. A fine stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery, bought in the best markets, will be sold low. The largest variety of Tinware ever shown in the County. Prices are very low. Anything wanted and not found in stock will be made to order in short notice. All jobbing in his line will be promptly attended to. Farming Implements: A large variety of Manure Forks, Shovels, Hay and Garden Forks, Scales, Bird Cages in variety and prices to suit purchasers. Also the IMPERIAL CRACKER, the best and cheapest in existence, a new and reliable pattern. Also the celebrated AMERICAN CRACKER in this size. Agent for Frost & Wood's celebrated FLOUR, Window and Picture Glass of all sizes, Hay and Clover Seed. S. R. SLEEP. Wolfville, April 2d, 1886

Ah There! Now we can supply you with the LEADS, OILS, COLORS, VARNISHES, GLASS, &c. DO NOT Buy cheap paints when you can buy Brandam's Best for the same money. PLEASE Remember that I am prepared to carry on PAINTING, GRATING CALICOES, ING, PAPER-HANGING, &c. BOTTOM PRICES. B. C. BISHOP, (30-4-86-17) Main Street, Wolfville.

BELLA BARRY. The above Schooner having undergone thorough repairs, will be ready for duty during the coming season between St. John and ports in the Basin of Minas. Freight solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Agent St. John I. WILLARD SMITH. Henry Applebough, apl 16, 86 Master and Owner.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, BRAN, SHORTS, CHOPPED FEED. The subscriber has opened the store formerly occupied by F. L. BROWN & CO., and intends keeping on hand the above goods, and will endeavor to supply both as to quality and price. Terms cash or equivalent. Johnson H. Bishop, Wolfville Mar 17, '86 AGENT.

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 TOBACCO, ETC., ETC. 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.