

THE ACADIAN

Calendar for November table with days of the week and dates.

THE ACADIAN

WOLFVILLE, N. S., NOV. 26, 1886

OUR TRADE WITH CUBA.

In our editorial columns of last week we called attention to Cuba and the other Spanish West Indies as a market for our apples. It is likewise equally good if not a better market for our potatoes. This state of things has been brought about by the Spanish treaty recently brought into force, as previous to this treaty the heavy import duty imposed upon everything raised in the Dominion was sufficient to keep out our commodities from the Cuban market. The history of the treaty is rather an interesting one. Towards the end of 1884 arrangements were made looking towards a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Spain. It was provided that, pending the completion of the final treaty, a temporary convention should take place, under which Great Britain's duty on Spanish wines was reduced as a compensation. This led to a re-adjustment of the British tariff, and the Gladstone government was defeated in June by an adverse vote on the beer tax. Before this event took place, however, it had been announced that negotiations with Spain had been broken off. The Spanish government showed a reluctance to allow the terms of the treaty to apply either to the Spanish colonies or to those of Great Britain. Meanwhile a treaty had been negotiated between Spain and the United States relating to the Spanish West Indies. It must be understood that the Spanish system provides for distinct rates of customs duties for goods brought into these islands. The lowest scale is for Spanish products brought in Spanish vessels; the second Spanish goods conveyed in foreign vessels; the third to foreign goods carried in Spanish vessels; and the fourth, or highest rate of all, applied to foreign goods brought in by foreign vessels. The United States government was so fortunate as to secure a provisional arrangement by which United States vessels would be treated as Spanish vessels, so that United States goods would pay the second column instead of fourth column rates. This modus vivendi having been established, the American minister negotiated a complete reciprocity treaty with Spain, which was duly submitted for approval to the senate of the former country. Sir Charles Tupper, who had the honor of being allowed plenipotentiary powers in the British negotiations saw that in the face of the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States even the most favored nations' treatment in Cuba could be no great benefit to Canada. He therefore awaited the result of the U. S. senate's action. So soon as the Spanish treaty was rejected in Washington, Sir Charles Tupper saw his opportunity and negotiations were reopened. This time they were more successful, and we now have a treaty which places Canada in the same position as that occupied by the United States under the modus vivendi already alluded to. Canadian fish, apples, agricultural products, and lumber will pay no higher duties if shipped in Canadian vessels than if they had been conveyed under the Spanish flag. So far as the Dominion of Canada is concerned the treaty is not reciprocal. The concessions as to Spanish wines are made by Great Britain, and do not cost Canada anything. It is open to the Dominion to go into negotiations on her own account, under leave from the Imperial government, such as Sir Charles Tupper previously obtained, and obtain further advantages in regard to the Spanish West India trade in exchange for concessions on our part. In case we never get any further concessions in exchange for like concessions on our own part, we are now on the same footing as the Spanish West India Islands as the United States. Had no such arrangements been made it would, as we have already said, have become impossible to send Canadian goods to Cuba and Porto Rico in Canadian vessels. This trade would have been captured by our American neighbors even if they had been obliged to purchase and tranship Canadian fish, lumber, and other goods in their vessels in order to meet the demand. So far as potatoes were concerned previous to this treaty, one of our largest and richest speculators used to purchase potatoes and ship them New York, thence in Spanish bottoms to Cuba, thus taking advantage of the third

column duties, above mentioned, instead of being compelled to pay the higher duty that was collected on Canadian goods shipped in Canadian vessels to Cuba. Now that we are, thanks to Sir Charles Tupper's sagacity, enabled to ship our own goods in our own vessels direct to Cuba, and Porto Rico, no doubt a large trade will be built up; and as Cuba and the other Spanish West Indies consume large quantities of our fish and potatoes, both articles will be in demand, and the Annapolis Valley with her large productions of potatoes will reap the benefit. As this market is a large one, the prices of potatoes will consequently remain high, and our farmers may expect to receive good paying prices for all their surplus (which is considerable) of the potato crop.

THE CANKER-WORM.

A simple and efficient device for protecting fruit trees from the ravages of the Phalena Vernata (canker worm) which of late has become so numerous as to entirely destroy some of our orchards for several years in succession, has been furnished us by a gentleman who has given the subject considerable attention, experimenting on his own trees and influencing others to do so upon theirs, until it has been proved to be effectual in preventing the female moth from depositing her eggs upon the tree, and consequently no worm can germinate there. In order to fully understand why so simple a device should be so effectual, it is necessary to understand somewhat the character of the worm. It generally makes its appearance in the spring, as soon as there is sufficient vegetation on the trees to feed upon. It continues to feed day and night until about the last of June or first of July, when it leaves the tree and descends into the ground. It then takes upon itself the crysalis form and remains so until the last of October or first of November when it emerges from the crysalis state. The male being furnished with wings can go where he pleases, but the female which has none is compelled to crawl to its destination, which is generally the top of some neighboring apple tree, and there deposit her eggs upon a limb or twig where they remain until the warm days of spring give them life, when they begin their ravages upon the early foliage. A variety of methods have been tried to prevent the female from ascending the tree, most of which have signally failed. The most effective heretofore was girdling the tree with a band of printer's ink, which, owing to its adhesive nature holds fast the moth as soon as it touches it, but owing to the great number of them they completely bridge the band by their own species and new arrivals creep over without trouble. The life of the female moth does not exceed four days, and her only mission seems to be to deposit her eggs and to propagate her species.

The contrivance under consideration is a collar of zinc surrounding the trunk of the tree two or three feet from the ground and about six inches in width, made so that it will incline downward and outward at an angle of about 45 degrees, under which is placed a rope of loose cotton batting. The easiest way of applying it is to paste a narrow strip around the tree sufficient to hold the batting until the collar can be secured, allowing the batting to be as loose as possible on the under side of the collar whilst the top should be caulked hard, to prevent as much as possible the rain from wetting through it. The moth on attempting to ascend the tree finds herself entrapped within this collar and her feet entangled in the loose batting, so that further progress in an upward direction is completely barred. She either has to remain there, or return down the tree or sloping side of the collar which she is most reluctant to do, and even should she make the attempt she would find her strength exhausted when she came to the sharp edge of the zinc and could not possibly draw the weight of her body, loaded as it would be with eggs, over it. The inside of the collar also becomes the rendezvous for spiders, which are deadly enemies of the moths, and thus an other hindrance to their ascending the tree. The collars should be left on until after the season for the worm to take to the ground, as they will travel from tree to tree in search of food, which this appliance effectually prevents as it does the ascent in the first instance.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

The Yankees are credited with being unusually cute; and certainly it is no fault of their own if they are not. At any rate they are not shy in asking questions, and in saying things about their neighbors. One once asked a fellow traveler how he had made his money. "Well," said the other, "I made one half by minding my own business"; this was good, but the Yankee was not to be so easily put

down—"But, stranger, how about the other half?" "That, sir, I made by letting alone other people's business." How many would be better off in every way if they would only do this. In business it is universally admitted as a necessary factor of success. But in private and personal matters how few act up to it. In small places more especially we are tempted to talk about and discuss things which we know only by hearsay. Often to the harm and injury of another. There is a Russian game in which the players set in a circle. A sentence is read to the first and passed round until it reaches the end, each adding to or deducting from the original. The result can be imagined. So it is with gossip: seldom true and often false. And do we not often use this gossip for personal ends? Some more successful competitor, it may be, in one of the many games of life, has been under a ban. We hear something to his or her detriment and perhaps unthinkingly repeat it. How we must despise ourselves when we find our mistake "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Yes, let each remember the injunction—"Judge not that ye be not judged," and not only mind your own business but let that of others alone.

(Published by request of St. George's Lodge) HAVE WE REASON FOR DISCOURAGEMENT.

A PAPER READ BY J. B. DAVIDSON, Esq., F. M., AT THE LAST REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, A. F. A. M. All societies, including even our churches, have their seasons of despondency and discouragement, and it is surprising that dark clouds should appear to overshadow us? It has always been so and probably always will be so; and it is proper and right that it should be so, as it incites to renewed exertion and ultimate prosperity. Such at least has been our experience in the past. The history of St. George's Lodge during all these hundred years since its organization has been marked by dark shadows and discouragements. Had it been different we might with some show of reason feel despirited with our present condition. Let us for a moment turn back to the records of eighty years ago or thereabouts and we will find the Lodge laboring with a goodly number, but soon after from some cause or other it had to be closed for three years; it then revived and labored again successfully for a season when a blank occurs in the minutes extending over a period of twenty-five years. The records inform us that the Lodge was opened by Bro. Eliphaz Fuller of Lower Horton, but who else was present or what transpired we know not, but it remains a Masonic secret and will remain so until the end of time. A note written twenty-five years afterwards informs us that the brethren of Lower Horton and neighboring townships, having the good of Masonry at heart, decided to again open this Lodge, and consequently the ark was removed from Cornwallis where it had remained all these years, to Lower Horton and a Lodge was opened by the same W. M. who had closed it twenty-five years before. But it was not so easy a matter to open the ark, for the lock by which it was secured was an alphabetic one and the combination by which it was closed had either been forgotten by lapse of time or the remorseless hand of death had obliterated it, and it could not be opened in any other way than by breaking the lock, which was accordingly done. The collars and jewels were found in good order and the brethren began again to labor and manifested a zeal we would do well to imitate.

And as we trace its history down the vistas of time we find chronicle seasons of prosperity and seasons of adversity we find enrolled among its members the names of many of the first men of the land; and we also learn that such opposition was made to it by the Church that it was held to be unchristian to belong to the order. The women, too, with but a few honorable exceptions were bitterly opposed to it; wives for their husbands, and mothers for their sons. There were also those who took a leading interest in other matters who thought of Masonry for themselves and their surroundings on the grounds that many became Masons for low rather than high motives, for the purpose of enlarging their pleasures and increasing their business; whilst others joined as a cloak for ill-paid money in eating, drinking, and idle dissipation.

Many of us can remember a day in our history not many years back when it was difficult to get members enough to hold a lodge, and some of us came night after night to get our degrees and could not get on account of there being enough present to confer them; and when at last we were fortunate enough to find the Lodge in session and were admitted within its portals, we observed the principal officers filled by brethren from Kentville, Canimog, or other jurisdictions, and not by members of our own Lodge, and it was no uncommon thing at that time to be dependent upon members of other Lodges when a degree was to be conferred. . . . Marvelous has been the change in our circumstances since, for we should now feel it a discredit not to be able under any circumstances to confer a degree when asked to.

Should we feel discouraged because our numbers are not more rapidly increasing? Let us remember that Masonry is destitute of many of the elements of popularity common to other societies. Yet the craft has spread over the entire

world and embraces in its membership a vast number almost innumerable and comprises men of all sects, classes, creeds, and nationalities, who work together on the same level for the same common good—the elevation of man. Every other institution in the world seems to cater to the multitude and everything is done to secure success. Not so with Masonry, as everyone admitted to this order comes of his own free will and accord free from mercenary motives, or at least he is a miserably deceived, and is consequently a miserably deceived. We admit no ladies to our order, and consequently we have no Eves to tempt us. The inducements to join lack every element of popularity. It is neither cheap nor easy of attainment, but on the contrary it is both expensive, and difficult. It is not one of the necessities, for men can and do go through life comfortably without it; neither does it advertise itself or allow its members to do so. It has however survived all the opposition, of the papal throne, church, and press; it has not been sold out, kicked out, bullied out, or legislated out, but still survives and is getting stronger day by day, and like the sturdy oak, which gains strength and firmness from the tempestuous winds and storms, has gained a position in the world second to no other society in existence.

If Masonry is not cheap, has not the patronage of the ladies, does not advertise for members, nor practise the ordinary methods of adding to its members, then why this popularity and why the success of this institution? Because it is built upon a solid principle, and the Holy Bible is its first great light, and the source of our Faith, Hope, and Charity. We lay it upon our altar and draw from it lessons of love and obedience. To us it is no closed book, but ever kept open before us when at our labors. Because it is founded upon brotherly love, it makes all its brothers asin, and it restores the broken circle of humanity by narrowing it. Truly then it is a noble order and should be cherished and enshrined among us.

Contrasting again our privileges and our enjoyments with those of our ancient brethren we find a large balance on our side. They were obliged to hold their meetings from place to place, sometimes in Cornwallis, sometimes at Lower Horton, sometimes at Kentville, and sometimes at Wolfville. They had to meet sometimes in private dwellings, and sometimes at the wayside inn. Their furniture too was of the most primitive description, lacking both comfort and elegance. We have a permanent location in an aesthetic village. This hall, though not our own, is completely under our control, and is both cozy and convenient; our furniture, though not elegant, is comfortable and comfortable. Let us therefore endeavor to still improve our opportunities, ever remembering that "St. George's Lodge is an emblematic representation of the universe, the magnificent temple of the Great Architect whom we all revere and adore. Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty are the pillars of His throne, and manifest in all His works. His wisdom is infinite, His strength omnipotent, and His beauty shines through all creation in symmetry of form, grandeur of proportions, and glorious harmony of color." Then let us rest assured that our labor shall not be in vain, but our efforts if properly directed shall bear abundant fruit in time to come.

MARKET REPORT table listing prices for various commodities like Apples, Beef, Butter, etc.

Boston Market Report table listing prices for various commodities like Spring Wheat, Choice Extras, etc.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

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, Eczematous Pink Eye, Distemper, Worms, Swelled Legs, Scratches, Collar Boils and Galls, Cribbing, Wind Distresses, Mange, Abortions in Cows, Milk Fever, Retention of Water, Bloody Urine, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Loss of Cud, Garret, Impure Blood, Cramp in Legs, Hollow Horn, Poul Nose and Bot, 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 LIVERS; 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 & Condition 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—BROOKFIELD COMPOUND CO., Derby Line, Vt., U. S. or Stamford, Que., Canada.

SEND 10c TO THE GLOBE CARD CO.

Derby Line, Vt., U. S. for 50 Handmade Satin Finish Chrome Cards ever seen, no 2 alike, with name on. AGENTS WANTED.

MY STOCK

Flour, Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts Chopped Feed, Salt, Molasses, CIDER OR FISH BAILES, 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, CHILLIS and BUTTERNUT POTATOES, also a few CORNWOOD.

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

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry REPAIRED!

By J. F. HERBIN, Next door to Post Office.

Silver Ware.

We have a fine stock of Silver Ware including Castors, Cake Baskets Butter Dishes, Pickle Castors, Card Receivers, Knives, Spoons, Forks, Napkin Rings etc, which we are selling at extremely low prices. These goods are warranted first quality quadruple plate.

Rockwell & Co., MAIN ST. - WOLFVILLE

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The following example of a Ten Year Endowment Matured and Paid will show the advantage of insuring this Company;

Table showing financial details for Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co., including amounts paid and interest.

As an investment Mr. Forest's Policy returned \$37.32 more than all premiums paid by him, with compound interest at 5% added, in addition to his risk, or assurance of \$1,000, for ten years from age 42 to 52.

Full information at Avonport, N. S. J. B. Newcomb, General Agent for Nova Scotia Avonport, July 6th, 1886 Rev. J. B. HEMMEES, Special Agent.



JUST OPENED AT THE Wolfville Bookstore

An Elegant Assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, including all the Latest Designs. Customers will find ours the best stock in the County to select from. GREAT BARGAINS may be expected, as these goods have been purchased direct from the largest manufacturer in America, and will be sold at bottom prices. ROCKWELL & CO., Booksellers, Stationers & Picture Framers. Main Street, Wolfville, Nov 26th, 1886

Burpee Witter's Dry Goods store and Millinery Department presents an unusually attractive appearance this season. The Autumn and Winter goods are arriving every week, and each department is being replenished with new stock from the best markets. Customers are delighted with the exhibition of Wool Goods, embracing a large variety of Wool Squares, Clouds, Jerseys, Faciators, Hoods, Vests, Fringes, etc. The West window of the main store is filled with Grey Cottons from the Windsor and Gibson mills. The Gibson cottons are equal in quality to the best American unbleached cloths; and as they were bought previous to the advance in cottons will be sold at the same price as last season. The East window is tastefully dressed with Black and Colored Velveteens, Dress Goods, Wool Shawls, etc. The first thing that attracts your attention at the West counter is the large stock of Corsets. No lady can fail to get suited here for every size is kept in stock from 18 to 36, and the prices range from 50c to \$2.25. GENTS' FURNISHINGS.—Particular attention has been paid to this department. A new stock of Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Gloves and Handkerchiefs has just been opened. Latest styles; low prices. Ladies' Gossamers, Wool Hosiery, Oxford Yarns, Ladies Under Vests, Men's and Boys' Underclothing fill the other shelves at this counter. The Black and Colored Dress Goods occupy a large space at the East counter. Mourning Goods are made a specialty. There are now in stock 25 pieces of Black Cashmere, Ottoman, Crape and Canvas Cloths from 18c to \$1.75 per yard; and all the latest styles in Colored Dress Goods from 10c to \$1.00. The Cloth Department is overstocked! and in order to reduce the stock a discount of 10 percent will be allowed on cloths of every description including a some very desirable Mantle Cloths just opened. Gentlemen requiring cloths for purchases, as positive bargains will be given for cash. In the Clothing and Carpet Rooms upstairs will be found a large stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats and Ulsters, Men's and Boys' Suits, Hemp, Wool and Tapestry Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Trunks and Valises, Oil Cloth Goods in Wagon Boots, Horse Covers, Coats and Pants, Aprons etc. Large Discounts will be made on Men's Overcoats. WANTED!—200 lbs Good Table Butter every week. Eggs and other Merchandise taken as usual.

Read Carefully.

Burpee Witter Wolfville, September 17th 1886