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MISSION TO OUR FARMERS.

Prof. Robertson Preaches the Gospel of Big Seed

AND PROF. MACGOWN PROPHESES CONCERNING FRUIT IN P. E. ISLAND.

Splendid Agricultural Meeting at Kensington.

Mr. John Anderson, Secretary of the Kensington Cheese and Butter Factory, was called to the chair at about two o'clock, on Tuesday. The hall was well filled, chiefly with well-to-do farmers from the flourishing settlements of which Kensington is the centre. Among who those occupied the platform we noticed Hon. Senator Ferguson, Hon. Premier Farquharson, Hon. W. Campbell, Hon. Mr. McNutt, S. Reid, Esq., M. L. A., and Mr. Dillon, and prominent among those in the audience were Rueben Tuplin, Esq., David Rogers, Esq., of Bedeque; James Johnson, Esq., of Long River, Dr. Darrach and others.

The chairman suggested the appointment of delegates to attend the dairymen's meeting to be held in Charlottetown this week.

Hon. Mr. Farquharson, in response to a demand for an explanation of the reason for calling the meeting in Charlottetown, said that the meeting was due to the suggestion of the Minister of Agriculture that an Inspector of Factories should be appointed for the Province. The meeting would discuss that and other matters.

On motion of Mr. Dillon the following gentlemen were appointed, viz. The President, Vice President, Secretary of the Kensington Company and Mr. John Mullin.

Professor Robertson was received with applause. He began by saying that a great many things had been done well by the farmers of Prince Edward Island. But it was not wise to rest content. Farmers ought to move on towards improvement. Too many in this province take little heed to the growing of good crops and the care of the soil. Success in any calling depends more upon the man than on the circumstances in which he is. This is more particularly so with regard to farming than anything else. The Island people are a capable people. Like all Island people they think well of themselves. But this might be carried too far. The success of the man depends on his intelligence, not on his bodily strength. Intelligence results very largely from education. To the education men may or may not receive is largely due their intelligence with regard to the growing crops. Some of the most fluent men are good for nothing but talk. Our school system on the whole has aimed at making our boys and girls good talkers rather than good farmers. It has left them utterly ignorant of those things which farmers ought to know. A knowledge of realities, and the power to bring them to pass as you want them—these are the ends of true education. Such knowledge is to farmers the basis of their prosperity—the basis of the prosperity of the country. If a man is to succeed he must look to himself; if he fails he must blame himself. Now the agriculture of the Island yields a great deal of wealth. Throughout Canada as a whole agriculture is the mainstay of the country. Our fisheries yield \$20,000,000 a year; our mines \$30,000,000; forestry \$80,000,000; all the gold dug in the world \$200,000,000; but the agriculture in Canada alone yields \$600,000,000. This immense annual production of wealth can be increased by growing bigger crops. But the difficulties of our farmers are growing more numerous and greater every year. How can the fertility of the soil be maintained? How can exhausted soil be brought back to better conditions? How deal with the tremendously increased

number of weeds? Poor land is better for weeds than rich; because in poor land they grow less to leaves and stems and more to seeds which scatter everywhere around. People are getting better off and more fastidious in their tastes. The butter and pork that would fetch a good price a few years ago will not fetch a good price to-day. Nowadays the farmer to be successful must have a great many more things to sell than he had a few years ago. We are passing through a long era of low prices for farm products; and there is no prospect of any advance. India, Australia and South America are all in the competition. Russia, particularly is making great strides in every direction. This being so let us examine some of these difficulties more carefully. We want large crops of good quality. How can they be got? On what do growing crops depend? First, on climate. Well, you will say, we cannot control the climate. No. But we may, by cultivation, to some extent, control the temperature in the soil. The moisture in the soil is more important than the moisture over the soil. Bacteria must work in the soil to convey moisture to the roots of the growing crops. To have these bacteria in the soil, the soil must be kept, by cultivation, at a proper temperature. From these tiny things in the soil, to the big things out of the soil, the cattle, etc., and from these to the man—the farmer—this is the natural sequence. After climate, the second important thing is the seed you put in, and the third important thing is the cultivation and kind of soil—this is the order of importance. To maintain the fertility of the soil you must feed the rough products to live stock. You thus get the finer products for use and sale, while fertilizing elements are restored to the soil. The tailings of oats, for instance, will give you fine chickens to sell; but if the tailings are sown in the soil you will get poor and poorer oats each year. In this country you cannot work upon the land more than five and a half months in the year; and keeping stock enables the farmer to make good use of the remainder of his time, as well as to secure means of maintaining the fertility of his soil. He will also maintain fertility by growing clover. At the experimental farm in Ottawa it was found that clover yielded sixteen tons to the acre, counting roots as well as stems. The stems were used as fodder and the roots went to manure the land. It should be the farmer's aim to grow crops that will improve the land by their cultivation. Then you can, by buying cotton-seed meal and oil cake to feed to your stock, obtain very valuable manure for the improvement of your soil. A good many farmers here use mussel mud. It is to be remembered that there is mussel mud and mussel mud,—some valuable, some almost worthless. Mussel mud contains lime which is solvent, and renders active fertilizing properties in the soil which before were latent; and is in this way useful, even though it may contain little plant food direct.

(Continued on fourth page.)

A Lawyer's Retort.
The greater number of cases are tried before judges without juries, and the occupants of the bench are accustomed to resent an eloquent appeal as something in the nature of an insult to their mental powers.
"Do you think to soften my heart," sarcastically asked a well known chancery judge when a member of the equity bar, making a rare attempt at rhetoric, drew a pathetic picture of his client's wrongs.
"My lord," replied the counsel, who who at once recognized the failure of his appeal, but was quick to find success in his retort, "I know it is impossible."
—London Globe.

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What the patient wants to know is, what will cure him. And that is just what he will find if he will read this short article.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are just what he needs. They act promptly on the Liver, regulate its action, prevent it from

working too hard, and so prevent the formation of too much bile.

If the formation of bile be kept down to just what is needed, there is an end to Biliousness.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets keep the quantity of bile, at just the proper point. Therefore Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets put an end to Biliousness.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the only remedy made that have this effect on the Liver. They tone it to perfect health and strength. They prevent the formation surplus bile, and thus make it impossible for the liquid to flow into the blood, and taint it. Thus the health is preserved, and Biliousness becomes a thing impossible.

Dodd's Dyspepsia give perfect satisfaction. One trial proves this.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50; or will be sent, on receipt of price, by the Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

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Thursday, March 3rd, '99

for furnishing 1500 cubic yards of shore Sand, subject to the approval of the commissioner's Engineer

Tenders will be received for quantities of 100 or more yards, and to be delivered at such time and places as may be agreed upon.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman, Office of Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply.

City Hall, Charlottetown, Feb 25th, 99.

REMOVED.

On and after Monday, Oct 2nd, n. patrons will find me in my office in the New Prowse Block, on the north side of Queen's Square, first door to the right upstairs.

DR. J. H. A. (S. D. D.)

A Generous Offer

We are authorized to offer our readers, prepaid, a free sample of a never-failing cure for catarrh, bronchitis, irritable throat, influenza, and such throat and nasal diseases. There is no mystery about Catarrh, though its effects are magical. On ments and washes cannot reach the diseased parts, and have thus proved useless. But Catarrh is carried by air directly to the diseased part, and is like a breeze from the pine woods. Write for free sample to N. C. POLSON & Co, Kingston, Ont.

A TINY RESERVATION.

William Penn's Indian Tract Still Preserved in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia contains one relic of the days of William Penn which is unknown to most inhabitants of the Quaker City. It is a small portion of ground which still retains by virtue of a provision in the charter its original character. Right in the heart of the business section of the city it lies, the only place for miles around that bears no footprints of the march of progress and commerce, the only building lot in the city which has never been near the hands of a real estate agent.

You have but to go down Walnut street to Second, turn up Second until you come to a little iron gate on the east side of the street, swing it back and enter and you stand within the Indian reservation.

In the days when Philadelphia used to be the metropolis of the red men, and they came by various trails across the country and down the Delaware to hold council there, it grew necessary for them to have some appointed spot for their conclaves. William Penn dedicated this reservation to them as a trusting place and provided that it should be sacred to their use forever.

It is a foreign enough place now, shut in as it is by high buildings on nearly every side. The old Union Telegraph office confronts it on one side, a wholesale liquor dealer's store backs up against it on another, and a high board fence chokes off the last hope of any outlook from the place.

There is no mark to tell of its original use or to stamp it as one of the curiosities of the day. One's only solace for his grievance is to imagine that the stealthy tread of moccasined feet is still echoing there and that the strange words of the redskin's tongue have left some spell upon the place.

In size it is a poor comment upon Penn's generosity, for it scarcely affords room sufficient to turn a wagon and a pair of horses. Perhaps because of its microscopic dimensions there has never been any attempt to encroach upon the rights of the old reservation.

For more than a century it has stood in its native state in the midst of the great city, a relic of a pathetic past, an heirloom for owners who will never reclaim it.



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