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We do not believe that any cough cure can be better than

Jamieson's White Pine and Tar

It does just what must be done to thoroughly cure a cough. It overcomes congestion and inflammation—it soothes and heals the delicate tissues of the air passages—it promotes expectoration—loosens the cough and finally cures it to stay cured when you want the best cough cure get Jamieson's White Pine and Tar. 25c & 50c.

J. G. Jamieson
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One-Half The World

wears glasses but, not half of that half wear the right glasses.

Wrong glasses are often worse than none, they are a constant strain to the eyes.

Be on the safe side; let us give your eyes a careful examination.

G. H. Taylor
Jeweler & Optician



Montague Black Fox Exchange
Correspondence Solicited
L. M. McKinnon, Manager
Montague, P. E. I.

BIRTHS

LEARD.—At Crapaud on Nov. 22nd, to J. W. and Mrs. Leard of Riverside Farm, North Bedouque, a daughter. Congratulations.

WHEATLEY.—At Hillsdale Farm, East Royalty, on Nov. 22nd, to Mr. Wallace and Mrs. Wheatley—a son.

MARRIAGES

MACPHEE-YOUNG.—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 22nd, 1913, by Rev. A. J. MacNeill, B. A., Thomas MacPhee of Flat River and Miss Jane Gordon Young of Pinnetts.

DOMINION COAL VIA THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The coal shipments to the St. Lawrence this season by the Dominion Coal Company will reach probably one million and three-quarter tons. This will be an increase over last year of something like one hundred thousand tons.

The output from the collieries on Friday last was 18,611 tons, the third largest record for one day in the history of the company. The total production for the first half of November will amount to approximately 208,000 tons.

POULTRY PRIZE LIST.

SIR: I notice in Saturday morning's Guardian under poultry items the following:—There is one serious fault with regard to the utility classes at the above show which debars farmers, or present members from exhibiting, why we cannot comprehend.

Probably your informant is some disgruntled ex-member who would like, with what knowledge he may possess of breeding, compete in this utility class against the novice. Now if your informant will criticize our prize list over his own signature I will do my best to make the matter plain but will not notice any anonymous writer.

I am Sir, etc.,
GEORGE LIGHTIZER,
Secy P. E. I. P. A.

PILES

Do not suffer from this itching, bleeding, and painful condition. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. See a postcard, or Dr. Chase's Ointment & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

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DIARY OF EVENTS

TO-DAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Bean Supper, Hertz Memorial Hall, 5 to 7 p. m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1913

THE OYSTER SITUATION

Continuing the discussion of this subject, last touched upon in Friday's issue, the next point in order is the regulation regarding the fishing season. The Dominion Government had already fixed the fishing season on the public beds—from first of October till winter. The season, at best, is short, but it was found necessary to make it so as an offset to excessive fishing and in order, if possible, to save the areas from complete depletion.

Now, no one questions the wisdom of this regulation and although it reduces the fishing days to a few each year the restriction has not resulted in even a halt in the process of depletion. The decline has not ceased.

In considering this matter the Provincial Government had a different proposition before it. The grounds over which it had jurisdiction and which it was leasing, would be held and fished by men whose prime concern it would be to improve them and to avoid depletion. The public beds being open to all who cared to fish on them are being used without any regard for the future. The private beds, on the other hand are subject to the same care and prudent management as is exercised by the thrifty farmer in handling his land. The wise farmer has always in view, not only the present productiveness of his farm but the conservation of the innate soil wealth for the future.

Again, if capital is to be invited to go into this business, it must be under such fairly reasonable regulations as to make success possible. Here comes in the problem of making the regulations reasonable and getting in capital, or loading the business with such regulations as would prevent capital being obtained for development. To give the lessees a fair opportunity for success would, therefore, necessarily mean making the conditions reasonable, otherwise capital would not touch the business.

In framing the regulations there is an apparent discrimination in favor of the lessees. They are allowed to commence fishing on September first, a month in advance of those using the public beds. Still the Provincial Government could not help that as the regulation regarding fishing on the public beds is a Dominion one and beyond the power of the Provincial Government to alter. However, for the present, it makes little or no difference as the private beds are only now being prepared and planted and will not, to any extent, come into competition with the others for years to come. The few private beds now producing oysters for market are so limited and their output so small that they have no effect whatever on prices, consequently all this storm about the market being supplied or glutted in September is pure rubbish; even if it were the over-supply would be exhausted in a very short time. The matter of supply we shall deal with later.

The Provincial Government was not disposed to be unfriendly towards those fishing on the open beds; on the contrary Premier Mathieson lost no opportunity of meeting these men with a view to removing every possible cause of complaint. He met them at a meeting held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Charlottetown, this fall and promised that he would try and obtain any regulations that they should decide upon among themselves. As he has made a study of the question and is the first Provincial premier to make a real effort to deal with the oyster industry, he is at least, entitled to fair play. He can afford for the present, to bear with the insinuations and abuse that his political opponents may hurl at him, for time will vindicate the wisdom and honesty of his conduct in this matter.

It is unfortunate, however, that the methods of attack adopted are likely to retard and, for the present, injure the development of this very important and valuable industry. It is quite true that few take seriously these empty, windy scribbles which constitute the method of attack, yet they do some harm although falling far short of the harm intended. All do not know how irresponsible those writers are, but, should stray copies get abroad some injury might well be done to more than our oyster industry. Our reputation for ordinary intelligence would

likely be questioned after a very brief study of such party warfare. Were such an opening for good, safe investment to be found in any other province of Canada their papers would be unanimous in boosting it. The chance to make a little cheap political capital would never be considered, but here, unfortunately, we have some little souls still with us and they must have their little say. We shall again take up the question, dealing with supply and demand.

PROSPEROUS N. B.

From the reports of the New Brunswick legislature now in session it appears the province is in a very healthy condition, reflecting credit on Premier Fleming and his Government.

The estimated receipts in nearly every department were exceeded and while expenditures, of course, were also large, a surplus of not less than \$10,000, and perhaps more, will be shown on the year's operation.

Crown lands have produced more money during the past year than any time in its history, the amount exceeding three-quarters of a million of dollars. In cash bonuses in connection with the new crown timber lands licenses about \$252,000 has already been received, but this goes into a special fund and not into the consolidated revenue fund. Between \$16,000 and \$17,000 has been received during the year for crown land sinking fund.

The territorial revenue receipts will exceed the \$500,000 mark, notwithstanding the fact that there was a small lumber cut and that there was a falling off in the receipts from game licenses. The decrease in the sale of game licenses is explained by the fact that with this being election year in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and other States the business conditions in the American Republic were not such that a large number of non-resident sportsmen would visit this province during the early portion of the present season.

The ordinary revenue of the Province of New Brunswick for the past fiscal year nearly reached the \$1,500,000 mark. A great deal of the prosperity is due to the enterprise and resource of St. John's business men. The Board of Trade is indefatigable in its efforts to boost the province, and the result is reflected in the highly satisfactory condition of the Government finances. Another proof that progressive advertising pays.

COMPULSOY TRAINING, WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING.

Reprint from Canadian Defence AUSTRALIA

From a letter published in the "Guardian," London, Eng., July 4th, 1913:—

I was in Sydney recently, and was present at the review, by the Governor-General of the senior naval and military cadets as, to the number of 20,000, they marched past the town hall. Although the lads had only had one year's training, the marching and discipline was excellent. I hear on every side of the wonderful effect for good that the training and discipline are already having on the young Australians. Many of the members of the University at Sydney have volunteered as officers, and they have had the very best effect upon the boys.

The Sydney "pushes" of young larrikins have long been a disgrace to the city, but since the introduction of the military training the "pushes" have largely ceased to exist. Many of the worst larrikins are now among the best and smartest of the cadet N.C.O.'s, and are throwing all their superfluous energy into legitimate and useful channels. In my opinion military training is proving of enormous benefit to Australia by supplying just that element of discipline which was conspicuously lacking in Australian character. So much is this the case that a thoughtful woman-worker was complaining to me lately that the girls were being left behind in the general uplift of character, and lamenting that there was no analogous movement which could discipline them.

It may, of course, be that the lads of the Old Country do not need to be taught duty and discipline, but if they do, my experience in Australia has convinced me that there is no better instrument than universal military training.

Gilbert, Bishop of Carpentaria, Thursday Island, Queensland, May 24th, 1913.

SOUTH AFRICA

Extract from special correspondence of the "Morning Post," of July 4th 1913:—

The Defence Bill became law in June, 1912. January, 1913, was selected for registration to be carried out, and July for training to commence. A school of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of the administrative and instructional staff was opened at Bloemfontein on July 1st, 1912. During January, 1913, all young men between the ages of 17 and 21 had to register their names. At the same time, in order to tell whether the necessary quota would be raised in each district for the Citizen Force without resorting to compulsion, they were asked to say whether they were willing to undergo the four annual peace trainings. Judging by the last census it was estimated that about 60,000 of the young men of specified ages. Fifty-three thousand volunteered to undergo the necessary training. It was found impossible to come with such enormous numbers and the Defence Council provisionally

came to the conclusion that no more than 25,000 should be taken. What the people of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand are working out successfully for their respective Dominions is the system which the Canadian Defence League is pressing upon the Canadian people. They are asked to think about it, to give fair consideration to the disinterested efforts of the influential men promoting it, and to carefully weigh the evidence submitted in its favor. It is not "militarism," it is not "conscription," and nothing but sheer prejudice is manifested by opponents who claim that "they have felt one, rather than thought out, their objections."

INVESTMENT IN FOXES.

Stockholders in Prince Edward Island Companies Receive Returns of 25 to 200 Per Cent.

Appropos of what The Guardian said editorially yesterday United States Investor, in its current issue, says:—

Would you like to be part owner in one of the most prosperous fur businesses in the world? Stated this way, the offer looks far more attractive than to ask whether you should like to be part owner of a few foxes down on Prince Edward Island. The simple truth appears to be, however, that the two questions mean one and the same thing. With a few black and silver foxes for their entire original capital, a body of men on that island have built up an industry whose increase this year, on the Government's own figure, was worth a full \$3,700,000. What is of far more interest to the investor, they have been adding to their own wealth each year at a really remarkable rate. It was in 1910 that popular attention was first generally attracted to the industry. For some years the fur merchants of London, England, had been receiving consignments of a few dozen pelts a year from Prince Edward Island, but in that year a single black fox skin from that province brought a price of

BETWEEN \$2,800 AND \$2,900,

the highest figure that ever has been paid, so far as is known, for the pelt of any fur-bearing animal. Naturally this sale drew attention to the really wonderful business which has been developed on this heretofore inconspicuous island.

Inquiry developed the fact that nearly a quarter of a century ago, say about 1888, a few residents of the island made the attempt to breed in captivity some fox pups which they had found in the woods. The temptation to make such an experiment was strong. From time immemorial, silver fox fur has been regarded the world over as the royal fur of the animal kingdom. The hunter and trapper who came out of the woods with even a single pelt from the wild animal which had fallen victim to his skill was the envy of his neighbors, for that one pelt would bring him a return sufficient to keep in comfort for many months. There was no escaping the argument, then, that if one could raise in captivity even a few such pelts, the reward would far outweigh all the trouble and risk which the attempt would involve.

The experiment proved worth the making, since profits were gratifying, but not until 1900, or thereabouts, had the industry reached real commercial importance or proven itself to be permanent. Between that year and 1910, four or five fox farmers were sufficiently well established to be sending

PACKAGES OF PELTS

every year to the fur auctions which are held in London in January and March. The meager number of such farmers was due to the fact that the few men who really understood the industry were quite unwilling to sell any of their stock to others, or to instruct the outside world in what is the really fine art of silver fox raising.

How much these enterprising monopolists added to their worldly possessions from fox farming no one can say. Some significant facts do appear. Prince Edward Island has always been the home of people of small means. The publicity agent of the island declares that three years ago not a single resident was worth half a million dollars. Today, he declares, there are several fox breeders who are worth more than that, and there is at least one who probably is worth a full million. We suspect that his statement of the condition three years back is not correct. There were a full score of residents in the half-million dollars class, we feel quite sure, rather more than three years ago. We do not believe he is in error, however, in his statement of the prosperity of the fox breeders, and we are not disposed to dispute his further assertion that there are several of them whose income is from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year, from fox investments alone.

About four years ago, the monopoly was broken, when an outsider was allowed to buy three pairs of black foxes for a price which is said to have been \$9,000. At any rate, the prices that since have been paid for foxes of the proper strain of blood is in keeping with that figure. According to excellent authority, there are single foxes of high fur value and large litter record that cannot be bought today for \$30,000, and the selling value of the proved breeding

foxes ranges from \$20,000 to \$30,000 per pair.

The explanation is that there are NOT OVER 16,000 SILVER FOXES

in captivity in the entire world, and probably not more than half of them are of really good quality. When you consider the further fact that 85 per cent of all these captive foxes are on Prince Edward Island ranches, and that the world must turn for the most part to that island for what has always been regarded by people of wealth and taste as the finest of all furs, you can understand the great anxiety among breeders to own genuine Prince Edward Island foxes.

The publicity agent of the province of Prince Edward Island declares that thousands of people are now in receipt of from 25 to 200 per cent yearly on investments of \$100 to \$1,000 each in the fox industry of the island. There are sworn figures which go far to bear him out in this declaration. Here, for instance, is the dividend record of several of the incorporated companies:

| Company | Paid up capital | Cash div. per cent. |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| Bunbury | \$25,000 | 300 |
| Spring Park | 90,000 | 45 |
| Peerless | 20,000 | 300 |
| Prospect | 60,000 | 100 |
| Smith | 150,000 | 40 |
| Dalton | 225,000 | 40 |
| Silver Top | 25,000 | 95 |
| Murray Har. | 50,000 | 200 |
| Magic | 100,000 | 172 |
| Eureka | 30,000 | 175 |
| Union | 190,000 | 60 |
| Riverside Farm Co. | 50,000 | 225 |
| Maritime (with one fox still for sale) | 40,000 | 31 |
| Royalty | 90,000 | 240 |
| Magnet | 50,000 | 340 |
| O'Leary | 40,000 | 20 |
| Pioneer | 100,000 | 225 |
| North Shore | 100,000 | 25 |
| Rosemont | 10,000 | 500 |
| Tyng Valley | 75,000 | 50 |
| Malpeque Silver Fox Company (with one fox still for sale) | 40,000 | 75 |
| Seal River | 50,000 | 50 |
| Silver Fox Ranching Co. | 208,000 | 50 |

*With an extra smaller dividend later. The average cash dividends of these companies is 95,322 per cent.

Of course, these are not all the ranches there are in Prince Edward Island. More than half the ranches are not incorporated and their profits are kept a secret. Something like 200 incorporated companies do exist, but of these about 50 are of too recent organization to be paying dividends yet. Hence the above 20 corporations represent

MORE THAN ONE-THIRD

of the full number that could possibly pay anything this year. Their return has plainly been most satisfactory. The publicity agent of the Province declares that, taking the ranches of the island as a whole, private and corporate, they have yielded average dividends of about 50 per cent. Now what are the risks of the business? The American Consul at Charlottetown recommends that prospective investors secure their stock through persons whom they know they can trust, and, preferably, from those who have made a trip to the island. The fox business, as he says, has untrustworthy promoters operating within it, and one needs to be cautious. There are numerous propositions before the New England public, however, he adds, which he could thoroughly favor.

All authorities agree that it is necessary to be very careful as to the (Continued on page 3.)

WHY MEN DON'T ATTEND

Sir:—Quite a lot is written about the non-attendance of men at our church services and many ideas are put forward as to why such is the case. Asking several men the other day why they failed in this respect they invariably replied:—"Because when we get into Church we never know just when we will get out." In some cases the service will be of one hour's duration; it may be half an hour more. Men in general will not stand this, and it is up to the Ministers of the city to see that an improvement is made along these lines.

Extending the limit of service indefinitely does not apply to one church alone, but to every church in the city with possibly one exception.

The average minister can easily time himself so that he will have no difficulty in closing his service one hour after opening, unless there is something special on hand when it might be excusable to continue it a little longer. I am quite aware that this letter will meet with criticism, especially from the reverends themselves, but I am quite sure that the men or the women in the pew will approve every word it contains. No doubt the first thing the preacher or will say is, "How is it that people will not object to remaining any length of time at the theatre or concert of Hall, and offer no criticism along that line." The case is different.

People during the week demand a certain amount of amusement to which they have a perfect right on Sunday they need at least part of the day for rest. This letter is not written in any fault finding spirit, only it seems to me that it is up to the preacher to do his duty—or may we say less of what he considers to be his duty—and see if the attendance of men at the various services will not materially increase. I am Sir, etc.,
TRUTH.

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