

Calendar for December

Calendar grid for December 1885 with days of the week and dates.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., DEC. 18, 1885

THE MERCHANTS' PROSPECTS.

At this season of the year when all our merchants are exerting themselves to attract customers, and when every one seems to be vying with every one else in the endeavor to make themselves happy by promoting the happiness of others, it is customary by the local papers to give extended notices of the stores of advertisers and tradesmen generally. In a town like Wolfville, where business is comparatively small and one year much like another, it is hard to get these notices up so that they will not be very similar, if not the same. This year we do not propose to take each place separately, but to give a kind of general review. All our readers know the depression in trade, the small prices for potatoes and other produce, and consequently the decrease in the quantity of money in circulation. This has to a great extent governed the Christmas stocks of all our merchants. Among the Grocers, Dry Goods men and other staple dealers the tendency has been to confine themselves largely to such goods as are both useful and ornamental, the only difference being, perhaps, a slight degree of advance in attractiveness and quality. The dealers in fancy goods have also confined themselves mostly to such fancy goods as can be put to some practical use as well as ornamentation. The feeling seems to be a general one of hopefulness for the future, however, and we hear little, if any, grumbling, all seeming to think we must have struck bottom and that soon there must be a change for the better. During the last week a firmer feeling has come into the potato trade and the several cargoes which have been shipped here and at other ports in the county has considerably lightened the hearts of our farmers. Being altogether an agricultural county of course we have nothing but our crops to make money out of and therefore any sales are hailed with satisfaction and joy. Probably the merchants will this year find their sales far short of previous years, but at the same time it has been expected and all are trying and will probably succeed in doing a safe business.

THE NEW MINISTER.

By a recent change in the Dominion Cabinet Dr G. E. Foster has become Minister of Marine and Fisheries. As this is the first office of the kind held by Hon. Dr. Foster and as he is favorably known in this vicinity our readers may be interested in some items of his personal history. He was born in 1847 so that he is not yet forty years of age, although he has attained such an honorable place. He grew up in King's Co., N. B., where he received his preparation for College. He distinguished himself throughout his course at the University by taking scholarships, medals (for English essay), microscope (for Natural Science). Graduating in 1868 he had charge of grammar schools and Fredrick High School for some time. After a course of study at Edinburgh University, where honors and prizes came to him, and at Heidelberg, Germany, he accepted the chair of classics in his Alma Mater. This position he resigned in 1879 to devote his time to lecturing and literary work, being strongly urged to this course by many who discerned his talent as a speaker. In 1882 he was elected to represent his native county in Dominion Parliament, where he has won a very high place. He received the degree of D. C. L. from Acadia at last commencement, and his elevation to the Cabinet will give much satisfaction to hosts of friends and admirers in this province, who recognize him as an honorable Christian gentleman well prepared by talent, culture, and experience for the best of service in the councils of our country. King's Co., N. B., may well be proud of the representative who has done more for her credit and fame than her political history had previously secured for her.

THE BRITISH ELECTION.

The result of the British election has evidently been a surprise to both parties, and leaves the two great political bodies wholly at the mercy of the Nationalists who have succeeded in returning to Parliament 81 members, which, if united to the Conservatives, will give that party a majority of only two over the Liberals, but should they unite with Mr Gladstone would give him a strong majority. It is reported in London that Mr Gladstone has decided to seize the first chance to oust the Conservatives. He is said to be eager for office, proposing to con-

clude his public life with the production of a Home Rule measure for Ireland. Cablegrams have also brought rumors of a probable alliance between Salisbury and Gladstone with the object of defeating Parnell and his Nationalists; but Mr Gladstone is pledged to a certain extent to make concession to Parnell, and it is therefore quite improbable that any such alliance would be formed. Parnell has asked for separation. This cannot be granted, and it would be foolish for the Nationalists to refuse to accept such a measure of Home Rule as is engaged by Canada, should it be offered them by Mr Gladstone. This having been granted, many of the Irish Nationalists would undoubtedly place themselves with the Liberal party, and no reasonable or fair-minded person could deny them the right of so doing. What concession Mr Salisbury is prepared to make the Nationalists in order to hold them with him, or whether he will be able to draw his following any from the Liberal ranks does not yet appear, but in any case an early dissolution is probable.

THE RIEL MATTER.

Since the execution of Louis Riel there have been found many who are ready to blame the government and defend Riel. Among our neighbors over the line we should expect something of the kind and it might be excusable, but for our own press to try to defend such a man as Riel for the purpose of injuring the party in power simply because they are not able to make the country think as they do and allow their party to govern is simply ridiculous and should receive the well-merited scorn of every well-thinking Canadian, no matter which party he supports. In our opinion the bitter political feeling which prevails in Canada, and which, we regret to say, the press is doing a great deal to encourage, is injuring the country far more than any government policy can do, and until we unite in rooting out this evil from our land, we believe there will not exist that prosperity which every country desires.

The letter from Mr W. R. Harrington in another column will be found interesting, we think. It was received last week, but too late for last issue, which we regret. Mr H. having visited Burmah and lived in that country some time, can speak from a personal knowledge, and we think he has given the habits and customs of the people and the description of the country in a very graphic manner.

AGRICULTURE.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT TO KING'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1885.

Continued.

Other vegetables and roots, made a rapid growth and yielded a large crop. The local papers have been full of huge turnips, beets and mangos, mammoth squashes, gigantic pumpkins, &c. &c. Hay, the most important crop in this climate, was rather below the average yield per acre; but the quality was superior and it was housed in prime condition and there is scarcely a lock of poor hay in your district. We noticed an excellent growth of white clover which we attribute to the dryness of the summer and the continued sunshine; here the reddish and ditch banks were carpeted with the little white blossoms from which the air was laden with a delicious perfume. After having come the grain crop, and in Horton that crop is oats. A little barley, a little buckwheat, a very little wheat and a patch of corn are seen here and there; but the grain crop is, and in both quantity and quality this year's crop has seldom been excelled. The straw stood up well, the heads were well filled and the kernels plump and heavy. The yield was from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, the heaviest weighing over the standard. White Russian yielded 50 bushels. C. V. Patterson has threshed with his machine 3000 bushels, more or less work, and the old mill has been used in some places, so that the crop just in that portion of your district comprised in Lower Horton will amount to over 10000 bushels. No finer oats for meal are raised in the Dominion and oatmeal is used in almost every family, and yet, as we have repeatedly brought to your notice, there is no mill in this county for the manufacture of oatmeal. We got it from Pictou, Prince Edward Island and Ontario. Every house should have its barrel of oatmeal, and no breakfast table should be without it. In muscle or strength producing properties it is fully equal to bread or beef, and far more easily digested. We now come to the orchard. We have placed that crop first in value and importance as an income producing crop for the farmers in our garden valley. Plums were a small crop with a correspondingly high price; pears were an average and brought a good figure. We believe there is more money in these fruits for the man who will plant an orchard of them and give it the same care that is given to the apple. Small fruits did well and a number of enterprising farmers are giving their attention to the cultivation of them and find it a source of profit. There is money in it. All that is necessary is the most direct

and rapid transit to the nearest market in the United States. Plums, pears and small fruits require a near market, while our apples can be shipped to Eng and without injury. In the leafy month of June, when almost every homestead throughout the length and breadth of our lovely valley was embowered among the pink and white blossoms of its orchards and bathed in their sweetly delicate perfume, the promise of the fruit in the blossom was very large; but very many failed to mature, and when they had set it was found that the yield would be below the average. And so it proved at gathering time. The yield was not large, but the size and coloring was all that could be desired. The whole season (though was favorable with the exception of a gale on the first October, which blew down a large number of the finest apples, and the shaking of those left, together with the dry summer and abundance of sunshine, caused them to ripen earlier than usual—some say a fortnight earlier. The gravenstein shipped to England were found too ripe on arrival and spoiled. Hardier varieties have been shipped since with better returns, and another shipment of long keepers will be made to arrive for the Xmas market. Up to date Ribston and King of Tompkins have led the market at \$1.50 a bushel, and average for all varieties has been \$1.30 clear of all expenses, and Messrs Northard & Lowe, we are informed, have made the most satisfactory sales. London has become the market for Nova Scotia apples, and with careful and intelligent culture selecting the best varieties, packing them honestly, shipping at the right time to reliable dealers, in steamers properly constructed to keep them cool, and sailing direct, farmers have now a permanent crop with a certain market, and we can see no fear of overdoing the orchard in our province. Orchard and stock-raising should go hand in hand in this beautiful, fertile valley of ours. Every acre not needed for stock should be planted with trees. Hundreds of acres are lying almost idle waiting for hands to plant them. In formation and encouragement should be given to the better class of emigrants to induce them to come and settle among us, and our young men should love this beautiful land, and stay on the farm and dig and plant, and sow and reap, and read and think, and be careful to live plain, economical, honest, useful lives while they build up a home and clear a farm (and become rich slowly) as did their fathers before them. We firmly believe, Mr President, that there is a great future in store for Nova Scotia, as a province of our Dominion, which stands to-day *facile princeps* among the colonial possessions of the great British Empire. The blood of our Anglo-Saxon progenitors still runs warm through our veins, and the sons of Nova Scotia physically and mentally are the equals of the best men of the world over. They make their mark wherever they go, and we are proud of our Nova Scotians abroad, and we would like to see them stick to the soil at home and help to develop the mineral wealth, the agricultural riches, the fishing privileges, the manufacturing facilities, and the commercial possibilities with which a bountiful Providence has so largely endowed our little sea-girt province. Skilled workmen are needed in each of these departments, and their reward is sure. Nova Scotians must be careful that they do not sell their birthright at home to some greedy Jacob for a mere mess of pottage in a foreign land. Our report is already quite lengthy, but we must refer to a few more points of interest to your society. The Provincial Exhibition which was held in September and October, proved a success both financially and as an exhibition of the products of the province in general and King's Co. in particular. The Municipal Council gave the government a guarantee, which made the county liable for any loss and the recipient of any surplus. Under the efficient management of the executive committee ably assisted by the sub-committee, the result has been quite a handsome sum placed to the credit of the county, and this together with the undoubted benefits received by the people of King's Co. from the exhibition as an exhibition of their products should lead us to join with the other societies in the county and prepare for a county exhibition next autumn. District exhibitions have been abolished, and a grant of \$250 will be given for an exhibition. We think King's Co. should use her building and draw this grant. The Provincial Exhibition of 1885 in the display of all Farm Products was fully equal, we think, to any that has been held in the past. We never saw finer potatoes, roots, and vegetables of all kinds, and the show of fruit in some respects surpassed all those of the past. The exhibit of apples was not as large and showy as we have seen, but was of superior excellence. The reason for this is, that the prize list committee cut the dozens down to half dozens to economize space, and gave prizes merely to standard varieties of approved merit. This was done to encourage the cultivation of only those varieties which have proved valuable in the markets open to our fruit, and we think was wisely done. There are a large number of early soft varieties and a few hard, which are almost valueless in the market. A few of these might be raised for home use, but the rest should be grafted over. There are a great many varieties. Mr Starr tells us that 178 distinct varieties will be prepared and sent to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be held in London next summer. All four are described and named, except four or five unknown, and all are raised in this county. Messrs C. R. H. and H. W. Starr are packing

and cataloguing these. The hard kinds are wrapped in paper and packed in calced plaster in half barrels; the soft kinds are put up in glass jars filled with a chemical fluid prepared by Dr Lawson especially for that purpose. Some 300 jars of canned small fruits are also being prepared to complete the exhibit. We omitted to state in the proper place that the orchards this season were almost entirely free from the apple tree worm or caterpillar, and with the exception of a slight scorch by canker-worm in some places, our orchards have been singularly free from all pests. We cannot explain it. Does it portend a grand rush next season or immunity a few years? The floral display at the Exhibition was small and inferior, and our people are to blame for it. Few would go to the trouble of taking their plants. We know of plants and flowers enough in private families in our immediate neighborhood to have filled the central stand full of bloom and greenery. Concluded next week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.)

ABOUT BURMAH.

To the Editors of the ACADIAN.

GENTLEMEN,—I noticed in one of your late issues a short description of the Burmese country and people. I think it gave the population at about 4,000,000, and the people as resembling the Mongolian or Chinese. Having been in that country and lived some five or six months there, and conversed freely with young men who were educated in both the Burmese and English schools, I observed many of the ways and customs of the people. The Burmese Empire proper contains over 20,000,000 of inhabitants, with the seat of government at Ava. They are of the Malay race, and differ more from the Mongolians than the Mongolians do from the Caucasians; and their religion is that of humanity. Their ministers have their residences built near a pagoda, which is built in the form of a tower or tall lighthouse on a high ground in some conspicuous place. Their residences are public schools, and the ministers are the principal teachers, schooling free to all. And beside teaching each day they visit the sick and poor, gather food, which is principally rice, and carry to those who stand in need and see that none are left destitute and starving. They are known by their dress, which is a loose yellow gown, and they wear no hat nor covering on their head. Their religion, if any they may be said to have, is mostly Buddhism. The dead are taken to a pile and burned to ashes, supposing it wrong to prolong decay, allowing the particles of which the dead are composed to dissolve or reanimate whatever course the laws of nature may pursue. There are no Sabbaths or seventh days observed, but as every full moon they have many amusements—musical and performances in the open fields, free to all, the expenses of which are borne by the more wealthy. Their music is composed of many kinds of instruments, of which they are very connoisseurs, and think them far superior to the European military bands. Their alphabet is composed of some thirty-seven letters or characters, and words are syllabled, not spelled as we do, consequently in writing they use fewer letters than we do (Chinese fewer still; a mark sounds a word, some a sentence, but it requires to learn many). I do not think the Burmese a warlike people; it is altogether different from their teaching. Many prefer meat, but will not kill the animals, as they are forbidden to shed blood or unnecessarily kill the smallest creatures. I have never observed a quarrel between any two of them, although I have been in the timber yards where many were at work and worked with many on board ships loading timber. Should you think this amusing or instructive to any of your readers, please publish, and oblige, yours truly, W. R. HARRINGTON.

HER MAJESTY'S MAILS.

To the Editors of the ACADIAN.

DEAR SIRS,—I would like to ask through your paper, whether the mail from Fort Williams Station to White Rock Mills, and back, is carried according to contract or not. I think not, for it is almost always carried on horse-back. I always understood that the mails had to be carried in a vehicle, and if such is the case, I think it imposing on the public to carry it any other way, and it should be looked after, for it is not always pleasing to get papers, and sometimes letters, from the Post Office, so wet that they have to be dried before they can be read. Such has been the case more than once at the White Rock Post office; and if it happens so again will have to be reprinted. Yours etc. FAIR PLAY. White Rock Mills Dec. 7.

Boston Market Report.

Table listing market prices for flour, wheat, and other goods.

New Advertisements.

1885 XMAS & NEW YEAR 1886

Burpee Witter

Is showing as usual a

LARGE STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS!

FOR THE

Holiday Season.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING SPECIALITIES!

Wool Squares, from 50c to \$3.25, in Black, Cardinal, Sky, Garnet, Cream, Navy, White, Salmon, etc.

Wool Clouds in beautiful colors. Wool Fasteners in a variety of new designs.

FUR CAPES from \$2.00 to \$12.50.

Boys', Youths', and Men's OVERCOATS in Newest Styles.

A large stock of ladies' and gents' CUPS AND SAUCERS.

Vases, Dolls and Fancy Goods,

Christmas Cards,

Handkerchiefs!

And a complete stock in every department, the inspection of which will repay all intending purchasers.

Wolfville, December 9th, 1885.

WESTERN BOOK & NEWS CO., THE BOOKSTORE, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

CHRISTMAS '85, AND NEW YEAR, 1886.

FIFTH Annual Announcement.

WESTERN BOOK & NEWS CO., THE BOOKSTORE, WOLFVILLE, N. S.

We wish to call to your notice the fact that our stock of Xmas Cards is now complete, and as usual we have endeavored to display it so as to make our shop as pretty and attractive as possible. Having been so long in Wolfville we do not consider it necessary to bother our patrons with long advertisements but will content ourselves with a short summary of our stock.

We are fully aware that money is scarce and so have selected our goods prettier. Our stock is quite as pretty as in previous years and perhaps prettier. We have also had usefulness in mind as well as prettiness. Our

A FULL LINE OF XMAS CARDS, BOOKS in every variety, including popular Poets, 65c to \$2.50; Toy Books, 25c to \$1.50; Bibles and Prayer Books, 15c to \$3.00.

ALBUMS, in Photograph, 35c to \$6.00; Autograph, 10c to \$2.00; Scrap, 20c to \$3.00.

Velvet Frames from 10c to \$3.00. Crystal Inkstands, Writing Desks, Paper Knives, Silver and Celluloid Napkin Rings, Reading Glasses, Perfumery in Fancy Cases and in Bottles, Dressing Cases, Dresden Work, China Trivets, Foreign Shells, and Indianes, Fancy Cups and Saucers, and a thousand and one things not numerous to mention. A well-selected stock of TOYS, DOLLS, and such like for the Children.

Our Stock of Staple Books and Stationery is by far the best between Windsor and Yarmouth.

Come in and see it any way. If you do not see what you want ask for it. We have only ONE PRICE and all goods marked in plain figures. Don't mistake the price. White projecting sign with words "THE BOOKSTORE" in black letters and "Western Book & News Co." over the door.

With Compliments of the Season

Western Book & News Co.

New Advertisements.

For Sale or To Let.

That Cottage House, and Land, situate in the Centre of the village of Wolfville, adjoining Dr E. P. Bowles, and opposite the American House; having a frontage of 62 feet on Main Street, and running 200 feet to Water Street in the rear. A very desirable location, within a few minutes walk of the Churches, Schools, Post Office and Railway Depot. Terms easy—part of purchase money may remain on mortgage.

For further particulars apply to, Edw. Chase, at Wolfville, or

W. A. CHASE, at Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N. S., Dec. 11, '85.

\$5.00 TO \$10.00 A DAY TO EVERYBODY!

A rare chance to those of either sex, wishing easy, steady and profitable employment. An honorable business chance for men, women, boys and girls, wanting a money-making occupation. Agents wanted in every town, village and hamlet in Canada. Address, (enclosing a 3-cent stamp for reply.)

W. K. ROBERTSON, Canadian Agriculturalist, PETERBORO, ONT.

[27-11]

Flour! Flour!

JUST RECEIVED.

Another Car-load of "CROWN OF GOLD"

The best flour made in the Dominion.

Every Barrel Warranted.

For sale low for cash by

G. H. WALL CO.

Wolfville, Oct. 23, 1885.

Sweeping Reductions

In SUITS made by me

For 1 Month

Having a large stock on hand I wish to clear out to make room for New Stock.

A. McPHERSON, KENTVILLE.

Sept. 25, 1884

Cut THIS OUT and return to us with 10c. or 4 3c stamps, and you'll get by return mail a Golden Box of Goods that will bring you in more money in one month than anything else in America. Either sex make money fast! (4) City Novelty Co. Yarmouth, N. S.

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, CIGARETTE SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO, ETC., ETC.

—ALSO—

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.

PUMPS!

The subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to furnish the

Colored Rubber-Bucket Pump, the best in the market, at his usual low rates. Address—J. B. WORTHYLAKE July 31, 3m. Grand Trunk, N. S.

William Wallace, TAILOR, Corner Earl and Water Streets, WOLFVILLE

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Do you want a splendid, hand-drawn, bound story book? You can have your choice out of the best that are published. If you will send two subscriptions for THE WESTERN MAIL, a catalogue of standard and miscellaneous publications, given as prizes for getting up clubs for THE MAIL, will be sent to any address upon application. There is no boy or girl, young man or young woman, among you who cannot secure a handsome lot of books this winter with very little effort, if you will only make up your minds to it. The books are splendidly bound and are the production of the best known authors, which is a sufficient guarantee that they will not only afford amusement but also instruction. Address THE MAIL, Wolfville, N. S.

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake

Worthy Lake