

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

Good Practical Speeches

An Excellent Display

Of Agricultural and Industrial Products.

The School Children Attend

The Provincial Exhibition of 1891 was opened at half-past eleven o'clock to-day by Benjamin Rogers, Esq., President of the Exhibition Association, who, in the course of a brief address, complimented the exhibitors on the additions which had been made to the number and variety of exhibits, welcomed Messrs. Davy and McQueen, the English farmer delegates, and called upon His Worship the Mayor to make a few remarks.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said it gave him pleasure to congratulate the Directors of the Exhibition Association on the improved methods they had adopted and the rules and regulations they have applied. It was gratifying to see our Provincial Exhibition carried out in the proper way. He was glad to see present the English Farmer Delegates who had come to spy out the nakedness of the land and hoped they would be able to correct the impression which was said to exist in some parts of the Mother Country that P. E. Island is a mere sandbank in the midst of the St. Lawrence, and that we have here only a few sheds on which to dry codfish. They would, he hoped, be able to say that we can grow here all the necessaries of life, and some of the luxuries of life. He regretted that they did not come a few weeks sooner, when they could have seen the golden fields of grain waving. But after all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The products of the Island are here on exhibition; and the delegates will be able to judge by them. He believed that our products would compare favorably with those of the neighboring provinces. Our farmers have, however, much to learn. The time has gone by when anybody can be a farmer. To be successful, a farmer must now farm scientifically. He would like to see more attention paid to the products of the dairy. While we have on one cheese factory in operation, Ontario has 700, and makes about \$10,000,000 a year by the sale of cheese. In the same proportion we ought to have at least forty cheese factories. We ought to make butter and cheese in winter as well as summer. By the introduction of the silo system, on the plan adopted by Mr. William Miller of Marshfield, and the growth of the right kind of fodder corn, he felt assured that this could be done. He was pleased with the remarks of the Premier, as reported, and the establishment of provincial experimental farm stations, and felt sure that if he carried out his theory the money paid to do so would be well expended.

Mr. Davy, of the British Farmer's Delegation, said that he was proud to be here as a representative of the agriculture of the Old Country, and was pleased to hear that the farmers of this Province are beginning to take an interest in dairying. In England an Exhibition such as this would have been as one of its accompaniments, what is known as a working dairy, and there would be very interesting competitions between the wives and daughters of the neighborhood for the first prizes in butter making. Not farmers wives and daughters alone, but the wives and daughters of the aristocracy and the ladies of the nation take great interest in these competitions, and are anxious to learn all they can about the way to make good butter. It is possible—from his observation he thought it most likely—that the Island is better adapted for the production of butter than cheese. It seemed to him that its herbage is of the quality which ought to produce the very best butter. In the Old Country men who have spent their lives in the study of dairy products are employed by the agricultural associations to travel through the length and breadth of the country, and the knowledge thus obtained by the people has enabled them to produce a much better quality of butter and cheese than they used to do some years ago. But it is impossible for them to supply the home market. There is, in England alone, a demand for good butter and good cheese. Judging by what he had seen, he thought the butter made in this Province much better than that made in the neighboring provinces. As to oats, barley, wheat and grains, as a whole, the Island is certainly away ahead of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; but he thought the latter rather ahead in respect to roots. In horses, too, it is easy to see that the Island has the advantage. He thought that cattle could be raised here in great perfection. In fact, the Island reminded him of the Old Country far more than either of the other provinces he had visited.

Mr. McQueen said that Mr. Davy had intercepted him in many points of his address. He would like, however, to say that, as a result of his observation, he thought this Island particularly adapted for sheep. He was more than pleased with the sheep he had seen here. They compare favorably with those of England and Scotland. The drawback in respect to them is the low prices which they bring. Would it not be well to grow more roots, feed the lambs well through the winter, and sell them as shearlings in May or June to be shipped to the markets of the Mother Country? He offered the suggestion as one that is worthy of consideration. Far from thinking of Prince Edward Island as a sandbank, he had always heard it spoken of at home as one of the best agricultural provinces of Canada. The fields are larger and better than those of the neighboring provinces, and the exhibition of the products is quite up to the expectations he had formed concerning it. The misfortune of the Province seems to be the very small

prices obtained by the farmers. It seemed to him that more money would be made by feeding the grain and roots to stock than by selling them.

Three cheers were heartily given for the British Farmers' Delegates, and then—

Lieut.-Colonel Blair, Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm at Nappan, delivered a short address. He said that he would like to meet a number of the farmers of this Province and explain to them the working of the Experimental Farm and what it is calculated to do for them. It should be understood that the Experimental Farms were established by the Government for the benefit of the people, and that the Farm at Nappan is for the special benefit of the Maritime Provinces. He would like the farmers of this Island to inspect the exhibit he had brought with him of grains and grasses and potatoes. It is thought that things which will grow well at Nappan will grow well in other parts of the Maritime Provinces, where the climate is the same. The grains, etc., on exhibition have all been produced and tested at Nappan within the past three years. He had not brought roots with him, though of those fifty or sixty varieties were grown upon the farm in the past season. But there were in the exhibit about fifty different varieties of potatoes all of which he would be happy to distribute at the close of the Exhibition, among the farmers of the Island. They were distinct varieties grown and tested upon the Experimental Farm, and he would like to see them scattered all over the Island. In respect to oats, wheat and barley, he would be glad to send to those who may apply for them three-pound bags any variety dressed, and thus afford, it might be, a desirable change of seed. The oats, he wished it be understood, were not obtained from heavy manuring, but simply by under-drawing and thorough cultivation, the land having merely received a dressing of marsh mud. The weight of the oats was from 33 to 43 lbs. per bushel.

In the course of an interview with Colonel Blair, THE EXAMINER'S reporter learned that 25 bushels of oats drilled in were sown to the yield, and that of one or two varieties, the yield was as much as 120 bushels per acre—though only about 33 lbs. per bushel. The Experimental Farm exhibit comprises 50 different varieties of potatoes; 41 varieties of oats in straw and 27 varieties in bottles; 24 varieties of barley in straw and 17 in bottles; 25 varieties of wheat in straw and 21 in bottles; besides 27 varieties of grasses, 4 of peas, 1 of vetches, 1 of flax, and 2 of buckwheat. It is beautifully put up, and highly creditable to Colonel Blair.

No pen could well describe within the small compass of a newspaper report the exhibition which is now open in the buildings on the grounds at Kensington. It is the largest and most complete, and altogether the most creditable, that our farmers and tradesmen have yet made. The best of it is that there is no sham or humbug about it. It is a solid, substantial, good, all-round exhibition.

Passing by the horse ring, of which more anon, we enter the Exhibition Building by the main door, and look about. The first object to greet the eye is a display of fruit, extending right across the body of the building. It is small, perhaps, in comparison with that which is made at exhibitions in Nova Scotia and Ontario and British Columbia. But in point of quality and variety, it will, we think, compare favorably with anything of the kind to be shown in the temperate zone. The color is excellent in the eye of the connoisseur. Apples, plums, damsons, pears, grapes—all kinds of fruit grown in the northern latitudes, are here seen in perfection. What a pity that fruit is not as generally grown by our farmers as potatoes and such like!

To right and left are the exhibits of our manufacturers and merchants. Passing by these, scanning the brilliant luscious fruit as we go, we come to the roots and vegetables extended all along the Eastern side of the building and stretching around to either end. These are splendid. Considering the size of our Province, we have good cause to be proud of this branch of the exhibition. Manitoba and the Northwest may, perhaps, produce better grain than P. E. Island, but, in respect to roots and vegetables, the little Island Province excels. A comparison of the Manitoba exhibit with that of the Island will convince our farmers that, while they may still learn something as to the manner of putting up and displaying their exhibits, their soil and climate and skill can produce roots and vegetables, if not grain, superior in point of size and quality to those which are grown on the far famed prairies of the West.

The C. P. R. exhibit may be seen on the gallery at the South-western side of the building. It has evidently been prepared with great care, and it certainly—particularly in respect to grain—reflects great credit upon our prairie country. It is well provided with maps and pamphlets, etc., setting forth the vastness of the fertile fields of the great Northwest, and a large variety of samples are attractively and artistically arranged.

The collection of insects on exhibition are of much interest, as representing the buzzing tribes which are found in our own fields and by-ways. The correct naming of these is a point that requires much study and care, and in some cases seems to have been well executed.

The butterflies form a conspicuous feature of the collections. The great yellow and black Papilio, the brilliant tawny Venus butterfly, the bright Sulphur, the Arctia with white embroidery on its blue-black wings, are all attractive and innocent beauties that add much to the charm of our summer fields and glades. The "Camber Beauty," with its brown yellow-bordered wings, is the earliest to appear in the spring. It is a European butterfly, introduced with the other accessories of civilization. Its larva feed on the foliage of willows and poplars, and, when numerous, do great damage to these useful shade trees. The White Pieris is the fly whose caterpillars are so destructive to young cabbage plants. Their white wings are seen flitting over turnip and cabbage patches all the early part of the summer, and the destruction of these flies themselves is the best safeguard of the gardener.

The great Emperor and Luna moths are most magnificent insects. They are nocturnal in their habits, and seldom seen afield, but their large-sized green caterpillars and silky cocoons are frequent in our orchards. There is a host of lesser moths of many shadowy colors, numbers of which bear a doubtful reputation. That dark-winged moth, with a plume of downy

hairs on the extremity of its body, is the parent of the greasy cut-worm that works such havoc among young cabbage and turnip plants. Farmers would do well to look after this dusky flitterer that is all too common about our gardens and vegetable patches. A number more of these similar moths are parents of cut-worms, too, and the whole tribe should be better understood and vigorously exterminated. The gooseberry fly is an insect a little larger than a house-fly, and capturing it would be sometimes a lighter business than destroying its numerous progeny.

Curious-looking beetles are the long-horns which do so much damage to pine and fir timber trees; and these demure, sharp-tailed fellows, the saw-horns, with bronze coats, are equally destructive to shade and orchard trees. But king among devastators is the potato beetle—that bumpy little fellow with striped wing-cases on his back, round and hard as a helmet. It is much to be regretted that the prudent enactments of the late government are not enforced against this pest, as its rapid multiplication is already adding seriously to the cost of potato growing. That large brown beetle, the May-bug, as well as some hawk-moths, and a black flea-beetle are all enemies to the welfare of our popular tuber.

But we must not write a general proscription against the insect class. Many of its members are the active auxiliaries of the agriculturist. Those quiet-looking little lady-birds with black spots on their backs, which the naturalists use as tallies to number them by, are the most potent destroyers of the armies of aphides that infest growing crops. Then there is that insignificant-looking creature, the ground wasp, and the fiery ground beetle, which are most active destroyers of cut-worms. The most potent insect destroyers, however, are the parasites, which lay their eggs in the bodies of other insects, and leave their numerous progeny to feed on their host. These parasites are generally minute, and only known to experienced naturalists. The cuckoo-flies, however, are very active and destructive parasites, particularly among the Lepidoptera. It was a minute parasite—*Aphidius granatiphis*—which attacked the grain aphid last season in such force as to secure its practical extinction for the time being.

The great mission of the insect hosts to vegetation, however, is the assistance which they give to fertilization. Every feathered palpi of the gay butterflies, every downy head of the moths, every hair-cradled limb of the active, honey-seeking bee is an instrument for promoting the well being of our higher plants as important as any organ of their own structure, since the fertilization without insect intervention. The insect hosts are a part of the grand harmony of nature, and if now and again some member oversteps its legitimate bounds and becomes an agent of destruction, it is the part of an instructed agriculturist to lay a firm and intelligent hand of restraint on the transgressor, and relegate it to its proper sphere of utility. But we can only do this by a thorough acquaintance with the characters and habits of the insects with which we have to deal.

Collections of insects are exhibited by Herbert Bain, David Nelson, Robert Cameron, Guay Cameron, Hubert Howard, Jos. Morgan, and Hammond W. Mallett. James Eaton & Co.'s pavilion is this year, as it was last, a great attraction. Where the mantel was last year, there is a window now. On each side of the window are hung beautiful silk curtains. Over the window is a white corrugated curtain pole, and over that again is another and larger white pole inlaid with gilt. These poles are new here. On the floor is a velvet square, 12x15 feet, of handsome pattern, and the wall is covered with cambic in imitation of paper. Around the interior of the pavilion, which is intended to represent a drawing room, are artistically arranged samples of curtains and hangings, and other household requisites on sale at their store. The pavilion will be lighted with fairy lamps, suspended from the canopy, which will have a beautiful effect.

Prowse Bros., the Wonderful Cheap Men, make a big display of ready-made clothing—men's boys' and children's sizes. Attached to their exhibit, as a sort of side-show, is a bear whose performances are very interesting. The ladies are delighted with bruno. Some of the more enthusiastic said they would like well to have him, or one like him. But the senior wonderful cheap man, who is in charge, has not enough bear to go around, and, of course, cannot please one and disappoint the others. It is reported that Mr. Sprowse is learning the "Bear Song" and will give a grand performance before the exhibition closes. He is a little bashful as yet, however.

Goff Bros. make a splendid display of boots and shoes in men's and women's, misses and boys' wear. About seventy pairs are shown, all of which were made in their factory. The workmanship throughout is excellent. The exhibit is tastefully arranged on shelves of mirrors.

Mark Wright & Co.'s exhibit is a very attractive one. In their pavilion they show a drawing room suit upholstered in Turkish rug (something new here), and a dining room suit upholstered in leather. They also show mantels, mirrors, pictures, easels, etc. The windows are nicely trimmed with curtains.

A. S. Johnson has an artistically arranged exhibit of medicines and druggists' sundries. On the shelves we notice samples of Beef Iron and Wine, Laxative Fig Syrup, Everybody's Cough Syrup, Everybody's Pills and several other preparations put up by Mr. Johnson. These preparations have been carefully compounded and are becoming very popular.

Captain McMillan has an exhibit of coal, which looks very well. The coal is shown within an enclosure which is nicely carpeted and trimmed. In the centre of the exhibit is a mammoth block of Old Sydney Mines coal, and arranged about are smaller samples of Acadia, Victoria, Intercolonial, Gourie and Anthracite, chestnut and egg sizes. At each of the four corners of the enclosure are arranged likenesses of well-known steamers.

The Prince Edward Island Soap Works make a good display of different kinds of laundry soap, and their celebrated Diamond Potash. The soaps are manufactured in their works, and are pronounced good by all who have used them. The potash is also an excellent article. In the centre of the exhibit is a large cake of Maple Leaf soap, which will be given to the person guessing the exact number of pounds therein, or coming the nearest to its weight. In the event of a tie the soap will be divided. Each guess costs five cents. The soap has not yet been weighed, and no person knows how many pounds there are in it.

Miller Bros. have an exceedingly attractive display of pianos, organs and sewing machines. Their show includes four pianos and nine organs. The pianos are of the celebrated Heintzman and Karn makes, and

the organs Karn and Dominion. The sewing machines are by three or four different makers, and include the Raymond, Davies and New Home. One of the organs shown is, without a doubt, the largest double manual and pedal base instrument ever shown in the Maritime Provinces. They also show a novelty in the organ line here, viz., a trunk organ, one manufactured mainly for concert and other travelling troupes requiring such an instrument. The workmanship upon all the instruments is excellent. The floor of their show-room is neatly carpeted, and the ceiling is papered and the windows curtained.

The McKay Woolen Company and the Tryon Woolen Mills exhibit samples of the tweeds, flannels, druggets, blankets, yarns, etc., manufactured by them. The exhibits are ranged side by side. The goods shown are excellent.

Dodd & Rogers make a splendid display of general hardware, piano, parlor and hall lamps, granite ware, brushes and other goods to be found in an establishment such as theirs. They also show a number of the well-known Charter Oak stoves and ranges. The exhibit is tastefully arranged. Two show cases—one filled with saddlers' goods and the other with cutlery—are artistically placed. At the southern side of the exhibit is a sign made of bridle rosettes which reads, "Dodd & Rogers, Hardware."

McInnis Bros. show splendid specimens of their work in the carriage line. They exhibit a phaeton buggy and a Gladstone, made on their premises and trimmed by Thomas Pickard.

Hornby & Son, of the P. E. Island Pottery, make a good showing of the different wares made by them. In all about two hundred samples are shown. The workmanship is certainly of a high order.

Taylor & Gillespie make an excellent showing of the work done by them in the book-binding line. They exhibit day books, ledgers, sales books and works of art. They show among the collection, a mammoth ledger made for R. T. Holman, of Summerside, which is said to be the largest ever made on the Island.

T. B. Riley and Hickey & Nicholson show how tobacco is made. Each has a separate booth, which is neatly fitted up and looks very tasteful. In each of the booths are men and boys at work making fig and plug tobacco. The process is very interesting and instructive.

Master Fred Armour makes a very pretty display of horn whisk-holders, trimmed in plush and mounted on wood; and A. McDougall also shows whisk-holders of horn, prettily mounted on wood, also brackets and the model of a ship.

Morton & Fennel show buggy tops, which are much admired.

John Stumbles has a good exhibit of harness, silver and brass-mounted.

Master Geo. Cuning exhibits a beautiful piece of scroll sawing in the shape of a chandelier, which is much admired.

Masters Harry Bayfield and Harry Anderson show well-executed maps of the Maritime Provinces.

Ewen Cameron has some very artistic samples of penmanship on exhibition, and R. F. Madigan shows a collection of old and rare coins.

Mr. McCallum, of Brackley Point Road, and Wellington Nelson, of Charlottetown, exhibit collections of Island wood.

Prof. Craig, of Madison, Wis., is judging cattle this afternoon.

The British Farmers' Delegates have consented to judge the Shire and Clydesdales, and will begin their work at 9 a. m. to-morrow.

The judges of carriage horses will arrive here this evening, and will begin work to-morrow forenoon.

About two thousand school children, headed by the Artillery Band, marched into the grounds shortly after noon. The procession was one of the sights of the exhibition.

Several of our flyers were sped upon the track this afternoon to the great enjoyment of the spectators.

There is a very fine show of pigs and poultry, every pen and coop being occupied.

About three thousand persons visited the Exhibition to-day.

The balloon ascension will take place from the grounds on Wednesday and Thursday, at noon of each day.

Messrs. A. & C. Quirk, the well-known caterers, have a restaurant and lunch counter under the grand stand, where refreshments, temperance drinks and hot lunches, may be obtained at city prices. Everything about the place is neat and clean, and everything on sale is the best obtainable. Give them a call.

APPLES! APPLES! CHOICE NO. 1 FRUIT.

BY AUCTION, To-morrow, Wednesday, 6th inst., at 10.30 o'clock:—

50 barrels Choice Gravensteins, 25 " Assorted.

The above are No. 1 Stock.

C. I. MORRISON, Auctioneer, 106 Queen Street.

AUCTION. RESTAURANT.

LAND AT SOUTHPORT.

The Subscriber will offer at Public Auction, on the Premises at Southport,

On Thursday, 15th October, inst.,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

Thirty Acres of Freshhold Land, adjoining the property of Capt. John Aylward, fronting on the Hillsborough and about fifty yards from Ferry Wharf. Twenty Acres of this very desirable property are under a high state of cultivation. The balance is ready for stump-ing. If desirable, it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms made known at sale. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. Henry Boyer.

DANIEL McLEAN, Auctioneer.

Southport, Oct. 6, 1891—dy 3i pat 3i

Card of Thanks.

MR I. T. WINANS desires to publicly express his gratitude to Messrs. Beer Brothers, who so kindly came to Mr. Winan's financial assistance against those who sought to take advantage of his absence while attending the circuit races; also to Dr. McLeod and the Rev. Mr. Simpson for their kind attention and sympathy.

FUR GOODS

A SPECIALTY.

QUALITY

THE VERY BEST THAT CAN BE OBTAINED.

VARIETY

THE LARGEST WE HAVE EVER SHOWN.

PRICES

TO SUIT EVERYONE, AND EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED.

We invite everyone to call and see our New Stock of Furs. No trouble has been spared to procure THE BEST GOODS MADE in

PERSIAN LAMB, BEAVER, OTTER, ASTRAKAN, SOUTH SEA SEAL, etc., etc.

Beer Bros.

Ladies' Astrakan Jackets, Ladies' Corsican Jackets, Ladies' Capes and Muffs, Ladies' Storm Collars, Misses' Muffs and Boas, Misses' Storm Collars, Men's Coon Coats, Men's Bulgarian Coats, Men's Caps and Gauntlets, Men's Collars and Cuffs, Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Fur Trimmings.

W. W. WELLNER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

still continues to attend to business at the OLD STAND, and keeps a large stock.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware & Spectacles

to suit his numerous customers, and can supply the above goods at as Low Prices as they can be purchased for in the city.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY punctually attended to as usual. 3i—oct6

GOFF BROS.

are not selling the remains and remnants of an Old Stock. Our Stock of Boots and Shoes is the Newest and Largest in the Island, and our Prices defy competition.

GOFF BROS'. CHEAP BOOT STORE & FACTORY.

Charlottetown, October 6, 1891—2aw & wky

AUCTION. RESTAURANT.

DURING THE EXHIBITION a well-stocked Restaurant, with Lunch Counter, etc., will be run by A. & C. QUIRK, under Grand Stand, on the Grounds, where Visitors, Exhibitors and Attendants of Live Stock, etc., can be supplied with Lunches of Hot Tea or Coffee, Sandwiches, Oysters, Baked Beans, Cake, Pastry, etc., etc., at City Prices.

LUNCHES served at short notice from 8 o'clock, a. m., till 10 o'clock, p. m. oct3

The Dominion Building and Loan Association,

HEAD OFFICE, 54 ADELAIDE STREET, E., TORONTO.

CAPITAL, - - - - \$10,000,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS CHARLOTTETOWN LOCAL BOARD: Lemuel E. Prowse, President; Rob Angus, Vice-President; McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie, Solicitors; Lemuel Phillips, Appraisers; M. P. Hogan, Lowe Bros., H. W. Anderson, D. McLean, W. F. Carter, Directors; Urquhart and Brow, Secretary-Treasurers.

THIS Association will be prepared at once to make Loans on Real Estate in this city, and also to take investments in large or small sums in the form of stock in the Association, which is one of the best paying investments offered. Applications for Loans or Stock may be made to the Secretary-Treasurers, where full information may be obtained.

URQUHART & BROW,

Special Agents for P. E. Island.

OFFICE—Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Salt! Salt!

TO ARRIVE per brig. Zenith from Turk's Island, about the middle of October. Salt crushed and uncrushed, suit-

relieves the digestion, but imparts energy in a quick and... Sold by druggists at \$1.00 per receipt... for \$5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of... Address THE JAMES MEDICINE CO., Cana... dian Agents, 311 N. 3rd St., Charlottetown, P. E. I.