

ALL the News
ALL the Time

THE MORNING GUARDIAN.

While We Live
WE GROW.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS

MONUMENT TO QUEEN

Subscriptions May be
Asked in Canada

NEW SPEAKER IN N. B.

Trades Council Want Amend-
ments—Manager Russell
of the I. C. R.

SPEAKER OF N. B. LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 28.—(Special).—The Local Legislature opened today. Clifford W. Robinson, of Moncton, the member for Westmoreland was chosen Speaker.

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO QUEEN.

OTAWA, Feb. 28.—(Special).—The Dominion Government it is understood will take no action in regard to the proposed Victoria monument fund organized in London.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS ASKED FOR.

A minister of the Crown today stated that no doubt Canada would follow London's lead, but the form of the movement would likely be public subscriptions through the newspapers, etc.

TO PREVENT PICKETING.

J. T. Flett, of Hamilton organizer of the American federated Trades and Labor Council will wait upon the Government to urge an amendment to the criminal code provision which has the effect of prohibiting picketing by striking unionists.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—(Special).—Mr. G. Russell, Manager of the Intercolonial in the city today on return from Ottawa.

He will make a tour of the road commencing Saturday before deciding upon a line of action.

CORN LIGHTNING.

That's Putnam's Corn Extractor. Gives corns tired feeling in about twenty-four hours. They consequently get out as they cannot keep up the pain any longer—makes them weary—it's Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor that does this. Now don't forget. All druggists.

The finest line of neckwear and men's furnishing goods in the City selling 1-3 off at Ramsay's Great Bankrupt sale. 26 10i

See those soiled white shirts collars and cuffs selling at half price, at Ramsay's great bankrupt sale. 26 10i

Bargain—abused word, but it's the one to fit the case at Ramsay's Great Bankrupt Sale. 22 8i d&w

Farmers and Fishermen

And all whose business takes them out in the mud and slush of early spring need good waterproof boots.

Our fish and knee boots are hand made of the best long tanned leather.

Grain fish boots \$1 35

"knee " 5.25

Granby rubber boots—the best made—\$3.50

GOFF BROS.

Sole agents for "Invictus Shoe"

BELIEF THAT BOTHA HAS SURRENDERED

Leading Papers So State But Government Has no
Official News

NEW YORK TRIBUNE CONFIRMS THE REPORT

Dewet and Hartzog With 2000 Men Waiting to Cross the
Orange River, Which is Swollen—Thornycroft's Force
and Several Other Columns Ready to Attack Them—
The Boer Position Critical.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF BOTHA.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—(Special).—Several leading papers announce that General Botha surrendered formally to Lord Kitchener before 10 o'clock this morning.

War Secretary Broderick announced in the Commons this afternoon that he had no official information of the surrender of Botha.

DEWET'S AND HARTZOG'S FORCES.

DE AAR Feb 28.—(Special).—The combined forces of General Dewet and Commandant Hartzog are now east of Philipstown about 40 miles northeast of this place, the total number of men being about 2,000.

BOERS CAN'T CROSS THE RIVER.

A despatch of the 27th states that a

few of Dewet's men succeeded in crossing the Orange River, but the bulk of them are camped on the south side waiting an opportunity to cross.

The inhabitants along the river banks state that this will be impossible for at least four days.

ALL READY TO MEET THE ENEMY.

Gen. Thornycroft is pushing from the west while several columns are ready to meet the Boers in every direction.

BELIEVE BOTHA SURRENDERED.

NEW YORK, Feb 28th.—(Special).—The Tribune's London correspondent cables that although not officially announced he learns from a good source that Botha has surrendered.

THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY

Introductory:—Some few years ago while a student at Prince of Wales College I attended a series of lectures on Dairying delivered by Professor Harcourt, a gold medalist of Guelph Agricultural College. As this important subject is employing the minds of most people in the country portions of the Province, I think that some notes I had taken at the above mentioned lectures would prove of interest and usefulness to them, so I have endeavored to put them in readable form and will place them before the readers of THE GUARDIAN. Teachers can, I think, use these notes in their schools, and I think the pupils will be interested in learning something about the first principles of this very important branch of Agriculture. It is to be regretted that Agriculture is not taught in an interesting and profitable way. Agriculture is the main stay of this country and why should not something about its science and art be taught in the public schools?—G. J. McCORMAC.

cheese and hogs, without lessening the possible receipts from sale of cereals. (2) It encourages and promotes co-operation among farmers for their mutual profit. (3) It gives scope for the application of the highest order of intellect to farm work. (4) It advertises our country abroad.

SELECTION OF DAIRY COWS.

(1) The selection should be made for performance in the production of milk. The function of the dairy cow is (1) to yield milk at a profit, (2) to drop valuable calves, (3) to make beef. Size is of secondary consequence; quality is of prime importance. Pedigree is valuable when supported by performance.

Powers adequate to the profitable making of milk must be possessed. Then your essential powers are: (1) Powers of excellent respiration, (2) Power of strong circulation, (3) Power of thorough digestion and assimilation, (4) Power of applying the energy of feed to the making of milk.

The possession of these powers will be indicated by external points as follows:—(1) Deep chest, broad muzzle, nostrils oblong in shape. (2) Chest fall behind the elbows, mellow skin, fine silky hair, lively eyes. (3) Round barrel, firm muscles under the belly, dewy, lustrous nose, unctuous movable skin, soft mossy hair, flat ribs wide apart, bright eyes. (4) broad high forehead, large prominent eyes, large clean cut face, well mounted wavy smooth horns, small lively ears, neck of moderate length, straight back with joints loose and open, broad loins, wide pelvis, broad and slightly arched, tail, shanks, and horns all of fine structure, udder of broad and long attachment to the body, elastic in quality—and not fleshy; milk veins prominent.

BREEDING OF CATTLE AS A BRANCH OF DAIRY FARMING.

Dairy cattle have been artificially devel-

PAPER I.

SOME RESULTS OF DAIRY FARMING.—

(1) It increases the available food supply per acre. (2) It enables farmers to sell their labor and skill to more advantage. (3) It gives employment to a large Agricultural population. (4) It restores the fertility of exhausted soil. (5) It saves soils of virgin fertility from becoming impoverished and barren. (6) It enlarges the earning power of land per acre. (7) It puts additional market value into farms. (8) It adds to the direct cash income from beef,

KENDRICK'S LINIMENT cures while you sleep, bathe freely for sore Lungs and Throat and all Swellings, Pains and Lameness. Beware of Cheap Liniments at cheap prices.

February Magazines.

New Books.

During the month of Feb. and March our Store will close at 6 o'clock each evening. Saturday excepted.

HASZARD & MOORE

Severe Pains in Back and Hips.

Mr. James Clark, Concession, Prince Edward County, Ont., states:—"Eleven years ago I was taken with pains in my back, settling in my hips and extending up my spine. The pain was very severe, and at times almost unendurable, and many days I was not able to do an hour's work. Though I had consulted many first-class physicians and tried several advertised medicines, I could get no relief.

"At this time my father-in-law told me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and said he knew they would cure me. I secured one box and great relief. I continued their use until I had taken about four boxes, which made me a sound man. I have recommended them to a number of my friends and have never met with one case where they did not meet with good success. My daughter, Mrs. Chas. Phillips, has also been cured of a severe stomach trouble by the use of these pills." One pill a dose. 25 cents a box, at all dealers', or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

oped in function and powers. They require treatment suitable to the preservation of their powers and the improvement of their function.

Places have incidentally attached their names to the four best known dairy breeds in Canada, Alderney, Jersey and Guernsey from Channel Islands; Ayrshire from Ayrshire; Holstein-Friesian from Holland and Denmark; Aberdeen Angus from Aberdeen; Brittany from North France; Galloways from Galloway, &c., &c.

The difference between the powers (characteristics) of the breeds are due to, (1) Feed, soil, location, climate. (2) Man's guidance and government for development. (3) Heredity and environment.

The direction of improvement to be attempted should be, (1) Towards milking tendency and power. (2) Towards form to realize that purpose. (3) Towards early maturity, including tendency to fatten. (4) Towards physical vigor and sound constitution.

The characteristics peculiar to the breed will usually be manifest in the grade animals. (1) From Guernsey and Jersey, in eye and face formation; skin and hair, legs, hips, temperament. (2) From Ayrshire, in horn, udder, forequarters, economical habits. (3) From Holstein, in color and in form of bony structure. (4) From Shorthorn, in form, muscular development, power of assimilation.

The art of breeding is to successfully mate males and females having regard to the relative qualities and characteristics of both, so as to continue the improvement set forth above, or to produce at will, perfect specimens of the race that shall combine all the qualities desired. That the animal powers or characteristics may act in the desired direction, or that the desirable dominant characteristics may be transmitted, due regard must be had to, (1) health, sound constitution and vigor. (2) The pedigree as well as the points, particularly of the size. (3) Symmetry of form adapted to the purpose of the calf. (4) Size and quality. (5) Temperament and disposition.

The acquisition of fixed distinctive qualities is gradual and by development. The valuable dominant characteristics are all brought out to definitely increase the value of the animals by feed and care in management. The development may be varied or modified by (1) feed, water salt, (2) management, regularity of feeding, shelter, sanitary surroundings and handling.

As "like begets like," progressive breeding for the improvement of stock should be by in-and-in breeding or by line breeding. A direct aim continuously followed secures the concentration, preservation and perpetuation of excellencies and the exclusion and imperfection. Prepotency on the part of either parent indicates a superior power in impressing its own peculiarities or dominant characteristics, whether of merit or demerit on the progeny. Any peculiarity of an ancestor, whether of color, form, habits, temperament, or predisposition to disease, may make its appearance in the offspring without having been observable in the parents. This is called atavism, crying back, breeding back, throwing back, reversion.

Heifers should drop their first calves when from 24 to 30 months old. The advantages are (1) by the early development of the milk glands, the milking tendency is promoted (2) maturity as a milker comes one year earlier, (3) one year is gained in the profitable period of life; (4) the cow will be more easily handled.

CALVES FOR THE DAIRY.

The most profitable season for the calving of cows is from September to March. A cow will thus give the largest yield of milk for the year. Presently milk can be produced at a larger profit during winter than summer. The winter calf will be larger, stronger and more valuable at two years old than its summer mate.

He Wants that Poem.

SIR,—Could you tell me where I could get the "Romance of the Saladin." Do you think there would be any use in writing to any of the great London publishers for it? Would it be too much trouble for you to give THE GUARDIAN readers a short review of it? Was it a drama or was the scene a tragic one? Perhaps Mr. McMillan, when he reads his next paper on poetry will be persuaded to add the name of this talented poet who has given to the literary world this poetical romance, to the names of his talented Canadian Poets.

HOCKEY.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Chicago, Feb. 28.—(Special).—The following are the closing rates:

May, Wheat, 75; Corn, 40; Pork, \$14.02.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Closing prices Feb. 28

American Sugar 139 1/2

American Steel and Wire 38 1/2

American Tobacco 11 1/2

Brooklyn Transit 7 1/2

Burlington 13 1/2

Continental Tob. 4 1/2

Federal Steel 46

Federal Steel Prod 86 1/2

Louis and Nashville 9 1/2

New York Central 142 1/2

Rock Island 122 1/2

St. Paul 153 1/2

Tennessee Coal and Iron 6 1/2

United States Rubber 20 1/2

AIR WE BREATHE

The Essay Written by
Miss Rose Stanway

WON DR. TAYLOR'S PRIZE

For The Best Essay in Prince
Street School.—Of Interest
to All.

Air is one of the chief necessities of life. It is a gas and has the power of diffusion that is, of spreading out through space.

The air we breathe contains oxygen, nitrogen, and a very small quantity of carbonic acid gas.

Oxygen is needed to sustain life. Carbonic acid gas is poisonous. Expired air contains more of this poisonous gas than inspired air and as it has the power of diffusion (that is of spreading out through space) it spreads out through the air in the room making it impure.

Each person exhales one cubic inch of carbonic acid gas at every breath, and this adds to the poison of the air. Each person breathes about eighteen times a minute, so eighteen cubic inches of this poison are expelled in a minute.

It is said that about two hundred thousand cubic feet of fresh air per hour is necessary to each person. Therefore there must be some way of expelling the impure air and admitting pure air.

This supply of air is procured by means of ventilation.

It is said that it is difficult to get a complete system of ventilation.

Why is it?

I think it is because in winter it is difficult to admit fresh air at the right temperature, and in summer as the air outside is nearly the same temperature as that within it is difficult to admit it unless there is a breeze to set it in motion.

Of course this difficulty is overcome by having the fresh air pass over a hot surface in winter and by having it driven by a fan in summer. This pure air may be allowed to enter the room by an opening in the wall three quarters of the way up, while the impure air may pass out of an opening in the wall about three inches from the floor. There are few such systems in a small place perhaps on account of the expense, so people must make the best of cheaper methods of ventilation.

Impurities are caused not only by the breath but from the exhalations from our bodies which carry off waste matter. In school chalk dust is added to these and also dust from the floor which is raised by the almost constant movement of the feet. So a good system of ventilation is particularly needed for the school-room.

Place a lighted candle in a lamp chimney and you will see that it soon goes out. The flame uses all the oxygen and the carbonic acid gas falling to the bottom of the chimney soon extinguishes the flame.

So thousands of people die every year from the same cause as extinguished the flame of the candle.

Now light your candle once more and hold a piece of cardboard nearly the width of the chimney, down the middle within an inch or two of the candle. The flame will not go out this time but the smoke will go up one opening while the fresh air comes down through the other. Then if you take the cardboard out, lift the chimney and place a lead pencil under it, the candle will still burn.

In the same way two openings are necessary to ventilate a room. One way is to open two windows on opposite sides of the room one from the top the other from the bottom; a door and window on opposite sides or if only one window can be opened lower the upper sash and raise the lower one. This mode of ventilation is not perfect but better than nothing.

In our room at school there are three windows on one side of the room and two on another but none of these

UNITED STATES

Senate Receives Message
From London

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

Wants to Hasten the Negotiations and Stop Bloodshed.

KING AND SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. (Special).—When the Senate convened to-day President pro tem Frye presiding, a letter from Lord Lansdowne expressing the appreciation of King Edward VII for the resolution adopted on the death of Queen Victoria.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND CHINA.

Special Commissioner Rockhill at Peking has been instructed to make it known to the foreign ministers that the President strongly deprecates any action that will tend to delay the present negotiations there, and especially desires there shall be no further unnecessary bloodshed.

windows are opposite. Of course we have doors opposite the windows but it is not convenient to leave them open. Of the three windows on the one side all have double windows on the inside and only one has a slide through which fresh air may be admitted. Of the two windows on the other side one has a double window without an opening while the other has no double window. This window we were in the habit of opening from the top but lately made the discovery that by standing on the organ we could also raise it. We also have a ventilating shaft at the top of the room which is of little or no use as it is by the opening of the window.

The air which we let in through the window is cold and comes right down on us as cold air is heavier than warm. If we had a transom over the door warm air might be admitted from the hall.

Our room contains about three hundred and eighteen cubic feet of space for each pupil, but from six hundred to one thousand cubic feet are necessary so we should have a room about twice the size or else half the number of pupils in it.

The open fire place is a good ventilator as it allows the impure air to go up the chimney. By having the chimney go up through the middle of the house and the smoke pipe from the furnace or stove go up the whole length of the chimney, leaving a space between pipe and chimney and having openings from each room into the chimney the air will be warmed by the pipe in the chimney.

If a number of persons were placed in a tight room death would soon be the consequence of breathing over and over the same air. This is what caused the death of those unfortunate people who were shut up in the black hole of Calcutta.

The impure air, though very injurious, to health is not so dangerous. The latter often is the cause of death from a severe cold which develops into some other disease and kills in a few days. The former kills a person gradually.

So we see good ventilation is of the utmost importance to sustain life and preserve health. Many people go about sighing that they feel sleepy and tired when most likely they live in ill-ventilated homes and only need fresh air to wake them up. Others perhaps have some disease brought on by neglecting to ventilate to the best of their ability and sigh an account of the burden the Creator has given them to bear, but for a moment thinking that they themselves have added this extra burden either by carelessness or thoughtlessness. He gave the pure fresh air to us and intends it to be breathed, and as our houses are artificial it must be introduced artificially. There let us know the great need of this pure air not neglect to admit it in the best and most healthful way we possibly can.

School Books

- AND -

School Supplies

Complete Assortment.

Wholesale and Retail.

Geo. Carter & Co.

Booksellers and Stationers,
Charlottetown.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest enemies to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK