

Professor Robertson's Visit, LECTURE IN CHARLOTTETOWN

THERE was a good audience in McLeod's Hall last evening, including Hon. Senator Haythorne, Hon. David Laird, Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., Hon. Donald Ferguson and many of our leading farmers and men of business. His Worship the Mayor presided. There was some misapprehension about the hour to begin; and Professor Robertson was, in consequence, somewhat late in coming. But Professor Shuttleworth came forward, and, to fill in the time, as it were, delivered a short address on agricultural chemistry and the principles of farming. He spoke clearly and well and made a decidedly good impression.

The warp and woof of Professor Robertson's address was the same as that of the address delivered in Kensington and already reported pretty fully by THE EXAMINER. He referred to a remark of the chairman that it was by means of farming that the people of this Province live, move and have their being; and said that as farming is the one chief industry, its farmers ought to do that one thing well. The interests of countrymen and citizens are identical, and there should be more co-operation than there is. Certainly there are in Prince Edward Island the most favorable conditions in soil and climate for the successful prosecution of agriculture. But the people do not seem to be making half so much of these conditions as they should or could. This province is apparently one of the very best cattle-raising parts of Canada, and Canada is the best cattle-raising country in the world. But the farmers of this province have, heretofore, been devastating its surface, clearing the land of the heavy growth of vegetation which it had by nature, and while they are engaged in this work they have the right to live upon the stored-up fertility of the lands. After this has been done, however, they ought not any longer to rob old mother earth. If a man will go on robbing his fields, he will be an unsuccessful farmer. The soil is to the farmer nothing more than the shop with its shelves and floor and counter is to the merchant—it is merely a means, a convenience, by which he carries on his operations and makes his profits. If a man of business takes a well-filled store and goes on selling out the goods and spending the proceeds without replacing them by others, he will soon come to grief; and if a farmer goes on taking away the stored-up fertility to his land, and does not put good manure into it, he will not succeed. This is what the farmers of Prince Edward Island have, by the growth and sale of oats, done in the past. They must now, if they would continue to be successful, proceed to replace the stores of fertility which have been sold off the land by other stores. To do this by means of imported fertilizers is expensive. The best way is to keep cattle, sell less of the substance of the soil and more of the finished products—the manufactured articles fit for the service of man.

Professor Robertson then described the Experimental Farms instituted by the Dominion Government under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, and the services which it is intended that they shall perform for the farmers of this and other Provinces. He said that he didn't see why farmers in this Province do not grow more small fruits for themselves and for sale, referred to the excellence of the fruits which he had seen growing on Inkerman Farm, near New Perth, and said that what one man can do here others can and ought to do. He did not, he said, know any new gospel of agriculture and was not going to preach any. It has been clear from the beginning that a man cannot as a rule get something for nothing—except, indeed, he marry a girl for her money. Usually, he must give an equivalent for all that he gets. As a matter of fact the men who are content to produce raw materials get less for their labor than those who produce the finished products. A farmer should if possible obtain the profit of both the producer of raw materials and the manufacturer of finished products. Thus he can grow hay and oats, and out of these manufacture a horse. If he sell hay and oats off his farm he sells a very large part of the substance of his land; but if he sells a horse, he only sends away about 7 per cent of this—the rest goes back to his fields. He ought to sell things which take away the least from the soil. The Professor then referred to the scope of butter markets of England—from 25 s. per cwt. to 140 s. per cwt.—and pointed out the possibility of profit from that source, if only the quality of our butter product be improved. Incidentally he referred to the folly of deep ploughing in the spring after the frost had been pulverizing the soil all winter and preparing it to be a seed bed in the spring. Fall ploughing should, he said, be deep; spring cultivation shallow. He referred to the report of Mr. George Price, of Summerside, that he had grown twenty tons of hay to the acre, said that twenty-seven tons to the acre had been obtained at the Nappan Experimental Farm, and gave the average yield of corn over Canada at sixteen tons per acre, equal to fourteen tons of ensilage at a cost of \$1.75 cents per ton; and every two tons of ensilage is equal in value to one ton of hay. This, he said, would give his hearers an idea of the profit there is in raising corn. It is, he said, the secret of the fact that the farmer of the Western States is able to produce cheap beef to be sent down here to undersell our farmers in their own markets. But we can, if we adopt the right methods, make beef just as cheaply as it can be made in any place in the world. Professor Robertson gave incidentally a few rules for the feeding of calves, which it may be as well to bear in mind. He said that the ordinary calf should be fed for just one week, and no more, on the milk as it comes from the mother—it should never be permitted to suck—for a man can't afford to let it have the cream as well as the milk as long as there is money to be made out of butter. After the expiration of a week the calf should gradually be brought to a diet of sweet skim milk. There should not be any grain or meal mixed with the milk, but a little meal should be put dry into a trough or box so that the calf could put its head in and lick it up and salivate it before swallowing. He had never known a calf treated in this way to be troubled with either constipation or scours. The milk should always be sweet and warm. Three

quarts of cold milk and one quart of hot water are better than four quarts of cold milk for either calves or young pigs. The calf should be fed regularly—both as to time and to the quantity of milk supplied; and the person feeding the calf should never lose his temper when doing so.

Professor Robertson then described the points of a good milch cow, and said that she should be kept in good health and comfortable, and be milked for about ten months in the year. She should produce butter in the winter and cheese in the summer. About \$7,000,000 came into Ontario last year from England, as payment for cheese exported from about eight hundred cheese factories. He would like to see a hundred cheese factories established in Prince Edward Island in the next ten years, each bringing in, as each does in Ontario, about \$10,000 a year.

Professor Robertson then described the process of milk-making in the cow's udder, and the most approved process of butter making. In conclusion, he exhorted the farmers to put as much skill as possible into their labor, and to sell the products of labor and skill instead of the products of mere labor.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Censurable Laxity.

SIR.—Scarcely any words can be found too severe in which to censure the laxity of arrangement resulting in many gentlemen having to waste an hour in McLeod's Hall between seven and eight o'clock last night, waiting for Professor Robertson's lecture to begin. During his brief visit to the Island the learned lecturer has already found that our audiences are most annoyingly impunctual and irregular, but this was not the case last night with all his listeners, although, it must be confessed, it was with some. But it is a crying shame that farmers, whose hour for retiring is earlier than that of town people, and who had to leave the city by the ten o'clock ferry boat, should have been deprived of half an hour of pleasant and profitable instruction (and, in fact, the most practical part of the lecture) from Professor Robertson, whose visits must be only too few and far between, and this because of the carelessness which advertised the lecture as at seven and notified the lecturer for eight o'clock. We have only too much cause to deplore the apathy of our community as indicated by the slight attendance at lectures of an instructive kind, but such irregularities as the one now complained of is well calculated to increase this indifference. At the instant of writing, I am not aware of whom it is that is directly answerable for this annoying irregularity, and therefore I cannot be charged with personal bias. It matters little who it is—the carelessness remains and is to be deprecated. RESENTMENT.

A Strange Fish.

SIR.—There have been of late so many reports of sea monsters, and such like, that I, in common with others, have been inclined to believe that there are no such animals; and as newspaper men now generally poke fun at big fish stories, we are led to think that such reports are but the exaggerated stories of seafaring men. But I have changed my mind, when a man reliable and truthful, and not the least inclined to be scared or to exaggerate—reports as follows: "While sailing from one fleet of nets to another, on Saturday, 5th inst., we noticed some sort of a large fish swimming toward us in a zigzag course. As he neared the boat he made a bee-line for us, coming up to within eight yards of the stern, his head a little out of the water, and about fifty feet of his back visible, not knowing how much more we did not see. We could not see any eyes, nor indeed any mouth, but there was a sort of fringe or flabby substance where the mouth ought to be, which he kept constantly in motion. Thinking he was near enough for friendship, I picked up an oar and struck the stern of the boat several times, when he immediately settled, and taking a circuitous course, returned in the same way, settling again when about the same distance from us. This is the last I saw of his majesty, and I assure you I am not anxious for another look at him. His actions did not seem friendly, and I felt like giving him a wide berth. He was about the color of a halibut or flatfish, but I saw no fins. His head, which was three or four feet wide, resembled that of a halibut; but what he was I do not know, as I never saw a fish of the same kind before."

He was going in a westwardly direction, and was seen by some of Coffin's lobster fishermen in the evening, who report him to be of much greater dimensions. PISCATOR.

Lot 40, July 10, 1890.

SIXTY AND STILL GAME.—The Pictou Standard says: One afternoon last week Mr. Clarence Primrose swam across Pictou harbor and back, the time occupied being only three hours, and the distance four miles. He had to fight against the tide fully half the distance, but notwithstanding this he did not rest. What other man in his 60th year can beat this record?

THEY ARRIVED LATE.—The Bridgewater N. S., Enterprise says: On Sunday evening last a wedding took place at New Germany, and the newly married couple were expected to put in an appearance at the morning service. As it happened the congregation were late at the morning service, and the newly married couple were somewhat later, but just as they arrived and were walking up the aisle the clergyman began giving out his text from Songs XIII. 5: "Who is this that cometh up from the wilderness leaning upon her beloved?"

A PROFITABLE NEWSPAPER.—Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, having been appointed professor at McMaster hall, Rev. S. McCully Black, formerly of the Windsor Tribune, succeeds to the editorship of the Messenger and Visitor. Rev. J. H. Saunders continues as business manager. It appears that the Messenger and Visitor is a very profitable and successful newspaper. The capital stock is \$20,000, in 800 shares of \$25 each. It has been paying 10 per cent dividends, the price of the paper has been reduced fifty cents per annum, and the subscription list is now a little upwards of 7,000.

Religious Services.

The Rev. Dyson Hague, of St. Paul's Church, Halifax, will preach in St. Paul's Church, in this city, morning and evening, to-morrow, the 27th inst., at the usual hour.

Railway Gospel Meeting.—Don't forget the Railway Gospel Meeting in McLeod's Hall to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Strangers always welcome. Lesson, Colossians 3:1. "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God."

Baptist Church service in the schoolroom, Prince Street. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M. A., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class, 2:30 p. m.; Prayer meeting on Monday, 7:30; Election of Trustees, 8:15 p. m.; Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p. m. Strangers welcome. All seats free.

There will be services in the Upper Methodist Church to-morrow at 11 a. m., by Mr. Robert Sutcliffe, and at 7 p. m., by Rev. W. W. Brewer. The Bible class will hold its regular meeting in the Y M C A Parlor this evening from 8 to 9 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Gordon will lead the class.

Zion Church services to-morrow will be as follows: In the morning at 11 by the pastor, and Mr. G. A. Massicotte, from the Presbyterian College, Montreal, who will give a short address in connection with French Evangelization work. The evening service at 7 o'clock by the pastor. Morning prayer meeting at 10:15; Sabbath school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m.

The Regular Gospel Meeting will be held in the Y M C A Hall to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. This meeting will be addressed by Mr. E. F. Gambol and Mr. C. A. Tighe, from Ohio. Kensington Hall—Sunday services: Sunday school at 2:30; evening service at 7 o'clock conducted by Mr. Sutcliffe.

Personal.

Mr. James Brown, C. E., is a guest at Government House.

Professor Robertson left for Ottawa this morning. When next he lectures he will be "Out West."

The Rev. Dr. Jenkins, lately of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, now of London, G. B., arrived in this city last evening. He and his wife and son are the guests of Mrs. McLennan, Prince Street.

A late issue of the Pittsfield Sun contains a lengthy description of a dwelling house recently erected for a gentleman named Lydig, at Lennox, Mass., the builder of which was Mr. Michael E. O'Brien, formerly of this Island. Mr. O'Brien left the Island when a boy, about thirteen years ago, settling in Lennox a few years later, where, by his ability, he has taken a front place amongst the master-builders. THE EXAMINER congratulates Mr. O'Brien upon his success.

DIED.

Entered into rest, at Charlottetown, on the 25th July, 1890, John Gilbert, youngest son of James Brown, civil engineer, in the 24th year of his age.



WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP LINES.

Halifax, Bermuda, Turk's Island and Jamaica.

THE S. S. "ALPHA," S. Osborn Crowell, Commander, is appointed to sail from Halifax on the

15th DAY OF EACH MONTH

or the above ports. Returning, will leave Kingston, Jamaica, on the 27th of each month.

ALSO—

The S. S. "BETA," Angus N. Smith, Commander, is appointed to sail from Halifax for Havana, Cuba, on the

1st DAY OF EACH MONTH,

leaving Havana for Halifax about 10 days later, either direct or via port or ports on north side of Cuba.

Excellent passenger accommodation amidships. Through Bills of Lading granted from Charlottetown by S. S. "Princess Beatrice."

Further information will be given on application to

W. W. CLARKE, Agent, Charlottetown, July 26, 1890—14

THE NEW YORK, MAINE AND BRUNSWICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S. S. "WINTHROP,"

H. H. HOMER, Commander,

WILL sail from PIER 13, East River, New York every SATURDAY, at 5 p. m., for Bar Harbor, Eastport and St. John.

Returning, will sail from St. John, TUESDAY, at 3:00 p. m., local.

Through rates of freight to New York via "The New York, Maine and New Brunswick S. S. Co." are now quoted at all Booking Stations on P. E. Island Railway, where Through Tickets New York also are issued.

By this route a new market is virtually thrown open to the producers of Prince Edward Island. Fish (pickled, dried or canned), Eggs, Potatoes, etc., are given rates from the several stations on the Island Railway to New York, Pier No. 13, East River, (only 3 Piers from the Fulton Market), that are about equal (in some instances lower than are quoted), to Boston via other routes.

Shippers (especially those of Canned Goods Eggs and Potatoes), are kindly requested to ask Agents to quote them the several rates by this line, that they may judge for themselves the advantages thus presented to them.

Shipping papers to accompany consignments will be the same as by other lines, only they must be consigned per "New York, Maine and New Brunswick S. S. Co." Steamer.

The Railway track at St. John runs on to the Pier of the Steamship Line, thus avoiding cartages.

For further information apply to Agents along line of Railway, or

TROOP & SON, Agents, St. John.

H. D. McLEOD, Passenger and Freight Agent, F. H. SMITH & CO., General Managers, 17 and 19 William St., New York.

St. John, N. B., July 23, 1890—14 W Side prs

TO CONTRACTORS!

TENDERS will be received until 10th of August next, at the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co. (Ltd.) Office, for the erection of a Mill Building, 60x50 feet.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of

F. W. HALES, Secretary, Ch'town, July 24, 1890.

SOURIS TEA!

THE Congregation of St. Mary's Church have been induced to give another of their Grand Teas on the old grounds, Souris East, On Thursday, 31st of July.

The Committee have adopted a programme which will eclipse all Teas given here or elsewhere.

A Special Train will leave Charlottetown for Souris at 7 a. m., standard time, or 8 a. m., local time; and Summerside at 5 a. m., standard, or 6 a. m., local; Georgetown at 7 a. m., standard time, or 8 a. m., local time; Mount Stewart at 8:20 a. m., standard time, or 9:20 a. m., local time. Returning, will leave Souris at 4:30 p. m., standard time, or 5:30, local time. Railway fares from Charlottetown, Georgetown and intermediate stations by Special Trains, good to return same day. Trains run by standard time.

Table listing items and prices for the Souris Tea, including items like Jelly, Royalty Junction, York, Suffolk, Bedford, Trevelyan, Scotch Hosiery, Mount Stewart, St. Andrew's, Douglas, Dunce, Lot 40, Morell, Marie, Midgell, St. Peter's, Five Houses, Ashton, Selkirk, Rollo Bay, Bear River, New Zealand, Harmony, Georgetown, Brudenell, Cardigan, Perth, Baldwin's, Peake's, Pisiquid.

A special train will also leave Summerside at 6 a. m. (local time) fares by which will be as follows:

Table listing fares for Summerside, Travellers' Rest, New Annan, Kensington to Emerald, Bradabane to North Wiltshire, Colville, Royalist, Milton, Winsloe.

Return Tickets at one first-class fare will be issued from Charlottetown and intermediate stations by regular morning train on 31st, good to return up to and including Aug. 1st. Return Tickets will also be issued from all booking stations between Tignish, Alberton, O'Leary, Wellington, Summerside, Kensington, Emerald to Charlottetown, on the forenoon of the 30th, good to return up to and including August 1st.

MICHAEL McCORMACK, Secretary.

Souris, July 22, 1890. jy22—dy 22 25 28 29 30 & wky pat her wat

London House.

Lace Curtains—A lot slightly soiled at half price.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Boys' Shirt Waists, Print and Galatea, 40c. each.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Men's and Boys' Underclothing.—We are showing a fine range.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats.—A good stock at low prices.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Men's Fancy Cotton Shirts.—See the lot we are selling at 40 cents each.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Ladies' Rubber Circulars.—A lot damaged at \$1.00.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Men's and Boys' Clothing.—A good stock of new finish goods. No lower prices in the city.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Ch'town, June 26, 1890.

LIME JUICE.

25 Cases MONTSERAT, 20 Cases WEST INDIA, Lowest Wholesale Prices.

July 19—2w 2aw CARVELL BROS.

LABELS.

MAKEREL AND LOBSTER LABELS for sale by

BEER BROS., Dry Goods —AND— CARPETS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 1890.

In order to secure a VERY LIBERAL share of your patronage this summer we are offering special inducements in several LEADING DEPARTMENTS. Our buyer has secured three EXTRAORDINARY Bargains in Cottons, and we are now showing the best value ever placed on our counters in Sheetings, Shirtings and Pillow Cottons. Every week we will show new arrivals and special lines, and as these will be CHANGED EVERY WEEK you will always find something to interest you. Our BLACK GOODS deserve special attention—and we are just now offering a wonderful line of All-Wool 25-inch Serge at 48 cents. The season is late for MANTLES, but so much the better for those who still require them, as we offer the balance of our stock, especially HIGH-CLASS GOODS, at sweeping reductions. In CARPETS our values are simply marvellous—you need only see our prices to know how true this is. Every Department is making special effort to COMMAND your attention. There will be no misrepresentation of goods; we believe you will easily see it is to YOUR INTEREST to buy from us.

BEER BROS.

GO TO Goff Bros' Cheap Boot Store FOR YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES.

Charlottetown, July 26, 1890.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS!

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS,

PROWSE & CO.

CAN GIVE THEM TO YOU IN ALL KINDS OF Dry Goods and Clothing.

They will not be Undersold by any Firm on this Island.

Their Stock having been bought at a Big Reduction on Cost, they will give some startling low prices. VISIT THE CHEAP STORE.

PROWSE & CO.,

Sign of the Lion, 136 Queen Street. Charlottetown, June 27, 1890.

KOOL KLOTHING!

The Tea Party and Picnic Season will soon be here, and with the temperature at its present height things will be hot. We have now on hand an unsurpassed stock of

Lightweight Suitings,

SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS.

One Hundred Pieces NEW TROUSERINGS, New Styles and Popular Prices. Fit and Finish guaranteed. Inspection solicited.

D. A. BRUCE.

