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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

For neat, clean, tasteful Printing, and prompt attention to orders, THE EXAMINER Job Printing Department is peculiar. Don't forget it.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1892.

VOL. 29—NO. 205

JAMES A. MORRISON,
HALIFAX.

AGENT FOR
WARRE & CAKEBREAD & CO.
TEA MERCHANTS,
London, - - England,
—AND ALSO—
Several First-Class West India
Firms, etc.

SPECIALTIES:
Tea, Sugar and Molasses.

Careful attention given to consignments of
Prince Edward Island Produce.
REFERENCE—Bank of Nova Scotia.

OFFICE—Pickford & Black's Wharf.
Halifax, August 13, 1891—dy & wy

MCDONALD & MARTIN,
BARRISTERS,
Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.

OFFICES: Morley's Building, Charlottetown,
K. J. MARTIN, B. A.
Summerside.

MONEY TO LOAN.
H. C. MCDONALD, B. A., M. P. P.
K. J. MARTIN, B. A.
Charlottetown, Dec. 2, 1891—333 & w 1a

LA GRIPPE VANQUISHED.

PLACE one of the OZONATOR DISIN-
FECTANTS in your house and La
Grippe will not trouble you.

The most powerful and pleasant Disinfectant
known to the medical profession.

F. DeC. DAVIES
DRUGGIST.

is AGENT for them here, and will cheerfully
show and explain their use to those who
desire it. Call and see them. No trouble
to show them. call wy—Jan 15

THE NEW
Grip Anti-Slip
RUBBERS

Are the Delight of Every
Wearer.

NO DANGER OF FALLING.

JAS LEGGAT, Patentee, Montreal.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

aug 22—4m eod (tu th sat)

NASAL BALM

SCOTHING, CLEANSING, NEVER
HEALING.
Instant Relief, Permanent
Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called cures are
simply symptoms of Catarrh,
and do not heal, but only
relieve for a few days, leaving
the disease to return with
redoubled force. If you are
troubled with any of these or
other symptoms, you have
Catarrh, and should lose no
time procuring a bottle of
Nasal Balm. The unvaried
results in Catarrh, followed
by consumption and death,
sold by all druggists, or sent,
post paid, on receipt of price
in advance, by addressing
FULTON & CO., Brockville, Ont.

CATARRH

Lessons in Painting.

MISS M. H. CHISHOLM will give lessons in
Oil, China, and Water Color Painting, at
her studio in Morris' New Block.
Orders taken for painting in the different
languages, and portraits.
Visitors welcome. tf—nov 3

Lobster Packers!

600 BOXES TIN PLATES,
2 TONS PIG TIN, Lamb & Pluz,
1 BAR COPPER, 1 1/2 in. square.
Below all other prices. Order at once to arrive.
K. H. NORTON & CO.,
Charlottetown.

ROLLED OATS

200 Barrels,
N. B. & M. RATTENBURY,
421 2nd m th

BEANS.

150 bbls. Beans,
N. B. & M. RATTENBURY,
421 2nd m th

LA GRIPPE!

What will build up the System and Save
the Lives of Scores of the Afflicted?

PEPTONIZED ALE AND BEEF,

The Great Food for Convalescents from any Wasting Disease.

PRICE 25 CENTS. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

July 17, 1891—dy m w f & wk 1 yr

Misses' and Children's Ulsters!

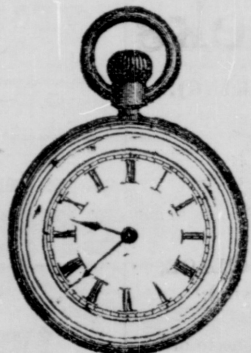
THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK

—WILL BE SOLD—

REGARDLESS OF COST.

STANLEY BROTHERS, BROWN'S BLOCK.

Charlottetown, January 21, 1892—eod & wk



WE GIVE THE ABOVE WATCH, or one that looks
better, for \$4.50, warranted.



We have ROCKFORD and WALTHAM WATCHES at
prices within the reach of almost anyone needing a good
timekeeper. A Chain or Discount is given with every
Watch sold, except the \$3.25 and \$4.50 ones, which are net.
They don't need a key, as nearly all are stem-winders, and
therefore do not require opening, and the dust is the easier
kept out.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Charlottetown, Jan. 16, 1892.

CAMERON BLOCK.

NOTHING LIKE SOLID LEATHER

Goff Bros. Boots Beat Them All!

OUR HAND-MADE CUSTOM BOOTS are the best. Just
received from England, a lot of the genuine FRENCH
CALF TOPS. Shoemakers' Findings constantly on hand; Sole
Leather, Tops, French Calf, Goat, Imperial Kip, Kid, Rhone
and Awls, Nails, Bristles, Wax, Rasps, Thread, Pincers, Pegs,
Eyelets, at

GOFF BROTHERS.

Charlottetown, December 26, 1891.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when
Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant
and refreshing to the taste, and acts
gently yet promptly on the Kidneys,
Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system
effectually, dispels colds, head-
aches and fevers, and cures habitual
constipation. Syrup of Figs is the
only remedy of its kind ever pro-
duced, pleasing to the taste and ac-
ceptable to the stomach, prompt in
its action and truly beneficial in its
effects, prepared only from the most
healthy and agreeable substances, its
many excellent qualities commend it
to all and have made it the most
popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c
bottles by all leading druggists.
Any reliable druggist who may not
have it on hand will procure it
promptly for any one who wishes
to try it. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
W. R. WATSON, Wholesale Druggist,
Charlottetown. mwt jyl 13

1892.

Just Out—15 Cents Each

CHAPPELLE'S

Prince Edward Island Calendar
—AND—
HANDBOOK,

Containing a Calendar for 1892; Table of Tides
for Charlottetown, Moon's Phases; Eclipses;
Fixed and Movable Feasts; a Direc-
tory of Local and Dominion Govern-
ment Officials, etc.; Ecclesiastical
and Society Matters; Civic and
General Information, to-
gether with a valuable

PRONOUNCING HANDBOOK

of Words often Mispronounced.
PUBLISHED BY
THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,
Diamond Bookstore,
Charlottetown, Jan. 14, 1892—3i eod wky 11

HARTSHORN'S

SELF-ACTING
SHADE ROLLERS

Beware of Imitations.
NOTICE
AUTOGRAF
OF
THE GENUINE
HARTSHORN

Do not have the HARTSHORN
BY ALL DEALERS.
Factory, Toronto, Ont.

SAFE

THE GREAT
BLOOD
PURIFIER

PLEASANT
RETAINABLE

BRISTOL'S
SARSAPARILLA

CURES ALL
Taints of the Blood.

CERTAIN

APPLES.

250 Barrels Choice Canadian
Baldwins.

N. B. & M. RATTENBURY,
421 2nd m th

CURRENTS AND RAISINS

25 BARRELS,
50 BOXES
75 HALF BOXES

Currents.

1,000 BOXES
and 4 do

Raisins.

N. B. & M. RATTENBURY,
421 2nd m th

Western Farmers' Convention

Leading Agriculturists Dis-
cuss Important Questions.

Practical Hints and Suggestions.

PROVINCIAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

After the reading of the minutes of last
meeting by the secretary, Mr. H. A. Stev-
art, and some preliminary talk,
HON. DAVID LAIRD referred to the resolu-
tion favoring an Experimental Farm
Station for this Province, and said that it
would, in his opinion, help the Govern-
ment to a right decision of the matter if
the farmers present could afford some in-
formation as to the probable number of
farmers' sons who would go to the Experi-
mental station for the purpose of receiving
agricultural lessons at the College, do not
intend to become farmers. It would be
well if this Province could follow in the
path of Ontario, and the Government
would probably enter upon that path if
assured that young men from the country
would attend the proposed Experimental
Farm Station. To compete successfully
with the farmers of the West, our farmers
must be fully informed concerning the
improvements which are being made, and
know how to apply them.

PROFESSOR HARCOURT said, in reply to a
question, that the Agricultural College of
Ontario was established in 1876, and that
the farmers' sons attending it were in the
proportion of one to six thousand of the
population. Fees are charged those who
live in the Province at the rate of \$20 a
year, and those who live outside the Pro-
vince at the rate of \$100 for the first year
and \$50 for the second year. Board costs
\$20 a week; but to most it students are
allowed from six to ten cents per hour for
the time they actually work upon the farm.

Those who are diligent upon their farm,
in this way, within \$20 to \$50 of the amount they
have to pay. There are now about eighty-
eight farmer students attending the insti-
tution at Guelph, and they are divided into
gangs, and in turn, take part practically
in all the work which goes forward. The
college is better patronized now than it has
been. The fact that \$30,000 have been ex-
pended in putting up new buildings during
the past year, may be taken as evidence
that its usefulness is being more and more
appreciated by the government and people
of Ontario. The chief usefulness of the
farm lies in the practical illustration and
example it affords to farmers throughout
Ontario.

WILLIAM LAIRD, New Glasgow, said that
if an experimental farm were worked in
connection with Prince of Wales College,
he thought it would probably be patronized.
Young men from the country would go
to see the experiments carried on, and to ob-
serve the results. In this way they, and
through them the Province at large, would
be benefited, and the youth of the Province
would be encouraged to stay at home.

JAMES RAMSAY, Hamilton, thought that
the farmers should, as much as possible,
strengthen the hands of the Government in
respect to the proposed Experimental
Farm.

WILLIAM MCNEILL SIMPSON, Hamilton,
said that he believed the Stock Farm,
under existing conditions, has ceased to be
a benefit. The Experimental Farm Station
at Nappan is not of great advantage to
the people of this Province, owing to differ-
ences of soil and climate. There are a
great many experiments which private per-
sons cannot afford to make, but which
would promote agriculture if made at the
cost of the Government. The experimental
stations in the United States—he referred
particularly to that of Connecticut—have
been of great value to the people. What
we need is more light.

THE DAIRY.
MR. JOHN C. MOORE, of Crapaud, then
read an essay on dairying in this Province,
of which the following is a summary:
My object in writing this paper is to con-
sider the chief cause of the want among
farmers of a balance to their credit at
their bankers, and also to indicate the
source whence they can obtain help. It is
related of a pious minister in Scotland, who
in a time of great drought, was walking
over the parched land of his parish in com-
pany with the farmers, and stopping in
field after field and praying for rain upon
the parched crops, that when he came to a
field which bore extraordinary evidence of
poverty, instead of praying for rain there-
on, he merely remarked, "this field needs
manure." Well let us see where we are.
What are our fixed conditions? What is
our geographical position, our geological
formation, and our climate? Climate
settles the question what crops can be
grown; soil, the quality of the crops
grown; geographical position shows where
our natural market is, while trade and
navigation returns, tariffs and market re-
ports tell us where to sell and what is sale-
able. Now, to come home right to this
locality,—the first article of export was
timber. The land is chiefly a sandy loam,
with an abundance of crystal water. With
out heavy manuring it produces a goodly
amount of grass, rich in fat-producing pro-
perties, and calculated to make butter of a
high melting point, one of the first re-
quisites in that article for shipping. Our
proximity to the lumber woods of New
Brunswick and the woods and mines of
Nova Scotia have induced us to grow oats
for their markets, and the glitter of the
American dollar has kept us raising pota-

atoes for that country until the fertility of
the virgin soil is well nigh exhausted, and
many of our farmers are disheartened.
Comparatively little hay is grown, it being
generally looked upon as an absolute waste
to feed it to the cows. Most farmers want
"a general purpose horse," and "a general
purpose cow," two animals for which I
have no use. To my mind a general pur-
pose wagon, which would serve for a
manure cart and a holiday rig would be
just as compatible with reason and common-
sense. Steam power along with electricity
is fast taking the place of the well-devel-
oped road horse in demand and likely to be,
Horse rearing however, has many
drawbacks. To commence with
only about 50 per cent. of mares drop live
foals, and like children, many of the good
ones die young. And it would be a blessing
to the country that if some more of them
that are kept for stock purposes
were dead too. While I do not
think it advisable to follow the
idolatrious Israelites, in making golden
calves to worship, when they wanted milk
and meat, yet I believe that the salvation
of our farms, and financially of ourselves,
depends upon the cow, and in her capacity
as a dairy cow at that. If a man sells hay,
oats, potatoes, barley, or any other raw pro-
duct of his farm, and does not buy as
much stable manure, commercial or other
fertilizers as will restore the fertility of the
land removed by these crops, he is selling
so much off the top of his farm, and is
leaving himself worse off than if he were
selling a piece of his land, and keeping less
land to work. Selling 700 bushels of po-
tatoes is equal to selling one acre of land
worth \$45—that is to say, about one-third
of the average price of potatoes sold is so
much farm sold. Some other produce—
hay, for example, makes even a worse
showing than potatoes. But selling but-
ter, beyond anything else which is sold off
the farm, is selling labor and skill. One
hundred pounds of butter sold removes
only a few cents' worth of fertility from
the soil. Many people appear to think
that buttermaking entails a great addi-
tional amount of labor to what furnishing
milk to a cheese factory does; but my ex-
perience is, that at least two-thirds of the
work is done when the cows are milked. Of
course, too, must be constantly scored for
use where an abundance of spring water is
not at hand for cooling the milk to raise
the cream. I cannot imagine that any intelli-
gent person will follow the old way of set-
ting milk in shallow pans which more than
double the labor of securing the cream, be-
sides losing ten per cent. thereof. Owing
to the immense natural pastures of the
West we cannot raise beef at a figure that
is remunerative. Ontario has gone largely
into cheese making on the factory sys-
tem, and now furnishes over one-third
(\$1,539,000 pounds) of the
entire amount imported into Great
Britain. The latter country imports
annually on an average 180,526,600 lbs. of
cheese, which brings per lb. twice as much
as cheese. Little Denmark, with a popu-
lation of less than 2,000,000, but having a
creamery factory system furnishes \$15,000,000
worth of butter to the British market
annually. The population of P. E. Island,
the Com. of the Sea, is about one-third
that of Denmark; and our last year's exports
of every kind all told, did not quite reach
the value of \$1,000,000, or no more than we
might obtain for butter alone if we made
Denmark's rate. Most of our butter is
inferior, but it is as good as can be expected
when made out of milk from cows usually
neglected, and placed in unsuitable packages,
often leaky. The function of milk-giving is
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tem, and now furnishes over one-third
(\$1,539,000 pounds) of the
entire amount imported into Great
Britain. The latter country imports
annually on an average 180,526,600 lbs. of
cheese, which brings per lb. twice as much
as cheese. Little Denmark, with a popu-
lation of less than 2,000,000, but having a
creamery factory system furnishes \$15,000,000
worth of butter to the British market
annually. The population of P. E. Island,
the Com. of the Sea, is about one-third
that of Denmark; and our last year's exports
of every kind all told, did not quite reach
the value of \$1,000,000, or no more than we
might obtain for butter alone if we made
Denmark's rate. Most of our butter is
inferior, but it is as good as can be expected
when made out of milk from cows usually
neglected, and placed in unsuitable packages,
often leaky. The function of milk-giving is
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