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CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1882.

VOL 10.—NO. 102.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, - - - - \$2 50
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One Month, - - - - 0 50
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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 4th day, 8h. 27m. p. m., S. E.
Third Quarter 12th day, 5h. 15m., p. m., N.
(below horizon.)
New Moon 19th day, 8h. 5m. a. m., N. W.
First Quarter, 28th day, 9h. 21m. a. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days low
1 Wednesday	6 43	5 42	2 54	8 32		
2 Thursday	41	43	3 53	9 13		
3 Friday	40	45	4 56	9 49		
4 Saturday	38	46	5 53	10 23	11 24	
5 Sunday	36	47	6 58	10 53		
6 Monday	34	49	7 19	11 24		
7 Tuesday	32	50	8 11	11 55		
8 Wednesday	29	52	9 4	12 28		
9 Thursday	28	54	11 7	1 2		
10 Friday	26	55	12 8	1 43		
11 Saturday	25	56	0 9	2 30	11 46	
12 Sunday	23	57	1 6	3 44		
13 Monday	21	58	2 0	4 49		
14 Tuesday	19	6 0	2 49	6 18		
15 Wednesday	17	1 3 29	7 38			
16 Thursday	15	3 4	5 8 38			
17 Friday	13	4 4	3 8 28			
18 Saturday	11	5 5	8 10 12	12 07		
19 Sunday	9	7 5	37 10 53			
20 Monday	7	8 6	8 11 33			
21 Tuesday	5	9 6	41 12 07			
22 Wednesday	3	11 7	15 13 32			
23 Thursday	1	12 8	2 14 54			
24 Friday	5 59	13 8	52 1 39			
25 Saturday	57	15 9	45 2 20	12 28		
26 Sunday	55	16 10	44 3 26			
27 Monday	53	17 11	45 4 38			
28 Tuesday	51	19 46	46 5 53			
29 Wednesday	49	20 1	47 7 1			
30 Thursday	48	21 2	47 7 57			
31 Friday	5 46	6 22	3 48	8 39	12 49	

MORE LIGHT!

THE Charlottetown Gas Light Company have imported some of "Bray's Burners," which they will supply and fit on Gas Brackets, etc., at a moderate cost to consumers.

These Burners are reported to be the best Flat Flame Burner yet produced, and will give a far greater amount of light than any other Burner with the same consumption of Gas.

Dr. Wallace, F. R. S. E., F. C. S., Gas Examiner to the City of Glasgow, in a lecture delivered by him, calculated that £130,000 (\$650,000) a year are thrown away in Glasgow by the use of imperfect fittings. On the subject of Gas Burners he says: "Another and as I think a better Burner is that called Bray's regulator, and as I consider these the best unburned Burners attainable at moderate cost, I have selected them for a series of experiments."

The Report of the Committee of the British Association of Science to enquire as to the best means for the development of light from Coal Gas of different qualities—comprising Dr. William Wallace, Professor Dittmar, and Mr. Thomas Wills, F. C. S., F. I. C. E., showed that Bray's Burner yielded the greatest amount of light of all the two or three score of Burners reported upon, which included all the Burners of repute in the market.

In a pamphlet upon Light and Heat, published by R. B. Tabor, A. M., he says: "The cost of Gas as compared with other illuminants is much more economical when rightly used, than many suppose. From experiments made for this purpose, the following results have been obtained. They were made by burning samples of Devco's Brilliant Oil and ordinary Oils, and testing their illuminating power. It was found that Coal Gas costing one cent at \$3 per thousand feet, gave a light equal to 18 candles, while Devco's Brilliant Oil consuming 27.4 grammes costing half a cent, gave a light equal to 9 candles."

"A good Argand or Johnson's Burner, the Burner used in the last experiment, will therefore give the light of 2 ordinary Oil Burners in direct comparison, at no greater expense in the case of the finer and safer grade of Oil. Lights, however, on the authority of scientists, are not to be compared in direct proportion, but in proportion to the squares of their powers, and such a comparison with the case of the use of Gas, its cleanliness, freedom from odor and dangers, renders it very desirable wherever it can be introduced."

As the above experiments were made with Gas at \$3 per 1000 feet, and not consumed through Bray's Burners, it will readily be seen how much more economical it is to consume Gas instead of Oil, when its price is only \$2.63 per 1000 feet as now charged here when consumed, more especially through Bray's Burners.

Messrs. Goodwin & Co., of Philadelphia, the well-known manufacturers of Scientific Instruments for testing the illuminating power of Coal Gas, etc., say in their Circular to Gas Companies: "In presenting the Bray's Standard Patent Silt Union Burners and Lanterns, for which we are the sole Agents in the United States, to the attention of the public, we are convinced that we are filling a want long felt." They further add: "The yield of light from these Burners is 12 to 20 per cent. greater per cubic foot of Gas consumed than that from any flat flame Burner hitherto introduced."

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W. A. HUTCHESON,

Dec. 16, 1881—3m eod, wky

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The youth commencing a business life with only industry and integrity as his capital, the clerk engaged during business hours, but desirous by evening study to repair the defects in his education, each have the advantage offered by our sessions occupying DAY AND EVENING. Morning Session, 9.30 to 12, and 2 to 4 p. m. Evening Session, 7.30 to 9.30.

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Education.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In reading a recent number of your valuable paper, my attention was arrested by a communication on the all-important question of "Education in Prince Edward Island," in which the writer, "Progress," drew attention to certain defects, neither imaginary nor superficial, in our present "education system."

It is not my intention, in taking up the train of argument, followed by "Progress" to discuss particularly either the merits or demerits of our present school books; or the necessity of removing the other several grievances. But the guiding motive is to show the propriety and unquestionable necessity of having a graded school somewhere in the vicinity of Lot Sixty-four, though a slight digression from this main object, in speaking of the others may be considered a pardonable offence.

"Progress" suggests that a change in our present text books would be beneficial to all concerned; but he draws back from the just indignation of the country, consequent upon such a course. Although a decided improvement might be made in that direction, especially in History, yet I do not think such a course would be as advisable as a proper use of those we have, and with the views of "Progress" on that point I readily concur. Take history for example. It is a subject that young teachers invariably take up with feelings of more or less reluctance; and certainly it is one which requires, in order to be taught successfully, considerable practical experience on the part of the teacher. It is one thing to induce a child to memorize an historical lesson, and quite another to teach History. To the majority of children it is in itself a dry, uninviting subject. A text-book on History is not intended to be exhaustive; and hence there is not enough of interest connected with any important event or period to make it interesting to the average mind of children. But here it rests with the teacher to supply the deficiency. The text-book gives but the outlines, the ground-work, as it were, of a beautiful picture; and it remains with the teacher, by drawing on a fund of reserved information, to arrange it into a graphic whole; and the only essential on his part is, so to speak, elbow room. It is not sufficient that he be thoroughly acquainted with the authorized text. He should understand, to a certain extent, the habits, dispositions and peculiarities of the times, the political situation and topography of the country; and by using these skillfully, as taught in the school of experience, they will tend to awaken an interest in the pupil; and when he, who naturally thought that History only meant an airy romance, originated somewhere in the fertile region of the imagination, is brought face to face with living realities, the truth will gradually dawn upon his mind that it is not such a dry subject after all. But where is this fund of information to be obtained? By the reading of historians like Macaulay, Hume and a host of others who enter more into detail, and treat the subject in a more exhaustive manner; or even by pursuing such novels as Scott's—the only kind of novel reading I would recommend—a good idea of the condition of the times may be obtained. The clear style, terseness and splendid diction of Macaulay cannot fail to interest; and he who reads for the benefit of others, will in the end be materially benefited.

In passing on I will briefly notice the disadvantage under which teachers are placed by not having sufficient accommodation for their pupils. As a teacher, though comparatively fortunate in this respect, I have experienced this annoyance; and strange to say in a great many instances it never enters the mind of the district rate-payer, that it really constitutes a grievance, being content to regard it as a wild freak of fancy keeping pace with the progressive feeling of the times. But look at the fact. A young teacher fresh from the Provincial Training Department, full of energy and ambition, anxious to test practically the theoretical knowledge he has just acquired, enters the unknown field of labor before him. But he soon finds all is not sunshine there, and that if conquests are to be won, difficulties unimagined for must be surmounted. He is expected to develop and train the mental, physical and moral faculties of those intrusted to his care, and often unreasonably supposed to curb and develop refractory and obtuse minds, that are not readily subjected by the much stronger influence of parental discipline. And what are his materials? Do they consist in the absence of school apparatus, in bare walls, and insufficient accommodations? Are the expectations of parents to be realized by placing pupils and teacher in room of such reduced dimensions that instead of system and method, confusion is the natural result; and in which the air becomes so vitiated that the energy of both must consequently flag. This is a very serious consideration. It is a matter detrimental not only to intellectual progress, but to the physical faculties as well. And how can it be otherwise? Children enter the schoolroom, their clothing dampened with snow and sometimes rain; they are present no considerable time when every particle of the small volume of pure air has been inhaled, and their exhalations, often coupled with the dampness arising from their clothing render the air oppressive; and the only means of ventilating in the majority of schools, is by raising the windows, and allowing a cold draught to enter, which must be done at too frequent intervals for comfort. This is a subject that might be carried to a much greater extent, especially that of school apparatus, but for the present I shall pass on to notice the last matter referred to by "Progress," viz: there should be a graded school somewhere in the vicinity of Lot 64. There is no

reason why there should not. The County of Queen's has a decided advantage in this respect, having several first-class and graded schools, some of which are separated only by the distance of a few miles; while King's has three first-class only, the nearest of which is from ten to fifteen miles from the districts of Lot 64. And why is this when these schools are so overcrowded? We have only to refer to the annual report to ascertain the fact that the several districts of Murray Harbor, White Sands, Guernsey Cove, Murray River, and Cape Bear have pupils in attendance from forty to sixty-five, which according to the meaning of Section fifty three Clause B. of the Public Schools' Act entitles them to a graded school. The schools at Flat River, Eldon and Mount Bachanan have not a larger attendance than those above mentioned; yet it has been thought necessary to grade those, and thus divide the work between two teachers. And why is there not the same necessity with respect to Murray Harbor and vicinity? The overcrowdedness of these schools, and the disadvantages under which teachers consequently labour, repeat the question.

It has often struck me as being very remarkable that the intelligent inhabitants of those several districts, whose interest in school matters the writer can vouch for, have so far forgotten their own interest as not to have brought this subject, ere now, before the Superintendent of Education, whose prerogative it is to decide what districts are entitled to first-class or advanced graded schools. It is not only a matter of inconvenience, but a very serious drawback to the education of the young. There are inducements for students in the form of scholarships, competed for every two years, at Prince of Wales College, not only starting on foot honorable competition; but conferring a very material benefit upon the fortunate winner, especially if his or her parents are not very staunch in a pecuniary point of view. But what advantage is to be derived from this, if the means of educating pupils, in order to place them on a basis for competition, are not within reach? Look at those districts that have enjoyed for some time the benefits of a grammar school. I could give the names of many that have won honor for themselves at home and abroad. We may find them at the bar, in the pulpit, or filling political offices of trust—an honor to the community from which they came. In concluding, I hope that the inhabitants of Lot sixty-four may recognize in the views of "Progress" their own interest, and may endeavor to secure, at least, one graded school in some central position, that may be available to all; and thus supply a want that has long existed in that part of the Island.

Hoping that you will kindly publish the above in your valuable paper.

I remain,

A TEACHER.

— River, March 9, 1882.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The editor of the Patriot finds fault with the Government for using the receipts from the Land Office as revenue. He says it is a childish reason to give that the Davies' Administration used the receipts from the Land Office in the same way. In that he is perhaps right. But when we find that the Province of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, use the proceeds of their Crown Lands in the same way, it would appear as if it was the proper way to use such receipts. Would it be an economical way to raise a revenue to fund the proceeds of the Land Office at four per cent. and collect an assessment at eight per cent. It must be remembered that it is the same class of people who pay into the Land Office who would have to pay the assessment when levied. The purchase of Government land is really a tax on the purchaser, and if it can be avoided, he should not be called on for two taxes at the same time.

LIBERAL.

March 21st, 1882.

A COUNTRYMAN living near Lynnhurgh, Va., was observing the passage of a flock of wild geese some two weeks ago when he witnessed a singular exhibition of their traits. They were flying in a double line, comprising about fifty birds, when a sudden flash of lightning, followed by a clap of thunder, caused them to stop suddenly and simultaneously. Then, as if at the word of command, they formed in columns of two and resumed their flight, but in a direct line and at a sharp angle toward the earth. They were lost to sight beyond the tree tops of the horizon.

In New York there are forty-one different establishments devoted to the kindling wood trade alone, says the *Lumberman*. The largest of these concerns has a capital of \$300,000 invested, and employ in the busy season from 600 to 700 hands. They cut out and prepare most of their wood in the forests of Virginia, employing in that department a force of from 500 to 600 men. Two steam engines, of 60 horse-power each, drive the machinery that is used for sawing and splitting.

300,000 Bottles Minard's Liment sold in Nova Scotia during the past six months—the universal remedy, the king of pain. Used by everybody. Try it. Price 25 cents. Nov 16-wly

THE Queen's action in inviting M. Gounod to write an ode for the marriage of the Duke of Albany is sharply criticized by the English musicians, especially at this time, when such efforts are being made to arouse a pride in national compositions. It is said to be a notorious fact that at the Queen's state concerts, English music rarely or never finds a place in the programme, and now, on the marriage of an English prince to a German princess, the British court goes to France for its music.

"TWENTY-FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE," says an eminent physician, convinces me that the only way to cure nervous exhaustion, and weakness of the sexual organs, is to repair the waste by giving brain and nerve foods, and of all the remedies compounded, Mack's Magnetic Medicine is the best. Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries' Hall Co. See advertisement in another column. m10 2w