

PROSPECTUS

-OF-

Glenaladale Silver Black Fox Company

Limited

Incorporated Under the Laws of Prince Edward Island

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$60,000

(Now to be Increased to \$300,000)

In 12,000 Shares of \$25 Each

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

PRESIDENT

John J. McDonald, Esq., Merchant, of Tracadie Cross, P. E. I.

VICE-PRESIDENT

Joseph Egan, of Southport, P. E. I.

RANCH MANAGER

Arthur McKinnon

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Major McKinnon, of Glenaladale, P. E. I.

BANKERS

Royal Bank of Canada, Charlottetown

SOLICITORS

McLean & McKinnon, Charlottetown

REGISTERED OFFICE

Glenaladale, P. E. I.

PROSPECTUS

The name of the Company shall be The Glenaladale Silver Black Fox Co., Ltd.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of breeding, raising, buying, selling and dealing in Silver Black Foxes, foxes of other breeds, other fur-bearing animals, cattle, sheep, horses and other live stock, and to carry on farming, ranching and kindred businesses.

The ranch of the Company is located on the estate of Glenaladale, the property of Major C. McKinnon, and formerly owned by Sir William MacDonald, the finest landed property in the Province its buildings alone being valued at \$50,000.

The holding of the Company consists of six pairs of Silver Black Foxes, (proven breeders), and fourteen pairs of 1914 pups. The twenty pairs being young, may reasonably be expected to give good results for a period of ten years.

These foxes have been carefully selected from the best strains of Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Western foxes, and have been chosen with a view to produce size and quality in offspring. Great care has been exercised in making the selections and no option has been taken except with the proviso that the pups shall be approved by Major McKinnon.

The proceeds of this issue will provide sufficient capital to pay for the twenty pair of foxes at \$15,000 per pair, and permit sufficient capital being placed in the treasury to defray all working expenses for next year.

The qualification of the Directors shall be the holding of shares in the Company to the amount of five hundred dollars.

The Secretary-Treasurer, Major McKinnon, in whose personal control the ranch is, has had considerable experience as a fox rancher, and is well known throughout the length and breadth of the Province as an experienced and reliable breeder of, and dealer in all kinds of live stock. The ranch has his personal supervision. The Directors will retain \$80,000 worth of stock in the Company.

The rancher, or keeper, Mr. Arthur W. McKinnon, has had much experience in breeding foxes and has the practical knowledge necessary to efficiently manage and care for the animals.

The Glenaladale Silver Black Fox Company Ltd., earned one hundred per cent dividend in 1913-4. The prospects for 1914-5 are such as to give reasonable anticipations of at least 50 per cent. dividend.

The Company has no "watered" stock, and commission on the sale of shares is limited to a maximum of fifteen per cent, but arrangements have been made whereby no more than ten per cent. shall be paid, the Secretary-Treasurer handling the bulk of the issue direct.

The demand for pure ranch bred Silver Black Foxes for breeding purposes is greater than the supply, and will probably remain so for at least three years. The domestication of the precious Silver-Black Fox is an entirely new, and an enormously profitable industry from a pelt value alone, and according to calculations by experts, exceptionally high dividends, averaging twenty-three per cent, will be obtainable for fifteen years after a pelt basis has been reached, and thereafter a minimum average dividend of fifteen per cent. at which profitable foundation the industry should remain.

The Fox Pelts have advanced greatly in price since 1910.

Below are the particulars of sale of a consignment of Silver Fox Furs, shipped from Prince Edward Island ranches to London, England, and sold there in March, 1910:

Table with columns: No. of Skins, Kind, Price. Lists various fur sales with prices ranging from £210 to £635.

Average—£284. 15s. 2d., or \$1,385.98, per skin.

These figures may be verified by inquiry to Messrs C. M. Lamson & Company, 64 Queen Street, London, E. C.

An expert Fur Broker from London in 1913 estimated the value of fur of the foxes in the ranches at \$1,500 each on an average.

Following are dividends paid by some of the companies as stated by one of the Charlottetown daily newspapers, 1913:

Table with columns: Ranch, Authorized Capital, Cash Dividend, Per Cent. Lists various ranches and their financial details.

Among the dividends paid this year, 1914, in spite of the war, are the following:

Table listing dividends for 1914 for various companies like Glenaladale Silver Black Fox Co., Ltd., Westmoreland Silver and Tip Patch Co., etc.

Shares are selling at \$25.00 each; 25 p. c. with application and the balance within three months. Simply fill out the application form and mail to Major C. McKinnon, Secretary-Treasurer, Glenaladale, P. E. I.

All cheques must be made payable to "Glenaladale Silver Black Fox Co., Ltd."

APPLICATION FORM

MAJOR C. MCKINNON,

GLENALADALE, P. E. I.

Secretary-Treasurer "THE GLENALADALE SILVER BLACK FOX COMPANY, LIMITED."

I hereby subscribe for..... Shares in "The Glenaladale Silver Black Fox Company, Limited," to pay 25 per cent on application; the balance within three months from date.

Name.....

Address.....

Date..... 1915

A Few of our Satisfied Shareholders

The following is a partial list of the names of those who have received their 100 per cent. dividend from the GLENALADALE SILVER BLACK FOX CO., LTD., with a guarantee of 50 per cent. and whatever more for 1915.

- List of names and addresses of satisfied shareholders, including Angus Cameron, John J. MacInnis, Mrs. Annie Silliker, etc.

And a great many more names too numerous to mention

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The Massachusetts Silver Black Fox Company

The Massachusetts Silver Black Fox Company has declared a cash dividend of 10 p. c. with more later, and also increased its ranch by four pairs of Silver Black Foxes and added fifty pens for ranching Foxes for another company.

R. M. S. TRENT GOES DOWN

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A cablegram announcing the sinking of the royal mail steamship Trent was posted at the Maritime Exchange today. It was said that the Trent went down at her dock with her inward cargo on board.

The Trent is well remembered as her 23 and it is believed here she docked at Tilbury about fifteen miles the ship that rescued Walter Wellman and his crew from the Wellman airship, in which the aeronaut had attempted to cross the Atlantic.

THE KING WITH HIS TROOPS

(Continued from page ten)

It is then worked out by the officers of the section which makes the Staff arrangements and issues the necessary executive orders for it. Here the King again saw officers poring over large scale maps, on which was clearly shown the position at the moment of both sides. He was able to trace out the inception and development of some scheme and the decision of the Commander-in-Chief which perhaps ended in an action some 30 miles away.

The Quartermaster-General's Department was also visited. Here were presented to his Majesty the local heads of the various departments under the Quartermaster-General—Supplies, Ordnance, Transport, Railway Transport, Remounts, Veterinary and Postal Services; the heads, in fact, of the auxiliary services which are responsible for all that which may be termed the sustenance of an army and its maintenance in the field. How multifarious are the duties, besides those connected with the supply of food, dealt with by this department may be gauged from the fact that they vary from the provision of monster howitzers to bootlaces. During his short stay his Majesty was initiated into some of the intricacies of the problem of catering for a modern army.

Distribution of Medals

After making a distribution of four Distinguished Conduct Medals and one Victoria Cross, the King and the Prince of Wales left by motor for the Headquarters of the Belgian Army. Among those in attendance were Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh and the Maharajah of Bikaner, A. D. C.'s to the King. The Prince of Wales acted as pilot, as usual driving an open car. On the frontier, his Majesty was met by the King of the Belgians, who accompanied him to the town where the Headquarters were situated. There in the market-place, were drawn up a strong force of Belgian troops, who were inspected by his Majesty. They then marched past, King George taking the salute. After this a short visit was paid to the Hotel de Ville, occupied by the Headquarters Staff, and the Royal party proceeded to the villa of the King of the Belgians situated close to the sea, whence luncheon was served. Before leaving, his Majesty honoured King Albert by investing him with the Order of the Garter, and also conferred the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George upon Baron de Broqueville, the Belgian Premier and Minister of War.

SATURDAY

Saturday, the 5th, a day of pouring rain—was the last spent by the King with his army in the field. It started with presentation of the Victoria Cross to one of the first native soldiers to win that coveted distinction, since the privilege of being eligible for it was granted to Indian soldiers by his Majesty at the Durbar at Delhi. After that a visit was paid to the office of the Adjutant-General, where was present also the Provost-Marshal. The system of supplying reinforcements, the administration of martial law, and the method of dealing with refugees within the zone of operations, and with prisoners of war, were here explained.

The Map Branch of the Intelligence Section of the General Staff next claimed attention. Here were next stacks of maps varying from those of large extents of country to the plans of towns and small areas prepared locally by the Printing Company, Royal Engineers, which the King saw actually at work. The average number of maps and plans issued daily to the different units of the Army amounts to between 300 and 400.

The last visit paid was to the headquarters of the Royal Flying Corps, where as in other places, the normal routine was kept up. His Majesty addressed the officers and men of the corps. Machines were being overhauled and repaired in the workshops, while in the aerodrome others were starting out on reconnaissance duty or returning. His Majesty inspected one of the captured aeroplanes and witnessed some special flights, showing the same keen interest in military aviation that he has always evinced. Indeed the scene of great activity presented by that portion of the corps present at General Headquarters must have presented a strange contrast to that other scene at Farnborough some 2 1/2 years ago, when the King for the first time inspected the R.F.C., then in its infancy, the total muster being six officers and two inferior aeroplanes.

Throughout his tour the safety of his Majesty has been assured by the Royal Flying Corps, whose methods have carried out a continuous aerial patrol above the Royal Procession, wherever it has been.

Effect of the Visit

The visit of his Majesty King George cannot but leave a deep impression on the whole of the Army, as well as on the entire British nation. The troops who have just greeted him have recently passed through as hard a test as any troops have ever been asked to endure, and have experienced fighting more bitter and prolonged than has fallen to the lot of any British Army in the past; many of them came from the trenches a few hours before the arrival of the King and would return to them again at nightfall. Amongst them there is the consciousness that they are engaged in the mightiest struggle that has ever convulsed Europe, and above all there is now the full consciousness that his Majesty, realizing what issues are at stake, has broken through all tradition and precedent and has come himself—the first King of England since George II, to be present on a field of battle—to greet them and to inspire them to fresh efforts.

The visit is not only of national importance. It is an historical event, for it included two meetings which will rank among the most famous in the world's history, that of December 1, when the King had an interview with the President of the French Republic and with the Generalissimo of the Allied Forces; and that of December 4, when he met the King of the Belgians on the last corner of Belgian soil left to that suffering nation. Both these meetings took place on the battlefield within sound of the guns. It is just 100 years since Europe was convulsed in another universal war, and the Allied Sovereigns swore to continue the struggle until the military domination of France was destroyed.