

# Prince Edward Island

(Continued from Page Nine)

settlers, keenly alive to the advantage of having settlers on their lands in large numbers, petitioned Lord North in compassionate language concerning their desire to offer lands to their distressed fellow subjects. About this time, the unfortunate mushroom growth of early Shelburne occurred. A veritable city had sprung there without having means of subsistence, and the worried Loyalists proved excellent recruiting material for the proprietors of the island. On July 12th, 1784, some 380 persons had arrived, and by August the number of 600. They settled without any authority on lands that they did not own and it is no wonder that confusion and trouble resulted. For several years were not finally composed until the complete clearing up in the seventies of last century. The Scottish movement began in 1770, when two parties comprising 100 families were sent out by Montgomerie and Stewart. In the next year 9 families were sent out by Brisy to settle upon his lot near Charlottetown. John MacDow of Glenaladale and Glenfinnan sent out a large party (it is said that, by 1841, there were 45,000 people of the name of MacDow on the island.) And in Prince Edward Island, we come again in contact with the fruits of the Canadian activities of that great Earl Selkirk, better known because of his associations with the Red River Colonists of Manitoba. It was in the mind of this famous British peer to have the Scotch folk, who were bent upon migrating to the United States, retained within the confines of the Empire. Probably no other movement was as potent as his in establishing the character of the population of the little province in the Gulf.

The records furnish a humorous highlight upon the activities of the immigration agents of those times. It being well known that the Highlanders were rather partial to tea, the news was circulated among them that the leaves of this beverage might be plucked free in the swamps of the island; the merry "trees" it was hinted, gave out a sap that with a little care might be used to furnish a very excellent whisky; for the zealous church folk there was the promise that he Indians who had been converted to the Christian faith by Roman Catholics were ready and waiting to fall into the arms of the Church of Scotland. In the summer of 1803, three shiploads, comprising some 800 persons of various ages, sailed away from Scotland for the new land of promise beyond the turbulent Atlantic. Lord Selkirk accompanied the party and remained about six weeks, leaving with the assurance in his mind that all would do famously in the new environment.

These considerable immigration movements could not but result in enhanced prosperity of the island people. The British system, differing from that of the French régime encouraged the development of the fisheries, as well as lumbering and agriculture. By 1792, the importation of food into the island ceased. Fish were being exported to Europe and to the West Indies. Nova Scotia was a market for grain and butter and cattle and pork. Newfoundland called for considerable supplies, and squared timber was being shipped abroad. Originally the coinage provided to finance these export operations was a primitive, becoming system, materialized as time went by. All the old issues disappeared, with the adoption of the decimal currency in 1871.

The first communication between the island and the Mainland was by birch bark canoe and was established by Governor Patterson in 1775. The terminals were Wood's Islands and Pictou. In 1827, there was but one mail a fortnight. Five years later, the steamer Pochalontas was making two trips a week between Charlottetown and Pictou with mails and passengers.

Down through the years, from the first lottery of the island lands and the setting up of the island proprietors, the problem of relations between the settlers and the proprietors on the one hand, and the proprietors and the Crown, on the other, had been a moldering. These relations had been marked by bickering and bitterness for almost a century, when, in 1860, a commission was appointed to survey the conditions and suggest a settlement. Joseph Howe was named as Commissioner. John Hamilton Gray acted for the Crown, and John William Ritchie for the proprietors.

In due course, they reported their suggestion that the price of the lands be set by arbitration and the properties sold. The authorities in the Old Country refused to guarantee the loan. The island Government sought to raise a loan of some \$250,000, but failed. Practically there was a marketing time on the matter until an agreement was reached between the island and the proprietors and that of the Dominion Government. Prince Edward Island

surrendered the right to levy duties on imports in return for an advance of \$800,000, from the federal authorities. The Land Purchase Act was passed in 1875. The agreed prices were paid the proprietors and the tenants enabled to purchase their holdings in yearly instalments covering fifteen years. The struggle for responsible government on the island was conducted with the persistence and tenacity that appears to be peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon stock. By 1819 the Islanders were demanding the same control and powers in connection with the appropriation of public money that other colonies possessed. The "Big Meeting" was held along the shore of the island with vigour. In 1839, Governor Young was ordered to form an Executive apart from the Council which had been a fixture all down the years. By 1847, we find the Assembly passing an Address that the Executive Council advisers to the Crown, and that four members be chosen from the lower House. Two years later it is recorded that the Assembly refused to grant supplies. In 1853, the franchise was extended to a point where it was established on the island in the early seventies, and considered themselves sufficiently self-contained to carry on alone. In time, however, developments that materially altered the general view rendered conditions more favorable to the completion of the pact. Finally, after two delegations had gone to Ottawa, the terms were agreed upon, and on July 1st, 1873, Prince Edward Island entered the Confederation.

The development of the resources of Prince Edward Island have proceeded in an orderly manner for many years, and one who will seek in vain for the rapid expansion of the last quarter of a century in the Western provinces of the Dominion. Prince Edward Island is essentially an agricultural province. With a total area of 2,184 miles, there were 526,628 acres under cultivation in 1919, and the production from them was valued at \$22,067,200.

In that year, the live stock on the farms was valued at \$14,882,000. Of factory cheese, during 1919, the total production in the province was valued at \$503,283; and that of creamery butter at \$293,572. The proportion of rural to urban populations tells more clearly than could in any other factor, the dominating place agriculture of the fisheries, as well as lumbering and agriculture. By 1792, the importation of food into the island ceased. Fish were being exported to Europe and to the West Indies. Nova Scotia was a market for grain and butter and cattle and pork. Newfoundland called for considerable supplies, and squared timber was being shipped abroad. Originally the coinage provided to finance these export operations was a primitive, becoming system, materialized as time went by. All the old issues disappeared, with the adoption of the decimal currency in 1871.

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## CHAMBERLAIN'S

**PNEUMONIA INSURANCE**  
During the half century that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been in use we have never known a cold resulting in pneumonia in this old family medicine was freely given. Can you afford to be without a bottle in your home?

## COUGH REMEDY

population is not as great today as it was in 1871. This statement is, however, made conditionally, as the census figures for 1921, of the island have not been made public. It is interesting to note the steady growth in the population up to the census of 1891, when the highest point was attained. The first figures available are those for 1860, when the total was 9,676. In 1841, it had grown to 47,042; in 1861, the population was 80,857; in 1871, there was a further growth to 94,021; this was increased during the next ten years to 109,078. Then declined began. In 1901, it was reduced to 103,078. Then the decline began. In 1901, it was reduced to 103,259, and in 1911 to 97,278, practically where it had stood at Confederation. The answer is probably found for this decrease in the steady movement cityward. This has taken place from the farms. This is true, not only of the Prince Edward Island, but of the majority of the Canadian provinces. It is quite probable, however, that that, on the contrary, the tide will soon be flowing back to the farms again. The proportion between rural and urban dwellers, in Prince Edward Island, in 1911, was 78,758 to 14,970.

## MR. CRERAR AND "BIG BUSINESS"

Although unable to accept Mr. Meighen's challenge to abandon the tariff, Mr. Crerar, in his speech at Ottawa, made it plain that he was not in favour of a free trade policy. He stated that the Government was not in favour of a free trade policy, and that the Government was not in favour of a free trade policy.

J. and P. Coats Limited, thread manufacturers, twenty million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds (approximately \$103,000,000).

Brunner, Mond & Company chemicals, eleven million pounds (\$55,000,000).

Lever Brothers, soap, forty-six million pounds (\$230,000,000).

British American Tobacco Company, twenty million pounds (\$100,000,000).

Vickers Engineering, twenty million pounds (\$100,000,000).

Associated Portland Cement, eight and a half million pounds, (40,000,000).

Incidentally, speaking of Big Business, has Mr. Crerar forgotten the profits of his own Export Company, which in one year showed a net earnings of \$530,000, on a capital investment of \$100,000, a return of 530 per cent?

Has he forgotten the following evidence, given before the Parliamentary Committee on the Cost of Living, by the United Grain Growers' general manager, Mr. Rice Jones?

## THE MARKETS

**MONTREAL, Oct. 31.**—The receipts of butter for the week ending Oct. 29, 1921 were 7,830 packages, which as compared with the same week last year, while the total receipts from May 1st, 1921 to date have been 41,213 packages in excess of the same period for 1920.

In the beginning of the week an easier feeling developed in the market and prices eased off 3-8c to 3-4c per lb., which was attributed to easier advices from other sources, but later a much stronger under-tone prevailed, and the above decline was more than recovered, as the net advance of 1-4c per lb. per lb. This was due to the renewed strength in the New York market, and the demand for supplies of the finest fresh made and held creamery, which resulted in sales of an active trade was done throughout a continuation of the same and higher prices in the near future. In addition to the above there has also been a fairly good demand from local buyers for supplies, but demand coming from English importers.

The offerings at the auction sales held here last week amounted to only 1,802 packages, as against 2,595 packages, for the previous same week last year. At the closing sale of the week the competition between buyers for the different lots offered was keen, and pasteurized creamery sold at 39 1-2c per lb., finest at 38 1-2c, and fine at 37c, as compared with 53 1-8c, 52 3-8c and 50 7-8c per lb. for the corresponding day last year.

The receipts of eggs on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1921, were 24,132 cases, as compared with 19,246 cases for the previous week, and 15,592 cases for the same week last year. The total receipts from May 1st, 1921 to October 29th, 1921, were 363,834 cases, as against 437,925 cases for the same period in 1920. The receipts of eggs for the past week show an increase of 4,886 cases, as compared with the previous one, an increase of 9,540 cases, while the total receipts for the season to date are 74,091 cases smaller than the same period in 1920. The total stocks of eggs in the province of Ontario at the close of Oct. 29, 1921 were 137,706 cases, as compared with 152,318 cases for the same date in 1920, showing a decrease of 4,612 cases. Of the exports of eggs from here for the week ending October 29th, there were 6,175 cases from the United States.

According to the latest cable advices received here, a very firm feeling has prevailed in the British markets for Canadian eggs, and prices in some cases have scored further advances, which has been the cause of the continued demand for supplies, and the sales of Canadian stock in Liverpool have been made at 26 1/2c per lb., and in Glasgow Canadian fresh eggs have sold at 23c per lb., and cold storage stock at 27c per lb. An account of the above demand for supplies, and the sales for further supplies in this market, and a fair amount of new business was done during the past week in both Canadian cold storage and States eggs, while there has also been some shipped on.

The sales of Canadian jun storage eggs some time ago are moving out rapidly, and as fast as steamship space is available.

A stronger feeling has prevailed in the domestic market during the past week and prices scored a further advance which was attributed to the higher prices ruling in the country, the decrease in production, the very light receipts of strictly new laid stock and the continued good demand for supplies of all grades for local consumption as well as for export, and the market for the market has been active with a large volume of business passing. A feature of the trade has been the free importation of eggs from the United States for domestic use, but as the quality of such cannot be compared with Canadian cold storage stock they are offering at lower prices than the latter.

Wholesale jobbing prices were quoted as follows:  
Strictly new laid..... 62c to 65c  
Selected stock..... 50c  
No. 1 stock..... 43c

There has been no important change in the condition of the market for dressed poultry during the past week, prices having ruled fairly steady owing to the fact that supplies were small on account of the continued mild weather, but they were ample to meet all immediate requirements, and a fair trade was done. On the other hand the receipts of live poultry in many cases was not up to the mark, and such stock met with a slow sale, but birds that were well finished and plump were in demand, and a fairly active trade was done.

We quote wholesale prices as follows:  
Dressed turkeys per lb. 33c to 38c  
Geese..... 20c to 22c  
Ducks..... 23c to 25c  
Fowl..... 20c to 27c  
Roosters..... 17c to 24c  
Live turkeys..... 15c to 18c  
Geese..... 25c to 32c  
Ducks..... 20c to 23c  
Chickens..... 17c to 23c  
Fowl..... 12c to 20c

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The disbarment conference will meet in Washington on Armistice Day. It is now proposed, and remain in session for months. This will enable the Washington Hotels to get back the money that Europe borrowed. —Los Angeles Times.

## THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

**MONTREAL, Nov. 1.**—There was no important change in the condition of the local market for live hogs yesterday, but the feeling was firm owing to the fact that the offerings were smaller than a week ago, as the bulk of the receipts had been contracted for last week at \$9 per 100 lbs. for selected lots weighed off cars and other sales were made yesterday at the same figure, while mixed lots were bought at \$8.50 to \$8.60 per 100 lbs. The market for dressed hogs was steady, with supplies ample to meet all requirements and sales of city abattoir fresh killed stock in a jobbing way were made at \$14.50 to \$15, and country dressed light weights at \$11.50 to \$12 per 100 lbs.

The market for smoked meats were without any new feature to note, prices being steady for most lines, but the trade was rather quiet as the demand was chiefly for small lots to meet actual wants and sales of 8 to 12 lb. hams were made at 25c to 26c per lb. and heavier weights at 23c to 24c per lb., while breakfast bacon sold at 28c to 30c per lb. The demand for trimmed loins of fresh pork was fairly good and prices were unchanged at 24c per lb., and trimmed shoulders at 14c per lb.

The trade in lard continues quiet and the undertone to the market was easy with round lots of Canadian refined grades offering at 14c to 15c, per lb. in 20 lb wood pallets, and at 13c to 13 1-2c, per lb., in tierces.

The receipts of butter yesterday were 201 packages, as compared with 395 for the same day last week, and 424 for the corresponding date a year ago. The receipts of butter for the month of October were 37,969 packages, as against 37,729 packages for the same month last year, which show an increase of 240 packages. There were no exports of butter from here last week to Europe, therefore the total shipments for the season to date were unchanged at 64,928 packages, as compared with 3,050 packages for the same period in 1920, showing an increase of 61,878 packages.

We quote wholesale prices for round lots as follows:  
Pasteurized creamery 40 to 41 1-2c  
Finest creamery..... 39 to 39 1-2c  
Fine creamery..... 37 1-2 to 38c

The receipts of cheese yesterday were 2,042 boxes, as against 3,196 for the same day last week, and 2,647 for the corresponding date a year ago. The receipts for the month of October were 175,369 boxes, as compared with 176,383 boxes for the same month in 1920.

Showing a decrease of 1,014 boxes. The exports of cheese from here last week show an increase of 29,192 boxes, as compared with the previous week, an increase of 1,434 boxes with the same week last year, while the total shipments for the season to date are 17,490 boxes larger than the same period in 1920.

There were no new developments in the market yesterday. The demand from English importers showed no improvement, but at the lower level of values there has been more business doing with the market, however, continues rather quiet with an easy undertone.

There was no important change in the condition of the local market for eggs yesterday, but the undertone was firm and prices were well maintained with a good demand for supplies, which resulted in a fairly active business being done for domestic account. The receipts were 1,310 cases as compared with 1,744 for the same day last week and 2,187 for the corresponding date a year ago. The exports of eggs from here last week showed an increase of 15,830 cases, as compared with the previous one, and an increase of 5,672 cases with the same week last year, but the total shipments for the season to date shown a decrease of 81,726 cases with the same period in 1920.

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Selected stock..... 50c  
No. 1 stock..... 43c

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Queen Alexandra is the poorest member of the British royal family.

**The Onyx Shoe**

"A Credit to Our Canadian Pride"

No matter how exclusive or charming the style of your fall costume may be—for house or street wear—there is an Onyx shoe style which makes it complete, harmonizes with and gives it the finishing touch of elegance.

Onyx shoes are the last word in style, design, finish and comfort. They retain their beauty until worn out.

Sold in the better stores throughout Canada.

Alley & Co.  
CHARLOTTETOWN

**THE WEDDING AT THE CHURCH**  
The bride's mother is escorted to the first pew at the left of the church by the chief usher, while the groom's family occupy the first row on the right. The bride stands at the first strains of the wedding march starts for the altar. At the same moment the groom and best man come from the vestry and stand at the right of the vestry steps, waiting. The ushers come in two by two, and then the bridesmaids, the maid of honor and the bride on the left arm of her father. The ushers and bridesmaids group themselves on either side of the chancel, and the groom recovers the bride from her father or escort and proceeds to the altar. The maid of honor stands directly beside the bride, to take her bouquet and turn her train, and the best man by the groom to give him plentiful recreation in the fresh air. Sensible periods of rest make her blossom as the rose.

As she attains the crowning glories of woman's life—wifehood and motherhood—her clear, reasonable outlook, balanced by her ability to take part in the world's work makes her indeed an inspiration.

Finally, as she watches her life draw to a close, living it over with the new family in whose growth she, as grandmother, finds her joy, she faces with calm face the sunset that will come. Through her gift of health she has been able to protect and care for her loved ones through all the seven ages.

The seven ages are as one age. To live purely, to keep mind and body up to its allotted task, in carrying the burdens of life, whether in the first year or of these, to think and do for others—these are the ennobling inspirations of all the ages of woman. Task enough for the man; but made joyous in the doing, by the love and reverence that follow the woman who fulfills it.

"NOISERY"  
Mrs. Quiverful—"Join, I have had to discharge the new nurse; she had such a terrible Cockney accent. I caught her calling the nursery the 'oisery'."  
Her Husband—"Well, what's the matter with that?"

**Distinctive - Exclusive**

IN the higher grade of tea there should be something more in its appeal than merely quality. There should be that distinctive character which separates it from the mass. King Cole Orange Pekoe has a richness of flavor entirely its own. It is the King Cole judgment of what is delicious in a cup of tea.

**KING COLE ORANGE PEKOE TEA**

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**CASCARETS 10¢**

For Constipated Bowels, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Bilious Liver

The nicest cathartic is one that is completely safe in its action and works in the morning and you do not need to physic your liver and you do not need to have a sick headache. Cascarets never cause dizziness, biliousness, or any of the other ailments that are common to other cathartics. Cascarets are a pleasant, safe, and effective cathartic. One or two cost only ten cents a box. Children tonight will empty your bowels love Cascarets too.