

THE DAILY EXAMINER

MARCH 4, 1899.

GOOD NEWS.

A telegram was received last evening from the Charlottetown passengers by the Labrador, stating that they had landed in Scotland all right.

THE AGRICULTURAL MISSION.

The enthusiastic interest manifested by our farmers in respect to the mission of Professors Robertson and Macoun is reassuring as to the continued prosperity of this province. It is also very pleasing to see the Government of the day taking an active part in the promotion of improved methods of agriculture and horticulture. Farmers were by the Premier's management enabled to make the utmost possible use of the Professors while they were here. We are glad to note that the local authorities are at length awakening to the claims of our farmers. They have long had a good example in the late Government of Canada which established the Experimental Farms, and put the dairying business upon a co-operative footing. Lieutenant Governor Howlan, also, is entitled to credit for leading the way in the path of progress which Premier Farquharson has lately begun to tread. His Honour has, from the beginning, shown the utmost possible interest in the movement towards perfection in farming operations; and he exhibited his continued solicitude by being present and presiding at the meeting of Friday.

The message brought to us by Professor Robertson, on this occasion, is an exceedingly simple one. It will cost nothing to adopt his suggestion as to the selection of the biggest and best heads of grain in the field, whether of wheat, oats or barley, having these threshed by themselves, sowing the seed thus obtained by itself, and taking the products, kept separate, the following year for seed. Yet the Professor assures our farmers, on the strength of repeated experiments at the Central Experimental Farm, that they will double their grain products in five years,—if only they adopt this simple method of obtaining seed grain.

Professor Robertson's precepts concerning the care of cows and pigs may be acted upon by every farmer in the land to the profit of each and the enrichment of the whole province. Now that there is a probability of direct steamship accommodation between Charlottetown and Great Britain, our people may, also, enter upon hicken-farming with results almost as good as those obtained in the south of England and the north of France. The illustration stations to be established throughout Canada will, we feel sure, be a boon to this Province and may take the place of a local experimental farm, for which there has lately been a popular demand.

As a lecturer upon farm topics, Professor Robertson is simply inimitable. His humorous anecdotes and stories, illustrative of his points, make his addresses interesting and amusing, while his definite and positive information, resulting from personal observation and experiment, render them in the highest degree instructive. But Professor Macoun, also, was able to make a very favorable impression here. Though a young man he evidently knows his business. As this was his first visit to Prince Edward Island, he can necessarily be unacquainted with many of our local conditions. Yet he gave us not a little valuable information regarding the culture of fruit, potatoes and other things, and we have no doubt that our farmers and orchardists will be benefitted by the practical application of the hints contained in his excellent addresses.

Interest was added to the discussion by the short, but eloquent and forcible, speeches of Mr. Dillon Senator Ferguson, Premier Farquharson, Mr. Robert Ellis, sr., and other gentlemen; and we trust that the meetings of the past week will mark the commencement of a new era in the agriculture of Prince Edward Island.

—The Moncton Times makes a calculation that in the New Brunswick election 28,648 voters cast ballots for the Government, and 23,644 for the Conservative opposition. The Government's popular majority was 5,004. This causes the Gazette to remark that when the Conservative voters led away by men like Mr. Costigan and Senator Poirier and the lesser lights who sided with Messrs Blair and Emmerson, are taken out of the majority, there is not much left for the Government to boast about.

Have you been in the clean up sale of the white goods? An additional discount of ten per cent., deducted from present cut prices, until March 7th — Moore & McLeod.

THE AGRICULTURAL MISSION.

Kindergarten Hall Packed—Capital Addresses by the Professors.

Kindergarten Hall was literally packed yesterday afternoon,—for the most part by farmers some of whom came from the most distant parts of the Province.

Lieutenant Governor Howlan occupied the chair. On the platform were, besides Mrs. Howlan and many other ladies, His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, Premier Farquharson, Hon. Messrs. Sinclair McNut and McLaughlan of the Provincial Government, James E. Macdonald, M. L. A., Reuben Tuplin, Esq., Hon. W. Campbell, Messrs C. C. Gardner, T. J. Dillon, J. C. Clarke, Joseph Wise, (lately returned from Great Britain) and others; and in the audience were Edward Bayfield, Esq., President of the Fruit Grower's Association, Senator Macdonald, Charles Palmer, Arthur Simpson, Wm. Macneil Simpson, George Tweedy, F. L. Hazard and many other prominent gentlemen.

Professor Robertson's speech was, in its main part, similar to those delivered by him in other sections of the province and already reported. In sowing clover he said, twelve pounds of seed to the acre should be used, to obtain the best results in hay and roots. It should not be sown by itself. Good mixed hay is best, and will sell in England, where they have the best horses, at \$3 per ton more money. Rye is the best mother-crop for hay; after rye barley, and after that oats and wheat—about equally good. He believed in heredity and good breeding as well for grain as for animals and men. He had great faith in P. E. Island on account of the quality of its people. He had seen the Donkhorobos who had lately arrived in Canada, and admired their big healthy bodies and large bones. But, in his judgment, it would take at least a hundred years of Canadian liberty and civilization and religion to give them eyes and heads and lips and hands such as those of the men he saw before him. He didn't see better faces anywhere than those of the people of P. E. Island. But the Island people have not been as careful as they ought to have been to grade up their crops. Indeed he believed that they had rather been degrading their oats. They do not obtain the fruits of well-bred oat seeds. The well-bred man and the well bred horse are able to overcome obstacles; and this is the characteristic of well-bred seeds. Professor Robertson then again impressed upon his hearers the expediency of selecting and keeping apart the bigger heads of grain in their harvest-fields for seed the following year.

Professor Macoun repeated his advice as to the selection of the site, and the preparation, and cultivation of the soil for an orchard, and the planting and pruning, spraying, etc. of trees. A tree cut from an orchard was brought in, and from the Professor gave an exhibition of pruning. The object of pruning is to lessen the number of branches so that the tree will produce the maximum of fruit of maximum size. The branches running towards the centre of the tree ought to be cut off; for fruit grown on branches shaded from the sun will not ripen or color as well as that on the outer branches. Another main point in pruning is to get well-balanced and symmetrical trees.

The Professor also gave an exhibition on top-grafting by sawing off a branch, splitting the part remaining on the tree across the middle by means of a knife and hammer, inserting a wedge to keep the split open, and then inserting the scion—a twig of the previous year's growth on another tree—being careful that the barks of the tree and the scion shall meet on one side—taking out the wedge—and covering the part with a preparation of bees-wax white resin and alcohol, made into wax.

After Professor Macoun had answered a number of questions as to trees,— Professor Robertson again came forward and spoke about live-stock on the farm. He referred to the cow and how she should be treated. Pastures would, he thought, be improved by a little top-dressing of lime or musselmud. In addition to the grass of the pasture, the cows should receive, in the dry season, some soft feed, the best being a mixture of oats, peas and vetches. More corn, also, might well be grown for autumn and winter food. Milch cows ought not to get turnips. Turnips are good for growing stock, but not good for milking stock. Cows should be kept warm in winter,—the temperature of the stables not going below 45. The inside of all stables ought to be white-washed at least twice a year, and light should be admitted by windows. There is no treatment that will prevent tuberculosis (consumption) like the presence of sunlight and whitewashed walls. A reasonable ventilation of the stable is also important. In Sweden and Denmark the milkmen wear milking smocks which are washed twice a week. The udders of the cows are also brushed before milking. These are little things; but it is the care about the little things which makes all the difference in the butter and the cheese, and the prices in the British markets.

Professor Robertson then reverted to the pig and the hen, as in speeches already reported, and spoke of the illustration stations which are to be established. Under this heading he referred to the fact that provision is made in every Board School in London for teaching pupils how to use their hands; and ridiculed the idea of educating our young men and women in the "ologies"—and enabling them to describe the universe—while they can't earn their own living.

On motion of Hon. Senator Ferguson, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the professors. Professor Robertson responded by proposing that a vote of thanks be given Lieutenant Governor Howlan for his kindness in presiding over the meeting. This was seconded by Professor Macoun, and put buy Premier Farquharson. Lieut. Governor Howlan responded b

saying that he did not know when he had presided over a meeting which had given him greater pleasure.

The dairymen's meeting in Kindergarten Hall in the evening was attended by an audience which completely filled the room. Hon. John Balderston, of North Wilshire was called to the chair, and Mr. Mathews was chosen secretary. The chairman, in opening the meeting, spoke of the importance of having all milk sent to cheese and butter factories in the best condition, and advocated the appointment of an inspector whose duty it would be to prosecute persons sending milk in an unfit state.

Mr. John Moore thought the cheese or butter maker should be the sole judge of milk.

Mr. T. J. Dillon spoke of the early history of dairying in this province, and said its growth had been greater here than in any other part of the Dominion in the same time. This is because the people had started right. Speaking of the appointment of a cheese inspector or instructor Mr. (Mr. Dillon) mentioned the name of Mr. R. E. Spillet. Mr. Spillet, he said, was in every way qualified. He believed he would do the work for \$1200 a year, finding his own team and paying his own expenses. He hoped the factory managers would insist on having the inspector appointed by themselves. He thought the factory men would pay one half of the inspector's salary and that the Government would render assistance. The outlay would be small when it was considered that last year there had been derived from the dairy industry the snug sum of \$360,000.

Professor Robertson, after making some opening remarks, went on to speak of the growth of dairying in England and Scotland, pointing out that while English and Scotch cheese sold at 60s, Canadian cheese sold at 40s. The difference in the price was due to the uniformity of body, flavor and texture of the Old Country product. Unless our cheese are made to suit the tastes of the English people they cannot hope for the fullest measure of success in that market. Regarding fermentation, Professor Robertson explained the presence of certain germs which were warmed into activity when the temperature was 70 or 75 and imparted a flavor to the cheese which was disliked by the English people. He had seen cheese made from the one batch which differed in price 1 1/2 cents per pound. This was because of a difference in the temperature. The temperature of the curing room should range from 60 to 65 all summer. This room should be constructed of layers of timber inside and outside with double layers of paper between, double floors, double windows and double doors, all to keep out the heat during the summer. The windows should be opened in the early morning for ventilation and closed whenever the heat of the day is setting in. Some of the factories in On-

(Continued on page 5.)

Mortgage Sale

To be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, on Wednesday, the 29th day of March, A. D., 1899, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

All that tract, piece and parcel of land, situate lying and being in Township number twenty nine, in Queen's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say, commencing on the west side of the Melville Road, at the north east angle of land in possession of Duncan Matheson, thence west twenty-two chains, or until it meets the DeSable River, thence northwardly according to the course of the said River, until it meets the south boundary line of William Beer's Farm, thence east along said line twenty-seven chains and fifty links, or until it meets the Melville Road, thence southerly along said Road to the place of commencement, containing thirty-seven acres of land, a little more or less, being thus described in a Government deed from the Commission of Public Lands, to William Barron, dated the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D., 1877.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of April, A. D., 1897, and made between William Barron and Bridget Barron, of the one part, and John Trainor of the other part, which said mortgage is now vested by assignment in the undersigned, default having been made in payment of interest due thereon.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at his office, Stamper block Charlottetown, in Queen's County.

Dated this 24th day of February, A. D., 1899.

J. J. JOHNSTON, Assignee

Feb 24—law, sat

DAIRY CATTLE FOR SALE

I am instructed by Messrs Easton Brothers, to sell at Auction on their farm at East Royalty, two miles from Charlottetown, on Wednesday, March 15th at one o'clock p. m. sharp. 30 head of cattle pure bred Ayrshires and Jersey and Ayrshire grades, as follows:—

Fifteen newly calved cows, Jersey and Ayrshire grades. Two heifers, 2 years old; Ayrshire grade. Six heifers, 1 year old Ayrshire and Jersey grades. Five young heifer calves Ayrshire grade. One bull 1 year old; pure bred Ayrshire from an imported cow. One bull, 1 year old; pure bred Ayrshire.

TERMS—All sums of \$10 and under cash; over \$10 ten months credit on approved paper.

F. H. HORNE Auctioneer

Special Offerings In Corsets FOR THIS WEEK

A saving of 20 to 30 per cent to buyers of Corsets last week at Paton & Co's ODD LOT SALE,



60 CENTS

Will buy the wonderful Corset made of good brown Satteen, with 33 cords, regular price 85c.



95 CENTS

is all we ask for the Larsell. This is a splendid Corset in Black, Fawn and trimmed with lace and fancy stitching, regular price \$1.35

\$1.25 We have only nineteen pairs of the Anglo Paris. This corset is made of extra fine cotton, and is retailed at \$1.75, we clear the lot out at \$1.25.

500 pairs in the following makes:—E. T. Long and Short Waist, Doro, Alarm, Best Yet, Hope, Gloria Waist, Sensible D. & A. Heavy cord, D. & A Short Waist, Cromptons, Magnetic, Blue Line, Climax, Hygean Waist, etc.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Once Used Always Used Because The Best Dye...

For Dyeing Cottons, Woollens, Silks, Blouses, Shirt Waists, Dresses, Curtains, Ribbons, &c.

MAYPOLE SOAP Made in England.

It Washes and Dyes any color. Once used—always used. Sold by leading Druggists and Dealers.

Sample of work and booklet free.

Canadian Depot, 8 Place Royale, Montreal.



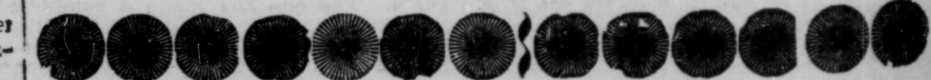
New Clothing

We have just opened 5 cases of CLOTHING

Men's Boys' & Children's

The goods were bought from a manufacturer for spot cash. Our prices will be found the very lowest—Come and see,

J. B. Macdonald & Co



Here's Some Corset News

You get back 20 cents the dollar when you buy a pair of our dollar Corsets for 80 cents.

The manufacturers of a leading make of Corsets sent us a larger number of one line than we ordered.

Instead of taking them back, he gave them to us at a big discount, so we are now able to give you this regular dollar Corset for 80 cents.

See our western window.

F. Perkins & Co
The Money Saving Store.

