The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1882. VOL. 11.---NO. 93.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,

BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY, FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,

Charlottetown, - - P. E. Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Six Months, - - -	$2 50
Three Months, - - -	1 25
One Month, - - -	0 50

☞ Advertising at most moderate rates. Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Third Quarter 4th day, 9h. 14m., a. m., S.W.
New Moon 12th day, 8h. 46m, a. m., S. E.
First Quarter, 20th day, 9h. 15m. a. m., N.E. (below horizon.)
Full Moon, 27th day, 1h. 51m., a. m., S. W

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len'h.
		h m	h m	aft'n	aft'n	
1	Friday	5 26	6 34	8 23	0 54	
2	Saturday	27	32	9 5	1 40	
3	Sunday	28	30	9 52	2 30	13 09
4	Monday	29	28	10 44	3 32	
5	Tuesday	31	26	11 43	4 45	
6	Wednesday	32	24	morn	6 10	
7	Thursday	33	22	0 43	7 21	
8	Friday	34	20	1 44	8 16	
9	Saturday	36	18	2 45	8 59	
10	Sunday	37	16	3 47	9 36	12 48
11	Monday	38	14	4 47	10 10	
12	Tuesday	40	12	5 48	10 41	
13	Wednesday	41	11	6 47	11 12	
14	Thursday	42	9	7 47	11 43	
15	Friday	43	7	8 47	morn	
16	Saturday	45	5	9 48	0 15	
17	Sunday	46	3	10 48	0 49	12 25
18	Monday	47	1	11 46	1 27	
19	Tuesday	48	5 59	aft 46	2 12	
20	Wednesday	50	57	1 32	3 2	
21	Thursday	51	55	2 17	4 14	
22	Friday	52	53	2 57	5 39	
23	Saturday	53	51	3 33	7 3	
24	Sunday	55	49	4 6	8 10	12 04
25	Monday	56	47	4 36	9 2	
26	Tuesday	57	45	5 7	9 49	
27	Wednesday	59	43	5 41	10 32	
28	Thursday	6 0	41	6 17	11 14	
29	Friday	1	39	6 58	11 56	
30	Saturday	6 3	5 37	7 44	aft 37	

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

Particular attention given to the sale of Island produce.

121 Atlantic Avenue & 20 Essex Avenue,

BOSTON, MASS.

May 27, 1882—wkly

Bank of Nova Scotia.

ESTABLISHED 1832,

Paid Up Capital . . $1,000,000
Reserve Fund . . . 325,000

An Agency of this Bank will be opened on Monday next, 19th inst., in the building lately occupied by the Bank of Prince Edward Island, under the management of the undersigned.

Deposits will be received on interest, and on current account.

Drafts granted on the various Agencies and correspondents of the Bank.

Sterling and other Exchange bought and sold, and general banking business transacted.

D. C. CHALMERS, Agent.

Ch'town, June 17, 1882—tf

INSURANCE OFFICE.

Queen Insurance Company, OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

City of London Fire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Insurance effected on all kinds of property at current rates. Losses settled promptly and equitably.

F. KENNEDY, General Agent.

Office—South Side, Queen Square.

Ch'town, Feb. 3 1882.

W. C. BISHOP,

SHIPPING

—AND—

FORWARDING AGENT,

Marine Insurance Broker,

—AND—

General Commission Agent,

BEDFORD ROW.

P. O. BOX 1 . . HALIFAX, N. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the Shipment of Lobsters and other Canned Goods, and collection of Custom Drawbacks thereon.

Hulls, Cargoes, and Freights insured in first-class offices at most favorable rates.

Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt returns guaranteed.

Correspondence solicited and answered promptly.

Nov. 14, 1881—1yr

...s, Mary I
...Albion.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

QUEEN SQUARE.

IN the month of May W. & A. BROWN & CO. opened about

148 CASES DRY GOODS,

from which they are still supplying largely to the WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE at very close prices.

Every Department of their Establishment is Kept Replenished BY WEEKLY STEAMERS.

100 Chests of Superior Congou Tea.

IN STOCK AT VERY LOW PRICES.

6072 GRAIN BAGS Daily Expected.

Charlottetown, July 26, 1882.

D. A. BRUCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Is now offering Cash Buyers the BEST VALUE that can be had in the market, in

Broadcloth, Worsted, Scotch and Canadian Tweed Suits.

A magnificent range of

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

—IN—

AMERICAN WHITE & COLORED SHIRTS

Collars, Ties, Underclothing, English and American Hats.

Our Readymade Clothing is Manufactured on the Premises,

fashionably cut, well sewed, and having good trimmings,

Will be sold as Cheap as Imported.

We invite you to inspect our Goods.

D. A. BRUCE,

Charlottetown, May 22, '82. 72 Queen Street.

"CITY STEAM BAKERY."

THE proprietor of this Establishment, owing to the increased demand for his Goods, has added new facilities to his Bakery, consisting of the latest and most improved machinery, etc., and is now prepared to supply the trade with

Hard Bread, Plain and Fancy Biscuits, &c.,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

1000 lbs. CHOICE CONFECTIONERY

To arrive per Steamship "Miramichi," from Montreal.

☞ Orders by mail promptly executed.

J. QUIRK,

Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

May 4, 1882.

Beautiful Summer Resort.

THE SEASIDE HOTEL,

(UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE),

Rustico Beach, - - P. E. Island.

THIS beautifully-situated and well-known establishment will be opened from July 1st till September 10th, for the accommodation of Guests and Visitors.

RATES—$1.75 per day; $10 per week; $32 per month.

TO REACH THE HOTEL—Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday evening, calling for Guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a m. Also, arrangements have been made with Mr Bagnall to meet trains from all points at Hunter River, for passengers to Seaside, seven miles.

Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6.45, 9.20, a. m., and 4.20 p. m.
" " Hunter River for Charlottetown, 9 a. m., 2.11 and 7 p. m.
" " Hunter River to Summerside 7.45, 11.10 a. m., and 5.42 p. m.

Address,

JOHN NEWSON & CO.,

de 24, 12 CHARLOTTETOWN

TEA! TEA!

NEW TEA.

Something we can Recommend!

DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT,

EVERYONE!

Beer & Goff.

August 14, '82.

TEA PARTY

—AND—

Picnic Supplies,

—AT—

Beer & Goff's

Raspberry, Lemon and Pine Apple Syrups,

Ginger Beer and Ginger Ale.

(IN BARRELS AND BOTTLES).

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY,

DATES, FIGS, NUTS, &c.

Favorable arrangements made with Tea Party Committees.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR EGGS.

BEER & GOFF.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1882

SIGN OF THE

ELEPHANT

W. R. Boreham

Has just received a large part of his SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers in all the leading styles. Our motto is quick sales and small profits.

W. R. BOREHAM,

Grafton Street, North Side Queen Square.

July 5, 1882—3m 2aw

EGGS.

500,000 DOZEN WANTED THIS SEASON, for which we are prepared to pay

$75,000 IN CASH.

A splendid chance for Egg Buyers to make money by selling to us. We guarantee to pay highest prices.

ARTHUR & TOOMBS.

May 18, 1882.

STEAMER HEATHER BELLE

WILL leave Orwell Brush Wharf for Charlottetown every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; returning from Charlottetown to Orwell same evening at 3 o'clock; remaining at Brush Wharf Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and Thursday night returning to Charlottetown, arriving about 8.30 o'clock, p m., and when tide permits on one of these days the steamer will run to Vernon River Bridge.

Will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud every Friday and Saturday, according to tide, till first November, and not after; every alternate Friday the steamer will remain at Crapaud Wharf over night.

Fares to Orwell and other wharves—Upper Deck and Cabin, 30 cts; Lower deck, 20 cts.

Fares to Crapaud—Upper Deck and Cabin, 40 cts., Lower Deck, 30 cts.

JOHN HUGHES,

May 11, 1882—pat ne pre 3i law Agent

JOB PRINTING of every description, executed with Neatness and Despatch, at the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING ROOMS, cor. Water and Great George Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

The Potato Bug.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I observe, by two or three Island papers which have lately reached me, that the potato bug or Colorado beetle has made its appearance on the Island. Having had a few years experience in dealing with the bug, a few directions as to the best manner to check the ravages of the great potato pest may be of use to some farmers on the Island who find their potato fields attacked. It is somewhat amusing to people who have had some years experience in dealing with the bug to read the various absurd and silly suggestions made by the Press of P. E. Island for the extermination of this pest. One paper has published an extract from an agricultural journal published in the United States, upon one of the best methods of dealing with the army worm when it attacks grain, and headed the extract "Hard on the Potato Bugs." It would be an extremely senseless and expensive operationfor a farmer to ditch his potato field, take out a pair of horses attached to a roller (as the extract in question suggests) and break down his potato vines and drills. It has hitherto been the practice of farmers to the directly opposite thing with potatoes, and that is to hill them up either with a hoe or a moulding plough. The method of using the roller and ditching is, doubtless a very effective one in dealing with the army worm or caterpillar, when it attacks young grain, as the grain has sufficient elasticity when six or eight inches high to return to its upright position after a roller has passed over it, but it is to be hoped, for his own sake, that no farmer will be so foolish as to adopt this plan, as advised by the Press of the Island in dealing with potatoe bugs.

Another plan suggested by some of the papers is to turn in the hens into the potatoe field. This would necessitate the keeping of a great many hens or the cultivation of few potatoes, for hens will not devour potatoe bugs at first sight; the taste for them must be acquired, and is only acquired by mixing the bugs with grain or other feed and then given to the fowls. But perhaps the most absurd method which has been suggested by any of the Island papers was the one of appointing Government officials, whose duty it would be to see the potato bugs eradicated. This perhaps was the suggestion of some cunning politician who is opposed to the Government of the day and wishes to associate its members in some way with the appearance of the bug, or make them responsible for the ravages of the pest. The editor of a newspaper who undertakes to inform the people upon the subject of dealing with insect pests, should surely have sufficient knowledge of the science of entomology to be able to distinguish between a potatoe beetle and the caterpillar, commonly called the army worm. So also should a chronic fault-finder with the actions of a Government give up his fault-finding and diligently apply himself to the acquiring and disseminating information that will be of use in mitigating the ravages of a pest. If every man, woman and child were a government agent, the extermination of the potato bug could not be effected. The farmers of Prince Edward Island, have, no doubt, trouble ahead, the best they can hope to do is to *check* the ravages of the potato bug. In the Province of Ontario the farmers have had seven or eight years experience with the bug, and during its earlier appearance it was a terror. Whole fields of potatoes were destroyed before the people understood the most effective way of dealing with the pest, but at present the injuries are reduced to a minimum. The use of Paris Green has been proved by experience to be the most effective means for the mitigation of the ravages of the potatoe bug.

The perfect insect is conical in shape, the back is covered with a hard shell which is striped with black and yellow stripes running from the head to the extremity. It burrows in the ground in the fall of the year, and is often found below the frost line by men when excavating. The first warm days in the spring bring it from its hiding place, when it crawls slowly about in search of potatoe plants. As the days grow longer, the bugs become more active in their movements to find a place to deposit their eggs. If any potato plants are above ground, the insects pair, almost every potato plant containing two bugs. The female then begins to lay its eggs, which it always does on the under side of the leaves. The eggs are bright yellow or orange in color, and are firmly attached or glued to the leaves. At this stage of development a great deal of labor will be saved and destruction of the vines prevented by breaking off the leaves which contain the eggs and crushing them or destroying them by pouring hot water upon them, but they never should be buried or thrown away without first destroying every germ of life. The eggs are not all layed at one time but may be found with the young bugs in various states of development throughout the summer. For this reason the pest is not entirely got rid of when the first eggs are destroyed. The perfect insects while depositing their eggs do very little injury to the vines, it is the larvæ or young bugs while growing which cause the principal destruction by stripping the leaves and even devouring the stalks of the growing potatoes. Bugs have sometimes been known to attack the potatoe under ground when all leaves and stalks have been eaten up. The strength of the vine makes no difference to the young bugs. When bugs get the hard shell upon them they do much less injury. The young bugs are different in appearance to the matured ones. They are very small at first, soft and of a dark-brown colour, almost black. As they develop in size they assume a reddish colour something similar to red ochre or the colour of a carrot. It is while they are soft and voraciously devouring the leaves that Paris green should be used. The Paris green is applied by various methods, but always dissolved in water, to the quantity of one tablespoonful to a pail of water. There is a patent arrangement used by some which is attached to the back of the person using it, and a rubber tube leading from a large flat can to a bellows. The bellows are grasped with both hands and the water passing through the tube is forced out by the wind from the bellows upon the potatoe vines. Sometimes a large watering can with a very fine rose is used, but the simplest and most effective way is to take a pail of water, put in a tablespoonful of Paris green, suspend the pail by a strap thrown over one shoulder, and then take a half worn broom, with part of the handle cut off, or a stiff white-wash brush, and sprinkle the preparation upon the vines. It is only necessary to do this upon the stalks which contain bugs. In mixing the Paris green care should be taken to have it well stirred, so that every particle becomes dissolved. If this is not done, it will remain in lumps like flour when water is poured upon it.

Another plan of mixing the Paris green is to take a barrel of water and put into it a tablespoonful of Paris green for every pail of water, thoroughly stir, and dip out as required. This way is not so good as the simple one of putting the Paris green in each pail of water, for the ingredient falls to the bottom and does not always become mixed with the water. Again, if left for two or three days, as is often the case, when a quantity is mixed at one time, the Paris green loses its strenth.

The proper time to use the Paris green is after the dew has dried upon the leaves, when the sun is showing clear and bright so as to dry the mixture upon the leaves. It should never be used before a shower, as rain washes off the powder and nothing is accomplished. The poison does kill the bugs till they have eaten a certain portion with the leaves. Is does not act upon the outside of the bug as many may suppose. It often takes two or three days to effect the destruction of the bugs, but that will be sure, and the farmer who applies the Paris green will have the satisfaction of seeing thousands of the destructive insects laid out upon the ground. It will probably be necessary to apply the Paris green in the same manner, three or four weeks after the first application, but that will be discovered by carefully watching the progress of the egg-laying bug, which may have come from some other quarter, Two or three applications during the season is generally sufficient to prevent much damage to the potatoes. Care should be take not to put too much Paris green upon the potato vines, as it is apt to burn the leaves and turn them yellow. Care should also be taken in handling the poison, so that animals and children may be kept from swallowing any portion of it. I have been told it is not unpalatable, resembling sugar in taste. Animals are also liable to eat potato stalks with the poison upon it if allowed to or by accident get into a potato field. The Paris Green does not injure the potato in the ground as some may suppose. Some people who have a humor of using any kind of poison such as Paris Green or London Purple pick the bugs from the potatoe tops or brush them off into a pan and destroy them, but this is a very laborious way, and not always effective, as many bugs escape, and after a few hours are busy destroying other vines which they have crawled upon. If the few directions which I have given above are of any use to farmers who have had no experience in dealing with the potato bug, or who have had no reason to study its habits, but now find they have to deal with this destructive insect, then I shall be pleased to have rendered some little assistance to those of my fellow Islanders who may deem it worth their while to read this letter. I am,

Yours, etc.,
ISLANDER.

Gloucester, Ontario.

The London Newspaper.

Cognomina or nicknames have from time to time been applied to nearly all the London newspapers. While *The Times* was "Jupiter," *The Morning Advertiser* was known familiarly as "the tap-tub," from its being the organ of the "licensed victuallers," or tavern and hotel-keepers, and *The Morning Post* was "Jeames" or "Jenkins" in occult reference to the reporter of that journal, who was supposed to stand behind the screen at fashionable entertainments, put down the names of arriving grandees, and afterwards partake of substantial refreshments with the upper servants in the housekeeper's room. As *The Post* was supposed to be the "organ of the pantry," so was *Punch* dubbed the "organ of the nursery," from the frequent appearance in its pages of juvenile subjects. The *Daily Telegraph* called, in jealous spite of its enormous and increasing circulation, "the organ of the knife-board," the latter being the popular name for the outside seat on the top of an omnibus. The *Standard* was at the same time spoken of as "Grandmamma," "Mrs. Harris," and so on, from its old-fashioned adhesion to Tory principles. It was essentially the organ of the country-house and the vicarage. Country gentlemen, county justices, village parsons, and especially wealthy rectors and vicars, found infinite solace in its pages where the divinity of Church and Queen was neither derided nor discussed. Amid sectarian attacks and polite agnostic sneers, the *Standard* displayed its good old formulas of the "Fear God and honor the King" type. Solid, unflinching defender of Toryism as it was, it hung in the wake of its party instead of attempting to lead it, and was altogether snubbed and pooh-poohed by the great "educator" of his followers, Lord Beaconsfield.