THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

Morning Daily founded 1891
Weekly (now Evening Daily) 1887

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915

$3.50 Per Year (delivered) in advance
$2.50 per year by mail in advance

ALLIANCE CHARGES JUDGE'S VERDICT

At a meeting of the Government yesterday the judgment of His Honour Judge Neil McLeod in the Commission of Inquiry into the charges made by the Executive Committee of the Temperance Alliance, was submitted. The Committee made eleven charges against Prosecutor Phillips, Prince County, a number against the Prosecutors in Queens and Kings, besides allegations against Stipendiary Wright, Summerside, and Stipendiary Martin, Charlottetown.

The Judge finds none of the charges proven. Only those against the Summerside officials were fully investigated, as the Alliance Committee abandoned the charges against the others. The judgment is as follows:—

To His Honour Benjamin Rogers, Lieutenant Governor in Council:—

As Commissioner under a Royal Commission dated the 23rd day of May, 1914, issued by your Honour in Council, under the provisions of "The Public Inquiries Act," I was requested to make searching inquiry and investigation with regard to certain written charges and complaints preferred by a Committee of the Prince Edward Island Temperance Alliance against certain public officials in this Province with respect to the enforcement of "The Prohibition Act, 1900" and Acts in amendment thereof, and with regard to all Acts and proceedings in anywise relating to the enforcement of the said Acts, and to report to your Honour the result of such inquiry and investigation. I hereby submit my report:

The inquiry or investigation was held in Summerside, in Prince County, and all the witnesses produced before me were duly examined touching the matter to me referred; the sittings of the inquiry extending over fifteen days. I adjourned the hearings from time to time at the instance of the Attorneys on both sides to facilitate the attendance of witnesses so as to make the inquiry as thorough as possible. The said written charges are hereto annexed as exhibit "A" and "B."

With regard to charges 1, 2, 3 and 5, in Exhibit "A," that Albert J. Phillips, Prosecutor for Prince County, refused or neglected to bring actions against certain parties named for violation of the Prohibition Act where evidence was tendered him by parties named in said charges. The answer of the Prosecutor to said charges was that when evidence of the violation of said statute was given him with the names of the witnesses, he consulted E. H. Strong, the Counsel appointed by the Government to advise him and that when Strong advised him that the evidence tendered was sufficient, he brought the action, but not otherwise. I do not find these charges sustained by the evidence, for some discretion must be allowed the Prosecutor in bringing actions.

In Section 6, Exhibit "A," the Prosecutor is charged with tampering with a sample bottle of beer before the contents were analyzed and with advising the dealers to sell Bohemian Beer as it was in strength below three per cent. The evidence of Dr. McMillan, the analyst, did not support this charge and no evidence was produced to prove that the prosecutor advised the selling of this beer.

Absence from duty is charged against the Prosecutor in Section 7, of Exhibit "A" about the 30th of December, in 1913. At this time Prosecutor visited his family at Christmas in Brackley Point for a few days, leaving his address with Counsel Strong in case he should be wanted in the meantime. The evidence showed that the cases then to be commenced were attended to by Strong and the action pending resulted in a conviction without the amendment referred to in the complaint. No injury resulted from his absence. This charge was not sustained by the evidence.

It was also charged that all the cases commenced on the information of the detectives were brought for first offences and that they should have been for second and third offences according to the Statute. Mr. Strong testified that the informations and summonses had to be taken and made out in a hurry at night after the civic office was closed, and no access to the records was available and therefore the offences charged had to be for first instead of second and third.

In Section 8 and 9 in Exhibit "A," the Prosecutor is charged with withdrawing the second case against James McLellan, when the evidence for conviction was sufficient. There were two actions brought against James McLellan and one against John Ferguson, two clerks in the same drug store. E. H. Strong, Counsel for the Prosecutor, testified that he and W. D. Wilson, Field Secretary for the Alliance, had agreed that on condition of James McLellan and John Ferguson confessing one suit each, the second case against James McLellan would be dropped. Heath Strong testified that Mr. Wilson, in his presence, admitted that he had agreed to this compromise. Mr. Wilson denied having so agreed at the inquiry. W. E. Bentley, representing the Alliance, protested against this promise, alleging that the Government had authorized him, and him alone, to act as Counsel for the Prosecutor, in all the cases instituted through the efforts and evidence of the detectives employed by the Alliance, and that the suit against James McLellan was one of these. The prosecutor and Mr. E. H. Strong, his counsel, claimed that this compromise made and entered into by them and Mr. Wilson at the time that Strong had authority as Counsel for the Prosectuor, should be faithfully carried out, alleging that a somewhat similar compromise was made in King's County by Wilson and Stewart, acting for the Temperance Alliance, in which one suit against Mabon was dropped and the informations in three other cases, were changed from second to first offences. The magistrate adjourned the hearing of the James McLellan case till the next day in order to settle the question as to which Counsel had a right to act. In the meantime, the Prosecutor was instructed: "In the Prohibition cases based on information placed in your hands by the Temperance Alliance, the Temperance Alliance is allowed to choose their own Counsel, and as one is considered sufficient in those cases, the employment of any other Counsel is not recognized by the Government. The responsibility for any action, whether compromise or withdrawal or prosecution will rest with you on the advice of Counsel for the Alliance."

On the Court meeting next day, the Prosecutor, on the advice of Mr. Strong, and after John Ferguson and James McLellan confessing judgment in one suit each, withdrew the second case against James McLellan, claiming that the instructions sent him could only refer to the remaining cases, as the McLellan case had been previously disposed of by agreement.

I find that Strong should not have acted in this suit, as he knew Bentley had been appointed counsel in all the detective cases. I find, further, that the Prosecutor was justified in implementing the compromise agreed upon by all the parties having authority in the matter by dropping the second suit against James McLellan.

With respect to the charge in Section 10, Exhibit "A," claiming that the Prosecutor neglected and omitted to enforce fines and penalties where convictions were obtained, I do not find that this charge was sustained by the evidence. It is true that the Prosecutor in some instances, suspended the issue of warrants of arrest pending the good behavior of the parties and on their undertaking and promising to quit the business of selling intoxicating liquor contrary to the law. I find that in nearly all the instances where the Prosecutor exercised this discretion the result justified the course he adopted. The object of the Legislature in enacting the stringent measures of the Prohibition Act was not so much to punish offenders as to abate the evil of intemperance. The other cases mentioned in said charge as not having been proceeded against after conviction, are mostly parties who left the Province before they could be arrested, and parties who either served their term in jail for the offence or paid the fines and costs imposed on them.

Although not included in the written charges sent by the Temperance Alliance to the Attorney General, on which the Commission was issued, it was claimed at the hearing that the Prosecutor misappropriated money received by him for fines. I allowed evidence in this charge to be given by complainants. It was shown that the Prosecutor, instead of remitting all fines receivable by him to the Government, used some of the money so received by him in paying the fees of witnesses, magistrate and travelling expenses incidental to the carrying on of his work. Without ready money at his disposal it would be impossible for him to properly discharge the duties of his office. To judge by the Prosecutor's returns to the Government, it is evident that he is not an expert in keeping accounts. There was no evidence of any misappropriation of money, and the Prosecutor claims that the Government still owe him. I would suggest in future that the Government place to the credit of the Prosecutor from time to time, a sufficient sum of money in some bank from which he can draw to carry on his work and that he be required regularly to make returns to the Government of all fines and costs of suits and of what money he expends of the sum so placed to his credit

With respect to the charge in Section 4, Exhibit "A," in which the Prosecutor is accused of neglect in not prosecuting Dr. Jardine, of Kensington, for not forwarding to the Provincial Secretary prescriptions for the sale of liquor, as required by the law, it was shown in evidence that Dr. Jardine was under the impression that a medical practitioner was not subject to this provision. The doctor subsequently complied with this provision by forwarding the prescriptions. Under the circumstances I do not think this neglect a very serious matter.

It was also charged that the Prosecutor had so many relatives engaged in the illegal sale of liquor as to incapacitate him from discharging the duties of his office. The evidence showed that his son, Sterling Phillips, was at one time engaged in that business and that the Prosecutor raided his premises, resulting in a conviction and fine, which the son paid. Lucy, the son's wife, was convicted for a similar offence. The prosecutor suspended the issue of a warrant of arrest in her case, as she had a child in arms, on the son and wife promising to close up their premises and quit the business. Evidence showed that the son and wife faithfully fulfilled their promise. Evidence was also given that a half-brother of the Prosecutor was convicted for procuring a bottle of whiskey for another party. This was the only evidence given before me concerning the relatives of the Prosecutor, and it is not of a nature to interfere with the duties of his office. The duties of a Prosecutor are onerous,

(Continued on page two.)

AUSTRIO-GERMAN ARMY ADVANCES

Battle Line Over One Hundred Miles. Relief of Przemysl Objective of Advance.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Times' Petrograd correspondent telegraphs: The advance of the Austro-German division in Eastern or Beskiden division in the Carpathians, is becoming the dominant feature of the military situation. The enemy's movements are rapidly developing within the front and extending from Dukla to Wyskow, a distance approximately of a hundred miles. Their columns are trailing the mountains by numerous passes within this front, fed by four important railways from the south. Przemysl stands in the centre of the enemy's line of advance, and its relief forms apparently the immediate objective of the invaders.

BOMBS DROPPED AGAIN IN DUNKIRK

(Special to the Guardian.)

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Official this evening—At the east of Slossons the Germans made two attempts to cross the Aisne, one at Null of Rocks, the other at the head of a bridge which is held by our troops to the north of the Bridge of Venizel. These two attacks were repulsed.

During the night of Jan. 28 Dunkirk was bombarded by more aviators, who caused some insignficant losses but killed or wounded few persons. On the night of Jan. 28-29th two of our aviators launched numerous bombs upon the enemy's works in the region of Laon, La Fere and Soissons. On the morning of the 29th a German aeroplane was brought down east of Gerbeville. Its pilot and mechanic, a German officer, and a sub officer, were made prisoners.

I.C.R. TAAIN MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT

(Special to the Guardian.)

ST JOHN, Jan. 29.—The North bound maritime express was wrecked this morning five miles from Campbellton. All the train except the engine and postal car left the track, and two sleeping cars went over an embankment 30 feet high. It is thought that the heavy locomotive spread the rails and caused the accident. Nine passengers were injured, including C. H. Millville, of Montreal; Mrs D. N. G. Starr, of Toronto; Ethel Gibson, of Saskatoon; O. W. Gothwaite, of Ste Lambert; G. G. Messer, of Hamilton, and John Murray, of Ottawa. The accident happened about 3 o'clock this morning.

[Note.—Major and Mrs Bartlett of this city were on board the above train, and their many friends will be pleased to learn that they escaped uninjured. A telegram received by their daughter, Miss Mary Bartlett, shortly after the accident conveyed the reassuring news.

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

CONDENSED ADS. TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charges twenty-five cents.

ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIVATE house, married couple or gentleman. Apply here. 8413-1-28m3i

LOST IN THIS CITY, A BAG CONtaining clothing and provisions for poor man. Please leave at Guardian man. Please leave at Guardian Office. 8431-1-30M3ipd.

LOST THURSDAY NIGHT ON FITZroy street, between the Arena Rink and Great George street, a pair of skates (lady's). Please leave at 215 Great George street. 8437.

FOXES FOR SALE—3 PAIRS EXTRA good crosses and 2 pairs silver blacks, imported. Apply J. S. Wedlock, Canada Fox Exchange. 8371-1-26Mtf.

BUSINESS ENVELOPES—No. 8 printed with name and address, either on flap or front, $3 per 1,000; $5.50 for 2,000; $12.00 for 5,000; $20 for 10,000. GUARDIAN OFFICE, 6608-11-21mtf

DRESSED PORK, ALL SIZE WELL fatted, good order , poultry, printbutter, curers of hams and bacon; also sausages, mince meat, lambs, tongues and pigs-feet half bbls and kegs. John Hopkins, St. John, N.B. 8173-1-7M1Mo.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company. 8428-1-30M6iE6i.

FOR SALE.—4¼ SHARES BRITISH American Silver Black Fox Co. stock, par value $100. Need money and will sell lot for $375.00. Company paid over 50 per cent, 1914. Islander, Sanatorium, P.O., Ontario. 8411-1-28m4i

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT TO EARTH

Allies Make Gains in Vicinity of Nieuport and In the Vosges.

(Special to the Guardian.)

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The French War Office this afternoon says: The day of Jan. 28 saw nothing more than local engagements, which ended favourably to us. In Belgium and the vicinity of Nieuport our infantry secured a footing an Grand Dune, a locality which was mentioned in the communication of Jan. 17.

A German aeroplane was brought down by our artillery fire.

Several infantry attacks were undertaken, but were at once driven back by our fire. It has been confirmed that the German attack repulsed by us on the night of Jan. 27th-28th at Fontaine Madame, cost the Germans dear. In the Vosges there were artillery engagements, our cannon at several points silencing the fire of the German batteries and machine gun detachments. We have everywhere consolidated the positions occupied by us on Jan. 27.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

(Special to The Guardian)

LONDON, Jan. 29.—With the armies in France and Flanders recuperating after the strenuous fighting of the earlier days of the week, and only local actions being recorded, interest in the war situation has been transferred to the Russian offensive in East Prussia and the attempt of a strong Austro-German army to dislodge the troops of Emperor Nicholas from their positions in the Carpathians.

In East Prussia a Russian offensive has developed in the extreme North where the renewed fighting seems to confirm the belief that a definite effort to advance North of the Masurian Lakes district, where previously the Russians were defeated, has been decided upon by the Russian general staff. More vital to both sides, however, apparently is the campaign in the Carpathians, where to the South-West of the Dukla Pass, the Russians have delivered an energetic attack and according to their account of the combat compelled the Austro-Germans to retreat, leaving behind ammunition and stores. This attack, according to military observers, indicates an attempt by the Russians to turn the flank of the Teutonic Allies and if it should prove successful the observers say it would have serious consequences for the large Austro-German army in and about the Carpathians. The Russian military experts anticipate that the Austrians will deliver their main attack with their extreme right in Western Bukowina, in the hope of achieving a signal victory and thus give Roumania cause to pause. The only thing holding Roumania in check at present, it is stated, is the uncertainty as to the action Bulgaria would be likely to take. Bulgaria it is asserted, is still demanding that part of Macedonia now under Serbian rule as the price of her neutrality and this Serbia is reported to be not willing to part with. Greece, it is asserted, also objects to Bulgaria extending her boundaries Westward taking the ground that this would place a wedge between her and her ally, Serbia. Thus seemingly the whole Balkan situation remains involved and it is stated that it is not likely to be cleared up until the demands of Bulgaria are satisfied.

Another skirmish with the Turkish advance guard not far from Suez is reported from the British forces in Egypt. It was not of a serious character. On the other hand British marines are said to have landed at Alexandretta, Asiatic Turkey, and to have cut the telegraph wires.

GERMAN AEROPLANES COLLIDE AND KILL THREE MEN.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.—According to Berlin newspapers received here a collision between two aeroplanes in flight took place last Thursday above the flying ground at Johannisthal. Three airmen were killed in the crash, including two officers.

THE WEATHER THE TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to The Guardian)

TORONTO, Jan. 30.—Maritime: Fresh, Northwest winds, fair; turning colder.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was fine, though cloudy, becoming colder at night.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 26 deg. above zero, and the lowest 10 deg. above. The lowest the previous night was 24 deg. above. At 9 a.m. yesterday it was 24 deg. above and at 9 p.m. 10 deg. above.

The tide will be high this morning at 11.03, tomorrow at 11.41 and Monday at 12.14; it will be high tonight at 9.55, tomorrow at 10.49 and Monday at 11.38.

The sun sets this afternoon at 4.31, tomorrow at 5.45 and Monday at 5.06; it rises tomorrow morning at 7.24, Monday at 7.22 and Tuesday at 7.20.

The moon rises this afternoon at 4.31 and tomorrow at 5.45.

The first quarter of the moon was on Saturday, Jan. 23rd, at 1.34 a. m.

There will be a full moon on Sunday, January 31st, at 12.41 a. m.

The length of today will be nine hours and thirty-nine minutes and tomorrow nine hours and forty-one minutes.

Minard's Linement Cures Neuralgia

AUSTRIA FEARS FOOD FAMINE

Demand Made That Government Confiscate all Stocks of Grain and Flour.

(Special to the Guardian.)

VENICE, Jan. 29.—Despatches from Vienna state that the City Council press is demanding that the Austrian Government immediately follow the example of Germany and confiscate all stocks of grain, flour and meal. Practically no grain is being offered in the markets of Vienna, Budapest or Prague. Press despatches declare that a great catastrophe threatens unless confiscating is adopted, and denounces the selfish attitude of certain Hungarian agriculturists, who, it is claimed, are hiding thousands of tons of grain flour.

STRASSBURG NOW IN STATE OF SIEGE

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Morning Post's correspondent at Bern telegraphs that Stassburg is being placed in a state of siege. Even officers' wives have received orders to leave immediately.

CANADIANS AGAIN GOING TO CONTINENT

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A start has been made in despatching the men of the first Canadian contingent to France. A number have already gone, but the greater bulk will be moved across the Channel next Monday.

Every man of the contingent is prepared for the move, and all are highly elated at getting to the Continent. Health conditions at Salisbury Plains have greatly improved since the frost hardened the mud tracks.

Colonel Victor Williams, who has been seriously ill, is now out of danger, and is coming to London.

PLAN A GREAT MARKET TERMINAL FOR NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A great market terminal, costing $1,000,000, the first of a dozen or more planned for receiving and distributing foodstuffs in New York City and thereby reducing the cost of living, will be erected here by the New York Central Railroad Co. The project was announced Sunday by John J. Dillon, commissioner of the new State Department of Foods and Markets.

Under Commissioner Diloin's plan this and other similar market terminals will be leased by co-operative companies organised and conducted unre rules laid down by his Department.

The profits of these companies will be limited to six per cent.

BRITISH MAY BUY FOODSTUFFS HELD.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A. R. Urion, a lawyer representing Armour and Co., and all the other Chicago packing concerns, which are interested in cergoes of foodstuffs detained in British ports, conferred here with the Foreign Office and Admiralty officials concerning the supplies on the steamers Alfred Nobel, Fridland, Sif, and Bjornstjerne Bjornsen, which have been held for a prize court.

These vessels carry lard, bacon, oil, and oleomargarine "to order" before the British order was issued against further shipments of foodstuffs which were not definitely consigned to some individual or firm. It is generally believed that the British Government will buy the four cargoes in dispute and thus settle the controversy.

ENGLISH MAIL BRINGS SAD NEWS.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 26.—To-day's English mail brought to Mrs. R. H. French, the news that her husband had been killed in France, her eldest son lost in an action on the Belgian frontier and that her nephew had part of his face shot away while dressing the wounds of a comrade on the battlefield. R. H. French was a veteran of the South African and Egyptian campaigns.

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

**There will be a basket social and entertainment in Elliott's Hall, Fairview, on Tuesday evening next, at 7.30 in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. Admission 10 cents, ladies with baskets free. 8419-1-29m2i,e1i

**Miss Seller Dressmaker is now prepared to see her old customers at her room 53 Queen St. Orders for Spirella Corsets taken. 8318-1-27M3ipd.

**YOUR TYPEWRITING MACHINE. If it sticks, let us fix it; if it breaks let us remake it for you; if it is out of date, let us quote you a rate for a new one, either a Remington or Smith Premier. A. Milne Fraser, Halifax, N. S. 8427.

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism

CONSUL MAYS IS CRITICIZED

Sir:—I have before me a copy of a letter from Mr. Livingston T. Mays, American Consul at this port, bearing date Charlottetown, December 18th, 1914, and addressed to Mrs. Lillian N. Riley, 80 Morrison Ave., West Somerville, Mass. It is endorsed at the top "Forwarded, December 24th, Department of State."

In this letter of Consul Mays, you will not find one single paragraph in favor of the P. E. Island fox business, but, instead, every statement he makes is intended to hurt our great industry. Now, it seems to me that a man who has not one single good thing to say for the fox business must be so bigoted and biased against P. E. Island, that his opinions, to thinking people, must lose weight, and they do; but his letters travel to people who know nothing about the business and his official position gives them strength. We, knowing the kind of man he is, laugh at his statements, but people outside the Island have no opportunity of sizing the man up, therefore, they may believe his statements to be true.

For the purpose of examination, I gi ve in parallel columns the letter above referred to and some authorities and comments thereon:—

CONSUL MAYS.	COMMENT.
(1) Madam:—In reply to your favor of December 14th, 1914, inquiring in regard to the fox business, and in regard to the "honor" of a certain exchange, and as to whether they misrepresented things in their advertising literature, I beg to inform you that American Consuls are not permitted to answer specifically such questions. If you will compare the following quotations with the letters and advertisements sent you, you can draw your own conclusion in regard to the reliability of any concern which offers you stock in P. E. I. Fox Companies."	(1) Not being permitted to "answer specifically," the Consul proceeds to answer by innuendo and insinuations and by quotations torn from their context in such fashion as to form gross perversions of the authorities which he professes to quote.
(2) "Fur Faming in Canada, published, 1914, by Commission of Conservation, of Canada, has in it the following:—"Most fox breeders in other provinces have sold silver and dark silver stock to Prince Edward Island." Pages 236 to 251 are necessary to provide sufficint space to contain the list of fur farms and companies rearing fur bearing animals (almost entirely silver black foxes) in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia."	(2) The American Consul's obvious intention here is to represent that a host of silver foxes had been imported to Prince Edward Island from other provinces. Please turn to pages 236 to 251 and you will there find one of the most deliberate cases of misrepresentation that has ever been perpetrated. You will find there companies to whom we have sold foxes; companies not yet in business; permits for farmers and others to breed and capture skunks, beaver mink, racoon, sable and foxes. On one page alone, you will find 17 mink and skunk ranches; on another 15 mink and skunk ranches; on another 19 mink and skunk ranches; on another 18 mink and skunk ranches; on another, 12 mink and skunk ranches; on another where there are only 35 names, 29 of them are persons permitted to catch certain numbers of mink, marten or sable, and only six are allowed to deal in or catch wild foxes. In nearly all the other pages, many mink and skunk ranches appear. Now, according to our American Consul, these men are "almost entirely breeders of silver black foxes," and worse than that have nearly all sold silver black foxes to Prince Edward Island ranchers.
(3) Compare this with the statement on page 2 of the Silver Black Fox of December 10th, 1914, which distinctly says that the fox breeders of Prince Edward Island have not only the only herd of pure silver foxes in North America, but also in the whole world."	(3) The statement quoted from "The Silver Black Fox" is in an article by Mr. E. H. Rayner. This statement is for all intents and purposes correct, as I know of only two ranches (of course, I am not counting the ranches which have been started in other Provinces with Prince Edward Island stock) having silver black foxes which will breed true to color and type.
(4) "C. M. Lampson and Company, the famous London Company which has handled nearly all fox pelts sold by Prince Edward Island, says:—"In our opinion fox skins from Labrador, Newfoundland or Alaska are fully equal in quality to those from Prince Edward Island."	(4) "No foxes, except a few old ones and culls were killed in Prince Edward Island for their pelts in 1911, 1912, 1913 or 1914." Lampson's statement is therefore in effect that skins from other parts of the world are as good as the culls and refuse from Prince Edward Island. Prior to 1911, 1912 and 1913, Prince Edward Island ranch bred pelts brought far and away the highest prices in C. M. Lampson & Co's sales; in 1910, March sales of C. M. Lampson and Co., there were just 40 pelts which brought £100 or over. In this 40, 24 of them were grown by a single P. E. Island rancher whose output for that sale was 25 pelts. Lampson's statement, therefore, is positively untrue if applied to the years before 1911 and, if after that date, is quoted unfairly by Mr. Mays.
(5) "Hudson Bay Company says: "Apart from the few sold the first year or so of the commencement of the industry, pelts that have been considered by furriers to have been obtained from farmed animals have realized a compaaratively poor price when compared with the pelt of the wild animal."	(5) This statement is indeed weak. It shows that the Hudson's Bay Company knows absolutely nothing about whether the pelts which they speak of were farmed animals or not; they are simply guessing at it. Again, they are also guessing at the time the industry started. It is quite apparent that their guess is that the industry started somewhere about 1910, while, as an actual fact, it started 25 years earlier. Yet, Mr. Mays must use this ridiculous statement to further his own nonsecial views.
(6) "Hudson Bay Company quoted on page 208 of Fur Farming in Canada gives $352.30 as the average price of the skins of silver foxes for the ten years ending with 1911."	(6) This statement is absolutely untrue. On the very page that Mr. Mays quotes from, is the following: —"The Hudson's Bay pelts for the decade 1900 to 1909 inclusive for silver black foxes averages $158.55." Mr. Mays says "$352.30." I can readily see that Mr. Mays made a mistake, but, taking his whole letter into consideration, I consider it was a wilful mistake, and I may say, in either case, it is unpardonable.
(7) "To quote from Fur Farming in Canada: "It can thus be readily understood how highly speculative fox trading is at the present time. The tendency toward inflation is encouraged and fostered by many old breeders." In 1913 as in 1912 options were sold on more pups than could be delivered."	(7) The sentence here quoted from "Fur Farming" is followed immediately in the volume by these words: "Their optimism is accounted for by the fact that they have become wealthy in the last three years, whereas six or eight years ago, some of them possessed only mortgaged farms and a few foxes." In regard to any over sale of options, it should be stated that this occurred in only a few cases where companies were disappointed in the number of their young foxes, in which cases the option money was returned, or other young foxes supplied to the satisfaction of the purchasers.
(8) "From Fur Farming in Canada:—"It is maintained by some that the present case is similar to the Belgian hare craze in America and the tulip craze in Europe, both of which collapsed with a heavy slump."	(8) The quotation here is from a paragraph in "Fur Farming," under a sub-head "Pro and Con." The Consul quotes only from the "Con." side, as usual. On the other side, Fur Farming, page 62, says:—"Furthermore, it is claimed that when

(Continded on Page Two.)