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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1893. VOL 30.--NO 111

Every Lady in the Dominion should have one.

Every lady in the Dominion should have a MELISSA wrap of some style. Costing only a trifle (about $1 50) more than ordinary wraps of similar material, they are at once the most useful and most economical garments of the present day, because they are really two in one, being a rainproof garment as well as a stylish and comfortable wrap.

MELISSA wraps should not be classed with ordinary waterproofs. They are made up in all the latest styles, out of fine soft woolen materials (rendered thoroughly rainproof by the MELISSA process); beautifully finished, and they fit to perfection, as only tailor made garments can.

Many ladies have written us asking for information, patterns, etc., etc., but as we do a strictly wholesale manufacturing business, cannot in justice to our many customers, sell directly to anyone not in trade. Desiring, however, to give all information possible and place our MELISSA wraps within easy reach of every lady in the country, we invite direct correspondence, and will, on receipt of a letter from any lady, giving the name and address of the merchant with whom she deals, at once send that dealer a full range of our patterns, catalogues of designs and other necessary information.

If there is no local dealer that will take the trouble to serve her in the way we suggest, we will place her in communication with one of our most reliable customers in some other place, who we can guarantee will be only too glad to give her every possible attention.

MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.,
Victoria Square, Montreal.

may10—10, 13, 17, 20.

"Shorter" Pastry and "Shorter" Bills.

We are talking about a "shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a host of others) are using

COTTOLENE

instead of lard. None but the purest, healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Cottolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard—Healthier because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills—for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far—so is but half as expensive.

Dyspeptics delight in it!
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All live Grocers sell it!

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DR. T. R. McLEAN,
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TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA,
CONFINES his practice exclusively to Eye, Ear, Throat and all forms of Catarrhal Disease.
Can be consulted at New Glasgow every Thursday, Vendome Hotel, 8 a. m. to 1.30 p. m.
may6—dy & wky 1m

AUCTION.

Steamer "Princess of Wales."

TO be sold by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th May next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Steam Navigation Co's Wharf, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
The Paddle Steamer PRINCESS OF WALES, length 191 feet, beam 26 feet, depth 9 feet 6 inches, tonnage register 685, metal fastened and metalled, as she now lies, together with all the Furniture and Materials belonging to her. This vessel is so well known in these waters that further description appears unnecessary.
Terms at sale.
F. W. HALES,
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300 BRLS. FRESH GROUND now landing.
N., B. & M. RATTENBURY.
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THREE BILLIARD TABLES and two POOL TABLES.
JOHN JOY.
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Silver Dollars!

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McKAY WOOLEN MILLS.
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NOW landing, Fresh Burnt St. John Lime in casks and barrels.
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GRADUATE OF LAVAL AND McGILL,)
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MAIN OFFICE.....QUEBEC
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NOTICE.

Kindly settle all accounts dated March 31st, now sent out by us.

HASZARD & MOORE,
Victoria Row
Charlottetown, April 11, 1893.

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CAN BE BOUGHT FROM US at as low and even lower price than is often paid for the IMITATION.

Many do not know this till they bring in their imitation Watch for repairs, and find that no Watchmaker who values his reputation will repair and warrant it.

MORAL—Buy the Genuine.

E. W. TAYLOR.

Charlottetown, March 20, 1893. CAMERON BLOCK.

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Kill it by feeding it with Scott's Emulsion. It is remarkable how

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites
will stop a Cough, cure a Cold, and check Consumption in its earlier stages as well as all forms of Wasting Diseases, Scrofua and Bronchitis. *It is almost as palatable as milk.*
Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

When we assert that
Dodd's
Kidney Pills
Cure Backache, Dropsy, Lumbago, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and all other forms of Kidney Troubles, we are backed by the testimony of all who have used them.
THEY CURE TO STAY CURED.
By all druggists or mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Dr. L. A. Smith & Co., Toronto.

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ANODYNE
LINIMENT
UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
In 1810
Originated by an Old Family Physician.
Think Of It. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still leads. *Generation after Generation* have used and blessed it. Every Traveler should have a bottle in his satchel.
Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera-Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.
Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life. Relieves all Summer Complaints like magic. Price, 35 cts. post-paid; 6 bottles, $2. Express paid, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

MAY 13, 1893.

Important for Farmers.

FROM the Central Experimental Farm Ottawa, we have received a circular giving in detail the directions for the Robertson mixture for ensilage. As the subject matter of the circular is of considerable importance to farmers generally, we give it in full below:

"If a field with a drained, warm, loamy soil be convenient to the silo, and can be used, it should be selected in preference to a heavy clay or wet soil In all cases, the land should receive a liberal coating of manure, be ploughed in the spring, and be harrowed to a state of fine tilth before the seeds are planted.

"The time at which Indian corn for fodder may be planted with the best results is the best time at which to plant or sow these seeds also. In most districts that period is during the last ten days of May, or late enough in the season to escape frosts at night, and early enough to give the plants the advantage of as long a season for growing as is practicable The horse beans and sunflowers are less liable to injury from frost than Indian corn.

"The Indian corn and horse beans (which have been mixed) are to be planted in rows 3 feet apart, with from 2 to 4 grains per lineal foot in every row. A horse-power corn planter or seed drill may be used for that purpose. Or they may be planted in hills 3 feet apart both ways, with from 6 to 10 grains in every hill. A horse power or hand corn planter may be used. If none of these implements and no other suitable planter be available, furrows 3 inches deep may be ploughed 3 feet apart. The seeds may be put in them and covered, after which the field should be rolled.

"The sunflower seeds are to be planted by themselves, in rows 3 feet apart with not more than 3 or 4 seeds per foot in the row. They may be planted with a small hand planter, or by a method similar to the one which is used with the Indian corn and horse beans.

"All the seeds should be planted to a depth of from 2 to 3 inches.

"Only in cases where a crust forms on the land, before or immediately after the plants come up, light harrowing will prove helpful to the crop The cultivation between the rows, when the plants are small, should be close to them; when the plants have grown to a height of 2 feet, it should be more distant and shallow, in order not to injure the side roots

"The crop is to be cut when the Indian corn reaches the 'glazing' stage of growth, that is when the ears are just past the best condition for table use.

"The corn and beans may be cut by hand or by any of the devices in use for cutting fodder corn in the field.

"The heads only of the sunflowers are to be used. They may be cut by a common reaping hook or other knife. They may be put directly into a waggon or cart, or into basket or into heaps, from which they may be loaded afterwards

"When the Indian corn has reached the 'glazing' stage of growth, the crop is to be put into the silo without wilting or drying; but if and when it has not reached the 'glazing' stage before frost comes, it is to be cut and left to wilt or dry in the field for about one day.

"The corn and beans (from two acres) are to be cut in lengths of from ½ inch to 1 inch and put into the silo; and the heads only (from half an acre) of sunflowers are to be cut with them. They may be fed through the cutting-box on and with the corn and beans.

"A fairly even distribution of the mixture should be made in the silo, while it is being filled. If the leaves and lighter parts are permitted to flutter into one place, and the stalks, ears and heavier portions are allowed to settle by themselves, the ensilage will not keep well.

"The mixture is to be tramped thoroughly around the sides and in the corners of the silo.

"A thin layer of uncut corn stalks should be put between the 'Robertson Mixture' and the other contents (if any) of the silo, in order to mark the exact place in the ensilage.

"After the silo is filled, the surface should be levelled and thoroughly tramped; and after the lapse of not more than one day, it should be covered to a depth of 6 inches with cut straw or cheap fodder. If this be tramped occasionally, and a foot of cut straw be put on top of that a few days later, probably no waste ensilage will be found on the opening of the silo for feeding.

"The 'Robertson Mixture' is to be fed with 4 lbs. less meal or grain per 50 lbs. of ensilage, than has been required with ordinary Indian corn ensilage, to make an economical ration for feeding milking cows and fattening cattle.

"Ensilage has come to mean any kind of fodder which is cured and preserved in a succulent state for the feeding of domestic animals. The silo has no power to add any nutrient to the fodder which is put into it for preservation Its contents may become more digestible and palatable by the changes which proceed slowly under the action of ferments, or may become less pleasant and wholesome, if fermentation goes too far.

"Fodder which is deficient in nutrients before it it is put into a silo, will experience no regeneration there. Degeneration into offensive material is the only and constant tendency.

"To prevent deterioration and decay is the function of the silo; and to that end it should be constructed to exclude the atmosphere. To do so requires the use of building material of adequate strength. The fastening of the parts, at the foundation and at the corners of the silo, should be secure. I have found one ply of sound 1 inch lumber, tongued and grooved, and nailed horizontally on the inside of studs 2 inches by 10 inches, or 2 inches by 12 inches, to be sufficient.

"A clay or earthen floor is most economical and is as good as any that can be put in.

Please keep a record of: 1, How the soil was prepared; 2, how the seeds were planted; 3, the date of planting; 4, the date of cutting; 5, the stage of growth attained by the different plants of the mixture; 6, the yield per acre of indian corn and horse beans; 7, the yield per acre of sunflower heads; 8, any unusual condition of weather, such as heavy storm, frost, etc; 9, any other occurrence or condition which may affect the crop

The circular is signed by William Saunders, director of the farm, and by James W Robertson, agriculturist. A form upon which farmers using the mixture are to report will be sent out in due season.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Other Side of the Story.

SIR,—So many allusions have been made the last two months by members of the Legislature and writers in THE EXAMINER to the additions made to the stock last spring on the Government Farm by the Commissioners, that I trust your readers will bear with me while I use a little of your space in talking back to those faultfinders who know so much after the event. This request is the more reasonable as sectional spite and personal ills will to the agent are much more evident than zeal for the improvement of our domestic animals. Indeed, Dr. Jenkins is the only Conservative member of the Legislature who appears to have a proper appreciation of the importance of the subject, or any knowledge or love of fine or improved stock.

Then the correspondent, on his way from Ottawa, finds a mare's nest in the shape of a bull called Glencoe. As Glencoe is not eligible for registration in the Dominion Ayrshire Cattle Herd Book, nothing more need be said of him. But if any of our Island dairymen have $75 to spare they will get a very nice grade colt, by acting on the advice given in "Notes by the Way." As there are a dozen or more herds of Ayrshire cattle in Canada preparing for the show at Chicago, I see but little cause for the flourish of trumpets about the little herd at St. Anne. For the truth of my statement that Glencoe is not eligible for registration in the Dominion Ayrshire Herd Book, I refer the reader to H. Wade, Secretary of the Dominion Ayrshire Society, corner Queen and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Chieftain of Barcheskie was four years old when he became the property of P. E. Island; was bred in one of the best herds of Ayrshires in Scotland. His dam is recorded the best cow in that herd, and his sire is a noted beast. Chieftain headed the champion gold medal herd at the great show in Montreal, September, 1891, and was awarded the first prize at the same show as the best Ayrshire bull on the ground. He cost Mr. Brown $325. His sons and daughters sold at the Brown dispersion sale for sums ranging from $170 to $250. No son of Chieftain of Barcheskie can be bought having for dam as good a cow as Annie of Barcheskie for less than $170 in either Quebec or Ontario. Some of them are held at twice that price. As about thirty calves are due by him on the Stock Farm and in private herds near Charlottetown, he owes P. E. Island nothing. The only Ayrshire bull at present for sale in Canada, of nearly so valuable a character as the dead Chieftain, is Silver King, now three years old. He can be got the first of July next for five hundred dollars. But so little interest is taken by our farmers in improved stock that I fear the Commissioners will not feel justified in extending so large a sum in a risky transaction. But the frequent attacks on the late importation is a hopeful sign. During the twenty-five or thirty years existence of the Government Stock Farm no two years have passed without some costly imported young bull becoming either useless or dead. Yet no notice of the loss was taken, either in the Legislature or press; no soft-brained, gentle idiot became so grief-stricken and wretched as to fill columns of THE EXAMINER with his lamentations in doggerel jingle.

It was a sore affront to the butchers and other gentlemen round Charlottetown to send a farmer from King's County after cattle for the stock farm. If some Charlottetown swell had brought a lot of worthless scrubs and allowed Charlottetown and Royalty people their swing in using the bulls, very different treatment would have been measured out to him.

As a last shot, I will call the attention of your readers to the "Act" which incorporates or directs the commissioners. It plainly prohibits the use of the animals on the farm for any purpose except that of the farm, and directs that the surplus stock shall be distributed by auction in the three counties. Evidently the founders of the farm intended that all parts of the Province should have equal benefits. And the use of the males on the farm by outsiders is illegal.

F. G. BOYYER.
Georgetown, May 11, 1893.

Prepare for the Worst.

DR. JANEWAY'S ADVICE RESPECTING THE COMING OF CHOLERA.

In speaking of the likelihood of cholera gaining a foothold in America this year, Dr. Janway of New York tersely advises everybody to be prepared for the worst. This may seem at the first glance the talk of an alarmist, but it is in reality sound advice. There is no cause for panic, but a systematic preparation in view of a possible epidemic of cholera is really essential. Quarantine regulations need to be observed. The work of the scavenger should extend to every hole and corner of cities and towns. An uncontaminated water supply is essential. The matter of sewerage is important. But there is yet another and also very important consideration. It is an undisputed fact that disease of any kind, and especially such a plague as cholera, will foster most quickly, and with the most deadly effect, upon an already diseased or debilitated system. It therefore becomes the duty of every person to as far as possible secure himself or herself from its ravages, by confronting the dreaded enemy with a strong and healthy physical system. Comparatively few persons find themselves in that condition at this season of the year. The vast majority, indeed it may be said that all persons, find it necessary to fortify themselves by the use of some remedial agency, to restore lost vigor and vitality and so be literally prepared for the worst. The grateful testimony of thousands has established beyond dispute that no more effective combination for this purpose is offered to the public than Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills. These are standard remedies, the formulas of which are endorsed by leading physicians on both sides of the border; and they present to everyone at moderate cost the most efficient means of regaining perfect health. They revitalize the blood, stimulate the digestive organs to regular and perfect action, restore to the nerves that force and strength which they have lost, and remove from the system all traces and effects of debility. No time should be lost in hesitation or to make a choice between remedies; for there is no other agency so sure and effective as Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills. They are within the reach of all classes, and now is the time to secure the boon of restored health which they place within easy grasp.
my 8 dytf

A WISE PHYSICIAN
PRESCRIBES
Paine's Celery Compound.

The Lady Used It, and Now Says:
"I Am Quite Well!"

It is the Great Remedy
For All Diseased and Suffering People!

NO OTHER MEDICINE IN THE WORLD CAN DO ITS WORK!

Do not be Misled by the Arguments of Dealers who have Something Else JUST AS GOOD!

The Public have here a Mighty Proof of the Efficacy of Paine's Celery Compound!

It Saves When Medical Skill Fails!

MRS. JOHN GLASSFORD.

Happy are they whom wisdom directs to that never-failing fount of health and new life, Paine's Celery Compound. It matters not how grave and serious the troubles may be; there is no need for despair if physicians fail and say: "Your case is beyond human power, it is hop less." Thousands of such incurable (by physicians) cases have been taken up by Paine's Celery Compound, and a new life brought to the weary and broken down. No other medicine can claim such wondrous works; no other can produce the same honest proofs.

Mrs. John Glassford, of Chatham, Ont., is a well-known and estimable resident of that progressive town. Her cure is known to a host of people, who consider it one of the most marvellous that ever came under their notice. Mrs. Glassford's physician in Chatham recommended the medicine that is curing thousands; mark the result! Mrs Glassford writes as follows:—

"Three years ago I was under treatment for enlargement of the liver, and my physician was able to bring about a cure in due time. Soon after, however, I was called upon to attend my daughter through a very severe illness. The work and anxiety was too much for me in my weak condition. As a result of my overwork and intense anxiety I was thrown into a relapse of the worst form, and my nerves gave out, which made my case worse than ever before.

My sufferings were something terrible; no tongue or pen could ever tell what I had to pass through. I went to Detroit and consulted a doctor, but his treatment was not beneficial. Finally, after months of agony, and my life despaired of, my physician here recommended as a last resort Paine's Celery Compound. I am pleased to tell you that relief soon came after I had used this remedy—the greatest of all medicines in our country to day for suffering humanity.

I have been using the Compound about six months, and most of the time I am quite well; and I feel that by continuing its use for a further time I will be quite restored. I could not live a single month, I am sure, were it not for the Compound. I prize it as one of the greatest blessings ever given to humanity.

Our druggists, A. E. Pilkey & Co., have sold your remedy to scores of people here, from what has been seen and known of my case."

D. McLEOD, of C. P. Pidgeon & Co., a well known St. John firm, was cured of a racking cough in 10 days by Hawker's Tolu.