

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 15, 1884.

The Health of our City.

We are glad to know that the Sundry Magistrate has redrawn the Bill presented by him to the House some two years ago, and that again a determined effort will be made to have it enacted.

The preamble of this Act is as follows:—

"Whereas, owing to the porous nature of the soil the present water supply in the city of Charlottetown is greatly contaminated, and in many instances rendered poisonous and wholly unfit for use by reason of the use of privy vaults and cess pools in said city, and it is desirable as speedily as possible to remedy so great an evil."

No one can doubt the truthfulness of this statement. Yet there appears to be a supineness and lethargy about the matter which must astonish every thinking man. Were there a doubt about the water supply being polluted from these sources it would not be excusable to take no means to ascertain the facts, but there is none.

In 1872 Professor S. Dana Hayes, of Boston, a first-class chemist, reported of one (and not the worst by any means) of our city pumps as follows:—

"Specimen C represents a very bad water for domestic purposes. It contains an uncommonly large proportion of nitrates or saltpetre, which indicates the presence of decaying animal matters, such as are found in drains and cesspools, one of the most dangerous contaminations present in any water. It is very impure and unwholesome."

Surely this gentleman has no selfish interest to serve, and his chemical analysis, showing that this water contains impurities to the extent of 58.56 in the gallon, while the ordinary wholesome water contains only from 4.78 to 6.67 of impurities in the gallon, is unanswerable.

Again, what say the medical authorities when asked if the public are likely to suffer therefrom:—

Yes, to such an extent as to render the water unwholesome in the highest degree. It cannot be otherwise in a town where there is no proper drainage, and where all matters which should be carried away are allowed to soak into the earth, and where the soil is as porous as that of Charlottetown, there is little or no obstruction to its passage."

We can write no stronger language showing the constant danger to which this community is subjected, whose dietary water is taken from shallow wells sunk in a porous soil and surrounded with cess pools, ash pits and privies.

The Act recommended by the Magistrate simply forbids the breaking of the soil surface for the purpose of sinks and privies. It is the only practical remedy, and simply necessitates the dry closet system, one which is not only more convenient, but less expensive than the other. We look to our city members to aid in the matter. They cannot, nor dare not shut their eyes to the present state of things; and should this Bill fail in its enactment and typhoid fever or cholera sweep with a terrible plague over our hearths, as it has done (from the same cause) in many an English and American town, we know of few who will care to condone their conduct or excuse their wilful neglect.

Imports and Exports.

In the course of his speech on the Budget, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries said that "from 1874 to 1878, we exported in round numbers, \$314,000,000, and we imported \$402,000,000. In the four years, from 1880 to 1883, inclusive, we exported \$386,500,000. If we had imported at the same rate as they did, we should have imported \$490,000,000, but we only imported \$399,000,000 in that period. For the sake of comparison, and to make the comparison fair, you should deduct the imports into Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. During the period that the hon. gentlemen occupied the Treasury benches, there was very little comparatively imported into Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, but since the opening up of that country, under the present Administration, the importations have been very large into Manitoba and into the Northwest Territories. Taking for four years, it amounts to nearly \$20,000,000. Deduct the four years previous, and you have \$18,000,000. Take that from the imports of \$399,000,000, for comparison, and you have not \$331,000,000 of imports into the old Provinces of Canada. As compared with what we should have imported, if we imported at the same rate as they did, we have a saving of \$109,000,000. That is, that, if we take our exports as the basis, an had imported at the same rate they did, from 1874 to 1878, we should have imported \$109,000,000 more than we have imported. And so we would; but we are not to suppose that the people of this country have used less goods than they did from 1874 to 1878. We are not to suppose that there have been fewer customers to merchants. Fewer merchants have failed, and therefore the inference is that there have been more customers to sustain those merchants, and more people to consume the goods; and it is not to be supposed that we have consumed \$109,000,000 worth of goods less in proportion, than we did in the period from 1874 to 1878. The goods under this policy have been manufactured in the country, and the \$109,000,000, as shown by this result, have given employment to the laboring class of this country, and that employment has sustained the merchants and prevented the bankruptcies."

—We quote from the Montreal Gazette an article which will be read with interest, as showing, from the latest date, the state of the public revenue, and the condition and tendencies of trade. It should not be forgotten that the falling off in the current year's revenue is due in part to the remission of duties on tea, coffee, tin, wire, tobacco, and other articles.

PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, March 3.

REPRESENTATION OF THE NORTHWEST.

A question which must, ere many years, if not at once, be dealt with in a practical way, was brought forward to day by Mr. Cameron of Huron. Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill providing for the representation of the Northwest in the Dominion Parliament by the holding of elections thereon on or before the first December next. Of course, the measure is one which will originate with the Government as soon as they think the time has arrived to do so. No doubt the Government will be glad to consider the provisions of Mr. Cameron's Bill. Indeed, Sir John said they would. But Mr. Cameron must wait, perhaps many years, before he can be permitted to do the duties of the Minister of the Interior.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

The important subject of Steamboat Inspection is now under discussion. It seems, from what the representatives of the surrounding districts say, that, while the Inspectors have been much stricter than need be in P. E. Island, some of the steamboats on the Great Lakes have been permitted to ply in a highly dangerous state.

A CHAPTER ON HORTICULTURE, AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Mr. Gigault's special committee have not yet brought forth anything very important or interesting with respect to agriculture. A few days ago, however, they heard what Mr. Gibb had to say about foresting and fruit trees. Mr. Gibb has travelled in Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and other European countries, making particular observations respecting their horticulture. In fact he is a scientific and practical horticulturist, who has written a book. In his opinion trees obtained in Russia might, perhaps, thrive in the Great Northwest, where the great obstacle is the cold. Southern trees will not, he thinks, thrive in Northern climes; but there is good reason for believing that the trees which thrive in Germany and Russia would thrive in the Northwest. These trees should, he says, be imported, tested in the experimental grounds, and sold to the people of the neighborhoods. At first trees of quick and easy growth should be tried. Of the non-fruit bearing trees required in the Northwest, it would be well at first to import the white willow, the white silver poplar, the white ash, the Norway spruce and other hardy and rapid growing varieties. For the Northwest the question was to obtain trees which would mature as soon as possible. Throughout Europe, forestry is looked upon as a subject of great importance. The Government of Russia own and manage over two hundred forestry stations, and there are numerous plantations of fruit trees under the control of the Government of Russia, Germany and other European countries. While in Russia, Mr. Gibb spent about three months in the coldest habitable regions of the earth, and he found there fruits which flourished. At points in which the temperature ranged considerably lower than it does in Canada, he found excellent fruit in apples and pears; and cherries in great quantities. The trees which produced this fruit are suited to the climate and need no special care, and there is no reason to doubt that, if transplanted in this country they would prove equally vigorous and plentiful. They should, in Mr. Gibb's opinion, be imported here in quantities. In Germany all the school teachers are required to know something of agriculture and horticulture; and each teacher is provided with a little plot of land in which he is expected to impart instruction in a practical way, to his pupils. Wherein, surely, lies a hint for P. E. Island! Our lack however in fruit growing is not, Mr. Gibb thinks, so much a lack in culture as it is of the varieties of fruit suited to our climate—varieties which we can grow to a profit. If we had an experimental garden or plantation, we could import from Russia and Northern China the varieties we require, we could test and propagate them here, and they could be distributed to the great advantage of the country. In Iowa there were eight or ten of these experimental gardens, and in Minnesota as many more. Ottawa would be a very good place for a central garden of this kind; and smaller ones might be established in different directions throughout the country. Ten acres would at first be sufficient for the proposed garden; but Mr. Gibb would like to have another ten acres alongside to be made available if required. May it not be that one of the principal causes why fruit growing is not more generally successful throughout our Province, lies in the fact that we have not taken care to obtain varieties of trees which will flourish in our climate? And might not the recommendation of Mr. Gibb be worth considering in our behalf?

In conclusion, Mr. Gibb spoke of the hardy varieties of excellent wheat he saw in Russia, which, he thought, should be imported into and tested in Canada. He also referred to the success with which the Russians cultivated the sugar beet, and said that almost all the sugar used in Russia was the product of the beet.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

A week or two ago we had here a Prof. Arnold, who is great in philosophy and poetry; and now we have here a Prof. Arnold who is as great in butter and cheese. The latter, at all events, is a plain, straightforward, practical man, whose special study and delight is in milk and what's to be done about it. He was heard by the Committee on Immigration and Colonization. It seems that besides writing his books, which are invaluable to farmers and their wives, he has had a good deal to do with the promotion of the cheese factories of Ontario. He says that when he first came to Canada nearly all the cheese used here was imported; whereas the annual cheese product of this country is now \$8,000,000 pounds, worth from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000. At the present

time there are 600 or 700 cheese factories in Ontario, and about 300 scattered over the other Provinces; and nowhere in the world is there a better system of cheese-making or better cheese made. On the other hand, much of the butter made here is very bad. Fully \$5,000,000 is, in the opinion of the Professor, annually lost to Canada through careless butter-making and butter-packing. But he does not think association, combination and factories will ever do as much towards raising the quantity and value of our butter product as they have done in raising the quantity and value of our cheese products. Nor does he think that creameries will ever, to any great extent, take the place of our private butter dairies. The common cows of the country are, the Professor thinks, best suited to the dairying purposes of the country; and a cow which gives five thousand pounds of milk a year does well. Out of five thousand pounds of milk five hundred pounds of cheese may be made; and cheese at six or seven cents a pound will, in the Professor's opinion, give a higher profit than grain growing.

Notes.

We have had terrible weather. The thermometer is reported to have been twenty-five below zero this morning—though that is probably a slight exaggeration; and the snow lies from three to four feet deep on the streets. This, it should be explained, includes the snow shovelled from the sidewalks. They do clear the sidewalks here!

Educational Institute.

The regular meeting of the Institute was held last evening at its usual place of meeting. President J. P. Mallish, Esq., presiding. After some routine business, Miss M. Lawson, by request of the President, read her paper on "Work," read before the Institute at its last meeting. As a pretty full report of Miss Lawson's essay has appeared in our columns, it is not necessary that we should offer any further remarks.

The President said he considered it one of the best written papers read before the Institute, and after some further remarks in commendation of the essay, invited all present to express their views on the subject of the paper.

Dr. Leeming listened to the reading of the paper with very great pleasure. A great point was that pupils should not be aided too much by the teacher in their studies; that if good is to result from those studies, their intellects should be exercised or brought into requisition by requiring them to do considerable of the study for themselves, and to be aided only when difficulties present themselves; anything else than this is but cramming, and results will not be lasting.

Mr. Seaman considered the essay eminently practical, and was favorably impressed with the position taken by the authors. He stated that it was a difficult matter to get pupils to enter every field of labor for which she was qualified. On the subject of "home work," he considered that the majority of teachers require too much of their pupils; this he attributed to a mistaken notion of parents, that unless their children had a great many tasks to study at home, that they could not possibly be learning anything at school. He was opposed to a course of studies, as he believed it was a spur to drive the teacher to overwork his pupils. It was hinted in the essay that public opinion seemed to be opposed to woman's entering upon certain work or callings; but Mr. Seaman believed that woman should be free to enter every field of labor for which she was qualified.

Mr. McSwain said many good points were brought out in the essay; and, in his remarks, especially dwelt upon "earnestness." He thought a large proportion of pupils can be impressed favorably where the teacher has proper control; was in favor of ungraded schools when the discipline is well maintained, as he believed a greater amount of work could be got through with; thought Miss Lawson believed in "Woman's Rights," and did not agree with her; did not think women had any right to select what was pleasing to herself, and leave to men what was disagreeable to themselves.

Mr. Montgomery said that the subject of the paper was an important one. He referred to the time spent by pupils in their studies, and stated that the youngest should be kept no longer than two or two and a half hours each day in the schoolroom; but that as they advance in years they will find "home work" necessary; that if there is earnestness in the teacher, there will be a corresponding earnestness in the pupils; that unless there is earnestness in the pupils no real work can be accomplished; that the greatest test is required by the teacher in importing instruction to the pupils, and this earnestness should be kept up persistently. He could not see by what reasoning, or by what law, "human or divine," one of the sexes should assign certain work to themselves, and say that other work was for the other sex, could not see any reason for drawing an arbitrary line; and believed that it was no difference who performs the work provided it is well done; that women should be permitted to do what they can do most effectively.

Mr. Miller agreed with most of the remarks made by the last speakers, and expressed in himself well pleased with the remarks in the essay; that if the views brought out by Miss Lawson were carried out into practical life they would have a most beneficial effect; that if a teacher feels the importance of the work in which he is engaged, his pupils will see the necessity of earnestness; that work should be presented in a proper way, and believed in independent work on the part of the pupils, and considered that too much help was given; that a pupil should first be required to solve a question for himself, and when he has tried and failed, help will be appreciated. He considered the paper contained excellent views on the dignity of labor.

Remarks were also made by others; after which Miss Lawson received the thanks of the Institute for her thoughtfully written paper.

As Miss Barr was unable to complete her paper on "Home Work," for this meeting of the Institute, it was resolved that she be invited to read it at a future meeting.

FOR SALE,

THE Old Baptist Church Property, on Great George Street, next to premises lately occupied by the Bank of P. E. Island. For terms of sale and other particulars apply to F. H. ARNAUD, Agent, Merchants Bank of Halifax. March 1, 1884.

TO LET,

THE RAILWAY HOUSE, situated on Richmond Street, near London House. Also a shop adjoining, 16x30 feet. Apply to THOMAS CAMPBELL. Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1884.—4f

E. W. TAYLOR, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

Queen Street, Next Door to W. B. Watson's,

WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY NEXT.

A LOT OF SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, WATCHES & CLOCKS,

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED AT LATE FIRE,

Will be Offered at a Great Reduction.

Charlottetown, March 8, 1884.—3f cod wkly 2i

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

—HAVE—

RESUMED BUSINESS

FOR THE PRESENT, IN THE Store formerly occupied by H. A. Harvie,

QUEEN STREET,

NEARLY OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Ch'town, March 6, 1884.—dy wkly

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,

AGENTS OF THE

QUEEN AND AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,

WHILE thanking the Citizens of Charlottetown for their past patronage, and assistance during the late fire, have to announce that they have taken the office in

Stevenson's Building,

CORNER QUEEN AND SYDNEY STREETS,

Where they are prepared to do business.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1884.

GREAT SALE OF New Cottons.

We have just opened a large Stock of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

NEW SPRING STYLES,

Received Before the Advance in Duty.

We have an immense stock of

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,

Purchased when the Cotton market was at the lowest point of depression.

Fleecy Cottons,

Sheeting Cottons,

Pillow Cottons,

TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS,

Towels and Towelling,

TAPESTRY, SCOTCH AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,

And other House Furnishing Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHOICE TEAS, VERY CHEAP!

By the Chest, Half-Chest, and Quarter-Chest. Also, in Packages of 5, 10, 15 and 20 pounds.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1884.

GRAND CONCERT

To be held under the auspices of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY, WILL BE GIVEN ON ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT, IN THE MARKET HALL.

PROGRAMME. PART I.

Overture—Queen of the Valley.....Bisig Orche tral Club.
Chorus—Let Erin Remember the Days of Old Moore
Solo (vocal)—When the Tide Comes In.....Miss Newbery, Millard
Cornet Solo—The Green Little Shamrock.....Mr. Fletcher.
Solo (vocal)—Am I Remembered in Erin.....Mrs. Blake, McGourty
Chorus—The Minstrel Boy.....Moore
Solo (vocal)—The Waving Heart.....Baker
Solo (vocal)—The Lament of the Irish Emigrant.....Mr. C. Hermanns.
Selections from Poet and Peasant.....Suppe Orchestral Club.

Address..... Mr. F. J. Conroy. PART II.

Piano Duet—Duet in D.....Diabelli The Misses Quirk.
Solo (vocal).....Mrs. Trickland.
Chorus—The Last Rose of Summer.....Moore St. Dunstan's Choir.
Solo (vocal)—The Monarch of the Wood.....Cherry
Violin Solo and String Quartette—Ave Maria Gounod
Solo (vocal)—The Shamrock.....Moore Mr. Caven.
Solo (vocal)—The Last Glimpse of Erin.....Moore Mrs. Gaffney.
Waltz—Breeze of Night.....Lemeth Orchestral Club.
Chorus—Domestic Scenes.....Lockwood St. Dunstan's Choir.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Unreserved, 25 cents. Doors open at 7.30 p. m.; Concert at eight p. m. March 13, 1884.

Executors' Notice.

WE, the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the late Alexander Simpson, of Hope River, in Queen's County, deceased, hereby notify all parties indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Also, all parties having legal demands against said estate to present them, duly attested to, within twelve calendar months from date.

ALBERT SIMPSON, } Executors.
JOHN SIMPSON, Jr.

Hope River, Jan'y 15th, 1884. (mar 13 4w wkly 4i)

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.

Are Offering ex Warehouse, 400 Bbls. Medium and High Grade Patents (American and Canadian), 125 bbls Low Grade Bakers.

OFFICE OPPOSITE RANKIN HOUSE. N. B.—We are now prepared to receive orders for Spring Importation Flour, Corn-meal, etc. Also, parties having Oats or Malt-ing Barley for sale would do well to call.

J. F. SHATFORD, Agent.

Ch'town, March 13.

Lobster Canning Factory FOR SALE.

COMPLETE and in excellent order—1,600 Traps, Boats, Can Makers' Tools, Boarding House. STOCK—comprising Tin Plates, Cans, Tin, Lead, Solder, Paint, Labels, etc., ready for immediate use. Inquire of

MESSRS. FOOLE & LEWIS, Charlottetown

Feb. 26.—2w

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

A LADY OR GENTLEMAN or a small family, can have rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with use of kitchen if desired, in a respectable family, in a pleasant central part of the city, by applying at this office, or address "J. C.," EXAMINER OFFICE. [mar 15 3i]

FOR SALE—A large fire-proof SAFE (nearly new). Apply at A. McNeill's Auction Room. [mar 14 4f]

OFFICE SAFE—Will be sold at a bargain if applied for at once. Enquire at this office. [mar 14 4f]

FOR SALE—A Property on a principal street, having a frontage of ninety-eight feet, and now yielding an income of \$300. For particulars apply at this office. [mar 13 6in]

THE Parties having in their possession a set of new Driving Harness, taken from the fire of the 20th February, will oblige by returning them to the subscriber without further notice.—JOHN WILSON. [mar 8 4f]

WANTED—A good COOK and DINING ROOM GIRL, for a Hotel. Wages good. Apply at this office. [mar 3i cod p4]

WANTED—A GIRL for general household work in a family of three. Apply at Mrs. Crosskill's, Pleasant Street. [mar 4 4f]