

THE EXHIBITION.

NOTE AND COMMENT IN THE DRILL SHED.

A Good Exhibit of Fruit

Other Classes Not Well Filled.

Bad Weather and Slack Attendance.

Address to Lieut.-Governor Macdonald and His Reply.

Some Practical Suggestions Discussed

THE weather to-day was very much against the success of the Provincial Exhibition, and the attendance was, of course, slim. All parts of the Island were, however, represented. Among the visitors present when the Lieut.-Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald, opened the Exhibition, were Lt.-Col. Irving, A. D. C.; Lt.-Col. Blair, Manager of the Government Experimental Farm for the Maritime Provinces; Alfred Putnam, Esq., M. P. for Hants County, Nova Scotia; L. P. Black, M. P. of Nova Scotia; Israel Longworth, Esq. of Truro, Nova Scotia; Hon. Judge Hensley, Hon. Senator Haythorne, Hon. Senator Montgomery, Patrick Blake, Esq., M. P. P., Hon. Alexander Laird, Newson Burns, Esq., and many other prominent gentlemen. His Honor on arriving at the Drill Shed, was presented with the following

ADDRESS:—

To His Honor the Hon. A. A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR.—The Commissioners appointed by Your Honor in Council to manage the General Exhibition of the current year, desire to offer their congratulations on the recurrence of this Provincial Festival.

Twenty-one years ago, in this Hall, then recently constructed for the necessary and commendable object of training the Colonial Volunteer force to the use of arms, was held the first General Exhibition, on a larger and more extensive scale than had previously been attempted, and year after year, during that long period, with more or less acceptance, the familiar Drill Shed has served the same purpose for which it is used to-day.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Commissioners have found the space at their disposal, within and without this hall, too confined for the proper display of the live stock and other exhibits entered for competition and inconspicuously small for the comfort of the visitors. The sum of \$1,000, appropriated by the Legislature, though expended with careful economy, is insufficient to provide such a prize list as the enterprise and industrial progress of the Province demands, leaving the necessary expenses and contingencies of the Exhibition to be provided for by entrance fees and from other uncertain sources. Nevertheless the Commissioners have used all diligence in the performance of the important duties assigned them, and the result of their labors collected from all parts of the fair and fertile Province are now arranged for public inspection, waiting only your Honor's declaration that the General Exhibition for the year 1888 is now open.

In the adjoining grounds will be found noble specimens of the various breeds of horses, pure-bred cattle, some specially adapted for dairy purposes, others for their early maturity, heavy weights, and other desirable qualities. Sheep, also swine and poultry, are there, equal, if not superior to any brought forward for competition on former occasions. Rarely has our Province presented a more pleasing spectacle to travellers than during some weeks preceding hay making. The blossoming clover, the rich pastures, the fine appearance of the cereals, the luxuriant growth of the potatoes, give promise of ample returns; but since the commencement of hay-making, the weather has been unseasonable, storms of rain and wind, sunless days, and a low temperature, have combined to render the saving of the hay and harvest, even with the assistance of modern machinery, more than usually laborious. Recent fine weather has, however, enabled the farmers to secure the greater part of their harvest. The cereals in quality and appearance may not be equal to the produce of drier seasons but in quantity of straw and grain, the crop of the year is believed to be larger than usual. The profitable maintenance of the valuable animals which have now largely superseded the old live stock of the country, must give occasion for no little anxiety on the part of their owners, after seasons of short or damaged crops. In some parts of the Province of Ontario, scarcity, arising from extreme drought, is reported. In Prince Edward Island, there is abundance, but "worn" with much difficulty and at great cost.

The undersigned consider that the cautious adoption of the silage system, both for saving clover in wet seasons and for saving fodder crops specially raised for that purpose, would not only be a great assistance in wintering stock, but would extend the season during which butter and cheese making could be carried on successfully, by several weeks both in spring and autumn. The silage system is now well understood and practice is both the expensive tanks and other outfits formerly considered essential. Another source from which supplies of excellent hay may be drawn is from our neglected marshes; from which, in many situations, the tide may be excluded at a small outlay, and a poor marsh, thus converted into a valuable meadow capable of being cut by the mowing machine, and raked by the horse rake. These suggestions to which Your Honor's attention is directed on this public occasion, are not untried theories,—they are resources of great value to this agricultural community, admitting of great developments, in proof whereof the undersigned may point to the exhibits of forage plants, and to the samples of hay produced on a reclaimed marsh on the East River. Amongst the other undeveloped resources of this Province, the utilization of its peat beds is worthy of attention. In Germany the preparation of peat for litter has become a considerable business and the product exported to England is used as litter at the Aylesbury Dairy Company's farms. A joint stock company has also been organized in London to work English peat beds for the same purpose.

The undersigned, well knowing the deep interest taken by Your Honor in the progress of Education, and in the prosperity and suc-

cess of our youth, consider the present occasion not unsuitable to notice a statement which is very generally accepted as true, that the educated sons and daughters of well-to-do farmers shun the profession of their parents, and adopt mercantile or other pursuits as the business of their lives; presumably in the expectation that through these pursuits the road to fortune and distinction is easier and more direct, and that their daily occupation, involving less toil and exposure to weather, will be less arduous, yet better remunerated, and more genteel.

The undersigned believe that the too hasty and general adoption of such conclusions would be injurious to the best interests of the country, and in many cases to the welfare of the young people themselves, and that the prevalence of such ideas indicates, not that the education of our rural population is overdone, but rather that it has been incomplete. That practical agriculture is generally well understood in this Province is obvious to every traveller who notices the work of our ploughmen,—the almost universal neatness and finish of the fields and homesteads; but if to this practical skill were added a knowledge of scientific agriculture, not only would the profits of farmers and the general wealth of the community be increased, but the intelligent minds of these young people would find ample material to interest them in that pursuit. It has been alleged that prices of produce are depressed so low that too little remains for the cultivator and his family. This may be true in those cases where no attempt has been made to produce the best article and send it to the best market in the form most acceptable to the consumer; but let those who take this desponding view of the farm-r's prospects consider that last year Denmark and France received from Great Britain, the former £2,669,125 stg. for 487,693 cwt. of butter; the latter, £2,264,669 stg. for 416,067 cwt. of the same. Such are some of the results of scientific training. Science has also pointed to methods by which cream can be separated from new milk, leaving both cream and milk perfectly sweet, with this additional advantage: that a notable increase of butter is obtained above the returns made by any other known method.

In the cases referred to, as in many others which might be quoted, science has not repelled her votaries, neither has she sent them empty away; on the contrary, she has encouraged and rewarded them by teaching them how the requirements of the most fastidious customers may be satisfied, and the highest market prices may be realized.

In conclusion, the undersigned would refer to several points which now operate in favor of the skillful trained farmer and his family:— 1st. Nearly all the heavy work of the farm is now performed by machines. 2nd. The Dominion Experimental Farm managers and staff will conduct and publish experiments of all kinds, including the adaptation of forest and fruit trees, of berry bushes, cereals, tubers, grasses, forage plants and ornamental shrubs to the soil and climate of the several Provinces. 3rd. The habits and best means of destroying insects injurious to plants and animals. 4th. The Prince Edward Island farmers enjoy a citizen's interest in a country already possessing most of the essentials of civilization: The Church and its Ministers, the School H use and its Teachers, the College and its Professors, the Market Town within easy reach, the Local Legislature and the Dominion Parliament, in both of which bodies he is represented. He lives under a time-honored constitution; under laws which he understands and duly appreciates. He lives under a mild and constitutional rule of our Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, upon whose Empire the sun sets not. If he fully realizes the value of his present interests in these important privileges, surely he and his should thank God for mercies received, and take courage.

All of which is respectfully submitted. JOSEPH HENSLEY, R. P. HAYTHORNE, Committee for Selvas and Commissioners. Ch'town, Oct. 3, 1888. His Honor replied as follows:— I thank you, Mr. Chairman and your brother Commissioners, for your excellent address. It opens a wide field for thought and action, and shows the attention you have bestowed upon the various subjects referred to. I recommend it to the consideration of all interested in the progress and advancement of the Province, and trust that many will benefit by its suggestions.

It has been felt for a long time now that the "space within and without this hall is too confined for the proper display of live stock and other exhibits, and inconveniently small for the comfort of visitors." This want has been frequently referred to in your own opening addresses and emphasized in my reply. The sum appropriated by the legislature, although liberal, considering our revenue, is insufficient when divided between three institutions; but if concentrated in one general exhibition would enable such prizes to be given as would encourage general competition and ensure attendance of all who had any exhibits worth showing. I observe in the report of the Commissioners who conducted the first general exhibition, held in 1867, that they recommended a triennial general one, to be held in Charlottetown, open to competition from abroad in various classes. I find also that many leading exhibitors in the other counties are in favor of one Provincial Exhibition on a grand scale in this country, with larger prizes; and I trust that next year we will have a good Provincial Show, proper buildings and extensive grounds, a handsome prize list and such other attractions as will ensure an exhibition as far in advance of the present one as that held in 1867 was beyond any that had preceded it.

In connection with your reference to that period of our history, let us glance for a moment at the state of the rural population at the time, and contrast it with their present position. The people in the country districts were then generally lease-holders owing large amounts of unpaid rents, or squatters liable to summary ejection. The country had been for years in a disturbed state, and the poor communities had recently been called out to maintain order and enforce the laws. The tenantry could neither pay their debts or their rents, and were also unable to purchase seed to sow, so that a large portion of the cleared land was lying waste. But when things were in this state the Legislature came to the relief of the hard-working but destitute peasantry; and in 1868 the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the purchase of seed grain. Many of those who then obtained a portion of that loan are now among our most prosperous farmers. They are no longer squatters or lease-holders, but proprietors in freehold of their well cultivated lands, with excellent buildings and every comfort surrounding them. Although then too poor to obtain a few bushels of seed grain on credit, they can now pay for their purchases in cash, or run up bills for a large amount with the certainty of being able to pay them when they have disposed of the surplus stock or crop of the season, and many of them, no doubt, have an account in the Savings Bank. Much of the country which was then in a wilderness state, is now in a high state of cultivation, and the people are contented, prosperous and happy.

There may be some truth in the statement that "the educated sons and daughters of well-to-do farmers shun the profession of their parents and adopt other pursuits less arduous, better remunerated and deemed more genteel," but I do not know that it is owing to any incompleteness in our educational system that so many of our young people abandon the farmer's life. It rather appears to indicate a want of that industry, pluck and perseverance which characterized our forefathers and enabled them to subdue the forest, clear the land and raise their crops unaided by the labor-saving machines of the present time. The life of the agriculturist is now one of ease and comfort compared with the hardships endured and the difficulties overcome by the preceding generation. No occupation is more genteel or honorable than that of the farmer. In the old country the highest families, including many members of the nobility, have representatives in the farming community, and in Canada itself the population has been largely recruited from the same source. Many of these men may have tracts of land at Cambridge or Oxford, but they go to work in the fields with their indomitable energy which ensures success at farming as it would in any other pursuit. When men of these attainments take so readily to agriculture in preference to other avocations, and our young men so generally forsake it for other pursuits less arduous, it cannot be because the education of our rural population is "overdone," nor does it seem to me that the establishment of an agricultural College would materially lessen the number of those who, deeming the farmer's life too laborious, abandon it for some other pursuit involving less toil and exposure, but erroneously supposed to be more genteel. I am pleased that you have called attention to the importance and feasibility of reclaiming marsh lands subject to tidal overflow. It is surprising that this has not been more generally attempted where such extensive tracts of those lands exist, especially along the margin of the Hillsborough. Where land of that character has been reclaimed in other Provinces, it is much more valuable than ordinary uplands in the same locality. The success which has attended the reclamation you refer to, should encourage others to go and do in like manner. The use of peat for fuel engaged the attention of the Provincial Government thirty years ago, when I was first in the Legislature. A quantity was then purchased and used for a time in the Colonial Building. It made a very hot, clear fire, but was more expensive than coal, its transport by teams forming a large portion of the expense. If now manufactured it could be moved much more cheaply by rail, and would be a good substitute for the coal which we have to import from abroad, and now so generally used. Your timely reference to the subject may induce someone to prepare peat both for fuel and litter. It is not necessary that I should detain you by further reference to other points elaborated in your address. Living happily as we do under a free constitution, where the sons of the farmer may aspire to the highest positions in the state, and may secure them also if they have the requisite genius and ability,—where the industry of the husbandman has placed him in the independent position he now holds,—where the soil has yielded him so abundant a return for his labors, let us not forget to thank the Divine Giver of all things for the innumerable blessings so bountifully bestowed upon us. In conclusion, allow me to thank you, Mr. Chairman and your brother Commissioners who have devoted their time and attention to the duties imposed upon you for your efforts to insure the success of this exhibition which I now declare open. My thanks are also due to the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly, at much loss to themselves, discharged so efficiently the duties of judges. I propose that we now mark the opening by three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen. A. A. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Governor.

On entering the Exhibition Building, the eye of the visitor is greeted by a fine show of excellent fruit. It is placed on a large and suitable table, which extends right across the space in front of the doorway. Apples make the largest show—and they are splendid. In one or two varieties they are fully equal, if not superior, to those shown at Truro last week, from the celebrated orchards of Annapolis; but the others are not yet up to the high standard of Nova Scotia. The apple exhibit comprises 175 different samples, viz: 30 of the Emperor Alexander, 41 Duchess of Oldenburg, 13 Astracan, 3 Gravenstein, 7 Ribston Pippins, 1 Peruvian Blue, 7 Northern Spy, 9 Ben Davies, 5 Golden Russet, 1 Autumn Strawberry, 2 Chenango Strawberry, 7 Fameuse, 3 Hawthornien, 4 Rhode Island Greening, 4 Svaar, 1 English Pippin, 5 Yellow Belle Flower, 2 King of Pompanis, 4 Baldwin, 2 Benheim Pippin, 4 Quargonden, 3 Tetofsky, 6 Peach, 3 Winesap's Favorite, 6 Native Seedlings, 2 Williams, 10 other varieties. Besides these there are 64 baskets of crab apples. Altogether, the exhibit of apples is highly creditable. There are fifty-six exhibits of plums, viz: 8 Magnum Bonum, 1 Jefferson, 1 Victoria 2 Small Red, 6 Green Gage, 6 Blue Gage, 1 Mitchellson, 9 Moores arctic, 6 native seedlings, and 6 Brown Gage—all very fine indeed. Of pears there are eleven exhibits viz: 6 of Flemish Beauty, 1 Belle Lucrative, 1 Louis Bonne de Jersey, 1 Duchess, 1 Vicar of Winkfield, 1 Bartlett. Grapes, Cranberries and a few other varieties make up the fruit exhibit—which is at once the most noticeable and the most creditable in the building. The arrangement and presentation of this exhibit is due to William Brown, Esq., who, by the interest and care he has taken in the introduction and culture of fruits, has performed a real and signal service for the Province. The fact that we can successfully produce fruit of very fine quality has been demonstrated; and we have no doubt that every farmer will ere long be able to rest under his apple or plum tree, and enjoy the fruit thereof.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES. We regret that this very important class exhibits a decided falling off. This is, no doubt, due in part to the lateness of the harvest in this unusual season, and to the fact that Edward Bayfield, Esq., and other prominent exhibitors of former years are not this year on the list of competitors. The show of carrots is, however, pretty fair; and of potatoes, turnips, beets, mangold wurtzels, celery, cauliflowers and cabbages there are excellent samples—though not, we think, better than in previous years. An exception must, however, be made in respect to three heads of cabbages from the field of Mr. Henry Seales, St. Eleonors. They were not received at the drill shed until last evening, after the prizes had been awarded. Had they been received sooner, Mr. Seales would certainly have received the first prize; and we have no doubt that, as it is, the Commissioners will give his claim their favorable consideration. They are of the kind called "Futtler's Bruswick," and weigh respectively 29 lbs., 32 lbs., and 33

lbs., or altogether 94 lbs. We do not think that heavier cabbages have been exhibited in Charlottetown. GRAIN. A gigantic sunflower pod—almost as large as Achilles shield—adorns the wall over the section for roots and vegetables; and there are specimens of wheat, oats, timothy, etc., in the stalk, affixed to the wall over the section set apart for grain that afford an exhibition of long, strong and full growth and development which could not be surpassed (if equalled) on the fertile plains of the great Northwest. The exhibit of grains is, however, small, though the quality is superior. BUTTER AND CHEESE. The show of butter and cheese is creditable—though not so large as it might be. If Professor McCoun could be present, he would, we are sure, be disabused of the idea that our housewives cannot make good butter. Though it must be confessed that the butter in some of the tubs was rather below the mark a connoisseur expects to find at an exhibition, there are many tubs and many packages on exhibition which are delicious and in every respect first class. SPECIAL EXHIBITS. Prominent among the special exhibits is a pyramid of soap from the Charlottetown Soap Factory. It is made of the various kinds of soap, manufactured under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Laphorne, altogether about three thousand pounds of soap in one pile. The Charlottetown Soap Factory, established by the late George R. Beer and L. L. Beer, is one of the established institutions of the Province. The Charlottetown Woollen Factory make an exhibit of about two hundred patterns of woollen cloth in men's and women's wear. The women's dress goods attracted the attention of the fair sex to-day; and it is probable that most of the tasteful winter dresses we shall ere long see on our streets will be of the excellent homemade material manufactured under the superintendence of Mr. McKay. A very stylish suit of clothes, made at the establishment of Messrs. McLeod & McKenzie, in the London House, out of cloth manufactured by the Charlottetown Woollen Factory, is also on exhibition. It is a suit in which any gentleman might appear with advantage in any town in the world. Mr. D. O'M. Reddin, druggist, has on exhibition fifteen different kinds of medicines compounded and made up by himself. Messrs. Norton & Pennell exhibit nine different buggy tops—five of them of home manufacture. This exhibit is very creditable.

Very creditable also are the exhibits of harness by Mr. John Stumbles, and by Messrs. McCoubrey & Co., and the exhibit of shoes by Mr. J. H. Bell. Miss Lawson, of this city, has on exhibition a beautiful white quilt, or counterpane, which does her infinite credit as an evidence of the possession of both industry and good taste; and there are numerous other articles from the fair hands of our ladies which well deserve mention if we only knew who made them. There is another exhibit which challenges the attention and admiration of every visitor, and must be noticed. It is that of M. S. N. Earle's stuffed birds. They are beautifully done. So life-like and natural, and so graceful! Mr. Earle excels, not only as a musician. He excels as a taxidermist as well. FLOWERS, PAINTINGS, ETC. The show of flowers was disappointing to many, though a large reduction in the amounts of the prizes accounts largely for the falling off in the number and quality of the exhibits. The most remarkable flower on exhibition was a Hollyhock about ten feet high, shown by Mr. Charles Hearty, of this city. A basket of very pretty flowers from the nursery of Mr. Herbert Harris, Halifax, attracted much attention. A goodly number of paintings and drawings were shown, and some of them gave evidence of talent in the artist. The maps of P. E. Island were disgraceful, i. e. if the person who drew them be not a boy of nine or ten. The Commissioners who permitted them to be hung without a note of explanation ought, we think, to be censured. A genuine Mexican saddle and bridle were greatly admired; and a number of well-finished horse shoes suggested better luck for the exhibition to-morrow. ON THE SHOW GROUNDS. If the exhibition in the Drill Shed is not all it should be, the exhibition on the cattle show grounds is a decided improvement on that of former years. There are about 175 entries of horses—splendid animals; about 130 entries of sheep, and 106 entries of horned cattle, besides the three fine young Herefords imported by Mr. J. R. Palmer, a number of splendid animals from the Government Stock Farm, and seven head of fat cattle from the herd of Messrs. Blake Bros., of the finest quality. Messrs. Blake's exhibit includes one of the pure-bred Gallogay cows imported by the Hon. Donald Ferguson, and several pure-bred horns from the Stock Farm. Frederick Horne, Esq., the Commissioner in charge of the horses, has introduced a decided improvement in the horse ring; and the judges have been at work all day, notwithstanding the rain. The prize list and further particulars will appear in to-morrow's issue of THE EXAMINER.

The grand parade of horses will take place at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

WANTED! 10,000 Bushels GOOD BLACK OATS, —AND— 50 TUBS BUTTER. Highest Cash Price Paid. HORACE HASZARD, Lower Queen Street.

W E believe in giving people their rights, and are opposed to bluffing for the purpose of gain. Our principle is to deal in a straightforward manner, and give right value in selling BOOTS AND SHOES. We warrant every Pair of our Celebrated Solid Leather make of Boots, and we kindly ask you to purchase your own and your family's Boots for this Fall from us. GOFF BROS., Successors to Dorsey, Goff & Co.

September 13, 1888—wed & wky.

September 15, 1888—wed & wky

September 13, 1888—wed & wky.

LONDON HOUSE.

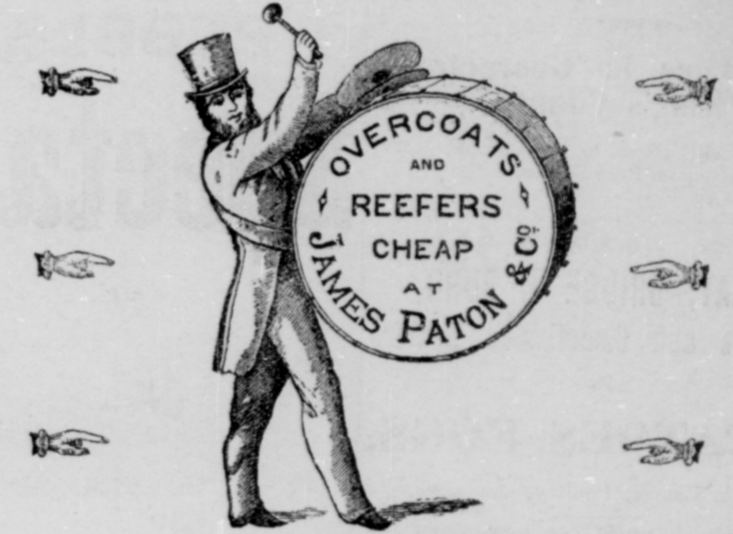
Our New Stock Now Opening.

New French Dress Goods, New Cashmeres and Merinos, New Plushes and Velvets, New Ulsterings and Tweeds, New Worsted Cloths, New Hats and Shapes, New Feathers and Flowers, New Gloves and Wool Goods, New Readymade Clothing, Lowest Prices for Cash.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Charlottetown, October 2, 1888.

FOR GOOD READY-MADE CLOTHING, AT LOW PRICES,



TRY JAMES PATON & CO.

Charlottetown, Sept. 22, 1888.

A Large Stock of German Flannels, IN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,

Just Opened at Stanley Bros' CHILDRENS' UNDERCLOTHING, CHEAP, At Stanley Brothers' LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,

A Large Stock at Stanley Bros', Brown's Block. ULSTER CLOTHS, DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS & PLUSHES, Now Opening at Stanley Bros'.

September 15, 1888—wed & wky

September 13, 1888—wed & wky.

RETALIATION!

W E believe in giving people their rights, and are opposed to bluffing for the purpose of gain. Our principle is to deal in a straightforward manner, and give right value in selling BOOTS AND SHOES. We warrant every Pair of our Celebrated Solid Leather make of Boots, and we kindly ask you to purchase your own and your family's Boots for this Fall from us. GOFF BROS., Successors to Dorsey, Goff & Co.

September 13, 1888—wed & wky.