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Auction Sale.

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding & Kitchen Furniture. On Wednesday, April 28th commencing at 11 o'clock. I am instructed by Mrs. Allen, to sell on the above date, all the contents of her residence on Prince Street, including a large lot of useful Furniture, Crockery, Bedding and Kitchen Utensils. No reserve prices. E. H. NORTON, Auctioneer.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, April 26.

House met at 3.30. Mr. A. Peters presented a bill vesting certain lands in James W. Richards and F. L. Haszard, trustees. Referred to the private bills committee.

Mr. Atken asked the honorable Commissioner of Public Works if the Government is considering the prayer of a petition asking for the extension of a road from St. Mary's Road, Lot 61, to Campbell's Road, Lot 59, and what will be done in the matter.

Hon. Mr. McLean said the petition had been received and the Government would endeavor to have the road opened.

Mr. McKinnon asked the Commissioner of Public Works if a petition had been received from residents of Lorne Valley and Piquet Road, asking for a road to continue the Montague Road direct to Lorne Valley Road, and what the Government intended doing in the matter; also, if a petition had been received from residents of Wilnot, Murray River, asking for the opening of a new road from Snam's Point to Murray River, and if the Government intended to grant the prayer of the petition.

Hon. Mr. McLean said both roads had been under the consideration of the Government and they would endeavor to have them opened as soon as possible.

Hon. Mr. Peters presented the "Appropriation Bill, 1897," which was read a first, second and third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. McKinnon the act incorporating the Murray River Hall committee was read a third time and passed. The act incorporating the Afton Hall Company was read a second time in committee with Mr. Robertson in the chair. Reported agreed to and set down for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Shaw the bill incorporating the Rosebath Hall Company was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. McKinnon the act amending an act incorporating the Charlottetown Gas Light Company was read a second time with Mr. Robertson in the chair. Reported agreed to and set down for third reading to-morrow.

Mr. McKinnon moved the second reading of the act incorporating the trustees of the Glenwood Public Hall with Mr. Godkin in the chair. Reported agreed to and set down for third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. McKinnon the act respecting surety and guarantee companies was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. A. Peters the act amending the act incorporating the trustees of St. James' Church, Charlottetown, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Godkin, the bill to further amend the Act incorporating the Town of Summerside was read a second time in committee. The object of the bill is to empower the town to borrow certain moneys on debentures, and to sell a certain plot of land in that town. Mr. Robertson took the chair in committee and the bill was reported agreed to. Third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Rogers (Charlottetown) introduced a bill amending the Act incorporating the City of Charlottetown in order to empower the corporation to borrow certain moneys on debentures. Set down for second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Prowse moved the second reading of the Act amending the Acts incorporating the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, with Mr. Robertson in the chair. The object of the bill is to empower His Lordship to issue debentures in connection with the erection of the new St. Dunstan's Cathedral. The bill was reported agreed to, and set down for third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Farquharson, the bill incorporating the Elliott Hall Company was read a second time, with Mr. Robertson in the chair. Third reading to-morrow.

House adjourned until 3 p. m. on Tuesday.

RIDE A STEARNS AND BE CONTENT.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will take place at the Gas Works, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May, 1897, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors and the general transaction of business.

LEMUEL McKAY, Secretary.

97—pat

We Dont. Claim

To be able to suit all who are suffering with their eyes, but we know of a good many people who have suffered incessant headache, pain in the eyes, etc. who attribute their relief to the wearing of properly fitted glasses. We are here to help you if possible.

G. H. TAYLOR Jeweler and Optician. North Side Queen Square.

THE PRACTICAL RESULTS

Of Twenty Years' Experience in The Fruit Business.

BY MR. HENRY BURKE OF SOUTHPORT

A Valuable Paper Read Before the Meeting of the Fruit Growers Association in Charlottetown.

The following paper was read by Mr. Henry Burke, of Southport, at the Fruit Growers' Association.

As these meetings are being held for the encouragement of more extended fruit growing on this Island it is with pleasure we see our most progressive farmers taking in with the idea, and taking so lively an interest in this most profitable branch of industry. There is no great secret, or anything like magic, about the growing of fruit successfully; for the sound common sense that enables you to grow a good crop of wheat, potatoes or ensilage, that teaches you how to feed your stock, so as to get the best returns in butter and cheese will just as surely grow you a good and profitable crop of fruit. Our soil will produce as good a quantity of fruit of the same varieties as can be grown in any other part of the continent of America. If I understand aright, the last shipments for the season of apples from Ontario and the United States, takes place in March, while the better keeping quality of our apples grown here will enable us to hold them over until April or May, which means less competition and consequently better prices. In apples, quite a large range of varieties can be grown here successfully.

The Yellow Transparent Red Astracan Duchesne or Oldenburg, Tetofsky, Red Quarrenden, for summer; Alexander, Fannese, Hawthornden, Haas, Twenty Ounce Pippin, Fall Jeanette and Gravenstein for fall and early winter. As regards the Gravenstein, I would say to those that have old orchards, and contemplate top grafting, to try the Gravenstein. They take well grafting on old stock and bear freely; and as a fall or early winter apple, they bring the highest price. For winter, Bishop Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Ben Davis, Roxbury Russet, Blenheim Pippin, Northern Spy, Wealthy, McIntosh Red, Pawankin, Golden Russet, Winter Bough, Colvert, English Russet, Royal Russet, Harbut, King of Tompkins, Rhode Island Greening, Mann Baldwin Stark, and last but not least the Nonpareil. These with the English and Russian varieties which I am testing in my nursery, and which promise to be of real merit, will give a very fair list of good winter keepers. The Blenheim Pippin, like the Northern Spy, is very slow coming in to bear, and those who would want quick returns from their orchards, would not plant very many of them for that reason. And now knowing the best varieties to plant, the next thing in order would be the location for your orchard. Some writers on fruit growing in this country recommend a northern exposure, but my twenty-two or twenty-three years' experience in the fruit tree business and as a nurseryman, has not given me the idea that a northern exposure is one of the requisites for successful fruit growing on this Island. In the United States and Upper Canada, where the climate is dry and hot, and where the direct rays of the sun on a southern slope, would parch up the ground, and be otherwise detrimental to obtaining the best results, perhaps a northern location might be preferable. But down here by the sea where the growing season is so short, with a damp climate and frequent showers of rain, we want all the sunshine we can get, even on a southern location to color the fruit; and I would say just here, that the coloring of the fruit does not depend wholly on the amount of sun that strikes on it, but is influenced more or less by the supply of food in the soil for the proper development of the fruit. I have planted out orchards in very many sections of this Island, and some large ones which have done splendidly, without paying any attention whatever as to the choice of a northern exposure. In fact, if I were planting out an orchard for myself, I would choose almost any other situation. Any good land that will give a good crop of wheat, corn or potatoes, is all right in which to plant an orchard. A windbreak is almost necessary in exposed situations. But here comes in a question, about which I submit, there should be no question at all, and that is on which side of your orchard should you have your windbreak? Mr. F. B. McKee in his excellent paper read before the Eldon meeting, on the 18th Feb. last, recommended the windbreak to the southeast. I do not agree with that idea, and I believe that the experience of every fruit grower in this country will bear me out when I say that it is not to the southeast, but to the northwest and southwest, where the shelter is most needed, and more especially in winter, when the biting winds from the west and northwest, are stirring around at the rate of thirty-five or forty miles an hour, and the thermometer drops down into the twenties below zero as it has done this winter. In summer the prevailing winds are from the southwest, and trees exposed to that quarter, especially the fast growing ones, have their branches bent up on that side, and the whole tree has a cant away towards the northeast, giving it a very unsightly appearance; and it is generally from that quarter the heaviest winds come in the fall, in which the fruit is not only blown off but the trees are twisted about, and the heavily laden branches are broken. Bearing these facts

in mind, I would strongly advise to plant a windbreak to the northwest, west and southwest.

In getting the land ready to plant an orchard, the very first requisite is to have the land ploughed deep; and I fully endorse Dr. Jenkins' theory of deep ploughing in preparing the ground. He is on the right track; plough deep, beam deep if you can, and if your plough won't turn it that depth then take the old share over to the blacksmith and get a new point on it, and see how much better it will work. I have often been asked if digging a hole eighteen inches or more deep, and filling it with manure and rich earth where the tree is to be planted, would not do just as well as deep ploughing? My answer is no, emphatically no, for if the tree is planted in that manner the roots will strike down where they can get the best food. The tree is alive, you know—or at least it should be—when it is planted; and when they get through that backfurl or two of rich earth, they are away down in the cold sub-soil where there is neither warmth or food. Consequently the tree stops growing, becomes covered with moss, and sooner or later dies. And why? Because it has literally been starved to death; whereas, if planted on land that has been deeply ploughed, it can throw its roots out around and get hold of the plant food that is in the manure and the surface soil that has been turned down. And another advantage—the roots will not be so near the surface, which saves them from being cut and destroyed in after cultivation. Yet they are near enough to the surface to be benefited by the heat of the sun, and the vivifying influences of the atmosphere.

There are many different methods practiced in setting out an orchard, as to the distance apart the trees should be planted. From twenty to twenty-one feet apart each way apple trees, and from ten to fourteen feet for plum, pear, and cherry would be about the right distance, giving 100 to 110 for apple trees to the acre, and from 220 to 330 plum, pear and cherry trees per acre. Perhaps to some this would seem rather close, but experience and observation has taught me that this is about the right distance, everything considered. They shelter one another sooner, and bear better. Besides owing to the short summer here, they don't grow as large as they do in the United States, Upper Canada or the Annapolis Valley. Therefore they may be planted closer together. If there are non-fertilizing varieties planted, they require fertilizing varieties close to them. This may not apply to apples so much as to pears, plums or strawberries; but there is no doubt that the fertilizing principle is much stronger in some varieties than in others. Therefore it is better to plant alternate rows of the different varieties than a block all of one kind. If the land is in proper condition, two men and a boy should plant from a hundred to a hundred and twenty five in a day. The holes should be dug large enough to take in the longest roots without having them cramped and turned up at the ends, and should be about three feet in diameter, and nine or ten inches deep, so that when the tree is planted it will be the same depth as it stood in the nursery. The man who plants the tree has to get right down on his knees and straighten out the bottom roots, and pack the fine earth solid around them with the hands, filling under the base of the roots and leaving no air spaces. Let him proceed in this manner until the roots are all covered and packed solid, then fill up the hole, tramp firmly and draw two or three inches of earth around the tree as far out as the hole was dug. It acts as a mulch and holds the moisture. This is my method of planting fruit trees and they grow. I have seen people plant trees, as they would dig a hole the size of a post-hole and shove the tree down into it, leaving the roots sticking up so that you would think they were trying to climb over the hole for fear of being smothered. In fruit growing as in everything else, whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. There is more in planting a tree right than most people think.

In the different and most valuable varieties of plums for this climate, we have the Lombard, Bradshaw, Yellow Egg, Shipper's Pride, Imperial Gage, Green Gage, Washington, Moore's Arctic, Victoria, Czar, Monarch, Mitchelson and Peach Plum;—English varieties of the largest size, beautiful appearance and finest quality.

In setting out an orchard, don't forget to plant some of these plum trees. There is money in a good plum orchard. In cherries we have the sweet and sour varieties. The hardiest of the sweet varieties are Governor Wood, Black Tartarian, Winsor and Black Heart. These sweet cherries come out in blossom early in the spring, and are liable to be caught by the late spring frosts, and for that reason are not as reliable as the morrello or sour varieties. Among the best and hardiest of this class are the large English Morrello, Montmorency, Royal Duke, May Duke, Alivet, Ast-kein, Early Richmond and Dyehouse. The Early Richmond has been sold here and is a new and most wonderful variety. But after all it is only our own old standby red cherry that we have had here from our grandmothers' time.

There is no reason why growing cherries would not be profitable when during some seasons they will bring from ten to twenty five cents per quart. A good loamy soil and one that is retentive of moisture is best suited for cherries. We know the fruit contains a very large amount of water—so much so that it is really necessary to save the moisture in the soil to the greatest possible extent. Now, don't plant the cherry or any other fruit tree in low wet soil. That is not what I mean. But plant on the good land that is well drained, where it can be cultivated early in the spring, and by occasionally stirring the soil until the cherries are ripe they will be larger and better in every way. The cultivation of the small fruits is much the same as for the larger ones, the ground should be rich and in a good state of culti-

vation. Gooseberries and currants require a moist, cool situation and the best way to keep the ground moist and cool is by heavily mulching them. They may be planted along the rows of young apple trees, or if in a plantation by themselves, set them four feet apart each way. They can be cultivated both ways. That distance apart will give about 2720 trees to the acre. Among the best varieties of gooseberries are the Downing, Smith's Improved Industry, Keepsake, Houghton Seedling, Lankshire Lad, Telegraph and Warrington. The Houghton Seedling bears well but the berries are too small unless given the highest cultivation. The Keepsake, Alma, Telegraph Warrington and Industry are English varieties, and are good berries. The berries are very large and of good quality.

The best varieties of black currants are Lee's prolific, Bang Down Black, and Black Champion, all English varieties. The best red are cherry red and Fay's prolific. The best white are Transparent, White La Var aillaise and White Grape. Strawberries can be grown profitably on almost any good rich soil, except where the water would lie and form ice in winter. The plants should be set in rows four feet apart and ten inches apart in the rows. Cultivate between the rows, making the horse and cultivator do the business. The most profitable way is to let the plants make a matted row eighteen inches wide, and cut all runners making out between the rows. The presence of weeds is one of the worst things the strawberry grower has to contend with, and to make the matter worse the plants should not be disturbed during the bearing season. The weeds that are most troublesome when they get a foothold are those that grow later in the season. They are always prolific in seed and hard to kill, and they will occupy the ground at the very time the new plants are forming. Hence the necessity of the most thorough work from the time of setting out the plants in the spring until the ground freezes in the fall. Mulch in the fall after the ground freezes with some material such as marsh hay, coarse salt grass, or straw manure and the less weed seeds there are in this mulching the better for your peace of mind afterwards. This mulching is absolutely necessary to protect the plants from heaving out with the frost like clover root, by the thawing and freezing of the ground in winter and early spring. And now when you have planted out your orchard, don't leave it to take care of itself as if you had no further interest. Don't desert it at the very time it needs your care and attention; but go in and visit it, not occasionally, but often. Make yourself acquainted with it, and every tree in it, also with the insects which attack them. Be able to call every tree by name. When you go in take a hoe with you and cut out all the weeds and grass that you see growing around the trees, and stir the soil about their roots, for if you want to make your trees laugh and grow fat with rosy cheeked fruit, just tickle their feet with a hoe.

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House Renovating and Decorating.

Spring has come, and with it the renovating and decorating of dwellings. W. D. Mullins is now prepared to do all kinds of house painting, whitening and paper hanging, etc. Persons desirous of having their dwellings renovated in first class style, at the most reasonable rates, should call at his residence, King St., four doors west of Butter Factory. 84—w's pd

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A By-law for allowing a Rate of Discount on the Assessments on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown for general civic purposes for the current year ending the thirty-first day of December A. D. 1897.

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:— 1st. A discount at the rate of Two and One-half Per Cent shall be allowed to all taxpayers who shall, on or before the Fifteenth day of July next, A. D. 1897, pay to the City Clerk, at his office, the taxes severally due by them for the current year on Real Estate and Personal Property for civic purposes.

(Sgd.) W. E. DAWSON, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. H. M. DAVIDSON, City Clerk.

April 15th—dy2w

A By-law for levying and specifying the rate of assessment on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown for general civic purposes under Statute 51 Victoria, Chapter 12.

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:— 1st. The rate of assessment on Real Estate for general civic purposes under said Statute, for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1897, and ending the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1897, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Real Estate, as assessed by the Assessors of the said City of Charlottetown in the General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll of all Real Estate and Personal Property liable to taxation in said City, and of all persons liable to pay Poll Tax therein, made and duly returned by them on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1897.

2nd. The rate of assessment on Personal Property for such general civic purposes, for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1897, and ending the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1897, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Personal Property as assessed by the Assessors of the said City in the said General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll, made and duly returned by them as aforesaid.

W. E. DAWSON, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. H. M. DAVIDSON, City Clerk.

April 17th—dy2w

A By-Law for Levying and Specifying the Rate of Assessment on Real Estate and Personal Property and Poll in the City of Charlottetown for a Waterworks Fund, under Statute 50th Victoria, Chapter 8.

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:— 1st. The rate of Assessment on Real Estate for a Waterworks Fund under said Statute for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1897, and ending the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1897, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one-eighth of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Real Estate as assessed by the Assessors of the said City of Charlottetown in the general Assessment Book and Valuation Roll of all Real Estate and Personal Property liable to taxation in said City, and all persons liable to pay Poll Tax therein made and duly returned by them on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1897.

2nd. The rate of Assessment on Personal Property for such Waterworks Fund for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1897, and ending the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1897, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one-eighth of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Personal Property as assessed by the Assessors of the said City in the said General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll, made and duly returned by them as aforesaid.

3rd. The amount of Poll Tax to be paid by every person returned by the said Assessors in said General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll as liable thereto for such Waterworks Fund under said Statute, for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1897, and ending the 31st day of December, A. D. 1897, is hereby specified and fixed at the sum of Ten Cents (10c) on the poll of every person so assessed and returned as aforesaid.

(Sgd.) W. E. DAWSON, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. H. M. DAVIDSON, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Charlottetown, April 15, 1897. dy2w