

Healthy Summer Drinks

Welch's Grape Juice

The National Drink
 pints 35c
 quarts 75c
 1-2 gallons 1.25

Jewsbury & Brown's English Ginger Ale

The best there is
 pints 15c

Apollinaris Water

The Queen of Table Waters
 pints 15c

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Only a Few

A comparatively small number of Hamilton Watches are made every year. Their extreme accuracy and fine adjustment forbids making them in large quantities.

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G. H. Taylor Jeweler & Optician



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An excellent chance is offered to get in with a good reliable company of Americans now building ranches on P. E. Island. For further particulars write the Boston Office of Bay State Fur Farms, Room 76, 45 Bromfield St. Boston, Mass.

BIRTHS

COFFIN.—At Bay Fortune on June 23rd, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coffin, a son, weighing 12 pounds.
SULLIVAN.—In Souris, on July 12th, to Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Sullivan, a son. Congratulations.

MARRIAGES

CAMPBELL-McLEAN.—At Winterville, July 13th, by the Rev. D. McLean, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Lennon, Mr. Geo. M. Campbell of Canoe Cove to Miss Margaret D. daughter of Mr. John MacLean, New Argyle.
MacEACHERN-HURRY.—At Waterville, July 15th, by the Rev. D. MacLean, Mr. Benjamin R. H. MacEACHERN, Charlottetown, to Miss Susanna Hurry, daughter of Mr. Daniel Hurry, West Royalty.

DEATHS

BELL.—At Lowell, Mass., on June 22, 1914, Miss Catherine Bell, aged 55 years, formerly of Long Creek, P. E. I.

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MONDAY, JULY 20TH, 1914.

DAILY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
 Prince Edward Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p. m.
 People's Theatre, 7.45 and 9 p. m.

JULY

HIGH WATER

Date.	Day.	Time. H't	Time. H't.
1	W.	4:10 7.2	8:45 8.1
2	Th.	5:01 7.3	18:04 8.8
3	F.	5:46 7.5	19:14 8.7
4	Sa.	6:39 7.6	20:27 8.8
5	S.	7:36 7.8	21:33 7.0
6	M.	8:34 7.9	22:31 7.2
7	Tu.	9:31 8.0	23:29 7.4
8	W.	10:24 8.0	11:19 8.1
9	Th.	11:10 7.4	12:10 8.0
10	F.	1:03 7.4	12:10 8.0
11	Sa.	1:39 7.3	12:59 7.8
12	S.	2:13 7.2	13:47 7.5
13	M.	2:46 7.1	14:36 7.1
14	Tu.	3:19 7.0	15:26 6.7
15	W.	3:51 6.9	16:21 6.3
16	Th.	4:27 6.9	17:21 6.0
17	F.	5:06 6.9	18:27 5.8
18	Sa.	5:48 7.0	19:28 5.8
19	S.	6:31 7.1	20:13 5.9
20	Mo.	7:25 7.2	21:44 6.2
21	Tu.	8:20 7.3	22:37 6.5
22	W.	9:16 7.3	23:24 6.8
23	Th.	10:12 7.3	11:06 8.0
24	F.	11:05 7.1	11:57 8.2
25	Sa.	1:14 7.5	12:46 8.3
26	S.	1:46 7.6	13:35 8.1
27	M.	2:14 7.7	14:27 7.9
28	Tu.	2:49 7.7	15:27 7.5
29	W.	3:29 7.7	16:26 7.1
30	Th.	4:13 7.7	17:51 6.7
31	W.	4:13 7.7	17:51 6.7

DUTY

Dr. W. J. P. McMillan, President of the Prince Edward Island Medical Association, in his presidential address, at the recent Medical Convention, a report of which was published in Saturday's Guardian, struck a note which it would be well for the medical profession, and for the public generally to take seriously to heart: "They (the doctors) must ever be the leaders and teachers of public opinion in all matters of public health."

In this frank acknowledgement of responsibility the doctor takes high moral ground, and he emphasizes it by indicating a number of ways in which, by making some sacrifice their duty to the public may be discharged, namely, by an occasional talk to the pupils in the schools, by a talk at Women's Institute meetings, by leading and moulding public opinion in matters of health.

This is the doctors' ideal duty, not the services for which professional fees may be charged; not the daily round of professional calls and professional consultations. It is, in short, the duty of good men in the calling they have chosen.

We look to the doctors as our only authorities on matters of health, sanitation, prevention as well as cure of diseases. We look to them as the shield behind which we can, for a time at least, shelter ourselves and ours from disease and death.

We willingly obey their every command when disease or the fear of death makes it desirable to get behind the shield, but when the enemy is out of sight, or attacks only others, we complacently ignore their advice and their warnings.

Dr. McMillan outlined for himself and his confreres their duty as the curators of the public health, the leaders and moulders of public opinion with reference to health, individual and communal. And our doctors as a class have accepted the responsibility; as a class and as individuals they have done their duty. In conventions, as members of Boards of Health, in advice freely given they have pointed out the way of health, the means by which our cities might be kept comparatively free from disease, how the public health might be guarded in city and country.

How have the public treated their advice? Here in Charlottetown, to go no farther, they have for years advised inspection of milk, meat and other foods; they have supplemented their advice by declaring from their professional knowledge that want of such inspection was a menace to life and health; that milk produced in unsanitary surroundings carried the germs of disease and death; that the milk or meat of tuberculous animals produced tuberculosis in human beings. And the public ignored the advice on the plea that it was too expensive a process and an inconvenience to the vendors of milk and meat! But while ignoring this general advice to the public, we, individually, when trouble came, hum-

bly begged the doctors for advice and medicine and we obediently took both.

In the matter of medical inspection of schools the same holds true. We admit that many of the children—that is, other people's children—are mentally handicapped by physical defects which are removable or curable if taken in time. The doctors have been advising us for years to have all the school children inspected by a competent physician and so give them an opportunity to make good. We refused the advice and our children, ours and other people's are obliged to carry their handicap, some of them to poverty, some to an early death.

The doctors' duty to the public being admitted, what is the duty of the public to the doctors? If we regard our doctors as an authority on these matters—and we show that we do when we are so ready to consult them when we see the enemy approaching—is it not clearly the part of wisdom to believe them when they tell us that they see the enemy? In refusing or neglecting to do so we are dealing unwisely by ourselves and unfairly by those whom we really regard as our rightful leaders in the matter of health.

WHEAT IN THE STATES

In 1911 the advocates of reciprocity insisted that the United States was getting to the limit of its capacity in wheat production, that it could not much longer raise its own bread, and that the Canadian wheat grower should secure an immediate hold on so great a consuming market. Subsequent events have all gone to disprove the accuracy of such statements.

In 1912 and 1913 the United States produced more wheat and flour than Canada for sale abroad. This year the situation is still more adverse to the contentions advanced so freely in support of the reciprocity agreement. The United States is still further from depending on the Dominion for its grain supplies. The Secretary of Agriculture at Washington estimates that the total value of United States farm products this year will exceed \$10,000,000,000, as compared with \$8,926,000,000 in 1910—, an increase of more than \$1,000,000,000 since the Taft-Fielding arrangement was negotiated.

In 1850, the United States produced a little more than four bushels of wheat for every human being in the country. In the 80's the output rose to ten bushels per inhabitant. In 1900, the production was back to seven bushels per inhabitant. In 1912 and 1913, there was another leap forward and this year the yield will be up to ten bushels again—the largest in the history of the Republic, and that despite the enormous increase in population. Last year the United States exported nearly \$150,000,000 worth of wheat and flour and this year the exportable surplus may easily double that record. There is therefore no consuming market for our wheat in the neighboring country.

All the wheat we should have sent thither under reciprocity would have been ground into flour to compete

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with Canadian flour in the foreign market. Incidentally Canada would lose the by-products, and their value to the domestic live-stock industry and the land itself. Meantime the Free Traders are still in control of the Liberal party, and that at a juncture when a moderate scale of customs duties is the only protection Canadian industries have against dumped surpluses from huge United States mills.

NOTES

According to figures gathered in the United States census office, in the hundred and ninety-five cities in the country having over 30,000 population, the cost per head of municipal services rose from \$13.02 in 1902 to \$17.31 in 1912. This, too, helps to account for the increase in the cost of living. The taxes are charged on business, and the amount they represent has to be added to the price of things before the vendor or producer of merchandise begins to make his profit.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE WONDERFULLY MADE.

Some of the modern lighthouses which have been erected along the coast in France and other countries have now been brought to such perfection that they will send a beam for 50 or 60 miles out at sea, and on a few of the largest lighthouses this beam gives as much as three billion candle-power; for instance, in the La Coubre lighthouse erected on the Atlantic in the region of Brodeaux, or the newer one at Virginia Island, or the highest in the world (230 feet) at the entrance of the Channel. Both of these use a powerful electric arc lamp which is surrounded by sets of lenses.

The Kenerly light in India reveals the method of mounting the great lenses around the central light. The table carrying the lenses is made to revolve bodily by means of a suitable motor device, so that in each revolution there are sent several beams; that is, one from each lens, and mariners know from the speed and the number of flashes what lighthouse they are approaching. In this case the light is given by an incandescent mantle with reflector, using oil vapor, which is a rival of electric light in this field, especially where it is not convenient to set up electric machines for giving the current. Electric light is, however, used in the great Hantsholm lighthouse in Denmark which is situated in the Skagerak at the north-west coast of Jutland, this point being a dangerous one for mariners on account of bad weather and heavy seas. Ships in great numbers pass this point in getting from the North to the Baltic Sea.

The set of lenses is quite a complicated one, and the whole is mounted on a platform so as to rotate bodily around the central arc lamp and thus produce a succession of flashes. At one side will be seen the powerful arc lamp with its regulating mechanism, which is here removed from its position inside the lenses. It is naturally a difficult matter to rotate such a heavy body as the platform with the lenses. Here it is mounted on a set of rollers so as to turn around.

FOX AND FUR COMPANIES

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. S. S., MASS.: Am writing you again. It is difficult to find particulars of foreign ranches.

C. W. H., HALIFAX: I appreciate what you say and have written privately.

ROCHESTER, MASS.: Yes, you have plenty to choose from and, as you claim, they cannot all be winners. But the average is all right, and if you do as we suggest you will not be far out of an average of 50 per cent. at the end of next year.

DISAPPOINTED, HALIFAX: Don't part with your Dominion share except at par—and for our part we would not accept less than \$110. Next year you will almost certainly realize a dividend that will make you forget all about this year's unexpected disappointment. Stick to your shares and "wait and see."

INVESTOR, KELLY'S CROSS: The company is sound, and will pay the dividend promised.

INTERESTED, BOSTON: Mr. Bolger was himself among the sceptics until he came and investigated at first hand. His letter is a fair and reasonable representation of the situation.

INVESTOR, TORONTO: Yes, August will find the ranches open for inspection, but the foxes are then at their worst, so you must wait till the fall, well on to Christmas before you see a fox to appreciate its pelt value. Still you will gain some idea from viewing the foxes at their worst. Nos. 3, 4 and 7 answer your descriptions.

MERMAC, WINNIPEG: We answered similar questions of yours two months ago. The situation has not changed, except that you cannot yet get into a 1914 dividend paying company. You should get at once into some good company for 1915. Next year will show no diminution in the dividends.

INVESTOR, ST. JOHN: We don't know much about the Company as it has its ranch and office in New Brunswick. But if the foxes be as claimed and the increase as you say you should have a good dividend. Let us make investigations and we will write you later.

D. G. MASS.: We can thoroughly recommend the last named, and you should increase your holding.

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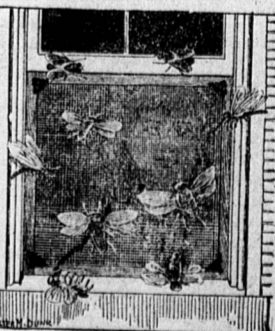
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