IMPORTANT READING MATTER SELECTED FROM THIS WEEKS NEWS FOR THE GUARDIAN'S SATURDAY SUBSCRIBERS

FRIDAY.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—Rev. Ewen McDougall will resume his work by preaching Sabbath 25th, at Birch Hill at 10.30, Millview at 2.'0 and Kinross at 6.30.

STERLING INSTITUTE. — The Stirling Women's Institute meets at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace McKay, Stanley Bridge, on Thursday, October 29th at 7 o'clock.

CORNWALL CIRCUIT.— Sunday October 25th, Rev. George Orman preaching appointments will be Cornwall morning and evening. Hampshire evening.

ROBERTSON-BRUCE—On Oct. 16th, by the Rev. E. E. Styles, Mabel Robertson, daughter of John Robertson, of Red Point, to Harold Bruce, son of Alexander Bruce, or Red Point.

VICTORIA.— Mr. E. Boswell, Merchant, Victoria, returned home Tuesday from an extended business trip to different business centres in Nova Scotia.— Mr. Silverstein, Optician, Charlottetown, was in Victoria, Monday, on business.— The "Millinery Parlors," Victoria, under the energetic management of Miss M. McDonald are doing a flourishing business. — Mr. and Mrs. Webster Boulter, Victoria, spent the week end in Summerside and Bedeque.—V.

NEW GOODS.— Received by Express yesterday morning another large shipment of Ladies novelty Coats. The ladies who have been waiting for this shipment will please call and except same. The latest in Scotch Highland Capes are also being shown in Patons Eastern window. Everything that is new and up-to-date in men's coat sweaters are to be seen in Paton's Western window. Everything that is new in Coatings in the new tweed effects also blanketing for cloaking is much in evidence at Paton's dress goods counter. 6177.

WIND UP MATCH.—The fourth Salver Shoot at 200, 500, and 600 yards between members of the Civilian Rifle Club takes place at Kensington Range Saturday afternoon, beginning at the 500 yard range at 2 o'clock. It is expected concurrently with above match, three silver spoons will be shot for, those having won spoons giving others five points handicap. The Civilian Rifle Club members are not quitters. They started shooting on New Year's Day this year and plan to continue, to keep their hand in practice until the end of the year. This match tomorrow, however, is a windup shoot of the club, and completes the programme arranged by the executive at the beginning of the season. The captain and committee invite all members, and riflemen generally, to attend the matches tomorrow afternoon at Kensington Range.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—At the residence of Mr and Mrs R. N. Taylor, 315 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, this evening, at half past eight o'clock, the marriage took place of Miss Perle Beecher Taylor, daughter of the late Dr F. P. Taylor, Prince Edward Island, to the Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, Provincial Secretary for Prince Edward Island. The house was prettily decorated for the occasion; palms, ferns and roses being used in the drawing-room, and lilies and carnations in the dining-room. The Rev. C. A. Williams, of St James Methodist Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr Heartz, of Amherst, N.S., uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony. Mr R. N. Taylor gave away his sister, who was unattended. She wore a gown of ivory duchess satin with a court train, and her veil of Brussels point lace was arranged with the wreath of orange blossoms worn by her mother, and she carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. After a trip to Niagara Falls, and Chicago, Mr McKinnon and his bride will reside in Charlottetown, P.E.I. The bride will travel in a costume of blue velour cloth with hat to match. The out-of-town guests were the bride's mother, Mrs F. P. Taylor, Mrs James Sutherland and Miss Gregor, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Mr and Mrs C. E. McLaggan, of Glasgow, N.S.; and the bridegroom's brother, Mr William McKinnon, of Boston

CARR.—In the P.E. Island Hospital, on Oct. 22nd, George Carr, aged 69 years, after a protracted illness. He leaves to mourn a widow, one daughter and seven sons, also two brothers and five sisters. Funeral notice later.

S. O. T. SOCIAL.—Victoria Division, No. 4, S. O. T., will hold a social this Friday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all members to be present and bring a friend with them. Programme starts at 8 sharp.

—NEW MAIL MAN.—Mr. Elmer Bowness is about to hand over his mail contract to Mr. Arthur Warren. Mr. Warren it is understood is a good horseman and will no doubt do valiant work in the snow drifts this winter. His friends wish Mr. Warren the best of good luck in his new enterprise.—K.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—An agricultural meeting in connection with the powdery scab will be held in the Market Hall at Summerside on Monday, October 26th, at 2.30 p.m. Everyone interested is invited to be present. There will be cheap fares on the railway.

HAZELBROOK FIELD.—Services on Sunday will be as follows:—Cross Roads, Sunday School, 10.30 a.m.; 11 a.m., subject, "The Arm Outstretched." Hazelbrook, 3 p.m., subject, "Children of God," is the claim presumptive? Alexandra, 7 p.m., subject, "Should They be Condemned?"

CHURCH REOPENING.—The Cove Head Methodist Church, after a thorough renovation, will be reopened next Sunday. There will be three services, Rev. Z. L. Fash preaching in the morning, and Rev. Edward Bell at night.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING, under the auspices of the S. of T. will be held at Stanley Bridge, on Monday next, 27th inst. Mr. L. P. Tanton, G. W. Patriarch, and Mr. J P. Profitt, G. Scribe, will be among the speakers. Meeting will open at 7.30 p. m.

IMPORTANT MEETING.— The ladies of Mt. Herbert, Mermaid, Bunbury and Cross Roads Districts are asked to meet in the Mt. Herbert Hall at 2 p. m. on Wednesday the 28th of October to do sewing for the Red Cross Society. All are invited to come prepared for sewing.

THE MORWENNA.—The s s. Morwenna arrived in Charlottetown on Wednesday night from Montreal with a general cargo of merchandise. She sailed yesterday for St. John's, Newfoundland, and Sydney with the following cargo:—2,000 bags oats; 1,500 bags potatoes; 200 bales hay; 100 barrels apples; 400 bags vegetables; 10 pkgs. butter; 200 barrels blueberries; 100 cases eggs; 50 head cattle.

The death occured in the P. E. Island Hospital, yesterday afternoon, after a lingering illness, of George Carr sr., aged 69 years.

The deceased had always enjoyed robust health up to about three years ago when he became suddenly stricken with Bright's disease from which he never recovered. Although all was done for him that loving care and medical skill could suggest his spirit took its flight unto Him who gave it at 7.45 Thursday evening, Oct. 22nd.

The deceased formerly belonged to Rustico, but removed to Charlottetown about thirty-five years ago, where he has since resided.

He leaves to mourn, besides a widow, one daughter, Mrs. Samuel Hood, of West Quincy, Mass., who was called home on account of his illness, also seven sons, William, George T jr., Joseph, Albert, Ernest and David all of this city, and Wallace residing in the United States; also five sisters, Mrs. J. K. McInnis, Regina, Sask.; Mrs. Joseph W. McEwen, Millinocket, Maine; Mrs. Albert Cudmore Winsloe Road; Mrs. Andrew Cudmore and Mrs. William H. Cudmore both of this city; also two brothers, Edmund, residing in Rustico and Robert, in Medford, Mass. To the bereaved relatives the Guardian tenders sincere sympathy.

(Island and American papers please copy.)

"Safety First"

You hear these words everywhere, and the thought they contain should be heeded particularly by bank depositors.

Since 1832 we have provided the public with a safe place for their money. Our Reserve Fund of $11,000,000 is now 183% of our Paid-up Capital and we constantly maintain adequate holdings of Cash Assets. We invite Savings Accounts, large and small.

20

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital - - - -	$ 6,000,000
Surplus - - - -	$11,000,000
Total Resources - -	$80,000,000

ISLAND BRANCHES

Charlottetown - -	Summerside
Alberton - - - -	Kensington
O'Leary - - - -	Montague

Tracadie Cross meeting opened last evening, at 7.45 o'clock, John Court, Esq., of Donaldston, in the chair. In a few words the chairman outlined the purpose of the meeting, and called on Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams first distinguished between powdery and common scab. It lives on the potato and derives all its nourishment from it, so that when the scab is plentiful enough it makes the tuber much less valuable for food. An excess of lime in the soil makes the disease much worse, so that makes it easier for you to get rid of the disease. It only attacks the tubers. The spores or seed of the powdery scab can live in the soil for three years, but not for ten. If animals are fed raw potatoes, the spores will infect the manure, and all infected potatoes should be boiled. The disease is generally spread by planting infected seed. It is distributed fairly evenly over the whole province.

Every farmer should find out if he has it on his farm, and to assist him in this, he should get copies of Farmer's Bulletin Nos. 4 and 5 from the Dominion Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. These can be had free, not costing even for postage.

Up to 1912 potatoes could be freely imported into Europe, but on Sept. 6th of that year, the importation of all potatoes from Europe was forbidden on account of canker.

The United States placed an embargo on potatoes, until such a time as the Secretary of Agriculture should be satisfied that the powdery scab has been killed out. The quarantine can be lifted from any country or district which is known to be free. The word "district" was afterwards defined to be a province or a well-defined geographical area, so that so long as one farm on Prince Edward Island has powdery scab, it will not be possible to ship potatoes from Prince Edward Island into the United States. Last July the Dominion Botanist went up to Washington and made recommendations which have been accepted by the Horticultural Board but are now hung up on account of the war. As far as I know, these regulations will permit any farmer to send in his potatoes, who can get a certificate that his potatoes have no powdery scab and have been grown on land free from powdery scab, but one case of potatoes certified free from scab would lead to the embargo being again placed on.

The next speaker was Mr. Holmhen. He said that Dakota Red potatoes seem to be a disease resistant variety. The same is true of the cross-bred potatoes, a cross between the Dakota Red and McIntyre.

In my inspection I have come across four men using a digger co-operatively. They lived a considerable distance apart. They all had the disease, but their neighbours living between them had not the disease. I have no doubt that the disease was carried from one farm to another by the digger. The soil and the seed will carry the infection, but men who follow the control measures can get clear of the disease. Cellars should be disinfected by sprinkling with formalin 1 to 300 of water.

I have found some extra cases this year, three only yesterday, and I am satisfied that it is distributed nearly all over the Island. If you wish the services of an inspector, all you need to do is to drop a card to me at Box 182, Charlottetown, P.E. Island.

Specimens of potatoes affected with common and with powdery scab were then passed around and everyone had the opportunity of examining them.

Mr John Court.—I find that if potatoes are planted near the barn, where ashes or lime is plentiful, I get plenty of scab. If I plant these scabby potatoes at the back of the farm, I have clean potatoes.

Mr Holmden.—That is correct for common scab, but not for powdery scab.

Q.—Does it go deeper into the potato than the common scab?

A.—It is hard to say, sometimes the common scab may be worse, sometimes the powdery scab may be the worst.

The next speaker was Prof. Ross, who urged the farmers to co-operate in getting clear of this disease. He also suggested that if the American market was closed to us we should grow fewer potatoes and grow more turnips.

Father McIntyre was the next speaker. He urged the farmers to try to get rid of it, and asked that his name be taken and bulletins be sent to him. He moved a vote of thanks to Mr Adams and Mr Holmden, which was seconded by Mr Smith and supported by Messrs Angus McAulay and John Court, and carried unainmously.

The attendance was not large, but appreciative, and everyone went home satisfied that they could see the difference in the two kinds of scab.

Butcher—Well, yer know, mum, meat's very dear today.

Mrs. Gubbins—Ho! Then gimme a

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A News Agency despatch received here states that British naval guns fired from vessels in Channel killed German General Von Tripp and his staff at Middle Kerke. south of Ostend on the coast.

TOKIO, Oct. 22.—The bombardment of Tsing Tao by the heavy artillery corps of the navy opened to-day, according to a statement issued by the Admiralty this afternoon. This is the beginning of the final stage in the siege of the German fortress. Heavy guns from the Japanese battleships have been landed and it is expected that with these the reduction of the fortress will be speedy.

DUBLIN, Oct. 22.—A shocking tragedy occurded in Cork on the night of the 17th, or in the early hours of the morning. A shoemaker, named William Mulaney, living in Mayor street, shot dead his wife; his son, aged nine; a daughter, aged eighteen; and another daughter, aged nineteen was wounded. He then turned the revolver on himself and committed suicide. It appears that for some time the members of the family had been afraid of their father. Jealousy is said to have been the motive for the awful crime. Only the previous week the man was bound to the peace for threatening his wife.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—British embassy to-day made public a copy of the communication made by Britain to representatives of the Allies and Powers in London protesting against the laying of mines by Germans on the high seas and in trade routes, which is described as "an illegitimate means of conducting warfare." The communication states that mines have been found in several cases as far as fifty miles from the English coast. Since the beginning of the war eight neutral and seven British merchant and fishing vessels have been destroyed by mines. The loss of some sixty lives of neutral and non-combatant persons is further alleged.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Wholesale arrest of Germans throughout England continues. Every German, Austrian and Hungarian throughout the Kingdom is being rounded up, only those having naturalization papers issued prior to the war being spared.

It is estimated there are 3,000 alien enemies in the United Kingdom, of whom the majority are in London. Five hundred men have been arrested in Manchester during the last 24 hours, and the numbers elsewhere are in like proportion. At Northampton, a prominent German who was manager of a local street railway system, was forced to resign in spite of the fact that he had lived in England for 27 years. He said he did not take out his naturalization papers until after the war began.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A correspondent wiring from Dunkirk, says:

There is no doubt the Allies have now got the whip hand and should succeed in driving the Germans out of France and western Belgium within a few weeks. Ostend will certainly be re-occupied within a few days.

But for the delayed retirement of the Belgian army from Antwerp there was no reason why it should ever have been abandoned.

If the enemy's eventual intention is to hold the line of the Meuse and the Sambre, the conquest of Antwerp is not of the smallest value to them. Between Antwerp and the Meuse is a stretch of open country with no defensive positions. Antwerp must, therefore, either be abandoned or its garrison isolated.

Unless the unexpected happens and the Germans are able to bring great reinforcements from the Russian frontier, they must fall back in France and Belgium owing to tremendous pressure against their right wing.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Despite the severe fighting in progress in the north, there is a growing feeling here that the real German objective is not the line from Dunkirk East.

It is considered certain that an attempt to take Dunkirk will be pushed and it is admitted, at military headquarters, that German reinforcements are coming up, but it is also insisted that the German General Staff must realise by now that Von Kluck and Von Boehen cannot break through the strong Allied line.

In consequence attention is being paid to the operations of the Germans on their left centre, against Verdun and the country near St Menehould. Another offensive movement is developing there, although the German claims that they actually have reduced some of the Verdun forts are emphatically denied by General Gallieni here to-day.

It is believed that this movement is a desperate attempt of the Germans to divert the French from their Alsace Lorraine operations, but if so, it can hardly succeed, as plans to meet such a movement have been perfected.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle under date of Northern France, Tuesday, says:—

"Two train loads of wounded soldiers arrived here last night from the scene of the desperate fighting at Nieuport and Dixmude. The Germans in great strength flung themselves on these two points in an effort to force their way to Nieuport in the hope of getting to Fuernes and the French border.

"Despite heavy losses the Germans returned to the attack three times. The engagement lasted the greater part of the day, but ultimately the Germans were driven back along the entire line.

"At the beginning, however, the Germans carried everything before them. They succeeded in getting possession of the town of Dixmude, but the Allies' reinforcements in a bayonet charge swept down on the enemy with the battle cry, 'Remember Louvain and Termonde.'

"Desperate hand-to-hand fighting ensued and gradually the German defence crumbled. Slowly they gave away until their retreat became a rout. The Allies' artillery came into action and completed the work of demoralization which the bayonets had begun.

"The enemy in their retreat abandoned thousands of dead and wounded. Our troops also lost heavily. Fifty soldiers who were only slightly wounded died on the battlefield from exposure because the ambulance corps were unable to give them attention. Large numbers of the wounded, many of whom lay in the rain for fifteen hours, were without the slightest surgical aid."

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The correspondent of the "Times" at Boulogne under date of Wednesday describes the desperate fighting of the past week in which the Germans have been driven back from village to village to the outskirts of Lille. He says:

"The destruction has been terrible. Some of the villages have been shelled both by the Allies and the Germans and many non-combatants have been killed. A whole family was found dead in one house. In one of the villages 500 dead Germans were found after the fighting. The cartridges in their possession, it was noted, were of the old Snider type, with a large lead bullet.

"During the attacks the Allies had only time to make rough trenches a couple of feet deep and were obliged to lie in them at full length."

BABY CRIED CONSTANTLY

Mrs. Simon Aumont, Mushka, Ont., says: "My baby was ill and cried constantly till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets. They worked a marvellous change in her and she became happy; gained in weight and all signs of sickness left her. The tablets are the very best medicine I know of for little ones." Baby's Own Tablets cure all the minor ills of little ones, such as colic, colds, constipation and indigestion, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GIRLS! LOTS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR NO DANDRUFF---25 CENT DANDERINE

HAIR COMING OUT? IF DRY, THIN, FADED, BRING BACK ITS COLOR AND LUSTRE.

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes— but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

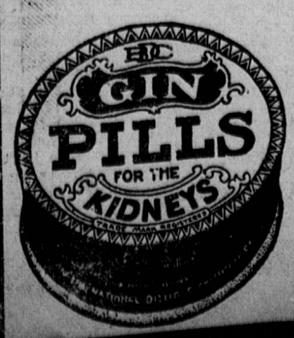
Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.

Feet and ankles so swollen, she could not walk up stairs

Every woman and every man, who suffers with Rheumatism—who has acute attacks of Rheumatism, Sciatica or Lumbago—whose Kidneys are weak and whose hands and feet become swollen and painful—should read carefully these two letters of Mrs. Salsbury about the magical effects of

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

On February 14th, last, Mrs. J. A. Salsbury wrote about Gin Pills, "I can certainly say Gin Pills have done a lot of good for me. Some six years ago, I could not walk upstairs, my feet and ankles were so swollen, but I took three boxes of Gin Pills and the trouble has never returned. My mother, 82 years of age, is taking them and feels fine". Writing again on April 22nd., in reply to a request for permission to publish her letter, Mrs. Salsbury says, "You may do so, as I think it was Gin Pills that cured me, as I have not had the Rheumatism since and it is six years this spring since I was so bad".



Swollen hands and feet are a sure sign of Kidney Trouble. So is Mucus or brick dust deposits in the urine. So is incontinence or suppression of the urine. So is Gravel (or Stone in the Kidneys.) If the urine is hot and scalding, the Bladder is irritated or inflammed. In all these cases you need Gin Pills at once. Take them as Mrs. Salsbury did and cure yourself.

Gin Pills are sold in every part of Canada at 50c. a box, six for $2.50 —and every box is sold with our spot cash guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Sold in the United States under the name 'GINO' Pills.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

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