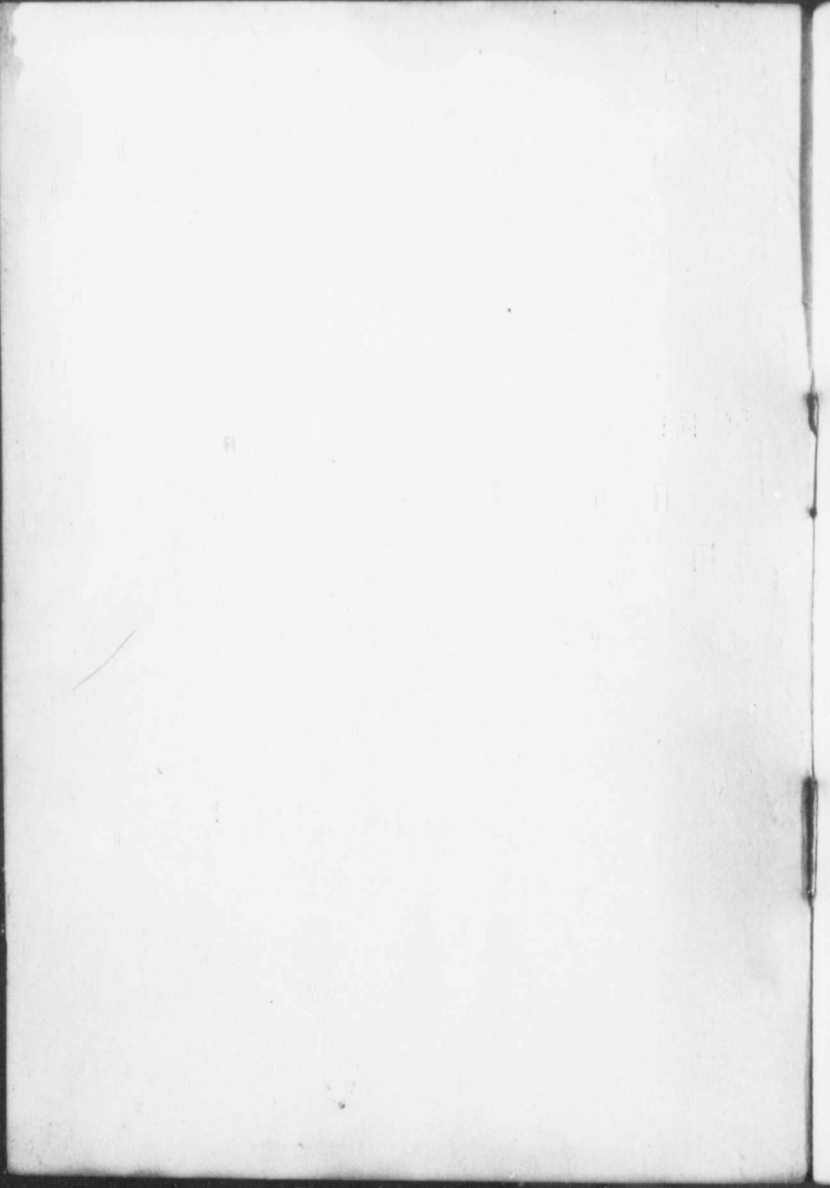


OPPORTUNITIES
IN
PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND



Provincial Booklet Series
of Canada



Opportunities in Prince Edward Island

Containing Extracts from
Heaton's Annual



1915

The Provincial Booklet Series

(see over)

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Toronto, 1914

HEATON'S PROVINCIAL BOOKLETS

Revised Annually

Are published for the Canadian Provincial Governments, are revised every year, are absolutely reliable, contain no unnecessary words, have been designed to fit easily into a pocket or an envelope, can be mailed with ordinary correspondence and give precisely the information wanted by intending settlers, travellers, investors, manufacturers, and others who wish to extend their business. *Together they form the only uniform series of publications covering each Province in Canada.* For free copies apply to the Agents of the Provinces in London or to the Minister of Agriculture of each Province as follows:

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HEATON'S ANNUAL

Contains general and local information about every Province, revised to date, official and other directories, postal and commercial information, the Canadian Customs Tariff and a valuable economic bibliography of Canadian Government reports and standard publications relating to Canada. Price 5/-. For 1915 edition (eleventh issue) write to The Times Book Club, Oxford St., London, or to

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Opportunities in Prince Edward Island

General Information.

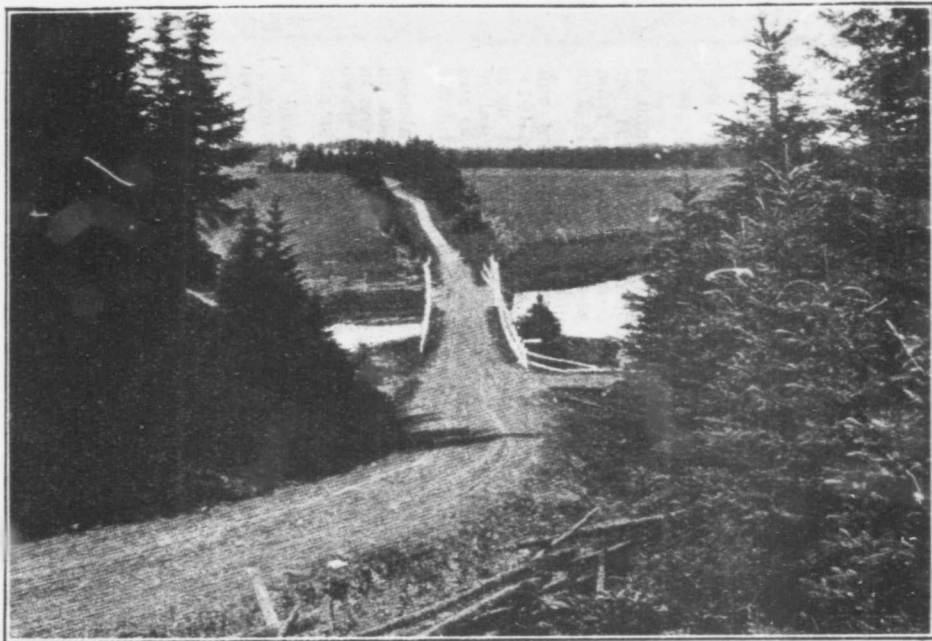
AREA.—The total area of Prince Edward Island is 2,184 square miles, with a population of 42.91 per square mile. The distance from tip to tip from Point East to North Cape is about 130 miles. The width varies from 2 to over 30 miles.

Area Cultivated. The Island is cultivated from end to end. According to the Dominion Census of 1911, 86 per cent. of the land is occupied, and in most cases owned by the occupiers. Out of a total of 14,369 holdings there were 5,495 of between 50 and 100 acres each; 3,849 between 10 and 50, and 3,227 between 100 and 200.

Physical Features. The surface of the land is almost everywhere gently undulating towards the sea on every side. The highest point is at Fredericton in Queens County, only 307 ft. above sea level. There are no forests or broad plains and inconsiderable lakes.

BUILDING STONE. A red sandstone is found in many parts. There are no minerals in the Province.

CLIMATE.—The healthiness of the Climate is shown by the fact that a recent Census shows that the Island has a greater proportion of people over 70 years than any other Province. According to the table compiled for Heaton's Annual by the Metereological Office at Toronto, the average mean annual temperature at Charlottetown is 41.4, at Summerside 42.5 and the average annual rainfall at Charlottetown 40 inches and Summerside 36 inches. The Summer temperature ranges from 65 to 80 degrees and higher on exceptional occasions.



A Country Road

COST OF LIVING.—The following were the retail prices per pound at Charlottetown in July, 1914, before the Declaration of War:

Bacon, 24c; beef, 16c and 18c; bread (per loaf), 8c; butter, 24c and 27c; cheese, 18c; coal (per ton, 2,000 lbs.), *hard*, \$7.00, *soft*, \$4.75; coal oil (per gallon) 22c; coffee, 40c; eggs (per dozen), 21c; fish (fresh), 5c; flour, \$5.75; lard, 19c; milk (per quart), 6c and 7c; mutton, 12c to 14c; pork (salt), 16c; potatoes (per bushel), 90c; rice, 5c; gr. sugar, 5½c; starch, 12c; tea, 25c; vinegar (per gallon), 48c; wood (per cord), \$4.00. Average rent of a house in Charlottetown of 4 to 6 rooms is \$6 to \$8 per month, of 12 rooms \$15 to \$18 per month.

EDUCATION.—The island is dotted with good elementary schools. At Charlottetown is Prince of Wales College, the head of the educational system of the Province, and a good Norman School. Just outside the city is St. Dunstan's, a Roman Catholic College. Many Prince Edward Island scholars attend the Agricultural College in Truro, N.S., and other colleges in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Agricultural Education. There is an Agricultural Hall at Charlottetown, where short courses are held covering animal husbandry, agriculture, poultry husbandry, field crops, seed judging, cooking and household science generally. In 1913 these classes were attended by 450 men and 70 women. A long course was organized in November, 1913, and attended by 17 students.

Domestic Science. Short courses in Household Science have been established at Prince of Wales College, and since April, 1913, 30 Women's Institutes have been organized and a Supervisor and 2 assistants appointed. There is a total membership of over 400. Regular monthly meetings are held and good results are being obtained.

FUR-FARMING.—There has been a remarkable increase in the demand for furs in the past 20 years, due to a number of causes, *i.e.*, the increase of wealth, better roads, more extensive travel and cheapening of automobiles. At the same time, the expanding areas of human settlement, clearing away of forests, and extension of railroads are driving fur-bearing animals further into the woods. If the increasing demand for fur is to be satisfied, trapping must be supplemented by domestication.



Courtesy of Commission of Conservation

Karakul Sheep and Lambs. The lambs were born on Bunbury Farm, P.E.I., and are in prime condition for killing. See page 7.

Fox-Farming. This industry, which originated in Prince Edward Island, is now valued at \$26,000,000, nearly double the total estimate of the annual production of farm products. The total number of fox ranches in August, 1914, was 372, and the total number of ranche foxes of all grades in the Province was 4,587. As a result of this industry money has been very plentiful, with a general result that trade has never been so prosperous. A more detailed account of fox farming is given on pages 00 and 00.

Karakul or Arabi Sheep. The Karakul breeds of sheep produce the furs known commercially as Persian lamb, Astrachan, baby lamb or broadtail and gray krimmer. The original home of the Karakuls is the Khanate of Bokhara, in West Turkestan. From thence the industry has spread to various other districts in Central Asia. Dr. C. C. Young, of Beleu, Texas, made the first importation of 15 sheep to America in 1908, and a second in 1912. From this stock Karakuls were imported to Prince Edward Island in 1913. The enterprise is still in the experimental stage.

Other Animals. The business of fur-farming has been extended to beaver, raccoon, mink, muskrat, Russian sable, fisher and skunk.

GOVERNMENT.—*The Crown.* The Crown is represented by a Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Dominion Government. He is advised by a Cabinet of three Ministers with portfolio and six Ministers without portfolio.

Legislative Assembly. There are 30 members including 15 "Assembly men" chosen by the general population and 15 Councillors chosen by the property owners.

Suffrage. Any person can vote for members of the Assembly who either owns or occupies real estate worth \$100.

Municipal Government. Outside Charlottetown, Summerside, Souris, Georgetown and Alberton there is no municipal Government. The public works are carried on by the Provincial Government.

Taxation. About \$10,000 per annum is collected by income tax, and about \$40,000 per annum from land tax. The 1914 tax of 1% tax on cubs of foxes in captivity is estimated at about \$65,000. More than three-fourths of the revenue is received from the Dominion

Government,—being collected chiefly from Customs duties. The income tax is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (4 d. in £). Incomes derived from wages and salaries are exempt up to \$500, but there is no exemption on incomes of \$1,200 and over.

HISTORY.—*Discovery.* The Island was discovered by Jacques Cartier the Corsair from Brittany in 1534. Some think Cabot touched here in 1497.

Name. The original Indian name was Abegweit—(Home on the Wave). Champlain christened the Island "Isle de St. Jean". In 1799 the Island received its present name, being called after Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria.

Allegiance. Prior to 1758 the French owned the Island. In 1758 it was annexed as a Colony by Great Britain. In 1873 it became part of Canada.

Settlement. In 1755 many French Canadians expelled from Nova Scotia took refuge on the Island. In 1767 the British Government parcelled out practically the whole Island to officers and others who guaranteed to place 1 man per 200 acres on their territories in 10 years. For more than a century the Islanders remained tenants of absentee landlords. Discontent led to threatening demonstrations. When the Province joined the Canadian Confederation the Dominion Government paid \$800,000 to the Provincial Government to be spent in buying out the landlords. Of the 843,981 acres thus acquired, nearly all has been sold to the tenants as free hold at from 25 cents to one dollar per acre.

IMPROVED FARMS. There are no abandoned farms, but it is not difficult to buy an improved farm. Some of those offering farms for sale have grown too old to carry on farming, others wish to retire, and in some cases the farm properties are for sale because of the death of the owners. Prices vary from \$20 to \$50 per acre with buildings. A list of the farms for sale, with full descriptions, can be obtained from J. E. B. McCready, Publicity Agent, Charlottetown.

Soil. The ordinary soil of the Island is a bright red loam passing into stiff clay on the one hand, and sandy loam on the other. It contains all the mineral requisites for cultivated crops, while the abundance of peroxide of iron enables it rapidly to digest organic manures, and also to retain well their ammoniacal product. See under Agriculture, Fertilizers.

MANUFACTURES.—According to the last Dominion Census returns, the value of manufactured products in the Island increased from \$2,326,708 in 1908 to \$3,136,470 in 1910, showing an advance of 34.80 per cent. The most important industries contributing to this total were: preserved fish, \$674,784; butter and cheese, \$510,856; flour mill products, \$472,650; log products, \$335,587; lumber products \$151,462; tobacco and snuff, \$98,452.

Manufacturing Opportunities. There are opportunities for canneries, a rolled oats mill, a knitting mill and a cloth mill. Write J. E. B. McCreedy, Publicity Agent, Charlottetown, and Secs. Bd. Trade, Summerside and Charlottetown.

POPULATION.—According to the Dominion Census of 1911, the Rural population of Prince Edward Island was then 78,758; urban 14,970; total 93,728. This represents 42.91 per square mile, a denser population than in any other Province.

Religions of the People. The principal religious denominations represented at the time of the last Dominion Census were as follows: Roman Catholics, 41,994; Presbyterians, 27,509; Methodists, 12,209; Baptists, 5,372; Anglicans, 4,939.

Origins of the People. According to the Dominion Census of 1911 there were in Prince Edward Island 36,772 Scotch; 22,176 English; 19,900 Irish and 13,117 French. No other nationalities are largely represented.

POSTAL FACILITIES. At the end of 1913, 127 rural delivery routes had been established. The postal boxes on these routes numbered 4,824. About 6,000 families are served.

TRANSPORTATION.—*From the Mainland.* In Summer, Prince Edward Island is reached by the daily steamers of the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co., from Point du Chene, N.B., across the straits of Northumberland to Summerside (35 miles) thence by the Prince Edward Island Railway to Charlottetown (49 m.). Also daily from Pictou, N.S., direct to Charlottetown (50 miles). The run from Pt. du Chene to Summerside takes 2½ hours and on a fine day is very delightful. In Winter, the Government Steamers, Earl Grey and Minto run between Charlottetown and Pictou, N.S., in early part of the season, and later from Georgetown to Pictou, N.S.

A REAL HOLIDAY



THOSE WHO WANT A-REST WITH GOLF, FISHING, SHOOTING,
BOATING, COME TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
YEAR AFTER YEAR

10

GENERAL INFORMATION

The transportation to and from the Mainland will be greatly improved by the standardizing of the guage of the P. E. Island Railway and the Car Ferry, to be established in 1915. In midwinter the Islanders often use ice boats to get to the Mainland. The crossing is made between Capes Tormentine and Traverse where the strait is only 8 miles wide.

On the Island. The Prince Edward Island Railway, which is owned by the Dominion Government, runs the whole length of the Island (main line 166 miles), with branches from Charlottetown to Murray Harbour (45 miles) on the South, from Emerald to Cape Traverse (12 miles) from Mt. Stewart Junction to Georgetown (24 miles) from Elmira to Souris (14 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles).

WAGES.—*Farm labourers.* Wages with board per day, 75c. to \$1.25; per month \$12 to \$25. The supply of farm labour is very scarce.

Domestics in private families. Cook, about \$12. General servants, \$6 to \$14.



Summer Hotel Directory

From the Canadian Summer Resort Guide,
1914

Place, Hotel and Name of Prop. or Manager.	Per Day.	Per Week.
ALBERTON		
Alberton.....	\$2.00	\$10.00 up
Wisner, H. R. Bell.....	1.50 up	6.00
Eureka, R. McLean.....	1.50	5.00 up
—Mrs. John T. Weeks..	.....	Agreement.
AITKEN FERRY		
—Mrs. A. E. Wightman.	.....	"
BEDEQUE		
—David Lefurgey.....	.....	"
BRACKLEY BEACH		
Shaw's, Robert Shaw....	2.00	9.00—12.00
Sea View, C. Gregor....	1.75	10.00
Brackley Beach Hotel, H. H. McCallum.....	2.00	6.00—10.00
BRADALBANE		
Royal.....	1.25	4.00 up
Commercial.....	1.25	5.00 up
Nicholson.....	1.25	5.00 up
CAMPBELLTON		
—Charles McNeill.....	.....	.....
CARDIGAN		
—Mrs. David Lewis.....	.....	Agreement.
—Mrs. James Smith....	.....	"
Smith.....	1.25	5.00
Cardigan.....	1.50	Agreement.
CHARLOTTETOWN		
Victoria, R. H. Sterns... 2.50—4.00	.....	.....
Queen, R. H. Sterns....	2.00 up	9.00
Reyere, P. S. Brown....	1.50 up	Agreement.
Davies.....	1.50—2.00	"
Lennox.....	2.00	8.00—10.00
Russ.....	2.00	10.00
Alexandra, Miss Mutch..	1.50	7.00 up
Eureka.....	1.50—2.00	7.00 up
Plaza.....	2.00	.....
The Charlottetown Summer Resorts Ltd., have cottages to rent at \$45 for season up.		

Opportunities for Tourists

A RESTFUL COUNTRY.—Prince Edward Island is an ideal place for those who are looking for some place of rest and repose, where quiet summer days can be enjoyed.

Automobiles. Formerly automobiles were prohibited on the Island. In 1913 an Act was passed revoking the prohibition, and providing that they should only be permitted on the highways on a limited number of days in each week.

BATHING.—The water round the Island is shallower than on the main coast and therefore warmer, but as the outer waters near Cape Breton is reached an increasing coldness is noticeable.

BOATING.—There is good yachting at Charlottetown, Summerside and Murray Harbour, Georgetown and Souris. The lower waters of the larger rivers afford an opportunity for motor boating and canoeing.

CAMPING.—Camping is quite popular in the summer. Of the many camping grounds, the most highly recommended are on the Morrell River and at North Lake. The Morrell River is a delightful spot, with cold streams everywhere, wooded bank and numerous trout ponds. Canoes may ascend 6 or 7 miles. North Lake on the extreme East of the Island is reached from Harmony. There are ideal sites at the Western end of this lake where a clear stream flows in.

FISHING.—*Fly Fishing.* There are numerous trout streams on the Island and sea trout may be had in the mouths of the rivers and in the lakes, and bays along the coast. The Morrell River, between Charlottetown and Souris with its tributaries the Marie, Winter and Dunk, is considered the best trout fishing on the Island. It also contains salmon. These streams are all preserved, but permits are easily obtained. Other good streams are the Black, Wheatley and Glasgow Rivers, near Brackley Beach, 13 miles from Charlottetown, and the waters near Alberton in the Western part of the Island. Open season for trout, 1st April to 30th Nov. Weight limit of bag, 10 lbs., or not more than 30 fish in one day. Size limit 6 inches.

COLEMAN		
Commercial.....	1.75	.....
EAST LAKE		
—Mrs. R. McDonald....	.....	.....
EMERALD		
Dominion.....	1.00	Agreement.
FREETOWN		
Lewis.....	1.00 up	3.00 up
GEORGETOWN		
Aitken.....	2.00	10.00
HAMPTON		
Pleasant View, M. Smith	1.50	7.00—10.00
HUNTER RIVER		
McMillan.....	1.50	6.00
Hunter River.....	1.25—1.50	6.00
KENSINGTON		
Clark.....	1.25	6.00
Commercial.....	1.25	5.00 up
Brunswick.....	1.50—2.00	5.00—7.00
MALPEQUE		
Hodgson, W. Hodgson...	1.50	7.00
North Shore, G. F. Beairsto.....	1.50	6.00 up
MONTAGUE		
McDonald.....	2.00	10.00
Montague.....	2.00	10.00
Commercial.....	1.50	5.00
MT. STEWART		
Ross.....	1.50	4.00 up
Savoy.....	1.50	5.00
Clark's.....	1.00	4.00 up
MURRAY RIVER		
Commercial.....	1.50	3.00 up
MURRAY HARBOUR		
Prowse.....	1.50	Agreement.
Albion.....	1.00 up	3.50 up
NORTH BEDEQUE		
—Mrs. J. A. Wright....	.....	\$6.00
NORTH RUSTICO		
—W. Paynter.....	.....	.....
O'LEARY		
Willow.....	2.00	6.00
Turner.....	1.50	Special.
POWNAL		
Florida, W. Brown.....	1.50	5.00—7.00

Sea Fishing. Good salt water fishing for cod, mackerel herring, haddock, and other fish can be obtained all round the coast.

GOLF.—The Golf Links at Belvidere near Charlottetown are well laid out. An excellent view of the East River may be had from here. There are also small Golf Links at Brackley Beach.

SHOOTING.—Geese, brant, wild duck, plover and all kinds of wild fowl are found along the shore. Woodcock are also plentiful. Rabbits are common in some parts.

Licenses. Non-residents, \$15; sons of residents, \$2.50; guests, \$2 per week.

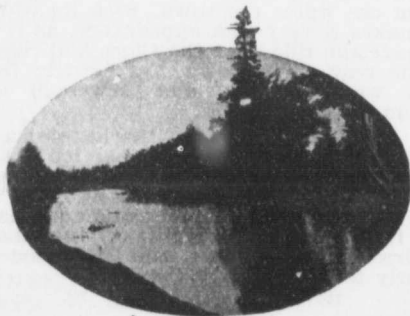
Open Seasons (inclusive dates). Brant, 20th April to 31st Dec.; duck, 20th Aug. to 31st Dec.; geese, 15th Sept., to 9th May; Marten, mink, muskrat, 1st Nov. to 31st Mar.; otter, 1st Nov. to 31st Mar.; partridge, 15th Oct. to 15th Nov.; plover, 1st Aug. to 31st Dec.; rabbits, 1st Nov. to 31st Jan.; snipe, 1st Sept. to 31st Dec.; turkey, curlew, 1st Aug. to 31st, Dec.

PLACES OF INTEREST

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The capital of the Province and chief town of Queens County, founded in 1768, is situated on an excellent harbor formed by the confluence of the Hillsborough or East, the York or North, and the Elliott or West Rivers. When seen from the water the town, with its wide shady streets makes a very fine appearance, as it is built 50 ft. above the tide near the shore and rises to 150 ft. at the rear. The town has electric light and excellent water supply and sewerage systems. Population is about 12,000.

Steamship Connections. The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Company has a daily service to and from Pictou, N.S. The Quebec S. S. Co., run here from Montreal and Quebec and on to St. John's, Newfoundland, and the Canada Atlantic and Plant S. S. Co., run from Boston, and Halifax. Inland steamers run to Orwell, Mt. Stewart and Hampton. There is an hourly ferry to Rocky Point.

RUSTICO		
Orby Pt., A. J. Rollings..	1.50	5.00—8.00
SOURIS		
Sea View, A. C. Cox.....	2.00	Agreement.
McInnis.....	1.50	5.00—6.00
—Mrs. Capt. D. Mc-		
Donald.....	.....	.....
STANLEY BRIDGE		
—Miss Emma Bell.....	.....	.....
STANHOPE		
Mutch's, F. Mutch.....	1.50	6.00—10.00
Cliff, J. J. Davies.....	2.50	10.00—12.00
ST. PETER'S		
Bayview.....	1.50	Agreement.
Fraser.....	1.25	6.00
McLean.....	1.25	6.00
SUMMERSIDE		
Clifton, Miss Mawley... ..	2.50—3.00	
Queen, F. Perry.....	2.00	Agreement.
Mawley, The Misses		
Mawley.....	1.50	8.00
Campbell.....	1.50 up	6.00
Russ.....	1.50	7.00
Strathcona.....	1.00 up	Special.
TIGNISH		
Bellevue, J. A. Hackett..	2.00	Agreement.
VICTORIA		
—Mrs. R. P. Rogerson... ..	.....	Agreement.
WELLINGTON		
Poirier.....	1.50	5.00



CHARLOTTETOWN—*continued.*

Hotels. The principal hotels are Victoria, \$2.50 up; Queen's \$2.00 up; Davies, \$2.00 up; Revere House, \$1.50; Lennox; Alexandra. There are a number of private boarding-houses.

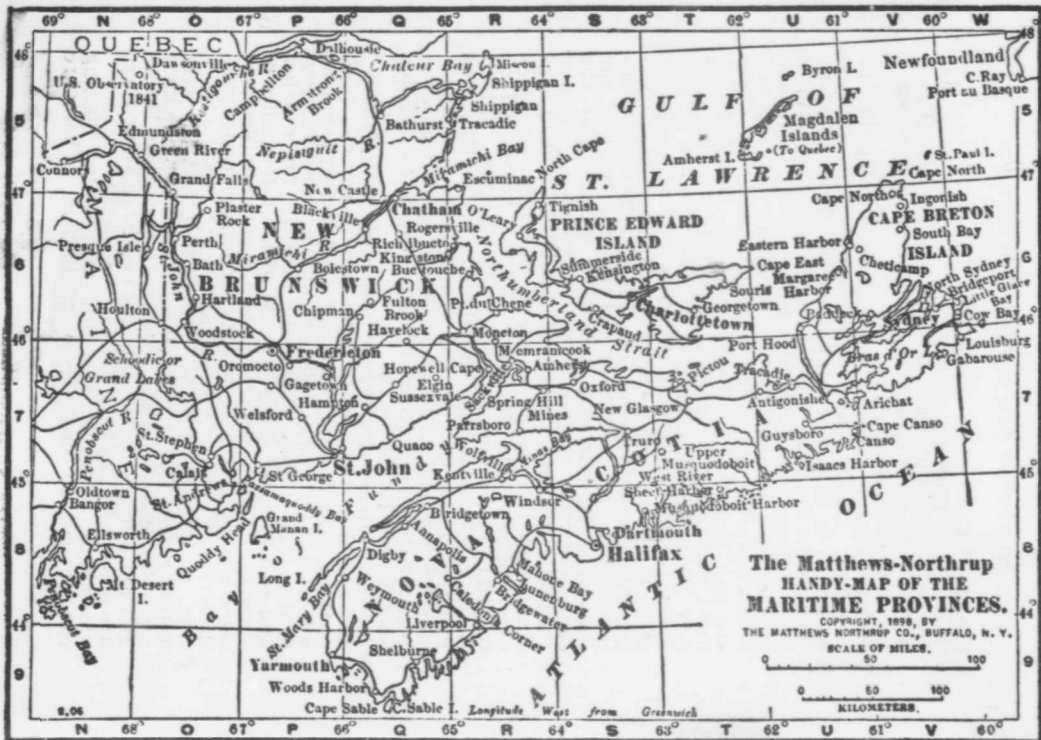
Public Buildings. There are 5 large public squares, the principal being Queen's Square in the business section. In Queen's Square are located the old stone Parliament Buildings, the Law Courts, the General Post Office, the Customs House, the Dominion Government Savings Bank, the Public Library and a handsome Market House at the West End. There are gay flower beds, fountains, and shady walks, lined with seats which lead in all directions. The new Catholic Cathedral is a very fine structure. Several of the Protestant churches are fine specimens of architecture. The Government House is a comfortable mansion in the Old Colonial style of architecture. Prince of Wales College, the head of the Provincial Educational system, is situate near the centre of the city and St. Dunstan's, (Roman Catholic) College, which is affiliated with Laval University is situated about a mile from the city overlooking the harbour. Three large school buildings accommodate 1,500 pupils. There is also a Model or Normal School in connection with Prince of Wales College and 2 large Convent schools.

Banks. Chartered Banks are represented by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia and Royal Bank.

Industries. Industries include condensed milk, foundry and machine shop, heat, light and power co., pork packing, sash factory, boot and shoe factory, aerated waters, tobacco, soap, lobster packing, starch factory, fishing, saw mill. There are over 70 fox ranches and two Karakul sheep ranches within a few miles of the city. One morning and two evening dailies, one semi-weekly and four weekly newspapers are published.

Parks, etc. Victoria Park is convenient to the city and is reached by a beautiful driveway which skirts a portion of the harbor, passing Government House and old Fort Edward. At this end of the city there are some good bathing places.

Amusements. Boating, yachting and motor boating can be had on the rivers and harbor. There are



CHARLOTTETOWN—*continued.*

cricket and football fields and tennis courts, a driving park, athletic grounds and well laid out golf links.

Nearby Places of Interest. Twenty minutes sail across the harbour is Rocky Point with its fort laid out by the French in 1720. The harbour and Hillsborough Bay give good opportunities for boating and bathing. Boat excursions may be made to Governor's and St. Peter Islands. There are pleasant drives to Tea Hill, Pownal, Squaw Point and to Cherry Valley, Pennarth, East, West and South Rivers. Keppoch, across the harbor, is a beautiful spot, with a delightful bathing beach, on the high land of which there are a number of summer cottages. The Dominion Experimental Farm a short distance from the town is well worth a visit.

SUMMERSIDE.—The chief town in Prince County. Situated on Northumberland Strait and on the P. E. Island Railway. Population about 3,000. Town overlooks the waters of Bedeque Bay. This is the landing place for the boats from Point du Chene, N.B. There are 3 hotels, 7 churches, 4 schools, 2 parks and 3 banks, viz. Bank of Commerce, Bank of Nova Scotia, Royal Bank. The town owns its own water and sewerage system. Electric light and power are supplied by a private company. Industries include sash and door factory, flour mill, a building contractor, rolled oats mill and a beef packing plant. There is a large export trade in farm products, oysters and lobsters.

Places of Interest. Richmond Bay on the north shore is a few miles distant. From a hill in the rear of the town there is a glorious view of the country and the waters to the North and South. There are many fox ranches in the vicinity of the town.

GEORGETOWN.—A quiet old fashioned place with grassy streets, 30 miles from Charlottetown, beautifully situated at Cardigan Bay, into which flow the Cardigan, Montague and Brudenell Rivers. Steamers leave for Lower Montague, Halifax and the Magdalen Islands. There is a fine natural harbour open all the year round, free from ice for a greater portion of the winter. The Government steamers Earl Grey and Minto run between here and Pictou after the close of navigation at Charlottetown and

Summerside. Industries include foundry, lobster packing, etc. There is good bathing, boating and salt water fishing. Population 1010.

ALBERTON.—Is on the Cascumpeque Bay, on the north shore of the Island. There are 3 hotels. Industries include saw and planing mill, general fisheries, lobster packing, etc. High school and 5 churches. Population 700. A fine agricultural district. Sea trout are found at Kildare, Conroy, Miminegash River and at Beaton's. There are brook trout in several mill ponds nearby. There is good cod and mackerel fishing in the Bay. Geese, brant and other fowl abound. Numerous fox ranches surround the town.

SOURIS.—An old Acadian fishing village, 60 miles from Charlottetown on Colville Bay at the Eastern end of the Island. S.S. Lady Sybil calls on her way from Pictou to Magdalen Islands and return. S.S. Enterprise and Strathlorne call weekly. There are 5 churches, convents, public school, saw mill, planing mill, cheese box factory, motor boat factory and fish drier. A large fishing industry is carried on from the Magdalen Islands. Population 1,400. Sea trout are abundant in the lakes along the shore. Geese, duck, golden plover, curlew and partridge are plentiful.

MONTAGUE.—A growing tourist resort on the Montague River, 26 miles from Charlottetown. There is steamship connection with Port Hood, Port Hawkesbury and Pictou, N.S. There are 3 hotels, 5 churches, 2 schools, 1 bank, 2 saw mills, 2 canning factories, sash and door factory, and an electric plant. Pop. 800. A good farming district with fine scenery. There is good sea trout fishing. Much farm produce is exported here every fall season.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST. *The North Shore.* The North Shore is guarded for many miles by sandy reefs or dunes against which the waves break. The inner lagoons are perfectly calm. There are some cliffs often romantic in form.

Brackley Beach. 13 miles from Charlottetown, Hotels and boarding houses are well patronized in the Summer. Good surf bathing and salt water fishing. Trout fishing on Black, Wheatley and Glasgow Rivers. Wild geese and duck are abundant.

Stanhope. 6 miles from York railway station. Has a fine beach, good hotel accommodation, boating and bathing.

Hampton. A beautifully situated resort, is reached by driving from Charlottetown 22 miles, or by rail to Bradalbane 11 miles.

Malpeque. 7 miles from Kensington Station on Richmond Bay, 11 miles long, famous for its oysters. (See under Fisheries). Good plover and sea fowl shooting nearby. Good trout and sea fishing.

Cape Traverse. The Island terminal for the Carferry from the Mainland, reached by branch Ry. from Emerald Junction, is well worth a visit. The scenery is fine.

Tracadie. On the north shore, has some capital sand beaches for bathing. Wild fowl are plentiful in the marshes and ponds nearby.

Agriculture.

Note.—*Prince Edward Island is the only Province in Canada which produces enough to feed its own people.*

BEEKEEPING.—Beekeeping is in its infancy in the province, but about enough honey is now produced for local demand.

DAIRYING.—There are 46 cheese and butter factories, all conducted by joint-stock companies. In 1913, the factories produced 2,500,000 lbs. of cheese, which sold at the average price of 12.8 c. per lb., and 6,000,000 lbs. of butter, which sold at the average price of 26.5 c. per lb., \$312,847.36 worth of cheese and \$148,801.17 worth of butter was manufactured.

FARM PRODUCTS, ESTIMATE.—The following is an estimate of the value of farm products, and live stock, etc., etc., for the year 1914, prepared by the Provincial Department of Agriculture: Field crops, \$11,648,500; live stock and live stock products, \$2,200,000. Total, \$13,848,500.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.—There are fifty-two farmers institutes in the Island. On payment of \$15 in fees a grant of \$20.00 is paid by the Dept. of Agriculture. A special grant of \$30 may be ob-

IMPROVED FARMS CAN BE OBTAINED AT REASONABLE PRICES

See Page 8



A list of Improved Farms For Sale can be obtained from

J. E. B. McCready *Publicity Agent for Prince Edward Island,* **Charlottetown, P.E.I.**

tained for the purchase of pure bred stock if an equal sum is raised by the members for this purpose. The minimum membership is 30.

Women's Institutes. There are over 30 women's institutes. Composed of the wives and daughters of farmers. The members hold meetings to discuss questions of interest to the women on the farm.

FERTILIZERS.—The Island has valuable natural manures, which may be used to increase the fertility of the soil.

Mussel Mud. Thick beds of mussel mud, or oyster mud, are found in all bays and river mouths. The deposit, often many feet thick, consists of organic remains of oysters, mussels, clams, etc. Shells are embedded in dense deposits of mud-like stuff; the supply is almost inexhaustible. It affords a manure of great value, and applicable to any kind of crop.

Peat Mud. Peat marsh mud and swamp, soil are sometimes used as manure.

Seaweed. Seaweed can be obtained, in large quantities in many parts, and is of great value whether fresh or composted.

Fish Offal. The heads and bones of cod are especially valuable.

Limestone. Brown, earthy limestones are common throughout the island.

FIELD CROPS.—The following estimate of the field crops and their value at market prices, at November 14th, for the year 1914, is taken from the Crop Report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Crop	Acreage	Bushels	Value
Wheat.....	32,000	550,000	\$ 687,500
Oats.....	183,000	7,500,000	3,750,000
Barley.....	4,000	200,000	120,000
Mixed Grain...	7,500	600,000	318,000
Buckwheat....	2,600	85,000	42,500
Peas, Beans, and Vetches.....	500	15,000	22,500
Potatoes.....	31,400	6,000,000	1,508,000
Roots.....	7,400	5,000,000	700,000
Hay.....	184,100	300,000	4,500,000
Total.....			\$11,648,500

Wheat. White Russian is the favorite variety with White Fyfe a good second. In 1914, 32,000 acres were sown to wheat. Wheat is raised only for home consumption.

Oats. In some sections Banner is grown exclusively; in others Old Island Black. In 1914, 183,000 acres were sown to oats. The Banner Oat Club, formed at Summerside in 1912, admits to membership anyone who grows Banner Oats only. The Club inspects and sells for its members all Banner Oats from fields which score not less than 19½ out of 20 points for freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain in the fields of standing grain competitions. The Province is famous for its seed oats. There are 3 firms with modern plants for the cleaning and grading of seed oats. At the International Dry Farming Congress at Wichita, Kansas, Oct. 1914, Richard Creed of Albion, won the first prize for oats.

Barley. Very little barley is grown except as a mixture with oats and peas. Six-rowed barley is more common than formerly. In 1914 the total acreage was 3,800 acres.

Mixed Grains. In 1914, 7,800 acres were sown.

Fodder Crops. The chief fodder crops are the clovers (Mammoth, Common Reds and Alsike), and grass (chiefly Timothy); the cut for 1914 amounted to 350,000 tons. A small amount of corn is grown and alfalfa is being given a trial.

FRUIT GROWING.—The Fruit Growers' Association of Prince Edward Island, holds a Winter Fruit Show and an annual meeting at which educational addresses are delivered. The Co-operative Fruit Company was organized in 1910, to assist its members in the purchasing of supplies and the sale of products.

Apples. The Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, Ben Davis, Alexander and Stark are the chief varieties of apples grown. The supply exceeds the home demand, but few are exported.

Strawberries. A trade, amounting to about \$12,000, is done with the neighboring provinces in strawberries.

Other Fruits. Pears, European plums and cherries are successfully grown. Cranberries and blueberries grow wild, large quantities are sold at profitable prices.

LIVE STOCK.—In 1913 there were formed a Horse Breeders' Association, a Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association, a Beef Cattle Breeders' Association, a Sheep Breeders' Association and a Swine Breeders' Association.

Cattle. A sufficient quantity of good beefcattle is produced for home consumption, and large quantities have been exported. A few individuals are building up herds of excellent dairy cattle. Estimated number of cattle in the province in 1914, 108,365; value, \$3,250,000.

Horses. There is a good demand for heavy draught horses and brood mares and large carriage horses. During the past few years a number of Clydsdale mares and stallions have been imported from Scotland, which has improved the breeding very much. Estimated number of horses in the province 1914, 36,144; value, \$4,500,000. In 1913 an Act was passed by the local legislature requiring every stallion standing for service to be enrolled as a "Purebred" a "Grade," or a "Crossbred."

Sheep. Census returns show of the 108,600 sheep on the Island, 1,000 are pure bred, of which 55 per cent. are Shropshire, the balance Leicester, Cotswold, Southdown and Lincoln. The soil, a light red loam, and naturally dry, is easily worked, and produces excellent pasture for sheep. The meat is of excellent flavor, and commands a premium of about one cent per lb. on the markets of New England, and Western Canada, to which about 18,000 lambs were exported in 1913, valued at \$72,000.

Swine. Packers report an improvement in the quality. Estimated number in the province in 1914, 43,800; value, \$525,000.

POULTRY.—The demand for all kinds of poultry at good prices is increasing. A Poultry Show is held in Charlottetown each year, and a smaller one at Georgetown in connection with the annual Seed fair. Estimated value of poultry in the province, \$600,000. In 1914, the export of poultry products totalled about \$1,000,000.

Egg Circles. The Live Stock Branch of the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, have organized a system of "Egg Circles" to enable farmers to secure good prices by co-operative marketing of eggs. Already 65 egg circles have been formed in Prince Edward



Courtesy of Commission of Conservation
Ready for work on oyster beds. Exclusive leases can
be obtained. For terms see Page 28.

Island, the numbers having trebled in the last year. Members pay an entrance fee of 50 cents to cover cost of a stamp, with which eggs are marked for identification. Each branch has a board of 7 directors. Business is done by a branch manager, who receives 1c or 2c per dozen for eggs, according as they are delivered to him, or collected from the farmers. Farmers are bound to gather eggs twice daily, keep them in a cool place, and ship once a week. When the eggs are candled and graded the farmers are paid accordingly. Results show that members of egg circles have received from 18% to 22½% higher than local store prices, and great stimulus has been given to poultry raising. In 1914, the price was 20c in June and 24c in September, as compared with 10½c and 12c in 1903.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—The chief root crop is turnips, of which about 8,000 acres are grown, giving an average of 650 bushels per acre. Some mangels, sugar beets and carrots are also raised.

Vegetable Gardening is becoming an important industry, particularly in the neighborhood of the shipping ports. The chief markets are the mining towns of Nova Scotia.

TOBACCO.—Dr. Andrew Macphail has cultivated tobacco at Orwell. Amongst the varieties grown are Montmillan, Sumatra, Broad Leaf and White Burley; the last doing best as it ripens early. The manufactured tobacco has turned out rich, cool and of good flavor, and has met with a ready sale. The experiment has shown that tobacco of a distinctive flavor can be grown to supply local needs. The annual import of tobacco into Prince Edward Island amounts to about \$200,000.

Fisheries

VALUE OF FISHERIES.—The total marketed value of Fisheries of the Province in 1912-1913 was \$1,379,916 as compared with \$1,196,396 in the previous year. Gasoline boats are being generally used.

Capital Invested, etc. The total amount of the capital invested in the industry, including vessels, boats, fishing gear, fish houses, piers and wharves, is estimated at \$851,070. The industry employed 5,703 persons in 1913.

OYSTERS.—Oysters occur over a great length of the shores. The productiveness of the natural beds have declined of late years through lack of proper regulations, but this is now being rectified.

Famous Malpeque Oyster. The Malpeque oysters from Richmond Bay have for years been famous. They are succulent, very meaty, and when in best condition are sometimes 8 or 9 inches long. The demand vastly exceed the supply.

Administration. Formerly the oyster fisheries were administered by the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa. Under an arrangement with the Dominion Government, the disposal of the areas now rests entirely with the Province.

Area Surveyed. The Provincial Government has made surveys of the water-bottoms around the shores, rivers and bays. The total area of oyster beds is estimated at 100,000 acres, of which the most important are Richmond Bay, in Prince County, (29,000 acres), Bedeque Bay, Prince County, and St. Mary's Bay, in Kings County.

Leases Obtainable. Exclusive leases can be obtained for a period of 20 years, renewable for 20 years on the following terms:—Fee on application \$3; rental per acre \$1 for the first 5 years; \$3 per acre from the end of the fifth year to the tenth year; \$5 per acre for the remainder of the term.

Output. The total output in 1912-1913 was 8,631 barrels, which were marketed for \$61,146.

Price 1914. In 1914 the price per barrel F.O.B. Charlottetown was river oysters \$6, Malpeque \$7 to \$10 according to grade.

LOBSTERS.—The price of lobsters has risen nearly 400 per cent. since 1880, but of late years the size has materially decreased. At the same time a larger area is fished with increased gear, and in deeper water without increasing the quantity of the catch.

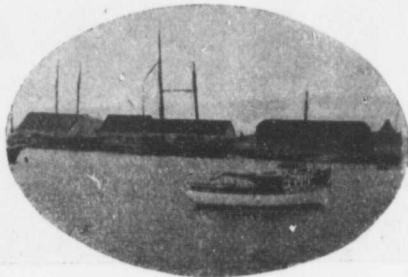
Improvement in 1913. In 1912-13 the lobster catch was 136,922 cwts. valued at \$630,947. This, when compared with the preceding years' total 118,090 cwts., shows a very considerable increase, and an improvement was reported in the size.

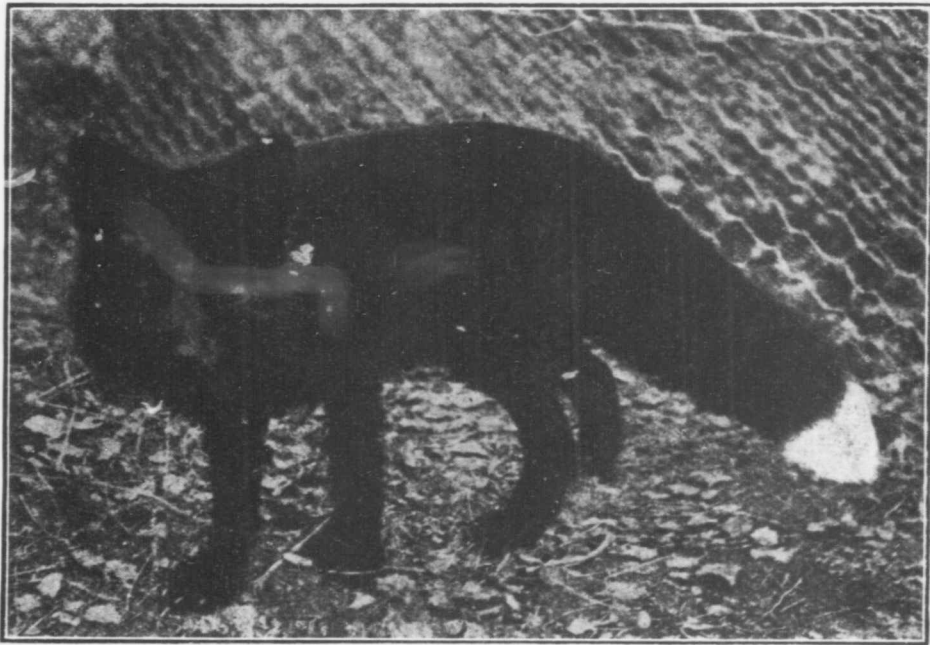
Lobster Canneries, etc. In 1913 there were 195 lobster canneries valued at \$165,710, and 390,545 lobster traps in use valued at \$319,918.

OTHER FISH.—In the year 1912-1913 the quantities and values of the other principal fish caught was as follows:—Herring cwts. 83,391, value \$44,128; Smelts cwts., 10,545, value \$43,120.; Hake and Cusk cwts., 38,751, value \$34,825; Cod cwts., 49,876, value \$49,876; Mackerel cwts., 5,448, value \$34,502; Haddock cwts., 2,477, value \$2,214; Clams and Quahaugs 4,985 barrels, value \$11,852.

In addition to these the catch included in smaller quantities Salmon, Trout, Eels, Tom-cod, Squid, etc.

FURTHER INFORMATION.—Further information regarding the Fisheries of P. E. Island will be found in the following publications issued by the Commissioner of Conservation, Ottawa: Canadian Oyster Industry, Sea Fisheries of Eastern Canada, and the Annual Report of the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa. Write also to J. E. B. McCready, Publicity Agent of P. E. Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I. For list and addresses of lobster canneries see Year Book of P. E. Island.





A Prince Edward Island Blackfox.
The development of the Fox Industry reads like a romance.

Fox Farming

Note.—The wonderful development of this industry in Prince Edward Island reads like a romance.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF INDUSTRY.—The placing of the fox industry on a commercial basis is due to the efforts of Robert Oulton, formerly of Alberton, P.E.I., and Chas. Dalton, now of Tignish, P.E.I. Dalton began experimenting about 1887, and Oulton joined him in 1896. In 1914, the industry had spread to the other provinces and to Western Canada; in Prince Edward Island alone there were 312 fox ranches valued with the foxes at over 20 million dollars. For details see page 000.

CLIMATE, EFFECT ON THE FUR.—Poland (a leading authority) says that open waters, such as lakes and seas, render the fur thicker, probably owing to the high percentage of humidity in the atmosphere. Exposed sea coasts and exposed forests render fur coarse; woods and forests cause it to be finer. Mr. Wesley Frost, U.S. Consul at Charlottetown, P.E.I., in a report to his Government, September, 1912, says: "The temperature and humidity on the island (Prince Edward) are a happy mean between the intense cold and moist, dull weather of Newfoundland, Labrador and Alaska and the warmer, drier weather of regions farther south." Fur experts say that the red and silver foxes found on the Athabasca River and in the Yukon and Alaska are of great value.

BEST FURRED FOXES.—Beyond a doubt the finest foxes in captivity at the present time are the descendants of foxes captured in P.E. Island. It is claimed that the P.E. Island fox is a distinct sub-species of the *Vulpes Rubricosa* found on the mainland.

SALES FOR BREEDING STOCK.—In 1911-12 all available foxes were sold for breeders. In 1910, prices were about \$3,000 or \$4,000 a pair—not far above the fur value. In 1911 the price rose to \$5,000 a pair. By September 1st, 1912, the price of a pair of pups was \$8,000 and, a month later, \$11,000, by December, 1912, the price was \$12,000 or \$13,000 a pair for pups, and from \$18,000 to \$35,000 for proved breeders of good quality. In September, 1913, pairs of young foxes ranged from \$12,000 to \$17,000. In 1914, prices of young foxes were maintained at from \$10,000 to \$12,500 per pair. It is common to sell



A Typical Fox Pen.

*Courtesy of
Commission of Conservation*

options for future delivery on unborn pups, terms being 10 per cent. down, balance on delivery. If delivery cannot be made, the deposit is returned with interest at 6% per annum.

VALUE OF SKINS.—On the London market, prime skins of Prince Edward Island black or dark silver foxes frequently fetch over \$2,000 each. As much as \$2,900 has been paid, and the price is rarely less than \$500. At the beginning of 1914 the average price for wild silver fox skins, was about \$200, and for ranch foxes \$1,200.

RANCHES.—Ranches are usually located in a grove of trees or underbrush. The pens are made of galvanized mesh wire sunk about 3 ft. in the ground with floored edge to prevent the foxes from burrowing to freedom. The wire fences are built about 9 ft. high and have an overhead or wide shelf edge at the top to prevent escape. Each pen has a well-ventilated den for the fox.

BREEDING NOTES.—Foxes are monogamous in the wild state, and in captivity are usually paired for life. Remating is sometimes possible, but success is more certain with single mating. Foxes have one litter a year of one to 9 pups. The earliest litter recorded was on March 12th; latest, June 4th. Foxes generally mate before they are a year old, and are prolific to the age of 10 or 11. The ordinary period of gestation is 51 days. The average annual increase of foxes in captivity in P. E. Island is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ per pair.

COST OF ESTABLISHING A RANCH.—Owing to the increase of prices paid for stock, the cost of financing a ranch has risen. In 1912, at least \$50,000 was required to build, equip and stock a ranch with 5 pairs of first-class stock in P. E. I. In 1913 the same amount would hardly provide 3 pairs.

SLAUGHTERING FOR FUR.—In Prince Edward Island killing takes place in the last week in December, when the pelt is heaviest. The best age for killing is 8 months or 1 year and 8 months. In P.E.I. no foxes have been killed for fur, except a few old ones, since 1909.

B BLUE FOXES.—In 1912 about 100 Blue (Arctic) Foxes were brought from Alaska into the Maritime Provinces, but there are few records of litters being successfully raised. Probably this was because the facts con-

Official Census of Fox Ranches, 1914.

An act was passed by the Local Legislature in 1912 to impose a tax of 1% on the value of the increase, in lieu of the income tax of 1½% formerly paid. The following details are taken from the Official Enumeration made in August, 1914, in pursuance of this Act.

	1913	1914	Increase	Decrease
Number of fox ranches.....	277	312	35	
Silver foxes, old & young.....	1,602	2,644	1,042	
Cross foxes " " ".....	565	1,322	757	
Red Foxes " " ".....	831	584		247
Unclassed " " ".....	130			130
Total foxes in captivity.....	3,178	4,587	1,409	
			Increase	
Sworn value of young silver foxes....	\$3,439,449	\$6,056,190	\$2,617,741	
Sworn value of all other young foxes..	277,714	521,396	243,682	
Total value young foxes.....	3,717,163	6,577,586	2,861,423	
Estimated value of foxes and fox ranches.....	15,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	
Average valuation of young silver foxes, each.....	4,893 66	4,885 33		

Note.—*Values of Young Foxes.* The values of young foxes, which are made for purposes of taxation, are considerably under the actual selling prices. Most of the young silver foxes were sold on options, 10% down, at, or shortly after birth for \$10,000 to \$12,500 per pair, or \$5,000 to \$6,250 each. The Valuation for 1914 was made before the war, and selling prices have since declined.

Effect of the European War. Dividends of some Companies have been deferred by the failure of some purchasers to complete their purchase. In some cases time for payment has been extended; in others, the foxes sold will be taken back by the selling Companies. The partial collapse of the fur market has had little or no effect on the industry, as the fur farmers are devoting their energy to the production of breeding stock. Production will go on precisely the same as if there were no war.

cerning their general management are not well enough known. For particulars of the industry, as practised on the islands of the Alaska Coast, see "Fur Farming for Profit," Fur News Publishing Co., New York.

PROFITS IN FOX-FARMING.—The profits of Fox Companies fluctuate and are unequally distributed. For this reason many investors distribute their purchases of shares between a number of ranches in order to obtain a greater certainty of results. In a bulletin of the first dividends declared in 1914, posted in a well known fox exchange in Charlottetown, the capitalizations and dividends of 15 companies are as given below, the names being omitted:

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Dividend</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Dividend</i>
\$100,000.....	320%	\$190,000...	172%
90,000.....	45% (a)	30,000...	179%
20,000.....	300% (b)	190,000...	60%
60,000.....	100% (c)	50,000...	225%
150,000.....	40%	40,000...	20%
625,000.....	40%	45,000...	240%
25,000.....	95%	Not stated.	340%
50,000.....	200%		

(a) and 100% stock; (b) and 600% stock; (c) and 150% stock.

FOX EXCHANGES IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The following is a partial list of the Fox Exchanges in Prince Edward Island, through whom shares in Fox Ranches may be bought and sold.

Canada Fox Ex. & Investment Co. Charlottetown
 Maritime Fox Ex. & Investment Co., ..
 Farm Stock & Fox Ex., 36 Queen St., ..
 Fur Farmers Bureau & Exchange. ..
 Royal Investment Ex., Royal Bk. Building, ..
 Massachusetts Fox Ex., 161 Queen St. ..
 Alberton Investment Agency, Alberton.
 Prince County Fox Exchange, Box 65 ..
 Montague Black Fox Exchange, Montague.
 World Wide Fox Exchange, ..
 Tyne Valley Fox Exchange, Tyne Valley.
 P. E. I. Fox Exchange & Realty Co., Summerside.

Address the Secretary in every case.

FURTHER INFORMATION—For further information about fox-farming the reader is referred to the following publications: The name of the publisher or Government Department from which the publication can be obtained is printed in italics—Fur Farming in Canada, *Commission of Conservation, Ottawa*. The Culture of Black and Silver Foxes, *W. T. Taylor Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.* Annual Report of Commissioner of Agriculture and List of Fox Farms in P. E. Island, *Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I.* Silver Fox Farming in P. E. Island by J. E. B. McCready, *Publicity Agent for P. E. Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I.* Fur Farming in Quebec (with valuable bibliography), *Dept. Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec*. Fur-Farming, *A. R. Harding Publishing Co., Columbus, Ohio*. Silver Fox Farming and Farmers Bulletin 238, *Dept. Agriculture, Washington*. Florida Fur-Farming in the Bulletin of U. S. Fish Commission, 1897, *Bureau of Fisheries, Dept. Commerce, Washington*.



FOX CUB - 2 WEEKS OLD

