

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 27, 1891.

The Public Schools.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Education is highly creditable to Mr. Nicholson. It compares favorably, in fullness of detail and in point of practical suggestion, with the excellent reports of the late Superintendent of Education, Mr. Montgomery. This is saying a great deal. Mr. Nicholson has evidently already obtained a firm grip of this most important department of the Government of this Province.

It appears that but one new school district was established in the past year—at Inkerman, Lot 29. But the increase in the number of school departments is very noticeable. Additional rooms have been opened in West Kent Street, Prince Street and Queen Square Schools, Charlottetown, and also in the following:—Third Pond, Rennie's Road, Fort Augustus, Georgetown, Kensington, Somerset and Egmont Bay Road. The total number of school districts at the end of last year was 429, the total number of teachers employed 523, of whom 276 are men and 253 are women. It is a singular fact, says the Superintendent, that ours is the only Province of the Dominion in which the number of male teachers exceeds that of the female, and it is still more remarkable that, whereas in the other Provinces the annual increase of the latter is signally greater than that of the former, the opposite is the case with us. During the year 1890, the Board of Education issued 11 First Class Licenses, 29 Second, and 101 Third—141 in all.

In respect to pupils, the number enrolled last year was 22,530, and the percentage of attendance 55.43. Here is a table which shows the number of pupils in the different branches of instruction:

Table with 2 columns: Branch of instruction and Number of pupils. Includes rows for Boys, Girls, Average daily attendance, and various subjects like Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Geography, etc.

The Superintendent remarks that "as the enrolment for the period included in this report was considerably less than for 1889, it would naturally follow that, unless the increase was something extraordinary, the number studying each subject of the school course would also be less. There is an increase however, in Orthography, Agriculture, Algebra and Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. That a correct estimate may be formed of the proportionate attention paid to each subject, specified above, I have reduced the numbers of last year to the standard of this year's enrolment. The statements which follow are, therefore, relatively, not absolutely, true. In the obligatory subjects—which are comprised in the second group—the most noticeable variations are a decrease of 1653 in Composition, and 78 in Grammar, and an increase of 282 in Writing, 155 in Arithmetic, 107 in history, and 557 in Orthography. The decrease in Composition is to be regretted. There is no subject outside of the fundamental branches of knowledge to which more attention should be paid than this one of English Composition, and yet, in the majority of schools, it is either taught very imperfectly, or neglected altogether. The increase in the number studying orthography is gratifying, the more so that, because of its intimate connection with composition, it to a certain extent, compensates for the decrease noticed under that head. The only optional subject in which an increase is reported is agriculture. Now that a knowledge of this science is necessary for entrance to the Prince of Wales College, and also to secure a license to teach, a more widespread and deeper interest in the study of it may be confidently looked for. I heartily wish that the remaining three optional subjects were more generally taught. Music, whether taught by note or by rote, should hold a prominent place in the exercises of every school, not only because of its importance in voice culture, and the prospect of pleasure, and possibly profit, resulting from an early stimulus, but also, and more especially, because it relieves the monotony of school work, rests the wearied brain, and acts as a powerful aid to discipline through its softening and refining influence. The principles of book-keeping should be known by every youth in the Province. A knowledge of this science is especially necessary in an age so practical as ours. Drawing, too, should receive more attention than hitherto."

The amount paid by the Government for education last year was \$113,626.64, an increase of \$5,534.84 over that of 1889. The following are the amounts voted at the school meetings in June last, to meet

the district expenditure of the current year:—

Table with 4 columns: District, Supplement, School Buildings, and Conting't Expenses. Lists districts like Queen's Co, Prince Co, King's Co, etc.

Making a total of \$37,223.56.

Thus, the money paid for public education last year—including what was paid by the Government and what was made up by the school districts—amounted to \$150,850.20, or about \$670 for every child enrolled.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The City Bill.

Sir,—The Amendment to the Act of Incorporation of this city, now being passed by the House of Assembly, is one of the greatest pieces of injustice ever perpetrated in any country outside of Russia.

The following is the assessed value of real estate and personal property of Wards 1 and 4.

Table with 2 columns: Ward and Property Type (Real Estate, Personal Property) and Value.

There was a keen contest in Ward 4 at the last civic election between Beer and McKay, and every vote was polled, or nearly so.

There has been no contest in Ward 1 for years of any consequence; but the last time for the Ward 1 expected a contest, and made a personal canvass, and found there were 425 voters in it. Why should Ward 1 be treated in this way? Are there too many Tories, or too many of a certain objectionable religious class in the majority in the Ward?

Perhaps someone will answer over his own signature.

THOS. MORRIS, C. C. Ward One.

June 26th.

The Medical Bill.

Sir,—I observe that Dr. Taylor is still anxious to discuss the merits of the Medical Bill through the public press. He complains because the Council under the proposed Bill consists of only seven members, whereas in England it requires thirty. He must surely forget the difference that exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and this Province as regards area, population and the number of medical men! A Council of thirty men would be entirely cumbersome, unwieldy and out of proportion to the number of the profession on the Island. In Nova Scotia the number is thirteen, all of whom must be medical men; and in Ontario the number is larger, and all members of the Council must be medical men.

The Doctor also objects to the bill because all the members of the Council are to be elected, and there is no security that they will have the "necessary judicial education." In the first place, in this Province we have no university as they have in England to nominate members; and while it might be provided that the Governor-in-Council should appoint a certain number as Her Majesty, on the advice of her Privy Council, does in England, I am sure that on reflection your readers will see that such a provision would not be desirable. In the event of such a provision, no doubt, the "spoils system" would be applied in this as in other cases, and the constitution of the Council would become subject to party politics. Surely the profession at large would have more confidence in a tribunal composed of members elected by themselves than in one whose personnel would be dependent on political partisanship.

Dr. Taylor seems to imply that in England the members of the council or at least some of them must be lawyers or at least men of judicial training. If he examines his English acts more carefully he will find this is not the case. On the contrary it is expressly provided that the members of the council (five in number) to be elected by the registered practitioners of England, Scotland, and Ireland shall themselves be registered medical practitioners, and there is no provision whatever that the remaining members or any of them should be lawyers or men of judicial education. Indeed it appears that the persons named as members of the council (twenty in number) by the universities are in fact medical men.

In addition to all this, I may add that in England the council may erase the name of a person from the register for professional misconduct, upon evidence not taken upon oath, that indeed they have no power to take evidence upon oath, and that there is no appeal from their decision; whereas by the bill under discussion, the council is empowered and required to take the evidence upon oath or solemn statutory declaration in such cases, and that there is an appeal to the Supreme Court in every case in which the Council may refuse to register or may erase a person's name from the register. Dr. Taylor says there is only a "modified" appeal. This is not accurate, as the right to appeal is absolute and universal, subject to the only condition common to all appeals in this country, that the appellant shall give security for costs.

Another grievance the Doctor seems to have is that the Council may "tax the doctors." In order to carry out the purposes of the bill, as indeed of any medical act, it is absolutely necessary to raise funds to defray expenses of publishing the register, etc., and the act of last year contains a similar provision. Unfortunately, however, that act does not provide the machinery for collecting these fees; and as one or two doctors (who shall be nameless) refused to pay the very moderate fee of \$2 imposed, because they probably could not, through the defect in the act, be compelled to do so, it was thought proper, and I think justly so, that some mode of

reaching the few who would not voluntarily pay should be discovered.

Dr. Taylor says a man's "diploma is to him what a farmer's farm is to the farmer." The comparison, though a crude one, is in at least one respect appropriate enough. There are many farms to which the occupants have very poor titles.

This bill cannot in fairness be considered a private one, or in the interests of the doctors only. Its provisions are for the benefit of the public at large, as well as for that of the profession. It is framed with the view of enabling every member of the community who requires the services of a physician (and who does not sometime or another require such) to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners.

I cannot conclude without saying that I am wholly unable to comprehend why the doctor, while allowing the members of the profession in this Island to be equal to those in the other provinces, should stigmatize them as incompetent to perform the functions intrusted to their brethren throughout the Dominion.

S. R. JENKINS, Sec'y P. E. I. M. A.

The License Question.

Sir,—Are the "few more words" of your correspondent signing himself "A No License Man Still" intended as an answer to my last letter? If so, then I may say that answers are becoming very cheap nowadays. For as regards the refuting of my arguments, these few disconnected, vague, and theoretical generalities, cited in his correspondence, appear to have as much bearing on my arguments as had the answers of Handy Andy to his master's questions. In the first place he has not refuted a single argument of my first letter, nor has he even called one of them into question. Of his second answer (?) the same may be said. He represents himself as a no license man, but does not adduce one reason for his being so. This is, indeed, far-fetched logic. I am led to suspect that he may be one of those engaged in the traffic, whose interest it would consequently be to have no license.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to put one or two straight questions to your correspondent, hoping that he will be sufficiently straightforward to furnish us with answers equally to the point:—(1) Since he is averse to license, will he kindly inform the public whether he be the advocate of the Scott Act, of "free rum," or of some other determined system? (2) Has he discovered aught in what I advocate, or in the reasons I have advanced for what I advocate, that can be refuted? If so let him point them out, and give convincing reasons for disproving them. When he shall have done so, the public may consider his correspondence as worthy of attention. CITIZEN.

Cowski Challenge Cup For Engineer Corps.

The following are the conditions for the completion for the year 1891-2.

GENERAL IDEA.—The Company of Engineers is sent to prepare a mountain defile for defence in view of a possible retreat of the field force, to which it is attached, through the defile. The company may be attacked by hostile partisan corps, unaccompanied by artillery, and consequently has to provide for its own safety by constructing a defensible work suitable for its full strength and requirements.

WORK FOR COMPETITION.—The work for this year's competition will be the construction of such a defensible work as can be thrown up in 6 hours.

INSTRUCTIONS.—The commanding officer of each Engineer Company will select for the defensible work the most convenient spot he can obtain permission to work upon.

He will furnish a sketch plan to of the proposed work and its details. He will also furnish a report in the following points:—

- (a) The advantages and disadvantages of the site chosen as regards its tactical relations to the surrounding country and as regards a daily supply of water for the men and horses. (b) The design proposed for the work as a whole and for its details. (c) The resources available in tools and material for the construction of the proposed work. (d) The general distribution of the working parties, tools and stores under stated N. C. Officers. (e) The proposed arrangements for water supply, day and night latrines, abattoirs; for transport animal lines; for the safe storage of ammunition, stores, food, forage and fuel; for the housing of the officers and men; and for guards and sentry duties.

The last item (e) is only to be reported on and is not to be included in the 6 hours work.

Item (a) of the report is required to ensure that the commanding officer, if he be compelled to make use of an unfavorable site for the defensible work, has a clear view of its disadvantages.

In preparing the above sketch plan and report, the commanding officer can make what use he pleases of his subaltern officers and senior N. C. O., but he is requested to make himself thoroughly acquainted with what he proposes to do and his reasons for so doing, in order that they may receive all the instruction possible from the scheme as a whole. Any materials required in the construction of the work may be collected and prepared before the competition takes place. Special attention is directed to Rules 2 and 4 of the Competition, published on page 160 of the Militia Report for 1885.

BIRTH.

On the 26th of June, to Dr. and Mrs. Bagnall, a daughter.

Special discount on Ladies' Sunshades and Umbrellas at J. B. Macdonald's. Ladies' Rubber Cloaks selling low at J. B. Macdonald's.

Sewing Machines Repaired.

ALL KINDS of Sewing Machines repaired and made to work with satisfaction at my office, above W. P. Colwill's Cheap Crockery Store, opposite the Post Office. JOHN HIGGINS.

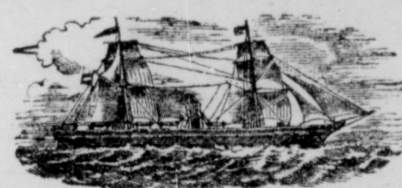
June 27—31 end pat

THE LAW SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Law Society will be held at the Law Library in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY NEXT, 30th day of June, instant, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, a. m., at which the election of officers will take place and other business of importance will be transacted. A full and punctual attendance of members of the Society is particularly requested. By order, F. L. HASZARD, Secretary.

June 26

S. S. WILLIAM.



New York for Charlottetown.

THE above steamer is expected to sail from New York for this port on

Wednesday, July 1st.

and will carry goods at moderate rate of freight. New York agents, J. W. Parker & Co., 68 New Street.

R. McMILLAN.

June 26—31

P. E. I. Steamers.

"NORTHUMBERLAND"

—AND—

"ST. LAWRENCE."

Summer Arrangement.

NOVA SCOTIA.

LEAVE Charlottetown for Pictou every morning (Sunday excepted) at Six o'clock (local time), connecting there with Trains for Halifax and points on the I. C. R. east and west of Oxford Junction; also with steamer Egerton for New Glasgow and Train for Eastern points and Cape Breton.

Returning to Charlottetown same days on arrival of morning train from Halifax and Quebec Express via Oxford Junction.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

Leave Summerside every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown, connecting at Point DuChene with trains for each of the above-named places, and at St. John with steamers of the I. S. S. Co., and All Rail line for Portland and Boston.

Also leave Charlottetown for Summerside every Monday morning at 7 w. o'clock.

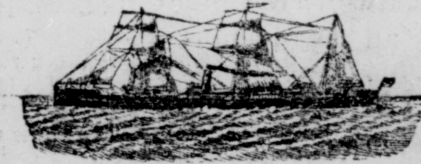
Returning, leave Point DuChene every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of day train from St. John for Summerside, connecting there with train for Charlottetown.

Also leave Summerside for Charlottetown every Saturday evening, about Five o'clock.

F. W. HALES,

Secretary Ch'town S. N. Co., Ltd. Charlottetown, June 23, 1891.

Halifax and P. E. Island.



S. S. FASTNET,

A. H. KELLY, COMMANDER.

WILL sail from Halifax every Monday, at 10 p. m., for Charlottetown, calling at Canso, Arichat, Hawkesbury, Port Hastings and Souris. Returning, will leave Charlottetown every Thursday afternoon, calling at same intermediate ports with the exception of Souris.

For Freight, etc., apply to W. W. CLARKE, Agent.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1891—dy

TEA PARTY

—AT—

FORT AUGUSTUS.

THE PARISHIONERS of Fort Augustus intend holding a Grand Tea Party on the beautiful grounds adjoining St. Patrick's Church, on MONDAY, the SIXTH JULY next, in aid of the church funds. Tables will be provided with all the delicacies of the season and presided over by a vigilant committee. A good saloon will be on the grounds well stocked with all kinds of temperance drinks, etc. Dancing booths and all other amusements usual on such occasions will be provided by the Committee.

Steamer Heather Belle will leave Steam Navigation Company's Wharf at 10 o'clock a. m., for Hickey's Wharf, returning same evening at 7 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance to connect passengers coming by steamer to convey them to the grounds. Return tickets by steamer including Tea, 50 cents, to be had on board the boat on the day of Tea. The best of order will be kept on the grounds by a live committee, and any person found selling intoxicating drinks shall be dealt with as the law directs, without distinction of persons. Come one, come all, as the ladies of Fort Augustus are determined to excel the reputation they have hitherto enjoyed respecting good Teas.

Admission to the grounds, including tea, 25c; children under 12 years half price. Tea on the tables at 12 o'clock sharp.

By order of Committee. JAS. H. CUMMISKEY, Secy. Fort Augustus, June 19—wy 21

CUSTOM SALE.

ON TUESDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at Customs' Appraiser's Office, Water Street, the undermentioned goods will be sold by Public Auction, under authority of Customs' Act, 49 Vic., Sec. 90, viz. —

4 Cases STRAW HATS (Men's and Children's), consigned to Messrs. Weeks & Beer.

JAMES CURRIE, Collector.

Customs' House, Ch'town, P. E. I., 25th June, 1891.

FASHIONABLE Capes, Jackets —AND— Dolmans.



Our Stock is so Large, Our Styles are so Correct, Our Prices are so Low.

LADIES

Desiring anything in our MANTLE DEPARTMENT cannot fail to be pleased. We draw special attention to the fact that the leading London and New York Fashion Magazines illustrate the styles now showing by us. Only a few remaining of our wonderful bargains in Jackets. Don't fail to secure one.

BEER BROS.

English Goods!

Imported Direct and Just Opened.

ASPINAL'S ENAMEL—Tins and Tinlets. A great variety of shades.

PRICE'S SELF-FITTING CANDLES—Sperm and Pure Wax. Also in half lengths for Pianos, etc.

ALSO—English Confectionery, Perfumes, Drugs and Patent Medicines, and a full line of Crosse & Blackwell's goods.

AT WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Charlottetown, June 27, 1891.

HORSEMEN!

WE are now supplying PEAT MOSS for bedding Horses. It is largely used elsewhere, and is highly recommended for its wonderful qualities as a Deodorizer and Absorbent.

Horses like to stand on it, as it keeps their feet clean and cool, and Horses liable to tender feet are benefited and cured by having their Stalls supplied with this Moss.

For sale at 40 Cents per Bale, at LePage's Old Stand, McLeod & Stewart's, William Boswell's Feed Store, and Beer & Goff's King Square Store.

CHARLOTTETOWN MOSS LITTER CO.

Charlottetown, June 27, 1891—dy 1f

LONDON HOUSE

DON'T YOU know we sell Men's and Boys' Clothing?

DON'T YOU Buy till you see ours

DON'T BE surprised if you buy cheaper than you ever did.

COME AND SEE the Stock, look it Over.

HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1891.