The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1884. VOL. XIII—NO. 51

...IVE PILLS

...system in three months. Any ...ks, may be restored to sound ...hats these Pills have no equal. ...Y diseases. Sold everywhere, ... JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

..., Asthma, Bronchitis, Neural... Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANO... LINIMENT (for Internal and External) ...ill instantaneously relieve these terrible ..., and will positively cure nine cases ... Information that will save many ...t free by mail. Don't delay a moment. ...tion is better than cure.

...tions, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarse..., Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and ...ON & CO., Boston, Mass.

...HENS LAY

...old everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. In ...l large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. ... JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

...RGANS

...OW PRICES.

...e. Try it.

...RD MORRIS.

...TERNS

...ap Goods,

... GOODS!

...ock, cheap lots of Staple ...during the past week,

...Hoop Skirts,

...R CIRCULARS, &c.

... IN—

...ed Cottons, Sheetings. ...on Warps,

...E WARRANTED.

...s, Towellings, Win... ...rpanes, &c.

... Cloths.

...S VERY CHEAP.

...S & STERNS.

...GOFF'S

...TEA.

...GOFF'S

...TEA.

... THE PUBLIC.

... undersigned is prepared to at...d to LAND SURVEYING, either ...n or country. Having had over ... years' experience, he can guaran...tisfaction.

...dence—Sydney Street, next to ...sidence of W. H. Findley, Esq., ...ttetown.

THOMAS HICKEY.

... 21, 1884—1 yr

...ARRELS

... BARRELS.

... undersigned having engaged ...e premises on Euston Street, di... opposite Mr. H. F. Coombs' ... is prepared to make

...kerel and Pork Barrels

TO ORDER.

...pments of fish promptly at...d to.

D. R. OLDIS, Cooper.

...ottetown, July 2, 1884—6m

THE HERALD.

Published Every Wednesday.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:

Macdonald's Building, West Side Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

THE HERALD

HAS NOW THE

Largest Circulation of any paper on this Island,

AND IS INCREASING AT THE RATE OF TWO HUNDRED COPIES A MONTH

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until forbidden.

Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.

Remittances can be made by registered letter.

Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 4th day, 5h. 47.5m., p. m., S.
Last Quarter 11th day, 10h. 16.7m., a.m., S.W.
New Moon 18th day, 8h. 18.9m., p. m., S. W.
First Quarter 27th day, 0h. 41.9m., a.m., W.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	after'n	morn
1	Wed	6 3	5 38	3 55	3 5
2	Thur	5	34	4 26	4 13
3	Fri	6	32	4 57	5 23
4	Sat	7	29	5 29	6 35
5	Sun	9	28	6 3	7 49
6	Mon	10	26	6 41	9 4
7	Tues	12	24	7 24	10 17
8	Wed	13	22	8 14	11 25
9	Thur	14	20	9 10	aft 27
10	Fri	16	18	10 11	1 21
11	Sat	17	16	11 16	2 6
12	Sun	18	14	morn	2 46
13	Mon	19	12	0 23	3 19
14	Tues	21	11	1 29	3 49
15	Wed	23	9	2 36	4 18
16	Thur	24	7	3 40	4 45
17	Fri	25	5	4 45	5 14
18	Sat	27	4	5 47	5 44
19	Sun	28	2	6 49	6 16
20	Mon	29	0	7 50	6 51
21	Tues	31	4 58	8 48	7 28
22	Wed	32	56	9 44	8 12
23	Thur	33	54	10 35	8 59
24	Fri	35	53	11 22	9 50
25	Sat	36	51	aft 6	10 46
26	Sun	38	48	0 40	11 44
27	Mon	41	47	1 20	morn
28	Tues	42	46	1 52	0 46
29	Wed	43	45	2 28	1 50
30	Thur	44	44	2 53	2 59
31	Fri	45	4 42	3 24	4 10

GROCERY & TEA HOUSE,

Monaghan's Brick Building,

WEST SIDE QUEEN ST.

THE Subscriber has always in stock choice brands of FLOUR, and the best quality of TEA, MEAL, MOLASSES, COFFEE, SUGAR.

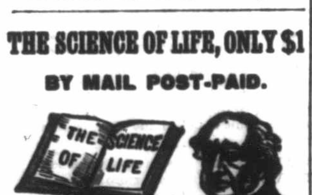
Also, all first-class GROCERIES at the lowest possible prices.

P. MONAGHAN.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—1y

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY $1

BY MAIL POST-PAID.



Great Medical Work on Manhood

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. HEAL THYSELF

June 4 1y

Consignments Solicited.

R. O'DWYER,

Commission and General Merchant

FOR SALE OF P. E. ISLAND PRODUCE,

289 Water Street,

St. John's Newfoundland.

In connection with the above is Captain English, who is well known in P. E. Island, who will take special charge of all consignments, and will also attend to the chartering of vessels for the carrying trade of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. O'Dwyer calls attention to the fact that he is possessed of superior wharf and warehouse accommodation, and is prepared to guarantee every satisfaction.

January 16, 1884.

DR. P. CONROY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Great George Street,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Feb. 13, 1884—1y

LOOK YE HERE.

We want, if advertising can do it, to tell the people that we have the cheapest and best assortment of

DRUGS, DYES, PATENT MEDICINES, TOBACCOS, HAVANNA CIGARS, &c., in the city.

Our Stock is always fresh, ordering small and often, thereby giving the people

BEST VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FISHING GEAR.

Next to Wellner's,

NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

D. O'M. REDDIN, jr.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884.

THE WANZER

Sewing Machine,

The Most Perfect Machine in the Market.

EVERY WANZER GUARANTEED.

Office and Warerooms, McEachern's Building, Queen St.

TWO DOORS BELOW WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

ONLY Gold Medal, CENTENNIAL, 1876, AGAINST THE WORLD.

ONLY Gold Medal IN CANADA, 1883, AGAINST THE WORLD.

Over 200 First Prizes in Competition with the Leading Makers of the World.

LEADING POINTS.

Light running and noiseless. No cog-wheels, gears, or head motions. Large space under arm. Self-setting Needle, Self-threading Shuttle, Automatic Bobbin Winder, Double Steel Feed. Principal parts made of best hardened Steel. So simple a child can run it. Adjustable in all its parts.

The Wanzer is in use in the leading Convents throughout the Dominion. The Wanzer is in use in 7,000 National Schools in Ireland. The Wanzer is used by all classes, and is pronounced the best by all. From 1861 to 1883, Wanzer received first prize wherever competition was held. Honest and legitimate competition encouraged. We don't need to advertise other men's goods to draw attention to our own.

Wanzer received from His Majesty Francis Joseph the 1st of Austria, the only Knight's Cross on British soil for best Sewing Machine.

J. F. WILLIS & CO.

August 6, 1884. Only authorized Agents for P. E. I.

SUMMER IMPORTATIONS,

—AT—

WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Medicines, Drugs, Dyes, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Soaps, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, Razors, Mirrors, &c. &c.

Fishing Gear, Walking Sticks, Perfumes, Toilet Articles and Preparations, all marked low, and best value for price.

N. B.—Only purest Drugs used in Prescriptions, which are dispensed with care at greatly reduced prices.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Charlottetown, June 11, 1884.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1884- SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1884-

On and after Monday, 2nd June, 1884, trains will run daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

Trains Depart—For the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	6.00 a.m	8.25 a.m	3.40 p.m
Royalty Junct'n	6.15 "	9.00 "	4.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.50 "	9.52 "	4.47 "
Hunter River	7.00 "	10.08 "	5.00 "
Bradalbane	7.25 "	10.46 "	5.35 "
County Line	7.31 "	10.56 "	5.45 "
Freetown	7.41 "	11.12 "	5.59 "
Kensington	7.55 "	11.35 "	6.18 "
Summerside ar	8.20 "	12.10 p.m	6.50 "
Summerside dp	8.40 "	1.45 "	
Miscouche	8.55 "	2.08 "	
Wellington	9.14 "	2.37 "	
Port Hill	9.43 "	3.28 "	
O'Leary	10.35 "	4.50 "	
Bloomfield	10.53 "	5.15 "	
Alberton	11.18 "	6.10 "	
Tignish ar	11.55 "	7.00 "	

Trains Arrive—From the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	7.15 p.m	4.20 p.m	9.20 a.m
Royalty Junc. dp	7.00 "	4.00 "	9.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.25 "	2.54 "	8.13 "
Hunter River	6.15 "	2.38 "	8.00 "
Bradalbane	5.51 "	2.00 "	7.25 "
County Line	5.45 "	1.50 "	7.16 "
Freetown	5.34 "	1.35 "	7.02 "
Kensington	5.20 "	1.12 "	6.43 "
Summerside dp	4.55 "	12.35 "	6.10 "
Summerside ar	4.30 "	11.20 a.m	
Miscouche	4.15 "	10.57 "	
Wellington	3.57 "	10.29 "	
Port Hill	3.28 "	9.38 "	
O'Leary	2.37 "	8.15 "	
Bloomfield	2.20 "	7.50 "	
Alberton	1.53 "	7.10 "	
Tignish dp	1.15 "	6.0 "	

Train Depart—For the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	3.30 p.m	6.15 a.m	
Royalty Junct'n	3.45 "	6.34 "	
York	3.57 "	6.52 "	
Bedford	4.10 "	7.13 "	
Mt Stewart ar	4.35 "	7.50 "	
Mt Stewart dp	4.40 "	8.15 "	
Morell	5.09 "	9.00 "	
St. Peter's	5.30 "	9.33 "	
Bear River	6.04 "	10.26 "	
Souris ar	6.35 "	11.15 "	
Mount Stewart	4.45 p.m	8.20 a.m	
Cardigan	5.42 "	9.35 "	
Georgetown ar	6.00 "	10.00 "	

Trains Arrive—From the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	9.05 a.m	6.30 p.m	
Royalty Junct'n	8.50 "	6.10 "	
York	8.38 "	5.58 "	
Bedford	8.25 "	5.33 "	
Mt Stewart dp	8.00 "	4.55 "	
Mt Stewart ar	7.55 "	4.30 "	
Morell	7.28 "	3.45 "	
St. Peter's	7.05 "	3.18 "	
Bear River	6.39 "	2.19 "	
Souris dp	6.00 "	1.30 "	
Mount Stewart	7.55 a.m	4.25 p.m	
Cardigan	6.58 "	3.10 "	
Georgetown dp	6.40 "	2.45 "	

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 27, 1884.

5000

Bottles of Philoderma sold During last winter shows the popularity of this Toilet Preparation. Those who have once used it say that they will never be without it. It is the best remedy ever put on the market for the cure of Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Cold Sores, etc. Prepared only by E. M. Estey, Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B. Sold by Druggists everywhere. oc 1

To Sportsmen!

Double & Single Barreled Guns, Breech & Muzzle Loaders, Revolvers,

(Smith & Wesson and Remingtons.)

All kinds of Cartridge and Materials for Shooting.

A LARGE STOCK.

W. E. DAWSON.

October 1, 1884—4w

FRASER'S

DRUG STORE

—IS THE—

Best and Cheapest Place

—IN—

PRINCE COUNTY

—TO BUY YOUR—

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

—AND—

DYE STUFFS.

Everything Fresh and New.

Handy Package Dyes,
Diamond Dyes,
Ground Logwood,
Ground Fustic,
Ground Camwood,
Ground Redwood.
Indigo,
Madder,
Cochineal,
Bluestone,
Copperas, &c., &c.
Kendall's Spavin Cure,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Burdock Blood Bitters,
Fellow's Hypophosphites,
Eno's Fruit Salt,
Tarrant's Aperient.
Pierce's Medical Discovery,
Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
St. Jacob's Oil,
Eclectic Oil,
Puttner's Emulsion,
Budd's Emulsion, &c.

Cheaper than Anywhere else.

Don't forget the place: Next door to MORRIS' BOOKSTORE, Water Street, Summerside.

JAMES A. FRASER.

Summerside, Sept. 3, 1884.

Civil Service Entrance Examinations.

THE Preliminary, or Lower Grade examination, will commence on Tuesday, the 11th November next, and the Qualifying or Higher Grade, on Wednesday the 12th. Candidates for the Higher need not pass the Lower Grade examination.

The examinations will be held at the places at which they were held in May last.

Applications for admission must be made to the undersigned not later than the 15th October.

P. LeSUEUR,

Commissioner and Secretary to Board.

Ottawa, 12th Sept. 1884—se24

HICKEY & STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chewing & Smoking

Tobacco,

NO. 1, QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Nov. 8, 1882.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all persons indebted to the late firm of Riley & Flanagan, Blacksmiths, that unless the amounts due by them are paid me on or before 15th October, their accounts will be handed to an Attorney for collection.

B. FLANAGAN.

Charlottetown, Sept. 24, 1884—4i

WANTED.

ANY person having a volume of the *British American* newspaper published in Charlottetown about fifty years ago, by J. H. White, will hear of a purchaser by enquiring at this office. sep. 10

For Sale,

at P. Monaghan's Tea and Grocery House,

50 Barrels of Fresh Ground Oatmeal.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—tf

How We Can Improve Our Pastures.

At the meeting of the Dairymen's Association, in this city, on the 8th inst., George F. Owen, Esq., of Cardigan, read the following very valuable paper:—

It is generally admitted that any subject relating to Agriculture is of interest to the whole people of this Island, and the discussion of such questions before the Association, under whose auspices this meeting is held, will afford a medium by which a great deal of useful information may be disseminated. The subject matter of this paper may not be considered, properly speaking, to belong to Dairying, as distinct from general farm work; yet, the whole system of agriculture is so intimately connected, that the consideration of "How we can Improve our Pastures" may, in one sense, be considered part of the work of this society. Although we have been told, by many visitors, that Prince Edward Island can compare favorably with many Provinces of the Dominion in respect to the excellence of our pastures, there is no doubt but they can be greatly improved. Whilst in some settlements the pasture provided for stock may be of fairly good quality, in many others farmers seem to think that herbage of any kind, no matter how course or unfit for food, is good enough to give their cattle. Many of our farmers select the poorest fields on their farms—fields that have been cropped for years with oats without manure—to feed their live stock in the summer, and yet expect that they can obtain milk of good quality from cows whose feed is mostly weeds. Many of you who are farmers, or farmers' wives, may have noticed that milk, in the month of June, has a peculiar, unpleasant taste; and no doubt you have wondered why it is so. You also may have observed the weed known as "dandelion" scattered over the fields where the cows are pastured, and I believe that it is from the cows eating this weed, which at that time is in flower, and on that account most palatable to our cattle, that this disagreeable taste is produced. At other times during the summer different weeds are in bloom, and eaten by our cattle, and to this cause a great deal of the inferior butter that is made may be ascribed. It is not necessary for me to tell this Association that the food of the cow influences the milk, as plain proof of it is given when the cows happen to get on the turnip field, and eat any quantity of the tops. No doubt cattle may live, and, to a certain extent, thrive on the wild, natural grasses and weeds that these poor fields produce; but if a farmer wants to get the best result for the care and expense of feeding his cattle through our long winter, he should endeavor to provide the very best quality of food for them during the summer. It may be said that it is much more important to provide good food for the winter season, as our cattle will take care of themselves in the summer; but if good feeding in winter is supplemented by a generous diet in summer, we will have some chance of reaping the best return from our dairy stock, as it is an old saying "That cows well summered are half wintered." Many of the papers we see, are discussing the best mode of making the best butter, and no doubt improvement in manufacture will do a great deal to raise the quality of our dairy production. The introduction of improved Dairy Implements is doing a great deal to raise the standard of Butter all over the world, and their use is of great benefit; but before we can achieve the best results, it will be necessary for farmers to see that their cattle are provided with the best quality of food, both summer and winter. With respect to winter feed, I think we have great advantages, as the soil of this Island is so well adapted for the growth of roots; and if we take pains to lay down our new meadows with the grasses most suitable for giving us the best feed in the shape of hay, we can maintain our cattle in as good condition during the winter, as any other Province in the Dominion. The general practice with our farmers is to seed down their meadows with a grain crop, either wheat, barley or oats, and although this practice is not, by many high authorities, considered the best for obtaining the most perfect meadow, yet it has many advantages to commend it, and no doubt will be long followed. Red, alsike and sometimes white Dutch clover, along with timothy seed, are sown in quantities of about two and a half pounds of clover and six quarts of timothy to the acre, and although these quantities will, on rich land, and in favorable seasons, give a good stand of plants for the hay crop the next year, all who have carefully examined their meadows after the grain crop has been removed, cannot help noticing many blank places. But if the observer will look at these places the next year, especially after the hay has been removed, he will not find these vacancies. They will be filled with many plants, the seeds of which the farmer did not intentionally sow, for it is an axiom that "Nature abhors a vacuum," and the blank spaces of the year before will be filled with a mass of weeds. And even when a good catch of clover and timothy is obtained the first year, winter killing very often destroys a great many of the plants, for these two grasses are very liable to be killed, clover by frost in the spring, and timothy by ice lodging on the field during winter. When we have a winter with heavy thaws and hard frosts, as we had last year, the hay crop is generally light the following summer; and we have not only the loss of our hay to deplore, but our pasture in that field, until again reseeded, will not be of the best quality. If a botanist went over the fields of even our most careful farmers, he could point to scores of weeds in the hay and pasture lots, robbing the soil of its fertility and the farmer of his lawful right. This fact alone, proves how necessary it is for a farmer to be well educated, so that he can, while taking a walk through his fields, know whether his profits are being unduly diminished. I believe an improvement can be made in our practice of only sowing clover and timothy in new meadows, and that other grasses that have been proved, both in England and the United States, to be valuable, not only for producing an excellent quality of feed for winter, but also of remaining, I might say, permanently in the ground, should be included in what every farmer sows. Among these one of the most valuable is orchard grass, which is noted for its many desirable qualities, and is not liable to be killed. Fields sown with this grass are known to have been pastured for thirty or forty years without re-seeding, or without running out, and many of the famed permanent meadows of England are sown with it. It is also one of the best of grasses to sow with clover, as it is in bloom at the same time, for we all know that clover makes better hay if cut before the seed commences to form. Another grass that might be sown is the Fall Meadow Fescue, which grows three or four feet high, and of which the *American Agriculturist*, a very good authority, says as follows:—

"This grass presents itself in three forms: *Festuca elatior*, *Festuca pratensis*, and *Festuca loliacea*. These three forms were regarded as distinct species, indicated by the names above given. They, however, run into one another, and while botanists regard them as forms of one species, the seeds of the varieties are kept distinct by seedsmen. * * * These Fescues are very valuable, on account of their adaptability to moist, and even wet or marshy lands, and as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth, they endure the droughts remarkably well. * * * Another and related species deserving attention is the Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina*). Like the species already noticed, this has several well marked forms, and is as valuable for elevated and dry soils as is the other for wet ones."

The same paper says of Timothy:—

"As a hay crop this grass has much to commend it, but there are others quite as valuable, while, as a pasture grass, it is one of the poorest. It is very difficult to break up a long established practice, yet we are glad to know that our frequent advocacy of orchard grass in past years has induced many farmers to sow it instead of Timothy, and they have found the change profitable, especially if the field was ultimately pastured."

If time permitted, I could give quotations from many good authorities, advocating the desirability of sowing different kinds of grasses in our meadows, but I must pass on to another part of the subject, viz: "The care of Pastures after they are made." It will not be necessary to point out to this Association the necessity of having land well prepared before seeding it down, as all farmers know that a good meadow can not be obtained unless your land is rich, and in good tilth. It is said that one-half the arable land in England is in permanent pasture. Whether that is so I cannot say; but one thing is certain, that in no other country is so much pains taken, not only in preparing these pastures, but in maintaining them afterwards; and nowhere is such magnificent pasturage to be seen. In this Island very little care is bestowed on our pastures, as every few years they are broken up, and a new rotation commenced, whilst a rotatation of crops, is on many farmers highly to be commended, others again would be vastly improved if part, at least, of them was placed in permanent pasture. Fields that are far from the manure pile, or that are wet in the spring, should be sown for permanent pasture as, by the application of a top dressing of manure, which could be applied at leisure times, their fertility could be maintained. The advantages of top dressing are generally allowed, but far too seldom is this plan of manuring adopted. A top dressing of manure on a new meadow, applied after the grain crop is cut, will not only enrich the land, but will be a shelter to the roots of your grasses, and its benefits will repay three-fold any expense incurred in applying it. Almost any kind of compost, even if made of only sods and lime, will be found beneficial; and a dressing of gypsum and ground bone of 100 pounds each to the acre, will repay any amount expended for them. Some may say that the fall of the year is too busy a season to allow of work of this kind being done; but if the farmer wishes to have payment for his labor at other seasons, let him plan out this as part of his year's work, and see that it is not neglected. Our pastures can be supplemented to a great extent by providing a supply of green fodder, to be cut and given to the cattle when the grass is getting short and dry. We all know that about hay making time, pasture does not give the same feed, at least that the cows do not give as much milk as they did earlier in the season, or as they will give when they get on the after grass later on; and the farmer who provides green feed for his stock at that particular time, will reap the benefit of it all the remainder of the season, for it is well known that once cows fail in the quantity of milk they give, it is very hard to get them back to it again. Oats and vetches do very well for early sowing, for green feed, and even on a piece of good sod, will produce a great quantity of food; but care should be taken to sow the oats thick enough, and to commence cutting as soon as they head out. The best fodder corn is not that which grows the tallest, as those who sowed the western and southern corn this year have found out; but any early sweet corn that will be fit to cut about the 1st of September, or in three months from sowing, will prove most profitable. With pastures prepared with care, maintained with efficiency, and supplemented with green fodder for summer feeding: with cured grasses, cut before they get ripe, and a liberal allowance of roots during winter: if good shelter and plenty of pure water is provided, and good care taken of the milk after it is obtained, there is no reason why the best of butter cannot be made on Prince Edward Island, for it cannot be disputed that our native cows give a good quality of milk, and, if fed as highly as they should be, will open the eyes of many of our farmers, with the quantity and quality of the butter they will produce. Anything this Association will do towards accomplishing this most desirable object will merit the hearty thanks of the whole community; and if the discussion of this subject will induce some of us to pay more attention to our pastures, this paper will not have been written in vain.

Poisoning by Canned Goods.

Among the cases of poisoning caused by the use of canned goods, reported in the press from time to time, a number have been found on investigation to have been misrepresented, either in the matter of exaggeration or in that the report has been wholly unfounded. The effect of such reports has been to frighten many consumers of canned goods and to injure a great and growing industry. This fact has prompted the canned goods committee of the New York Mercantile Exchange to take the matter in hand, and a bureau of information for the packers of the United States has been established to gather and disseminate information which will tend to the improvement in the quality of canned goods. The committee requests that all alleged cases of poisoning by the use of canned goods be carefully investigated, and it is of course desirable that, as far as possible, such investigation be made before the supposed facts are given wide publicity. The average annual production of canned goods in this country is now estimated to be upwards of 500,000,000 of tins. It has developed into a national industry which furnishes a needed supply of anti-scorbutic food for the winter months, and supplies for the many localities where preserved provisions have become a necessity.

Converts to Parnell.

The Irish party and the Parnellites have made a notable conversion to their ranks. Capt. Boycott, who was formerly the object of their most intense hate, has lived in peace and harmony since he accepted the Parnellite doctrines, and the wrath which had long been poured out on him descended on George Errington, M. P. for Longford. Mr. Errington has semi-officially represented the British government at Rome, and he has received a full share of the bitter reproaches which the Irish nationalists showered so freely and effectively for the last few years. He has, however, at last recanted, and will hereafter be found in the ranks of Mr. Parnell's followers. This is the first visible effect of the recent determination of the Catholic hierarchy to entrust to the nationalists the care of measures for Catholic education in Ireland, and gives the Parnellite party immense prestige, not only in Ireland, but adds to their list of sympathizers influential English Catholics, who held aloof from the Irish movement because, if it had not the active opposition of the church, it at least had not the formal sanction.

A Fierce Battle.

THREE THOUSAND CHINESE KILLED IN A TERRIBLE COMBAT IN TONQUIN.

Paris, Oct. 16.—General DeLisle telegraphs from Chu, under date of Monday, as follows: Colonel Donnier, after a brilliant engagement on Friday, carried the heights commanding the fortress of Chu, forming a point *de appui* of a large entrenched Chinese camp, which was defended by five casemated forts. The Chinese forces were very large, and their losses, during the engagement, were very heavy. On Saturday they attempted to assume the offensive, but our artillery strewed the ground with Chinese bodies. After losing all their positions, the Chinese fled toward Langson. The French loss was twenty killed, including one officer, and ninety wounded. The Chinese in this engagement were a part of the troops of the empire. They were perfectly armed, and manœuvred in European style. The Chinese losses were three thousand killed, including their chief commands. The Chinese invasion of Tonquin has been arrested in the direction of Langson.

John Bull's Latest Grievance.

A speck of war is found in the communications which have passed between England and France in regard to the stopping and searching of English vessels on the Chinese coast for contraband war material. It is said that England has protested against the orders given to French commanders of war vessels, and that the correspondence between the English and French cabinets is getting warmer than is warranted by ordinary diplomatic courtesy. It is known that England has demanded a searching inquiry as to the circumstances of the overhauling of English steamers, and a *casus belli* may be established if it is ascertained that goods innocently exported by Englishmen have been seized.

When the late Bishop of London revisited the University Chapel at Cambridge, after long absence, he found the same verger there whom he remembered in his college days, and said to him: "You have much to be grateful for." "I have, indeed, my lord," replied the old man, for I have heard every sermon that has been preached in the chapel for fifty years, and, bless the Lord, I am a Christian still."

General News.

The exports of dairy products from Canada amount to nearly twenty per cent. of the export of all agricultural products, including live stock from the Dominion.

It is estimated that ten to fourteen million head of sheep have perished in the recent drouth in Australia, and it is believed will affect the price of wool in the near future.

English cattle statistics show that there were 6,241,127 head returned this year, being 278,348 more than in 1883, and very nearly half a million head more than two years ago.

For the first time since Henry VIII. fell into scrupulosity a priest sits in the House of Lords in England. He signs himself on the roll of the House, "Monsignor Lord Petre."

The Roman Catholic Bazaar just closed in St. Malachi's Hall, St. John, realized for the promoters the sum of $5,200. At the Bazaar held in St. Patrick's Hall, Carleton, $1,200 were realized.

The New Zealand Government has authorized an agent to collect 200 stoats and weasels, for the purpose of thinning out the rabbits in that colony. Each animal is expected to cost about $150 before it is landed.

A friend of the "Claimant" has settled £100 per annum on him, so that he will not be entirely dependent on the contributions of sympathizers, or on his own exertions when he is restored to liberty on October 24.

Lord Dufferin has adopted the rule of appointing no married men on his staff in India. The position of aide-de-camp in royal or viceregal households, says the London *Truth*, is extremely analogous to that of footmen, and it is quite enough to have a large establishment of such functionaries, without adding their wives to the strength of it.

Of the remains of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, killed in Germany during the thirty years' war, the larger portion, including the heart, was sent home and laid in the Church of Ridderholm, while the rest was embalmed, placed in an urn, and deposited in the Cloister Church of Weissenfels. The latter edifice being now in a very decayed state, it has been determined to send the urn with its precious contents to Sweden, in order that it may be added to the rest of the heroic King's remains at Ridderholm.

Mr. Powers, the London *Times* correspondent in Khartoum, with Gordon Pasha, writes: "One Arab horseman is enough to put 200 of the bulk of our men to flight. The day Saati Bey was killed eight men with spears charged 200 of our men armed with Remingtons. The soldiers fled at once, leaving Saati and his Vakeel to be killed. A black officer cut down three of the Arabs, and the other five chased our men. A horseman coming up rode through the flying mass, cutting down seven. With such men as these we can do nothing. The negroes are the only men we can depend upon."

Every vestige of vegetation has disappeared in the Central Spanish provinces under the locust plague. The damage to the farmers in the province of Ciudad Real alone is estimated at $10,000,000. Some idea of the proportion of the plague may be gained from the fact that when a band of locusts takes flight the sun is obscured with a dark cloud, and at some places the trains have been forced to stop till the line was cleared. It is fortunate for the population that there is a surplus of grain in other portions of the world, and that wheat has never been selling so low as at the present time, both in England and the United States.

It is worth bringing under the notice of all concerned in the drink question the statistics supplied by M. Rummer, the great Continental specialist, at the Congress at the Hague. M. Rummer presented a map of Switzerland. The per centage of drunkards was noted down in dark colors, and the corresponding number of caberets, or wine and beer shops, was noted in red. He discovered that the larger the number of publicans the fewer were the drunkards. Turning to other countries, he arrived at precisely the same conclusions—in Holland, at the Hague, especially. He next extended his investigations across the Atlantic to the United States, and says that he found that drunkenness prevailed to a greater extent in the State of Maine, where all public houses are prohibited, than in any other part of America. He concludes that the sole cure for alcoholism lies in education.

The Grand Duke of Hesse's petition for a divorce from the Countess Ronrod (Mme. de Kalomine) is to be heard before the seven Judges of the Supreme Court of Darmstadt on Oct. 18. At the hearing before the subordinate tribunal both parties joined in the application; but now the Grand Duke's petition will be strenuously opposed on the part of his spouse. The Countess has not only declined to receive the allowance which was settled on her, but has absolutely refused to compromise the matter on any terms whatever. The German papers have exhausted their imagination in trying to discover the reasons which have induced the Grand Duke's relatives to take up the matter so strongly. The last theory is that Queen Victoria desires that in due course her son-in-law should become the second husband of the Duchess of Albany. In the almost certain event of the divorce being refused, it is universally believed at Darmstadt that the Grand Duke will abdicate in favor of his only son, Prince Earnest Ludwig, and that in future he will divide his time between England and his estates in Silesia.