tiously as possible. The great improvement shown in the raising of stock in Prince and Kings Counties ir, he said, very gratifying. Some of the best stock-raisers and feeders in the Province reside in those Counties. He thought the idea of resuscitating the Agricultural Society one well worthy of consideration, and he thought Farmers' Clubs should be formed in the various districts of the Province. The Model Farm should, he thought, be a paying farm, so that farmers might see for themselves that "high farming" pays. He spoke very strongly in favor of growing "fodder corn" for the use of cattle when the pastures begin to fail.

MR. MCKAY felt sure that the country would endorse the erection of good buildings on the Model Farm, if they did not cost too much. He had examined the plans of the buildings and, on the whole, approved of them. But he thought that perhaps it would be better, instead of boards and battons, to put boards and shingles on the walls of the buildings. He favored a general distribution of the stock, as provided for by the Bill, and the formation of Agricultural Societies. He thought Agricultural Societies might be encouraged by small grants from the Government. Money spent in the encouragement of agriculture will be money well spent. The favorable report received from the Stock Farm Commissioners was very pleasing. He thought the Board of Commissioners should, as provided by the Bill, be small, because the responsibility would be centralized, and there was not so much likelihood of a diversity of opinion to the detriment of work necessary to the success of the operations of the Farm.

MR. FARQUHARSON asked the reason one of the horses was sold at Montreal last year, and said it was not good policy to sell our Stock Farm stock abroad.

HON. MR. FERGUSON said the horse sold was bred upon the Farm; and was sold because his mother was found not to be sound, and his sire was not appreciated in the Island. As like begets like, it was thought better by the Commissioners to accept the offer of $400, which was made in Montreal.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and the Bill was reported agreed to without amendment.

House adjourned till three o'clock on Monday next.

MONDAY, March 14.

Speaker took the Chair at 3.30 p. m.

In accordance with the prayer of a petition, Mr. Shaw presented a Bill to Incorporate the Caledonia Club of this Province, which was received and read, and referred to the Private Bill Committee.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN moved the House into Committee to consider a resolution providing for the Sale of Public Lands in Princetown, which are yielding no revenue to the Government, and upon which squatters have settled, who are endeavoring to hold their claims adversely to the Government.

House went into Committee on Mr. Sullivan's resolution, which was reported agreed to.

Hon. Mr SULLIVAN, from a committee appointed to bring in a Bill in pursuance with said resolution, submitted a Bill entitled "An Act authorizing the Sale of Lands in Princetown, Common and Royalty.

Hon. Mr. GAVIN, from a Committee appointed to bring in a bill to incorporate St. Mary's Hall Company, Tignish, in accordance with a petition praying for an Act of Incorporation, submitted a Bill which was to incorporate said Company, received and read a first time, and ordered to be referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN, from a Committee appointed to bring in a Bill, in pursuance with a resolution agreed to in Committee, submitted a Bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act for appointing Commissioners of sewers." The Bill provides for the appointment of three Commissioners to authorize the drainage of marshes, and to levy Assessments upon the persons benefitted thereby or otherwise interested, for the purpose of defraying the incidental expense. It also empowers the Commissioners to sue for the Assessments they may levy. Bill read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.

Upon motion of

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON, the Act to improve the management of the Stock Farm was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. GAVIN, Chairman of the Private Bill Committee, reported that the Bills to incorporate the Caledonia Club, and St. Mary's Hall Company, were of a private nature, and recommended that the former be taxed $10, and the latter $15. Report adopted, and Bills ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.

Upon motion of

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN, the House went into Committee on the Domestic Animals Act, which was read a second time, reported agreed to with certain amendments, and ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday. The Bill provides that all proceedings that have been irregularly taken under the Domestic Animals' Act, of 1878, and all proceedings that may hereafter be taken under said Act, shall be deemed to be valid.

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 15.

Mr SPEAKER took the chair at noon.

On motion of

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN, the Domestic Animals Act was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN moved the House into Committee on the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Act relating to Dogs," Mr Underhay in the chair. The main object of the Bill is to provide against the destruction of sheep by vicious dogs. It throws the responsibility upon the owners of dogs, in case of loss.

After some time spent in Committee, the Speaker resumed the chair, progress was reported, and the House adjourned for one hour.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

The following Bills were passed :—

"A Bill respecting Dogs."

"A Bill relating to the sale of Government Lands in Princeton Common and Royalty."

"A Bill relating to the appointment of Commissioners of Sewers."

"A Bill respecting the administration by the Crown of the Estates of Intestates in certain cases."

The following Bills passed a second reading :—

"A Bill reported from the Expiring Law Committee relating to Government suits at law."

"A Bill to incorporate the Caledonia Club of P. E. Island."

The Leader of the Government introduced a Bill to confirm the Registration of Deeds executed to the Commissioner of Public Lands, which was read a first time and made an order of the day, for second reading to-morrow.

NEW FACTORIES.

Hon. Mr. MCLEOD presented a petition from Messrs. C. A. Hyndman, L. H. Davies, J. R Brecken and M. Hyndman, setting forth that they have commenced the manufacture of earthenware in the vicinity of Charlottetown, and asking for the passage of an Act to incorporate the P. E. Island Pottery Co.

Hon Mr. MCLEOD also presented a petition from Messrs William Finlay, W. D. McKay, William Gordon and T. A. McLean, setting forth that they are desirous of establishing a Company for the purpose of manufacturing woollen cloth, and praying for an act to incorporate them under the name of the "Charlottetown Woollen Co."

Mr. MCLEOD also presented a petition from Rev. D. Fitzgerald and others, praying that an act be passed to confirm the sales of certain lands in Charlottetown.

THE "American Agriculturist" for March is at hand, brim full of good things for the farmer, gardener, stockraiser, dairyman, &c. This journal is indispensable to every intelligent and enterprising farmer who is desirous of keeping himself well posted in regard to the adoption of improvements and the results of experiments which are calculated to assist him to excel in his calling. Published for $1.50 a year in advance, by the Orange Judd Publishing Company, 751, Broadway, New York.


# The Weekly Examiner
AND ISLAND ARGUS.

MARCH 18, 1881.


## Reduction of the Legislature.

THE Government Bill, providing for a reduction of the Legislature, has passed the Lower House.

It remains to be seen whether or not the Legislative Council will respond to the compromise which has been offered, and relieve the taxpayers to the extent of about $10,000.00 a year.

The Bill is, of course, not the best that could be passed. We believe that a majority of electors would rather see the barren and useless branch sawn off, and after the next election, the remaining part of the Legislature trimmed down a half, with educational and moral tests applied to the electorate of manhood on which our political institutions rest.

But as it is, the Bill, besides curtailing very materially a Legislature, which is three times as large and expensive as the Province needs, leaves only one important point in dispute between the Council and the Assembly. The point is that of manhood suffrage. Should it, on this account, be thrown out? The Assembly having passed the bill, the responsibility now lies with the Council.

The eyes of the Province are fixed upon the Council.

It is feared (it is hardly possible that there is a good foundation for the fear) that the Council may reject the Bill on the ground that it does not provide sufficently for the protection of the rights of property.

A little consideration will convince any one willing to be convinced by good reasons, that, under the Bill, the rights of property will be safer than they have been during the past twenty years.

In the first place, the number, both of the Houses and of the members, will, if the Bill become law, be smaller by a half than it has been; and therefore it may reasonably be exected that it will be more select. The honor and the responsibility belonging to the position of a member of the consolidated Legislature will also both be greater; and therefore it is likely that (if they can be obtained) a better class of men will seek election and be elected, and that greater care will be taken in framing and passing measures.

In the second place, the members elected for the Legislative Council districts will probably exercise a paramount influence in the new Legislature. The Mayor of this City is elected by precisely the same suffrages as the Councillors, but he is elected for the whole city, while the Councillors are elected for the different wards; and by reason of this fact, the Mayor is a leading man and wields a very great influence over the Council. On the same principle, the members elected for the larger districts will, in all probability, be men of superior ability; and as the Mayor influences the Council, so they will influence the members elected for the smaller districts. Indeed they will have much more influence in the Legislature than the Mayor has in the Council; for while they will have votes as well as influence, the Mayor has no vote except there be a tie.

## The Surplus.

THE *Patriot* is trying hard to make it appear that the excess of receipts over expenditure of $12,295 for 1880 is not, after all, a surplus, because, it says, all the receipts from the Land Office are not revenue, and because there has been a refund from the Dominion. He says that $17,000 of refund, and all the receipts of the Land Office, above $25,000, should be deducted from the receipts, as being extraordinary. After allowing for the $12,000 spent on capital for the construction of the Lunatic Asylum, he converts the surplus of $12,000 into a deficit of $22,000.

Well, let us see how this mode of calculation would answer for the year 1877. In that year the receipts were $326,274, and the expenditure $322,838.38. But $78,506 was received from the Land Office, only $25,000 of which should be regarded as Revenue, the balance of $53,506, as also the further sums of $12,864 (being arrears of old Land Tax for 1876) and $3,794 of refunds should be deducted, making in all $80,164. This would reduce the revenue proper to $246,110. On the other hand, the sum of $15,067, paid on construction of the Lunatic Asylum, and $7,280, paid for the Carey Farm, should be deducted as being extraordinary expenditures. This would reduce the ordinary expenditure to $300,491, showing a deficit of $54,381. Yet, in the Speech with which the Session of 1878 was opened, the Lieutenant-Governor was made to say: "I am rejoiced to be able to assure you that the receipts for the past year have not only met the expenditure but have left a small surplus." Where was the *Patriot* then? He was shouting the praises of the Davies Government with all his might, and declaring that the "Surplus" was a subject of congratulation. But now, when the Finances of the country are restored to a most healthful condition, he shouts Deficit! Deficit! Bankruptcy! Bankruptcy! Lord Macaulay says that George Greville was the Raven of the House of Commons, croaking defeat in the midst of victory, and Bankruptcy with an overflowing treasury. Greville's mantle appears to have fallen on the editor of the *Patriot*.

## "The Best Possible Vindication."

THE *Patriot* of Saturday has a curious article on the Public Accounts. After a clumsy attempt to explain away the handsome surplus of $12,295 for 1880, he winds up by saying: "The Public Accounts before us is the best possible vindication of the policy of the Davies Government and the severest censure imaginable of the course pursued by their opponents."

This is certainly an interesting declaration. Take the year 1878—the last complete one under the Davies Government—and we find that the expenditure, as shown by the Public Accounts, is $334,133, while the Provincial Auditor, Mr. Hyndman, showed that a further sum of $51,740, belonging to the expenses of that year was left unpaid, making a total of $385,874. Deduct from this amount the sum of $40,654, paid for construction of the Lunatic Asylum, and we find the true expenditure of that year for ordinary purposes to be $345,220. Now, let us take the year 1880—the first complete year under the present Government—and we find the expenditure, as shown by the public accounts, to be $257,308, while the amount unpaid—belonging to the expenses of the year—is shown by Mr. Conroy to be $4,772, making a total of $262,180. Deduct from this the sum paid on construction of Lunatic Asylum, $11,875, and we find the true expenditure of 1880 for ordinary purposes to be $250,265, or $95,015 less than the ordinary expenditure of 1878!

This is what the *Patriot* regards as the "best possible vindication of the policy of the Davies' Government, and the severest censure imaginable of the course pursued by their opponents." This sort of "vindication" may be "the best possible," but we imagine it will take a good deal of it to restore to Mr. L. H. Davies the favor of the public. The announcement that this is the "severest censure imaginable" against the present Government, is not calculated to disturb the equanimity of Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues.

THE Sacred Concert, in St. Paul's Church Tuesday evening was quite successful, although not so largely attended as Sacred Concerts ought to be. The instrumental part was good, particularly the violin solo by Mr. Vinnecombe, and the duet "Tantum Ergo," by Messrs. Earle and Vinnecombe, which received a well deserved encore. The anthems and solos were fairly well rendered, while the quartette "Let me to thy bosom fly," was excellent. Miss Bourke's rendition of so difficult a vocal solo as "Judith," was clever, and received hearty plaudits. We hope that the musical talent of the City will ere long favor us with Concerts of the same kind.

## LEGISLATIVE.

A good deal of work was passed through the Local Legislature during the past week. The Bill providing for the Reduction of the Legislature has passed through the Commons, and has been sent up to the Lords, at whose hands it now awaits its fate. In all parts of the country, we learn that this Bill is being regarded with great favor by the people, whose public burdens its passage is calculated to materially lighten. It is to be hoped that the Council will graciously bow to public sentiment, and pass this most desirable measure, which received the almost unanimous support of the Lower House, whose members were elected to carry out this among other reforms.

Another important Bill, having for its object the advancement of the agricultural interests of the Province, also passed through the Lower House last week—that providing for the improved management of the Stock Farm. It is of the utmost importance to the farmers and stock-raisers of this Province, that the Government Stock Farm should be managed in such a way as to be of the greatest possible advantage to the country. An institution of this kind, properly conducted, is calculated to be of great benefit to an agricultural community, such as this is. The Farm has already been the means of effecting a marked improvement in the breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, throughout the country, and under an improved system of management, it is destined to effect a much larger amount of good in the future. The people will hail with pleasure any legislation looking in the direction indicated by this Bill.

The Bill relating to Dogs, now before the Legislature, is by no means an unimportant measure. If it will accomplish the object sought to be attained by its promoters, its passage will be the means of securing our sheep-raisers against a loss which many of them are frequently called upon to bear. Several valuable flocks of sheep have recently been either wholly or partially destroyed by vicious dogs in the vicinity of Charlottetown; and the depredations of these animals are not confined to the suburbs of the city alone—they are frequently committed throughout different sections of the country. And what the country now wants is a law by the aid of which the people will be enabled to protect an important industry from loss by the attacks of animals which are generally supposed to be man's best friend, but which are, in many cases, his worst enemy, or, at all events, the worst enemy of his flocks. And this is the design of the Bill now before the Legislature.

The House of Assembly also passed a Bill to enable the Government to dispose of public lands in the Common and Royalty of Princestown—lands which served no purpose, and heretofore yielded no revenue to the country, but which, if thrown on the market, will become settled, and thus yield something to the Government.

Besides the measures above referred to—all calculated to have an important bearing upon the future interests of the country—several private bills have passed through the Lower House, and been sent up to the Council.

Since the opening of the Session, Lieut. Governor Haviland has given several dinner parties to the members of the Legislature, who have also been hospitably entertained by the leader of the Government and the Provincial Secretary.

## Public Printing.

"THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY" has, ever since commencing business, had to contend against a slander. It has been asserted, over and over again, on the street and in the press, that the Company is a "corrupt ring" "subsisting on public plunder," etc. We have not taken trouble to contradict these statements, though we have reason to know that they have been the means of materially lessening the volume of the Company's business. But with the Public Accounts of the past year before us we cannot now resist the temptation of, once for all, refuting them.

By referring to the Public Accounts, it will be seen that the Provincial Government has, during the past year, paid for printing, advertizing and stationery,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To the | Presbyterian .. .. | $1,002.25 |
| " | Herald .. .. .. | 485.79 |
| " | Examiner .. .. .. | 447.50 |
| " | New Era .. .. .. | 335.75 |
| " | Advertiser .. .. .. | 183.00 |
| " | Progress .. .. .. | 133.80 |
| " | Journal .. .. .. | 166.00 |
| " | Argus .. .. .. | 38.20 |
| " | Pioneer .. .. .. | 25.00 |
| " | Coombs & Worth .. | 489.13 |
| " | Bremner Bros .. .. | 470.54 |
| " | G. H. Haszard .. .. | 263.87 |
| " | H. A. Harvie .. .. | 246.56 |
| " | Theo. Chappelle .. | 19.51 |

It will be seen by this list that THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY has not received an unduly large proportion of Government orders; and the fact will be more apparent when it is remembered that THE EXAMINER is the best (or at least one of the best) advertizing mediums in the Province, and that the Company employ the best workmen, have first-class material and guarantee satisfaction with any printing, public or private, they are called upon to do.

It must be remembered that payment has had to be made in cash for all the paper, ink, wages, and incidental expenses used, employed and incurred in the work the Examiner Publishing Company have done for the Government; so that, of the $447.50 the Company received last year from the Government, their profit at 10 per cent (which is higher than the average profit on printing) would be $44.75

Referring to the Company's account with the Government, we find that the total amount they have received from the Provincial Treasury for work done between the 21st day of May 1877, and the 1st day of March 1881—a period of nearly four years—was $1,067.91, representing a total clear profit of about $106.79.

In point of fact, the profit the "Examiner Publishing Company" has made out of the Government of Prince Edward Island in four years has amounted to only a little more than half the sum the Company has to pay out as expenses in one week.

As to work for the Dominion Government, the accounts are not published, and therefore we cannot point to them. But the public will be satisfied that there is not a fortune in what "The Examiner Publishing Company" has done for it, when we explain that nearly all the job printing is done at tender and contract rates obtained by a competition open to all the printers of the Maritime Provinces, and that for the little advertizing we do for the Dominion Government, we charge precisely the same rates that we charge private customers.

An apology is due our readers for troubling them with a matter of this kind. But, in view of the slander of which the Examiner Company have been the subject, we may perhaps be pardoned. We wish it to be known that, instead of "subsisting on public plunder," THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY have not—if successful service to the party in power and ability to do good work are taken into consideration—received so large a share of Governmental patronage as might reasonably be expected.

THE St. John *Telegraph* threatens the Dominion Government with the condign punishment of the people when the time comes for them to pass judgment on their acts. But the people in several sections of the Dominion have had opportunities of passing judgment upon the present Government, since their accession to power, but they failed to "make their power felt," in the way threatened by the *Telegraph*. On the contrary, the people have, in several constituencies, expressed their hearty approval of the doings of the Government, by returning Conservatives at by-elections in place of Reformers returned at the General election. If the people are so ready to "pass judgment on the present Government," as the *Telegraph* would have its readers believe, why do the Opposition not put a candidate in the field in Carleton Co., N. B., a constituency in which the *Telegraph* should be supposed to exercise some little influence, and which was represented in the last Parliament by an orthodox Grit?

## EDUCATION.

THE Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education for 1880, is replete with useful and important information relative to the working of the Educational machinery of the Province.

There were two new school districts established in 1880, making the total number at the close of that year, 408. The number of schools and school departments in the Province in 1880 was 478, of which 459 were in operation, against 430 in 1879 out of a total of 471.

The number of teachers employed last year was 459—32 First Class, 69 Second Class, and 358 Third Class—an increase of 9 over the preceding year. Of the Teachers employed in 1880, 263 were males and 196 females.

The number of pupils enrolled in 1880 was 21,054—11,562 boys, and 9,492 girls—against 19,904 in 1879—an increase of 1,150. The average daily attendance for the past year was 11,283, an increase of 570 over 1879. The total number of pupils enrolled in 1876—the year prior to the present School Law coming in force—was 15,431, since which time the statistics show a very gratifying increase.

The large amount of $96,213.81 was expended by the Government for educational purposes in 1880, against a total of $91,007.77, of which $74,096.44 was paid as statutory allowance to teachers, $11,855.63 as supplements, the balance of $10,261.74 being expended in the payment of salaries of inspectors and officials in the Education Office, on the Prince of Wales College, and for printing, &c. The total amount voted by School Sections last year was $34,915.57, of which sum $11,855.63 was paid by Trustees as Supplements to Teachers—an increase of $737.98 over the amount paid in 1879. The total expenditure for Education in 1880 was $131,129.38, of which amount $97,807.70 was paid as salaries to teachers, being an increase of $7,072.41 over the amount paid in 1879.

Male Teachers of the First Class receive an average salary of $450 a year; second class, $298; and third class, $231. Female Teachers of the first class receive an average of $340; second class, $229; and third class, $169. The average increase of salary to each teacher for the year was $11.46.

Of the 95 candidates who passed the non professional examination previous to their entrance to the Normal School, only 51 have applied for licenses to teach, the remainder continuing their course at the Institution, some for a year and some for a longer period, with the intention, the Superintendent of Education believes, of qualifying themselves for obtaining a higher grade of license. Many of our third-class teachers, says the Superintendent, finding that those who have obtained a higher grade of license, are better appreciated and receive higher salaries, resign their appointments, and enter the Normal School for one or more terms. That the schools are doing better work now than in the past, is evidenced by the fact that the average number of marks obtained by the successful candidates for scholarships, in 1878, was 308; and in 1880, 501.

The attendance at the Prince of Wales College and Normal School in 1880 was, for the first term, 108, and for the second, 130, against 71 for the first term in 1879, and 78 for the second. In 1880, the number of students in training for teachers, at that Institution, was 95—an increase of 42 over the preceding year. In the former year, the number of non-professional students in attendance was 35, against 25 in 1879.

The Superintendent says that the demands for admission to the College and Normal School continue to increase. The rooms are already overcrowded, and the necessity for increased accommodation so urgent as to demand the immediate attention of the Government.

After a careful survey of the work of the past school year, the Chief Superintendent has arrived at the following conclusions: That the instruction given in the Public Schools of all grades is generally of a much higher order than in the past; that the art of teaching is better understood; that the qualifications of teachers have been gradually advancing, and a desire for further improvement much more general than ever before; that Trustees and the public in general take a deeper interest in the welfare of the schools; that the inspection of the schools has been regularly, and, generally speaking, carefully attended to during the year; that the ratepayers seem more desirous than usual of securing the services of competent teachers—in many cases increasing the school rates for the purpose; that the Teachers are a little better paid than in the past—this year the increase being nearly 6 per cent. on the salaries of the previous year; that a larger number of new buildings are in course of erection than for any previous year, and that there is a greater degree of unanimity among the teachers, caused in some measure by the institution of Teachers' Associations—all of which are gratifying to the friends of education throughout the Province.

Although, says the Superintendent, there is much cause for congratulation, there are yet several matters of vast importance which should receive attention. He suggests that due caution be exercised in changing any of the important features of the School Law.

In reference to the Supplemental Clause, to which some are disposed to take exception, Mr. Montgomery says that a change of that section that would in any way tend to lessen the amounts paid by rate-payers towards the payment of Teachers' Salaries, would not benefit the cause of education, but would, on the cantrary, greatly retard it.

The Chief Superintendent, after consulting with Teachers and Trustees upon the subject, recommends that every Saturday be given as a holiday in the country, as is the case now in the towns. We think that the Board of Education would do well to give this suggestion their favorable consideration, for, as Mr. Montgomery states, the attendance on alternate Saturdays is generally low, and the teaching necessarily unsatisfactory.

Mr. Montgomery deserves great credit for placing such a complete report of our educational affairs before the public. He has compressed a great amount of useful and highly interesting information within a comparatively small compass. Mr. Montgomery is very popular, both with the teachers and people in all parts of the country; and his popularity is well merited. He has an intimate knowledge of the educational requirements of the Island, and in his official capacity he turns this knowledge to the best possible account. The highly satisfactory manner in which Mr. Montgomery has managed the affairs of the Education department since his appointment to office, is the best evidence that could be adduced of the wisdom of the course pursued by the Government in placing him at the head of our educational affairs.

## The Salaries of Judges.

ON Friday the Minister of Justice moved the House into committee of the whole to consider the following resolution :—

"That the following be the salaries of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island, instead of the present salaries: The Chief Justice per year, $4,000; two Puisne Judges each $3,200.

The other resolutions, of which notice had been given, respecting County Court Judges' salaries in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were dropped.

He explained the resolutions increasing those in P. E. Island, where the cost of living had increased. He could find no reason why P. E. Island judges should not be paid as much as those of the other Provinces.

Mr. Blake said the cost of living in P. E. Island had been largely increased, thanks to the Government, and the judges ought to be reimbursed for it.

Mr. Brecken denied that the cost of living had increased, but thought Mr. McDonald, who admitted the principle, should have made the Island Judges' salaries equal to those of a similar grade in the other Provinces, which he had not done.

## The Hospital for the Insane.

WE are in receipt of the Report of the Trustees and Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, for 1880. The Legislative appropriation for the maintenance of this institution for the past year, including the Medical Superintendent's salary, was $13,000.00, while the total amount expended exceeded this grant by $2,030.96. The trustees estimate that a sum of about $16,000.00 will be required for its maintenance during the current year. They announce that the management of the Hospital by Dr. Blanchard meets with their entire approval.

The Doctor notes a very material change for the better in the demeanor of the patients since their removal to the new Hospital. He reports that the female wards of the institution are fast becoming overcrowded. The three wards now set apart for females will comfortably accommodate forty patients, while there is already in them an excess of fifteen over this number. In order to provide more room, the Superintendent recommends the finishing and furnishing of the attic of the Wing, which would afford sleeping room for about twenty-five patients, who could, during the day, be distributed through the different wards.

Though some cases of typhoid fever occurred, contracted, in the first case, outside of the institution, the Doctor thinks, he reports the general health of the patients to have been good during the year. And no death has occurred either from suicide or accident.

There were 33 admissions during the year, 14 males and 19 females, making the whole number under treatment for the year, 119—58 males and 61 females. There were 17 discharges and 5 deaths during the year, leaving in the institution at the close of the year 97—42 males and 55 females. Of those discharged, eleven were recovered, four much improved, and two unimproved. Two of the deaths that occurred during the year were from consumption, one from exhaustion of chronic mania, one from epilepsy, one from acute maniacal exhaustion. Of the patients remaining under treatment, at the date of the report, 20 have been resident for less than one year, and the remainder for periods varying from one to thirty three years.

The appointment of Mr. P. S. Mulligan, to fill the position of Supervisor, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Martin, the Medical Superintendent reports to have been a judicious one.

Towards the end of the year, the bakery in connection with the Hospital was put into operation, and for the last six weeks all the bread used in the institution was baked on the premises. The Superintendent believes that a saving of some $400 a year can be effected by doing all the baking in the Hospital.

The cost per week of each patient for the past year has been $2.86, against $2.70 for 1879. The sum of $873.88 was realized from paying paying patients and sundries sold.

In the way of improvements effected in connection with the Hospital, the Doctor mentions the construction of an ice house and root cellar, the building of two airing grounds for the patients—one for each sex—the enclosing of a large portion of the land belonging to the institution with a substantial rail fence, the clearing and partial grading of the new entrance avenue, leading to the front of the Hospital, besides other minor improvements. A reading-room has been opened, which is pretty well supplied with newspapers and periodicals.

"Our requirements are manifold," says the Superintendent, who recommends the placing of a Babcock fire extinguisher on each floor, and urges the immediate erection of a coach house, stable and piggery, cold and unsightly sheds left on the ground by the contractors being now utilized for these purposes. The Superintendent also urges that on the score of economy, a wharf should be built at the shore, where vessels could discharge the cargoes of coal used in the institution; and that a second floor should be laid in the corridor and day room of the first flat.

The Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson conducted Divine Service in the Chapel of the Hospital nearly every alternate Sunday throughout the year, and now the Revds. H. P. Cowperthwaite and Wm. Tippett are assisting in the same way.

In the winter of 1880, a Concert was given by the Charlottetown Quintette Club, and some other gentlemen from the City, which, together with a Magic Lantern Exhibition given by the Revs. Geo. W. Hodgson and R. D. Bambrick, were much appreciated by the patients. An amusement fund was also started, and was pretty liberally subscribed to in this City and Summerside.

## The Stock Farm Commissioners' Report.

THE Stock Farm Commissioners have been able to present a very satisfactory report of their operations for the past year. The quantity of land under cultivation, including permanent pastures, is about 235 acres. During the past season, the Farm yielded 120 tons hay—more than sufficient to meet its wants, —640 bushels two-rowed barley, 1,200 bushels oats, 5,500 bushels turnips, 1,400 bushels potatoes, 300 bushels mangolds, 100 bushels carrots, and 14 bushels flax seed.

An experiment was tried in the production of Sorghum, or Fodder Corn, with very satisfactory results. It grew to the height of eight feet, and yielded an immense quantity of green feed, in proportion to the size of the piece of ground on which it was cultivated. The Commissioners deem this plant the most profitable kind of green food which can be grown. It is greatly relished by cattle, and it is calculated to prove very valuable in keeping up the condition of stock, when the pastures become bare in the autumn.

The Commissioners report that the cattle have gone to their winter quarters in good condition, and express the earnest hope that the health of the valuable animals now on the Farm will not be endangered in future winters by being housed in the insufficient, ill-ventilated, dilapidated buildings now in use.

The Falconwood portion of the Farm is reported in very fair condition, and the Carey section is also being greatly improved. The adoption of a rule, to the effect that whatever crops are grown on the Farm shall be consumed thereon, is tending to increase the productiveness of the land year by year. So soon as the necessary buildings are erected the number of cattle kept on the Farm may be largely increased.

The Commissioners assert that, in view of the difficulties which are found to attend the collection of amounts due the Farm, on account of the services of the stud horses, and the heavy expenses consequent upon travelling them, as Government horses, it is questionable if the public interest would not be better served by the animals passing into private hands, by public auction, in which case more Shorthorn or Ayrshire cattle could be kept.

The following is an inventory of the Live Stock on the Farm at the close of the past year :

HORSES.

1st—"Challenger" Suffolk Punch, Cart Stallion, rising 9 years, imported from England in 1876—an animal highly appreciated on the Island. He took first prize at the Dominion Exhibition in Montreal, in September last.

2nd—"Almonte," Chestnut Stallion, rising 5 years, out of imported Kentucky mare, by "Almonte."

3rd—Dark Bay Blood Filly, out of Kentucky mare, by "Abel," rising 3 years.

4th—Light Bay Blood Filly, rising 2 years, out of Kentucky mare, by imported Kentucky horse "Warrior"

5th—Cart Mare, known as Gates' mare, rising 8 years.

6th—Cart Mare, Grey, rising 8 years, in foal

7th—Dark Bay Cart Filly, out of Gates' mare, by "Brown Stout," rising 4 years.

8th—Bay Cart Filly, out of Pope's mare, by "Brown Stout," rising 2 years.

9th—Cart Horse, a brown gelding, 9 years old, purchased at Coles' sale.

10th—Cart Mare, known as the "Pope Mare" (very old) not in foal.

11th—Cart Foal, out of "Pope Mare," by "Challenger."

HORNED CATTLE.

*Short Horns.*—1 bull, red, will be 3 years old in September next, imported in 1879 from Ontario; 13 cows, in calf, two of which were exhibited at Montreal, one being a prize winner; 2 heifers rising 3 years, in calf, one of which took second prize at Montreal; 3 heifers rising 2 years; 5 heifer calves, and 3 cows fattening.

*Ayrshires*—1 bull, red and white, imported from Montreal last autumn; 6 cows, in calf; 1 heifer, rising 3 years, in calf, 2 heifers, rising 2 years, and 2 heifer calves.

PIGS.

2 Berkshire boars and 2 Berkshire sows; 2 Yorkshire boars, and 2 sows of the same breed; 1 Poland China boar, and 1 sow.

SHEEP—The number of sheep on the Farm is 38, of the Leicester, Cotswold and Shropshire breeds.

One Ayrshire bull, 1 shorthorn heifer, 11 shorthorn and Ayrshire calves, 22 young pigs and 12 lambs,—surplus stock—were distributed between the three counties last fall, and sold by auction at the Cattle Shows, realizing fair prices.

The sum of $1,817.17 is still due the Commissioners, for various services in connection with the Farm, and for Stock sold. The Commissioners believe they could collect their outstanding debts, if clothed with the necessary powers. They think that legislation, which should be retrospective as well as prospective in its character, is required in order to define the powers of the Board in enforcing the payment of debts due the Farm.

The Commissioners state that, during the summer, they have given much consideration to the subject of designs for new Farm Buildings, and believe that the structures to be erected in accordance with the plans and specifications, prepared under the direction of the Board, will prove well adapted to the wants of the Farm. The buildings will be plain, comfortable and substantial, and the general design embodies the latest improvements in the housing of Stock.

Mr. Francis Bell, the manager of the Farm, still continues to discharge his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners, and in such a manner as to draw encomiums from Professor Sheldon and other gentlemen who are admittedly high authorities in agricultural matters. They conclude their report by stating that, while the operations of the last year have been fairly successful, they anticipate greater success in years to come. The farmers of this Province are at length becoming awakened to the vital importance of superseding the scrub stock, still so generally used, by such animals as will enable them to compete, even in a small way, with the Stockraisers of the neighboring Provinces. With the erection of suitable farm buildings, the increasing fertility of the soil, and the growing demand for good stock, the Commissioners believe that with prudent management the farm will not in future involve any charge for maintenance on the Provincial Treasury.

## The Stock Farm.

THE Opposition are hammering away at the Stock Farm Accounts, with a view of taking away from the Commissioners the credit which is so freely accorded to them by every reasonable man. It is said that over $1,600 has been received for stock sold, while less than $100 has been paid for animals purchased. When it is shown so clearly in the Report of the Commissioners, that the capital stock now on hand has been greatly increased and improved during the year, the difference between the amount paid for stock and the amount realized from sales, is just where the credit comes in. The amount received from sales of animals represents the natural increase more accurately in 1880 than in any previous year. Large sums were received in former years for animals—stud horses—which were not bred on the Farm, and which were not charged against the Farm when imported. Only a small part of the money realized from sales during the year 1880, came in this way.

The *Patriot* finds fault because the horse "Dufferin" was sold off the Island. We are assured that this was done by Mr. Gardiner with full regard to the public interest, and after due consultation with his brother Commissioners, who are better judges than either the *Patriot* or the EXAMINER as to the merit or probable usefulness of the animal.

The Opposition complain because the new buildings are not completed. It would be more in order for them to explain why something was not done by the Davies Government towards the erection of these buildings, at a time when they were in receipt of such very large sums from taxes and the Land Office. Their new found zeal for the farmer is appreciated at its full value. Do they think that the people have forgotten that Mr. Alexander Laird's stupid motion to forbid the Government making any further expenditure of money for the promotion of agriculture or the erection of the Stock Farm Buildings, was only defeated in the Legislative Council in 1879 by a party vote?

## Cheese Factories.

At some of the meetings recently held throughout the country, the question of establishing Cheese Factories has received some attention at the hands of those in attendance. This is a very important matter for the farmers of this Province to consider. They are not receiving that amount in the shape of returns for their dairy products that their stock is capable of yielding, if butter or cheese factories were established here and there throughout the Island. Consequently, the annual loss to our farmers, in not being able to sell the products of dairy stock to the best possible advantage, must represent a considerable sum of money. In the Upper Provinces of the Dominion, Cheese Factories are a great source of revenue to the people—to those whose capital is invested in the industry, as well as to those who supply milk to the factories. From being an importer of cheese, there is no good reason why this Province should not only supply a sufficient quantity of this product for home consumption, but also become a large exporter, as well as Ontario and Quebec. Our pasturage is not surpassed by that of either of these Provinces, and though the general run of our cattle are not up to the standard of those in Ontario and Quebec, we have no doubt that cheese of as good quality could be produced in this Province as in any other of the Dominion, if proper factories were only established for this purpose.

And there is great room for improvement in the quality of the butter placed on the market in this Province. Of course there are large numbers of our dairy-women whose butter, in point of quality, could not be excelled, but it is also a notorious fact that there are others who do not appear to know the first thing about butter making; hence, much of the butter that passes through their hands is unfit either for family use or for the purpose of exportation. If proper care were taken in putting butter up, the general quality could be much improved, and the result would be, that it would command a better price both in this and other markets. If creameries or cheese factories were established on the Island, those who are not skilled butter producers could sell the milk to much better advantage to those establishments than by manufacturing butter of an inferior quality.

Our farmers and moneyed men should give this matter their careful consideration, for we think there is money in an industry of this kind for both these classes of our people.

PARNELL has issued a manifesto urging the Irish voters in Coventry to vote for the Conservative candidate, his object being to weaken the Whig element. Should this move be successful similar tactics are to be adopted with regard to all parliamentary vacancies.

## A Correction.

WE find that in our review of the Public Accounts, we unintentionally did the Commissioner of Public Works a slight injustice, in saying that he had exceeded his grant by $200. On a closer examination into the accounts we observe that, under various other headings, such as Administration of Justice, for maintenance of Jails, Courthouses, &c., moneys are disbursed by the Public Works Department; taking these into account, as well as the appropriations for these services, we find that Mr. Campbell has kept within the Legislative grant by a few hundred of dollars.

## Starch Factories, Creameries, &c.

ON Tuesday evening last, a well-attended meeting for the discussion of agricultural subjects, was held at Victoria. It was addressed by Messrs. W. C. Lea, G. Lowther, Donald Matheson, Wm. Patrick, Albert Calbeck, W. S. McNeill and Geo. Howatt, who were unanimous in the opinion that the time has arrived for the adoption of radical changes in the present mode of farming. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting that a Starch Factory in our vicinity would prove beneficial to the farmers, and

*Further Resolved*, That efforts be made to induce capitalists to operate a factory, providing a suitable site can be obtained.

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting that with proper facilities for direct shipment to the English markets, Stock Raising, Creameries and Cheese factories are the most profitable lines of farming in this country, as well as being the most suitable and pleasant.

*And Resolved Further*, That we pledge ourselves to give every reasonable encouragement and assistance to any party, or parties, willing to establish Cheese or Butter Factories in our midst.

## The Scott Act.

IN the Legislative Library, last Monday, a delegation consisting of clergy and laymen waited upon the Leader of the Government and the Provincial Secretary in reference to the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act. Among those present were Revs. A. McGilvray, G. W. Hodgson, D. Fitzgerald, Isaac Murray, J. Harris, H. P. Cowperthwaite, D. G. McDonald and Wm. F. Tippet; A. B. McKenzie, Esq., M. E. C., J. C. Underh