16 PAGES Sworn Daily Average of 7072 for 1907.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING Daily Catches All Early Morning Mails.

MORNING DAILY FOUNDED 1871
WEEKLY, (NOW RURAL DAILY) 1887

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1909.

20c A MONTH BY MAIL IN ADVANCE
$2.00 PER YEAR BY MAIL IN ADVANCE

The WORLD'S GREATEST ZOO

BY L. P. PEYTON

Seals and Sea Lion

The Buffalo Herd

The King of the Zoo

The Flying Cage

PHOTOS BY COURTESY OF N.Y. ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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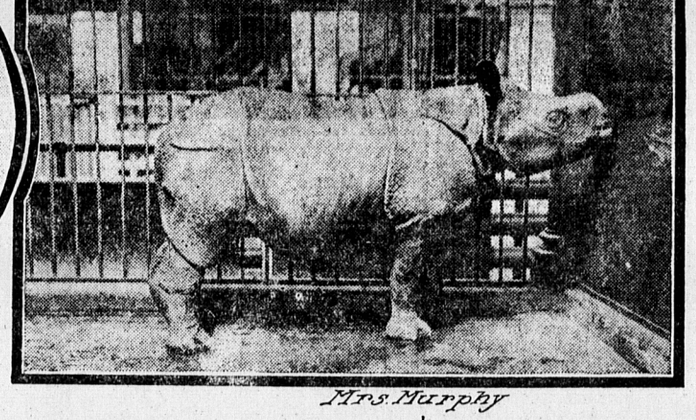
Mr. Dooley



Mrs. Murphy

JUST 13 years ago Father Knickerbocker awoke to the fact that the Zoological Garden in Central Park was not commensurate in size, appointments and variety of specimens there shown with the Greater New York then in contemplation. Accordingly, the New York Zoological Society was chartered, its object being the founding of a public zoological park, the preservation of our native animals and the promotion of zoology in general. What was then looked upon as a herculean task is today fast nearing completion, and although but seven-eighths completed, the new Bronx Zoological Park is the largest zoo in the world, both in point of acreage and the number of specimens there shown.

According to the animal statistics of the largest zoological gardens in the world, for which I am indebted to the official reports of Dr. G. Loisel, of Paris, on "Une Mission Scientifique dans les Jardins et Etablissements Zoologiques, Publics et Prives," they rank as follows:

Institutions.	Mammals.	Birds.	Reptiles and Amphibians.	Tl.
New York,	807	2,530	897	4,034
Berlin,	946	2,176	27	3,149
London	873	1,621	478	2,972
Philadelphia	487	952	1,087	2,526
Hamburg,	473	1,665	251	2,389
Schoenbrunn,	593	1,351	171	2,085
Cologne,	424	1,479	98	2,001
Breslau,	592	1,067	184	1,843
Frankfort,	644	1,002	158	1,804

Just how kindly New Yorkers have taken to the beautiful garden where nature is seen at her best is readily shown by a record of attendance during the year 1907, which totalled 1,276,041 visitors. The largest daily attendance was on June 16, when 36,952 persons passed through the various turnstiles of the park. As nearly as possible, those who designed the grounds and buildings of the Bronx Zoo have endeavored to show the various mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians in their natural state. Their work in this respect was materially aided by nature herself, for the topography of that tract of land now known as the Bronx Zoo was ideal for the purposes of the engineers, landscape gardeners and architects, whose duty it was to further enhance the beauty of this naturally attractive spot. Many acres of magnificent forest trees are here found, while a number of rippling streams thread their way through forest and meadow, lending themselves to the practical as well as ornamental purposes of the engineers. With such a reservation for a working basis it is not surprising that Zoo Park already bids fair to become a formidable rival to Central Park as a rendezvous for the millions who live within the narrow confines of Greater New York when in quest of a green spot and a chance to closer observe nature at her best.

The most notable feat of the landscape gardener has been the construction of an Italian garden, which is by far the most pretentious bit of formal planting ever attempted in Greater New York. It has been developed as the central feature of an elaborate architectural design consisting of stone stairway and balustrades, and lies in a slooping position, extending from the lower to the upper levels of an embankment. Preliminary to the planting of this garden it was necessary to excavate about 300 yards of solid rock, after which about 500 yards of soil and fertilizers had to be supplied, but these obstacles were easily surmounted and, when completed, the garden itself was a blaze of color and a bower of loveliness.

William T. Hornaday, Sc. D., as director and general curator of the Zoo, is ably assisted by Raymond L. Ditmars, the curator of reptiles. To these two officials more credit is due, perhaps, for the high state of excellence this vast municipal playground has attained than any others connected with the conduct of its affairs. Both have devoted the best years of their lives to the study of the manners, customs and habits of wild and domestic animals, reptiles and birds. Each knows his especial branch of the work so thoroughly that the affairs of the Zoo move so smoothly as a piece of well-oiled machinery. When it is taken into consideration that they have to deal with 188 species of mammals alone, of which there are 607 specimens, it is but natural that their knowledge of the animal kingdom must be profound. These species are divided as follows: Primates, 33; Carnivora, 51; Pinnipedia, 1; Insectivora, 1; Rodentia, 26; Ungulata, 65; Marsupiala, 8; Edentata, 3. Of the bird family there are 543 species and 2,539 specimens; 118 species of reptiles, of which there are 712 specimens, and 16 species, or 185 specimens of amphibians.

A stroll through the animal houses is well worth the while of every student of natural history. The very finest specimens of the feline family are here shown. Lions, tigers, panthers, leopards, jaguars, cats, large and small, are all restlessly pacing the narrow confines of their cages, and all in the finest physical shape. The elephant house is equally interesting, and here several of the largest animals in captivity afford never-ceasing delight to the thousands of little folk who haunt the Zoo.

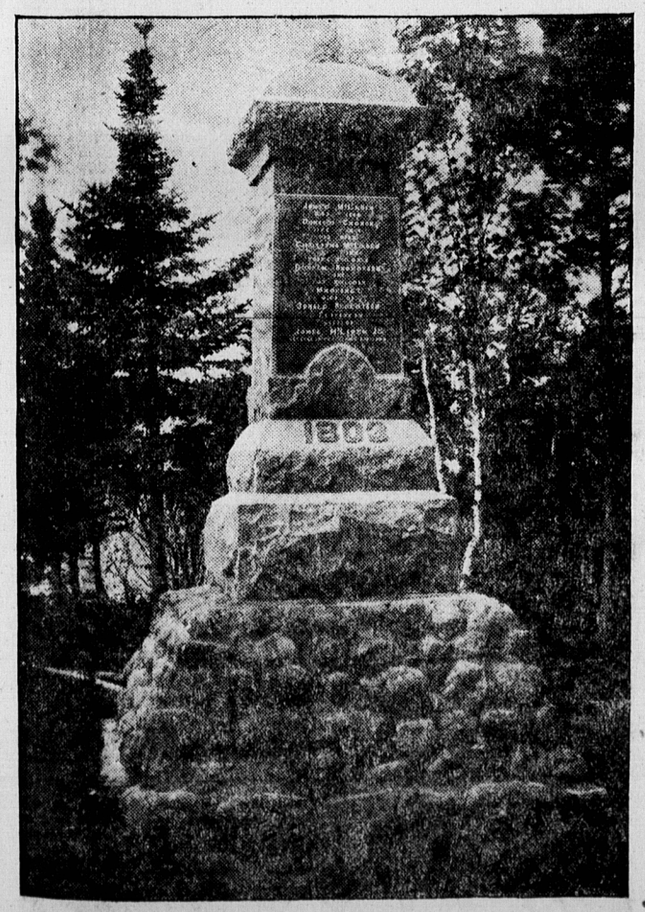
By far the most interesting portions of the Zoo are devoted to those animals that are allowed to run at large in their respective corrals. There are 50 or more species of deer, including those common to all parts of North America, as well as the Yucatan and Moluccа deer, the Muntjac and various small African antelopes that graze about the grassy slopes of their confines. The buildings and yards in the various deer runs are admirably adapted to their purposes, especially those for the accommodation of tropical deer, where a considerable number of valuable and zoologically important animals, such as the markhor, male barisinga, male burmes and thameng, are housed. Infinite care is taken with these rare specimens, and so far the death rate among them has been infinitesimally low. Near the deer runs, that shelter the most valuable of these specimens, has been established an ideal small range for a herd of white tail deer, which embraces a bit of timber and brush, a grassy hillside and a square of dry, paved yard, all surrounded by a background of coniferous planting. Close by are spacious yards for the herd of llama, while adjoining are the elk corrals and the four small ranges for mule deer and Columbian black tail deer. The pride of the Zoo, however, is the magnificent herd of bison, which have a splendid corral and pasture to themselves, and it is to this herd that the federal government mainly relies upon for the restocking of the Western plain, where buffalo were once wont to roam by the hundreds of thousands. Each year a number of bull and cow calves are shipped from the Bronx Zoo to the National Reservation in the Far West, where they are zealously guarded by federal herdsmen.

When conducting a visitor through the park officials take the keenest pride in pointing out those specimens there born. Last year the birth rate was most encouraging. Of the primates a long arm baboon, a green monkey and a ringtail lemur first saw the light of day at the Zoo. Additions to the Carnivora include two Syrian bears, two Russian hairy-eared bears, four black coyotes and three lions. Of the Ungulata, two Nylghals, one Grant's zebra, two Malay Sambar deer two Eld's deer, two Barasingha deer, five Indian Sambar deer, five elk, three Axis deer, four Sika deer, four red deer, six Fallow deer, two Persian wild goats, one Tahr and 12 American bison. Each and every one of the new born specimens has been christened by its respective keeper and by actual count there are 27 Teddys, 20 Bill Tafts, 10 Bill Bryans and eighty Hetty Greens.

One of the most interesting departments of the Zoo is that devoted to birds. Here the specimens are splendidly exhibited and admirably labeled and explained. The most important addition to this department last year was one of more than 100 birds from the London Zoological gardens, received in exchange for a shipment of American birds. Among the rarer birds in this lot was a Kolbe vulture, labbergeier, Australian edge-tailed eagle, brush turkeys, black-footed penguins, bearded titmice, piping crow shrikes, greater spotted woodpeckers, white-crested tounacous, hyacinthine macaw and hoopoe. Another notable feature is the large collection of American song birds, especially the wood warblers. Of this latter group 23 species have been placed on exhibition, including such rare and delicate birds as the Connecticut, mourning, palm and worm-eating warblers. The sight of these living migrants in their winter plumage is new even to the learned ornithologist, and in the ordinary lover of birds it is a treat to be able to follow them thorugh their annual changes of plumage. Nowhere else, except in Mexico and Brazil, can these species be seen alive at this period of the year. Many American birds, which have been reduced almost to the point of extinction by the influence of civilization, are here found. Among them are two specimens of the rare whooping crane of our Northwest. Of the many smaller birds of brilliant plumage special interest is centred in the green hunting crows and wandering tree magpies of India, the strange rollers, cayenne wood rail, Patagonian lapwings, pine, grossbeaks and black-banded aracari toucans. Many of the rarest species of birds in the Zoo nested this past summer and those to hatch include sand hill cranes, white-breasted guans, rufous tinimous, curassows, weka rails, griffin vultures, brown pelicans, double striped stone plovers, rheas and emus. The huge flying cage which occupies a conspicuous place in the garden is admirably adapted for its purpose and is never without its quota of votaries among those who visit the Zoo.

The reptile house is under the personal supervision of Raymond L. Dittmars, who has travelled the world over in search of the rarest as well as most venomous specimens of snakes. Snakes and saurians are here found by the hundreds, among them the very finest specimens of constrictors in captivity. Mr. Dittmars is intensely proud of his pets, and none is too vicious or venomous for him to handle at will.

That the Zoological Garden is a valuable acquisition is evidenced by the large number of school children that attend the monthly lectures on natural history given at the park by heads of the various departments. A large rustic pavilion, near the wolf and bear dens, has been constructed and there three lecture courses were delivered to the pupils of the Bronx schools. The average attendance at each lecture was about 3,500 pupils and as each lecture was followed by a demonstration it can readily be seen that the Zoo has its practical side and is well worthy of the support accorded it by the municipality of Greater New York, augmented by the receipts taken in at the gate one day in each week, which is designated as "pay day." Strange as it may seem, the attendance on "pay days" compares favorably with the other six days of the week.



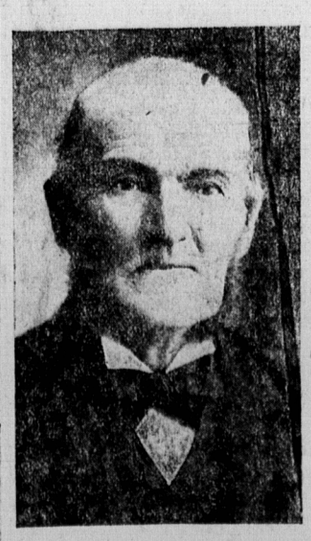
MOUNMENT ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE BRUDENELL PIONEERS 1803—1903.

MONUMENTS OF P. E. ISLAND

(Written by request by W. S. Louson)
For The Guardian.

The beautiful little Island of Brudenell, is only a few acres in extent, situated near Georgetown. It is covered with a growth of hard wood and spruce. The view from its commanding banks taking in Georgetown and its fine harbor, and other Islands, is a scene not easily to be forgotten.

Over one hundred years ago a little band of Scottish emigrants consisting of Jas. McLaren, who may be termed the leader of the band his wife, Isabel McDonald and their family, numbering four sons and three daughters with two sons-in-law, James Stewart and Donald Gordon and families, making in all some twenty-two persons landed at Brudenell River, which was at that time an unbroken wilderness and at once began that stern struggle for existence which is the inevitable experience of all settlers in a new and untried country.



THE LATE HON. DANIEL GORDON M. L. A.,
Georgetown, one of the Speakers at the unveiling of monument.

Dr. J. A. Gordon, at the unveiling of the first Pioneer Monument in this Province which took place July 16th, 1903, expressed the following words.

We meet today in this lovely Island, sacred with the memories of the revered past, and now forever consecrated to the hollowed dead, to perform a filial and bounden duty—to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the landing of our fathers on these shores, and to raise a monument of enduring granite mark the resting place and prepetuate the memory of the honored dead who are buried in this beautiful place.

LANDING OF THE PIONEERS.

There is very little record of the history of the passage of the pioneers from Scotland to this country. The following receipt is the only writing that can be found that gives any information on the subject:

Port Glasgow, July 9th, 1803.
Mr. Donald Gordon:—

Sir;—I hereby acknowledge to have received from you twenty-nine pounds and eight shillings sterling, as payments of the passage of six persons by the Commerce, Capt. Walt, for Pictou in Nova Scotia, in North America.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE GONDIE.

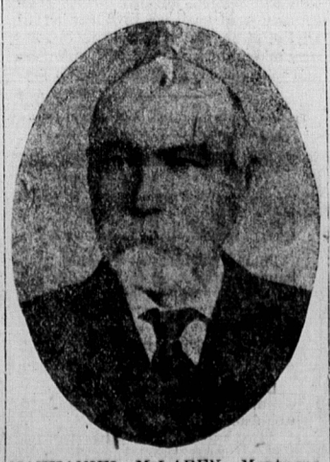
These six persons were probably grandfather Donald Gordon, his wife and four children. James McLaren and his six children came over in the ship at the same time. They must have left Glasgow very soon after July 9th. There is no record of the time of their arrival in Pictou. Probably it was about the middle of September. One hundred years ago it was a great undertaking to cross the ocean. It required many weeks and sometimes months to make the passage. There were no fast ocean greyhounds at the time to make the voyage in less than six days.

From Pictou they took passage in a small unseaworthy vessel called the Arrow, for Brudenell, and arrived here early in October. In coming across from Pictou, they encountered a storm and the vessel sprung a leak of so severe a character that it required the utmost efforts of the passengers and crew working at the pump to keep the boat from sinking. When the men were exhausted the women took their places at the pump. From this cause my grandmother took a severe cold, from which she never recovered, and which was the cause of her death in the following January, three months after their arrival here. She was probably the first person to be buried in this little island. In sailing up the river after the storm in that bright October day.

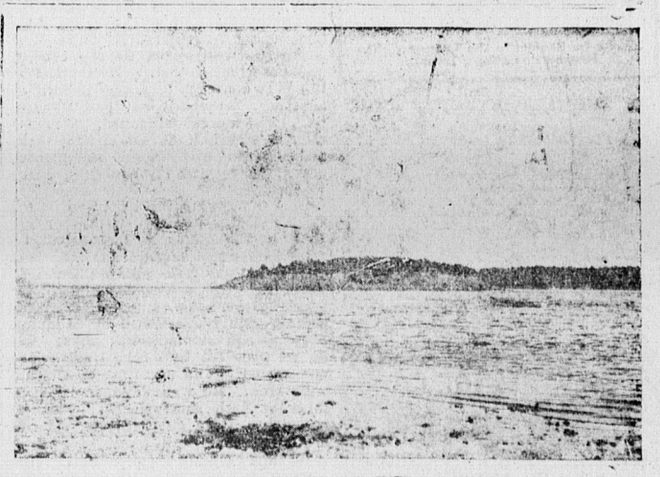
The Monument is of New Brunswick grey granite. The subscriptions for same amounted to about $400.00.

On the front face of the die are the following inscriptions:—

James McLaren, born 1742 died 1818.
Donald Gordon, born 1762 died 1819.
His wife Christina McLaren, died 1864
Their three children.



NATHANIEL McLAREN, Montague. Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee One of the speakers at the unveiling of Monument.



BRUDENELL ISLAND.

Duncan Robertson and two children.
Margaret, wife of Duncan Robertson.
Elizabeth, wife of James McLaren, natives of Perthshire, Scotland.
On left side of die:—
Childsen of Wm. McLaren.
Duncan Stewart.
Simon Wallace.
Right side of die:
John Moar, 1826.
James Moar, 1826.
Grace, Duncan, Munroe.
Rear face of die:

Erected by their descendants in memory of the pioneers of Brudenell who are buried here.

What we have read and heard of many of the Pioneers, who settled in this province, inspires one to noble deeds, and faithful service. Think of the great changes that have taken place, within the living memory of many residents of this province, within the last sixty to seventy-five years. We of today should be grateful for the many blessings and privileges we enjoy.

The third public monument illustrated and touched upon will be the one at Belfast near Eldon, P. E. I.

Do You Know This Man?

His appetite is voracious. He eats like a hungry lion. Yet he is lazy and hates to exert himself. Look at his eyes.—they are glassy and dull. His tongue is coated and furred. When he gets up to walk his head swims; if he stoops over he gets dizzy.

Is he sick? Not bad enough to go to bed; but he is constipated, his system is clogged up, his stomach is billious and over-laden. Just one thing to do. Take Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which loosen the bowels and flush out all unhealthy matter. You feel better the minute you take Dr. Hamilton's Pills, because they are made to act promptly. The whole secret of good health is solved by using this grand medicine. Good for men, women and children. Every box guaranteed, price 25c. or five for $1.00 at all dealers.

:We cannot stop to enumerate and describe all the different styles, shapes and colors we are showing in spring hat styles. No trouble for us to find a hat that will become you. It's our business and your satisfaction if you buy your hat here. Ask us to show you them. H. H. Brown, The Young Men's Man. 3—19d2i.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD of hair is a woman's richest treasure. Do not neglect it, let it become GRAY or FADED. USE

Hay's Hair Health

and it will be RESTORED to its NATURAL COLOR and beauty; the scalp will be clean, the hair healthy, glossy and luxuriant—something to be proud of and to be admired. Then keep it so in the future by its regular use.

IS NOT A DYE.

$1 AND 50c. BOTTLES, AT DRUGGISTS.

Hay's Herlina Soap cures Eczema, red, rough and chapped hands, and all skin diseases. Keeps skin fine and soft. 25c. druggists. Send 2c. for free books, "The Care of the Skin," "The Care of the Hair."

Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J.

A. W. REDDIN Sunnyside

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C D BELL, 102 Sydney Street.