

"Doc Bird Says"

The best—you can ask no more—you get no less.



That barber "Stick" won't lather— But a stick of Colgate's Shaving Soap makes the best kind of lather—and lots of it!

Barbers use it—so do "Self-shavers"—and they always "stick" to it—it's so good! 25c.

Talcum 25c tin. Bay Rum 25c bottle.

E. A. Foster

Central Drugstore Sunnyside

THESE APPLES ARE NOT TO BE WASTED.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 8.—Lambton County Council is seeking to send 100,000 pounds of dried apples to the soldiers at the front.

"If you want what is right in chewing, and smoking tobaccos you will see what we have to offer. Here you will find Irish Twist at 8c an ounce, Sunnyside, Clay Pipe, Marigold, Bannock, Ivy, and Master Workman at 10c, and Pedro at 15c a cut.

"Here are the kind of cigars that you can buy here, Black and White, Peg Top, Buckett, Bouquet, Stone Wall Jackson at 5c each, 7-20-4, Davy's Perfection, El President, Marguerite, Maritana, Orlando, Bachelor and Ben Bay at 10c each, three for 25c. Tuckett's Preferred, two for 25c, MacKinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets.

SPIRIT OF DRAKE IS ALIVE TODAY

Rev. Bruce Taylor Tells How Individual Initiative Built Britain's Navy

GREAT DAYS OF ELIZABETH

As in Days of Its Beginnings Personal Factor is Final Test in Wars of Today

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—Throughout the winter Rev. Dr. R. Bruce Taylor will, on the first Sunday of each month, deliver in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, in the evening, in the place of the usual sermon, a lecture dealing with the great wars by sea and land in which Great Britain has been engaged, naming the men in each who have won undying fame by their exploits, and have stamped on Britain the admiration of heroic and daring action which is the mainspring of the British in action to this day.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE NAVY

Rev. Dr. Taylor said that although Queen Elizabeth exercised wisdom in allowing the great sailors who manned privateers to go to sea to follow the bent of their natures, she had no part in the creation of the navy, because to do that for war against the Spaniard she feared would have caused a rising among the Catholics of England, who formed the greater part of the population.

land of British sailors burned at the stake in Spain when Spanish officials found Bible on board a boat, and of hundreds of others rotting in Spanish dungeons. He told of how the Spaniards had destroyed a settlement of French Huguenots in Florida, putting up the inscription on a tree where all the inhabitants, male and female, had been hanged, "Not as French, but as heretics," and capped it with the exploits of the English who hanged, on the same tree, the Spanish garrison that occupied the place with another inscription, "Not as Spaniards, but as murderers."

Vessels that should have been engaged in peaceful pursuits made constant war on Spain, and Elizabeth at home rewarded those who were successful, and disavowed any connection with exploits that might entangle her government with the power of Spain.

MEN VERSUS MACHINERY.

"Elizabethan seamen were sailors indeed," said Dr. Taylor. "It is impossible in these modern days for any nation sufficiently wealthy to create a navy, but you cannot by any government appropriation create a sailor. We believe that even today when machinery plays so large a part in warfare that the personal factor is still the final one, and the people that love the sea are likely to rule the sea. It was by no monarchical intention that Drake and his friends put England where they did. We often feel that our countrymen take things too lightly, and leave things to the moment of the emergency that ought to have been provided for long ago. Perhaps the criticism is in the main true, but the policy which it attacks is part of our national character. We believe that the men are more important than the machinery; that to keep a spirit alive is more important than to attempt to frustrate all the blows of fate. In the pursuance of that policy we may oftentimes have left but a small margin of safety. But the government today is appealing to that same spirit."

In a story of how a friend of his—owner of a motor boat—had been made commander of that boat to patrol a certain section of the coast of Scotland, because for his pleasure he had cruised all over it, and knew every indentation and headland, every rock and shoal, Rev. Dr. Taylor said that the British Government were doing today—what the Privy Council and the Queen had done in the time of the Spanish Armada. All over the British Isles the men who owned boats and knew the coast as no Gov-

SEPTEMBER CROP REPORT

Following is the crop report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture for last month:

The Weather.—The mean temperature for August was 64.5; the total rainfall for the month was 2.01 inches. There were light showers on August 12th, 28th, 29th and 31st, and heavy rains August 1st, 22nd and 29th. The mean temperature for September was 57 degrees. The highest temperature was 87 degrees, and the lowest 35 degrees. There were 19 1/2 hours of sunshine during September. Rain fell in eleven days in the month, the total rainfall being 5.02 inches. On the 5th there was 1.47 inches rain, and on the evening of the 26th and the morning of the 27th 1.73 inches fell. There was a light frost on the 1st, and hail on the 28th. It was very warm from September 21st to 25th.

Hay.—In King's the yield of hay was somewhat below the average, but in Queen's and Prince the crop was above the average. In some districts it was very good. In many sections the clover was killed out by unfavorable weather in March and April. Some of the early cut hay was damaged by wet weather but the bulk of the crop was housed in good condition and of first class quality. A fair amount of timothy seed was saved. The spring catch of clover and grass seed is very good although a few correspondents report a poor catch.

Wheat.—The crop was above the average. The straw was a fair length, stored up well and was practically free from rust. The grain was plump and of good quality. There was some loose smut and stinking smut. Damage by weevil and joint worm was very small.

Oats.—On high, well-drained soil oats were an excellent crop. But on heavy and low land much damage was caused by cold, wet weather in May and June. There was some loss from lodging. Smut was rather bad in fields sown with untreated seed. Rust did some damage in late oats. The grain was plump and of excellent quality, but there was a tendency in many districts to cut the grain too green.

Barley.—The acreage devoted to barley is small. The straw was a fair length and the grain well filled and of good quality. Most of the barley is grown in mixed feed.

Peas.—Peas are only grown in mixed feed. They were badly injured by aphids in some sections.

Corn.—Corn is only grown by a few farmers, and is a fair crop. The weather conditions have been unfavorable for its best development and none of it reached maturity before being cut.

Potatoes.—Potatoes were planted rather late, but they grew rapidly during July and August. Dry weather in September has injured them a little. Early potatoes yielded well and of good quality. The late crop, however, was not so good. An expert opinion could know it, had been given the duty of patrolling the coasts, so that no country was better protected than Great Britain, and she was making use of facilities that the people had prepared or evolved for themselves without any Government help. Great Britain could absolutely depend on her sons.

were of good quality. They sold at twenty-five to thirty cents per bushel. Late potatoes have been very little injured by blight or rot as yet, and promise to be of good quality with yields above the average. Frost on September the 17th, did some damage in few sections.

Roots.—Dry weather in September interfered with the best growth of the root crop, but recently heavy rains have fallen and roots should be above the average. There are a few reports of injury from aphids and leaf-eating insects. "Club Root" is spreading and is doing considerable injury in several sections. A few mangels and carrots are grown but turnips form the bulk of the root crop.

Fruit.—The crop varies a good deal. In some sections there is a very good set of fruit while in others there will be very few apples. As a general thing there was a good crop of early apples but the market for them was purely local and soon satisfied, so that prices were low and many apples were left on the trees as it did not pay to pick them. Fall apples will be a fair crop. Winter apples are much below the average. In unsprayed orchards scab and the codling moth have done damage. Where spraying was practised the fruit is clean and of good quality. Plums are much below the average in yield, but are of good quality.

Pasture.—Pastures were good up to the latter part of the season when they became rather bare in many sections. Most correspondents state that there is plenty of feed for winter.

Dairy.—One or two districts report a slight increase in the supply of milk, but generally it is below that of 1913.

Eggs.—There has been an increase in the production of eggs amounting to from ten to twenty-five per cent. in many sections. The farmers generally are well satisfied with the egg circles. There has been improvement in the care and breeding of the average farm flock.

Live Stock.—Horses are more plentiful than in 1913, and prices are low. They are in fair condition. Good beef cattle are rather scarce. There is a brisk demand for milk cows and high prices are paid for both classes of stock. Sheep and lambs as a general thing are in fair condition and sell well. Good lambs bring 6 cents per pound. There has been an increase in the number of sheep. Hogs are scarce, but are of good quality. The bulk of them will not be ready for market until late in the fall. Prices promise to be good. The quality of the stock kept is becoming much better due to the use of a better class of sires.

Table with 4 columns: Crop Name, Quantity, Price, and Notes. Includes items like Hay, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Corn, Potatoes, Roots, Early Apples, Fall Apples, Winter Apples, and Plums.

"Sent to R. T. Holman Ltd., for your Potato Baskets. Wholesale or Retail." 5945-1018M21.

DREDGING AT MORELL

The mud-dredging outfit at Morell has been laid up for the present season.

In deciding on the outfit there was some doubt as to whether a clam-shell dredge could raise hard shell mud, and it was not considered wise to build a railway landing until this point had been finally and satisfactorily settled. It was hoped that she might be able to deliver mud at the railway at Morell bridge, but owing to the wooden foundations of the same the dredging could not be done to allow her to come close enough to the bridge. In order that the dredge might be thoroughly tested it was decided to take some mud up the Morell River, a distance of about 8 miles from the mussel bed, where it was much needed, and where the farmers had prepared landing places. This was rendered very difficult by the dredge having to pass through two draw bridges on the way. Mud was also delivered at St. Peter's Bay wharf. In this way the capacity of the scow has been thoroughly tested, and all doubts to her ability to lift mud have been effectually dispelled.

The Government have now under consideration the building of a landing place to connect with the railway, so that mud can be delivered on board the cars. The demand for the mud is enormous, and enquiries are being received from all parts of Queens and King's Counties. There is no question whatever that the dredge, when loading facilities have been completed, and when once it has been put into regular operation, will prove a source of inestimable benefit to the farmers.

BRITISH ARMY DOCTORS DOING SPLENDID WORK

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Times medical correspondent who went to France to investigate the medical organization on the British side, sends a reassuring report. He visited the hospital in the Astoria, which is in charge of the British Red Cross Society. There a wounded officer said:

"Our army doctors were magnificent. One of them I saw going about his work in the trenches under a heavy fire. A shell burst quite near him. The concussion threw him back, but, though he must have been dazed about a quarter of an hour, he went on steadily with the work dressing the wounded and making every one as comfortable as possible."

"Considering the huge amount of work to be done, it is remarkable how soon help was at hand. The Royal Army Medical Corps worked day and night to overtake all their work. Nothing that devotion and courage could do was left undone."

The work of clearing the trenches demand everything of strength, endurance and bravery that men may give to it. The task is a colossal strain on the workers and necessarily tremendous. It is foolish to suppose that a great battlefield can be cleared of its wounded within an hour and probably under a damaging fire.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louson

LET US FORGET.

Let us forget, when unkind words, Throughout the day have to us come; Remembered, they will be as swords To pierce and slay the joy of home.

Let us forget the bitter wrong, The jealous slight, the cruel sneer, For if they're kept in memory long, The whole world will seem dark and drear.

Let us trust God to right the wrong, Which falsehood's done with cruel art; We know His arm is very strong, And will not fail to take truth's part.

Let us forget, if eye or ear Has saddened been by sight or sound; Unless it be that we can cheer Homes that are dark, because sin-bound.

And we can bring a ray of light, By telling of a Saviour's love— Their troubles soon will take to flight, If they His love are led to prove.

The world with loveliness is rife; And we shall have more health of mind, Of body, too, if through our life, Unlovely things we leave behind.

For thoughts unhealthy will take wings; No longer shall we fume and fret, If we remember lovely things, Forgive our wrongs, and then forget. Richebucto, N. B.

"Some pickles are better than others, just as some cooks are better than others. About the best combination in pickle-making is a good 'class A' cook using our spices. The spices! Well, they're the strongest, cleanest, and nicest we could buy. You'll like them. The Two Maes, 149 Great

"Saturday, Oct. 10 is the last day for receiving discounts on electric light bills for September and pay today and save money. 5951-10-8-M31.

Before the war started we secured our present splendid stock of tooth brushes. The line is unusually good, as the bristles are all the first quality French make. They are stronger and more durable than the ordinary kind. These brushes have either straight or curved handle, with regular and irregular brush surface, with plain and perforated backs. Price 25c and 35c. MacKinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets.

The Latest News of the Fox Industry

Shows that the Cross or Patch Fox is becoming highly popular with investors. Companies formed last year with this class of foxes are paying very large dividends. There is always a good percentage of black foxes in a number of litters.

Blacks from Crosses are well furred, healthy and extremely beautiful. They will be marketable on a pelt basis at a high figure. The Cross fox industry is therefore a safe, sane and sound one, the low capitalization allowing the investor a chance to become interested on the ground floor—to start where the pioneer started and at practically the same cost. We offer at present.

15 pairs Cross foxes, 1914 increase. They are large, handsome, healthy, sound, strong and well furred with excellent Black and Silver markings, they were bought right and will be sold right. If you have a little idle money why not get into the fox industry yourself. Be a rancher. Own a pair of foxes and secure all the dividend for yourself. Think it over but don't take long, as the kind of foxes we have to sell will move quickly.

Canada Fox Exchange and Investment Co., Ltd.

Stamper Block, Charlottetown, P. E. I

5474-9-5Mstttf