

**IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.**

**Butter Making.**

Very few people understand the real philosophy of butter-making, and very many good butter makers do not understand its philosophic theory. They know, after pounding or agitating for a certain length of time butter accumulates in the cream, and to take care of it after it comes is their sole thought, and there are many who fall short of the proper standard.

Now, there is no butter in cream or milk. You may take a microscope and examine either milk or cream, and you will find it composed of little globules, bubbles like, so minute that the naked eye cannot discover them; encased in this globe is the oily material which, when brought in contact with the oxygen in the air, stiffens and produces butter. Now, this production embraces two distinct processes—one is solely mechanical and the other is purely chemical; the mechanical consists in agitating the cream sufficiently to break the sac or globule; the chemical in uniting oxygen from the air with the oil in the sac. Both of these processes are essential. You cannot make butter if you exclude the air, nor can you make good butter without fresh air; you may make grease.

Churns have been invented to churn by air alone, they but partially succeed, owing to the force required to break the sac. Churns have been invented to break the sac by grinding or running between two rollers, but that destroys the grain of the butter and produces grease: the globules must be broken by concussion, not by friction, to leave the butter perfect. A woman will produce the same results in quality if she works the butter too long. Too many women spoil their butter by working the grain all out of it. The less butter is worked after the buttermilk is out sufficiently to keep it, the better. You cannot work all the buttermilk out of butter; if you could, butter would keep of itself without salt.

It has been left to the present day to produce a churn that combines in a simple manner the two essential qualities requisite to produce good butter in a minute or two—that is, combines the air process and the agitation process, both in one simple revolution; a churn at last that overcomes all objections, and sweeps, as a vapor, all prejudices of the past—possessing qualities almost incredible—without a single objectionable fault it carries conviction to every observer and examiner of its surprising merits. A statement of what the churn to which we allude will accomplish surpasses the common belief of people unacquainted with it.

Now we do not claim that we can take the poorest cream and make the nicest butter, or churn it as quick as good material; there are many things that "tell" in making good butter.

And again, there is a time to skim cream, which is just as the little white specks begin to come on it—not let it remain until it begins to mould and grow old, thinking that a little more cream will rise. If it is not set in too deep dishes, it will rise quick enough, and when skimmed and put in a jar or can, stir it every time you add to it, not let it clot and grow bitter; if you do, you will be longer churning and have poor butter for your pains. The temperature of cream also makes a difference about the time, quality and quantity of butter; cream should be in a fair state for churning—not too cold in winter or too warm in summer. Some people have an exactness about it, and keep their milk room at a certain degree of heat, summer and winter. Most dairy women of experience can tell near enough by feeling. By common consent, I believe 62 degrees Fahrenheit is considered a good state.

To produce a churn that will churn quick is one thing; and to produce a churn that will churn quick, and make the nicest butter, gather it all, and wash it free from buttermilk, is another thing.

We do not propose to dwell upon the particular merits of the invention which has called forth these remarks. It is sufficient to say that it combines two essential principles requisite, that laboring to improve and perfect one or the other of which the time and ingenuity of so many inventors have resulted in fruitless endeavors.

If in these remarks any ideas have been suggested that may be of service to butter makers, either in the use of this churn or any other, our object will have been sufficiently attained.

The Churn referred to in the above article is for sale at J. & R. Scott's, Charlottetown.

The St. John "News" is not at a loss to account for the prosperity of Toronto. The energy of its merchants has made the city a commercial centre, the liberality of its railway policy has given it easy communication with all sections of the Dominion, and the fostering care of the National Policy has stimulated its manufacturing enterprises. The "News" thinks St. John should learn of Toronto.

**A Good Account.**

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200—all which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."

"JOHN WEAKE, Butler, N. Y."

**SCIENCE.**

The moon has twenty-eight mountains higher than Mount Blanc.

In freezing, water exerts a pressure of thirty thousand pounds per square inch.

The next transit of Venus occurs in 1882 but after that there will not be another for a hundred years.

A German physician asserts that railway employes are more liable to affections of the spinal cord than other men.

In China turpentine, a rare and much adulterated product, Dr. John Clay, of Birmingham, Eng., believes he has discovered a specific for cancer. By its aid he claims to have cured several cases without surgical operations.

Increased attention to the laws of health has considerably reduced the death rate in London during recent years. The chief sanitary evil of the metropolis now is an impure water-supply, to secure immunity from which the health authorities are striving.

It is said that adulterated sugar may be detected by a very simple test. A little pure sugar is taken in the mouth and when dissolved is replaced by a little of the suspected article. If the latter contains starch, glucose or chloride of tin, a distinctly bitter taste will be present.

Statistics of English morality show that during the last thirty years more women have reached the age of seventy-five or eighty years than men. The latter suffer more from lung, heart and kidney diseases, which have of late been on the increase in England.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the English language was spoken by less than eight millions of people; at the beginning of the nineteenth by only twenty millions, and now with one-fifth of the century yet before it in which to spread, it is the mother tongue of ninety millions.

Recent investigations have shown the depth of the ocean between latitudes sixty degrees north and sixty degrees south to be nearly three miles, or 2,500 fathoms. The greatest depth which has been ascertained by sounding is five miles and a quarter, or 4,200 fathoms, and occurs in the Northwest Pacific Ocean. This represents a thickness of the water layer nearly equal to the loftiest known mountain.

Mr. Alexander Adams has made the remarkable discovery of electric tides in telegraph circuits. By long continued and careful observations he has determined distinct variations of strength in the earth currents, which are always present on all telegraph wires, following the different diurnal positions of the moon with respect to the earth.

That germs of disease may live for a long period seems to be proven by recent experiments under the directions of M. Pasteur. Seven sheep were led daily, for a few hours, to a piece of ground where some animals that had died of anthracoid disease, or "charbon," which had been buried twelve years previously. Two of them caught the disease and died. There was no grass for the sheep to eat, and it is thought these two must have received the germs in the course of smelling about the ground. On part of the ground, entering the remains of the deceased animals, vegetables are now grown; and M. Pasteur sought to learn if any person about the farm had been effected. The farmer knew of none, but showed a healed sore of malignant pustule (the same kind of disease) on his own face. M. Pasteur supposes that if the vegetables eaten had not been cooked, there might have been a different tale to tell.

It is a singular fact that only three or four European States still retain their original capitals. Rome has supplanted Florence as the metropolis of Italy. The central point of the German Federation, thanks to Prince Bismarck, is no longer Frankfort-on-the-Maine, but Berlin. Seville preceded Madrid as the capital of Spain; Cracow antedated Warsaw as that of Poland. Scotland has exchanged for Edinburgh the "Dunfermlintown" of her old ballads. Ghent was the political centre of Belgium before Brussels; Amsterdam that of Holland before the Hague. Shakespeare has immortalized the period when the seat of Danish royalty was not Copenhagen, but Helsingor (Elseneur). The old Norwegian coast-town of Nidaros, where Harold Hardrada reigned long before busy, modern Christiania was ever thought of, is now remembered only by antiquaries. But the most striking instance of this kind is undoubtedly Russia, which has changed its capital no less than five times. First came Great Novgorod, next Kiev, then Vladimir, then Moscow and finally St. Petersburg.

**Murder Will Out.**

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in every town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper published in the Province.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

**Hartford Fire Insurance Co.,**

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

ESTABLISHED 1794. INCORPORATED 1810.

Capital paid up, \$1,250,000.  
Assets last January, 1881, 3,761,379.  
Surplus over all liabilities, 1,177,937.

**Imperial Fire Insurance Company,**  
OF LONDON,  
ESTABLISHED 1803.

Capital, £1,600,000 stg  
Assets, \$7,767,268  
Surplus over all liabilities, 3,576,684

Insurance effected in either of the above Companies on all classes of Property at current rates.

**FENTON T. NEWBERY,**

Ch'town, May 17, 1881. Agent for P. E. Island.

**LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES**

**Reduced Rates,**

ARE NOW ISSUED BY THE

**North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

**EDINBURGH AND LONDON,**

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

CAPITAL:

Subscribed, \$10,000,000  
Paid up, 2,250,000

Nine-tenths of the whole Profits of the Life Branch belong to the Assured. Profits of previous five years divided among Policy-holders, \$1,158,500.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

Insurances upon almost every description of Property effected at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

Insurances upon Private Residences effected on ESPECIALLY FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses promptly and liberally settled.

**GEO. W. DEBLOIS,**

Office—No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown. General Agent for Prince Edward Island.

**MARINE INSURANCE.**

**Royal Canadian Insurance Co'y.**

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

Insurance Effected on Cargoes and Freights.

Sterling Certificates issued payable in London.

Risks taken and rates fixed without being referred to Head Office.

**FENTON T. NEWBERY.**

Ch'town, May 16, 1881.

**SPRING IMPORTATION.**

**OWEN CONNOLLY & CO.**

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A

Large and Varied Stock of English & American

**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**

HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.

CASH BUYERS should call and see our Goods before Purchasing elsewhere.

**ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND.**

Charlottetown, May 6, 1881.—3m oaw-wkly

**BONE DUST.**

PERSONS requiring Bone Dust should send orders in at once, as all remaining unsold on the 1st June will be shipped to England.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN.

May 16, 1881—pat 31

**BILLS OF LADING**

—FOR SALE—

AT THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

**SEEDS!**

**Clover and Timothy,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**GARDEN SEEDS IN VARIETY,**

E. BALDERSTON.

May 2—2w 3aw wky

**POULTRY!**

THE only "Yards" in the Province for Importing and Breeding pure-blooded BIRDS and EGGS. A splendid variety of Improved Stock.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING:**

Toulouse Goose, a dozen, \$5.00  
Bronze Turkey, " 4.00  
Pekin Duck, " 2.00  
Light Brahma Hen, " 2.00

When full grown and fat, the Hens will weigh ten, the Ducks ten, Geese thirty, and Turkeys thirty-five pounds each. All are hardy, quick growers, great layers, easily kept, and good for table. The Geese and Ducks only require enough water to drink.

Order soon, as they are filled in turn and sent to any address.

J. A. CARMAN,  
Rose Bank,  
P. E. Island, Canada.

Catalogues free.

**W. C. BISHOP,**

Shipping & Forwarding Agent,  
MARINE INSURANCE BROKER,

—AND—

General Commission Agent,  
50 BEDFORD ROW,

P. O. BOX 1. HALIFAX, N. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the Shipment of Lobsters and other Canned Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks Thereon.

Hulls, Cargoes and Freights insured in first-class Offices at most favourable rates.

Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt returns guaranteed.

Correspondence solicited and answered promptly.

April 7, 1881—6m.

**THE LONDON**

Guarantee and Accident Co (LIMITED),  
OF ENGLAND.

Capital \$1,250,000. Assets \$695,938.

**ACCIDENT INSURANCE.**

\$5 per annum insures \$5 per week during disablement, and \$1,000 on death from accident, and proportionably for larger amounts.

Risks on Sea Voyages and while Travelling insured at special rates.

**CORPORATE SURETYSHIP.**

Officials in Government Departments and the Law Courts, and in Railway and Banks, guaranteed at lowest current rates.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,

Feb. 14, '81—pat 2aw Agent.

**CLYDESDALE HORSE BARRISTER**

Bay. Foaled March 20th, 1878.

BRED by the late Edward Pease, Esq., of Greaton, Darlington, got by Emperor (277), Dam Bounce by Honest Tom (1105) BARRISTER was shown four times in 1880, and gained the following Prizes, viz: First at the Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Society; Second at the Bath and West of England Meeting at Worcester. (In this instance he beat Lord Ellesmere's Colt that was first at London), at the Great Yorkshire Society's Meeting at Barnsley he was placed Third, and was highly commended at the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Carlisle.

Sire of BARRISTER: Emperor (277) By foaled in 1870, bred by Mr. L. Clark, Tangle Glen, Campbelltown, Argyleshire, got by Large's Jock (444), Dam Bell by Sovereign (814), Great Dam Sailer by Champion (125), Great Dam Rossy by Farmer's Fancy (298), when the property of Mr. J. Crawford. Emperor (277) at a three-year old was awarded the Kirkcubright Premium of £100 in 1873, and was afterwards sold to the late Mr. Pease for £600; at the Worcester Agricultural Society's Meeting held at Kidderminster he gained the Second Prize; at the Royal Agricultural Society's Meeting at Bedford he won the Third Prize; at the same society's Meeting held at Taunton he was again awarded the Third Prize. Large's Jock (444) got by Old Clyde (574), which gained the first prize at Haddington in 1858. Same year he won the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland's Third Prize at Aberdeen. Sovereign (814) was got by General Williams (326), which gained the Third Prize at the Highland Society's Show at Dumfries in 1860, and Second at the same Society's Show at Perth in 1861. Farmer's Fancy (298) won the First Prize at the Highland Society's Show at Glasgow in 1844, and Second at the same Society's Show at Dumfries in 1845.

Dam of Barrister, Bounce. She was shown in 1877, at the Worcester Agricultural Society's Meeting, held at Kidderminster, and gained the Second Prize. She was also placed Third in the same year at the Royal Society's Meeting, held at Taunton. In 1878 she won the First Prize at the Worcester Agricultural Society's Meeting, held at the same place. She was also shown the same year at the Warwickshire Agricultural Society, and gained the First Prize. In 1879 she was not shown. In 1880 she gained the First Prize at the Bath and West of England Meeting, held at Worcester (on that occasion she beat Lord Ellesmere's First and Second Prize mares that won the Royal at Carlisle). At the Shropshire and West Midland Agricultural Society she won the First Prize. At the Great Yorkshire Society's meeting, held at Barnsley, she gained the Second Prize (beating Lord Ellesmere's Royal mares again).

The above Horse will stand at the Government Stock Farm during the season, with the exception of Fridays, from 11 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., when he will stand at Sir P. Connolly's stables, Charlottetown. He will be allowed to serve a limited number of good mares at \$9 cash each; or \$10 by note payable 1st day of December next.

FRANCIS BELL,  
Ch'town, May 18, '81—kca sp Manager.

**Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.**

TIME TABLE NO. 16.

**Summer Arrangement.**

To take effect on the 23rd May, 1881.

**TRAINS GOING WEST.**

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Souris	Dp 6.30am	Dp 2.15pm	
Bear River	" 7.04 "	" 3.00 "	
St. Peter's	" 7.44 "	" 3.52 "	
Morell	" 8.08 "	" 4.25 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 8.40 "	Ar 6.05 "	
Georgetown	Dp 7.20am	Dp 3.10pm	
Cardigan	" 7.40 "	" 3.38 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 8.40 "	Ar 5.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 8.45am	Dp 5.30pm	
Bedford	" 9.14 "	" 6.07 "	
York	" 9.31 "	" 6.30 "	
Royalty Jc	" 9.45 "	" 6.45 "	
Ch'town	Ar 10.00 "	Ar 7.10 "	
Ch'town	Dp 6.30am	Dp 9.20am	Dp 4.35pm
Royalty Jc	" 6.45 "	" 9.40 "	" 4.56 "
N. Wiltsh's	" 7.23 "	" 10.45 "	" 5.47 "
Hunter R's	" 7.35 "	" 11.00 "	" 6.03 "
Bradall's	" 8.02 "	" 11.37 "	" 6.30 "
Co'ty Line	" 8.10 "	" 11.47 "	" 6.52 "
Kensington	" 8.39 "	" 12.25pm "	" 7.28 "
Summ'side	Ar 9.05 "	Ar 1.00 "	Ar 8.00 "
Walling'tn	" 10.02 "	" 3.36 "	
Port Hill	" 10.35 "	" 4.25 "	
O'Leary	" 11.32 "	" 5.42 "	
Alberton	" 12.20pm "	" 6.45 "	
Tignish	Ar 1.00 "	Ar 7.35 "	

**TRAINS GOING EAST.**

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Tignish	Dp 2.00pm	Dp 6.45am	
Alberton	" 2.40 "	Ar 7.40 "	
O'Leary	" 3.28 "	Dp 8.00 "	
Port Hill	" 4.25 "	" 10.35 "	
Welling'tn	" 4.58 "	" 11.15 "	
Summ'side	Ar 5.35 "	Ar 12.00 "	
Kensington	Dp 6.00 "	Dp 1.05pm "	Dp 6.30 am
Co'ty Line	" 6.25 "	" 1.40 "	" 7.06 "
Bradall's	" 6.52 "	" 2.17 "	" 7.46 "
Hunter R's	" 7.26 "	" 2.57 "	" 8.02 "
N. Wiltsh's	" 7.39 "	" 3.05 "	" 8.42 "
Royalty Jc	" 7.39 "	" 3.29 "	" 8.58 "
Ch'town	" 8.15 "	" 4.15 "	" 9.55 "
Ch'town	Ar 8.30 "	Ar 4.35 "	Ar 10.15 "
Ch'town	Dp 4.00pm	Dp 6.45am	
Royalty Jc	" 4.15 "	" 7.08 "	
York	" 4.26 "	" 7.25 "	
Mt. Stewart	" 4.43 "	" 7.47 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 5.10 "	Ar 8.20 "	
Cardigan	Dp 5.25pm	Dp 8.55am	
Georgetown	" 6.25 "	" 10.16 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 5.20pm	Dp 8.50am	
Morell	" 5.52 "	" 9.29 "	
St. Peter's	" 6.15 "	" 10.06 "	
Bear River	" 6.58 "	" 11.00 "	
Souris	Ar 7.30 "	Ar 11.50 "	

N. B.—The Express Train from Souris and Georgetown connects at Royalty Junction with the Mixed Train from Charlottetown for the West, in the morning; and the Mixed Train from the West connects at Royalty Junction with the Express Train from Charlottetown for Georgetown and Souris, in the afternoon.

**L. B. ARCHIBALD,**

Superintendent,  
Railway Office, Ch'town, May 21, 1881.



**J. & R. HIGHLAND WHISKY.**  
AN ANALYTICAL SANITARY INSTITUTION, 54, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., London, Aug. 18, 1879  
REPORT on the J. & R. HIGHLAND WHISKY.  
"We have visited the bottling stores of Greenlees Brothers, and have selected from the vats, samples of their Lorne Highland Whisky, and have subjected them to careful examination and analysis. The samples were very fragrant, mellow, and of pleasant flavor, and possessed all the characteristics of pure and well-matured Scotch Whisky of the first quality."  
ARTHUR HILL, HASSALL, M. D.,  
OF THE HONORABLE SOCIETY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,  
Agents.  
MESSRS. OWEN CONNOLLY & CO.,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Feb. 24, 1880



**OLD QUEEN SQUARE LIVERY STABLES RE**