

THE ACADIAN

WOLFVILLE, N. S., APRIL 10, 1891.

Death of Rev. Walter Bars.

It is with deep sorrow that we record the death of Rev. Walter Bars, which occurred at Wolfville, N. S., on Saturday, after a brief illness. Mr Bars was the youngest son of J. W. Bars, Esq., of this place, and was known and respected by most of the readers of the ACADIAN. He was graduated at Acadia with the class of '80, and afterwards studied at Rochester Theological Seminary. His first pastorate was at Victoria, B. C. After successful work in that place he went to New York State, where he has since been very successfully engaged in pastoral work. Mr Bars was an energetic and hard-working pastor, and during the past winter saw abundant results from his labors. We learn that he had a short time ago received into his church fifty persons, forty-five of whom he had recently baptised. He died at the early age of thirty-two. In an obituary notice the Messenger and Visitor says:—We were always impressed with Bro. Bars as a man of sterling qualities. His manly bearing, genuine goodness and genial disposition won him many friends. He was a man of fine ability and fervent piety. His short career had been eminently successful, and the future seemed to hold for him large promise of usefulness. To the deeply sorrowing family, especially the aged parents in this time of sore bereavement, we tender our sincerest sympathies. Many will sorrow with them for our brother departed. May He whose ways are hidden from us give comfort in the day of trouble.

Cambridge.

Spring, beautiful spring, is here once again. We have been reminded of the fact by the little birds that have returned to spend the summer with us. We welcome their return as they sit in the morning sun singing their pretty songs. Large wood piles may be seen in most every dooryard, and the farmers are preparing for their spring's work. The new saw-mill is nearly ready to begin sawing the large quantity of logs in the yard. It had the misfortune to have part of the dam washed away.

Lewis Sawler has sold his place, and has gone to the States. Omer Woodman was the purchaser.

David E. Woodman, the champion walker, has purchased a building site from his brother Omer, and has begun building operations.

The potato trade has been very brisk, 55 and 60 cents being the prices paid. Several car loads have been shipped.

The "Cambridge Glee Club" is preparing and is having very interesting literary and musical programs carried out at their meetings. It is their intention to give a public entertainment in a few weeks. A treat may be expected. The following officers were appointed for this quarter: Grant Bowles, Pres.; Eunice Caldwell, Secy.; Treas.; Joseph Webster, Vice, Pres.; Robt. Webster, Ch., Fred Webster, Ethel Cox, managing committee.

We were glad to see Miss Elsie Webster home from Acadia Seminary to spend Easter. The Seminary is the right place for young ladies to obtain a good education. X. April 3rd, 1891.

In 1621 the population of Acadia was 441. In 1841 the first census was taken, showing lower Canada 625,000, upper Canada 455,688. In 1851 the figures were 800,261 for lower Canada, 952,000 for upper Canada, Nova Scotia 276,854, New Brunswick 193,800. In 1861 the figures were: Upper Canada, 1,111,567; lower Canada, 1,396,091; Nova Scotia 330,857; New Brunswick, 252,047; Prince Edward Island, 80,858; British Columbia, 3,024. In 1881 the figures were: Quebec, 1,359,027; Ontario, 1,923,228; Nova Scotia, 440,572; New Brunswick, 321,233; Prince Edward Island, 108,891; British Columbia, 49,459; Manitoba, 65,954; and North-west Territories, 56,446. These are official figures, with the exception of Manitoba, where the census was taken in 1886, showing a population of 108,640.

We wonder if anything is to be done to put our cemetery in a better condition this summer. At the annual meeting the attendance was small and no special interest appeared to be taken. There are now quite a large number of lots sold, and while some of them have been improved and beautified, the appearance of the cemetery as a whole is far from what it should be. We had hoped to see some earnest action taken at the annual meeting in the direction of improvement. The natural position of "Willow Bank" is equal to any in the Province, and a united effort on the part of our people would soon put our cemetery in a condition second to none. At present its condition is not creditable to Wolfville.

Fruit Growers' Association.

The first paper on Friday afternoon was that of Mr. John Donaldson on "Shall Orchards be Cropped?" Mr. D., in opening his paper was chiefly occupied in showing that the world would be full bearing. It is now ascertained that all plants require cultivation, and trees are plants and the more we cultivate them the better are the results. The question was not, shall they be cultivated, but how shall they be cultivated. Some object to cropping the orchard on the ground that it robs the trees. This he considered incorrect, and gave as a reason for so thinking that we are in the habit of sowing grass seeds and grain together with benefit to both, as this prevents the weeds from killing the grass plants before they gain strength. Many object that cropping orchards would not pay the expenses of putting in and harvesting the crop, but this he proved to be erroneous by reading extracts from his farm journal in which he had for years kept a debit and credit account with his fields under cultivation. All of which showed very satisfactory financial results. Showed five different methods of cultivation:—

First.—Festuring hogs: had fully tried this method but did not approve of it as it left the land in very bad condition, and caused the loss of fallen fruit.

Second.—Ploughing and harrowing: Our ploughing is usually done in June, and he found the results very unsatisfactory.

Third.—Ploughing and mulching with sedge: Had no personal experience with this method and could not recommend it.

Fourth.—Ploughing in green crop, such as clover, buckwheat, &c., is beneficial when faithfully carried out, but he considered the waste of good fodder more than overbalanced the advantage to the trees.

Fifth.—Cultivation by cropping or taking regular crops from the land: This he considered the best method of the whole, as it left the land in good condition, cleared it of weeds and fully paid for the labor expended. Of summer following he did not approve. Was very much in favor of sowing crops. Referred to the interest taken in orchards by members of the learned professions, but considered the farmer would be the true orchardist.

In the discussion which followed Judge Weatherbe spoke of the practice in England and France of planting the Doucaine or Parisise stock to obtain quicker results from orchard.

Mr. R. W. Starr said that the same thing had been tried in this province with little or no success, but that with very high culture they might be made successful for a few years.

Mr. W. E. Roscoe recommended planting such stock between other trees.

Mr. George Thompson considered that trees can be as well cultivated by grass as by other means. Trees occupy the whole ground by root; ploughing breaks off the roots and forces them downward; the richest land lies nearest the surface; roots broken decay and injure the tree. The greatest difficulty farmers have to contend with is that they take off the grass and don't manure the land. Recommended regular top dressing. Took up his first crop of grass before ripe and left the aftermath. Quoted a celebrated orchardist as using 40 loads of manure to the acre. Roots should be kept near the surface.

Mr. John Starr thought different soils required different treatment; with some trees crops could not be grown, as even weeds would not grow under them owing to the dense shade. Drained his orchard; cultivated one part and left the other in grass; the grass land was in pasture; the trees on the outer part of his orchard gave the best results; recommended putting trees 50 feet apart.

Mr. W. E. Roscoe said that cultivation alone improved the orchard; the roots which really are of use to the trees are near its base and well under ground. Roots in grass land come by force too near the surface.

Mr. Thompson said his remarks referred to full grown trees; recommended the cultivation of young trees. The Monks of England, who were among the earliest orchardists, put a paving stone under the tree to prevent the roots from growing down deep. Nature proves this as the roots in the forest are nearly all near the surface. Mr. W. H. Blanchard had good success in ploughing under green crops in his orchard. Mr. Donaldson said that he had cleared over \$200 from potatoes cultivated in an orchard of large trees.

Mr. Alfred Whittman asked if it was advisable to sow salt in orchards, and if so, when and how? Mr. Thompson recommended sowing six bushels to the acre once in two years. Mr. Roscoe had had an unfortunate experience having lost 132 plum trees by its use. He put one quart under each tree. Mr. Leander Rand's experience was different from Mr. Roscoe's, one of his trees had accidentally received an unusually heavy dose of salt and bore a very heavy crop of fruit. The secretary read a paper by Prof. Tuft, of Michigan, on "Treatment of Apple Scab," and at a late hour one by himself on the same subject. After some discussion a committee was appointed to collect information concerning the best solutions for preventing the black spot and to issue a circular to the members giving the result of their investigation. At the evening sitting Mr. Ralph S. Eaton read a paper on "Fertilization of Orchards by Green Crops." He said

that authorities differ as to the value of green crops as manures but all favor it. On no ground can the system be adopted with such great advantage as orchards. Green crops warm the soil and place it in a proper mechanical condition. The crops used are clover, buckwheat, rye and mustard. Clover is one of the best. Green crops are valuable and have the advantage of economy in comparison with artificial or barn-yard manures. Would not advise the use of green crops alone as fertilizers, other manures should also be used; was much in favor of marsh mud.

The balance of the evening was taken up in the discussion of the president's plan for forming a fruit shipping company. SATURDAY, MARCH 27th. At the morning sitting, Mr. F. M. Shaw read a valuable paper on "Grafting," in which he referred to the benefit derived from that art. He spoke of the different methods of performing it, and showed when each method could be used to advantage.

The president here noted, as a pleasing feature of these meetings, and one which spoke well for the future of the Association, that those of the most valuable papers had been contributed by young practical farmers.

The secretary read a letter from Prof. Lawson in which he regretted his unavoidable absence and gave some excellent advice in regard to pruning and cultivation of dwarf trees. In regard to the latter, he quoted at some length from the writings of a certain John Read, who wrote in 1721, showing that these varieties were known and appreciated at that period. He also referred to the orchards of the Acadia French and recommended to their extent and location. In accordance with this suggestion a committee was appointed with that object, said committee being R. W. Starr, F. M. Shaw, R. R. Duncan, Dr. Chipman and C. R. H. Starr.

AFTERNOON SITTING. A discussion took place on the dihon est packing of apples, in the course of which it was proposed to publish the names of the swindlers and petition for legislation imposing a fine for fraudulent packing and for the appointment of an inspector of fruit.

A paper prepared by Prof. Bailey, of Ithaca, N. Y., which treated of the longevity of apple trees, was then read, in which it was shown that the tree life as a rule was shorter than formerly, and the following given as reasons therefore: (1) change of climate; (2) greater abundance of insects; (3) greater abundance of fungi; (4) lack of adaptation of varieties of condition; (5) forceful methods of cultivation; (6) lack of fertility of soil, and neglect; (7) method of propagation; (8) pruning.

C. R. H. Starr, delegate to the Convention of Fruit Growers, held at Ottawa in February of last year gave a verbal report of the proceedings.

Mr. T. H. Parker's motion to reduce the life-membership fee to \$5.00 was adopted. THURSDAY, APRIL 21. Mr. R. W. Starr read a paper on "The best varieties of apples to cultivate for shipment," in which he referred to certain kinds of apples formerly valuable which have so much deteriorated as to be practically useless for that purpose, and that we should take lessons from the past experience. He named some six or seven varieties which are considered especially good; he considered the question: "How shall we get new varieties?" he suggested that the fruit committee select certain varieties and have them practically tested by our local orchardists; he showed that our most valuable varieties originally came from widely different countries; he had been for many years engaged in testing new varieties and had made a list of some which might with advantage be tested further; he recommended the following Canadian varieties as worthy of trial: (1) Princess Louise, (2) La Rue or Baxter, (3) Ontario, winter apple, Chas. Brown, of Yarmouth says it does well in that county. (4) Cranberry Pippin, (5) St. Hilane, Salome, and McIntosh Red of the famous class. During the discussion which followed he said that the apple known as the Newtown pippin was practically worthless in this province owing to its black spotting and the fact that it does not mature here. Peak's pleasant was frequently shipped as a Newtown pippin; this seems to do well here.

Mr. Dixon said that the apple usually shipped as the Newtown pippin was entirely different from it. The report of the Finance Committee was then submitted, after which Mr. W. E. Roscoe read a paper on "Pruning," in which he took for his basis the theory that the sap ascends from the root in the spring and returns to the soil or root in the fall. The same principles governed all fruit trees. The great consideration in pruning is that the place denuded of its bark shall be cured as soon as possible in order to preserve the life of the tree. Trees should not be pruned when the sap is ascending or descending except in the case of a branch which the sap has not reached. The result of pruning when the sap is running is the loss of strength and often the life of the tree. Many trees have been lost through this cause, less not specially noticed in young trees but well shown in old. Some trees can be safely pruned later than others. Had the best success in pruning just when the little apple is forming out of the blossom. Pruning is attended with very unsatisfactory results when the sap is descending. No exceptional injurious results follow pruning after the sap has left the tree, but the wound will be longer in healing.

Sap may be compared to the blood in the human body. Branches should be cut off close to the crooked ridge. The whole of a large limb should not be taken off at once. In case of small limbs, break with the hand and remove them next season. No large limb can be removed without giving the tree a shock. During the discussion which followed, Mr. R. W. Starr said that pruning should be done when the sap does not flow. A vigorous tree can stand more abuse than a weak one. Mr. Thompson did not accept the theory that the sap ascended from the soil in the spring and returned in the fall. Prof. Caldwell thought that the flow of sap was caused by capillary attraction. He compared the growing tree to a burning lamp; the sap flows as it is required; vegetation causes the flow. Prof. Higgins said we have to act at random at times because we do not understand the subject; he referred to a friend pruning an old orchard severely with apparent advantage but which at a later period proved injurious. Where the life of a tree is endangered it will put forth all its efforts to secure the continuance of its species. The best time to prune is when the tree is small, it is then easily done. Mr. R. Harris said of a gravelstein tree which had previously borne little or no fruit up to some 8 or 9 years ago when it was struck with lightning. That same year he gathered from it 21 bbls. of shipping apples, and it has done well ever since. In reply to Mr. Harris, Mr. Thompson recommended gum shellac dissolved in alcohol to cure the cuts caused by cutting off limbs.

How Life May be Prolonged. Poets and novelists go into ecstasies over what they romantically call "beautiful spring," and "gentle spring," and while, no doubt, everyone is glad to see winter release its icy grasp, "beautiful spring" is after all, one of the most deadly seasons of the year. Sudden transitions from warmth to extreme cold, with piercing, chilling winds; from dry to sloppy, "muggy" weather, all combine to make the season a most trying one, even to the hardiest constitution, while to those with weak constitutions the season is one of the most dangerous. Undoubtedly the greatest danger at this season of the year is from cold in the head, which very few escape, and which if not promptly and thoroughly treated, develops into catarrh, with all its disagreeable and loathsome effects. Catarrh, neglected, almost certainly develops into consumption, annually destroying thousands of lives. At this trying season no household should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm. In cases of cold in the head it gives almost instant relief and effects a speedy cure, thus preventing the development of catarrh. Where the latter disease has already secured a hold it is equally efficacious, and with persistent use will cure the worst case. From the outset it sweetens the breath, stops the nauseous droppings into the throat and lungs, dissolves those dull headaches that afflict the sufferer from catarrh. Nasal Balm is not advertised as a cure-all—it is an honest remedy which never fails to cure cold in the head or catarrh when the directions are carefully followed, and thousands throughout the country have reason to bless its discovery. Nasal Balm may be had from all dealers or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price (50 cents, small, or \$1, large size bottle) by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

SEPALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 22nd May, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail six times per week each way, between Canning and Kentville under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st July next. The sealed notices containing further information as to conditions of the proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Canning and Kentville and at this office. CHARLES J. MACDONALD, Post Office Inspector, Halifax, 3rd April, 1891.

Mail Contract.

ALL BALANCES DUE! Caldwell, Chambers & Co., up to February 12th, are payable to Burns & Murray, of Halifax, and must be settled for at once. The books are at my office, and I am authorized by B. & M. to collect the same. Keek a look-out for my advertisement from time to time.

ADVERTISERS!

It will pay you to patronise the columns of The "ACADIAN."

"RULER HUGO."

This favorite station will make the season of 1891 at the stable of his owner, at Greenwich. His weight is about 1500 pounds, and he has colts that at three years old have been refused \$200 for. This will be a grand opportunity for farmers to get thoroughly reliable stock that will command big prices. TERMS MODERATE! F. W. Griffin, Greenwich, April 6th, 1891.

SEEDS!

Timothy! Clover! Lawn Grass! Southern White Corn! Yellow Corn! Turnip, Etc! FOR SALE BY Walter Brown. Wolfville, April 10th, 1891.

J. W. RYAN'S

SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, Oil-cloths, Roller Blinds, &c. Is now well forward, and will be found of unusual interest to house furnishers—being both correct in style and good value. AN INSPECTION SOLICITED! MAIN ST. - - KENTVILLE, MAR. 12th, 1891.

DISSOLUTION!

The firm of Caldwell, Chambers & Co. is dissolved, and I have bought out the stock and will continue the sale of FALL AND WINTER GOODS at reduced prices.

32 pairs Women's Kid and Goat Boots, 2 1/2 and 3, at half price. 34 pairs Misses' and Child's Boots less than cost. Women's, Misses' & Children's American Rubber Boots at cost. A few pairs Men's Long Boots \$1.90. Boys' Long Boots \$1.90; Great Value. Youths' Long Boots \$1.25; Very Low. Child's Long Boots 90 cents; try a pair. A lot of Men's Hard Hats; away down. A Few Women's Saucques; Less than Half Price.

Spring Goods!

Dress Goods, Tweeds, Boots & Shoes, Shirts, Prints, from 7 cents, Umbrellas, Veilings, Laces, Frillings, &c.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND FURNITURE! Lock at the B. & C. and D. & A. CORSETS, and get the prices.

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J. W. CALDWELL.

Wolfville, March 18th, 1891.

Boston Marine Insurance Company. Capital Paid in ONE MILLION DOLLARS. Surplus as regards Policy Holders, \$2,051,222.86. Licensed and Insured in Massachusetts, \$1,645,827.10. Office of the Company, 17 State Street, 42 Wall Street, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

ADVERTISERS!

It will pay you to patronise the columns of The "ACADIAN."

"RULER HUGO."

This favorite station will make the season of 1891 at the stable of his owner, at Greenwich. His weight is about 1500 pounds, and he has colts that at three years old have been refused \$200 for. This will be a grand opportunity for farmers to get thoroughly reliable stock that will command big prices. TERMS MODERATE! F. W. Griffin, Greenwich, April 6th, 1891.

NEW GOODS!

ROOM PAPERS! 6000 ROLLS! LATEST STYLES. ALL PRICES. Curtain Poles—Large Assortment, Prices Away Down. Dadoed Blinds—Great Variety, Quality the Best. Blind Rollers, Paper Blinds, &c. Hammocks, Caris and Wagons, Croquet Sets, Tennis Goods, Base Ball Goods, Walking Sticks, Fishing Tackle, &c. Picture Moldings—New stock just opened, and prices lower than ever. ROCKWELL & CO. WOLFVILLE BOOKSTORE.

Photo. Studio.

--Lewis Rice, of Windsor.-- --WILL REOPEN A-- Branch Gallery at Wolfville April 1st, and remain one week of each month commencing first Monday in the month. SEPT. 2d to 6th; OCT., will be away; NOV. 3d to 8th; DEC. 1st to 6th. NEW ROOMS PATRIQUIN BUILDING, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Building Lots!

Parties wishing to secure desirable building lots in Wolfville cannot fail being suited in the block of land adjoining the Presbyterian church, which has recently been laid out into good sized lots and will be sold at reasonable rates. The situation is a most desirable one and the land is of an excellent quality. Information concerning the same may be had and plans of lots seen, on application to.

B. O. DAVISON, AGENT, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

CERES SUPERPHOSPHATE!

High Grade Fertilizer. —AND TRY FOR THE— PRIZES! For wheat grown on it. See circular. Jack & Bell, 25-4 mos HALIFAX, N. S.

DRESSMAKING!

MISS F. E. DAVISON respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she has resumed Dressmaking in Wolfville and for the present taken rooms at Mr. Fred. Woodworth's, next door south of the Methodist Church. Having practised the system of cutting known as the Magic Scale for several years with perfect success, she feels assured that she will be able to please the most fastidious. Lessons given in cutting and fitting by the Magic Scale system and charts furnished at reasonable terms. Wolfville, May 14th, 1890.

For Sale or To Let.

The property owned by Mr. R. W. Starr, in Wolfville, at the corner of Main and Wharf streets, at present occupied by Mrs. Quinn, (formerly the residence of Andrew DeWolf, Esq.) containing about one acre and a half, including orchard, together with dwelling-house, barn, ice house and other out-buildings. This property is a very desirable one, being in a central situation and having a frontage on Main street of 350 feet. Possession given May 1st, 1891. For terms and other particulars apply to the owner or to E. SIDNEY CRAWLEY, SOLICITOR, Wolfville, Jan. 30th, '91.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry REPAIRED!

J. F. HERBIN, Next door to Post Office. Agent for Lazarus' Spectacles and the "Meritt" Typewriter.

Needlecraft.

Just opened. Plain and Figured Art Silks, Flashes and Muslins, Congress Cloth, Molekin Velvet, Boiling Silk. A superior quality of German Linen for Roman Embroidery and Drawn Work. The Unrivaled C. P. Corset, Skirt Supporters, Embroidered Flannels, Rubber Goods, Infant's Cashmere Cloaks.

M. A. Woodworth, Webster St., - - Kentville, N. S. Agent for McCall's Bazar Patterns.

For Sale!

16 Acres Wickwire Dyke, in good condition. Apply to WALTER BROWN, or AUBREY BROWN, Wolfville, 7th April, 1891.

JOHN W. WALLACE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, ETC. Also General Agent for FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE. WOLFVILLE N. S.

J. B. DAVISON, J. P.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, CONVEYANCER, INSURANCE AGENT, ETC. WOLFVILLE, N. S.

For Sale.

A very valuable farm, situated near Port Williams, containing large orchard, tillage and pasture lands, with an inextinguishable supply of black mud. There are also in connection 20 acres of prime dyke, 5 acres of meadow and 30 acres of wood-land. It is very pleasantly situated near churches, schools and markets. Must be sold on account of the subscriber's ill-health. Further particulars gladly supplied on application.

Jas. W. Masters, Church St., Cornwallis. J. L. MASTERS, Wolfville.

L. J. DONALDSON, Breeder of Thoroughbred Wags, dots and Light Brahms. Port Williams, King's Co., N. E.