

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURYPIDES.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1884.

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## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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### ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter, 5th day, 5h. 27.6m., p. m.  
Full Moon, 12th day, 1h. 14.6m., a. m.  
Last quarter, 20th day, 1h. 10.8m., a. m.  
New Moon, 28th day, 1h. 48.7m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len
1 Tuesday	7 38	4 29	9 18	morn	morn
2 Wednesday	38	30	9 50	0 42	
3 Thursday	38	31	10 19	1 20	
4 Friday	38	32	10 48	2 2	
5 Saturday	37	33	11 18	2 50	8 55
6 Sunday	37	33	11 51	3 52	
7 Monday	37	34	12 18	5 9	
8 Tuesday	37	35	1 5	6 52	
9 Wednesday	36	37	1 59	7 52	
10 Thursday	36	38	2 57	8 52	
11 Friday	36	39	4 1	9 44	
12 Saturday	35	40	5 10	10 30	9 7
13 Sunday	35	42	6 18	11 10	
14 Monday	35	43	7 26	11 50	
15 Tuesday	35	44	8 29	12 28	
16 Wednesday	34	46	9 36	1 3	
17 Thursday	34	47	10 39	1 41	
18 Friday	34	48	11 40	2 21	
19 Saturday	33	49	morn	3 6	9 17
20 Sunday	33	50	0 39	4 4	
21 Monday	32	52	1 38	5 9	
22 Tuesday	31	53	2 36	6 21	
23 Wednesday	30	54	3 32	7 28	
24 Thursday	29	55	4 26	8 35	
25 Friday	28	57	5 15	9 9	
26 Saturday	26	59	6 11	9 53	8 7
27 Sunday	24	61	6 41	10 32	
28 Monday	23	62	7 18	11 8	
29 Tuesday	22	63	7 51	11 46	
30 Wednesday	20	64	8 23	morn	
31 Thursday	19	65	8 52	0 23	

Merchants' Bank of Halifax,  
CHARLOTTETOWN AGENCY,  
Savings Bank Department,  
—WILL BE—  
OPENED 1ST NOVEMBER, 1883,  
on and after which date DEPOSITS OF \$5  
AND UPWARDS, will be taken and  
interest at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum  
ALLOWED THEREON.  
For further particulars apply to  
F. H. ARNAUD,  
Oct. 30, 1883. AGENT.  
L. ARTHUR & CO.,  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,  
(ROSS MARKET)  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.  
April 26, 1883.—wly tf

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.  
OFFICES:—O'Halloran's Building, Great  
George Street, Charlottetown.  
Money to Loan,  
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL  
Jan. 16, '83.

GEORGE TWEEDY,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Notary Public, &c.  
OFFICE—West Side of Queen Street, Char-  
lottetown, next door to Stevenson's Tin Shop.  
July 25, 1883.—dy wly 6m

EDWARD T. RUSSEL & CO.,  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
NO. 284 STATE STREET,  
BOSTON.  
Particular attention given to the sale of  
Fish and Produce of all kinds.  
June 22, 1883.—6m

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.  
Only ONE DOLLAR a year.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

United States Life Insurance Co.  
—OF THE—  
CITY OF NEW YORK.  
ORGANIZED 1850.  
New Features, Incontestible Policies, Prompt  
Settlement of Claims Guaranteed.  
Apply at residence, Weymouth Street, from  
8 to 10 a. m., and 4 to 6 p. m.  
A. H. McPHERSON,  
Agent.  
Sept. 25, 1883.—2aw

MONCTON  
Sash and Door Factory.  
where you can depend on getting  
Every advantage for Cash  
NEW SUPPLY  
OVERCOATS,  
JUST OPENED.  
A Good Ulster or Overcoat  
FROM  
\$4.50 TO \$9.00.  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
Underclothing,  
Fur Caps,  
Scarfs, Mitts,  
And Gloves.  
—ALSO—  
HORSE BLANKETS,  
Buffalo and Wolf Robes.  
W. A. WEEKS & CO.,  
SIGN OF THE LION.  
Nov. 26, 1883.

Messrs. B. Williams & Co.  
Lumber and Coal Dealers, Pownall Wharf,  
Charlottetown, our agents, who will keep  
constantly on hand a full supply of Mould-  
ings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at  
LOWEST CASH PRICES.  
All orders entrusted to them will receive  
prompt attention.  
LEA & ROGERS,  
Moncton, N. B.  
Sept. 5, 1883.—2aw wly

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,  
ARE OFFERING AT MILLERS' PRICES  
IN STORE:  
250 brls. Choice Superior Ex-  
tra.  
500 " " Patent.  
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:  
OPPOSITE RANKIN HOUSE.  
J. F. SHAFFORD,  
AGENT.  
Dec. 10, 1883.

STANDARD  
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.  
AT the 57th Annual General Meeting of  
the Standard Life Assurance Company,  
held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 24th of  
April, 1883, the following results for the  
year ended 15th November, 1883, were re-  
ported:—  
3,038 new proposals for life as-  
surance were received the  
year for \$ 9,754,085 38  
2,561 proposals were accepted,  
assuring 7,239,048 13  
The total existing assurances in  
force at 15th November,  
1883, amounted to 56,936,302 91  
(Of which \$7,573,031.15 was  
reassured with other offices)  
The claims by death which  
arose during the year amount-  
ed, including bonus addi-  
tions, to 2,462,226 59  
The annual revenue amounted  
at 15th November, 1882, to 4,267,546 00  
The invested funds at same  
date amounted to 29,503,416 00  
Being an increase during the  
year of 1,062,648 35  
JOHN LONGWORTH,  
Agent for Charlottetown.  
THOMAS KERR,  
Inspector of Agencies.  
Ch'town, August 3, 1883.

DR. BENNET  
CALLS attention to "THE ELECTRO  
MAGNETIC CORSET," exact pattern as  
worn by the Princess of Wales, the health-  
giving powers of which, especially in female  
diseases, are very great. Can be had at  
FRASER & REDDIN'S. To be worn as an  
ordinary corset and lasting longer and fitting  
superbly trimmed with Valenciennes lace.  
Dec. 2, 1883.

PATENTS.  
We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents  
Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., of  
the United States, and to obtain patents in  
Canada, England, France, Germany, and all  
other countries. Thirty-six years practice.  
No charge for examination of models or  
drawings. Advice by mail free.  
Patents obtained through us are noticed in  
the Scientific American, which has the largest  
circulation, and is the most influential news-  
paper of its kind published in the world. The  
advantages of such a notice every patented  
understands.  
This large and splendidly illustrated news-  
paper is published Weekly at \$2.50 a year  
and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to  
science, mechanics, inventions, engineering  
works, and other departments of industrial  
progress, published in any country. Single  
copies by mail, 10 cents. Sold by all news-  
dealers.  
Address: Munn & Co., publishers of Scien-  
tific American, 261 Broadway, New York.  
Handbook about patents mailed free  
Nov 3, 1883.

## CLOTHING

WINTER  
CLOTHING.  
BUY YOUR CLOTHING FROM  
W. A. WEEKS & CO.,  
where you can depend on getting  
Every advantage for Cash  
NEW SUPPLY  
OVERCOATS,  
JUST OPENED.  
A Good Ulster or Overcoat  
FROM  
\$4.50 TO \$9.00.  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
Underclothing,  
Fur Caps,  
Scarfs, Mitts,  
And Gloves.  
—ALSO—  
HORSE BLANKETS,  
Buffalo and Wolf Robes.  
W. A. WEEKS & CO.,  
SIGN OF THE LION.  
Nov. 26, 1883.

CHOICE TEAS,  
VERY CHEAP,  
—AT THE—  
LONDON HOUSE,  
—BY THE—  
Chest, Half-Chest and Quarter-Chest,  
ALSO IN PACKAGES OF  
5, 10, 15 AND 26 POUNDS.  
Ch'town, Dec. 24, 1883.—1m sod wly

SEED WHEAT.  
I HAVE just received from Ontario (ONE  
CAR LOAD (50) bushels),  
WHITE RUSSIAN SEED WHEAT  
specially selected for my own trade  
This Wheat is now to be seen at my store  
and will send samples by mail to any address  
free  
PRICE: \$2.00 per bushel of 60 lbs. Bags  
(containing 2 bush) 25 cents extra.  
All orders filled promptly and in their  
turn. It to be sent by rail will be delivered  
on board train without extra charge.  
TERMS CASH. Remittances should be  
made by Registered Letter. Fractions of a  
dollar may be sent in one or three cent  
postage stamps.  
As there will be a rush for this wheat,  
those who desire to secure some of it should  
order immediately. Address  
George Carter,  
Upper Great George St.  
Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1883.—law wly.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
STEEL PENS  
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD  
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1875

JOB PRINTING of every description  
executed with Neatness and Despatch  
at the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING  
ROOMS, cor. Water and Great George Street.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

A LECTURE BY THE HON. DONALD FERGUSON,  
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, BEFORE THE Y. M.  
C. ASSOCIATION.

The cultivation of the land has always  
been regarded as a highly honorable em-  
ployment. It gives health to the body,  
energy to the mind, and is favorable to  
purity of moral character. Painting and  
poetry have drawn one half of their inspi-  
ration from the charms of pastoral life.  
From observing the fall of an apple, Sir  
Isaac Newton discovered the great law of  
gravitation, and to the wise men of the  
east, the shepherds of Chaldea watching  
their flocks by night, the star appeared  
which heralded the world's salvation.  
Rural populations have always proved the  
stoutest and truest defenders of free insti-  
tutions. Liberty crushed out of existence  
in the seats of learning and the marts of  
commerce has lived on, in the distant valley  
and mountain fastnesses. The Tells and  
Wallaces and Hampdens of history acquired  
their love of liberty from their country life,  
and Cincinnatus and Washington received  
in the seclusion of farm employments that  
moral and mental training which fitted  
them to assume the direction of the most  
momentous movements among men.

The practice of farming dates back to the  
creation of the world. After the sea had  
been divided from the dry land, the greater  
light placed in the firmament to rule the  
days, the lesser light to rule the night, and  
the brute creation called into existence, the  
Almighty looked upon the face of all His  
works and observed a great want. "There  
was not a man upon all the earth to till the  
ground," and so Adam was created. "We  
are told that Abel was a keeper of flocks,  
and Cain was a tiller of the ground. And  
onward through all the ages the earth has  
been laid under tribute for the supply of  
food for the human race. Of the earth,  
earthy, coming from dust as well as to dust  
returning, the body of every animal derives  
its elementary composition from the soil.  
Science in this respect simply corroborates  
the teachings of revelation, finding in the  
land, although in different combinations,  
the same constituents which form the  
bodies of animals. Hence it follows that  
animals and their products are just as sure-  
ly and invariably drawn from the soil as  
roots and cereals.

While agriculture is the oldest and most  
honorable of all the arts, while it feeds the  
teeming millions of the human family, it  
has been the last of all the industries to  
receive that recognition and assistance from  
science which have within the last two or  
three centuries given a new impetus to the  
employments of men. And yet there is no  
department of human industry where  
scientific investigation is more urgently  
required. The farmer finds himself every  
day of his life surrounded by agencies of  
whose properties he has no accurate knowl-  
edge. He looks at his soil, but he can  
gather little more from an examination of  
it than an illiterate man can glean from the  
pages of a book. He looks at his grain and  
roots and fattened cattle, but although he  
may have a well defined idea that in their  
production he has withdrawn valuable  
substances from his soil, yet he does not  
know what these substances are, nor how  
to replace them in the most economical  
manner. He looks at the plants which  
deck his pastures, but he knows little of  
their relative value, either in ameliorating  
his land, or feeding his stock.

"A primrose by the river's bank,  
A yellow primrose is to him,  
And it is nothing more."  
When we remember that, not only does  
agriculture feed the world, but that it gives  
employment to a large proportion of its  
inhabitants, it will at once be admitted  
that a knowledge of the Departments of  
Science on which it is based will enable the  
farmer to carry his art to the greatest per-  
fection, and, consequently, the world will  
be better fed, and the tillers of the soil  
better rewarded. In view then, of the  
great interest which all classes have in the  
success of the venerable art, I have no  
apology to offer for asking a city audience  
to turn their thoughts for a few moments  
to the consideration of the best means of  
educating the farmers of our country. To  
every Prince Edward Islander the subject  
should be one of engrossing importance.  
Having a soil of wonderful fertility, and a  
climate well suited for the production of  
roots and cereals, and without other very  
great resources, we should, with one heart  
and one hand, labor to fructify and beautify  
the noble heritage which God has given us.  
The farmer needs the assistance of the  
State, and the school, and the book, more  
than any other producer. His life is one  
of unremitting toil, and the demands upon  
his time and strength are so great as to  
leave him but few opportunities of reading,  
and much of what is offered him to read,  
regarding his own profession, is unsuited  
for the climate of his country, the nature of  
his soil, or the circumstances by which he  
is surrounded. All men are more ready  
to adopt an improvement from personal ob-  
servation of its benefits than from the mere  
suggestion of an author, and here is where  
farmers labor under a serious disadvantage.  
In some of the other professions there are  
frequent opportunities of travelling, and  
personally inspecting the improvements  
being made by others. But such opportu-  
nities rarely occur to the average farmer.  
Condemned by the necessities of his calling  
and through his want of means, to stay at  
home, mystified in his attempt to master a  
treatise on agricultural chemistry, by his  
want of education, and the technical  
terms with which it abounds, misled by the  
nonsense which he often meets in the  
agricultural columns of some of the news-  
papers, and in some so-called agricultural  
periodicals, the thinking but uneducated  
farmer finds himself in a position of a man  
blindfolded and handicapped, and placed  
within a wide but perfect enclosure.

The thinking farmer finds himself con-  
fronted every day of his life with questions  
which he is wholly unable to answer. The  
peculiarities of soils, the causes of differ-  
ences in crops, the insects that destroy them,  
the diseases of his stock, the unproductive-  
ness of his orchard, these, and similar things,  
attract his attention, and give rise to ques-  
tions which he cannot answer. In his mind  
will be found a latent feeling that it is pos-  
sible his son may be so taught as to know  
many things which are beyond his own  
comprehension. But the large majority of  
farmers do not belong to the thinking  
class, at least in the sense now referred to.  
They see, for instance, the productiveness  
of their soil becoming less every year  
through excessive cropping, and yet they  
do not adopt an ameliorative system,  
although they may see its beneficial effects  
demonstrated in their own neighborhood.  
They find their dairies and cattle stalls  
yield them scarcely any profit, and yet they  
make no efforts to acquire new methods  
or improve their breeds. Men of this  
class will generally laugh at the advocates  
of scientific farming, and are content to  
continue to work by the rule of thumb.  
Such men offer the greatest obstacles to  
well-considered improvement in their pro-  
fession, and many of them will never im-  
prove until the mortgages on their farms  
are foreclosed, or they pay the debt of  
nature.

It must be admitted on the very thresh-  
old of the discussion of the question that  
the greatest difficulties in the way of agricul-  
tural improvement are placed there by  
farmers themselves. As a class their  
prejudices are very strong. To insinuate  
in the presence of an average farmer that  
his land was not just as well managed as it  
was possible for any man in his circum-  
stances to manage it, or that his wife did not  
make the very best butter in the world, would  
be regarded as a downright insult.  
Because his father may have practised  
certain methods of cultivation, is to his  
mind a sufficient reason why these methods  
should be sacredly followed by him. When  
he hears of the great sums paid for well-  
bred animals, or the heavy expense incurred  
in applying artificial manures to the land,  
he shrugs his shoulders and concludes that  
the men who do these things must have  
more money than brains. When he hears  
of schools or colleges to train farmers, he  
remarks that if people must play at  
farming they may as well do  
it when they are young as at any  
other time. In view of the hostility  
to innovation which prevails among farmers  
the real question to consider is not so much  
what kind of an education farmers need,  
but what training can they be induced  
to receive in order to fit them for their  
business.

As in nearly all other reforms, the ad-  
vocate of agricultural education must centre  
his hopes on the rising generation, and we  
have not begun a day too soon to teach the  
children in our schools the elements of  
agriculture. When the day has arrived  
when all our teachers are qualified to give  
instruction in the elements of agriculture,  
and when the boys and girls who graduate  
from our common schools are taught the  
first principles of the profession which most  
of them are destined to follow for a living,  
a bound will be made in the way of  
progress of which we can now form but little  
conception, and the public school teacher  
will rise to the full dignity of his calling.  
And the work of education commenced in  
the schools will go forward on the farm. The  
boy who has mastered the first principles  
of agricultural chemistry at school will be  
able to understand and appreciate more  
advanced works with his advancing years.  
His studies will go on, hand in hand with  
his work, and as he finds himself able to  
master difficulties he will acquire a confi-  
dence in himself and a pride in his pro-  
fession. What is the reason that so large  
a proportion of the sons and daughters of  
farmers manifest so strong a distaste for  
their father's calling? It is, I believe,  
because, with the most of them, they are  
only brought in contact with the most un-  
interesting and repulsive work of the farm.  
They see in farm employment nothing but  
a life of drudgery before them. Teach  
them that a pure bred Durham, or Jersey,  
or Ayrshire, well cared for, can be sold as  
readily for hundreds, or even thousands of  
dollars, as a scrub can for twenty or thirty;  
teach them that butter can be made which  
will sell for fifty cents, or perhaps a  
dollar per pound as easily as the common  
article will bring twenty cents, and with  
no increase of labor. Teach them that  
success in farming does not all depend on  
hard work, but that skill will as surely  
earn its reward in agriculture as in other  
callings. When our boys are thus taught,  
they will gladly remain at home, not as  
mere "cumberers of the ground," but as  
skillful producers, and then we may hope to  
see Prince Edward Island take the front  
rank as an agricultural country, which  
nature designed that she should occupy.

The object of education is two-fold,  
the training of intellect and the giving of  
facilities, and the best system of education  
is that which turns out in the fields of  
the world the most skillful workmen, sup-  
plied with the best tools. How far does  
the Public School system of Prince Edward  
Island accord with this ideal is a subject  
well worth considering. While it may be  
admitted that the curriculum of our schools  
is well adapted for the training of mind,  
it may well be asked if the education im-  
parted in our higher schools should not  
partake of a more practical character?

It may be replied that this instruction is  
eminently practical inasmuch as it forms  
part of the educational training of com-  
mercial and professional men. Such reply  
fully admits the force of the objection, and  
as agriculturists greatly outnumber all other  
professions put together, in like proportion  
should the educational training of farmers  
preponderate in the curricula of our higher  
schools. A tree is known by its fruits,  
and systems of education must be judged  
by their results. And here I must express  
my conviction that a false idea of life is too  
often formed in our higher schools, and  
their tendency is to wean young men away  
from the farm.

The ambition of nineteen-twentieths of the  
teachers and the atmosphere of the school  
lead in other directions. The result is  
that a medley of youths whose natural place  
is at the plough or in the workshop, are  
pitchforked into professions already full to

overflowing, there to engage in a struggle,  
in which, by this process of "unnatural selec-  
tion," there is not even the satisfaction  
arising from being assured of the "survival  
of the fittest."  
But our schools are not wholly respon-  
sible for the false idea of life which is pre-  
sented to the mind of the young. A  
native of the Island scarcely ever obtains a  
situation in the United States of greater  
importance than a school teachership with  
us, but our newspapers proclaim with many  
flourishes the success of another "Islander  
abroad." If a student from the Island wins  
a prize in a Dominion or American College,  
no matter how slight the competition or  
how impractical the study, the never-failing  
paragrapher heralds the achievement as a  
marvelous success.

Even at home the man who with, it may  
be, little education and less capital but a  
superabundance of cheek, determines to  
make a living by reckless speculation, is  
complimented and flattered while the un-  
assuming producer, who by his intelligence  
and industry adds to the public wealth,  
is comparatively unnoticed. With such  
false ideals held out before them, is it any  
wonder that farmer's sons resolve to leave  
the Island or go into more attractive em-  
ployments. They see nothing before them  
on the farm but hard, monotonous and un-  
appreciated work, and they want to be  
doctors, or lawyers, or merchants, or any-  
thing that will keep their hands soft and  
white, and secure for them a respectable  
position in society.  
And those who do remain at home can-  
not wholly repress the unbidden sigh as they  
see their schoolmates and brothers enjoy-  
ing present riches and living lives of appar-  
ent ease. Time will surely bring its re-  
venges and dispel the glamour through  
which such distorted views of life are now  
obtained. The farmer may live to see the  
mercantile bankrupt, the doctor without  
patients, and the lawyer pushed aside in  
his profession by younger and more aspiring  
rivals. Take my word for it, in the end it  
will be found that the farmer who skillfully  
practices his calling "has chosen the better  
part," and that he can most favorably com-  
pare notes with even the most successful in  
the other professions.

It will be noticed that I have used the  
term higher education as distinguished from  
mere elementary instruction, and that I  
regard all higher education in our Province  
as virtually technical. We have no class  
in the Dominion of Canada which it is  
desirable to train for a life of literary  
leisure. At the plough, on the deck, in the  
workshop, in the learned professions, in  
the Halls of Legislation, Canada pre-  
sents a life of earnest self-denying work,  
as the noblest carrier for every one of her  
sons. The practical idea should therefore  
permeate every lesson of the school, until  
master and pupil catch the inspiration and  
resolve that "in the world's broad fields of  
battle in the bioacac of life," they shall  
not "be as dumb-driven cattle, but be  
heroes in the strife."

There are many different opinions held  
as to the duty of the state in regard to  
education. Some of these lie altogether  
outside the present subject, others, al-  
though closely connected with it, yet time  
will not allow me to refer to. There  
are some who contend that the  
state should support nothing beyond a  
merely elementary education. That  
if education is extended further than a  
mastery of reading, writing and arithmetic,  
it should be at private cost, inasmuch as  
advanced education cannot be shared in by  
all, and its possession is calculated to gain  
in the battle of life emoluments which are  
scarcely within the reach of those whose  
means limit them to elementary instruc-  
tion. There are others who admit that it  
is the duty of the state to encourage higher  
education, but who believe that the place  
assigned to classics should be greatly  
limited, and more attention given to indus-  
trial or practical sciences.

On the other hand, a large number of  
men of liberal culture, content strongly  
for the utility of the classics, but who  
freely admit the necessity of modifying  
college curricula to meet the wants of the  
age in which we live.  
The man who regards mere proficiency  
in Latin as the Alpha and Omega of liberal  
education is now looked upon as a literary  
fossil. The grand test of all human  
knowledge should be its usefulness to man-  
kind; and the application of this test is fast  
bringing classical studies within proper  
bounds, and ushering in the day predicted  
by the Reverend Sidney Smith, when  
"The puffed up pedant shall collapse into  
his proper size and the mere maker of ver-  
ses and the rememberer of words shall  
assume that station which is the lot of those  
who go up unbidden to the upper places of  
the feast."

Some of the results of the discussion of  
these subjects may be found in the more  
prominent place now assigned to agricul-  
tural chemistry and kindred subjects, in  
even the most conservative of the univer-  
sities; in the establishment of a large num-  
ber of colleges all over the world, wholly  
devoted to industrial education, and in the  
prescription in many countries—and among  
them Prince Edward Island—of the ele-  
ments of agriculture, as a subject of study  
in the advanced grades of the public  
schools.

One of the most hopeful signs of the  
times in which we live is to be found in  
the very general movement now going on  
in different countries to place farming on a  
scientific basis by instructing the farming  
population in the principles of their pro-  
fession. Chemistry has lifted the face of  
veil which has hitherto hidden the great  
nature, and walking in the light which has  
thus been ushered in, the advanced farmers  
of England, Scotland, Germany and other  
countries have inaugurated a new era in the  
cultivation of the soil. Improved breeds  
of stock have taken the place of scrubs.  
Exhausted soils have been restored by the  
use of commercial fertilizers to more than  
virgin fertility. Great bogs have been  
drained, and the "desert and waste  
place have been made to blossom like the  
rose."  
(To be continued.)