THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 20, 1888.

The "Stanley."

THE *Journal* complains, not unnaturally, because the Stanley did not go to Summerside. It certainly is a great pity that the hopes of the enterprising business men of that town were raised only to be dashed. But we think that the *Journal's* animadversions upon the Minister of Marine and Captain McElhinney are stronger than all the facts and circumstances will justify. In conversation with Captain McElhinney and other officials on the day after the Stanley's arrival, a representative of THE EXAMINER was informed that it was impossible to put the steamer in proper trim for ice until her officers became better acquainted with her; that it was reported that there was hard ice at Summerside as far as the eye could see, while the weather was then very stormy and very cold; and that it would be manifestly imprudent to try experiments with the ship before she had been trimmed and tested; especially as it is well known that Point du Chene harbor is not the deepest or most easy of access,—and it was, therefore, deemed most advisable to keep the vessel on the Pictou-Charlottetown route as long as possible, and then send her to Georgetown. It is true that the Minister promised that the Stanley should ply between Point du Chene and Summerside while she could—but the officers who have the vessel in charge think that it wasn't, under all the circumstances, possible for her to ply there this year. These are, we believe, the facts of the case; and, we think, the public will agree with THE EXAMINER that they do not justify the *Journal* in its declaration that the disappointment and loss of the merchants of Summerside are due to an "extraordinary lack of moral sensibility" on the part of the Minister of Marine. Wind and weather and ice and other circumstances must be taken into consideration in this case; and, taken into consideration, it will be found that the blame to be attached to the Minister is not great. The Minister has shown a reasonable and friendly disposition towards Summerside, its merchants and their trade. If his promise could not be fulfilled, it may be regretted that he ever made it; but it ought not, we submit, to be made a text for gross abuse of his personal character.

The *Journal* seems to give some credence to the statement of "a Charlottetown paper" that "the Stanley is not intended to smash into very heavy ice like the Northern Light." Captain McElhinney and the officers of the Stanley are, at all events, confident that she will do all that the Northern Light ever did—and more.

It must, however, be admitted that the Stanley is lacking in accommodation for a postal clerk to sort the mails on the way over. But that can easily be provided: we trust it will be provided without further delay.

Notes and Clippings.

—The occurrence of a solar eclipse on the first day of the year has not been known since 1682 and will not take place again till 2161. The years 1162, 660, and 641, B.C., and 865 and 1405 of the Christian era also began with like phenomena. If we lived in a superstitious age, the air would be full of omens of wars and tumults, plagues, pestilences and famines. As it is, some persons of lively imaginations may see foreboding of disaster in the coincidence. Astronomers are all on the *qui vive*, preparing to make observations.

—Mr. Erastus Wiman lectured in West New Brighton recently to the Kill von-Kull Workingmen's Club, on Canada's relations to the United States. "Here are 5,000,000 of people," said he, "whose only hope of successful development and perfect growth lies in a union between themselves and the nation alongside of them, the greatest nation that the world has ever seen. Yet so pronounced is the sentiment in Canada against annexation that to-morrow it would be utterly impossible to elect even a constable to office, much less a member of Parliament, who openly advocated this measure." Mr. Wiman attributed this to an admirable and self-sacrificing feeling of loyalty similar to that which had held the United States together in their time of peril. He then portrayed the advantages of commercial union which would assimilate the two countries. If this produced annexation well and good; if it did not, it would produce all the advantages of annexation.

Growth of Canadian Cities

The Canadian cities have nothing to be ashamed of in the growth recorded during the last 20 years. We have Toronto springing from 56,000 in 1871 to 170,000 in 1888, and Montreal growing from 107,000 in 1871, to 186,000 in 1886, Hamilton during the same period increasing from 26,700 to 41,280, London from 15,820 to 26,000, and Ottawa from 21,000 to 36,000. In the five years between 1881 and 1886 Montreal gained 32 per cent., Toronto 54, Hamilton 17, London 32 and Ottawa 36. Compare with these figures the growth of the United States border cities, and in the absence of late official returns take those of the census gatherers:

	1870.	1880.
Buffalo	117,714	155,134
Lockport	12,426	13,522
Ogdensburg	10,576	10,341
Oswego	20,910	21,116
Rochester	62,386	89,326

The St. John *Sun* is not astray when it claims that the cities on the Canadian side of the lakes are far outstripping in the rapidity of their growth and development those across the border.

The Dairying Interest in Canada.

A SERIES OF LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC OF CANADA, BEING A CAREFUL STUDY OF DAIRY METHODS AND PRACTICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE, DURING A FOUR MONTHS' VISIT IN 1888.

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At the British Dairy Farmers' conference there was no fact brought out more clearly than that of the

SEVERE CONDITIONS OF SUCCESSFUL COMPETITION.

It will surprise many to learn that it is a veritable problem with the British farmer himself how to get his butter placed in his own market! In spite of all the advantages which he ought to possess over his competitors, some of the latter—always with more or less extent of water-way to traverse—seem to possess more or less present advantage over him in actual competition. Apparently the old state of things when dairying was a domestic industry and the producer was in close and easy touch with the consumer

HAS COMPLETELY CHANGED,

and the British farmer has not readily adapted himself to the new conditions. My friend, Mr. D. Tallerman, of London, probably the best authority on such matters (author of "Agricultural Distress and trade Depression," just published), explains it thus: "Notwithstanding all the changes that have taken place in the social institutions of the nation, and the concentration of large masses of the population in distinct localities during the present century, farmers still adopt and carry out the usages and customs of their predecessors, as practised from time immemorial." Mr. Tallerman thought it a

"CURIOUS TRAIT IN THE CHARACTER OF AGRICULTURISTS"

of the leading commercial country of the world that they do not realize that a practical knowledge of the science of the matter is essential to profitable distribution as well as to profitable production! This slowness of agriculturists to adapt themselves to new conditions is not a characteristic of the English agriculturists alone. We, too, in Canada, have much to learn and to do, to keep pace with the enterprise and the progress which is a characteristic of some of our competitors. We may truly say of ourselves as one of the English speakers said of themselves, that, in some particulars, "continental nations surpass us." While the British dairy farmer has been asleep, some of his neighbors have seized the opportunity, and have evolved a system of marketing suited to the needs of the case, by which he has made immense profits out of the great consuming British public. In France, as I shall show in later writing, a principal characteristic of their flourishing butter trade is

A TRADE SYSTEM.

suited to the conditions of the market. Denmark is fully alive to this phase of the industry. We should profit by this fact. If it be difficult for the butter-maker within a half-day's journey of London to get into his own market, how much more difficult to supply that market, for us who have ten days' water travel to accomplish. If the Englishman who is on the spot is distanced by the foreigner, who has a better market system, how may we expect to get a foothold, in the face of active and intelligent competition, by ambling along serenely, in a free and easy way, trusting to chance rather than to intelligent, well-directed effort? The not very creditable answer to this question is an expiring Canadian butter trade. The lesson to be learned is the necessity to rouse ourselves, and by our energies to put new life into that which is too valuable to lose without a struggle to save it.

MARGARINE! MARGARINE.

This poetic word is, to the British farmer, full of ghoulish meaning. He awoke one morning to find the British public eating this strange thing, under the impression that it was butter. When he got fairly awake he uttered a stout John Bull protest. The latter took the form of an appeal to British law, making the exceedingly reasonable demand, not that the consumer be actually forbid to eat the stuff, but that he might know when he is eating it. He succeeded in making him know when he is *buying* it. How much the hearty British public eats of margarine it knows right well—as a public, but not individually.

Some think the law is not effectively enforced. "Although the English wholesale houses probably sell margarine as such, the name may get lost before the product leaves the village grocer." So said Mr. Smith at the conference; but one will notice everywhere in England, side by side with butter, in nearly all the provision shops, an article labelled "margarine," of several qualities, and at various prices always lower than butter. From this fact I was led to infer that, though there may have been, and doubtless is yet, more or less illicit sale, the law must be enforced somewhat thoroughly, for, otherwise, such labels would not be used so conspicuously. I would attach more weight to a statement like the following: Although the grocers probably sell margarine as such its name and identity is probably lost before it appears as butter on a great many English tables—boarding-house tables especially. If my Canadian readers, few of whom have ever seen margarine, have any curiosity to know how good an imitation of butter it is, let them visit England and they will easily and often see it as they pass through the streets of towns, and—whether they will or not—will be likely to eat it. One thing is assured; in England

MARGARINE HAS COME TO STAY

—as long as the law will allow it. The British public—a large portion of it—has made up its mind to eat margarine, knowing it to be such; because they know it to be cheap, and believe it to be wholesome. The present condition of things—the unwelcome intrusion of the thing, the inclination of the few to accept the situation and make what they can of it, and the general temper of the British farmer to protest and to wash his hands of the whole iniquity are well seen in the following editorial in the Liverpool *Echo* of May 30 (1888): "At the Dairy Farming conferences just held in the eastern counties an extraordinary piece of advice was given in a paper read by Professor Long. 'If,' he said, 'the public taste for margarine continues to increase, it will be a question for dairy farmers to discuss whether they should not participate in the profits of that trade, which we are bound to believe are more tangible than those very problematical profits connected with the more ancient industry.' If Professor Long were a representative of the dairy interests of New York and other trans-atlantic states, he could not have given English producers more pernicious and suicidal counsel. British dairy farmers hold their own in the fierce battle of competition simply because the articles they turn out possess a high name, and consequently command a good price. Let them universally resort to the devices suggested by the above named treacherous guide, and

THEIR REPUTATION WILL SPEEDILY DISAPPEAR,

and after that the ruin of British dairying will not be far off. The production of butter which is 80 per cent. animal fat, of cheese composed wholly of the same material, of lard composed of vile, if not absolutely unwholesome compounds, had better be left to the inventors and designers of this species of enterprise. On the ground of sophistication and adulteration, home producers cannot hope to compete with their smart cousins. Mr. Long's advice to dairy farmers to use margarine is said to have been received with 'sorrow and regret,' and to have been heartily condemned. The professor had better pass on to the continent and see what the French and Danish butter makers will say to him should he counsel them to cooly and deliberately ruin their trade. All we care about here is to see that margarine is always sold as such, and that our best home brands of butter get fair play."

One almost wonders why the British dairy farmer does not feel inclined actually to prohibit the sale of margarine, and admires his pluck in submitting to the innovation, upon principle. Whether or not it would be a wise action to prohibit, I do not know; but it seems to have been a good thing for Denmark to do, for it said to have had the effect there of "driving the article entirely out of the market, and of creating a good home demand for pure butter." It also seems to have been

A GOOD POLICY FOR CANADA,

for it is a part and parcel of the general policy of Canadian dairymen, whose temper is to stamp their feet on every semblance of the ghoul of adulteration and deception in the manufacture of dairy goods. Under that policy at least one branch of our industry has flourished, while under a different policy the Americans have come to lament a certain measure of failure. It will be noticed that the Liverpool *Echo* in its scathing remarks, has reference to the "smart cousins of New York," and "other States," not to its Canadian brethren. There is a market as well as a sentimental value to us in the milder attitude of the English writer towards ourselves. As in our dairy history it has always been, surely our best and grandest policy always shall be—unadulterated honesty.

W. H. LYNCH.

Danville, Que., Dec. 14th, 1888.

Souris Notes.

Mr. B. B. Cox, Baggage Master on the Souris train, met with a painful accident on the night of the 13th inst., in the railway yard, in Souris. While jumping off his train, he slipped and sprained his ankle so badly that he had to be driven home. The Doctor says that Mr. Cox will have to keep to his house for four or five weeks.

On the same day, a son of Chas. Ackins, of Bay Fortune, while coming off Souris wharf, fell off a truck, and the wheel passed over his face, breaking his upper and lower jaw, and knocking out five teeth. Both he and Mr. Cox are doing well under the treatment of of Drs. McIntyre and McLaine.

Mr. McKinlay, of the Land Office, Mr. Boyle and Mr. Heartz, are in the village. They are staying at the Sea View House.

There are about 20 schooners loading here, by Matthew, McLean, & Co. C. McEachern & Co., and Mr. J. G. Sterns loaded one at Grand River for Matthew, McLean & Co.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The "Patriot" Explains.

SIR,—The *Patriot* explains that the non-appearance of the St. Joseph's Sodality Xmas Tree advertisement in its columns is owing to the fact that "our city editor never noticed the mark until 'Enquirer's' letter appeared." I accept the explanation, and trust that in future "our city editor" will be more careful. However, it is pleasing to state that the Tree has been a success, notwithstanding the "neglect" of your contemporary.

The *Patriot* complains that "until lately" the Catholics of Charlottetown have ignored it in the matter of advertising, and expresses the hope that as "the editor *for years has refrained from giving offence* to any body of Christians * * * the time has at last arrived when *he will be treated in a similar spirit*." The italics are mine. It is pleasing to learn from such a reliable source that the editor of the *Patriot* has at length seen the error of his way and has "turned over a new leaf." With reference to the lack of patronage complained of, it is not unreasonable to suppose that, as in the case under discussion, a good deal of it is owing to inattention on the part of "our city editor."

Yours, etc.,
ENQUIRER.

Information Wanted.

SIR,—Can any of your numerous correspondents tell me the origin of the expression, "My skirts are clear." His Worship Mayor Haviland uses it quite often at Council meetings. Perhaps "T. H. H." will explain.

SCHOOL BOY.

What's the Matter?

SIR,—The winter is now upon us and many of our citizens are enquiring "What has become of the Literary and Scientific Institute?" I hope you, Mr. Editor, will not have to announce that it has been buried alive.

DARBY.

ANYTHING that you want in the line of bread, cake and pastry, leave your orders with John Murphy, Kent Street. dec20 3i pd

AUCTION.

Driving Sleigh and Robes.

AT SALESROOM, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 2 p. m.:—

1 Single Seated Sleigh and Robes,
1 Double " " "

—ALSO—

50 barrels American Baldwin Apples.

R. BEAIRSTO,
Auctioneer.

dec20

Sheriff's Sale.

JEDEDIAH S. CARVELL and others, Plaintiff,
and
EMANUEL F. PILLMAN, Defendant.

TO be sold at the Market Square, Charlottetown, on FRIDAY, 21st December, at 11 o'clock, the following goods and chattels:—

1 Desk, 2 boxes Merchandise, 1 pkg Hay Rakes 2 Churns, 1 Lounge, 2 bags Room Paper, 2 Hand Machines, 1 Bedstead (2 pieces), 4 Chairs, 1 bdl Rakes, 1 Horse Rake, 2 Paper Boxes, 1 Cot, 1 Baby Carriage, 1 Jaunting Sleigh, 2 Wagons, 1 Table, 4 boxes Merchandise, 2 brls, 2 firkins Merchandise, 2 Kegs, 1 Stove, 1 set Scales, 2 boxes Glass (large panes), 1 Mould Board.

JAMES CURTIS,
Sheriff of Queen's County.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 20, 1888—dy li

XMAS BOX!

TO EVERY PURCHASER OF A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS from us, from now to the 25th, we will present a SILVER-PLATED BUTTON HOOK in Satin-Lined Case, very pretty and useful either for boot or glove. Should we run out of these goods, a new supply will immediately be procured.

Our stock this season of USEFUL AND FANCY GOODS is unusually large and well-selected. We can only enumerate a few:—

BRONZE LAMPS,
HANDSOME CAKE BASKETS,

ICE CREAM SETS,

New Style BUTTER DISHES,
EGG STANDS and TOAST RACKS,

SALAD BOWLS

(in Derbyware and Silver),

FISH CARVERS,
EGG DISHES,

EGG BOILERS,

PAP BOWLS and SPOONS,
BAKING DISHES,
China and Glass MUSTARD POTS, in colors, very pretty and cheap,

Table Gongs and Bells,

CRUMB TRAYS and BRUSHES, Silver-plated.
CARVING SETS (Children's Knives, Forks and Spoons, in cases, from $1.25 to $20.00),

WATER JUGS,

TEA SETS, the newest patterns,
NUTCRACKS, in Satin-lined Cases,
BONBONNIERES,

CARD CASES,

TEA CADDIES,
MATCH BOXES, silvered,

Sugar & Fruit Spoons,

SPOONS, KNIVES and FORKS, the best of Plate,
Solid Silver TEA SPOONS and NAPKIN RINGS,

BONE NAPKIN RINGS,

BONE SALT, EGG and MUSTARD SPOONS,
Oak-mounted BUTTER DISHES and MUSTARD POTS,

Fancy Thermometers,

Brass-mounted CANDLESTICKS,
BRASS PLACQUES, with Porcelain and Terra Cotta Centres,
TRIPLICATE MIRRORS,
Brass and Silvered SMOKING SETS,

HAND MIRRORS,

Gold and Silver-headed WALKING CANES,
OPERA GLASSES, pearl-mounted,

Gold Spectacles and Eyeglasses,

READING GLASSES,
TELESCOPES,

PLAIN GOLD RINGS,

An immense stock of BROOCHES, in Gold, Silver, Stone and Plated,

Ladies' and Gents' Cuff Buttons,

Diamond and other gem RINGS, very fine. Our stock in this line is worth inspecting.

Colored Gold Guard and Keeper Rings,

MASSIVE GOLD WATCHES and CHAINS, suitable for presentation,
LADIES' WATCHES, in Silver and Gold, new styles of engraving and very handsome,

WATCHES FOR THE BOYS,

THAT WILL KEEP TIME,

From Three Dollars Up.

We shall be glad to take orders for the following, which, to ensure getting filled in time, please send in as early as possible:

SOLID GOLD CUFF BUTTONS, Patent Backs, with raised initial or monogram of any letters.

Also, for Special Designs and Sizes of LADIES' or GENTS' RINGS, appropriately inscribed.

Orders for any special Xmas Goods or Engraving filled if left with us early.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,

CAMERON BLOCK,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

dec7—2aw & wky tf or yes

Harris & Stewart, London House,

For Useful Christmas Presents.

Silk Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hem-Stitched, Fancy Border Handkerchiefs, White Silk Handkerchiefs.

—:o:—

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE,

For Wool Clouds, Fascinators, Hoods, Jerseys, Cardigan Jackets, Astracan Mitts and Gloves, Kid Mitts.

—:o:—

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE,

Are showing a fine stock of Dress Goods, Ulster and Mantle Cloths, Silk Sealettes, Wool Sealettes, Nap Cloths & Tweeds.

—:o:—

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE,

For Mens' Shirts and Drawers, Reefing Jackets, Top Coats, Suits, Hats and Caps, Knit Wool Gloves.

—:o:—

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE,

For Astracan Jackets, Muffs, Collars, Fur Caps, Sleigh Robes, Mens' Fur Coats.

—:o:—

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE,

Have a nice stock of Fancy Goods for Christmas, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases, Ladies' Satchels, Purses, &c., &c.

—:o:—

Harris & Stewart, London House.

Charlottetown, December 19, 1888—eod & wky

DIAMOND

BOOKSTORE.

ROCKFORD

WATCHES

are *unequalled* in exacting service. Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral Commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men.

They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S Exclusive Agents (leading jewelers), who give a FULL warranty.

Another Lot of the above Watches Just Received.

—:o:—

Their-Time-Keeping Qualities are Superior to many costing much higher.

—:o:—

E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK,

Agent for Charlottetown.

December 18, 1888.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.

CAMERON BLOCK.

—(o)—

BIG REDUCTIONS

—IN—

Winter Garments, Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers,

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

—:o:—

LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

—:o:—

Fur Caps, Coats, and Sleigh Robes, Fine Scotch Lambswool Underwear, Canadian All-Wool Underwear, Large Assortment.

—:o:—

MR SYLVANUS KEITH, the efficient and popular Cutter, is at the head of our Custom Tailoring Department, and we guarantee perfect satisfaction.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,
CAMERON BLOCK.

Charlottetown, Dec. 15, 1888—eod & wky