

THE HERALD

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1899

ON Friday last, the Liberal Conservatives beat both the Dominion and Ontario Governments and captured a constituency for the local House in the Province of Ontario.

JUDGING by the manner in which the Grit Premier's take their cue from Laurier it would appear that Tarte is master not only of the Federal Ministry, but also of the different Provincial Governments.

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had been produced. By experiment it was found that when these two qualities of peas were sown in the same soil, the large ones produced about twice as many as the small ones. Should any farmer, next summer, go into his oat field and pluck off sufficient of the best heads to make a bushel, and sow it in clean land, and continue this process for five years, he will be able to raise twice as much grain as at present.

Professor Robertson was received with applause. He was glad to see so many farmers present; it showed that there was an awakening among the farmers. Such meetings as these did a great deal of good. He had found out from experience that he never knew farmers who could talk so much about agriculture as the farmers of this Province and make so little progress.

At the conclusion of Professor Robertson's address, Mr. Dillon made a brief and encouraging address on dairying. He saw no reason why the dairying business at St. Peter's should not be largely increased and become much more profitable. He also expressed his belief in the future of the fruit business in this Province.

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matter of appointment of the inspector, his salary and other details were further discussed. Premier Farguharson said the Government would pay a portion of the inspector's salary. Finally the following committee was appointed to settle upon the details: Arthur Simpson, Stanley, John Anderson, Kensington; D. P. Irving, Vernon River; L. McDonald, East Point; Alfred Dewar, Lot 45; James E. McDonald, Cardigan; Wm. Calbeck, Beauce. Professor Robertson said he believed the Minister of Agriculture would favor the Dominion Government's paying \$300 towards the inspector's salary.

Supreme Court at Georgetown. The Hilary term of the Supreme Court opened at Georgetown on 28th February. The Grand Jury was made up as follows: Michael McCormack, foreman; Archibald McDonald, Priest; B. W. Brotherton, Sparrow's Road; W. J. McDonald, Black Bush; W. E. Kane, Few Path; T. Lamm, Summersville; Charles Way, St. Peter's Bay; Geo. A. Thompson, Montague; Peter McMillan, Annandale; J. H. McLean, Montague; Henry Dunn, Sturgeon; John Mullally, South River; Geo. A. Pool, Lower Montague; J. J. Campbell, Beauséjour; Wm. Easton, Georgetown; G. A. Moore, North River; C. McCormack, St. George's; Samuel McLean, Brudenell; James McQuid, Souis; Pat's Brothers, Elliotville; W. Prowse, Murray Harbor; Scott Holman vs. McKensie—Action to set aside a judgment for full amount, \$1,614.18; Kenneth Martin, for plaintiff; McQuarrie for defendant. Leslie vs. White—Action for wages. J. A. Matheson for plaintiff; J. S. McDonald and W. S. Stewart for defendant. Judgment reserved. Matheson vs. Campbell—Action on promise to pay. Motion granted. Arthur Peters for plaintiff; D. A. McKinnon for defendant. W. H. Reddin vs. D. N. Forbes—Action on promissory note. Judgment for plaintiff, \$4,000. J. A. Matheson for plaintiff; Neil McQuarrie for defendant. A. J. MacDonald vs. Catherine Ranton, ad administratrix—Matheson for plaintiff; Stewart, G. C. and D. A. McKinnon for the defendant. Case concluded, and to be argued in Court on the 15th March. The Middle Gallan pleistion appeal case was argued before the full bench of judges. The argument closed on Friday, and the case was adjourned till the 31st inst., when judgment will be given in Charlottetown. The court then adjourned.

Underclothing, White and Colored Shirts, Dress Goods, Corsets, Hose and Gloves. The Carpenters are now hard at work in our own store, and as soon as ready will move the balance of the McKay stock down. We don't want to move any se will clear the balance awful cheap for cash.

Political Meeting. A meeting of the supporters of the Liberal Conservative party in the Southern part of the Second Electoral District of Queen's County, including New Dominion, St. Catherine's, North River, New Haven and North Wilshire Rivers, will be held at New Haven on Wednesday 15th of March inst., for the purpose of organization.

The Always Busy Store STANLEY BROS.

39 Cts. Per Yd. The fame of our 39c. Dress Goods Sale has gone abroad. The variety and high grade of the goods offered has introduced it into hundreds of households in the country, as well as in the city. The people know a good thing when they see it—that accounts for the popularity of this sale.

This season's offerings include Navy Blues, Blacks, Light and Dark Fabrics, in Silk and Wool and all Wool, Clan Tartans, Fancy Mixtures, etc. The greatest variety yet offered.

39 Cts. Per Yd. Send for Samples. Stanley Bros.

Here's Some Corset News! You get back 20 cents on 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. ALWAYS BUY EDDY'S MATCHES AND GET the MOST of the BEST FOR THE LEAST MONEY PROPORTIONATELY.

The Agricultural Meetings

DURING last week the agricultural meetings previously advertised for the different portions of the Island were addressed by Professors Robertson and Macoun of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The meetings were largely attended and a great deal of interest was taken in them by the farmers. The addresses delivered at these meetings by the two Professors were most practical and contained a vast amount of information, which should be of the greatest benefit to the agriculturists of the Province. Professor Macoun, who is in charge of the Horticultural department of the Central Experimental Farm, is quite a young man and we feel sure his excellent and practical addresses during last week, made for him many friends on the Island, on this his first visit to us. Professor Robertson is no stranger in this Province and all his old friends were glad to see him again. He is always interesting and always instructive, and his apparently inexhaustible fund of anecdote keeps his audience constantly bubbling over with good humor. He certainly possesses an extraordinary amount of information on every phase of agriculture and in conjunction with this has the rare faculty of imparting this information in such a way as to elicit the undivided attention and sympathy of his auditors. The Premier and some other members of the Government, as well as Senator Ferguson, William Campbell, Esq., M. L. A., Mr. T. J. Dillon, representatives of the different papers, and other prominent men in town and country accompanied the Professors on their tour. The meeting held in the Kindergarten Hall in this city, on Friday afternoon last, was very largely attended—indeed the hall was packed. His Honor, Lieut. Governor Howland, who has at all times taken such a lively interest in agriculture and horticulture, presided. At the close of the meeting, a vote of thanks to the Professors was moved by Senator Ferguson and seconded by Mr. Wise. Professor Robertson then moved a vote of thanks to His Honor, the Lieut. Governor. It would be impossible in the space at our disposal to give even a synoptical report of the different lectures; but, as they all practically covered the same ground, slightly varying as occasion might require, the following summary report of the addresses at the meeting held at St. Peter's on Thursday afternoon last, will give a fair idea of the nature and scope of these lectures:

Professor Robertson was the first to address the meeting. He began by speaking of the potato. This tuber, he pointed out, may like everything else, be run out unless improved methods are employed and careful cultivation attended to the potato was liable to go back to its original primitive form. Well cultivated dry land, not liable to bakes is the best for potatoes. The drills should be two feet and a half apart, and the potatoes should be about one foot apart in the drill. The best potatoes should be kept for seed, and not the smallest, as is sometimes done. These small potatoes each year grow smaller. Large sets, with more than one eye would give better results and fewer would miss. After the potatoes come up, the scuffler should be used several times, so as to keep the land loose, especially should this be done after every heavy shower of rain. From four to six times a year would be about right. Look out for the bug, and as soon as the young bugs are hatched spray the stocks, don't wait till some of the leaves are eaten. Perhaps potatoes are sometimes manured too much. Cultivation is better than heavy manuring. The average at the Experimental Farm last year was about 150 bushels to the acre more than in the Province of Ontario. To prevent blight a mixture of lime water and bluestone should be used. In Ontario potatoes with deep eyes were not liked, and the Professor advised the farmers of this Province to get a potato of that kind. He showed a long, smooth potato and he advised our farmers to try and get a similar potato. The McIntyre had been so long used here that it must now be pretty well run out. Late Puritan, Carman No. 1, Empire State, were the names of some of the potatoes shown.

Professor Robertson was received with applause. He was glad to see so many farmers present; it showed that there was an awakening among the farmers. Such meetings as these did a great deal of good. He had found out from experience that he never knew farmers who could talk so much about agriculture as the farmers of this Province and make so little progress. Should the farmers of this Province turn their minds and hands fully to the practical work of farming, success would surely attend their efforts. There were in this Province a good soil and climate and fairly good access to market; therefore there should be great future improvement. It was not so easy to raise crops now as at some past times. Better qualities of products were required now than in past years. A greater variety of products is required than formerly. Low prices prevailed now to a greater extent than in former seasons. Butter, cheese and bacon had not gone down, neither had the price of chickens. The first essential in growing crops is the seed; the next is the climate. The moisture and temperature was what counted in the growing of crops. Next came the cultivation, then the kind of crops and finally the kind of land in which the crops are put. The best men do not come from the richest soil. See the valley of the Nile, very rich; but a very poor class of men were produced there. Besides growing crops live stock had to be kept. In this way the inferior portions of the crops were used up. In addition to growing crops and raising live stock, the soil should be adaptably cultivated. The best means of improving the soil was growing clover. About 4 tons to the acre of clover roots is a common average. Barn yard manure, and mixed manure next, as an improvement for the soil. Mangel mud was not as good to maintain the fertility of the soil as barn yard manure. The people here were of capital stock, yet they did not raise enough to keep themselves. The young men, a great many of them at least, went away. Some should go away; but not all. Under proper conditions this Province should maintain a half million of people. More could be learned in a few hours about soil, by examining samples than by ploughing several days. The whole surface of the globe was a vast burying ground. He has took a capital of soil and fully illustrated his argument. By such an analysis one could readily find out what were the constituent elements of his soil. Soil, air and water were mere elementary constituents, with which a farmer should be familiar. Rich land favors the growth of the root, the stem and the leaves. Besides there was the seed, which was the part of the plant that perpetuated its life. The poorest land produced the greatest number of seeds; such as thistles, daisies, etc. Where roots, stems and leaves are wanted, manure should be applied heavily, and where seeds are wanted, different soil was used. Seeds inherit from the last crops; hence the importance of selecting good seeds. The matter of selecting seeds was the most important matter for the farmers of this Province. He told of a man near Ottawa, whose wheat invariably took the gold medal. He was accustomed to have the best, largest and strongest heads cut off before the grain was cut, and to have these threshed by themselves. He held up two bottles of peas. One lot were twice as large as the other. They both came from the one pea originally, and by selecting for years, the larger ones, on the one hand, and the small ones on the other hand,

one six cents a pair, a profit of about seventy cents a pair. Two fattening stations for chickens are to be started on this Island this year. By improving the seed the grain growing business could be greatly improved; if the pig feeding was properly attended to it could be made very profitable, and if the chicken feeding business were properly attended to good results would surely follow. At the conclusion of Professor Robertson's address, Mr. Dillon made a brief and encouraging address on dairying. He saw no reason why the dairying business at St. Peter's should not be largely increased and become much more profitable. He also expressed his belief in the future of the fruit business in this Province. A few remarks were then made by Premier Farguharson. In answer to a question Professor Robertson said, agricultural exhibitions in general, when well managed, were excellent object lessons, inasmuch as they bring into competition the different farmers. They also created an enthusiasm. He believed in one good general exhibition a year in each Province. An exhibition should combine the profitable and the amusing. Mr. Robertson, of Inkerman made a few remarks about fruit culture. After a vote of thanks to the Professors had been passed the meeting came to a close. On Friday evening, a dairymen's meeting was held in the Kindergarten hall, which was attended by representatives from nearly all the factories in the Province. In addition to these there was present an audience that filled the hall. The principal question for consideration was the appointment of an inspector for the cheese and butter factories. Addresses were delivered by Professor Robertson, Mr. Dillon and others. Considerable discussion took place regarding the appointment and duties of the inspector, his salary, etc. A motion that an inspector be appointed, provided a satisfactory adjustment of details could be agreed upon, was carried almost unanimously. Then the

matter of appointment of the inspector, his salary and other details were further discussed. Premier Farguharson said the Government would pay a portion of the inspector's salary. Finally the following committee was appointed to settle upon the details: Arthur Simpson, Stanley; John Anderson, Kensington; D. P. Irving, Vernon River; L. McDonald, East Point; Alfred Dewar, Lot 45; James E. McDonald, Cardigan; Wm. Calbeck, Beauce. Professor Robertson said he believed the Minister of Agriculture would favor the Dominion Government's paying \$300 towards the inspector's salary. The matter of organizing a cheese board for the Province was then considered and a motion to establish such a board was carried. Professor Robertson explained how similar boards were conducted elsewhere and showed their benefit. The committee already named was given authority to deal with this matter. L. S. of the Labrador. The Dominion Line steamer Labrador, which left Halifax for Liverpool on February 20th, went ashore on Skerryvore Rock, off the coast of Scotland, in a fog, at seven o'clock last Wednesday morning. The passengers and crew had barely time to get into the boats with what clothes they had on, and lost about everything else. No lives were lost, which under the circumstances was indeed wonderful. The very best of discipline must have prevailed to enable all to escape in such a short time. Among the Labrador's passengers were six Charlottetown merchants, on route to the old country to buy goods. They are L. E. Prowse of Prowse Bros., W. W. Stanley, of Stanley Bros., J. A. McLaren, of J. A. McLaren & Co., H. A. Huettis, of F. Perkins & Co., C. J. Leigh, Jr., of W. A. Weeks & Co., and S. A. McLeod, of Moore & McLeod. The Charlottetown men all got into one boat, which was landed at Skerryvore lighthouse. The other boats were picked up shortly after leaving the wreck by the German steamer Viking. From Skerryvore lighthouse on Charlottetown men came to Oban, whence they sent a message to their anxious friends in this city, that they were all right. Captain Erskine, commander of the Labrador, sent the following despatch from Tobermory, Scotland, to the agents of the steamer at Liverpool: "The Labrador ran on Mac-

kenzie Rock in a thick fog at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, for miles from Skerryvore. The ship was caught amidships, the seas breaking over her. Holds Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were soon full of water. The passengers and crew were saved in the boats. One boat load was landed at Skerryvore lighthouse. The German steamer Viking picked up the remainder. No steamer is obtainable to return for the passengers. If the ship is not broken up will endeavor to save the mails when a steamer is obtained. The Labrador had a good passage until Sunday, when she entered a fog bank and lost her bearings. Skerryvore light was mistaken for Inistrahull light on the north of Ireland. Most of the passengers were still in bed when steamer struck, and there was much excitement, but the passengers were calmed by the assurances of the captain. The boats were lowered without a hitch, and all on board left the steamer safely. The passengers and crew lost everything they possessed. Captain Erskine endeavored to save the mails, but was obliged to abandon them owing to the vessel threatening to break up. The women and children were put in the first boat in charge of the fourth officer, the other passengers were placed in the second boat under the command of the second officer. The crew of the Labrador then took the other boats, and as they left the steamer without a hitch, the boats were lowered by the stern and a half hour had expired the boats met the steamer Viking, from Norwich, which took them on board, though operation was dangerous, owing to the heavy swell, the seas breaking over the Viking's funnel. When the Labrador was seen she was settling down by the stern. The passengers of the steamer are full of praise for the Labrador's officers and crew, and for the conduct of the captain of the Viking. The passengers of the Labrador were accommodated at the hotel and private houses at Tobermory. Another despatch from Tobermory with further details shows that Captain Erskine had not left her deck since two o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday. The second officer was sick, but the third officer was with the captain. When the steamer crashed on the rock it was seen that her position was perilous, as she was filling quickly and might slide off or break in two at any moment. The heavy swell and the rocking of the ship made the launching of the lifeboats difficult. But there was no panic, the cooler passengers calmed the women and children. The crew preserved the utmost discipline. The women and children were lowered in the first boat by ropes, and while the other boats were loading the Viking appeared and took on board all the passengers and crew, except a boat containing twelve passengers, including Agonillo, the agent of Aguiland, the Philippine leader, which went to the lighthouse, where they will be prisoners for some time, as the wind has freshened, and landing at the lighthouse is only possible in calm weather. The Viking landed all the passengers she had rescued at this place, where they were afforded every possible comfort. Most of them had saved only what they were wearing, but a few managed to secure some of their effects, which they placed in bundles and brought ashore. Had the Labrador struck on the rocks a gain or at night time there would have been in all probability great loss of life. As it was, Captain Erskine went slowly all night long, and only signalled full speed ahead just before the accident, when he thought he recognized Inistrahull lighthouse.