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a
Perfect Food

A pure olive oil contains several times the amount of nutriment that meat does and it is the sort of nutriment that the system particularly needs.

You can't use it too freely in the home but you must be sure it is of right quality.

We have made sure for you. Come to us when olive oil is wanted.

It is absolutely pure and of finest quality.

50c pint

J. G. Jamieson
DRUGGIST

One-Half The World

wears glasses but, not half of that half wear the right glasses

Wrong glasses are often worse than none, they are a constant strain to the eyes.

Be on the safe side; let us give your eyes a careful examination.

G. H. Taylor
Jeweler & Optician

Montague Black Fox Exchange
Correspondence Solicited
L. M. McKinnon, Manager
Montague, P. E. I.

BIRTHS

LEA.—At Cardigan, Aug. 14, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lea, a daughter. Mr. Lea was formerly of St. Kleanors and Mrs. Len of Fortune Cove, P. E. I.

MUTCH.—At Rocky Point, Oct. 7, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. William Mutch (nee Imogene Currie) a daughter. Congratulations.

McDONALD.—To Mr. and Mrs. Adrian McDonald, Souris, a daughter. Heartily congratulations.

(From yesterday's Evening Guardian) MORRIS.—In Charlottetown, 141 Prince Street, on Oct. 6th, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Morris, a son.

MARRIAGES

KENNEDY-GORDON.—At the Baptist parsonage, Charlottetown, P. E. I., by Rev. Z. L. Fash, M.A., B. D., Charles Lincoln Kennedy, New Perth, P. E. I., and Jennie Louise Gordon, Rosenath, P. E. I. The happy couple will reside at Sunkiss, Sask.

DEATHS

TODD.—At Stanchel, on Oct. 7, 1913, John J., dearly beloved son of Henry and Anna Todd, aged five years and nine months. Funeral Friday at 2 P. M.

THAW DECISION POSTPONED.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 8.—The decision on the extradition of Thaw is postponed to Oct. 20, pending the New York investigation.

14 KILLED IN RUSSIAN WRECK.

SVINSK, RUSSIA, Oct. 7.—Fourteen passengers were killed and twenty-eight injured when the express from Kiev to St. Petersburg collided with a stationary engine as it was entering the station here.

If you are troubled with a cold— if every little change in the weather brings on this distressing affliction—you will be sure to appreciate the benefits of Rexall Cold Tablets. They are prompt, reliable, and sure in results. Money back if unsatisfactory. 25c. a box. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts.—Mtl.

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DIARY OF EVENTS.
TO-DAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Tenders for purchase of old ranch of the Dalton Silver Black Fox Company close.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1913

"THE GREAT TRIUMVERATE"

In a recent issue of The Lawyers' Magazine, Dr. J. E. Crichton, Commissioner of Health, Seattle, Washington, publishes, under the title, "The Greatest of All Triumverates," an article of absorbing interest.

His subject was suggested by the findings of the Medical Congress recently held in London when the world's greatest medical authorities placed their professional stamp on "tuberculosis, alcohol and syphilis" as the greatest destroyers of mankind. This is the "triumverate" on which Dr. Crichton writes and in connection with which he gives some startling figures.

"There is," he says, "a triumverate in comparison with which all the nations, likely to engage in war, if plunged into desperate combat with all of the modern instruments to kill, maim and destroy would seem and would be in fact insignificant when measured in terms of destruction to life, hope and happiness, and this great power is the triumverate above named."

In discussing this trinity of power as a public health issue, Dr. Crichton analyses the physical, mental and moral conditions produced in those who are victims and those who in succeeding generations may suffer the consequences. "All great health departments," he says, "have for ages fought the usual communicable and preventable diseases. The Seattle Department of Health is now leading the way into new and possibly richer fields."

The relation of these three evils to each other is clearly defined. Alcoholism predisposes to disease, predisposes also to temptations which lead to the other diseases making up the "triumverate."

Statistics recently prepared by the government of Switzerland embracing the period between 1892 and 1906 show that of those dying from diseases of circulation 23 per cent. of deaths were due to alcohol; from digestive diseases 43 per cent.; from liver involvements 91 per cent.; from pneumonia 30 per cent.; from kidney diseases 25 per cent. These percentages of deaths ran through the period of life ranging between the ages of forty and fifty, or during the time when men are in their prime. The general death rate in pneumonia is, in moderate drinkers 53 per cent. as against 13 per cent. in total abstainers. In 1,833 families where the parents were moderate drinkers the rate of dead children born was 23 per cent., in heavy drinking parents, out of 2,461 families 32 per cent. of the children were born dead.

Statistics are also given showing the fearful effects of alcohol upon social and home life, the divorce court showing that a large percentage of the unhappy marriages which find their finale there, are due to drink. "Alcohol," says Dr. Crichton, "dims the perception of man, more or less confuses his judgment, paralyzes his will and, to a very considerable degree, deadens his conscience."

Of the 1,500,000 people who die in the United States annually, more than 200,000 die of tuberculosis. Medical authorities are quoted to show that chronic alcoholism not only predisposes particularly to tuberculosis but to other diseases as well, that its effect upon the arteries and the blood vessels is to impair their action and to destroy them.

"It would seem eminently proper," says Dr. Crichton in conclusion "in view of the immense importance of a question so far-reaching in its effects upon the nation, and which is breaking the backs of those who toil to pay the taxes; that the whole question should be considered by a national board of inquiry, that we may know more nearly what remedies to apply and what steps to take in order to protect ourselves against existing conditions."

A TIMES SPECIAL

The London Times enjoys a unique position in journalism. It is the only daily paper in London priced at more than two cents. Until within the last six months it sold at six cents, but under the new management, of which Lord Northcliffe is the head, it has been reduced to four cents, still two cents higher than the average morning daily and three

cents more than Lord Northcliffe's other popular morning newspaper the Daily Mail.

The well-known independence of judgment of The Times in all matters of Imperial concern has given it a status as the National organ of public opinion which no other newspaper has attempted to question or rival. Its colonial and foreign intelligence, supplied by correspondents in the principal centres of the world, its Parliamentary reports supplied by a staff of twenty reporters, its legal reports and commercial intelligence are among the peculiar features which make it unrivalled in journalism.

Recently it has undertaken to issue special editions treating comprehensively and with an encyclopaedic knowledge and accuracy of leading British industries. In June last it issued a special number dealing exhaustively with the Textile Industries, and this week brings us an advance copy of a supplementary number on the same subject.

In an editorial we are told that the previous number left little to be said; but it was the very attempt to make it, within its sphere, so entirely comprehensive and all embracing that suggested at the last moment, and even after the number was issued; additional aspects of, or points connected with, the Textile Trade which might advantageously be discussed. As the contents are to be reproduced in volume form the necessity for this is obvious.

The present issue is an education in itself. It deals with the industry from almost every point of view, and offers reasoned criticisms which makes it of value to the statesman as well as of supreme importance to all interested in the subsidiary industries comprehended in the term Textile Industry.

Two important points are emphasized in the present issue.

(1) The general trade figures of cotton imports and exports show that Britain has well held her own against foreign competition in recent years. She has lost little home trade and gained much in the trade of the world. On the other hand, satisfactory as is the present situation, there is not the same confidence in the future. The manufacturer finds his working costs continually increase. The fuel bill and wage bill are ever on the rise, and to these have been added new burdens in the shape of employees' liability and insurance. The profits from good trade and from improvements in machinery have for the moment sufficed to absorb these extra expenses; but it is difficult to tell what will happen when the inevitable period of business depression recurs.

(2) Attention is drawn to the prosperity of the cottage weaving and spinning industries in Scotland, whereas in England these have become practically extinct through the competition of the machine-made articles. "By sheer merit," says The Times, "the Harris fabrics have succeeded in increasing their reputation in spite of the great excellence of the best machine made goods."

The writer of the article tells why that reputation is justified, wherein the superiority of the real homespun consists, and how to guard against being induced to buy under the name of "Harris" other materials which are "just as good." In reputation and quality some of the Irish homespuns are hardly behind the best products of the Scottish Islands, and there would not appear to be any reason why goods of equal merit should not be produced, by following the same methods here, where an addition to the earning power of the community, especially the female portion, would be welcome.

In a subsequent issue we intend to give some particulars from this interesting account of the spinning and weaving industries in Scotland.

NOTES.

Just ten days till Thanksgiving

If disgruntled politicians would leave farmers alone anti-automobileism would be a dead letter before next Thanksgiving.

Halifax and St. John are at it again. Members for these constituencies have not beds or roses. Port rivalry is a good thing, but it may be carried, too far, and in the case of these two cities, that is the general opinion outside their borders.

Nothing like blaming your ancestors for your present plight. St. John Standard says: "The Bible tells us the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children. Citizens of St. John who united in protest against the withdrawal of the Embessers from this port and were confronted with the statement of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy that if we lost the business it would be because of inadequate facilities here, must now realize that they are reaping the bitter fruit of fifteen years of Liberal neglect. The Borden Government has done more in two years to develop the port of St. John than the Liber-

als managed to accomplish in fifteen years. To put city or country before party is an excellent thing. The next best thing is to support a Government that recognizes its obligations in developing the country it governs."

The splendid state of Canada's credit in the old land is shown by the high price at which Canada's recent loan was underwritten in London this week. The loan for £3,000,000 which Hon. W. T. White floated brought 99 which is two points higher than the securities of any other overseas Dominions have been bought. Of this figure £1,000,000 will be used to pay off a Laurier government loan which falls due this month. The remainder of the money will be used for the general works of the Dominion. No other loans will fall due now until 1919.

An unnecessary fuss has been made to excite sympathy for Sir Wilfrid Laurier over the alleged changing of the name of a dredge from "Sir Wilfrid" to "P. W. D. 117." The facts of the case are that a dredge was built in 1904 for a private contractor which was named "Sir Wilfrid." The dredge in being delivered was sunk on Lake Ontario. Two years later it was discovered and salvaged. It was rebuilt by the Police Iron Works and sold to the Public Works Department. At that time the dredge was named Quebec so that the dredge ever since it has been owned by the Public Works Department has never been known as the "Sir Wilfrid." There was necessity for a change in registration this spring from the former registration by the private contractor and the name was changed to "P.W.D. 117." This is the history of the absurd attempt to work up sympathy for the Liberal chieftain.

TRADE REVIEW OF P. E. I.

(Continued from page 1)

prices the Province had known for many years, 40 cents and even 50 cents per bushel of 60 pounds being paid in late May and in June. A number of orders were billed for New England, but the Boston market was broken by an influx of Scotch and Irish potatoes. The Ireland stock finally went to Montreal and Halifax. The problem of preventing freezing caused considerable trouble in connection with the early shipments. A large acreage of potatoes was planted and the crop (6,500 bushels) was abundant for the first time in three years. The average yield was 206 bushels per acre, and this in spite of a rather poor season in the western portion of the Island, which usually furnishes the record yields. The fall price quickly settled at 25 cents per bushel, to the disappointment of the farmers, and throughout the autumn shipping was active, the aggregate exports reaching perhaps 700,000 bushels. It is said that a single firm in King's County sent away 200,000 bushels, principally to the West Indies, keeping an emergency cooerage active in preparing barrels. Newfoundland, however, probably took one-half of the total shipments, as in other years, while Sydney, Halifax, and other Nova Scotia towns received large quantities, and Montreal several bushels.

Of the varieties grown upon the Island the peculiar McIntyre Blue, or Shenago, probably still equals all others combined. The flesh of this tuber is greatly relished by natives of the Province and also by Newfoundlanders, but the New England market is the chief one. Next to the "bluenose" in popularity here is the Dakota Red, which is grown in large quantities and is the variety usually sent away to city markets. In 1912 the Green Mountain potato was much more successful than in preceding years. White Rose is the ordinary kitchen garden potato here. With regard to the dry rot, the greatest enemy of potatoes on the Island, it is said that the white stock shows least resistance to it, while the blue stock is somewhat more hardy, and the red stock best of all.

The seven factories manufacturing potato starch were able to secure their raw material at exceptionally low prices in 1912, paying from 12 to 20 cents per bushel. Each establishment employs from 12 to 20 hands. The amount of starch ground is about 1,000 tons, valued at approximately \$50,000; but the 1912 grind is said to have been not far from 1,400 tons, valued proportionately. This starch is mainly used in the cotton mills of Quebec and Ontario. A small amount is used for confectionery, particularly in connection with lozenges. The Canadian demand is limited, and, since local mills have no outside market, an excess production in a year of cheap potatoes simply means that part of the product must be carried over to another season.

HAY, OATS, AND ROOT CROPS.

Hay was scarce in the spring, but prices of \$12 and \$14 tempted shipments of perhaps 3,500 tons. In

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy yesterday received from far and near congratulations upon having attained his sixtieth year, says an exchange of the 8th. on a joyous way Sir Thomas referred at a family banquet to the inevitable moment when those who now sustained the direction of the company would have to give place to younger men, but those who, close to the president, note the undiminished energy which marks him, his devouring capacity for work, the fecundity which marks his large policies, his present outlook which measures the future, the masterful direction which anticipates needs and provides for them today smiled at the idea of Sir Thomas being no longer at the head of the great corporation.

In spite of the poor 1912 crop (300,000 tons), the abundance of oats and other stock-feed kept hay from rising in price beyond the spring quotations even in the late autumn.

The oat crop of 7,000,000 bushels was the largest recorded since 1907, and, while of uneven grade and over-heavy straw, was considered of good quality. The price did not fall as might have been expected, and from 30 cents to 42 cents was realized throughout the season. Newfoundland takes about one-half of the oat exports, and prefers black oats. In addition to the regular exports of oats, the sales of seed oats increased decidedly in 1912. Early in the spring of 1912 it was found that the Ontario seed oats in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were falling to germinate, and Island seed oats were sold in considerable quantities. In one Summerside house handled 150,000 bushels of seed oats, paying the farmers from 44 cents upward. The average price of Island seed oats to purchasers is perhaps 50 cents, but for the best grade, selected in accordance with Dominion regulations, the prices run up to 75 and 85 cents per bushel. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the work of the local representative of the seed branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture are influential in raising the local standard of seed oats, and the prospects are that the trade will soon attain very large proportions.

Miscellaneous root crops aggregated only 3,000,000 bushels, as against a 5-year average of 5,000,000. Early turnips did better than those started just before the June dry spell. The exports of turnips are light, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia receiving perhaps equal quantities. Most of the local crop is fed to stock on the Island. Prices range from 10 to 15 cents per bushel. Mangels, formerly much used, are becoming unpopular. An unusual amount of corn was sown in 1912, but the season was unfavorable. Onions proved remunerative, at \$1.25 per bag of 70 pounds. The Island's own supply is always deficient, and eight carloads of 400 bags each were brought to the market from abroad.

LIVE STOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS.

The number of cattle and swine appears to be decreasing, while the number of sheep is on the increase and the number of horses is about stationary. Even where the numbers are decreasing, however, the quality of the individual animals is rising.

The number of cattle other than milch cows in 1911 was 68,287, as compared with 52,342 in 1900; but the tendency of the past two years with regard to beef cattle has undoubtedly been sharply downward.

The shortage of feed has coincided with high prices of meat and hides, resulting in heavy slaughtering. Island beef cattle usually sold thin and command low prices, fetching 7 and 8 cents per pound on the Nova Scotia market in the autumn of 1912, when Ontario beef was worth double those prices in the same localities. Considerable quantities of Ontario finished beef and even a few live beef cattle are imported by the Island. Good Island beef is worth 12 and 16 cents per pound and in August, 1912, sold on the hoof at 9 to 10 cents per pound. The number of Island cattle exported to Newfoundland via the Black Diamond Line was about 1,300 while the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co. carried to the adjacent mainland 1,159 (from Charlottetown 594 and from Summerside 565), and probably schooners took away another 500, making an approximate total of 3,000. In 1909 the exports were 2,831 by steamer alone, or probably 3,500 in all. The tendency of Island cattle breeders has been away from the Poland Angus, Scotch Shorthorn, and other beef breeds toward Guernsey or other milch cattle or toward English Shorthorns, which have a dual value. Hides rose in price from 9 1/2 to 13 1/2 cents per pound, the latter being the highest figure touched in this Province for many years. Exports are estimated by one dealer at 25,000 hides, but they were probably considerably in excess of this amount. Three Island tanneries, employing from three to eight men each, are still in operation, out of the 40 or 50 which existed here a quarter of a century ago; but owing to the cost of tanning materials and the unwillingness of young men to learn the trade it seems probable that this industry will be entirely discontinued within a decade. In 1906 there were seven tanneries, with an output of \$60,675, while the 1911 census gives

ARTISTIC FALL SHOWING OF HANDSOME MILLINERY AT PATONS

That her hat is always new and fresh and in the latest mode is one of the reasons why Americans always look smart, and if the reader thinks it over she will remember that the American visitor's hats are every point carefully studied. Everyone knows what a transformation a new hat will make to a somewhat faded costume and will be interested in the following description of some charming chapeaux to be shown this afternoon and evening at Paton's big, bright, beautiful store.

BECOMING DRESS HATS.

Developed chiefly in velvet and hatter's plush, black, white and the darker shades prevailing, the showing prepared by Miss Beers and her capable staff, is large and their smartness undeniable.

Plush and velvet promise to be the mainstay of the winter hat, interspersed with panne.

Black velvet is on everything. Smooth, shiny hats of black pressed beaver have large, soft crowns made from swirls of the velvet, which finishes in some complex manner in high wired ends at the back; tiny toques or turbans are made and trimmed with velvet, and smart mounts or wings.

For trimmings there are perky little mercury wings posed two pairs together on the tip top of the crown the side or balanced on the edge of the upturning brim. Also wonderful fantasies in ostrich feathers fashioned in different ways in black and white, poised on the ends of long wired stems covered with chenille, or made into great fluffy balls and attached to stiff, quill-shaped fantasies and coque feathers plucked and shaped and grouped in stiff aigrettes.

In almost every case the full trim crown effects is seen, making the models most becoming to the average person.

What for instance could be more choice or wearable than a little black hat with loose velvet tam crown, having as a finish a white ostrich band with high mount to the side back. On the edge dainty black veil lace is seen making a charming finish to the otherwise plainly covered brim.

The popular bonnet shape is represented in a handsome pale pink velvet with tam crown draping caught by a gun metal buckle. The trimming is the natural ostrich which is used as an upper facing just drooping sufficiently over the brim to make a charming and becoming model.

A smart French boat shaped hat is of purple velvet with a wide banding of squirrel fur and touches of cerise and purple roses.

Golden brown velvet composes a range facing and tomato colored soft crowned model having an or-mont most charmingly arranged at the back.

Although no one color is strictly worn in New York, black, white and the tomato shades predominate and are much favored.

There is so much variety and the

hats are so wearable despite their quaint and novel lines, that it seems inconceivable that any woman could not choose one to her liking. There is the loose, soft crown and stiff brim; the loose, shirred brim and stiff crown; in fact, the treatment of the velvets is most ingenious and effective.

Then the ribbon and feather trimmings that stand straight up, at the side, the back or in the front, are particularly in keeping of the long, willowy lines in dress.

The millinery display is all on the main floor while the ladies ready to wear department and furs are on the second floors in the old carpet room which has been thoroughly renovated.

Everyone is asked to see this showing as it is quite one of the finest ever put on here.

As the store is now almost entirely restocked after the serious fire of some months ago a slight idea of the many handsome lines carried will be given today and tonight to which all are invited.

LOVELY SAMPLE FURS.

The adjectives beautiful and exquisite do not tell adequately the magnificence of the furs now being shown by Paton's, for they are the richest and best ever displayed by them. These furs are a cut above the standard of quality for each piece has been made up by a fur artist and is represented in Persian Lamb, Natural Raccoon, Canadian Beaver, Natural Canadian Mink, Isabella Fox, Alaska Sable, Natural Opossum and blue and black Foxes, in neck pieces, ruffs and muffs of every conceivable size and shape.

LADIES' WINTER COATS.

Attractively stylish are the new winter coats for ladies now stocked at Paton's. These handsome coats come in all the seasons latest productions in plain and mixed effects, the lines being graceful in every one.

In coating cloths the selection is large for women and children and the prices are moderate.

Silks and dress fabrics this season show a wonderful variety. The newest creations and novelty fabrics are coming in every day and the silk department presents quite a gay and attractive appearance with its beautiful Fall colors and combinations.

MEN REMEMBERED.

The men have not been forgotten in this splendid showing and their ready to wear department has been thoroughly restocked in suits, pants, vests, coats, overcoats, raincoats, etc., the prices being no higher than for ordinary goods.

AN INVITATION.

Remember an invitation is extended to everyone to visit Paton's this afternoon and tonight to see their grand fall opening of millinery and wearables of all kinds.

the present output at \$23,435.

SWINE, SHEEP, AND HORSES.

Swine were very scarce in 1912, the fall of young pigs being short. While census and local figures can not be harmonized, it seems probable that there are still between 40,000 and 45,000 swine in the Province. The Charlottetown pork-packing establishment was able to secure only two-thirds of the number of

hogs normally packed; but they report the quality excellent as compared with 1911, because the abundant feed in the autumn of 1912 encouraged the farmers to hold their hogs until finished. This factory distributes its output principally in the Maritime Provinces, although a certain proportion goes to the West Indies. The exports of round hogs, or carcasses, from the Island to packers in central Canada were as large as in 1911, the number being about 4,700. It is said that 90 per cent of these went to Hull, Quebec. Some efforts have been made to form co-operative pork circles here similar to those existing in Denmark, but the suggestion on the part of the Dominion representative of the livestock branch has not been carried out.

Sheep had a good year; the number of lambs was large, and while the cold spring weather detracted from their condition the demand was such as to maintain high prices. The principal feature of the export

(Continued on Page Five.)

A Time Saver for busy men.

You can shave yourself with a "Gillette" in half the time you take with an ordinary razor.

Is your time worth saving?

Ask or write for our free booklet explaining a hundred and one things you ought to know about shaving and the care of your face.

Gillette Safety Razor Set consists of triple silver plated holder that will last a lifetime, with 12 double-edged blades (24 keen edges) in velvet lined leather case. Price \$5.00.

Combination Set—Brush, Soap, etc. \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Fennell & Chardler
Victoria Row.

BETTER BREAD

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that can be made by hand in 20 Minutes. Hands do not touch the dough. DOES AWAY WITH HAND KNEADING. Easy to clean. A child can work it.

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for men, women and child-en. Grain, Kip and Pebble leathers will stand our fall and winter weather good comfortable lasts. Encourage home manufacture and buy Goff Bros solid leather boots.

We have a good pair of Rubbers for every member of the family.

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