

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, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1891.

VOL. 27.—NO. 48

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Third Quarter, 3rd day, 5h., 59m., a.m., S
New Moon, 10th day, 11h., 12m., a.m., S
First Quarter, 17th day, 2h., 5m., a.m., W,
below horizon.
Full Moon, 24th day, 8h., 13m., p.m., S.E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	ris	sets	water	length
1 Thursday	7 49	4 18	10 50	2 27
2 Friday	49	19	11 53	3 10
3 Saturday	49	20	12 57	4 3
4 Sunday	49	21	0 57	5 5
5 Monday	48	22	2 5	6 15
6 Tuesday	48	21	3 15	7 23
7 Wednesday	48	25	4 19	8 23
8 Thursday	48	26	5 44	9 17
9 Friday	48	27	6 55	10 7
10 Saturday	47	28	7 59	10 56
11 Sunday	47	29	8 50	11 40
12 Monday	47	31	9 30	12 19
13 Tuesday	46	32	10 4	0 26
14 Wednesday	46	33	10 31	1 9
15 Thursday	45	34	10 39	1 53
16 Friday	45	36	11 17	2 40
17 Saturday	44	37	11 48	3 36
18 Sunday	43	39	12 4	4 43
19 Monday	42	40	0 27	5 1
20 Tuesday	41	41	1 1	5 12
21 Wednesday	40	42	1 42	5 18
22 Thursday	39	44	2 29	5 3
23 Friday	38	45	3 24	5 47
24 Saturday	37	47	4 22	10 27
25 Sunday	36	48	5 29	11 5
26 Monday	35	50	6 35	11 38
27 Tuesday	34	51	7 32	11 17
28 Wednesday	33	53	8 40	10 42
29 Thursday	32	54	9 42	11 14
30 Friday	31	5	10 45	11 48
31 Saturday	7 40	4 57	11 50	12 26

CHARLES I. MORRISON,
Commission Merchant
—AND—
AUCTIONEER.
Agent for St John Dye Works, St. John, N.B.
General agent for Prince Edward Island for
"Ideal" Washing Machines & "Ideal" Churns
106 Queen St., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Oct 7

WILLIAMS
PIANOS
Endorsed by the best authorities in the world.
Nearly 14,000 in use and good accounts
given of them. Over 40 years of honest
business.
WILLIS PIANO & ORGAN CO.,
Maceachern's Building, Lower Queen St.
nov29—dw tf

SHARP'S
TRADE MARK
BALSAM
OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED
FOR
CROUP
WHOOPIING COUGHS
AND
COLDS.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO. PROPRIETORS
St. John, N. B.

FRED. de C. DAVIES,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Late with Smith & Woodman,
Chemists, St. Augustine,
Florida.
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT
MEDICINES.
FANCY ARTICLES, viz., Perfumes, Sponges,
Nail and Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes
Loomau's, Paris, Fancy Soaps, Castile (white
and mottled), Colgate Soaps, Luce Soap,
Pear's and Margerison's French Soaps.
Call and see our line for the Xmas Trade.
Manicure Sets, also preparations for same.
Walking Sticks suitable for Xmas Presents.
Best line Havana Cigars in the city, and
fresh stock, in 25, 50 and 100 boxes, suitable
for Xmas presents for smokers. Also, Pipes
in and out of cases, Tobacco, Cigarettes, To-
bacco Pouches, Cigar Lighters, and every
requisite for smokers. Try our 5c. cigar—
best in town.
dw—dec5

MUST BE PAID.
ALL accounts rendered from Watson's
Drug Store on July 1st, 1890, must be
paid before January 1st, prox., when the
accounts for the past six months will be
rendered.
tf—dec16

Look Here!

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR FALL SUIT, OVERCOAT
or ULSTER, call and examine our immense stock of
NEW CLOTHS, in

Tweed and Worsted Suitings, Beavers, Mel-
tons, Naps, Friezes, etc.

A full line of Latest Designs and Patterns of TROU-
SERINGS. Our stock excels in quality and variety any-
thing we have heretofore shown.

We offer you the Largest Assortment of Cloths in the
City to select from. Call and see them.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

ROGERS' BUILDING, UPPER QUEEN STREET.

Charlottetown, Sept. 26, 1890.

WINTER, 1891.

General Hardware & Carriage Goods

Arrived—A Full and Complete Stock
of Everything in Our Line.

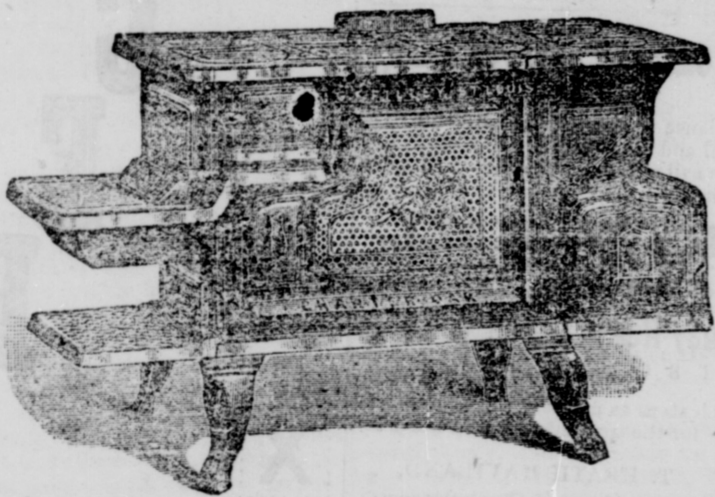
CARRIAGE BUILDERS!—We intend clearing out our
entire stock of Carriage Goods, and give up the trade
For the coming season we will sell, at Specially Reduced Prices
for Cash, HARDWARE and CARRIAGE GOODS. Terms
Short. Prices Low for Cash.

NORTON & FENNELL,
Charlottetown, Dec. 9, 1890—Law and wky
City Hardware Store.

USE
EVERYBODY'S PILLS, for Indi-
gestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Piles, and
the many ailments caused by the sluggish
action of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.
JOHNSON'S COUGH SYRUP, for
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and
Bronchial troubles. Pleasant to take. Will
not hurt the youngest child or feeblest adult.
Price 25c per Box. Price 25c per Bottle.
We have constantly in stock all the well-known Cough Syrups and Balsams, Cod Liver
Oil Emulsions, and other remedies in demand at this season of the year. Also—Glycerine,
Glycerine Jelly, Vaseline, Honey and Almond Cream, Philodermis, Camphor Ice, Cold
Cream, Cream of Witoh Hazel, for Chapped Hands and Face, at
A. S. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE,
Charlottetown, Dec. 27, 1890.
Corner Kent and Prince Streets.

"CHARTER OAK" COOK STOVES AND RANGES.

With Wonderful Wire Gauze Oven Doors.



THE ABOVE CELEBRATED STOVES AND RANGES are now made in
22 sizes for all kinds of fuel, including 11 sizes for Soft Coal. Prices run
from \$24.00, with Fittings complete. Every Range or Cook Stove sold is guaran-
teed perfect in operation.
We can refer intending purchasers to hundreds of families who are now using
"CHARTER OAKS" in the City and Country.

DODD & ROGERS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 1, 1890—dy 2aw (mon sat) wky

COFFEE!

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT that Coffee, to be good,
must not be Roasted or Ground any length of time, as
it loses its Strength and Flavor very quickly.

BEER & GOFF have a Coffee Roaster
fitted up in their Warehouse, where they
roast and grind all their own Coffee as
they require it, so that in buying from them
you can always depend on getting it fresh
and good.

CONDENSED COFFEE, in Tins, and ESSENCE COF-
FEE, in Bottles, always kept in stock at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Charlottetown, Dec. 27, 1890—law & wky

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become con-
sumption. For Consumption, Scrophula,
General Debility and Wasting Diseases,
there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and
HYPOPHOSPHITES
Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far
better than other so-called Emulsions.
A wonderful flesh producer.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be
sure and get the genuine. Sold by all
Dealers at 50c, and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

DR. GEO. A. BAYNES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Specialist in Chronic Diseases
CHARLOTTETOWN.
OFFICE—Queen Square, over Apothecaries
Hall, Postal Address, Box 47.
jy3—dy wky

HARRIS & STEWART
Will be obliged for an early set-
tlement of all Accounts rendered
up to the 1st of January, 1891.
jan9—1w

NOTICE.
ALL PARTIES indebted to me will make
immediate payment to Wm. Peardon,
at J. T. Peardon's office. All amounts not
paid before the 1st February, 1891, will be
sued for without further notice.
JOHN HENRY.
dec31—dy 2w eod wky 2i

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JOHN HENRY.
dec31—dy 2w eod wky 2i

What! Never!
Only **Encore** 5c.
Dyes
Equal to any Package Dye in the Market.
Just the thing for Home Dyeing.

COLORS
BRIGHT AND FAST.
Send for Sample Card to J. S. Robertson &
Co., Manufacturers, Montreal.
jan12—dy wky

A CURE IS CERTAIN
—IN EVERY CASE—
When a Faithful Trial is Given
—TO—

WOODILL'S
Worm Lozenges.
nov12

WINTER CROSSING!
THE WINTER ROUTE between Cap
Traverso and Cape Tormentine is now
open. Passengers and Luggage at the regular
rates. Passengers will find this route
very much the cheapest. Passengers accom-
modated in the very best manner.
CAPT. GEORGE IRVING.
dec28—6m eod wky

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Session at Hamilton

Interesting and Instructive Discussion

(Summary Report—Continued.)

Professor Shuttleworth said that he
would prefer to answer the question re-
specting starch factories at the evening
meeting. As to the question concerning
clay soils in dry seasons, a remark of Mr.
Simpson furnished, in his opinion, a key
to the answer. The clay cracks under the
heat of the sun, the cracks break the roots
of the plants, and there is consequently lit-
tle or no growth. Below it is cold and wet,
the land holding the water like a sponge,
while on top it bakes. Such land needs
thorough cultivation and drainage so that
the water may run off and the air and
warmth be admitted. Under these condi-
tions, the capillary action of the ground
water will be perfect. Consequently, mois-
ture will in a dry season be supplied to
growing crops on clay soils well worked up
than on sandy soils.

W. McNeill Simpson remarked that drainage
cost \$30 an acre, or as much as land in this
province is worth.

Professor Shuttleworth said that it had
been found in Ontario, some years ago, that
two years' crops would pay for the draining
of clay soils; but it was undoubtedly a fact
that prices were much better than they are
now. He would not say that under-drain-
ing would pay in this Province.

The President asked what returns the
average cow gave to the farmer?

Professor Shuttleworth said he had lately
been in conversation with Mr. Clark,
of North Wiltshire,—a thrifty, tidy
farmer who kept strict account of his re-
turns—who told him that each of his cows
had yielded during the year ended 31st De-
cember, 1890, the sum of \$31. This farmer
had sold only butter. More than this, he
thought, could be made in the manufacture
of cheese, if only our farmers went into the
business and a market for cheese were cre-
ated here.

Colin Wright, Esq., of Bedeque, com-
plimented Mr. McLean upon his timely and
suggestive paper, and said that a knowledge
of the principles it enforced would be val-
uable in a dry season such as that of last
year. He then referred to the question of
the exhaustion of the soil, and spoke of an
experiment he had himself made with com-
mercial manures. He obtained last year
from the Hon. Donald Ferguson and sul-
phate of potash. For the purpose of the
experiment, he had taken four rows, side
by side in his turnip field, each a hundred
and forty yards long. Two of these he
dressed with two cart-loads of stable
manure and twenty-five pounds of the fer-
tilizer; the other two received two loads
of stable manure without the fertilizer. From
the first two rows he obtained 42 47 bushels
of turnips; from the second two rows he
obtained only 21 25 bushels. That is to
say, he had fifty-seven pounds short of
double the quantity from the rows treated
to the fertilizer. The fertilizer cost about
\$40 a ton; the price of the quantity he used
would be about fifty cents; so it would readily
be seen that much was to be gained by the
use of the fertilizer. As to the proposed
change in the methods of farming, he was
not one of those who believed in radical
changes. He thought it much better to
gradually make the changes which are
found to be necessary.

The President asked Mr. Wright whether
or not he had purchased his fertilizer al-
ready mixed. Mr. Wright replied that he
had mixed it himself. There were about
1600 lbs. of superphosphate to the ton, the
remainder being sulphate of potash and
nitrogen.

The President said that he also had ob-
tained five hundred pounds of the fertilizer
from Mr. Ferguson, and had applied it to
one acre of turnips in a neglected field.
He had first dressed the turnips with forty
loads of stable manure of rather poor
quality. The superphosphate and the
sulphate of potash were put in at the time
of sowing, and the ammonia some time
after the plants were up. He had, from
the acre, a thousand bushels of turnips.
The ammonia he had put on in strips; and
he found that the turnips were decidedly
better in the rows to which it was applied.

W. McNeill Simpson said that the re-
sults of experiments with commercial fer-
tilizers were very variable. The effects
were even found to be different on the
same farm. More reliable data than has
yet been obtained seems to be required,
before we can say with certainty whether
or not the general application of com-
mercial fertilizers will pay. We want, in the
first place, a thorough analysis
of the soil, in order that we may
know what it contains and what it lacks.
It is a question, too, whether com-
mercial fertilizers do not like mussel manure
as a stimulant than as a manure.

Arthur Simpson said that he had been
delighted with the address of Professor Shut-
tleworth and with the paper read by his pupil,
Mr. McLean. The convention was, in his
opinion, under an obligation to these
gentlemen. There is no doubt whatever
that farming in this Province is in
some respects very far behind the age.
He thought this Province not as well
calculated for dairying operations as
Nova Scotia, or perhaps, some of the other
Provinces. Still much might be done by
organization to advance our dairy interests.
We see an instance of the benefit result-
ing from organization in the great success of
fruit growing in Nova Scotia. This success
is, without doubt, due, in great measure,
to the efforts of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growing
Association, and we might do well to take
the hint and organize for the development of
our dairy industry. It is quite certain that
we are injuring our farms by selling off so
many raw products. Even the sale of pot-
atoes is very injurious. The McKinley Bill
would have a beneficial operation on the
farmers of this Province if it stopped

the potato export. By the sale of so many
potatoes we are impoverishing our farms
without obtaining an adequate return.
Organization for the purpose of developing
other and improved methods of farming,
would be a step in the right direction. There
is perhaps something in this dairy business.
It would, at all events, be well to accept the
offer of Professor Robertson and send young
men to Ontario for the purpose of obtaining
instruction in cheese making. We might
also turn our attention, with advantage, to the
breeding of cattle for milking purposes. Before
sitting down he would like to ask Professor
Shuttleworth's opinion as to whether it is
better to apply manure to the surface or to
plough it in.

Professor Shuttleworth said that rather
the potash nor the phosphates in the ma-
nure would be lost by exposure on the
surface; but there is danger of losing the
nitrogen if the manure is spread out during
the process of fermentation. This danger
does not, however, exist if the manure be
green or if it be well rotted. If the ma-
nure be put out in the winter much of the
best of it is apt to be washed out into the
drains or carried to lower parts of the field
or into the brook, if one be near. But if
put out green or well rotted during the
spring or summer it may be applied to the
surface with advantage.

JAMES RAMSAY, said that he had
applied green manure in the winter to an
acre of land, and that he was not at all
well satisfied with the result. The crop on
this acre was not as good as that obtained
from the land adjoining, which had, in
every other respect, been similarly treated.

WILLIAM BROWN, of Margate, said that
he was in agreement with those who con-
tended that the time had come to inaugurate
a change in our system of farming.
There has recently been such a failure in
the crop that we are compelled to turn over
a new leaf. It seems that we should try as
much as possible to have the raw produce of
the farm consumed upon the farm. But in respect
to dairying on a large scale, the question is,
will it pay? Can we get a foider corn
which will be certain to ripen in this Province?
Turnips are poor feed,—though
they are very well when fed with other
things. Altogether, he thought that feeding
beef, etc., pays better than dairying,
though the results might be different if we
had better milk cows. How is it that
only the besting strain of Shorthorns has
been brought to this Province?

W. McNeill Simpson said that many of
the prize milkers of England are Short-
horns. But men who have gone there to
purchase cattle for this Province have not
obtained them. Perhaps it would even
now be wise to import some for a beginning.
It is a fact, he believed, that Mr. Hensley,
Mr. Hall, and Mr. Grubbe had, in their
day, imported better strains of Shorthorn
milkers than any which have since been ob-
tained.

Professor Shuttleworth said that
Jerseys and Guernseys give the
richest milk, and were praised especially
in the towns and their neighbor-
hood. Holsteins are great milkers, and
generally upon the farm the milking strains
of Shorthorns and the Ayrshires are re-
garded as the best for dairy purposes. It should
be remembered that well bred bulls are
very impressive, and one bull of the best
strain will spoil a whole herd for milking.
In reply to a question Professor
Shuttleworth said that as good milking
strains of the Shorthorns can be obtained
in the United States as in Canada.

COLIN WRIGHT, referring to Mr. Brown's
astonishment concerning his experiment
with the fertilizer, said that the ingredient
obtained direct from England and mixed
here seemed to have a better effect than
the fertilizers which are prepared before
they are purchased.

ARTHUR SIMPSON related his experience
with fertilizers, and said he was convinced
that good fertilizers would pay when applied
to turnips, if they could be obtained at a
moderate price. He thought that one use
of a farmers organization such as was pro-
posed would be to bring pressure to bear
upon the Government for the purpose of
inducing them to lower the duty upon
fertilizers, or at least upon the materials of
which fertilizers are made. He believed
that if good fertilizers could be obtained
for \$30 a ton it would pay farmers well to
obtain and judiciously use them.

SAMUEL SIMPSON referred to the estab-
lishment of cheese factories. It was
thought that by making butter and feeding
the skimmed milk to the pigs more money
could be made. There was a cheese factory
within three miles of Summerside, at a
place where it ought to pay if it would
pay anywhere. But a good many farmers
have ceased to make contributions of milk
to it and there seems to be a probability
that it will have to cease operations. This
is the fact, though the country round about
is low lying, the grass is good, the crops
of hay are usually excellent, and the con-
ditions all seem to be favorable for the suc-
cessful prosecution of dairying. Perhaps
it was wrong to sell hay off the farm; but
it would be admitted that there is a great
temptation to do so when hay is selling at
\$16 a ton.

ARTHUR SIMPSON said that a great part
of the butter exported from this Province
ranked in the market as little better than
grease. This produced by Denmark was
no better years ago. But the Government
of that country provided instruction in
butter making, greater care was taken, and
the result was that Danish butter now
ranks and sells 25 to 30 per cent. higher
than Canadian butter. Our butter is not
fit for the market. Our people need in-
struction in the art of butter making. We
have first to learn how to make butter and
then how to pack it. So long as we con-
tinue to pack it in pine firkins we cannot
expect that our butter will command a
high figure in the market.

JOHN WOODSIDE said that an important
question is "how are we going to feed the
cows?" The seasons seem to have changed
of late years. We used to have plenty of
snow in winter, the fields were covered
with snow, and good crops of hay were ob-
tained the following summer. But now,
(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)