

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1884.

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1884.
MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 5th day, 5h. 22.6m., p. m.
Full Moon, 12th day, 11h. 14.6m., a. m.
Last quarter 20th day, 1h. 10.3m., a. m.
New Moon 28th day, 1h. 48.7m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER	LOW WATER	LENTH
1 Tuesday	7 38	4 29	9 18	morn			
2 Wednesday	35	30	9 50	0 42			
3 Thursday	38	31	10 19	1 20			
4 Friday	38	32	10 48	2 2			
5 Saturday	37	33	11 18	2 50	8 55		
6 Sunday	37	33	11 51	3 52			
7 Monday	37	34	12 18	5 9			
8 Tuesday	37	35	1 5	6 52			
9 Wednesday	36	37	1 59	7 52			
10 Thursday	36	38	2 27	8 52			
11 Friday	36	39	4 1	9 44			
12 Saturday	35	40	5 9	10 30	9 7		
13 Sunday	35	42	6 18	11 10			
14 Monday	35	43	7 28	11 50			
15 Tuesday	35	44	8 29	12 28			
16 Wednesday	34	46	9 36	1 3			
17 Thursday	34	47	10 39	1 41			
18 Friday	34	48	11 40	2 21			
19 Saturday	33	49	morn	3 6	9 17		
20 Sunday	33	50	0 39	4 4			
21 Monday	32	52	1 38	5 9			
22 Tuesday	31	53	2 36	6 21			
23 Wednesday	30	54	3 32	7 28			
24 Thursday	29	55	4 26	8 35			
25 Friday	28	57	5 15	9 9			
26 Saturday	26	59	6 11	9 53	8 7		
27 Sunday	24	5 01	6 41	10 32			
28 Monday	23	2	7 18	11 8			
29 Tuesday	22	4	7 51	11 46			
30 Wednesday	20	5	8 23	morn			
31 Thursday	19	6	8 52	0 22			

Merchants' Bank of Halifax,
CHARLOTTETOWN AGENCY,
Savings Bank Department,
—WILL BE—
OPENED 1ST NOVEMBER, 1883,
on and after which date DEPOSITS OF \$5
AND UPWARDS, will be taken and
interest at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum
ALLOWED THEREON.
For further particulars apply to
F. H. ARNAUD,
Oct. 30, 1883. AGENT.

LIFE INSURANCE.

United States Life Insurance Co.,
—OF THE—
CITY OF NEW YORK.
ORGANIZED 1850.

New Features, Incontestible Policies, Prompt
Settlement of Claims Guaranteed.
Apply at residence, Weymouth Street, from
8 to 10 a. m., and 4 to 6 p. m.
A. H. McPHERSON,
Agent.
Sept. 25, 1883.—2aw

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES: O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL
Jan. 16, '83.

GEORGE TWEEDY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE—West Side of Queen Street, Char-
lottetown, next door to Stevenson's Tin Shop.
July 25, 1883.—dy wklly 6m

EDWARD T. RUSSEL & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
NO. 284 STATE STREET,
BOSTON.
Particular attention given to the sale of
Fish and Produce of all kinds.
June 22, 1883.—9m

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
(ROSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
April 26, 1883.—wklly tt

MONCTON
Sash and Door Factory.
MR. P. LEA, in returning thanks to the
public for the liberal patronage extended
to him while in business in Charlottetown,
begs leave to inform his old customers and
the public generally, that he, in company
with Mr. William Rogers, has appointed

Messrs. B. Williams & Co.,
Lumber and Coal Dealers, Pownal Wharf,
Charlottetown, our agents, who will keep
constantly on hand a full supply of Mould-
ings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at

LOWEST CASH PRICES.
All orders entrusted to them will receive
prompt attention.

LEA & ROGERS,
Moncton, N. B.
Sept. 5, 1883.—2aw wly

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,
ARE OFFERING AT MILLERS' PRICES
IN STORE:

**250 bris. Choice Superior Ex-
tra.**
500 " " Patent.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:
OPPOSITE RANKIN HOUSE.
J. F. SHATFORD,
AGENT.
Dec. 10, 1883.

STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

At the 57th Annual General Meeting of
the Standard Life Assurance Company,
held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 24th of
April, 1883, the following results for the
year ended 15th November, 1883, were re-
ported:—
3,038 new proposals for life as-
surance were received the year
\$ 9,754,085 38
2,561 proposals were accepted,
assuring 7,239,048 13
The total existing assurances in
force at 15th November,
1882, amounted to \$6,936,302 91
(Of which \$7,753,031.15 was
reassured with other offices)
The claims by death which
arose during the year amount-
ed, including bonus addi-
tions, to 2,462,226 59
The annual revenue amounted
at 15th November, 1882, to 4,267,546 00
The invested funds at same
date amounted to 29,508,416 00
Being an increase during the
year of 1,062,648 35
JOHN LONGWORTH,
Agent for Charlottetown.
THOMAS KERR,
Inspector of Assurances.
Ch'town, August 3, 1883.

DR. BENNET
CALLS attention to "THE ELECTRO
MAGNETIC CORSET," exact pattern as
worn by the Princess of Wales, the health-
giving powers of which, especially in female
diseases, are very great. Can be had at
FRASER & REDDIN'S. To be worn as an
ordinary corset and lasting longer and fitting
superbly trimmed with Valenciennes lace.
Dec. 2, 1883.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL SHOPKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
—GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878—

P. E. Island Pottery.
WE are Agents for the P. E. Island
Pottery. Orders sent to us will re-
ceive prompt attention. Jars, Jugs, Bean
Pots, Mugs, Flower Pots, Spitoons, Store
Stones, etc., etc., in stock.
BEER & GOFF
AGENTS
Ch'town, Oct. 26, '83.

JOB PRINTING of every description
executed with Neatness and Despatch
at the **EXAMINER JOB PRINTING**
ROOMS, opp. Water and Great George Street.

1884. JANUARY. 1884.
Annual Clearance Sale At
J. B. MACDONALD'S.

I AM now having my Annual Clearance Sale, and will CLEAR
OUT Wool Goods in

**Scarfs, Clouds, Wool Squares,
Heavy Winter Cloths, Winter Dress Stuffs,
Ladies' Fur Caps and Muffs,
Ladies' Fur Tippets,
Ladies' Felt and Fur Hats,
Men's Fur and Cloth Caps,
Men's and Boys' Ulsters, Overcoats and Reefing
Jackets,
Also Remnants in Cloths, Remnants in Dress
Stuffs, Remnants in Prints, and Remnants
in Canton Flannels.**

These goods must be cleared out and Bargains Extraordinary
will be given.

J. B. MACDONALD'S,
Ch'town, Jan. 12, 1884.—2aw wklly. Queen Street.

GRAND SALE OF
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO. will, during the HOLIDAY SEASON, give
special bargains in

Dress Goods, Knit Wool Goods, Mantles, Shawls, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.
Men's Overcoats, \$3.90, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, up.
Men's Ulsters, \$4.95, \$6.25, \$7.00, up.
Men's Reefers, \$2.95, \$3, \$3.50, \$5, \$4.50, \$5.50 up.

**Fur Caps, Kid Mits and Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Worsted Tweeds, Under-
clothing, Buffalo Robes, Horse Rugs, Small Wares, etc.**

PARKS' WARP, CHEAP.
Cash Buyers can depend on getting REAL BARGAINS in every
Department.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN MACPHEE & CO.,
ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND.
Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1883.—2aw wklly pres pat.

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

W. R. BOREHAM has now on hand the LARGEST AND
BEST STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS,

ever shown by him. His motto is a good article at a moderate
price.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE GOODS, a specialty.
A nice lot of LADIES' AND GENTS' FANCY SLIPPERS
for the Holidays.

Try BOREHAM for a pair of GOOD BOOTS.
W. R. BOREHAM,
North Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Dec. 10, 1883.—mo we fr 2m

D. A. BRUCE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

I AM OVER-STOCKED with the following GOODS, and offers
them at a

REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT.
Gents' Woollen Underwear, Flannel Shirts, Fur
Caps, Kid Mits, Sleigh Robes.

OVERCOATINGS,
WHICH YOU CAN HAVE
MADE TO YOUR MEASURE
Cheaper Than Imported Ready Made.

D. A. BRUCE,
Dec. 20, 1883.—cod wklly 72 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.
A LECTURE BY THE HON. DONALD FERGUSON,
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, BEFORE THE Y. M.
C. ASSOCIATION.

(Concluded.)

Among the educating agencies now at
work amongst us, the butter and cheese
factories recently started are deserving of
notice. Notwithstanding our excellent
pasture and the facilities we possess for
good winter feeding, it is painfully evident
that we are absolutely nowhere in the pro-
duction of really first-class butter for ex-
port. Should the article known as "shop
butter" by any possible chance escape un-
spoiled in the churning or washing on the
farm, the finishing touch is given by the
principle that abundance of salt, like the
mantle of charity, covereth a multitude of
shortcomings. From the smallness of our
farms we can scarcely hope for the early
and general adoption of scientific methods
of butter and cheese making in private
dairies. The factory system will, I believe,
do for the dairy interests of Prince Edward
Island, what Dairy Colleges have done for
Denmark. The educated or trained hands
who operate the factories will train their
customers how to handle their cattle and
milk so as to deliver the latter at the fac-
tory in good condition. The butter and
cheese made in the factories of the Island
have already earned a good reputation
wherever they have gone, and I hope the
day is at hand when Prince Edward Island
will have won the reputation of being a
large exporter of the choicest dairy products.
A novel method of dairy education has
been recently tried in Ireland by Canon
Balogh, a clergyman of the Irish Church.
He has travelled through the country, stop-
ping at the farm houses giving practical illus-
trations of scientific butter-making with the
most approved appliances. The butter
dealers of Cork now declare that they can
trace Canon Balogh's missionary tour through
Ireland by the superiority of the butter
coming from the districts visited by him.
There is no reason to doubt that this plan
would be productive of much good in this
Province.

The educating power of the newspaper
Press is, no doubt, very great, and its assist-
ance in disseminating information regarding
farming interests is freely and cheerfully
rendered. The great want of agricultural
education is, however, quite as often and
keenly felt by the intelligent editor as by
the intelligent farmer. A theoretical and
practical acquaintance with the principles
of agriculture would enable an editor to rise
to the full stature of his position as a pub-
lic educator in an agricultural country like
Prince Edward Island. Besides the power
which it would give him to write original
articles bearing on our own methods of
farming, it would enable him to use the
scissors with better effect than is often done.
Mark Twain, as an agricultural editor,
strongly advising the farmers to pick their
turnips from the trees with their hands, as
the fruit is often injured by being knocked
down with a stick, is a very good cari-
cature of the flippant confidence with
which persons wholly ignorant of farming
will undertake to write upon it. The
prejudice existing among farmers against
"book farming" is often strengthened by
practical agricultural items in our papers
containing advice wholly unsuited to our
soil, climate and staple crops.

The publication of a really first-class
paper devoted to the discussion of agri-
cultural questions from a Prince Edward
Island standpoint, would do great good, but
it is useless to talk of this. Our consti-
tuency is too small to support a periodical
of that kind, and we should therefore make
the best possible use of the facilities really
within our reach.

If Farmers' Clubs were generally insti-
tuted, at the meetings of which the most
intelligent and practical farmers would
read papers on questions affecting our hu-
bandry, a spirit of enquiry would be stimu-
lated, and the newspapers would gladly
publish any part of the proceedings of these
meetings which might possess sufficient
merit. But at the base of all agricultural
improvements must lie the instruction of
the common school. When the work now
beginning to be done in the schoolroom
shall come to bear fruit, there will not be
wanting intelligent farmers to discuss the
most intricate questions relating to agri-
culture, nor newspaper editors to lead the
way in the paths of higher investigation.

The agricultural history of Prince Edward
Island naturally divides itself into three
periods. In the first place there is the
period of settlement coming down to 1850.
During this period improvement was not
very rapid, yet considering the difficulties
of clearing the land, the barriers to pro-
gress in our geographical separation from
the Mainland, and the injurious land
system by which the settlers' energies were
shackled, it must be admitted that fairly
satisfactory progress was made. Roads
were laid out, schools opened and churches
erected. The wants of the farmer were
few and the means of supplying them were
limited in proportion. The neighbor
kalewing with neighbor of a winter evening,
enjoying a friendly chat before the fire of
blazing logs: the young men and maidens
combining the stumping and spinning
frolic in the summer and the thickening
frolic in the early winter, constituted the
social enjoyment of the people. A ready
cash market for oats had not yet presented
itself to tempt the farmer to exhaust his
land. Part of the energy which at a later
period was directed to raising oats to meet
a foreign demand was then applied to
the cultivation of wheat, and the farmer
had no difficulty in raising
his own bread from a soil
still abounding in the elements of original
fertility. Science in farming did not count for
much in those days. Strong arms to fell the
forest, swing the scythe and ply the flail were
the requisites for success on a farm.

The second period extended from 1850 to
1874, and may be called the period of growth.
It was ushered in by the construction of King-
ston

Government to the Island which was fol-
lowed by the adoption of a practical system of
common education. The establishment of
Reciprocity with the United States, the break-
ing out of the Russian and American wars,
and the construction of the Prince Edward
Island Railway caused a great demand for our
staple products, arousing the industrial life of
our people. This was a period of unprece-
dented growth, but it was a growth at the ex-
pense of vital force, because under the stimu-
lus of an active demand the farmers sowed
their land to oats year after year without
making a suitable return to the soil to keep up
its fertility.

The third period extending from 1874 to the
present time may be called the period of con-
solidation. For some years previous to this
the farmers began to see the folly of raising
oats year after year without adequate manure.
After a hard winter's subsistence on straw,
cattle were wont to leave the stables mere
walking skeletons to eke out a summer's
existence on fields yielding little but sorrel
and natural grass. It was at this juncture
that attention was directed to the deep silt of
mussel and oyster shells in the beds of our
bays and rivers, and means were devised to
bring this fertilizing substance to the surface
and make it available for manure. The
presence of this valuable fertilizer at our very
doors, rich in the elements of which our soil is
most deficient, illustrates in a striking manner
the care with which Providence bestows its
blessings. The great benefits arising from
the application of mussel mud to the land, are
evident to-day all over Prince Edward Island.
These benefits, however, would be much
greater had it been in the power of the
farmers to obtain analysis of their soils and of
the different qualities of mud in their vicinity.
They would then have used that which was
most suitable for their soils, and they
would have been guided as to the proper
quantities to apply under different circum-
stances. As it is, the application of carbon-
ate of lime in the form of mussel mud, has
transformed our formerly dry and unproduc-
tive pastures into a closely set sward of the
sweetest and most nutritious grasses, and by
increasing almost ten-fold the bulk of our
hay crop, it has made our Province a first-
class stock and dairy country.

We should not, however, allow ourselves to
be carried away by present favorable results.
There never was a time when our farmers
needed scientific guidance in feeding their
land more than they do to-day. While lime
in all its forms is to some extent a food for
plants, yet its most important action is in
decomposing organic matter already in the
soil, and making it available as plant food.
It therefore follows that the continual use
of lime will, through time, thoroughly exhaust
the soil unless organic matter is supplied in
some other form. If the growing of
crops for export was had in farming
before the application of mussel mud
was commenced, it is downright madness
now, when the lime in the mud has made the
land generous, almost to a fault, ready to part
with all the organic matter which it contains.
The old adage is strictly true,—
"The use of lime without manure
Will make the farm and farmer poor."

There are other substances such as phos-
phates, potash, and ammonia, which neither
mussel-mud nor ordinary manure can supply
to the land in sufficient quantities to maintain
fertility and which it must be necessary to
apply in the form of commercial fertilizers.
To do this effectually and with profit is the
great agricultural problem of the near future.
It was thought until a short time ago that a
farmer might submit a sample of his soil to a
chemist who could by a simple analysis deter-
mine what its elementary constituents were,
and who could give in the form of a prescrip-
tion a list of the substances required to pro-
duce from it the best crops. If this were so,
the common farmer needs education in his
profession no more than every man re-
quires to be a physician. But the
chemist cannot, by analysis alone, arrive
at full and positive conclusions as to
the fertility of soils. He can, it is true,
resolve them into their elements and ascertain
the proportions of each which they contain,
but he cannot distinguish, by analysis, between
substances which are active and those which
are dormant in the ground. The land may
contain all the elements in abundance which
are necessary to ensure fertility, but these
substances may not be in a condition to be
used as plant food, and the soil may be com-
paratively barren. The intelligent farmer
who has studied agricultural chemistry, hav-
ing obtained an analysis of his soil can conduct
experiments in the use of fertilizers which
will lead to sure and positive conclusions.
The investigations and experiments made by
M. Georges Ville on the experimental agricul-
tural farm at Vincennes, in France, have
thrown a flood of light on this subject. The
chemist in his laboratory cannot finally settle
agricultural problems. It is only when the
man of science and the practical farmer work
hand in hand, or better still, when theory
and practice are united in the same individual
that the best results are obtained. Without
education the farmer cannot accurately con-
duct necessary experiments, nor protect him-
self against fraud in purchasing commercial
manures.

To understand the distinct or relative func-
tions performed by the soil and the atmosphere
in the growing of crops, and to be able to ap-
ply to the work of the farm with discrimina-
tion, the lessons of chemistry under varying
circumstances and different soils, demand a
training of mind, and a power of observation
as great as the requirements of the learned
professions.

The decline of wooden shipbuilding all over
the world and the consequent loss of cheap
facilities for the transmission of bulky pro-
ducts to the European markets have brought
our people face to face with the ques-
tion: In what market and what form
are we to find sale for the products
of our soil? The answer which every intelli-
gent man has given to this enquiry cannot
be better expressed than in the heading
adopted by the Honorable Daniel Davies to
some excellent letters to the press, some two
or three years ago. "We must improve the
quality of our exports." Instead of sending
away large quantities of roots and cereals with
little intrinsic value, it is our interest to
increase their value by skillful manipulation,
giving our countrymen the benefit of the
employment arising from the process, and
leaving, as far as practicable, the manual
properties on the farm. In this way we are
now, far more than formerly, turning oats,
potatoes and hay into horses, cattle, starch,
butter, cheese, and eggs. In this matter we
are moving in the line of true progress, but we
are not moving fast enough, and our people
require to be taught that the transition which
is now going on is a most wholesome and
beneficial one. They must be educated to
understand that the people who toil in