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The cause of a cough is aggravated by coughing. An irritated condition of the delicate membranes of the air passages is the cause of a cough, and the act of coughing increases the irritation. Therefore any cough should be cured as soon as possible. We know of no better remedy than our

White Pine and Tar

It relieves promptly, it is harmless and it cures thoroughly.

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Our judgment and experience combine to produce the most attractive Chocolates. You'll understand the advantages of purity in stock and character of product, if you'll try a box of Rockwood Chocolates. Stocked by good dealers all over Canada.

The White Candy Co., Ltd
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To Europe Sailing From Montreal and Quebec to Bristol Steamships "Royal Edward" and "Royal George"

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That's what we are and if you once let us do a job for you you will soon find it out without the use of a telescope.

Our work is A-I and speaks for itself. Give us a chance on your next job.

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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1910

CANADA'S RELATION TO BRITISH TARIFF REFORM.

There are a good many people in Canada who would like to see the Mother Country set up a tariff and give preferential rates of duty upon colonial products as against the products of foreign countries. This plan finds favor because it is believed in certain quarters that it would be of advantage to both the Mother Country and the outlying portions of the Empire and that it would tend to bind the Empire together in closer bonds. The persons who favor this view would like to see the success of the so-called tariff reform policy advocated by the Conservative party in England.

But the fact remains that whether the British people shall continue their present policy of free trade, or adopt a policy of imposing duties upon imports, or whether if duties are imposed there shall be a preference given to colonial products, is first and last a matter for the British people themselves to decide. Canada makes a tariff to suit herself, as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa or Newfoundland do, and these tariffs are all different. We would resent the interference of the Mother Country, if it were offered, in regard to our tariff making, and therefore can claim no right to interfere, or even to suggest changes in British fiscal legislation.

When in 1897 Canada first adopted the principle of giving preferential customs rates on British goods, there were those who contended that this should not be done unless Britain made like concessions to Canada. But this Britain could not do without abandoning her fifty-years-old policy of free trade, and we had no right to ask her to do so. The preference accorded

by Canada has been of great utility in several ways. It has much strengthened the bond of good feeling between the United Kingdom and the Dominion. By so much it has prepared the way for an inter-imperial trade preference which may yet be brought about.

But conditions are vastly different in Canada from what they are in Britain and the same methods of collecting revenue would not be suitable to both countries. Britain is densely populated, a great manufacturing and shipping country, buying vast quantities of food supplies and raw materials from beyond the seas. Canada is a producing country sparsely populated with food-stuffs, lumber and fish to export. Britain is prospering under a fiscal system altogether different from that under which Canada is prospering. Each must and will continue to manage its affairs in its own way. It is to be gravely doubted whether even a moderately protective tariff would be of benefit to Great Britain and it is tolerably certain that the majority of the British people, who are most concerned, do not think it would.

In the meantime it is worth while to note that the so-called tariff reformers in England are much more concerned to have a general line of import duties adopted, than they are to give a trade preference to the overseas Dominions. It is quite within the bounds of probability that if a policy of moderate protection were now adopted in Great Britain it might not include any preference for colonial products. In that case the change would be distinctly adverse to Canadian interests, as where we have now a free market all our products we

COULOMMIER CHEESE — A NEW INDUSTRY.

The making of small, soft cheese, has been carried on in France with great profit for a number of years. One variety, known as Coulommier cheese, from the name of the district in France where it is chiefly made, has been manufactured at Macdonald College during the past year very successfully, and the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has issued a small descriptive pamphlet, fully illustrating the process of manufacture and the appliances required, with a view to extending the industry in Canada.

It is claimed that the making of this cheese is especially adapted for those whose supply of milk is limited, because the cheeses are small, weighing from a few ounces to one or two pounds each. Small quantities of milk can be utilised in this way, but soft cheese may be manufactured on an extensive scale also. In France some large factories turn out from one to two thousand cheeses daily during the season. The Coulommier cheese is flat and round, five and a half inches in diameter, from one to one and a half inches thick and weighing from twelve to sixteen ounces. It is creamy white in color, resembles cream cheese but not so rich in flavor and may be eaten fresh three or four days after making.

Several reasons are given for encouraging its manufacture. First, it is profitable, giving a good return for milk and labor. One gallon of milk, that by a generous estimate might produce a half pound of butter, worth 12 cents, or one pound of Cheddar cheese, retailing at 18 cents, will produce two pounds of Coulommier cheese, in two cheeses worth 15 cents each, or 30 cents. Then there is a

speedy return, the cheese being ready for market within a week of making. No expensive appliances are necessary.

Hay's Hair Health

Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color and Beauty.

Nomatter how long it has been gray or faded. Promotes a luxuriant growth of healthy hair. Stops its falling out, and positively removes Dandruff. Keeps hair soft and glossy. Will not soil skin or linen. Will not injure your hair. Is not a dye. \$1 and 50c. bottles, at druggists. By mail \$1 or 60c. Send 2c. for free book "The Care of the Hair and Skin." Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J., U.S.A. and Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Hay's Hairina Soap unequalled for the complexion, toilet and bath, red, rough, chapped hands. Keeps skin fine and soft. 2c. druggists. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

For Sale and Recommended by E. A. FOSTER successor to A. W. REDDIN, Sunnyside.

Children's Footwear

We always have the interest of the little ones at heart—as may be seen by the number of lines we carry which include the Instructor, McFarlane and many others of perfect fit and solid wear.

For School Boots

Our own make has no equal and cost no more than those made from cheaper material

Goff Bros

We do repairing here with quick despatch.

Night School

There are many young people who would gladly secure the advantages of a thorough business training, and they fully appreciate its many advantages, but being engaged during the day do not have the necessary time at their disposal.

To all such our Night School affords an opportunity for securing a thorough business training as they would secure by attending the day school. The same teachers are employed, the same studies are taught, and every facility for thorough and practical work is afforded as our day students enjoy.

There is hardly a more pleasant, and certainly no more profitable, way of spending the evenings of fall and winter than in attending our Night School.

The studies instead of being tiresome and irksome are pleasant and fascinating. Students are engaged in learning business as business is actually done in the best business houses. Improve this golden opportunity—NOW.

Classes open Monday, Oct 3rd.
THE UNION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
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Direct sailings from Charlottetown and Manchester, England.

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Sailing Sept. 26th.
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The above steamers will carry general cargo and live stock at low rates.

For rates and other information apply to **A. PICKARD & CO**
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The only things necessary to buy are tin moulds costing 35 cents each. The process is not complicated or difficult to understand, and there is a considerable demand, which can be indefinitely extended as the production increases.

Canada is a great cheese country and yet is a considerable importer of cheese of kinds not made in the country. The question naturally arises why these varieties which cost so much more than our native cheese should not be made in this country? The want of knowledge and practice is the only answer. Canada has abundance of the raw material for making every variety of cheese and the Dairy Department is landably desirous to extend the cheese industry along these lines, beginning with Coulommier cheese as one of the easiest and most profitable, besides being especially adapted to production in small dairies. The Coulommier cheese produced at Macdonald College within the past two years has met with ready sale and has given the highest satisfaction.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.

The time was when the trade of the Maritime Provinces with the West Indies was large and profitable. Fortunes were made in this trade in both St. John and Halifax and our own Province shared in these gains. But that was in the days when our people used brown sugar, molasses, and West India rum. Much water has run under the bridge since those old days. Habits and customs have changed, tariffs have been created, the sugar beet has taken the place of the sugar cane as the raw material for sugar making.

The Sauce that makes the whole world hungry

THAT word IMPORTED is no fable! The contents justify the label.

Made and bottled in England

Worcestershire Holbrook's Sauce

These things together killed the West India trade. Whiskey took the place of rum among those who drink. The Canadian tariff encouraged sugar refining in this country and practically only refined sugar is now used. The consumption of molasses fell off to a mere fraction of what it was. The West India planters in many cases were ruined by the cheaper beet sugar from Europe and thus their trade in sweets was largely paralysed at its source. At various times efforts have been made to revive our trade with the West Indies, but with indifferent success.

From time to time the matter has been the subject of negotiation. Trade commissioners have been sent and steamship lines from St. John and Halifax to West India ports have been subsidised. The results have not been altogether encouraging. Now a new effort is to be made, it may be hoped on a sound basis and that

good will result. The movement deserves to succeed, but from the causes above adverted to the restoration of our trade with the West Indies on its old-time basis of extent and profit can hardly be hoped for.

It had been hoped that the Liberal party in Ontario provincial affairs would adopt prohibition as its platform. Successive plebiscites in 1894 and 1902 have shown majorities of 18,769, to 96,201 in favor of that measure. Premier Mowat in his time was committed to prohibition. But the other day at a meeting of the Ontario Liberal Association in Toronto, Hon. Mr. Mackay, the provincial leader of the Liberal party announced that local option and not prohibition is the Liberal platform in the big Province. This has proved sadly disappointing to the host of temperance men and prohibitionists who are Liberals. The Toronto Pro-

hibitionist organ of the temperance people comments upon Mr. Mackay's announcement in scathing terms.

Much recent discussion in regard to the practicability of the Hudson Bay route has followed Earl Grey's recent northern tour. It is now claimed that the open season for shipping may be four months and that time to take out the Northwest grain before winter sets in. The Canadian Northern managers seem to be desirous of both building and managing the road. And the other day in St. John M. J. Butler spoke hopefully of a trade springing up between the Maritime Provinces and the Northwest by this route. He has profitably shipped to Port Churchill and the West in this way. As the Dominion is committed to build the Hudson Bay Railway and develop this route, all will hope that the most sanguine expectations shall be realised.

A Merchant Tailor Advertises to Women To The Women Of P. E. I.

"Your husband, your brother, and your son, all need your guidance, your knowledge and your judgment in clothing matters. If more women paid more attention to the selection of the men-folk's clothing, the men would be better dressed. And the men would be better dressed on a great deal less money.

"We like to have the women interested in our store. We like to have you come in with your men-folk—to help them pick out suitable selections that go well with their size or with their complexion. Some men don't look best in dark clothes—some don't look best in light shades. You know what looks best on your husband. If your husband says he is going to wear the suit and wants to pick it out alone, tell him you must look at the suit he selects morning, noon and night—you must walk with it day in and day out. It is your privilege to help select it.

"So we say, bring in your man, and be sure to come yourself. We will justify the wisdom of your action—we will justify the confidence you repose in us. We put a better suit on his back for the money than he'll pick out alone any place in the city."

The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world

Trousers \$2.00
Overcoats 5.00, 6.00, 8.00 and \$10.00
Suits \$7.75
Suits \$10.00

PATON'S Phone Nine-Six
500 Brand New Fall Over coats Displayed this Week
6.00, 8.00, 10.00, 15.00 to \$22.00
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You can rightly judge underwear by details. The securing of drawer straps—the fastening of buttons—the sewing; such details as there indicate a manufacturer's regard for thoroughness. Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear is made with but one idea in mind—to give you long wearing satisfaction. The drawer straps are securely attached on special staying machines. Nothing but best 6 ply thread and utmost care are good enough for our sewing operations throughout. The buttons go on to stay. Every seam, every stitch is tight. Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear is dependable.

Drawer Straps put on to stay on.

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