

See Our Extra Special 25c Trout Line

We have a very large stock of these lines from very light to extra heavy. They are braided oil silk or enamelled and you will wonder how we do it. Bought them right you see and selling them right. See the Leading Tackle Dealer about it.

J. G. Jamieson
DRUGGIST

The Eye is the Window of the Soul

you either pay a small penalty in money now or a large penalty in eye strain later.

If wisdom guides your choice we will be pleased to have you call and consult us.

G. H. Taylor
Jeweler Optician

NEW KING GEORGE HOTEL
Wm. MONBOURQUETTE, Mgr.
Private Baths, Running Water and
Cable Distance Telephone in all rooms
Bright Sample Rooms.
CUISINE UNEXCELLED
SYDNEY, N. S.

The **Purest** of All **Pure** Food

'Cameron's Home-Made Bread'

For the sake of the little children use our Bread always.

Montague Black Fox Exchange
Correspondence Solicited.
L. M. McKinnon, Manager
Montague, P. E. I.
April 23/13

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Corrected for every Wednesday and Saturday issue.

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Rugs | 18 |
| Turkeys | 18 |
| Potatoes | 20 |
| Lard | 9 1/2 to 11 1/2 |
| Beef | 8 to 7 |
| Dressed beef | 8 to 10 |
| Chicken | 17 |
| Turkeys | 18 to 22 |
| Geese | 18 to 15 |
| Fowl | 12 |
| Ducks | 18 |
| Oats (white) | 42 to 44 |
| Oats (black) | 40 to 42 |
| Wheat | 60 to 65 |
| Butter | 22 to 24 |

"Window Pane" the stained glass substitute gives same effect as the most expensive stained glass—costs a trifle. 25c per yard and up. Samples free for the asking, or a post card. Beer & Weeks, 4-29MErf.

Lanoleums hard wearing qualities at 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c and upwards or oilcloths at 25c up.—Beer & Weeks, 4-29MErf.

HAVE SIGNED DEED.

LONDON, May 15—The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have signed a formal deed of separation. She will receive \$100,000 a year from him. It is said the Duke tried hard to persuade his wife not to divorce him but she refused.

THE GUARDIAN
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Head Office at Charlottetown,
Branch Offices at Summerside,
Alberton, Souris and Montague.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1913

TUBERCULOSIS AT TRURO

The serious allegations made against the conduct of the Government farm at Truro, so far as the health of cattle is concerned, has been investigated by a committee of the Nova Scotia Legislature, and a majority and a minority report have been submitted. Both reports admit a grave state of affairs, though the former exonerated the superintendent and staff from all blame. The minority report suggests that the superintendent did not avail himself of the assistance of his veterinary surgeon as he should have done, and hence all the trouble. In this respect the minority report is backed by the independent report of the Dominion Veterinary Surgeon for Nova Scotia (Dr. Townsend), who was sent by Premier Murray to Truro to investigate the condition of the cattle.

Dr. Townsend found there were 83 head of cattle on the farm and some twenty odd calves under six months old. All of the cattle had been tested recently with tuberculin and 75 of the 83 reacted, proving that they were suffering from tuberculosis. This indicates a serious state of affairs. In Nova Scotia from fifteen to twenty per cent of the cattle are affected with tuberculosis, the only difference between the general situation and that at Truro is that at the experimental farm the condition is a little worse than elsewhere. The management are at fault in not applying the tuberculin test ten years ago and every year since. It is a reliable test, and experience has established its accuracy in 98 per cent of the post mortem tests.

In the course of his report, Dr. Townsend comments adversely on the fact that the superintendent of the farm, Mr. Stevenson, made the tuberculin tests, and that the stableman made the post mortem, the Government veterinary surgeon not being employed at all. "Whereas Mr. Stevenson's qualifications are as an agriculturist," writes Dr. Townsend, "and these I do not question, I know he is not a veterinary graduate, and this work should not, I think, have been left to him. As for the qualifications of the stableman to make the post mortems and certify the same, I leave you to judge of whether that was proper."

Evidently the farm authorities were not very much perturbed when the tuberculin test proved the prevalence of the dread disease to such an alarming extent. They kept the most valuable for breeding purposes, disposed of thirty-three animals for breeding and to butchers; the remainder they slaughtered and buried.

This is not a very satisfactory state of affairs on an experimental farm, and certainly not an example to set to other herd owners and farmers generally.

NOTHING THE MATTER WITH THE ISLAND.

Under the caption, "What's the matter with the Island anyway?" a letter signed "J. M." appeared in The Morning Guardian of the 14th, inst., which, until now, we have not had an opportunity to comment upon. With all due deference to the writer, probably the best reply to his query would be to vary it by asking "What is the matter with 'J. M.'?" as there appears to be much more "the matter" in that quarter than with "the Island."

J. M. informs the reader that he has been absent from the province for ten years; that during his exile he was "amazed at the reports of the wonderful production"; pleased that "between six and seven millions has come to the Island this year from the sale of black foxes"; that the potato yield was three times greater than that of "Germany, the biggest potato producing country in the world"; that the oat crop was phenomenally large, 7,000,000 bushels in all, &c. &c. Not only this but on referring to the various departments at Ottawa for verification of the reports, he found, like the Queen of Sheba, that the half had not been told him, the reports were not only true but they underestimated the actual conditions.

With his patriotic pride thus keyed up he arrived on the Island, "saw the country from Summerside to Charlottetown and up east as far as Souris and was not only surprised but disappointed." He saw no unusual evidences of prosperity. He had read in the papers that "whole families, comprising 41 souls had moved away to other climes; cheese factories were advertised for sale; farming was retrograding, dairying not in as healthy a condition as ten years ago, no pork packing establishment in

Charlottetown where one flourished ten years ago, not as many hogs raised as formerly &c., &c.

It is quite true that whole families occasionally "move to other climes." (The 41 souls referred to in this case, by the way, comprised the total exodus for the year). Had he inquired a little further he would have found that not one person has left the province during the past two years to ten who left a decade ago. He would have found also that many are returning to their native province, lured, doubtless, by the reports which J. M. had read and verified. But that by the way.

We do not know what "evidences of prosperity" J. M. expected to find on his arrival, but this we know on the best authority: there is not anywhere in Canada a territory of equal size in which there is more general prosperity and less poverty than there is in Prince Edward Island. Official statistics show that it is the wealthiest province per capita in the dominion; that it has more money per capita on deposit than any other province in the dominion; that it has a larger proportion of occupied land than any other province in the dominion; that its farm machinery, its live stock and its buildings, per farm, are more valuable than those anywhere else in the dominion.

If our black foxes are not running around loose in the fields, if our farm buildings and residences are not as palatial as those in the cities in which J. M. has spent the past ten years, still there are some \$5,000,000 worth of foxes hidden away in ranches which did not exist ten years ago, and many other evidences of prosperity which he could have seen in his memorable trip from Summerside to Souris, if he travelled in daylight, and which were not apparent ten years ago.

The statement that the pork-packing factory of ten years ago in Charlottetown is not now in existence and that farmers are not raising half as many hogs as formerly is ridiculously incorrect. The pork packing factory is not only still in existence but Messrs. Davis and Fraser inform The Guardian that last year was a record year in their history. That the farmers are still raising hogs and likely to continue doing so is evidenced by the fact that this week they are paying \$10 a pair for young pigs.

The statement that "in the greater part of Canada pork is selling for 13 1/2 to 14 cents, while it is selling here at 11 to 11 1/2 cents, is not correct. Our quotations from Ontario show that the highest price there is 12 1/2 cents, while in the Charlottetown factory it is quoted at 12 cents, and this relation has been maintained invariably for some years past. The insinuation that there is a "gigantic trust in oats, potatoes and pork" is simply ridiculous, as a comparison of prices for all products here and elsewhere in Canada will prove conclusively.

Statements of this kind, especially from former Islanders on occasional visits home, have in the past done much to foment that discontent which has driven many an Islander from his home to far worse elsewhere. If J. M. reads his own letter again he will see how ridiculous the assertion is that the province is not prosperous, in view of the reports verified by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

FORESTERS' BILL

There is a bill now before the Canadian Senate, and just passed its second reading, which will be of considerable interest to Independent Foresters. The bill is mainly the result of the operation of the Mobile Bill in some twenty-six States of the Union, which requires that all fraternal societies be placed upon an actuarially solvent basis.

The bill provides that no increase in rates shall come into effect unless approved by a two-thirds majority of the Supreme Court at its next session, which will be held in Toronto, probably in September next.

Hon. Senator Murphy, on the second reading of the bill, is reported in Hansard as follows:

Before the motion is adopted, I beg to voice a protest which I have received in the form of a letter from the Supreme Chief Ranger of the Foresters in Prince Edward Island, representing 1,800 members of the order in that Province. The chief ranger protests in the strongest terms against any change in the law. He sets forth how the order was jeopardized, and the interests of the members of the association in that Province were jeopardized by the last change in the laws of the society, and he asks that the members from the Island, in conjunction with the members of the House of Commons and the Senators, make some effort to stave off any change at the present time. This gentleman that his word carries some weight. He is not only Supreme Chief Ranger of the order in that island, but he is a well known Presbyterian divine, the Rev. B. J. Rattue, and the very fact of his high standing in the Province should cause us to hesitate before passing the second reading of this Bill. However, I understand at

ter its second reading it will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce, where it can be discussed more in detail. I merely wish to enter, on behalf of the reverend gentleman and the order in Prince Edward Island, the protest which is contained in this letter which I hold in my hand.

To which Sir George Ross replied: I can assure my hon. friend that any protest which comes from any proper quarter—and this is evidently a very proper quarter—will be carefully considered, as far as I am concerned, when the Bill comes before the committee. The solicitor of the order will be present, and I am sure the greatest care will be taken to see that no injustice will be done. I may say that I am an old Forester myself. I feel quite sure that before the Bill passes, we will be able to satisfy my hon. friend that every interest will be protected as far as legislation can do it.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the second time.

HON. CHARLES DALTON ON "FUR FARMING."

Sir:—I have just to hand the report of J. Walter Jones on "Fur Farming in Canada."

While the book is no doubt very interesting reading at this stage of our fur industry, I presume it would be more in order for Mr. Jones to have been more accurate in some of his statements.

When Mr. Jones called on me for information I gave it to him freely and truthfully, and I fail to understand why he has reported differently. On page 14 he states that, while I was experimenting with indifferent success for ten years Oulton was doing the same. This is incorrect and contrary to information I gave Mr. Jones. In the first place I had very fair success, as the outcome of it shows in the industry as we see it today. During that period I bred numerous skins for the London market. Oulton never bred foxes before he got them from me in 1895, or thereafter.

Mr. Jones states that Oulton bought a silver fox from Gibbs in Lot 5, and a pair from Anticosti. This is also not true, and I told Mr. Jones that I purchased those foxes from Lot 5, and from Anticosti. If Mr. Jones takes the trouble to look over his notes taken when I told him this, no doubt he will see how contrary to the facts he now makes the statement.

He also states that Dalton and Oulton joined interests in 1895. Well really there were no two interests to join. I simply put my foxes on his Island in his charge and gave him an interest for the privilege of his Island, and attention to manage the industry.

I might also state for the benefit of Mr. Jones that all the stock of black foxes in the ranches of R. T. Oulton, James Tuplin, Robert Tuplin, James Gordon, Frank Tuplin, mentioned on page 15, besides several other breeders who have since made it a success, are descendants from the original stock bred by me at Nail Pond near Tignish.

On page 15 Mr. Jones says that "In 1891 James Tuplin and James Gordon purchased a pair of foxes for \$340 and, to the surprise of Dalton and Oulton, succeeded in rearing young from them in the following season."

This is another misstatement, as it was Robert Tuplin who bought this pair from Oulton and myself. As we sold this pair expecting them to breed I would like to know how Mr. Jones came to the conclusion that we were "surprised"? Again; perhaps Mr. Jones might explain how could Gordon and Tuplin breed foxes bought from us in 1891 when we did not sell to them until some years after 1895, the date that Jones says we "joined interests." His figures and statements appear to be like the Irishman who hurriedly put his trousers on, wrong side in front and on looking down said, "I'm fatally twisted."

Mr. Oulton is certainly entitled to very great credit as one of the founders of the fox industry. He has always been most energetic and persevering, with judgment of the best value. He has spent the most interesting years of his life in this occupation and merits well the success that he now enjoys. If Mr. Jones or anybody else could arrange to spend a year or so with Mr. Oulton and get some practical experience as to fox breeding, they would probably find out that they did not know just as much as they thought they did.

Just think of an authority on foxes stating as on page 41 that young foxes are blind for three weeks! If Mr. Jones ever saw a fox blind at three weeks, it surely must have been a dead one.

On page 17, it is stated that silver parents always produce silver pups. This is wrong. The first pair of silvers I had came from Anticosti and were dark silver. They bred me four purely typical crosses. I know of several cases where the same results occurred.

On page 18 he states that no two foxes are exactly alike in color. If we admit black as a color, I have seen scores of them that an expert, even Mr. Jones, could not see any difference in; also red foxes can be picked out to show no difference in shade or color.

There are other items that can be criticized to which I may refer later.

I am, sir, etc.,
CHAS. DALTON.

CORRECTION

In a letter from Mr. J. R. Marks, New London, published some days ago in reply to "Horseman" the following paragraph, incorrectly given, should have read "Well, if this gentleman will visit a city store on Monday morning, and about 10 o'clock Saturday night he will find that the merchant has no slack day, and that custom and trade is going on as busy one day as another."

CONDUCTORS ARRESTED.

MONCTON, May 15.—Five Grand Trunk Conductors were arrested and three others and one brakeman, said to have gone out on a charge of stealing goods en route to the Maritime Provinces. The facts alleged took place at Point St. Charles where the Grand Trunk turns over freight to Intercolonial. Large quantities of goods found in the houses around Montreal. The Grand Trunk had been making claims against the Intercolonial for the missing articles.

Recall Pearl Tooth Powder is pearly white, absolutely pure and the most pleasing dentifrice in powder form that you can buy at any price. It keeps the teeth strong and hard, prevents decay and keeps the gums in splendid condition. Guaranteed, a can 25c. The MacKinnon Drug Co., corner Great George and Kent Sts. Mt.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE.

It is pleasing to learn that Mr. James Farquharson, Royalty, who has been seriously ill, is steadily gaining in health.

Miss Crozier returned to Summerside yesterday after a short visit to her mother who is ill in Murray Harbor.

Isaac Broome, the eminent sculptor, was born at Valcartier, Lower Canada, seventy-eight years ago to-day. This is the anniversary of the Quebec confederation of 1889, in which some six hundred houses were destroyed.

Professor J. Walter Jones, the author of the official handbook on "Fur Farming in Canada," has accepted the appointment of manager of the proposed new fox company, to be called the Abegweit Silver Black Fox Co., Ltd., with head office in Charlottetown. The new ranch will be built at Bunsbury.

The following reference to Dr. McKinnon, brother of Ex-Governor McKinnon, Charlottetown, will be read with much interest in this native Province.—Dr. A. I. McKinnon, of Lincoln, Nebraska, has been invited to meet with 400 surgeons of the United States to consider plans for organizing the American College of Surgeons, which will have for its aim the standardization of surgery in this country. The invitation came from the organization committee of the society, including such well known surgeons as Dr. C. H. Mayo, Dr. John B. Murphy, Dr. Edward Martin, and Dr. Rudolph Matas. "With the need of standardization of surgery essential in this country it now remains for this powerful body of men to complete an organization that will have influence through its prestige to bring about the reforms needed," writes Dr. Franklin H. Martin, a member of the committee. The object of the organization is to check as far as possible the practice of difficult and dangerous surgery by inexperienced or incompetent operators. By establishing a society which will demand a proper apprenticeship and a special training it is believed that progress will be made toward raising the standard of surgical practice.

Charles Melville Hays, the great Canadian railway executive who lost his life in the Titanic disaster, was born in Rock Island, Ill., fifty-seven years ago today. He was only seventeen when he began his railway career as a clerk in St. Louis. His connection with the Grand Trunk began on Jan. 1, 1896, when he was made general manager, with headquarters in Montreal. At that time the Grand Trunk was usually referred to in railway circles as "the Dead Line," but under the management of Mr. Hays the system speedily took on an appearance of life. His hardest task was to convince the London stockholders' board of the necessity of proposed improvements, but he finally succeeded. In 1901 Mr. Hays resigned from the Grand Trunk management to accept the presidency of the Southern Pacific, but in a few months returned to Montreal as second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk. The Grand Trunk Pacific project was inaugurated by Mr. Hays, who assumed the presidency of the company in 1910. The new transcontinental line of steel, for the building of which Hays raised a hundred millions of private capital in addition to a similar amount from the Canadian government, is a lasting monument to the genius of one of the world's greatest railroad builders. At the time of his heroic passing from the world's activities Mr. Hays was president, not only of the Grand Trunk lines, but of the Canadian Express Company, the St. Clair Tunnel Company, the International Bridge Company, the Montreal Warehousing Company, and other corporations.

W.D.S.
I am, sir, etc.,
W.D.S.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Corrected for every Wednesday and Saturday issue.

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Oats (white) | 38 to 40 |
| Oat (black) | 40 to 42 |
| Pork | 11 1/2 |
| Mutton | 8 to 12 |
| Butter | 24 to 25 |
| Straw, (per ton) | \$5.50 to \$6.50 |
| Hay, (per ton) | \$12 to \$15 |
| Eggs, per doz. | 17 to 18 |
| Butter | 30 to 32 |
| Chicken (lb) | 12 to 14 |
| Fowl (each) | 60 to 80 |



Kitchen Comfort

Kitchen Cabinet, Maple, Cherry, Walnut, or natural finish, Height 67 inches. Size of top part 36 inches high by 11 inches deep. Base Top 26 x 43 inches. Top part has large spice drawer on each side. Tilting sugar bin on right side and space for packages, etc., on left side. Large cupboard space in centre. Base has large, dust-proof sliding flour bin on left side, divided into two compartments, 25 and 50 lbs. One large drawer for linen, the other for cutlery and spices. Price \$20.00.

Patons

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Potatoes, per bus | 24 to 25 |
| Furnish, per bus | 15 |
| Cabbage (lb.) | 3 |
| Pelts | 50 to 60 |
| Hides | 9 to 10 |
| Califaking | 10 to 15 |
| Beef (lb.) | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Beef (quarter) | 7 to 10 |
| Fresh Herring (Doz.) | 20 |
| Codfish (lb.) | 5 |
| Lobster (lb.) | 18 |
| Corned Codfish (lb.) | 6c. |
| Spring lamb (qr.) | \$1.25 to \$1.60 |
| Rhubarb (lb) | 8c |
| Lettuce (bunch) | 5c |
| Radish (bunch) | 5c |

MONTAGUE MARKETS

Corrected for every Wednesday and Saturday issue.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Potatoes | 25 |
| Beets per doz. | 14 to 15 |
| Lard, per W. | 5 1/2 to 6 |
| Beef (small) per lb. | 8 to 7 |
| Fork | 9 to 10 |
| Lamb, per lb. (small) | 10 to 14 |
| Fowl | 9 to 12 |
| Mutton | 8 to 12 |
| Butter | 24 to 25 |
| Eggs, per doz. | 48 to 42 |
| Oats | 40 to 44 |
| Hay (Pressed) | \$12 to \$13 |
| Hay (Loose) | \$12 to \$13 |
| Pork | 11 to 12 |

Six Reasons Why the Canada Life Leads

The sixty-sixth annual report of the Canada Life Assurance Company shows a surplus earned for the past year—exceeding 1911 by \$27,000—of \$1,530,667.

The income—exceeding the previous year by \$853,559—was \$7,396,760.

The assets were increased by \$4,044,182 and now stand at \$48,301,523.

New paid policies amounted to \$1,512,339.

Payments to policy holders amounted to \$2,462,965.

The mortality was again very low.

W. K. Rogers, P. E. I. Branch
K. S. ROGERS, Charlottetown, }
R. B. ROGERS, Kensington, }
Special Agents

A Splendid Dye For All Woods

Johnson's Wood Dye is not a varnish stain but a deep dye that penetrates the wood and fixes a deep, permanent, rich color.

Made in fourteen attractive shades.

With Johnson's Wood Dye you can make inexpensive soft woods as beautiful and artistic as the most expensive hard woods.

This is the place to get it.

Fennell & Chandler
Victoria Row

Goff Bros "Regals" For Men

Received today the first spring shipment of Regal Shoes for men, in all the newest lasts. Panama, Nob, Low and Belmont. Made of the very best of leathers, Kangaroo and Calif. In Regal Shoes you get style, comfort and wear; costing you no more than other kinds that you do not get all these combined in.

Dr. Reed's Cushion Shoe for men with foot troubles. Needs no breaking in. Assures perfect comfort.

GOFF BROS
128 Richmond St.