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should it altogether take place in Charlottetown, than if it should be equally divided, for sale, amongst the three Counties,—will be admitted to seek such an advantage to themselves at the expense of their brother farmers of King's and Prince Counties. If the stock be divided into three equal parts, and one-third of it be allotted, to each of the Counties, for sale therein, no undue preference will, or can thereby, be given to any. This division fairly made,—and to effect it would surely be no very difficult task,—it should be ordered that the sales of the portions of stock severally allotted to each of the Counties, should not take place on the same day, but with certain intervals between; then, if any particular county, for which agriculturalists, resident in either, or both of the other counties, were eager to bid, with a view to purchase, they could very easily, without missing the sales in their own counties, contrive to do so. If all were to be sold in Charlottetown, all farmers resident in King's and Prince Counties, how remotely distant soever from the capital, who desired to purchase any part of the stock, would have to travel all the way to Charlottetown. Necessarily it would be quite as reasonable to require farmers resident in Queen's County, to travel, for the purchase of any part of the stock, not contained in their own county lot, which they might desire to obtain, either to Georgetown, or St. Eleanor's, as the case might be; as it would be to require farmers, resident in King's and Prince Counties, to travel to Charlottetown for such a purpose; and this plan, I certainly think, would be the fairest that can be devised; for it would give an equal chance to all. And, were it thought right, as I think it would be, that animals should be kept in that section of the county into which they might be bought; for its general benefit, such obligations might be imposed upon purchasers, at the time of sale, as would effect that object. I am indeed very sorry to think that we must allow the Model Farm to go down. As it is, in its present highly improved state, and in the full and healthy condition of the fine animals, comprising its live stock, it is already a credit to the Colony; but, could it be kept in proper operation for two or three years longer, it would then be something of which we might justly boast; to which, with very allowable pride, we might direct the attention of strangers; and of which by means of the superior stock raised upon it, and distributed amongst our farmers, the benefits would be seen and felt, in every quarter of the Island. I would now freely vote for a small grant, to the Society, in aid of their farm; but, as a small grant would not be sufficient to extricate them from their present embarrassments; and, as they themselves do not think that this House can justly be expected to grant them as large a sum as would wholly relieve them; and as they appear to be quite prepared to close the concern; we must, I am sorry to say, allow it to go down.

Mr. H. HAVILAND.—If we decide upon selling, or ordering the sale of, the stock, we should, at the same time, resolve to pay whatever amount of debts, due on account of the farm, the sum realized by the sale may be insufficient to liquidate. To assume to ourselves the right to prescribe to the Society, in what way they shall sell their stock, without likewise assuming responsibility for their debts, would be an act of injustice before seeking to bind the Society to carry out such a plan of sale, as that proposed by Mr. Dingwell. We must first pass a Resolution binding ourselves to reimburse them the full amount at least of any loss which they may thereby sustain, on the original cost of their stock. I perfectly agree with those hon. members who have said the Farm is a public institution; and rejecting the narrow-minded policy of Mr. Perry, who whilst certainly would not object to any and every part of the country's participating in the benefits which might result from it, were it prosperous, yet objects to our being made responsible for any of its losses.—I say that, as we would have been well pleased, had it proved a truly fortunate undertaking, to see the whole country participating in the benefits arising from its success; so, on the other hand, we must, in justice and honor, be satisfied to make good the losses which have, unavoidably and through no mismanagement, fallen upon it. For what, let me ask, did the gentlemen who look upon themselves the very troublesome and onerous office of directing and superintending its affairs, assume that duty? Did they not evidently assume it, not for their own benefit, but for the benefit of the country at large? And can there be any man in this House, whose sense of honor is so dull, whose perceptions of justice are so feeble and erroneous, that they would counsel us to imitate the disgraceful proceeding of the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, who, not long ago, shamelessly repudiated their just debts? A majority of this House will never, I am certain, consent to pursue so dishonorable a course.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—I do not admit the correctness of the proposition, that, because the Model Farm may, with one's seeming propriety, be called a public institution, this House must hold themselves liable for any losses which may have been incurred on account of it. At the same time that I avow this opinion, I can truly say, that none can be more willing than I am, to recognize the claims, upon the Legislature, of any society, institution, or undertaking, having undeniably for its objects the promotion of the general well-being of the people, even when required to do so by acquiescence in votes of the largest grants which can reasonably be proposed for the direct promotion of such patriotic and liberal views; and, as to the Agricultural Society, my willingness, in this respect, has, more than once, subjected me to serious rebukes and reproaches for extravagance, from my friends. On reconsidering the Memorial of the Society, since I first spoke with reference to it, I perceive that all they require of the House of Assembly, is to connote a foregone conclusion. Their liabilities, they say, are so great, that they cannot hope to obtain, from the Assembly, a grant of a sum sufficiently large to extricate them from their difficulties; and all that they now wish us to do, is to sanction their proposed sale of their stock, crop, and implements, for the liquidation of their liabilities. This the House may, with propriety enough, fully sanction; but I deny that, by our doing so, we shall justly render ourselves liable for any loss which may be sustained, by the Society, on the sale of their stock. At the same time, however, I say that, should I be a member of the Assembly, when the Society shall again appeal to it for aid, I will not be against a favorable consideration of the losses which they may show, to the House; but still I do not say that I will oppose a grant for their relief, which they may cause to be laid before the House, with a view to the obtaining of such relief. The question now to be determined by us, is simply this; Shall we continue, by additional grants of money, to support an institution, which, notwithstanding the very great liberality manifested towards it, by this House, is so inexorably involved, that, without legislative aid to a very large amount, it must fall; and against our further support of which, so many of our constituents have earnestly protested? This question, the majority of the House will, I am certain, decide in the negative. Then, having so determined, our further duty will simply be, to allow the Society to sell off their stock, in such manner and at such place or places, as they themselves may please to determine upon. Let the Resolution of the Hon. the Speaker, I would say, merely set forth that it is inexpedient to make a further grant of money for the support of the Model Farm; and let the Society be notified accordingly. If the House go beyond this, and say to the Society, you shall sell one third of your stock in Queen's County, one third in King's County, and one third in Prince County; and if, in the next session of the Assembly, they can show that, by selling their stock, in compliance with such dictation of the Assembly, they sustained loss, they would, certainly, have a strong claim upon the Assembly for reimbursement. But, if we tell them that they are perfectly at liberty to dispose of their stock, as they please, they can have no right to look to a future House for reimbursement of any loss they may have sustained on the sale of it. I, however, say, that whatever may be the result of the sale, as affecting the unfortunate institution, if I be in the Assembly next Session, and any proposition be then submitted, for a grant to the Society, to reimburse them for any loss which they may have sustained on the sale of their stock, I will not oppose it.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—My Resolution is not seconded.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—I second it.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—If we allow the institution of the Model Farm to go down, I think it very probable that the rising generation, when they come to occupy our places, as men, upon the stage of life, will reproach the memories of their fathers with having allowed so useful, so excellent an institution—the work too of their own hands, the creation of their own liberality—to sink, for the want of a little further fostering exercise of the truly wise and liberal spirit which had called it into existence. The institution is most certainly a public institution, inasmuch as the money by means of which it was called into existence, and has, hitherto, been kept in operation, was public money; and I am entirely at a loss to conceive how any clear-headed, right-thinking

man, can imagine that, if, on the winding up of its affairs, there shall be found a deficiency of assets for the liquidation of its liabilities, this House can honorably or honestly say that they ought not to hold themselves responsible for such a deficiency. The money with which the stock was purchased by the Society was not theirs, but ours, that is, it was the people's money; and the stock, therefore, is clearly not the property of the Society, but the property of the people: the Society are but the agents of the people and the trustees of their property; and, consequently, as any advantages arising from the operation of the institution, would not have been for the managers or directors of it, but for the public; it is quite clear that any unavoidable or accidental losses, sustained by the institution, cannot, with any semblance of justice, be made or allowed, to fall upon the Society, or upon the directors of the institution; but must be sustained by the real proprietors, who are the people; and be provided for through the action of their representatives, the House of Assembly. If the stock must be sold, as I conclude it unfortunately must, since nothing but a much larger legislative grant to the Society, than this House can, at this time, be expected to make, could prevent it; I would say, let us dictate no terms of sale to the Society; but allow them to dispose of the stock, in whatever way they may think best. That so very valuable a stock should be in any way sacrificed, or diverted from the most laudable and beneficial purposes, for which it was, with so much wise liberality, purchased, is indeed much to be regretted; and, for my own part, I would freely vote for a grant of the whole £1,500, required by the Society, to redeem the institution, rather than consent that it should fall.

Mr. POPE.—Some hon. members seem at a loss to determine, whether the Model Farm is a public institution or a private one; and, therefore, know not exactly how they should determine, on the present occasion, concerning it. And one hon. member, the Queen's Printer, whilst freely admitting the institution to be a public one; very oddly agrees, at the same time, that the responsibilities, incurred by its operation, are not public responsibilities. In such reasoning there appears to be a most unaccountable incongruity; and, in fact, how satisfactory soever it may be to the hon. member himself, to me, I confess, it seems to be altogether incomprehensible.

Hon. E. WHELAN.—The hon. member from Bedouque, is lamentably deficient in judgment; and, feeling himself to be so, he vainly inclines to the conclusion that every one else must possess as scanty a measure of that essential quality of mind, as himself. I argued that, although the money capital of the Agricultural Society, with which they purchased their stock, and commenced operations on their farm, was public money, granted to them by this House, yet, as after that money passed into the hands of the Society, neither the farm, the stock, nor any thing else upon it, belonging to the concern, was under the control of this House, or at their disposal; this House could not reasonably or justly be held responsible for any liabilities incurred by the Society on account of the institution; and this, methinks the cynical sneering (which I indeed regard not) of the hon. member from Bedouque, I hold to be just and conclusive reasoning.

Mr. LAIRD.—That the stock would fetch more money if sold in Charlottetown, than if a part of it were allotted to, and sold in, each of the counties, I readily admit; but I think it would be much more for the benefit of the general agricultural interests of the Island, if a part should be sold in each of the counties. If a loss were incurred by such a mode of sale, it might be so arranged that any loss whatever which might be found to have been sustained by the Society, through depreciation of prices, in any of the counties, should be severally sustained by the counties in which such depreciation had occurred.

Mr. PERRY.—If by the sale of the stock, wherever and however it may be sold, any loss is sustained thereon, this House will have to make it good; and if in this House there resides a right to control the Society, with respect to the sale, they certainly ought to exercise it; but yet only in such a way as will afford equal chances of beneficial purchases to all. If the sale of the whole stock be made in Charlottetown, the farmers resident in the remote parts of King's and Prince Counties will be virtually shut out from a participation of the advantages, to be derived from it.

Hon. the SPEAKER.—Hon. members should bear in mind that our Resolution would not have power equal to that of the law of the land. We certainly might agree to a Resolution requiring the Society to dispose of their stock in a certain mode therein prescribed; but we have no right or power to enforce their compliance with it; and, everything considered, it will therefore, I think, be best, merely to declare, if we are so agreed, by our Resolution, that it is inexpedient to make a further grant of money for the support of the Model Farm; leaving them at perfect liberty to dispose of the stock in whatever way they may think best. As respects the jealousy which has been manifested by some hon. members about the distribution, in the country, of stock imported by the Agricultural Society, I must say there has been no cause for it; for I really think the distribution has always been fairly made.

Mr. CLARK.—The hon. member from Bedouque who seems to take a strange pleasure in making attacks, unprovoked and gratuitous, has taken occasion, merely for the sake, it would seem, of indulging the unamiable propensity, to depart from the line of his argument, tauntingly to accuse me of having confessed that I had relinquished my own judgment, and yielded myself up to the guidance of others. Now I beg leave distinctly to tell that hon. member, that I said no such thing; but what I did say is, that I have always, on principle, been opposed to the granting of bounties for the encouragement or support of any undertaking; and that, whenever I had acquiesced in the voting of money grants, on the bounty system, I had done so reluctantly; and the result had, in general, proved that, had I adhered to my own unbiased judgment, I should have done right. This is very far, I think from being a confession of my having yielded up my judgment to the guidance of others; but I will just hint to that hon. member that, although firmness of judgment is an attribute of wisdom, the obstinacy of presumption is a characteristic of fools.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN.—It seems to me that our present discussion is being very unnecessarily prolonged; and that merely because we do not keep steadily in view the end sought to be attained by the Agricultural Society in now memorializing us. They only want to know whether or not we will assist them, by a further grant of money, if not, whether or not we will sanction their proposal to sell their stock. From what has already been said, by hon. members, with reference to the first query implied in the Memorial, it is evident enough that the majority of the House are altogether indisposed to grant any more money in aid of the Model Farm; that question then, we may say, is already negatively disposed of; and the other which is, shall we sanction the proposed sale of their stock? may, it seems to me, be at once properly disposed of, without further discussion, by a simple affirmative answer. Let them, I would say, be left entirely at liberty to sell their stock, in whatever way they may choose; for we cannot assume the right to dictate to them, on that head, without, at the same time, assuming, by anticipation, direct responsibility to them, for whatever loss they may sustain on the sale. Still, however, I say that Charlottetown would be the best market.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—I am sorry to differ with all my friends who appear to me to have taken a wrong view of the state of the pecuniary affairs of the Agricultural Society, as respects the Model Farm. They appear to me to have assumed that the Society are actually indebted, on account of the Farm, in the sum of £1500. Now this is not the case; for the real debt of the Society on account of the Farm, or of the Farm to the Society is no more than £906. It is true that the Society state, in the Memorial, that unless

the sum of £1500 be granted to them by the Legislature, this Session, it will be impossible for them to continue the Farm. If indeed it were absolutely necessary for the carrying on of the Farm that they should be enabled to replace the stock lost at sea, to the value of £500; then, certainly, a grant of £1500 would be required by them—£906 to liquidate the present debt, £500 to replace the lost stock, and £100 to pay the rent of the Farm. But I myself do not think that there is any necessity for replacing the stock this year; and, therefore, if I take a correct view of the business, a grant of £500 in addition to the usual vote of £500 to the Society, together with their own resources in the shape of subscriptions, ought to be sufficient to carry them through another year. The causes which have led to the involvement of the Farm, ought not to be overlooked by us; otherwise, we shall arrive at a very unfair conclusion concerning it. In the first place we must bear in mind, that, in consequence of the great rise in the price of stock, the cost of the stock purchased in England, exceeded its previously estimated value, by upwards of £400; and, again we must remember that the annual working of the Farm, which had been estimated at £115, has cost within a mere trifle of £500; and, further, under this head, it must not be forgotten that, in such estimate, the estimate of fencing was spread over ten years, whilst the greater part of it had to be done in the first and second years. Many other unforeseen, yet unavoidable, outlays, have also had a share in bringing about the present unfortunate state of the affairs of the Farm; and, when due allowance is made for them, I think the present involvement of the concern is not such as to preclude a hope, that, could its present responsibilities be provided for, it might yet, under the most careful management, answer all the expectations of even the most sanguine of its projectors. It has been stated, by the hon. and learned member for Georgetown, that the great projector of the undertaking, meaning Judge Peters, was, at first, opposed to the views which afterwards prevailed, concerning the extent of the farm. That is true; and he and I were both opposed to the taking of so large a farm; but many members of the House of Assembly, differing in opinion from us, on that head, the farm was taken in accordance with their views. I then thought the farm too large; and I am still inclined to entertain the same opinion. Still, however, it has notwithstanding its extent, and perhaps limited means, been so successfully cultivated and improved, that it is now better, by hundreds of pounds, than it was when the Agricultural Society commenced operations upon it; and this great improvement of the farm is one cause of the debt due from it; for, when taken by the Society it was entirely run out, and the fences were all rotten; but now the fences are all new and the farm in good heart. I, however, very much question whether, if the Society come to dispose of their lease, they will make anything by it; I fear they will not. The cattle stock upon the farm is excellent. A finer shew of the kind cannot, I believe, be made in all North America; and it would be highly creditable even to the splendid Model Farm of Prince Albert. How this stock can be disposed of to the best advantage, is a question which certainly requires deliberation. It kept until the spring, and then sold, it would, perhaps, bring more, than if it were to be sold immediately; but the expense of keeping it through the winter might, perhaps, equal, if not overbalance, the difference between the higher prices which might be obtained in the spring, and the lower ones which would be obtained at this season of the year. I, however, contend that, whenever it may be sold, the cattle and the sheep ought to be equally divided among the three counties; each share to be sold in the county to which it falls; so that the country throughout may be equally benefited by the distribution of such stock, as it was, from the first, intended it should be. And should the sale of the stock be so ordered, it ought to be made obligatory, on every purchaser, in any of the counties, that the stock bought by him should not be sent out of his own county, unless in exchange for stock which had been sold into one of the other counties; and, certainly, that no part of the imported stock should be sent out of the Island. As for the horses, if it should be wished to keep them in this county, they could all be sold, with the implements, on the farm; but the only one worth talking about is the mare. I am indeed sorry that the Model Farm has proved a failure. Could it be kept up at a moderate grant, it would be a very great error on our part to abandon it; for, not only would it ultimately be the means of directly conferring the greatest and most permanent advantages, upon our agricultural interests, and, collaterally, upon all our other interests; but it would be a credit to the Island, in the eyes of all intelligent strangers who might visit it. The hon. gentleman then concluded by reading and proposing the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the cattle stock and sheep, now on the Model Farm, be equally divided among the three Counties; and that, if, after the sale thereof, as well as of the horses, implements, and all else belonging to the Farm, there should be any balance of debt due, this House will make good the same.

No stock to be sold out of the County to which it may be allotted, unless in exchange for stock that may be sold into one of the other Counties; none of the stock to be sent off the Island.

Mr. POPE.—I should like to know what the Hon. Col. Secretary would propose to do with the imported mare.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—I would propose that whoever she should be sold here, under an express obligation that whoever might be her purchaser, she should not be sent off the Island.

Mr. POPE.—I hope the members for King's and Prince Counties will not agree to any such Resolution.

Hon. the SPEAKER.—Hon. members must wait until the Resolution is tabled; it is not seconded yet.

Mr. PERRY.—Let us first decide whether or not we will grant anything more towards the support of the institution.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—Yes, that will be the best way. I am one who freely gave support, by my votes, to the institution of the Model Farm, under the impression that its operation, according to the scheme conceived for its management, would prove highly advantageous to our agricultural interests; and I am not yet disposed to admit, either that the undertaking has really proved a failure, or that, if only duly sustained, it is ever likely to fail in effecting the important objects for the attainment of which it was at first promoted. Hon. members, who declare against any further legislative grant, towards the support of the Model Farm, are, in doing so, influenced rather, I incline to believe, by their consideration of the unsatisfactory state of the public finances, than by that of the Model Farm. We are told that the losses of stock at sea amounted to £500, and that the concern is, besides, upwards of £900 in debt. The losses were the result of mere accident; and, were we disposed to persevere in the prosecution of so laudable an undertaking, the debt itself would appear to be anything but an insurmountable obstacle. Indeed, neither in the losses, nor yet in the debt, were there a general disposition in the House, to take a favourable view of the affairs of the concern, would there be found any real cause of discouragement, for the losses are a mere casualty; and, considering the very serious expenses incurred by the working of the farm, and particularly bearing in mind that there has not yet been time for any pecuniary returns from the increase of stock, the debt is nothing more than might have been expected to occur at the outset; and is, by means, a proof, either that the farm was unwisely undertaken, that it has been improvidently managed, or that it is not likely to answer the ends which its original projectors and promoters had in view. However, to argue in favor of the concern, seeing that a large majority of the House are determined to abandon it, would be a mere waste of words; but I greatly regret that such should be the general disposition of the House; for I feel confident that, if we were patiently to await the issue, for two or three years

more, the results would be most gratifying to every friend to the best interests of the Colony. The concern, however, appears to be doomed; and, as soon as the Resolution of the Hon. the Speaker shall be disposed of, we may, at once, proceed to agree about the manner in which the sale of the stock is to be effected. There is, no doubt, a general desire that the largest amount possible should be realized by the sale of the stock; and, therefore, if we were to decide solely with a view to that end, we would, most certainly, determine that it should be sold in Queen's County; for there, we all know, the competition, on such occasions, is always the greatest; but, as it seems to be wisely considered that, on closing the concern, we ought to be governed, as much as possible, by a desire to carry out the original object of the institution, we must, I think, forego the immediate pecuniary benefit which would arise from a sale of the stock in Charlottetown, in favor of the greater one which will ultimately arise from a fair division of the stock, for sale, among the three counties; and I perfectly agree with what has been said about the propriety of the retention in any county of the stock which may be sold into it: no stock sold into one county ought to be allowed to pass from it into another. The place of sale, in each county, should be as near the centre of it as possible; that individuals from the other counties, wishing to attend it, might be enabled the more easily to do so. My sanction to the Resolution before the Committee, I give with extreme regret; for, by giving it, I consent to the abandonment of an undertaking which, if duly promoted, would, I am fully persuaded, confer upon the country great and enduring advantages; and nothing but a sort of necessity arising from the present views of the majority of the House concerning the Model Farm, inclines me to support the Resolution.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—I rise to suggest that when we come to vote the usual annual grant to the Agricultural Society, we may include, in that grant, the loss expected to be sustained on the sale of the Model Farm stock.

Mr. McINTOSH.—I am sorry that the Model Farm has proved a failure, after so much public money has been expended upon it. When the farm was undertaken, by the Royal Agricultural Society, I expected that their intention was to shew us what could be done, in a way suited to our soil and climate, and on a scale commensurate with our general means. But, instead of doing so, they have been attempting to shew us what is done, in other countries, on a large scale, with ample means, and the most favorable soil and climate. The farm, in the first place, was entirely too large, and besides being undertaken with too large a mind, the undertaking altogether has been prosecuted with too high a spirit; and the involvement of the concern is nothing more than might reasonably have been expected to result from an outset and management so unwarrantable. I am indeed sorry to think the concern must be allowed to go down; for the undertaking, if properly limited and economically conducted, is such a one as could not but confer great benefit upon the country: to attempt to prop it up now, by another legislative grant, would, in my opinion, be only throwing good money after bad; and I, therefore, perfectly agree with hon. members who have already spoken, that it is inexpedient to grant any more money in aid of the institution; especially since they, themselves, who have the management of it, discourage us, and, in a manner, warn us against the utility of voting anything more. The stock, I say, should be sold where the most money is likely to be realized from it; wherever that may be, they who want to buy will contrive to attend the sale. The mare is a noble brute; and I hope she may fall into the hands of some one, who may turn her to such good account, that, thirty years hence, it may seem that great public benefit has resulted from her importation into the Island.

Mr. YEO.—I agree with those hon. members who say that the cattle stock and the sheep should be equally divided, for sale, among the three counties; and, with respect to the mare, I think the fairest way would be, that lots should be drawn for her, on behalf of each of the counties; and that she should be sold in that county, to which, by lot, she happen to fall.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN.—Hon. members are, I think, travelling out of the record. The Society have not asked us how they are to dispose of their stock. If we assume a right to direct the sale of the stock, we assume to ourselves the ownership of it. It is very true that the munificence of this House raised up the institution; but from that fact, it does not follow that we are to assume their liabilities. I do not say what it may be likely this House will do in the end, concerning any eventual deficiency of means, on the part of the Society, to pay their debts; but I do not think the Society would not be so particular about the winding up the concerns of the Model Farm, did they not believe that the debts due by it are payable out of their own funds. We have no right to assume the ownership of the stock, although we gave the money with which it was purchased. We might as well say to the Electric Telegraph Company—should their affairs become so embarrassing as to induce them to propose a sale of the whole concern, their electric batteries, their wires, and all the apparatus—we gave you a tract of land, and we have paid you £300 a year, in aid of your undertaking, and therefore we claim a right to direct how you shall dispose of the concern, and expect you to conform to our orders in making sale of it. Such an assumption of authority, on our part, in this case, would be manifestly absurd; and an assumption by us of power to direct the Agricultural Society how they should dispose of the stock of their farm, would be almost equally so.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—There is not the least analogy between the two concerns. That of the Electric Telegraph Company is positively a private one, established by private means; its operation, although for public benefit, being for private gain; and our having granted them a small tract of land, and made them an allowance of £300 a year, for the purpose of binding them to keep up a communication between us and other countries, takes away nothing from the private character of the undertaking. The other, the Model Farm, is an institution established wholly by means of public money, not one farthing of private money having ever been expended upon it; and its chief object, the raising of young stock of the best and purest breeds, for general distribution amongst our farmers throughout the colony; no pecuniary gain to be derived therefrom for the behoof of the Society individually, but every benefit resulting from it to be for the general good; most clearly proves it to be, in the fullest sense, a public institution; and, consequently, also that all the property belonging to it is public property, and all its liabilities, public liabilities. The great object in undertaking the farm was, I say, the raising of stock from improved breeds, for the benefit of the whole Island. The projectors and directors of the institution never, for one moment, thought of monopolizing it, for the sole or immediate benefit of themselves, or even of the whole of Queen's County only, to the exclusion of the other two counties; but, if hon. members from King's and Prince Counties now choose to give up their claims, all I can say is, let them do so. My desire, however, with respect to the institution, has always been, and now is, when we contemplate the immediate closing of it, that it should be made as beneficial as possible to the whole Island; and, regarding the stock as strictly public property, I say it cannot be fairly disposed of, unless it be equally distributed for sale among the three counties; and, then, should there be any deficiency of means to liquidate the debts due from the farm, this House, having justly assumed the institution to be a public one, will be bound to make good the deficiency, which may be done by including it in the usual legislative grant to the Agricultural Society. If we omit to make any order for the distribution and sale of the stock, the Society may sell it in and about Charlottetown; and such a limitation of the sale would, in my opinion, be an act of great injustice to the other parts of the Island.