Handy Heat When Needed

A hot water bottle is indispensable in every home. Heat is nature's cure for pain.

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the kind worth having. Our fall stock is the most complete we have ever carried. All kinds and sizes. The better kinds fully guaranteed.

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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.

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Jeweler & Optician

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Correspondence Solicited

L. M. McKinnon, Manager

Montague, P. E. I.

DROWNED IN MONTREAL RIVER.

COBALT, Ont., Oct. 26—Whilst on a hunting trip, Thomas O. Neal, an elderly man of this place, lost his life in the Montreal River. He, with two companions, were travelling down the Montreal River in a sixteen foot canoe, when it upturned. All got on top of the canoe, but Neal released his hold and started to swim for shore. He was unale to make the distance and sank.

WHITE RIBBONERS AT ASBURY PARK

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 29—Thousands of women wearing white ribbons emblematic of the cause they advocate are gathering here to attend the annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The proceedings will begin tomorrow and continue an entire week. Among the participants will be several hundred foreign and other delegates to the recent world's convention in Brooklyn. The convention sessions will be held in the Casino and will be presided over by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Maine.

MILITARY WEDDING IN THE CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29—The first military wedding of the autumn season took place this afternoon, when Miss Dorothy Duncan Gatewood, daughter of Medical Director and Mrs. James Duncan Gatewood, became the bride of Lieut. Earl North, of the Engineering Corps of the army. The ceremony took place in St. Margaret's Church and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS AT NASHVILLE

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 29.—Prominent educators from all over the South gathered here today to take part in the annual convention of the Southern Educational Association. The convention sessions will continue three days. The jurisdiction of the association extends over sixteen Southern States.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

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DIARY OF EVENT

TO-DAY,

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
N. B. & P. E. I. Sunday School convention, reopens, Zion Church, 9 a. m.
Business Men's luncheon, Zion Church; address by Dr. McElfresh on "Boyhood and Morals;" 12.15 p. m.
Apron sale and tea, Market House.
Indoor baseball, Armouries, 7.30 p. m.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1913

A POOR OPINION

After every election we hear a lot about bribery and corruption. The victorious party is invariably corrupt and the losers the victims of underhand methods seducing the allegiance of stalwarts. Where there has been a considerable turn over of votes from one party to another, such a change simply means that the average elector holds his political convictions so lightly that a bottle of whiskey will sway him politically as well as bodily one way or another. Anyone making an accusation of this sort against the free and elightened electors merely declares his belief that democracy is a failure and democratic government a fraud. If a bottle of whiskey or its equivalent will transfer a man's allegance from one party to another that man's opinion is not worth recording at the poll and he should not be entitled to the exercise of the franchise.

In every constituency there is always a certain convictionless section whose vote may be influenced by perfervid oratory or the promise of something tangible, described euphemestically by Sir Wilfrid "as the rustling of the hay." But this is a small proportion of the electorate, at least it is so in the Maritime Provinces whatever it may be in Quebec, or in the Northwest. The people in the Maritime Provinces are intelligent and, as a rule, high principled and it is hardly likely that any very considerable percentage of them would sell their honor and principles for a paltry bribe—be it whiskey or a five dollar note.

It comes therefore as a surprise to find a responsible Canadian like the Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., of Toronto, general secretary of the department of temperance and moral reform of the Methodist Church, declaring at the Ontario Sunday School Teachers Convention that "OVER SEVENTY PER CENT OF THE ELECTORATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA EXPECT BRIBES FOR THEIR VOTES."

We simply say it is incredible, Canada is a church going country. At least seventy per cent of the population is Christian, and to admit that seventy per cent is corrupt is to confess that our Christianity is a failure; that more than half our church membership consists of hypocrits and frauds. It means that churches are failures, and professional Christians unworthy of their hire. It means the world is getting worse instead of better; that temperance and moral reform are on the retrograde.

If over seventy per cent. of the electorate of the Dominion of Canada EXPECT bribes for their votes, then it is a safe assumption that a fair proportion of those that do not expect bribes will also be bribable. Thus we have according to the Rev. Dr. Moore, a community that is or may be, wholly corrupt, degraded below the status of the meanest South American republic, the electorate of which are at least prepared to go to war in support of their convictions.

But we are fain to believe that the Rev. Dr. Moore has exaggerated. He has come across, in the course of his work, a great deal of what is shady and unprincipled in political propaganda, and he has been led like the prophet of old to believe that he and he alone, is left faithful in the land to witness for truth and purity. Like the prophet of old he is mistaken.

There are many others with equally high principles and unquestioned integrity among the Canadian electorate, and were the matter put to the test it would probably be found that the figures are at least reversed and that there are over seventy per cent. of the electorate who would scorn a bribe for their votes.

That is the charitable view to take, and until we have the evidence to the contrary it is the view every honest man must accept.

EGG CIRCLES

Perhaps nothing in the way of agricultural development is attracting as much attention as the Egg Circles at present either organized or in process of organization, under direction of Mr. T. A. Benson, Poultry Expert of the Department of Agriculture.

Just a few figures, by way of introduction, to show why the movement attracts and why, also, it should be encouraged: There are already in operation in the province nine egg circles, with an average membership of about 60 each. During the present season these nine shipped a little over 50,000 dozen eggs direct to Montreal. The prices received were, on an average for the whole season, three cents per dozen higher than those paid in the local market; this meant a clear profit on this lot of $1,500 over what would have been realized in the home market.

Now, we do not wish to be misunderstood. This difference does not arise through any fault of the home market. It is the fault of the system by which all kinds of eggs, good and bad, fresh and stale, big and little, are dumped together and sold at so much per dozen. The merchant must protect himself. He cannot afford to pay for a case of eggs, ten per cent. of which must be thrown out, the same price that he would pay for a case of all good eggs.

This is where the egg circle has the advantage. The eggs are paid for on a quality basis. Every egg is stamped with the number of the Circle and that of the producer. Unsaleable eggs are charged back to the Circle and by it to the producer. Inferior eggs are so sharply discriminated against and so poorly paid for that no member of a circle would include any such in his shipment. Every encouragement and every inducement is held out for the production of good eggs; the members are specially instructed in the proper handling of eggs while waiting for market, also in the proper methods of breeding, feeding and housing. As a result of this there are really few eggs produced within the circle that are not of the best possible quality and they are still improving both in quality and size.

The method followed is simple. Farmers organize themselves into a "Circle" or association, and appoint President, Vice President, Secretary and Manager. The manager receives the eggs in a manner agreed upon, either by collecting them from house to house or having them sent to a central point. They are cased and shipped direct to Montreal where they are sold on a strictly quality basis. The returns are forwarded to the Secretary who distributes them among the patrons. Definite arrangements for marketing are of course made before shipment begins.

Among the Circles now in operation are those in Mont Carmel, Darnley, Grand River, Lower Bedeque, Central Bedeque, in Prince County: Springfield and New London. North, in Queen's County; Brooklyn in King's County, with several others in process of organization. Those in operation long enough to have given the system a fair trial are perfectly satisfied with the results and are already making arrangement for better poultry houses, improved breeds and a general extension of the poultry business.

$1,500 of a straight gain in a section which represents but a very small fraction of the whole poultry business of the province is something to set our farmers figuring as to the possibilities of further development along the same line. There is money in poultry properly handled, and in eggs properly produced, properly cared for and properly marketed. The common sense method of marketing them is to sell them at their actual value. The egg circle system teaches how this can be done and it should be developed.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

OCTOBER 30

1673—Sir Edmund Andros assumed the government of New York.

1740—Maria Angelica Kauffman, famous artist, born in Switzerland. Died in Rome, Dec. 5, 1907.

1803—President Jefferson was authorized by Congress to take possession of the Louisiana territory.

1817—Henry L. Dawes, the Massachusetts senator to whom the country owes the introduction of the weather bulletin, born in Cumington, Mass. Died Feb. 5, 1903.

1829—Roscie Tonkling, American statesman, born. Died April 18,1888.

1862—Gen. Rosecrans assumed command of the Army of the Cumberland.

1889—Gen. W. T. Sherman laid the corner stone for the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch in Brooklyn.

1899—First contingent of Canadian troops for the Boer war sailed from Quebec.

1912—James S. Sherman, vice president of the United States, died in Utica, N. Y. Born there Oct. 24, Born there Oct. 24, 1855.

::Our special line of razor strops includes some really splendid values that should be investigated. Quality and size vary and prices run from 25c to $1.75. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts. MRtf.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE CONVENTION

(Continued from page one.)

of the laws of nature, and so of the laws of God, to expect the same staid formality in those who made up their Sunday-Schools. Their problem was to take the material at hand and mould it so that worship should be naturally expressed.

That required on the part of Sunday School workers, three things, prayer, planning, patience, and he might add, pluck.

Superintendents and teachers need to pray over the matter of the worship of their Schools in order that they might themselves be in the attitude of worship when they came to the work of the Sunday School. They were used to hearing the emphasis placed upon the necessity of the superintendent and the teacher making preparation to teach the lesson. Believe him, that preparation for worship was no less necessary than preparation for teaching. Worship was not the easiest expression of their being. The habit and the spirit of worship were acquired only at the expense of time, prayer, and sacrifice. The S. S. Worker needed, therefore, to study carefully the things that would induce the spirit of worship. The attitude of the leader in the work of the Sunday School went far in determining the attitude of the school. And that led him to speak of the plan for the worship of the school. From the moment that the school was called to order, the spirit of worship should prevail. Can you secure this without plan? Too many Superintendents went to the opening hour without any well thought-out plan of the service. Too many followed the stereotyped order whose only recommendation is that it was sacred to the memory of their fathers and of their grandfathers. But if they were to grasp the life of that boy full of animal spirit, lacking in reverence, yet a real hero worshipper, and train him to worship his Maker, they had to be alive to some live plan. And then there was the young girl. Her whole attitude was a question mark, and her tongue was usually giving expression to the attitude. There was another girl beside her. Both had on new dresses, or new hats, or new shoes, or new hair ribbons and neither could fully enjoy her own unless she had called the attention of her companion to every detail and excentricity of her attire. Their problem was to catch the attention of that girl and direct it along worshipful channels. And do not make the mistake that they had to drive the thought of that new dress or new hat entirely from the mind of these girls. Such things were as much a part of their life as was the breath they breathed. Their problem was to utilize the new dress as an instrument of worship. He believed that God likes beautiful things and that he likes to see young girls tastily and beautifully dressed. He believed that they could worship God the better for such dress. But it gave the S. S. Worker a problem to so direct the work of his school that the abounding energy of the boy with his insistent demand to be given something to do, and the vivacity of the girl with her God-given love of beauty might be turned into worshipful channels. And that was where the Superintendent's plan came in. He must plan the music of the school so that it would give an opportunity for the expression of the life of the scholar. It would never do for him to select his music at haphazard. He must come with that music planned to a definite end in the work of the Sunday School session. Then he should plan his scripture readings so as to appeal to the young life before him. There was nothing that would so appeal to the young life of the Sunday School as do many things in the Bible. Let the Sunday School worker have such a mastery of the Bible that he might easily and naturally use it to catch and to hold the attention of the pupils to worshipful ideas.

Then the Sunday School worker must plan on punctuality and see that his plan was executed. Nothing so demoralized the Sunday School as did carlessness of any kind and especially carelessness as to time of coming and of the order of the exercises. They were told to have a time for everything and to do everything at its time.

To their prayers they must add plans and to their plans they must add patience. Many of them were apt to become discouraged if they did not meet with immediate success. If they did not succeed at first, try again; and if success did not come then let it drive them to their Heavenly Father for the grace to try, try, try again.

MUSIC IN THE SCHOOL.

Rev. Mr. Westmoreland was the next speaker. He dealt with the question of music in the Sunday School. At the outset, he asked: "What is the use of music in the Sunday School any way?" He believed that it was used in many Sunday schools merely as a means of variation, as a filling up between so much prayer, so much Bible reading, so much study and so on, to prevent any monotony. Was not that the way in which they included music in the Sunday School worship? Let them consider what music itself was. It was the medium by which they expressed the deepest instincts of their belongs; the most efficient medium that they had. They could not get that deepest instinct of their spiritual life without song, and the first place for it was the school. They had next to consider the suitability of the hymn and its tune to the lessons taught in the Sunday school. The singing of a hymn suited to the lesson in which the class had just been instructed would help to retain the impressions of that lesson. A good hymn that carried the thought of their lesson, rendered with a suitable tune; when they did that they were like a carpenter driving home a clinch nail and then turning down the point on the other side. Often times a good hymn was the thing that would make a haughty will turn over to God's side. The hymn was a cultivation of taste. This led the speaker to touch on the craze that exists at the present day for ragtime music; such a craze, he said, it was that one of the leading musicians in England had been led to throw up writing classical music and take to writing rag-time because he said there was no money in writing classical music. Rag-time music was rag-time; there was nothing about it. They as Sunday School officers had the power in their hands of counteracting that craze. He suggested that as they went back to their Sunday schools they should look up their tunes a little more and any tune that had any rag-time about it put that into a secondary place, and give preference to any tune with long chords, large harmonies and deep meaning, as the more they counteracted that craze for rag-time music the more good they would achieve. They should be very careful in the choice of music for their schools; they should be wary when they chose hymn and tune to see that they were not easy to parody; otherwise the spirit of the school would be killed. They should be wary also of fastening song tunes on to hymns.

Speaking with regard to the influence of music on the character, Mr. Westmoreland said that if they could get their scholars to sing sacred songs and hymns persistently and worthily it would draw their thoughts into a right channel and would help to model their character. In choosing the music in their schools they should have the largeness of the thing, the potentiality of the thing in their minds.

THE INSTRUCTION PHASE.

The next speaker was Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Education, who dealt with the subject, "Instruction Period." The actual instruction period in the Sunday School, lasting as it did only some thirty or forty minutes and occurring as it did only once a week, was not in itself sufficient for that instruction that would ensure steady progress in the knowledge of the Scriptures, which he took it was the great object of the Sunday school. In ordinary schools two lessons a week were regarded as the smallest amount to devote to a subject in order in any way to ensure profitable progress in the mastery of that subject. He was aware that in the circumstances under which Sunday school work was carried on, nothing more possible at present than one short period every week, and they could not change these circumstances but he was only pointing out what Sunday School teachers realized as being true that on this account their best efforts in most cases were not resulting in that good which they desired. There was a serious danger indeed that their lessons given from Sunday to Sunday might be so fragmentary that each lesson was as it were a new start on the road of knowledge instead of being as it ought to be an ordered progress directed towards a definite goal. It was necessary for them to make the best of those circumstances which they could not change. It seemed to him that the fact that one brief lesson one day in seven was not sufficient to give a child that knowledge of the Scriptures that they must endeavor to give it, ought to govern to some extent their attitude in the Sunday School and their methods during the instruction period. It was necessary to guard against the fragmentary nature of the lessons given. How could that be effected? In the first place every effort should be made to have the impression made upon the mind of the child in any one lesson as deep and as ineffaceable as possible. They should go to the children with the lesson well prepared, with their energy accumulated, as it were, to be expended in making the very best possible impression upon the minds of the pupils. That presupposed a good capable teacher and a class willing to learn. Supposing these things, and supposing the school to be ready for the instruction to begin, with the school bearing that quiet cheerful seriousness that was so necessary for the teaching of the lessons, one thing remained: there should be a place where every teacher could take her or his class and be face to face and heart to heart with them, with all outside distractions for the time being shut off. He knew that that was a thing they could not hope to achieve for some time to come, but he believed an attempt should be made, to some extent at any rate, to shut off each class by itself, as there was little or no possibility of impressing the mind of the child where one class in its work interrupted the other. It would be a great thing even to shut off the view of one class from another. He believed that the classes were too small, and he thought that they might be made a little larger and that there should be somewhat fewer classes. Every effort it seemed to him ought to be made to link the lesson that was given today with the lesson that had been given last Sunday and on previous Sundays, so that the effect of the lessons given during a quarter or a year should be cumulative, and the impression made on one day should be deepened by the lesson of the following day. One of the necessary things in that case should be regular attendance. Despite the fact that the Sunday School was very brief he should take the first minute or two at any rate in calling the roll of his class and inquiring about those who were absent; and he would endeavor to make the regular attendance of his pupils an important thing to them, so that every child would be concerned about the absence of any other child from the class. They ought frankly to realize that the instruction period standing by itself was not sufficient for the work that they wanted to do, and they ought to endeavor by every means in their power, to buttress that instruction period by all the outside means they could secure, and the Sunday school should be regarded as a gathering together to give coherency and direction to the week's studies. They should encourage the pupil to the weekly study of the Bible and make the Sunday school a test for the studies during the week. Every student should have his own Bible, and for the pupil to appreciate Bible-reading and study it for himself the teacher should direct his reading and encourage him in it and encourage him in its study. A diligent, thoughtful and tactful Sunday school teacher should get the parents' co-operation to some extent in the preparation of the pupil's Sunday school work, and the expansion of his Scripture reading and study. Finally, a teacher ought to be earnest and not anxious. Very often, he thought, they failed from impatience, which arose from the fact that they did not see immediate results. They should not be in a hurry. Then he wanted them to remember that the mind of the child was not a capacious receptacle into which knowledge and experience could be poured in quantities limited only by the supply in hand; but it was a delicate thing which could be expanded only by the giving to it of nutriment in quantities which it could readily assimilate.

THROUGH THE WEEK.

Mr. C. J. Reiley, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., delivered the final address in the discussion, his subject being "Through the week activities." The business of the church he said, was to develop Christian men and women, and through them to so change the conditions of living as to make this earth a fit place for such men and women to live in. They said that there were three things fundamental in life, and those were the home, the school and the church. Should they rather not say that there was one fundamental, and two supplemental? Was not the church the first and only fundamental? If the church was the outward expression of their relation to God, then there was no home without what the church represented to them, their relationship to God, and he was bold enough to say that without God there was no real home, because in the home the relationship which made it a home was a partnership with God. The education of the child was first by the parent, and then they sent him out to the school to help in his training, but it was of the utmost importance that the education he received in the school was such as was approved by the church. With that clearly before them he thought they would be able to see that the business of the church was to relate itself to everything that entered into the growing life of young people and that entered into the conditions under which they must live as they reached manhood and womanhood. It was important that the church in all its departments should seek to direct and control all that entered into life and its relationships. A study of the new Testament history relating to the life of Jesus showed that he entered into all that concerned the people of his time, and it was on that precedent that he was advocating the program that he brought forward of "Through the week Activities." Some of the things he would suggest along this line were that the adult members of the church should see their responsibility for the promotion of interests which would

(Continued on page three.)

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

Dr. Ivan McKinnon, son of Mrs. Donald McKinnon, McGill Avenue, Charlottetown, has received the appointment of Surgeon of the London, (England) Throat and Ear Hospital with a clinic, also a senior clinic at Charing Cross Hospital, London. This is quite a distinguished honor to be won by a Canadian. Dr. McKinnon is well known in Charlottetown and has already had a distinguished career as a physician and surgeon.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

Congratulations to:

Sir William Mackenzie, of the firm of Mackenzie and Mann, the famous Canadian railway builders, 64 years old today.

Edward P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, 68 years old today.

Lord Desborough, one of the most notable patrons of sport and athletics among the English nobility, 58 years old today.

Eugene Le Roy Mercer, famous sprinter and former captain of the University of Pennsylvania football team, 25 years old taday.

BISHOP WHITEHEAD

Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pittsburgh, was born in New York City, Oct. 30, 1842. He graduated from Yale College in 1863 and from the Philadelphia Divinity School four years later. He was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1868 and spent the three years following in Colorado. From that State he removed to Pennsylvania, and for twelve years was rector of the Church of the Navitity in South Bethlehem. In 1882 he was consecrated bishop of Pittsburgh. In addition to his clerical duties Bishop Whitehead has always taken an active interest in educational affairs and in other public matters. He is famous for his learning and has received honorary degrees from a number of the leading colleges and universities of the country.

QUALITY WINS EVERY TIME

Quality wins every time, so why not come to Patons the house of Quality to do your shopping. We have Quality combined with value.

We carry a great variety of cloakings, Cloakings of quality, coatings of class and coatings of distinction.

We have the latest diagonal weaves in Black and White, grey and white, brown and blue brown and black, tan and white, brown and white and black and grey in both narrow and wide stripes.

Our Chinchilla coatings are lovely they come in grey and black mixture, brown and green and plain brown.

Something very chic are the new Damasse weaves in brown and blue, also plain weaves in black, brown, navy, tan, Green and grey.

For the children we have a bright red diagonal cheviot, also blanket cloths in different shades, prices from $1.35 to $3.95 per yd.

SUITINGS.

In suitings as in cloakings the rough surface cloths predominate. Our suitings are all inspirations of newness yet altogether practical. In plain cloths we have our celebrated Hygrade broadcloth in Navy, Tan, Green, Grey, Black also mannish serges in Navy, Blue, Black, Brown, Grey.

Also novelty worsteds in the latest shades, and the loveliest Epong Bouceles weaves in light and dark Green, Navy, Royal Blue, Tan, Purple and Red. Heavy cheviots in Navy Blue just the thing for that knock suit and for the school girl, also many others too numerous to mention from 95c. to $2.85 per yd.

We also have linings to suit all purses. When a woman buys a suit coat she knows that the life of the garment depends a great deal on the lining. We have them from 18 cts to $1.50 per yd.

For the new dresses we have light weight serges in Black, Navy, Alice Blue, Marine Blue, Grey, Green, Brown, Fawn, and light Reseda green. The ever popular poplins in Tan, Brown, Green, Navy Blue, Dutch Blue, Black, Garnet and Red.

Belford cords in Brown and white Black and White, and Pearl Grey. Plaids are a new favorite in the world of fashion, we have about 20 different checks, also many fancy weaves in dress goods from 48 to $2.10 per yd. Patons.

SILKS.

We have both plain and novelty silks and satins, brocade silks are very popular and we have them in Black, White, Taupe, Navy, Copenhagen Blue, Brown and Black, Mauve and White, Red and White, Green and Brown, Navy and Brown, with stripe.

For fall and winter satin faced silks have the endorsement of the highest authorities of New York and Paris. We have them in Black, White, Navy, Brown, Tan, Green, Grey Taupe, Red, Delft Blue, Pale Blue, Pink, Light Green, Yellow and Cream.

Our all-over laces are exquisite from 98c. to $1.75 per yd. We have the new Bulgarian all-over, also colored all-overs. We have cream all-over lace in both heavy and shadow $1.00 to $5.25 per yd.

Lace edging in great varieties from 15 to 50 cts per yd. Insertions to match from 15 cts to 45 cts per yd.

As a finishing touch to that suit why not get a feather boa, or better still a marabou sett, muff and stole from $4.75 to $12.00.

Lest you forget we cordially invite you to visit our store and see newest of the new for yourself.

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Foot Ease In These Regal Boots

For the man with tender feet, who is standing the greater part of his time, these boots are a trouble-saving necessity.

Built with a low heel and broad shank, they conform perfectly to the shape of the foot. They are made from soft and flesible, yet strong leathers, and are sure to give satisfaction. Made in King Kid and Dull Calf, per pair $5.00.

GOFF BROS