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Because they are the best patterns.

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Because they are known all over the Island for their good qualities.

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Send for sample of material and interesting booklet that will tell you all about Vapor Baths. Vapor Baths are a well-known household necessity. Turkish, Hot Air, Vapor, Sulphur or Medicated Baths at Home, etc. Purifies system, produces cleanliness, health, strength. Prevents disease, obesity, Cures Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, LaGrippe, Malaria, Eczema, Catarrh, Female Ills, Blood, Skin, Nerve and Kidney Troubles. Beautiful Complexion.

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DEPARTMENT H. H. AGENTS WANTED.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

JANUARY 4, 1899.

MERCHANTS BANK

OF P. E. ISLAND.

The Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island shows for the year ending 31st December, 1898, a net profit of \$25,142.57. This result is creditable to the president-directors and manager, and it shows that a comparatively large volume of business has been transacted. The paid-up capital of the bank is \$200,020.00 while the notes in circulation at the end of the year amounted to \$125,718.00 and the deposits to \$296,445.40. On the other hand, loans and bills discounted and in hand amounted to \$617,627.16, and other amounts bring the assets of the bank up to \$712,891.05. After paying two dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, \$10,000 from the profits were carried to rest account.

POLICY OF THE FUTURE.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR HOWLAN said truly that Prince Edward Island is merely, "a million acre farm." It is that and nothing else. It has no mines or forests or other sources of wealth upon which draughts may be made to replenish the public treasury, as in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, or British Columbia. The fisheries are practically valueless as sources of revenue. Therefore, the true policy in the management of the public affairs of Prince Edward Island is that of every thrifty and prosperous farmer in it. A public debt ought to have been avoided, and certainly should be reduced and wiped out as quickly as possible. The Government of this Province should, as the thrifty farmer, pay as it goes. The public revenue ought to be expended, altogether, directly or indirectly, in the promotion and development of our agricultural interests and resources. Our schools, our roads, our civil service, our Legislature and every power of our executive government should be devoted to this end. This does not imply that only farmers should be employed in the transaction of public affairs. As the most thrifty of farmers, at times, needs the services of professional and mercantile men, so this Province—this big farm—as a whole—needs the advice and assistance of lawyers and men engaged in trade; and it is well that such men should take part in the politics and government of the country. But our farmer-electors ought to exercise the same discrimination in the selection of such men that they do in the selection of professional men for their own personal uses. Only men of character and reputation for prudence and ability in the discharge of their professional duties ought to be employed in respect to our public affairs. Our farmers ought to be careful not to elect any one to the Legislature, or any one to take part in the Government who is merely glib with the tongue and is not a man of brains and judgment; and above all, they should be careful to take such an intelligent interest in public affairs as to exercise practical supervision and control in all important matters affecting the conditions of the Province. The beginning of 1899 is a good time for the farmers of Prince Edward Island to make up their minds to this course of action.

The Guardian is constrained to admit that the returning officer in the East Prince election ought to have obeyed the order of the court here and not the *ipse dixit* of an official at Ottawa, whether right or wrong. Judge McLeod was competent to decide the question whether or not the application for a recount was made in time.

No trash but lovely new goods, and so cheap, is the unanimous verdict of all those, and they are quite a number, who have examined and purchased clothing at our clearing out sale.—R H Ramsay & Co.

FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

EVENING SESSION.

Speeches and Recitations — Dr Rethick on Tuberculin—Paper by Mr. Walter Simpson.

At the evening session, Mr. Thomas Moyse occupied the chair. After introductory remarks by Vice President Edwards—

Dr. Pethick, V S, was called upon and gave a clear explanation of the reasons why the application of the "Tuberculin Test" is desirable. An embargo had been placed upon Canadian cattle by the United States. This had been swept away as a result of a conference between the United States and Canadian authorities. But it was agreed that while quarantine should be swept away, inspectors of cattle should be appointed whose certificates of inspection should be accepted at ports of entry in lieu of quarantine. A great increase of our cattle trade with the United States has followed upon this arrangement, which is a guarantee against tuberculosis and other diseases. Reports that tuberculosis had been found in certain herds of Canadian cattle had gone abroad; and the Government desire it to be known that tuberculosis is not prevalent here. To this end the application of the tuberculin test is necessary. But it is asked, may not our cattle catch the disease as a result of inoculation with tuberculin virus? It is true that tuberculosis (consumption) is a contagious disease and that the bacillus or germs of the disease are contained in tuberculin. But these germs cannot live in alcohol; and the process of manufacturing tuberculin—as explained by Doctor Pethick—renders inoperative the growth of the germs in an animal into which tuberculin has been injected. The only effect is "a reaction" in an animal which already has tuberculosis, just as the drinking of a portion of alcohol will produce an effect upon a man who already has a glass or two in, while in one who has not no effect whatever will be produced.

Walter Simpson, of Bay View, then read the following paper entitled:

OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Agricultural practice is always more or less changing. Like every other progressive art or science it must needs change to keep it up to date. The farmers, markets are becoming more and more exacting in the matter of quality of foods, each succeeding year. Our exports now sell according to their quality. The consuming masses demand a better quality of food than formerly. They are becoming educated to the belief that they are entitled to have wholesome food to eat, and they demand a thorough system of inspection to give them the guarantee that they get what they pay for.

The successful, up-to-date farmer studies continually the demands of the markets for which he caters, and notes each new demand as soon as it is made. He is then prepared to take advantage of such demand in advance of the great bulk of producers, while prices are more remunerative than they are later, when the margin between cost of production and price obtained is much less. The studious, thinking, observing man, who makes the most of the present, and looks as far as he can into the future, who is always in the van of agricultural progress, will have a chance that those who are in the rear cannot have.

The trend of events here just now, would seem to demand some little change and a great amount of improvement in our agricultural methods. During the last few months, we have had the advantage of direct steam communication by British ports; and, as we are likely to enjoy this great boon in future, we should prepare to make the most of it. Those who have had the right products to ship to England this fall have realized good prices for them. Good fat sheep and cattle have never sold so high before at the same time of the year. What we want is to have more of them, and have them at all times of the year. Our butter shipments have realized the top of the market price of Canadian butter, and that it is getting well up to the highest price obtained for best Danish. It would seem that we should produce more of the choicest quality of this article. Our cheese has a good name, and is desired in British markets ahead of any other from the Maritime Provinces. This is a pointer for us to keep up and improve our reputation for the choicest in this line of goods. Our eggs are mostly going to England now, and with direct steamers and cold storage, they can be placed on the British market in better condition than they were formerly put on the Boston market. I think the poultry business is capable of great expansion, but to make the most out of it we must exercise great care in the shipping, so as to get them to the market in clean, fresh, condition.

The fall apples that were shipped as an experiment by our "Fruit Growers Association," and netted over \$300 per barrel, would seem to point to a new era in the fruit industry here, especially as these very kinds of apples that sold so well are the kinds that succeed well in our climate. The "Fruit Growers Association" have conferred a lasting benefit on the orchardists of the Island by introducing their fruit in a shape that has caused it to be so well received by the English trade.

We can, and are, growing apples of the best quality here already, but we must study the business to make it successful. It will be to our interest to grow only the kinds that will come to perfection in our climate. The apple that attains its full

growth, and perfect color, will sell for more, than a far better apple that does not come to perfection.

Our dairy industry has been well established as a result of the help we received from the Government.

Our cheese are uniform in size and shape and general appearance, but not uniform in quality. Our aim should be to make it all uniformly first-class, so that P. E. Island cheese would have a name, and fame that would be its passport to the best markets in the old country. The great want of our cheese business just now is a thorough system of inspection, during the making season. The factories should be banded together for this purpose. It would be for the benefit of all, and a great protection to this really important industry. By all the factories joining together for this purpose, and each factory contributing a small amount, which should be supplemented by a grant from the local government, the services of one or two qualified men might be obtained to have an oversight of the business,—first by helping the factories to get suitable cheese makers, and afterward by inspecting the make of each month and seeing that the surroundings of the factories are such as are in keeping with the making and curing of a first-class product. The cheese maker, who is trying to do his level best, will always welcome the inspector and be glad of any help or hint he can get from him, and the careless maker will be benefited, whether he appreciates the visit or not. The patrons would have more confidence in the factory system if there was thorough inspection.

In Ontario, the different dairymen's associations have the appointment of the inspectors in their jurisdictions, and they receive large grants from the Government, which go a long way towards paying their salaries. The least our Local Government could do, since the Dominion Government has done so much towards establishing the dairy business, would be to give a liberal grant for this purpose; but the way to do it would be to give it to an association of dairymen to administer, and thereby keep it out of politics.

The dairy business can only continue to be a success by having all the factories under a good system of inspection, so as to ensure uniformly good quality in our butter and cheese. If a few of the factories should get into careless habits, and turn out an inferior article, it would be greatly against the name of P. E. Island produce. Why should an intelligent people like P. E. Islanders take second position to the Danes in the butter market?—all the natural conditions necessary to the making of the best butter exist here, or why take second position to any people in the cheese markets. The only reason we have to do so is the carelessness of some of our patrons and makers and want of proper oversight of the business. As a result of the very general adoption of dairying here, many farms are already showing signs of improving in fertility, and are producing better crops. And notwith-

standing our very large export of butter and cheese, I believe there has not been any falling off, but rather an increase in our shipments of cattle, sheep, hog products, poultry and eggs. We venture the assertion that the man who has a good herd of dairy or beef cattle, and who is consuming nearly all of his raw products on the farm by turning them into dairy produce or meat, is improving his circumstances and making the conditions of life easier, besides banking in his soil that which is sure to pay him large dividends in the near future. A large proportion of our grain crops—especially wheat—failed us this year and another staple our potatoes, were not more than half a crop, and if we had not had plenty of cattle and sheep to eat up our enormous crop of grass, and turn it into butter, cheese, and meats, and our factories to handle the milk, we would have felt the loss of these crops much more severely. Our stock was our sheet anchor this year, and always will be after this. A few more years of successful dairying, stock raising, fruit growing and good poultry management, will enable all our farmers to deal for cash instead of being weighed by the ruinous credit system, with its extortionate prices. They will then have something to sell at all times of the year, which will bring them cash, and enable them to pay as they go. Then and only then will the farmer feel that he is really independent.—"God of the soil and owing no man anything."

Messrs. Craig of Bedeque, and Anderson of Kensington, followed with interesting remarks of a general character. The former recommended good feeling and hearty co-operation on the part of the different butter and cheese factories; and the latter deprecated the employment of cheap men to make cheap cheese. Mr. Anderson also advised the employment of an inspector of dairy products, by those who are interested in the industry. Mr. Dillon had, he said, given the factories much valuable information and advice. But Mr. Dillon is now a purchaser of dairy products, and as such is not in a position to express his opinions in respect to some points of importance to the trade. Mrs. McNeill, of Kensington, then gave a popular recitation—Sannagers McLashan—and was warmly applauded.

Mr. Fred Turner, of Marshfield, set forth in a pithy and vigorous speech the necessity and advantages of agricultural education in a country such as this, and quoted as applicable to Prince Edward Island, the following from a speech recently delivered by Ex-Governor Hoard:

"What can we do in an organized way to help emancipate this great business of farming from a lack of comprehension? What can we do to get the farmers of this continent to see the necessity of more intellect on the farm? How can we contribute, as a force, to the emancipation of the farm from the wasteful effect of ignorance, and help put it in its place the energizing and enriching influences of knowledge? In other words, what can we do to promote farm education? What can this

Congress do to promote this legislation in the State and national legislatures to this end? What can this Congress do as a great force to arrest the tendency of American farmers to destroy the natural fertility of their farms? What can we do to arouse public opinion and the great educational forces of the country to the importance of teaching the elements of agriculture in the primary schools of the land? Our present system of agricultural education is an image with a head of brass, a body of iron a feet of clay. We are directing all our energies to the head and not to the feet.

"Our common school recruit the academy, the college and university, and they, in turn, recruit every profession but farming. Our young men flee to the towns and cities because we have educated them to do so. Nearly every European country is putting forth strenuous efforts to stop this tendency by teaching the elements of scientific agriculture in the common schools. It can be done as easily as the teaching of the elements of scientific arithmetic, or chemistry or philosophy. A great host find themselves barred from an understanding of much of the agricultural literature. As a consequence, they turn away from the agricultural college, the bulletin of the experiment station, and the farm paper that is really worth anything to them.

"Had these men been taught in their youth, in the common schools, the meaning of the terms used in agricultural chemistry, something of the principles of animal husbandry, something of the principles which underlie the preservation of fertility, they would be, to-day, in much more harmonious relation with all that constitutes agricultural progress. May we not hope that this Congress will create a sentiment that will greatly help along this needed educational reform."

Mr. Turner concluded by reading a resolution calling upon the Provincial Government to obtain a Professor of Agriculture, as follows:—

Whereas, it is considered that in a province, such as ours, dependent almost entirely upon the successful and intelligent labors of the farmer, there should be a Professor of Agriculture;

Therefore Resolved, that in the opinion of this Association, it is the duty of the Provincial Government to procure the services of a competent, practical agricultural instructor, in connection with the Prince of Wales College, and who, at certain seasons of the year, could deliver lectures on the various branches of Agriculture throughout the Province for the instruction of farmers generally.

This resolution was seconded by Walter Simpson, and held over for discussion until the following day.

Messrs. James Carruthers, John Edwards, W. L. Cotton, Charles Waye, Oliver Anderson, Abram Brown, E. B. McDonald, Jardine followed with interesting speeches, which were interspersed with recitations by Miss Ida Staver, George Crockett, Osborne Anderson, William J. Thompson and Miss Ada Clarke; and the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

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