

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 12, 1895.

HAVE WE FARMS FOR OUR YOUNG PEOPLE?

In my former articles under this heading, I tried to show the benefit that would arise from the extension of the swine industry, more especially the production of hog products for the English market.

Another branch of industry that should receive more attention in this Province is the production of eggs and poultry for shipment to Great Britain. What has been done for the dairy industry can also be undertaken for poultry. If the same attention to the perfection of the article produced is given to eggs and fattened poultry, the farmer will obtain a profitable return for his labor and outlay.

Mr. Gilbert, Poultry Manager at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa in his evidence before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization in 1893, gave the following testimony as to the value of poultry as a farm product.

He said: "First of all, why is poultry of great importance to the farmer? I answer, because from the time of the first investment, it yields him a quick return. You will admit that the farmer requires something to make money out of quickly. The best step you can take to benefit the farmer is to place in his hands an industry that will yield him a quick return."

Let me ask you a question. . . . Let me ask you a question: If you take small fruits, it will be three years before any return is obtained seven to ten years for an apple orchard to yield a return; two to three years for a hellebore to give milk in paying quantities, while it requires half, or nearly a whole, generation for a forest to mature. On the other hand, the farmer who goes into raising poultry may have his cockerels ready for the market in three or four months from the time of setting the eggs, the pullets—which are the young hens—ought to begin to lay in five or six months and thus within one short season from time of investment, he has his return for his money—a return of what is always rare and valuable and commands a good price. There are other reasons why poultry are valuable to the farmer, and some of them may be summed up as follows:

What would otherwise be wasted, or in other words would be lost, or thrown away, can be turned into poultry and eggs and a valuable manure. The worth of the manure alone will go a long way to pay for the feed of the hens. . . . Where there are large quantities of skimmed or sour milk, no better fattening diet can be found for the chickens intended for market, nor a better food as an egg producer."

He also stated that he had found the Plymouth Rock to be the best all-round fowl that he had tried. Continuing, he said "We have found the White Leghorn to lay the most eggs, but so far have made no cross as a market fowl to come up to the Plymouth Rock. . . . The farmer, as a rule, do not know the fact that the future fowl is either made or impaired in the first few weeks of its existence. A chicken that is stunted during that period will never make a large fowl, for the reason that it is during that period the feathers are being grown, and it requires extra nourishment to supply the demand on the system for feathers, bone and muscle and growing faster generally. After two years there is no money in a hen. Why? Because after that age she molts so late that before she begins to lay she will have eaten up all future profit."

After describing the best fowls for feeding poultry which include "coons milk, barley middlings, buckwheat bran, barley bran, rye bran, coarse wheat bran, cotton seed, millet, wheat, turnip, cabbage, white clover, red clover, and alfalfa," he showed how non-fertilized eggs could be kept perfectly fresh for two months by being stored in a dry, cool place. In answer to a question by Mr. Boyd as to whether the hens would lay as well when the male bird is not with them, he said they would.

Q. You think unfertilized eggs better for shipment? A. I think they would be if they could be had in sufficient numbers. It is important to have the eggs for shipment as fresh and of as fine a quality as possible. It does not make much difference whether the egg is fertilized or not, it eaten a day or two after being laid, but when stored for future use, as is ordinarily the case, I think it is a matter of some importance."

The importation into Great Britain of eggs amounts annually to the enormous sum of \$22,000,000, and fresh eggs are sold readily at one shilling per dozen. If a co-operative system of egg production was in operation in this Island, by which large quantities of non-fertilized eggs were produced and properly packed, the farmers would obtain a substantial amount of revenue. Then with respect to fattened poultry for the English market, Prof. Robertson in his evidence before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization in 1893 gave some interesting information. At page 61 he said: "I think, in the matter of poultry, Canadians may develop a large trade with Great Britain. That market seems a long way off to be reached with fresh poultry. In Liverpool I examined a shipment of turkeys shortly after they arrived. The feathers had been left on the birds, and they were not even drawn. They were shipped in rough boxes, and these turkeys arrived in most excellent condition. (They had been shipped from Ontario.) I plucked the feathers from the breast of some of them and the flesh was as firm, fresh and sweet as the day they were killed. They were being sold like hot cakes at 91. per pound (15 cents). It was reported that the shipper made £500 sterling out of that

small shipment. I found on enquiry that instead of there being an active demand only before and after Christmas that there would be a capital demand for Canadian turkeys up to March. I think we might develop a trade in this with great advantage, because Canadian farmers can grow turkeys quite as exquisite in flavor, as tender in meat and as cheap as they can be grown in any country."

In answer to Mr. Featherston he said they are packed in boxes about two and a half feet long by two feet wide by less than one foot deep. In reply to the question as to whether the shippers put anything in the crop, he said: "I am informed that a solution of borax is used to prevent any small quantity of food which may be there from fermenting. They are pretty well starved before they are killed. The English customer in the Liverpool market will not buy them if drawn, and they keep better with the feathers on."

By Mr. Cochrane. Q.—That was 91. per pound with the feathers on. They sold them as they received them?

A.—Yes. A great deal of interesting information is contained in the report of the evidence taken before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture; but THE EXAMINER'S space will not admit of further quotations. Enough, however, has been given to show that in the matter of egg and poultry production, a profitable market can be obtained for these articles if properly produced and shipped. A market for these articles being secured, the farmers should lose no time in producing large quantities. What has been done in cheese can be done with swine products, eggs and poultry—all of which only require co-operation between the producers and the exporters to make profit for both. If the farmers of this province would pay attention to dairying, swine raising, and poultry products, and would feed a considerable portion of their cereals and roots instead of exporting them in the raw state, the cry of hard times would not be heard. It is in the interest of every business man in the Province that a different system of farming should be adopted. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars are owing to merchants and money lenders that cannot be paid when farmers only get 15 or 16 cents per bushel for potatoes and 26 or 28 cents for oats. At these prices a farmer does not earn ten cents a day for wages, and cannot pay his way. On the other hand, by establishing a steady market for his pork, poultry and dairy products, the young farmer with 25 or 30 acres of land can make a good comfortable living, and those who have larger farms can make money. I must apologize for taking up so much of THE EXAMINER'S space, but the question is one of paramount importance, and if I have awakened any interest amongst those who are able and willing to take up the matters advocated, I will feel repaid.

G. F. O.

LYNCH LAW IN THE STATES.

According to the telegraphic news of yesterday, Durant, who has been tried at great length and at last found guilty of the murder of a young lady, has applied for a new trial, and it is not improbable that he will succeed in obtaining a "long day," if not in getting off scot-free. Holmes the slayer of Pitzel and others is also playing the same game. To such laws' delays is to be ascribed the prevalence throughout the States of the crime of lynching. Recently in the Southern States these lynchings have been shocking beyond expression. A short time ago a Tennessee negro was taken by a mob of lynchers, and among other horrible mutilations, his fingers and ears were cut off before he was mercifully hung on a telegraph pole and riddled with bullets. In another case a mulatto was traced by bloodhounds and found asleep, twenty miles away from the scene of the crime. The officials were met on their return with the captive by a posse of 2000 armed men. The prisoner was taken from the officers, and a confession was wrung from him. It was then unanimously decided that he should be burned alive. Fifteen thousand people, we are told, witnessed the summary and terrible punishment. The victim was not permitted to burn quickly. "The fire was frequently quenched, and after the lapse of a few moments started again. It was exactly fifty minutes from the time the match was applied until his torture was ended by death." The British method of giving a man a legal trial and hanging him in due course, if found guilty of murder, is surely better than the weak and undecisive system which has resulted in scenes such as these.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Weekly Union, of New Hampshire, remarks that Holmes stood the strain of the trial remarkably well. It remains to be seen how the rope will stand it.

—St. John Sun: There is no reason why in a few years the Prince Edward Island farmers should not receive from other countries more money for dairy produce than ever they received for hay, oats and potatoes. They will be improving their land instead of impoverishing it, and will be shippers of finished farm produce instead of raw material.

—Ottawa Citizen: Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, has every reason to feel gratified at the result of the work on Prince Edward Island this year. This success is largely due to the splendid services of Mr. T. J. Dillon, who has had charge of operations on the Island, and to the efficient and loyal assistance of the able staff of cheese and butter makers under him. The following will show the progress made in four years in cheese and butter, the latter enterprise dating from 1894:

1892—Cheese, about 1,000 boxes, value \$7,000; butter, none.
1893—About 5,000 boxes cheese, value \$48,000; butter, none.
1894—About 12,000 boxes of cheese, value \$82,000; butter, \$11,000.

We have just received another large stock of crockery and glassware in varied assortments,—we think all you will require for housekeeping purposes. Call and see our goods.—W. P. Colwell. nov 2 dkw 3w

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE PARK ROADWAY.

Sir,—Assuming Mr. Cundall's views to be correct in relation to the Act of the Government granting 100 feet inside the bank of the shore, it appears to me that before going to law about the question the first point to be considered is the line of the bank as it stood at the time the Act was passed. Now, we all know that the margin of the bank at that time is away out on the shore, because of the bank washing away about ten feet every year, if the case came before court, we would be sure to be pointed out by the defendant that the lines of the plan and claim are imaginary. Therefore, I hope the Town Council will not grant money to be thrown away on the question of law.

Conversing with a most intelligent and reliable friend last night I was informed that during the administration of Lieut. Governor McDonald, the same question and demand was brought before him by the same party, and that the matter was committed by the order of 40 feet. That was accepted as a settlement, but for some reason unknown no action was taken, the bank was allowed to wash away as in the good old time.

If I am not taking up too much space in your valuable paper, I should like to express my opinion in relation to Mr. Cundall's statement respecting the route of this much discussed roadway. He says, "until the Attorney-General, for reasons best known to himself, started the idea that the strip of shore front of the shore outside the bank no one ever thought of the roadway being placed elsewhere than on the upland lying on the bank."

Now, I cannot agree with Mr. Cundall, because, in my opinion, the Attorney-General did not start the idea. The roadway should follow the strip of shore front. No, it was that of Mayor Carvell and his Council, who built the break-water and laid the roadway thereon from Brighton Shore to the battery, and so far as my acquaintance goes with the citizens, "they are all, ladies and gentlemen alike," well pleased with this delightful track, in jutting the sweet air from the harbor. It is the course that should be followed until it joins the shore on Kent Street.

Why Mr. Cundall and the committee of the City Council should kick up so unjustifiable a row about the 100 feet claimed, appears unreasonable if they really appear in carrying out the desired roadway. Sometimes I think it is but a secondary consideration, because, if they really wish a roadway to please the people, they cannot do better than follow the example of the late Mayor Carvell.

There is a remarkable coincidence in their conduct in that of a feud at Donnybrook fair, as related by that inimitable writer of Irish character, Lever, who portrays one of the faction warring, as he said, until four o'clock, exclaiming to himself the time and not a blow struck. Then taking off his coat and trailing it after him, he says and George Loman. In the intervals there a man of ye that will tramp on the tail of my coat?"

CITIZEN.

ENTERTAINMENT AT CARDIGAN BRIDGE.

The entertainment at Cardigan Bridge Hall on November 7th was well attended, the proceeds being applied towards the purchase of organs for the Presbyterian Church at that place.

The following programme was creditably rendered and the audience dispersed well satisfied with the evening's enjoyment:

1.—Opening Address.....Geo. F. Owen
2.—Instrumental Music—Cornet and Trombone.....Messrs Stewart and Dawson
3.—Duet—Juno.....Miss Stewart, Miss Frizelle
4.—Recitation.....Mr. J. A. Dewar
5.—Solo—The Sexton Tolls the Old Bell.....Miss Frizelle
6.—Chorus—The Dear Little Shanty.....The Little Girls
7.—Reading.....Twelve Little Girls
8.—Comedy—Cinderella.....Mrs. Alley

DEATH OF HARRY WEST.

About eighteen months ago Harry West, of New Glasgow, N. S., hurt his arm. At first he paid little or no attention to it, but last June he had to have it taken off. Blood poisoning set in, and he came to this city a stranger two months ago, for medical treatment. But as soon as his case was brought to the notice of the members of St. George's Orange Lodge, he was a stranger no longer. Having the Royal Arch Degree he was cared for and nursed as his brother Orangemen know how to care for the sick.

Come into our Lodge. You dear brother in distress, Misfortune that makes you a stranger, As the closer to press. On Thursday, Nov. 7th, at 11.30 a. m., the Messenger of Death put an end to the illness of a patient and long suffering Christian brother. The main support of a fond mother, and she a widow, has gone. He with his Master. On Sabbath last about fifty members of St. George's Orange Lodge met in St. George's Lodge room, and then it is related all the morning, they paid the last tribute to the departed Brother by following his remains to the boat at the ferry wharf, and a large number drove to the graveyard at Lot 48, where the solemn service of the Orange Association was conducted by the officers of St. George's Lodge. The Rev. Mr. Alvine H. Waldman was undertaker.

W. P. Colwell. nov 2 dkw 3w

EARLY HISTORY OF P. E. ISLAND.

A desire to get to the root of a matter is natural and pleasing to all intelligent men and women; and the more closely we are identified with the matter, the more intense will our pleasure be. It is not, therefore, wonderful that great and general interest has been shown in Mr. Newson's paper, read before the Epworth League last evening, concerning the source of the history of our own Island home. Mr. Newson gives as his authorities for the statements contained in his paper the reports and maps of Franquet and his successors and the records kept by the Abbé Breslay. According to these, it appears that the first permanent European settlement was founded here by Count St. Pierre, in the year 1720. The Count had received from the King of France a grant of the Island and some adjacent territory, and he came here to establish a fur and fishing station. His land was divided into lots, the small cover—considerably larger than it is now—which indents the shore line of Warren Farm, now in the possession of Mr. Newson himself. The settlement was begun and the first times as large as the same farm. Mr. Newson gave the names of the chief persons of that time. A certain M. de Gottville, de Belle Isle, was the first Governor. There was a good deal of style and ceremony in those days. Mr. Newson gave from the records of the Abbé Breslay an account of a grand christening of the child of Chevalier Desais, of the Royal Order of St. Louis, on the 14th July, 1722. At this event savages and chivalry mingled together in the utmost freedom, each trusting the other and laying the foundation of that friendship which subsisted for many succeeding years. At that time, Mr. Newson pointed out, Governor's Island was three times as large as it is to-day and considerably larger than St. Peter's Island. At that time, to be sure, there was a third small island in Hillsborough Bay, between Governor's Island and Belle Vue. They, and subsequently it was possible for people to walk at low tide from Belle Vue to Governor's Island. Mr. Newson traced the course of history down to the surrender of the Island to the British in 1759. The early constitutional history of P. E. Island was then commented upon by Mr. A. J. Mellich. Mrs. H. Smith followed with the reading, from THE EXAMINER, of several interesting passages in the paper of Mr. John Hamilton, referring to the social condition of the people of this Island in the older times. The discussion was continued by Messrs. A. B. McKenzie, Donald McKenzie, W. E. Beatty and George Loman. In the intervals an appropriate solo was well given by Miss Brown, and a pianoduet by Misses McPherson and Pennell.

They Must Be More Careful.

OTTAWA, NOV. 12.

A notice has been issued to postmasters enjoying them to exercise extreme care in the direction of letters. In a recent case, a letter addressed to a commercial traveller was sent away from a post office without an effort being made to find the address, the result being great financial loss.

He Will Run for the Commons.

OTTAWA, NOV. 12.

It has been decided that DeCarries, M. L. A., for Jacques Cartier, shall resign his seat and run for the House of Commons in the Government interest.

A Disastrous Explosion.

LONDON, NOV. 12.

A disastrous explosion has occurred in the Blackwell Colliery at Afferton, near Berby. Seven men have been killed.

To Consider Durraven's Statement.

NEW YORK, NOV. 12.

A meeting of the New York Yacht Club will be held on Nov. 18th to consider Lord Durraven's statement.

Election Writs Issued.

OTTAWA, NOV. 12.

Mr. Speaker White has issued writs for bye elections in Cardwell and North Ontario.

Senator Lewin Very Low.

ST. JOHN, NOV. 12.

Senator Lewin is reported very low and unconscious.

It is laughable to see the feeble efforts made to imitate the style of garments made at our establishment.—S. A. McDonald, the Fashionable Tailor.

To our customers.—Owing to the tremendous demand for the celebrated Highland Range, the manufacturers have been unable to ship those we ordered to come by the S.S. Halifax, which arrived this morning, and we have to ask those parties who ordered special ranges to kindly wait until next week, when we will have them sure.—Fennell & Chandler.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

IMITATE CANADA'S EXAMPLE.

And Unite for a Common Purpose.

CHAMBERLAIN'S IMPORTANT SPEECH.

Imperial Unity Cherished as the Ideal Future of the British Race.

LONDON, NOV. 12.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, it is banquet given in honor of Col. Gerard Smith, Governor designate of Western Australia, last night, made a speech, in the course of which he said he looked forward to the time which he believed was not far distant, when the Australian Colonies would imitate the wise example of Canada and unite for a common purpose. He rejoiced that a step had been taken in this direction by New South Wales. Federation would consummate a great idea, in which local jealousy and petty ambition would be buried in the foundation of a mighty commonwealth, destined, perhaps, at some time which was historically possible, to outstrip the waning greatness and lagging civilization of the other countries of Europe. It would be a step in the direction of Imperial Unity, which is cherished as the future of the British race. (Cheers.) He believed the British race was the greatest governing race the world had ever seen. He believed there was no limit to its future.

They Must Be More Careful.

OTTAWA, NOV. 12.

A notice has been issued to postmasters enjoying them to exercise extreme care in the direction of letters. In a recent case, a letter addressed to a commercial traveller was sent away from a post office without an effort being made to find the address, the result being great financial loss.

He Will Run for the Commons.

OTTAWA, NOV. 12.

It has been decided that DeCarries, M. L. A., for Jacques Cartier, shall resign his seat and run for the House of Commons in the Government interest.

A Disastrous Explosion.

LONDON, NOV. 12.

A disastrous explosion has occurred in the Blackwell Colliery at Afferton, near Berby. Seven men have been killed.

To Consider Durraven's Statement.

NEW YORK, NOV. 12.

A meeting of the New York Yacht Club will be held on Nov. 18th to consider Lord Durraven's statement.

Election Writs Issued.

OTTAWA, NOV. 12.

Mr. Speaker White has issued writs for bye elections in Cardwell and North Ontario.



LATEST TRIUMPH.

THE SCOTCH INVERNESS CAPE.

Only to be had at Paton & Co's. Now in stock.

Clan Tartan Reversibles.

Plain, with Gordon Clan.

Tartan and other Leading Plaids.

Positively the last this season.

Grand thing for wearing going to the opera. Does not interfere with large sleeves, and is just as warm as a fur cape and is more fashionable. Get one before they go.

JAS. PATON & CO.

On Top. That is just where we are in regards to Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. We have 'em all. Flat ir, Rubbers from all factories, Toronto, Grant and Canadian. You can take your choice. Our prices are right. Deal with the man you can save the most money by. Yours for footwear. A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN

NO TIME TO LOSE!

The Cold and Wet Weather is now with us

THE SHOE QUESTION

Involves many points beyond the mere looks

Perfection of fit, durability and good workmanship are essential in their make up. Our Shoes stand every test. The names of Bell, Slater, or Amherst Boot and Shoe Company on a shoe is an iron-clad guarantee that they will please up-to-date shoe buyers.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.,

novl Money-Saving Boot and Shoe Distributors.

Bulbs and House Plants. thrive better and yield more abundant blooms if fed with PLANT FOOD. 25 cents per tin at Watson's Drug Store.

We Advertise

To show the public that we are to the front with honest goods and lowest prices. Fanny advt., picture selling, and other Nonsense is Not Business. REDDIN BROS. Victoria Row, Opposite Post Office. nov8

Charlottetown's Muddy Streets

make it necessary for us to have some good covering for our feet. We have a large stock of MEN'S, WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S RUBBERS—the best to be had. Prices as low as the lowest. ALSO—A large assortment of HEAVY WALKING BOOTS, at the "Cheap Shoe Store." R. K. JOST, 136 QUEEN ST., Two Doors Below Prowse Bros. nov11-dy

COLLEGE BOOKS

Day Books, Cash Books, Journals, Ledgers now in stock and will be sold at "AWAY DOWN PRICES." J. D. TAYLOR, QUEEN STREET. novl

FOR SALE.

The House and Land on the corner of Prowse and Sidney Streets. For further particulars apply to the owner. MRS. B. SWALL, OR EUSTACE HAVILAND, ESQ. nov 11-dy

RUBBER STAMPS.

Somebody in your town ought to take orders for Hand Stamps and send them to us. There is money in this for the right man. We make only the best. Our Agent's Price List shows just what everything in the line will cost laid down. WALTON & COMPANY, Hand Stamps, Seals & Stencils, nov5-1m dkw Sherbrooke, Que.

KEROSENE OIL.

There is a vast difference in the quality of the different Kerosene Oils in the market at present. After testing several lots we bought a quantity of the kind we considered the best value, and we are now offering it for sale at our stores. The price is as low as the lowest, and the quality the best obtainable. Bring in your Cans and have them refilled at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Charlottetown, November 7, 1895—246

Eider Down Goods, Just Received. A Nice Assortment. QUILTS, CUSHIONS, TEA COSIES. Quilts Plain and Fritted. Cushions Covered and Plain. Four sizes, 18, 20, 22 & 24 in. STANLEY BROS. ART GOODS. Embroidery Linens, 36 and 54 inch. Linen Lawns, 36 inch, very fine. Stamped and Plain Linen Goods, Table Covers, Sideboard Scarfs, etc. BELDING'S SILKS. ALMOST EVERY SHADE KEPT IN STOCK. Knitting Silk, Daisy Silk, Pearlless Silk, Twisted Embroidery, Filo Floss, Roman Floss, Rope Silk and Fillosette. STANLEY BROS.