THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR. "This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES. SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1890. VOL. 26.—NO. 46

Manchester Fire Assurance Com'y,

OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

—(x)—

CAPITAL, - - - £1,000,000 STG.

—(x)—

Every Description of Property Insured at Lowest Rates.

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HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, - - - - MANCHESTER, ENG.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR CANADA, - - - - - - - - TORONTO, ONT.

HORACE HASZARD & E. H. BEER,
JOINT AGENTS FOR P. E. ISLAND.

june20

A Bold Dash

FOR FIRST PLACE,

As I Have Got the Goods to do it.

—(x)—

I HAVE IMPORTED from the best Houses in the Old Country, SCOTCH and ENGLISH GOODS that cannot be beaten in quality, pattern or price, and customers are convinced at sight, as these goods speak for themselves. Five Hundred and Sixty Pairs of PANTALOONS to select from, of the prettiest patterns. LIGHT and DARK TWEED SUITINGS in the newest designs, and WORSTEDS in the finest grades, which I will make up at prices to suit the times, as I intend to let no one undersell me. I invite the public to come and examine my stock. Good Fits warranted or no sale.

A. J. MURPHY

Ch'town, May 9, 1890—tu fri UPPER QUEEN STREET

B. S. DAVIES & CO.

Merchant Tailors.

—(o)—

WE ARE SHOWING the Largest and Finest Line of Men's Neckwear in the city. Large assortment of Men's Stiff Flex Hats; large assortment of Men's Soft Hats (American); large assortment of Men's American Straw Hats; large assortments of Men's Fine White Shirts; large assortment of Men's Fancy Flannel Shirts; large assortment of Men's Fine Underwear, Braces, &c.; Light Coats for summer wear; Lap Robes, in Mummie Cloth, the correct thing; large range of Woolens, in Suitings; Spring and Summer Overcoatings and Trouserings, in Scotch and West of England goods

Mr. McDonald, late of Boston, has charge of our Tailoring Department, and you can rely on getting a good-fitting garment.

Lot of MEN'S and BOYS' READYMADE CLOTHING, at greatly reduced prices to clear.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,

Ch'town, June 2, 1890. CAMERON BLOCK.

BANKRUPT FURNITURE

Lower than Auction Prices.

—(x)—

An Immense Lot of Bankrupt Furniture for sale at Dazzling Discounts. Must be sold at once. I defy competition.

—[x]—

JOHN NEWSON,

South Side Queen Square,

Charlottetown, Jan. 29, 1890. OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

CAMPBELL'S SKREI BRAND OF

Cod Liver Oil.

—(o)—

THIS IS THE FINEST COD LIVER OIL EVER BROUGHT OUT. Cod Liver Oil usually has such a disagreeable taste, and is to many so difficult of digestion, that its excellent nutritive and medicinal qualities are not experienced. The Skrei Oil is free from these objections, being beautifully clear, pale and bright, almost tasteless, and readily assimilated by children and the most delicate invalids. Sold by

W. R. WATSON, Dispensing Chemist,
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

feb19

WEEKS & BEER,

QUEEN STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,

Importers of British and German Dry Goods, Millinery, Smallwares, &c.

ALSO—Full Lines of Teas, Groceries and Warehouse Goods, WHOLESALE ONLY.

☞ Additions to our General Stock are being daily received from the different sources of production, and will be offered, Wholesale only, at a small advance on cost.

Ch'town, May 22, 1890—dy 2m

WAREHOUSE TO LET.

WE offer for lease the Brick Warehouse, on Pownal Street, owned by the trustees of the late Owen Connolly's Estate. Warehouse will be vacant after the 23d July next.

Dated 21st June, 1890.

FRED. PETERS,
Solicitor for Trustees.

june21—tf

Lime Juice!

PURE MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE in pint and quart bottles. Also, W. I. Lime Juice on draught. Just received, and for sale at low prices, at

ARTHUR S. JOHNSON'S
DRU STORE,

Corner Kent and Prince Streets.

jn19

BEST ROUTE to BOSTON

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

Quickest and Most Direct Route. Low Fares.

The Magnificient Clyde-built Steel

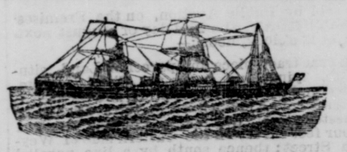
S. S. "HALIFAX,"

Is the largest, safest, fastest and best furnished and most comfortable passenger steamship ever placed on the route between Canada and United States.

Sails from Noble's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, and Lewis Wharf, Boston, every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Passengers by Tuesday evening trains can go on board on arrival without extra charge. Baggage checked through. Through Tickets on sale by P. E. Island Nav. Co., and

F. T. NEWBERY,
ap30—eod wky pat Agent Ch'town.



Halifax and P. E. Island STEAMSHIP CO.

(LIMITED.)

STEAMER "PRINCESS BEATRICE,"

CAPT. A. H. KELLY.

WILL sail from Charlottetown every Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for Halifax, calling at Port Hastings, Mulgrave, and Hawkesbury, Arichat, Canso, Isaac Harbor and Sheet Harbor.

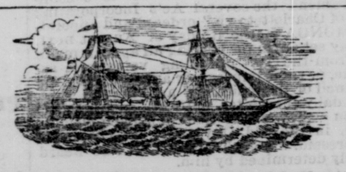
Returning will sail from Halifax every Monday night, at 10 o'clock, making same calls, and Souris.

The above steamer will make the round trip every week, making same calls until the close of navigation.

Freight and passengers solicited at lowest rates, and through Bills of Lading granted to any port on the continent or United Kingdom. Apply to

W. W. CLARKE,
Agent.

Ch'town, May 2, 1890.



Furness Line of Steamers

HALIFAX TO LONDON.

Date of Sailings for Above Line.

S. S. ULUNDA will sail from Halifax for London on or about.....May 25
S. S. DAMARA " .....June 10
S. S. ULUNDA " .....July 7
S. S. DAMARA " .....July 25
S. S. ULUNDA " .....Aug. 20
S. S. DAMARA " .....Sept. 8

In addition to the above, we will have sailings once every month via Boston.

Through Bills of Lading granted from Charlottetown and all points and to any port required.

Canned Lobsters carried at low rates. Insurance low.

S. S. ULUNDA and DAMARA have superior accommodation for passengers.

Saloon amidship. Staterooms large and airy.

Saloon Fares $45 00 and $50.00, according to location of Stateroom. Ten per cent. reduction on return tickets.

For any further information required apply to

W. W. CLARKE,
may18—pat tf Agent.

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda

is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. *AS PALATABLE AS MILK.*

Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

THE undersigned will meet the Electors of the Second District of Queen's County for the Legislative Council at the following times and places:—

Brackley Point Road, Harrington, in the School House, on Wednesday, 9th July, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

At Stanhope School House, on Thursday, 10th, at 7 p. m.

At Mount Stewart Hall, on Friday, 11th, at 7 p. m.

At Ten Mile House, St. Peter's Road, on Saturday, 12 h, at 6 p. m.

At Belle Creek School House, on Monday, 14th, at 7 p. m.

At Wood Islands, on Tuesday, 15th, at 7 p. m.

At Caledonia School House, on Wednesday, 16th, at 7 p. m.

At Murray Harbor Road School House, on Thursday, 17th, at 7 p. m.

At Eldon Hall, on Friday, 18th, at 7 p. m.

At Avondale School House, on Saturday, 19th, at 4 p. m.

At Vernon River Hall, on Monday, 21st, at 4 p. m.

At Pownal Hall, on Tuesday, 22nd, at 4 p. m.

At Monaghan Road Schoolhouse on Thursday, 24th, at 7 p. m.

At Donagh School House, on Friday, 25th, at 7 p. m.

At Mount Herbert Hall, on Saturday, 26th, at 4 p. m.

At York Hall, on Monday, 28th, at 7 p. m

At Blooming Point School, on Tuesday, 29th, at 5 p. m.

JAMES NICHOLSON,
JAMES ROSS.

july5—dy wky

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

First Legislative Council District of Queen's County.

THE Candidates for the First Legislative Council District of Queen's County have agreed to meet the Electors at the following places and times:—

French River Hall, July 18, at 4 o'clock.
Stanley Hall, 19th, at 4 o'clock.
Rustico Bank Hall, 21st, at 4 o'clock.
Hunter River, 22nd, at 2 o'clock.
Springton Schoolhouse, 23rd, at 7 o'clock.
Brookfield Hall, 23rd, at 6 o'clock.
Bradalbane, 24th, at 5 o'clock.
Crapaud, 25th, at 5 o'clock.
Bonshaw, 26th, at 5 o'clock.
Cornwall, 28th, at 2 o'clock.
Long Creek, 28th, at 7 o'clock.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
JAMES McLEAN.

july16—dy eod wky 2w

BOOTS! BOOTS!

Horse Boots & Track Harness.

ON HAND, direct from the makers, a full supply of the noted FENNELL HORSE BOOTS, comprising almost every Boot worn in the United States.

—ALSO—

A fine lot of TRACK HARNESS, second to none in Canada, made on the premises by the best workmen to be had.

Come and inspect, as I am determined to lead the trade.

ROBERT TOOMBS,
Great George Street, near Kent.

june28—dy 1m eod

THE

NEW YORK, MAINE AND NEW BRUNSWICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S. S. "WINTHROP,"

H. H. HOMER, Commander,

WILL sail from PIER 18, East River, New York every SATURDAY, at 5 p. m., for Bar Harbor, Eastport and St. John.

Returning, will sail from St. John, WEDNESDAY, at 6.00 a. m., local.

FARE:—St. John and New York, $7.50.

Freights exceedingly low. No cartage at St. John, as Cars run on to Steamer's Pier.

For further information apply to

TROOP & SON,
Agents.

H. D. McLEOD,
General Freight and Passenger Agent,

Or at the office in the Company's Warehouse on the New York Pier, North End.

june30—dy 3m

Professor Robertson's First Visit.

LECTURE AT KENSINGTON.

(*Continued.*)

Now there are ten substances which enter into the fabric of plants. Of these, three are of the greatest importance, viz., nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The farmers of this Province will, no doubt, hear more about these substances from Mr. Shuttleworth, whose appointment here may be regarded as a fortunate circumstance for the Province; for he has already done Ontario a great service by the part he took in the establishment of Farmer's clubs.

It may shortly be said that the nitrogen in the soil supplies muscle; phosphoric acid builds up the bony structure and the nerves; while phosphoric acid supplies heat and energy. If a man sells the whole crop from his field, he sends away all these things which the plants take out of the soil. He sends these substances, which are of value to him, off to someone else. But if, instead of doing this, he will feed the plant to a cow, he may instead sell the milk which the cow produces. In selling the milk he will send away less than twenty per cent. of these valuable constituents which the plants contained, and leave 80 per cent. to go back again into the soil. If he sells beef he will sell less than ten per cent. of these things and have 90 per cent. to go back into the soil. That is why it pays better to sell animals and their products rather than the crop raised on the field.

Farmers are very apt to forget that manures are of value only as they contain the three substances which have been named. On the average, there are in every ton of horse and cattle manure between 19 and 29 pounds of these three substances. If a man, by careless treatment or neglect, loses these 19 to 29 pounds, the rest of the substance is of no value for feeding. What remains may weigh as much as manure ought to weigh, and look exactly as ordinary manure would look; but it is of no use to the farmer. For lack of knowledge, or on account of carelessness, farmers frequently let the valuable portions of their barnyard manure trickle away, getting no returns for it whatever; whereas, if they would save those substances, the old sun would multiply their value a thousand fold. A man who sells $1000 worth of butter, sells less than $1 worth of these substances. So that a man who farms skillfully and intelligently, can be a manufacturer, giving his raw material the greatest increase of value possible to obtain. Much the larger part of the total nitrogen of the voidings of animals is contained in the urine. This liquid should be all absorbed by litter, and put with the manure. It is folly to bore a two-inch augur hole behind each cow. The floor of the stable should be water-tight and sprinkled freely with absorbents. Escaping steam from the manure, too, carries off nitrogen, and the only way to prevent that loss is to have the whole of the manure well-mixed together and gypsum (or land plaster) sprinkled over it. Gypsum will always fix the escaping ammonia, and thus prevent the loss of nitrogen. Every dollar's worth of plaster will save five dollars' worth of plant food. Great waste, too, arises from the leaching of manure. If a farmer wanted to make soft soap, he would not be a wise man if he wheeled the soap barrel into the angle of two buildings where the ashes, as he put them in, would be rained upon by all the rain that ran from the roofs, because he was not yet ready to make his soap. The rain running down through the ashes would carry off the lye, and when he got ready to make his soap, he would be very badly left; for the lye would have left some time before. So the man who treats his manure pile in that way may have as large a quantity and weight as his more careful neighbor, but it will be of no more value than so much saw dust, and he will fail to realize his expectations. Leached ashes will not make soap, and leached manure will not make plants grow vigorously.

Now, a few words about corn, and the silo. Fodder corn is the most serviceable of any of the plants grown in our Dominion. Farmers who think that fodder corn cannot be grown to advantage on their land have never tried to grow the right variety. At Nappan, last year, corn was grown to the height of fourteen feet; at Guelph, last year, we had no corn higher than twelve feet, and we had there on one piece over twenty-two tons to the acre, actual green weight. Corn can be grown in this Province to great advantage if you select the right variety. The sheeptooth is one of the best. Corn should be planted about the third week in May, in rows. The rows should be from three to three and a half feet apart. Corn may be put in with a common seed drill with two spouts—and the seeds should be planted from four to five inches apart. The land should be prepared by fall ploughing and frequent cultivation in the spring before the corn is planted. Five acres of corn grown in this way averaging sixteen tons to the acre will feed sixteen cows for seven months and give them all the fodder that they require. So it is easily seen how the growing of corn will help a man to keep more stock as well as realize larger returns. A farmer can grow fodder corn and fill his silo with it at a cost to himself of $1 75 per ton, and two tons of that will, if grown until it is near maturity, make as much milk or beef as one ton of hay. Thus, the man who raises fodder-corn for his stock, reduces the cost to himself and increases his profits. The man who feeds expensive food to his cattle can get no better results, and lessens his margin of profit at both ends of the line. The corn must be grown to near maturity: it should also be left to lie in the field for one or two days; for that lessens the labor of handling, and imparts to it an aromatic flavor which makes the corn appetizing.

In the construction of a silo the farmer must bear two things in mind: (1) it mustn't cost too much, and (2) it must be efficient in preserving the corn that is put into it. A man can build a silo inside of a barn at a total cost of about $70. If any farmer in this province, who desires to build such a silo, will give me his name and address, a pamphlet will be sent to him from Ottawa, giving full directions concerning the best modes of construction.

There is a disposition to question the wholesomeness of ensilage. Well, I have never seen animals more healthy than cows fed with the contents of the silo. In this connection, the statement of an old Dutchman may be mentioned. He had erected a silo and made ensilage, and was attending a farmers' meeting, when he was asked to report as to the effects of ensilage. "Vell," said he, after he began to understand the meaning of the word "effects," "the first effect is that I save all the hair of mine cattle. I used to lose all mine hair in the fields, but now it all comes off in the stable, and I save it, and the cow straightens himself out and stands square likes ein gentleman." There is a good deal in this. Cattle which lose their hair in the stable are thrifty and in good condition.

But there is another point of view from which this question of feeding is to be considered. A cow always boards on somebody—eats at somebody's expense. But I cannot afford to board her for the sake of her company. I cannot afford to keep either men or cattle about me who do not pay their board. If ten cows board in my stable, they board on me, and I look for pay for their board. If I find that five of those cows are not paying for their board, I am not likely to keep them for their society, or because I am fond of looking at them. Neither do I think, though some persons would say so; that it would be fair for me to palm them off upon my neighbors. That would not be good farming nor good citizenship. The unprofitable cows should be sent to the butcher. Perhaps some of you will need to know the kind of cow that is likely to pay for her board. A really good milch cow will have a long udder lengthwise of her body, and it should be elastic in quality, which means room for the milk. She should have a soft skin very mellow and movable, and covered with glossy silky hair. That a cow has only one skin is self evident—one skin around her body and clear through by way of her stomach. The skin outside, if coarse or harsh, means sluggish digestion inside, and the cow that does not digest her food well is an expensive cow. Then a cow should have a large roomy barrel for holding plenty of good rough bulky, cheap food. This barrel should be filled up twice a day. It will pay a man who has never done so to try the experiment of feeding his cow twice a day. Those who have done so have never gone back to any other practice. Then, again, while a large barrel is an indication of profit making power, it will pay a man to see to it that the milk veins under a cow's barrel are prominent. Prominence is a far more important indication than actual size would be. Firm muscles mean good constitution. A cow should also have broad loins and a long rump. She should have a rather long lean neck with clean cut and prominent eyes. These last indicate enduring power to stand the strain of a long milking season. If a cow has these points she will, if comfortably kept and well fed, pay for her board. Moreover, she should be made to pay for her board just as she eats it. That man is not a good manager who lets his cows board on him for six months in the year without paying and then expect them to pay for the whole year's board in the other six months. It can hardly be expected that the cow will pay for her winter's board in the summer. A man will give a dollar a week to his church when nothing would induce him to give $50 at one time. So a cow will pay for her board if only she be kept at work. She should be milked for two and a half months in each year. She should not be permitted to close down for the winter—she should be kept at the job. She will give more milk if her milking season begins in October than if it begins between March and May. If a cow calves in March or April she dries up, as a matter of course, during the cold weather of the following winter, and, of course, fails to pay for her board. Butter is up in the fall, milk is worth more, and if our cows generally calved in the fall we would be able to largely develop our export trade in dairy products. Butter that is made in the winter is worth more and keeps longer, and calves grown at that time are more vigorous and can be better attended to, as they come at a time when the farmer's work is about the barn and stable. It may be said that it would be hard to effect this change. But things hard to do always pay best. It is to be remembered, too, that there is a great deal in habit. If you make your heifer give milk, if ever so small a drop, for ten months of the first year after she has a calf, she will try to keep up the habit, and her calf after her will be the more inclined to it. The motto of the farmer, as well as that of the hotel-keeper, should be, "All bills payable weekly. But turn your boarders away then let them run up a six months bill. In Denmark, now the greatest dairy country in the world, though it is one of the smallest, the calves come, as a rule, between September and November, and the result is that the farmers of that country have milk and butter to sell when these articles can be sold to the best advantage and besides dispose of twice as many dollars worth of cattle as we now send from the whole of the Dominion. Ontario, however, exports to Great Britain about $7,000,000 worth of cheese every year, and that is a great thing for the finances of the Province. Farmers here who may desire to start a cheese factory will be furnished with full drawings and plans of the best buildings, etc., on application to the Experimental Farm.

[CONTINUED TO-MORROW.]