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THE DAILY EXAMINER

SEPTEMBER 17, 1897.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF CLOVER AND TIMOTHY ON THE FARM.

(By A. T. WIANCKO, B.S. A. in Farming.)

Clover and timothy are two of the most important fodder crops grown on the farm, especially in this country. They form the bulk of the food fed to our animals for the production of either milk, beef, or work. It is therefore, important to determine which of the two fodders is most valuable for the object in view, considering at the same time which is the cheapest to produce and how each affects the fertility of the soil; for it is high time that the farmer is looking into the problem of how best to keep up the fertility of his farm without having to resort to the use of commercial fertilizers.

CLOVER A DEEP FEEDER, TIMOTHY A SHALLOW FEEDER.

Of all the food elements necessary for the growth of crops and that we are called upon to supply, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash are the most important; these are, therefore, the ones mainly to be considered in keeping up the soil's fertility. Some plants require a more liberal supply of these elements than do others; also, some plants have better facilities than others for gathering from remote sources their necessary amount of food. The latter ability depends upon the amount and nature of their root growth. Plants, such as clover, whose roots penetrate deeply into the soil, have an evident advantage, being able to draw food from a considerable depth; while shallow-rooted plants, such as timothy, must be satisfied with what available nourishment they find near the surface.

CLOVER A NITROGEN-GETTING PLANT.

Now, whether you are feeding plants or animals, nitrogen is the most costly food element. About four-fifths of the bulk of the atmosphere is nitrogen in the free state; but this is useless as a food for either plants or animals. Clover belongs to a family of plants (Leguminosae), other examples of which are the pea, bean and vetch, that have growing on their roots small white bodies, which, by virtue of micro-organisms contained in them have the power to appropriate the free nitrogen of the air and convert it into such a form that these plants can utilize it as food for themselves. Timothy has not this power of utilizing the free nitrogen of the atmosphere, but must obtain its supply wholly from the available nitrogen compounds already in the soil.

CLOVER CAN ADD NITROGEN TO THE SOIL.

If a crop of timothy be grown and fed on the farm, and the manure carefully saved and applied, the soil will have neither lost nor gained in nitrogen. On the other hand, if a crop of clover be grown and likewise fed on the farm, and the manure carefully saved and applied, not only the nitrogen drawn from the soil will be returned but also a large quantity which the clover drew from the air will be left to the soil in a form available for plant food. Thus, in the case of the clover, the soil will have gained enough nitrogen to enable it to produce a good crop of corn, potatoes, wheat, or other grain.

CLOVER OBTAINS NOURISHMENT FROM THE SUB SOIL.

Clover being a deep feeder its roots penetrate deeply into the sub soil and draw a large amount of phosphoric acid and potash from a depth that the roots of ordinary plants never reach. Timothy, being a shallow feeder, draws all of its phosphoric acid and potash from the surface soil. In this we can see, that if fed on the farm and the manure returned to the land, clover enriches the surface soil by the amount of phosphoric acid and potash drawn from the sub soil, while timothy has not this advantage.

CLOVER BRINGS HUMUS TO THE SOIL.

If utilized on the farm, clover is unequalled in keeping up the fertility of the land. Owing to its large development of roots, clover brings a great deal of organic matter (humus) to the soil (almost half the amount of its total growth is left on the soil as roots and stubble); it thus has no small effect in improving the tilth of soils naturally deficient in organic matter; making it clay more porous and sands more

retentive. From what has been said we may draw that clover is especially valuable as a green manure, because of its extensive feeding habits and the large amount of organic matter it brings to the soil.

CLOVER HAY RICH IN ALBUMINOIDS.

When compared on an even footing as foods, clover is more valuable pound for pound than timothy, especially when fed to cattle or sheep. Clover is rich in those substances which make beans what they are generally considered to be—a strong food for a working man. By the chemist these substances are called "albuminoids," or "protein." They contain practically all of the nitrogen in the plant, and are the chief materials in lean meat and the curd of milk. The remaining organic substances of the plant (viz., those that contain no nitrogen, such as starch, sugar and fat) are called "non-nitrogenous," or "non-albuminoids," and are valuable chiefly for keeping up the heat of the animal body. But, as all plants contain an abundance of these non-albuminoids, they need not be considered in determining the value of fodders. A food is considered rich in proportion to the amount of digestible albuminoids that it contains; in other words, the greater the proportion of digestible albuminoids to digestible non-albuminoids the more valuable will be the food. Clover hay, fed alone, is a well balanced ration for a milk cow or a beef animal, containing about one part of digestible albuminoids to six parts of digestible non-albuminoids; in other words it has a nutritive ratio of about 1 to 6. Timothy hay is not so rich, having a nutritive ratio of only about 1 to 9. According to these figures two pounds of clover hay are worth three pounds of timothy hay. The manure resulting from the fodders, if made under the same conditions, will show a similar comparative value, two tons of that from the clover hay being worth three tons of that from timothy hay.

CLOVER SHOULD NOT BE SOLD OFF THE FARM.

It is thus quite evident that clover is of too much value as food for both animal and plants to allow for its being sold off the farm. If you must sell hay, sell timothy; it not only has a readier sale and a higher price on our markets, but is worth less on the farm either as food or manure. It is a lamentable fact that so many farmers have not yet learned how to make good clover hay; and until they do they will not be able to appreciate, by experience its real value over timothy.



Every woman wears a crown who is the mother of a healthy baby. The mother of a puny, sickly, peevish baby bears a cross. It rests with every woman to decide for herself which kind of a mother she will be.

The woman who takes the right care of herself during the months preceding maternity may rest content in the assurance that her baby will be a strong, healthy, happy one. The woman who suffers from disorders of the distinctly feminine organism during this critical period, and fails to resort to the right remedy, is pretty sure to have a puny, peevish, sickly baby, born into the world with the seeds of weakness and disease already implanted in its little body. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for prospective mothers. It imparts health, strength, vigor, and elasticity to the delicate and important organs that bear the brunt of motherhood. It prepares a woman for the time of trial and danger, and strengthens and invigorates, and insures the perfect well-being and absolute health of both mother and child. It does away with the squeamishness of the interesting period. It makes sure an ample supply of nourishment for the little new-comer. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous and dependent invalids into healthy, happy wives and mothers. Thousands of homes to which babies once came to stay but for a brief day and then die, now bless this wonderful medicine for the gift of happy, healthful babies.

The dealer who tries to persuade you to take some other medicine, than that you ask for insults your intelligence. "The best doctors in Kansas City told me that unless I went to the hospital and had an operation performed I could not live," writes Miss Brookie Galloway, of Wilder, Johnson Co., Kans. "I had ulceration and weakness, and each month I would get down in bed and suffer severely for twenty-four hours. Four bottles of your Favorite Prescription cured me."

For Constipation—Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

The Painless Way.

Before the days of chloroform there was a quack in San Francisco who advertised tooth drawing without pain. The patient was placed in a chair and a wrench given, when he roared violently. "I thought you said there was no pain?" "So there is not by my process. That is Cartwright's way. That's the way he does it. It's very different from mine." Another tug, and a still more violent howl. "That's the way Dummerge pulls teeth," said the unabashed practitioner. "You don't like it, no doubt. Who would?" Another twist was given, and the patient, as a rule, howled worse than ever. "That," the dentist says, "is Parkinson's mode." By this time the tooth was nearly out. "I will now," he said, "display my own method," whereupon he triumphantly withdrew the tooth and held it up for inspection. "You observe that by my truly scientific process there is really no pain whatever."—New York Tribune.

An Unburied King.

It will surprise most people to learn that the late king of Spain is not yet buried, but covered with a winding sheet, lies on a marble slab in a vault of the Escorial. This is in accordance with a custom dating from the year 1700. The body will lie where it is until the present king dies. Then it will be deposited with great pomp beside the remains of his predecessors in the chapel of the Escorial.

A MILITARY RAILWAY.

A Canadian in the Nile Expedition.

The whole work of railway construction in the Nile expedition is being directed by Lieutenant Girouard, R.E., son of the Hon. Justice Girouard, of the Supreme Court of Canada, assisted by several officers. Great praise is being given the engineers for the success which has so far attended their operations, the railway being the first of its kind ever laid. The story of this unique railway which is now being constructed across the desert is full of interest, and it will be particularly so to the many friends in Canada of Lieut. Girouard. The greatest difficulties were anticipated on account of the want of water, but eighty miles out, after digging to a depth of sixty feet, a supply of good water apparently plentiful, was found, and, in the opinion of some engineer officers, water would frequently be found in this way in the desert. Fifty miles further out the sinking of another well has been begun in a neighborhood where indications of water were discovered. Up to the present 130 miles of the railway has been laid. The last twenty-two miles were laid in eighteen days. This has involved very hard work, but the climate is extremely healthy, and the temperature at night very low, making three blankets necessary even on summer nights. Along the lines a place is placed at regular intervals, small stations, where a plentiful reserve of water and food is stored, so that in the event of any break down all the men will be amply supplied. The engines are constructed on the Cape pattern, and each is capable of pulling over 200 tons, including 13,000 gallons of water.

During the progress of the railway a great number of gazelles have been found at least 100 miles from the river. Several old traces of ostriches have been seen, but no curious of all was the discovery fifty miles from the river, of the fragments of some 500 water coolers, evidently the remains of the deserted baggage of some large army. A war correspondent in Wady Halfa writes: "I have arrived here on my way to the front. I find the place completely changed since I was here last year. Entire streets and houses have been cleared away to make room for workshops, engine sheds and railway material. The noise and clang of incessant work are deafening."

Honest, full sized bottles, uniformity of quality, great strength and purity are characteristics of Sovereign Flavoring Extracts. Try them.

A Fish Story With a Moral.

A story with a moral, or whose sole reason for being is to carry a moral, may not always be out of place. Here is one, brief and to the point, which is good for all latitudes and all times: A young man stood listlessly watching some anglers on a bridge. He was poor and dejected. At last approaching a basket filled with wholesome looking fish he sighed: "If I now had these, I would be happy. I could sell them at a fair price and buy me food and lodgings."

"I will give you just as many and just as good fish," said the owner, who chanced to hear his words, "if you will do me a trifling favor."

"And what is that?" asked the other.

"Only to tend this line till I come back. I wish to go on a short errand."

The proposal was gladly accepted. The old man was gone so long that the young man began to get impatient. Meanwhile the fish snapped greedily at the baited hook, and the young man lost all his depression in the excitement of pulling them in. When the owner returned, he had caught a large number. Counting out from them as many as there were in the basket and presenting them to the young man, the old fisherman said, "I fulfill my promise from the fish you have caught to teach you whenever you see others earning what you need to waste no time in foolish wishing, but cast a line for yourself."—Good Housekeeping.

When they put a man in jail he cannot follow his natural inclinations. He cannot eat what he wants to—he is limited to a very frugal diet. Is it not equally true of a dyspeptic? For all of the real enjoyment he gets out of life he might as well be in jail. He cannot eat what he likes, no enough. He suffers much, gets little sympathy. At first, perhaps a little heaviness in the stomach, a little soreness, windy belchings and heartburn; headaches and biliousness and a foul taste in the mouth in the morning. Chronic constipation is almost inevitable, and means that the body is holding poisonous, impure matter that should be gotten rid of. The poison is being reabsorbed into the blood and the whole body. Impurity in the blood may lead to almost any disease. Constipation is the start of it all. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, cure it so it stays cured. No other remedy in the world will do that.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1068 page COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, illustrated.

Prof. William Hallock, of Columbia University, under whose direction a shaft is being sunk in the earth near Pittsburg, hopes to reach the depth of 10,000 feet by November 1st. The work is being done in order to learn something concerning the strata of the earth and the comparative heat of its crust at various depths.

One of the latest victims of the brigands of Italy is Prince Borghese. A few days ago, accompanied by his land overseer, he started for his Bomarzo estate. A masked man met them at a lonely place, and at the point of a revolver demanded their money. The Prince and his companion opened their purses, and the robber, after emptying them, disappeared.

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good **HEALTH**.

TO HIS WIFE.

How many summers, low
Have I been thine?
How many days, thou dove,
Hast thou been mine?
Time, like the winged wind,
When 't bends the flowers,
Hath left no mark behind
To count the hours.

Some weight of thought, though loath,
On thee he leaves.
Some lines of care round both
Perhaps he weaves.
Some fears, a soft regret
For joys scarce known,
Sweet looks we half forget—
All else is flown!

Ah, with what thankless heart
I mourn and sing!
Look, where our children start,
Like sudden spring!
With tongues all sweet and low,
Like a pleasant rhyme,
They tell how much I owe
To thee and time.

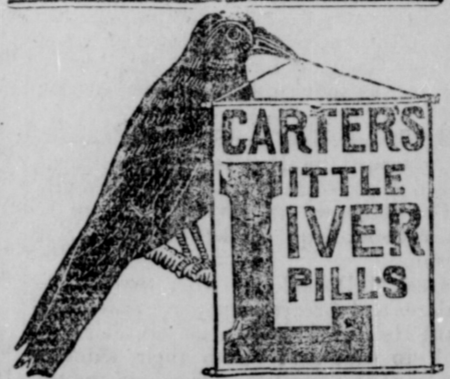
—New York Ledger.

Power in Ancient Arrows.

At 200 feet only the best Spanish armor could resist the English arrow. Many museums have steel corselets pierced through by an arrow.

Studies teach not their own use—that is, a wisdom without them and above them, won by observation.—Bacon.

A single seed vessel of the tobacco plant contains usually about 1,000 seeds.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartly Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drunkenness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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DR. CLIFT

Graduate of N.Y. University and the N.Y. Hospital. 20 years' practice in N.Y. City. Diploma registered in U.S. and Canada.

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KLONDYKE!

The Land of Golden nuggets

JOSEPH LADUE, the new Bonanza King of the Klondike, dike Gold Regions, gives the facts. His book reads like "The Arabian Nights" BUT Joseph Ladue KNOWS whereof he writes. He was the first man on the spot when the first gold was discovered last August, 1896. He located one rich claim, and immediately purchased twelve others at a low price before their value was known. He has refused \$100,000 for any ONE of these claims, as they are rich with virgin gold nuggets beyond the dreams of avarice. Joseph Ladue then

Established Dawson City,

at the mouth of the Klondyke and Yukon Rivers, by erecting the first house in the region in September, one month after the gold was first discovered. He bought 178 acres from the government on the city site where his town lots, 150x50, are now selling for \$5,000 each.

Mr. Ladue was fortunate enough to be successful in his trading post investments to have on hand ample capital to carry out his plans, and there is no man living who is better posted on Alaska and the great North West Territories than Mr. Joseph Ladue. He has just returned from that country to his old home in Schuyler Falls, N. Y., where he passed a large portion of his boyhood and early manhood. Mr. Ladue left his home nearly twenty years ago to seek his fortune in the West, going first to the Black Hills, where he was successful in gold mining, thence to Arizona and the Pacific Coast, and finally located in Alaska and the North West, where he has covered almost the entire country since 1882. Mr. Ladue is a typical pioneer; strong, hardy and resolute—a man of iron as one must needs to be to go through the hardships he has and come out with a constitution unbroken and unimpaired at the age of about forty-three. Mr. Ladue has not only worked his muscles to good advantage to himself with the result of an abundance of the world's goods far beyond the dreams of men, but he has evidently all his time been closely observing the conditions of that strange country—the Yukon Valley—which has so suddenly become one of the great centres upon which human interest throughout the world is focussed.

When the wonderful stories began to come down from the Yukon country it was naturally concluded that it was at least half exaggeration. That any such amount of gold could be taken in so short a time from a country like that under the most unfavorable conditions was held to be incredible. But when the great bags of virgin gold began to be poured out upon mint counters in San Francisco under the eyes of the whole world (for modern journalism does this, annihilating time and space), people began to wonder, and the wonder grew day by day as the real facts were disclosed, and now people who are well informed as to the facts declare that half the truth has not been told of the golden treasures of the Yukon Valley.

As we have already said, there is no man alive to-day who knows more about this wonderful country than does Mr. Ladue. What makes his talk of it specially interesting and reliable is the fact that his knowledge of it is practical. It has not been gained from hearsay nor from desolatory visits made now and then at certain favorable seasons of the year, but from steady living there through the long summer days and the long winter nights year in and year out for 15 years where he now owns the best mining claims on the Klondyke and its tributaries.

In presenting his book to the public we do so knowing that it is by an authority on the subject of which he writes. His first work entitled

"KLONDYKE NUGGETS"

is a brief description of the new gold regions, and anyone desiring authentic information should not fail to avail themselves of our

NOMINAL OFFER,

which places the facts in the possession of our customers. **REMEMBER**, that our office is the sole distributing point for this locality, having closed exclusive arrangements with Mr. Ladue's publishers.

The cover of the work is beautifully printed in red and gold, the gold showing one of the author's nuggets as nearly as it is possible to reproduce it on paper.

Coupon for "Klondyke Nuggets."

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Cut out the Coupon and follow instructions:

Cut out this coupon and bring it with you as evidence that you are a reader of The Examiner and Ten Cents in cash and a copy of "Klondyke Nuggets," by Joseph Ladue, the Bonanza King of new gold regions, will be handed to you.

Cut out this coupon and send it together with 12c. in stamps for clerical work and mailing expense, and we will send a copy of "Klondyke Nuggets" to your address. Write very clearly and give your name and address in full.

Remember, you should not delay as you will be unable to secure this valuable work on the gold region in any other way. Call at our office or address

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