

THE GUARDIAN

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(DIARY OF EVENTS.)

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1913

FOR OUR EDUCATING.

A news item in our columns the other day stated that the Ontario Agricultural Department was making arrangements to teach scientific farming by means of moving pictures.

Some days previously it was announced that one of the leading churches in Canada had completed arrangements for the introduction of moving pictures into the Sunday School.

So now, to the "line upon line and precept upon precept" of former days we of this practical modern age are able to add ocular demonstration. And what may we not expect now that the "movies" have added the power of speech to their other life-likenesses? The straight and narrow way, as well as the slippery places, heretofore largely figurative, will now become actual realities and the toll some walk along the one as well as the struggles incident to the other will be made elevating or otherwise by the spoken word elicited by the varied experiences. So move we on. The world is getting better and little thanks to it—the picture, the moving picture, the talking moving picture, each in its own age irresistible!

It will be remembered that the Dominion Government has made very generous provision for the extension of agricultural education, various grants having been apportioned to the different provinces.

An Ontario exchange points out that the larger part of the \$195,000, Ontario's share of the federal grant for agricultural education, is to be devoted to summer courses in agriculture, for teachers and inspectors at Guelph. After complaining that the teachers are to be transported and lodged at the public expense, that school-boards employing teachers who have obtained a certificate in agriculture will be paid an initial grant of fifty dollars and an annual grant of thirty dollars, our contemporary complains that the result will be to render more difficult the teacher's lot. He will be obliged, at some cost and trouble to add a diploma in agriculture to his diploma in physical training and military drill "because school-boards are given a financial motive to demand these qualifications, but it is not certain that the pay of these teachers will be increased."

This is surely a narrow view of the school-boards. The object of the financial grants to school-boards employing teachers thus qualified, is to enable them to be more generous with their teachers and it is, we take it, a little premature to assume that any school-board receiving it would be small enough to use the grant for the purpose of reducing its taxes. One of the great aims of the Commission of Conservation was to secure higher salaries for teachers as well as to qualify them to earn them.

Our contemporary proceeds: "It is idle to hope that the lot of the farmer will be improved or that the exodus from the land will be stayed. The trouble, we are sure, is not lack of education among the farmers, but lack of economic interest. Make farming as profitable as other enterprises and people will flock to the land and display ample skill as well as a love for the fruitful soil. For that reason we should have advised the application of the whole sum to the creation of greater opportunities of profit, like wider markets and correction of the trusts."

And it was "for that reason" that the Commission recommended the outlay on education, rather than on the "creation of greater opportunities." The opportunities that are worth while and permanent are those which result from education, from a knowledge of the whole science of farming, which includes the "creation of opportunities," the finding of wider markets and of means to correct the trusts.

Driven by our growing appreciation of the need of more education we may adopt extreme measures for acquiring it but, unless it becomes a fad, education is our only salvation so let us welcome it whether through "movies," "talking movies" or grants—federal, provincial or private.

THE DANGER OF RECIPROCITY.

Reciprocity may be looked upon as a back number, though there are still a few Laurierites who regret its sad miscarriage. For the most part these are musty doctrinaires, or people who have a particular axe to grind, or probably newspaper partisans who have pinned their faith to it on the

principle of "my party—right or wrong," without concerning themselves very much about its certain effects on the fiscal and industrial situation of a young and progressive country.

In days not so long ago, when the United States was in the course of development and expansion, its Government was wise enough to realize the extreme value to local industries of a high tariff wall. In spite of the outcry it occasioned in England, and, to a less extent, among the agriculturalists in the West, the administration persisted in its policy, reaping the rich harvest expected through the attraction of capital and labor. Industries that had been maintaining a hazardous existence almost instantaneously sprang into vigorous life. New industries were planted, took firm root and developed like the green bay tree, being enviously, or despairingly, described by English competitors as "Yankee mushrooms." Today, we hear nothing of this. A manufacturing nation of about 100,000,000 population, holding second place only to the Mother Country, has evolved from the inception of that high protection.

Reciprocity with Canada was, in those growing days, turned down without a second thought; all reasonable and progressive people were too intent on laying well and strong foundations of the nation's future industrial welfare. That having been accomplished, and a splendid industrial edifice erected, the Government now thinks it may allow some latitude, relax the stringency somewhat, and permit freer trade in certain specifics.

But Canada has a long road to go before attaining a similar goal. Industrially we are still in our infancy, and to remove the protection so necessary to our development, would practically mean industrial suicide. It is absolutely necessary our young and growing industries should be nourished and developed; and that they should be considerably added to. There is nothing comparable with a good high tariff for bringing new capital and labor to a country's development. When manufacturers and capitalists find they cannot satisfactorily compete from outside the wall, they come over and work from within.

A case in point is just now attracting attention. The Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Foss, who is the controlling power in the B. F. Sturtevant Blower Company, has been complaining bitterly of the lack of foresight on the part of the U. S. Government in not arranging reciprocity treaties whereby it "should have with Canada and other countries such trade agreements as would enable us to manufacture our goods in the United States, giving employment to American workmen and utilizing American capital at home."

Reciprocity having failed—through no fault of the Washington Government though—Governor Foss's company "has just completed the purchase of a manufacturing plant in Galt, Ontario, and a large part of the work which has hitherto been done in Hyde Park will now be transferred to Canada."

Just so, and the necessary capital and labor will be utilized for the development of Canada, instead of the United States. This, Governor Foss fully recognizes and adds more in sorrow than in anger:

"All over the United States the tendency among the principal manufacturing interests is towards the establishment of plants in Canada. This movement has been going on for many years and it is estimated that from three to five hundred million dollars of American capital is now invested in these Canadian plants."

To our tariff is due the credit for this. Foolish, is too mild a term to apply to the policy of a party which would have robbed us of such means of rapidly developing our growth industrially and commercially. But Canadians were wiser than their rulers, and as we have said, reciprocity is now a back number. Any benefits we are likely to obtain under the Underwood Tariff will be heartily welcome, but we prefer to experience them before counting the chicks.

DOMINION TRUST CO.

Prince Edward Island, thanks to phenomenal success attained in various enterprises, is attracting the attention of investors and business concerns elsewhere to a most gratifying degree. In today's issue we publish the advertisement of another new business just opened here, The Dominion Trust Co., which we heartily welcome to the business life of the province and which under the efficient management of Col. H. M. Davison will very shortly be one of our largest financial institutions.

The Dominion Trust Co., whose headquarters are in Vancouver, B. C., is one of the biggest and most reliable financial concerns in the Dominion of Canada. We note by the report that the assets, according to the

balance sheet of December 31st, 1912, amount to \$4,973,161.05; besides this in invested funds and executorships and other trusts under administration, there are \$6,217,983.95 and the trusteeships for bond holders amount to \$25,308,000.00. These figures added together total \$36,499,145.00.

The Dominion Trust Company was incorporated in 1903. The assets on March 31st., 1906 were \$89,435.60. On December 31st., of the same year they had grown to \$251,838.33. Every year the increase was amazing and in 1912 they had reached \$4,973,161.05.

Another and perhaps the most important point of all is that with respect to the net earnings of the Company. For the year ending March 31st., 1906 these were \$12,428.76, and each successive year up to December 31st. 1912 the net earnings, like the assets, went forward by leaps and bounds, till on the date last mentioned they had reached the enormous sum of \$385,063.61.

The authorized capital is \$5,000,000.00; the subscribed \$2,500,000.00; the paid up \$2,000,000.00; in reserve has been placed \$800,000.00.

It will naturally be asked what is chiefly the business of the Dominion Trust Co., now to be established here. It is strictly a trust business. Here is something very important—it does not deal in speculative securities. Its business is to act as executor under will or by appointment of any court as trustee for bond holders, or in the management of sinking funds, etc., as administrator and guardian, as receiver, liquidator and assignee as transfer agent and registrar; as confidential agent for the investment of funds of persons or corporations. It also conducts a department for savings and loans money on first mortgages, on improved city property.

It will be encouraging and inspiring to the confidence of our people to notice that on the Advisory Committee, for Charlottetown, are the names of such prominent citizens and well known capitalists, as W.H. Aitken, F. R. Hearts and the Hon. Chas. Dalton. The Dominion Trust Co., is controlled by a Board of Directors, a list of which may be seen in the advertisement. Besides this advisory committees, in London and elsewhere. The names of the solicitors and auditors, number among them men of the highest financial standing, and business integrity, while for references are named the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Bank of Scotland London.

The Dominion Trust Co., is to be congratulated on having secured Col. Davison to manage its branch in the Province. Col. Davison has had a wide experience in city affairs and his business of late years has frequently given him a large knowledge of the commercial interests of the entire Province. In his hands we feel confident that the business of the Dominion Trust Company, here as elsewhere, will develop and that the people who have dealings with it will reap very beneficial results.

It is worth while for all business men, investors and those who purpose entering into building operations or investing their means, to read the announcement of the Dominion Trust Company and then to see or communicate with Col. Davison regarding further information respecting it. The new offices will be opened in the Morris Block, Victoria Row which have been leased by the Company and shortly to be vacated by Mr. D. A. Bruce.

FIRST THINGS

The arrival of the first steamship of the Cunard Line, the Britannia, was publicly celebrated in Boston seventy-three years ago to-day, July 21, 1840. The Britannia was a wooden side-wheeler, and made her maiden voyage across the Atlantic, from Liverpool to Boston, in fourteen days and four hours. For a time the Cunarders made Halifax and Boston their American ports, but later New York was made the principal terminus of the line.

When you want superior service and best satisfaction you should leave your prescriptions here. Our prescription department is the cleanest and best equipped in the Province. Everything is kept under glass. For accurate service, prompt delivery and best attention you will find this the one store to come to when you want proper treatment. A trial order left with us will prove everything we claim. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts.

ENTHUSIASTIC BOSTONIAN ON P. E. I. FOX RANCHING.

Mr. R. L. Cleveland, special feature writer of the Boston Sunday American, who was sent here to write a two page illustrated article on P. E. I. Black Fox Farming returned to Charlottetown from a trip through the New England States today.

Mr. Cleveland states that on his first visit to the Island for the purpose of investigation the early part of the month, he found the subject so important and far reaching that he deemed it advisable before publishing his findings to return to the States and gather data with reference to whatever progress is being made in the breeding of fur bearing animals in captivity as an industry in the Northern New England States.

Outside of a few ranches devoted to the breeding of the smaller furbearing animals Mr. Cleveland, said that the movement had not made much headway, except that he found one large black fox ranch at Whitesfield, New Hampshire among the White Mountains known as the Woodbury Ranch where breeding of black foxes had been conducted for the past seven years with a success only duplicated by some of the pioneer ranches on P. E. I. It is believed that the wide publicity in the States which will result from the publication by the Boston American of its story on Black Fox Ranching on P. E. I., showing the wonderful profits that have accrued to investors and the tremendous future of the industry, will create an interest that will bring millions of capital for investment from the United States and more especially Northern New England to Prince Edward Island.

If an organized effort is made by those chiefly interested and if sufficient interest is taken here in placing the merits of the Black Fox Industry of P. E. I. as a highly profitable investment before the minded people of Boston and vicinity there is not a shadow of a doubt but that the placing of the fox business on a pet basis will be deferred for twenty years, for the demand for breeders for establishing ranches in New Hampshire, Maine and other Northern New England States, where there is now only one large American ranch to supply the demand, will be sufficient to swamp Prince Edward Island with orders for years to come.

GREAT BRIDGES

Facts of Great Structures Across the Tay and Forth

Not the least of the extraordinary feats of the redoubtable bridge-builder, Sir William Arrol, was the fact that at one and the same time he carried on two such gigantic contracts as the Tay and the Forth Bridges. It was a striking tribute to his great powers of organization and to his genius for engineering on a mammoth scale. The construction of the Tay Bridge was only half-finished when he made a start with the gigantic undertaking which now spans the Firth of Forth, from the designs of Sir John Fowler and Sir Benjamin Baker. Over a year was spent in the preliminary preparations alone—the designing and making of special plant, the erection of workshops on shore, and the thousand and one things essential to the success of such a huge scheme. The cost of temporary plant ran to half-a-million sterling, and included thirty steam and other barges, tugs, launches, and boats, sixty steam cranes and winches, fifty hydraulic cranes, forty-eight steam-engines, and hydraulic jacks, hand-cranes, and drilling-machines almost innumerable; not to mention one million cubic feet of timber and sixty miles of wire. The enormous nature of this engineering wonder of the world may be gathered from the following figures: The total length is over a mile and a half, and consists of two main spans, each nearly a third of a mile long; two spans of six hundred and seventy-five feet each. In the piers there are about one hundred and twenty thousand cubic yards of masonry, and in the super-structure over forty thousand tons of steel and some fifteen thousand tons of iron.

The building of the Tay Bridge was an opportunity for a display of his engineering genius which the ambitious bridgemaker eagerly welcomed. A rigorous examination revealed the old foundations to be insecure, and it was decided to build an entirely new bridge a short distance farther up the river. Within five years from its commencement—1882 to 1887—a remarkable erection, over two miles long, and constructed at a cost of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, spanned the estuary, a structure strong enough to defy the fiercest gale that ever blew. It was the greatest engineering triumph of the age, until it was eclipsed by a greater—the Forth Bridge.

MONTAGUE MARKETS.

Corrected for every Wednesday and Saturday issue. Potatoes 25, Meats, per doz. 12.

Early Closing and Monday Half Holiday Paton's store closes every Saturday evening at 9 o'clock and every Monday Afternoon from one o'clock. Please Shop Early PATONS

Hot Weather Hardware All the summer supplies you need in good hardware can be found here. Look over these "hay time" requirements— Haying tools, Ice cream freezers, Lawn mowers, Garden Hose, On each and every article you can get a good selection and the very lowest price possible. Call and see the display. Refrigerators, Oil stoves, Screen doors and screens, Marine hardware. Fennell & Chandler Victoria Row

No Man Should Rest Content While the welfare of his family depends merely upon his uncertain existence. Life Insurance will make their welfare permanent—and the best in Life Insurance is found in the Policies of The Great-West Life Assurance Company. Our rates are the lowest consistent with absolute security. You do not have to die to win the benefits of a Great-West policy. Branch Office - Charlottetown HYNDMAN & CO. LTD Provincial Managers, Charlottetown, P. E. I. S. M. HICKS, District Agent, at Summerside.

No Matter How big a company is or how much business it may be willing, the only way to judge of the merits of strong Life Assurance Companies is by their Dividends The Canada Life, Canada's oldest Life Company has consistently and persistently maintained its position as the greatest Dividend paying Company in America. Let one of our representatives present at the proof of this before taking a policy in any other company. W. K. Rogers, Pro. Manager K. S. ROGERS, Ch'town R. B. ROGERS, S'ide Special Agents.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Lard, per lb. 14 to 16; Beef (small) per lb. 8 to 10; Beef (quarter) per lb. 5 to 7; Pork (small) per lb. 9 to 10; Mutton 10 to 12; Butter 8 to 12; Eggs, per doz 24 to 28; Hides (lb) 2 to 3; Mackerel (each) 40 to 42; Eggs (doz) 11 to 14; Codfish (fresh) 11 to 13; Codfish (green) 7 to 9.

JULY SALE OF SHOES TO CLEAR OUT BARGAINS in men's shoes—a window full of them at GOFF BROS. We want every man who is interested in good shoes—splendid shoes at a tremendous cut price, to see our \$4.00 to 5.00 shoes, now \$2.85. The leathers are box and velvet calf, vicid kid, patent, colt and gun metal. No words expressed here can impress you half as well as a visit to our store. We're now going to give our patrons something unusual in shoe values. It will be nothing short of A GREAT SHOE BENEFIT No more to be had at these prices. GOFF BROS THE SHOE MEN

New Rubber Bathing Caps We have a splendid new stock of bathing caps all this season's goods in rubber lined and pure gum rubber in various colors and the latest styles. Prices from 25c to \$1.00 each. Water Wings We have these in cotton and silk. J. G. Jamieson DRUGGIST

Dainty Souvenir Jewellery in enamelled belt pins, brooches, cuff links, spoons, stick pins and fobs. Special Sock G. H. Taylor Jeweler Optician

SEE that rich, golden crust—appetizing isn't it? We refer to Cameron's Home-Made Bread

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

BIRTHS. McLEAN.—At Belmont, Ontario, on July 17, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McLean, a daughter. PETERS.—In Charlottetown, on July 19, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Mosie Peters, a daughter.

DEATHS. BROWN.—At New Haven, on Sunday, July 20th, 1913, George W. Brown, in his 58th year. Funeral on Tuesday at 2 p.m. to Clyde River cemetery. SOURIS MARKETS. (Corrected for every Wednesday and Saturday's issue.) Potatoes (bus) 13; Pork (lb) 11 1/2; Oats (white) 36; Oats (black) 38; Hay (pressed, per ton) \$14; Butter (lb) 24; Hides (lb) 9 to 10; Mackerel (each) 5 to 6; Codfish (fresh) \$1.00 to \$1.25; Codfish (green) \$2.40