

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1915.

SANITARY MILK

Dr. Bousfield, Federal Meat Inspector for Charlottetown, in a letter elsewhere in this paper, directs attention to a condition of things which has apparently ceased to shock the majority of our citizens. There have been in the past, spasmodic efforts to insure at least a show of cleanliness and care in the handling of the city's milk supply; there are many people still who, like Dr. Bousfield, shudder when they see the way in which some of the milk supply is handled, who shudder when they see a "scarlet fever" or diphtheria placard and remember that empty bottles, taken indiscriminately from customers, are being refilled on the streets and delivered at other homes. Yet this thing is going on day after day, year after year; "diphtheria" and "scarlet fever" placards appear occasionally in new places—sometimes with a touch of crepe added—and the milkmen go from house to house, leaving their bottles of milk, taking away the empties and refilling them on the streets. And there are the horseblankets and all the rest of it.

Doctors tell us that of all foods milk is one of the most sensitive to infection; they tell us that milk produced in unsanitary stables or handled in an unsanitary manner is positively dangerous to human health; that thousands of children are yearly sent to their graves through infection fed to them in milk. The deadliness of impure milk has been so conclusively demonstrated in many cities that no one thinks of questioning it, and statistics have been compiled to show the lowering of the death rate by municipal regulation in the handling of milk. Yet conditions in Charlottetown are as noted by Dr. Bousfield and by many others. And the Board of Health, entrusted by citizens to look after the cleanliness and the healthfulness of the food supply, to guard the avenues through which disease may come, is silent.

It must not be supposed for a moment, nor do we mean to insinuate, that all the milkmen who sell milk in Charlottetown are of the class referred to above. There are those who handle their milk in their stables and on the streets with scrupulous cleanliness and conscientious care; but while there are others who do not and who so disgustingly defy all the rules of cleanliness, all are liable to suspicion unless they take means to assure the public that their methods are above suspicion.

The only way in which this can be done is to have a strict regulation governing the care of milk from the health of the cow, through the stable and to the delivery at the homes of their customers. Our milkmen who want to do an honest and safe business should, to protect themselves, insist upon such regulation. Let the public know that they conform to it and see to it that others do the same or go out of the milk business.

It would be to the interest of the milkmen themselves to have such a regulation enacted as it would more than double the quantity of milk now consumed in the city. And it would be to the interest of citizens generally and of the City as a whole to find out what the Board of Health is doing or proposes doing in the matter. What has become of the Milk Inspection Act passed sometime ago?

THE UNDISTURBED BRITON

When the Germans mapped out the paper blockade around the coast of Great Britain and proceeded to "starve England" they expected that "perfidious Albion" would become excited and were greatly disappointed that she did not.

Coolness is a British characteristic and history abounds with striking evidences of sang froid in the face of many a crisis.

When the First Napoleon was at Boulogne preparing an invasion of England there was no unusual stir at Dover, while at Yarmouth, says a chronicle of the time "we continued our preparations for the races without any thought of the overhanging danger."

On the Sunday of Waterloo, when if ever the fate of the country hung in the balance, a Kentish rector said his gardener knew from the slight tremor in the soil that a great battle was in progress; nevertheless "our Church service in the afternoon went on as usual and when I spoke to the village doctor who had two sons at the war he answered that it was out of the question for the British to be beaten if every man in the opposing ranks was a Napoleon or even a Wellington." Thackeray in Vanity Fair mentions the imperturbable coolness of some of the characters whom he brings into his brief account of Waterloo. Brussels was unnerved by rumors of a British defeat but Mrs. O'Dowd, the wife of the brave old Irish major, Michael O'Dowd, read her uncle's sermons for the benefit of Amelia and the wounded ensign and when urged to flee replied, "I don't budge till I get the word from Mick." Mick himself had his horse shot under him; "it was thought he was gone and that Dobbin had got his majority until on their return from the charge to their old ground, O'Dowd was discovered seated on Pyramus's carcass, refreshing himself from a case bottle." The quiet way in which Old Country people take misfortune, says an exchange, is illustrated in stories invented in the Canadian West. An Englishman in British Columbia, had been inveigled into buying for fruit-growing purposes a strip of land on a precipitous mountain side bordering a lake. A passing steamboat found him struggling for life in the water, yet when he was picked up and brought to, his only remark was "My word, this is the third time today that I've fallen off my farm."

After that it is easy to believe a recent historian of the Indian Mutiny when he says that "not a day passed during the siege of Lucknow without such and such officers of the garrison having a game of whist amid the rain of Sepoy bullets." When Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, was asked by the authorities at one o'clock in the afternoon when he could start for India to take command he replied: "At a quarter past one and off he went, his baggage consisting, like Sir Charles Napier's of a towel and a cake of soap."

In the Crimean War the news of the battle of Inkerman reached London on a Saturday night and a dashing

ushed preacher says: "When I announced it to a large congregation next day they received it in stolid silence, whereupon I gave out a hymn. On my asking an old gentleman who had sons in the fight why they were so unemonstrative, he said: 'My dear sir, England is bound to win if the devil himself sides with the Czar.'"

ALARMING INCREASE IN WEEDS

According to a report by a contributor "F. C. N." to Conservation there is an alarming increase in soil weeds such as ox-eye daisy, sow thistle and couch grass in this Province.

Of 100 farms visited last year there were 75 per cent. with ox-eye daisy, 34 per cent with sow thistle, and 39 per cent with couch grass, the per cent of increase being 24, 18 and 2 respectively.

This means that there is a great annual loss on our farms due to weeds because as this correspondent points out:—

- 1. Weeds rob the soil of plant food and moisture thus increasing the effect of a drought by taking up the water and dissipating by evaporation the moisture which should go to the crop.
2. Weeds crowd out more useful plants, being harder as a rule and more prolific. As an example of this, alfalfa cannot do well where wild grass and weeds are mixed with it because the weeds will soon exterminate the alfalfa.
3. Weeds are a source of expense. From the time the farmer begins to fit his land for crop, these enemies increase the cost of every operation, of planting, harrowing, seeding, cultivating, cutting, binding, carrying and threshing, as well as of cleaning and marketing the produce. It takes more time to harvest a weedy crop. It costs the farmer just as much per bushel to thresh useless weeds seeds which go into the measure, as it does to thresh grain. These are direct money losses.
4. The eradication of some of our worst weeds is very costly. It sometimes prevents farmers following the best crop rotations or may even compel him to grow a crop which is not profitable.
5. Many weeds are conspicuous and unsightly on farm lands. They thus depreciate the value of land.
6. Some weeds are poisonous to stock; others are injurious to animal products, as burrs in wool and wild garlic and stinkweed, which taints milk. Some weeds, such as wild barley, cause irritation and painful wounds by penetrating the flesh, particularly the mouth parts.
7. Weeds attract injurious insects and harbour fungus diseases. Weedy stubbles and summer-fallows are breeding grounds for cut-worms and the rust of small grains may pass the winter on several kinds of grasses in a dirty stubble.

To overcome these losses or in a measure to curtail them, the correspondent says the following points should be observed:

- 1. Do not sow weed seeds; sow clean seed grain.
2. Do not allow new weeds to gain a foothold on the farm.
3. Prevent annuals from going to seed.
4. Practice a short rotation of crops including a sufficient amount of hoe crop to clean a good share of the farm each year.
5. Plough shallow immediately after haying and keep down all weed growth until autumn. Then plough again thoroughly and follow the next spring with a hoe crop. Gang plough shallow and work well just before planting.
6. Make use of smother crops such as heavy seedlings of rape or buckwheat.

THE COTTON PANIC

The cotton panic is over. Indeed it appears to have been a farce. Shortly after the European war broke out the cotton speculators began to cry for help. Senator Smith told the Senate that the crop of 1914 was normally worth \$2,600,000,000, and that the debt incurred in raising it was half as much. Foreign shipments were to be cut off. The banks, already loaded with crop-raising paper, could give no relief. Simultaneously a movement was started to restrict production in 1915, and the legislatures of Texas and of South Carolina acted to that end. The Georgia United States Senator wanted the Government to step in and loan money on warehouse cotton. His plan did not prevail.

But a Cotton Pool was actually made up by great financial interests to accomplish a like result through individual enterprise. The sum of \$135,000,000 was subscribed to this pool. When Great Britain declared cotton not even conditional contraband, shipments began, the world demand for cotton made itself felt, and speculators stopped howling.

The other day the "pool" was closed up. Only \$28,000 had been loaned. The Committee found it possible to reborrow that sum on the collaterals deposited, and by charging nothing for their services to return their amount and make the subscriptions absolutely costless to the subscribers. They are to be congratulated on the end of the cotton panic farce. Doubtless the new banking and currency legislation deserves some credit. Banks in cotton States have been favored. They have able to perform their normal functions. Great Britain's temperately wise policy has helped. There is now little talk about restricting production. The basic fact is that the world needs all the cotton goods it can get and that despite wars and rumors of more wars, the world will find a way of getting what it needs.

THE LENGTHENED SHADOW

"An institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man."

And that is especially true of a store—the one institution of greatest possibilities of usefulness in modern life. The merchant who has large visions—and no use for the trammels of convention—sees in the institution he is creating a limitless opportunity for service to the people. Impatient of results, eager for the quickest growth that may be had upon a right foundation, he sees the intimate relation advertising bears to the realization of his plans. Keeping him in touch with not only the friends already won for his store, but with those whose interest is as yet but a slight thing—to be won to the point of a real allegiance—he makes of his store-advertising a vital and a potent thing. He makes it focus upon the work he is doing to attract the attention of the people for whom the work is being done—to whom the store-service he offers should mean much.

Thus the merchant is revealed in the store's advertising—his "lengthened shadow" is so effectively thrown into such a circle of homes that the influence cannot be escaped.

NOTES

Smile a while!
And while you smile
Another smiles;
And soon there's miles
And miles there
Of smiles
And life's worth while
Because you smile.

THE ORIGINS OF THE PRESENT WAR

(BY SIR VALENTINE CHIROL, FOREIGN EDITOR OF THE LONDON VII.

I have dealt with the Agadir incident out of its chronological order in order to dispose at once of the Moroccan question and the part it played in Anglo-German relations. I now return to other consequences which flowed immediately from the Anglo-French agreement of 1904.

One of its earliest and happiest results was to localise the Russo-Japanese conflict; and, as soon as peace was restored in the Far East, France applied herself to removing the danger of further friction between her Russian ally and her British friend. The Liberal party in England had always, from the days of Gladstone, professed the most earnest desire for friendly relations with Russia, and it was only natural that, when it returned to power in 1906, Sir Edward Grey should welcome the more favourable opportunity which the international situation then offered. Lord Salisbury had on several occasions made overtures to Russia for an understanding which should remove the danger of a collision in Asia. But, until the disastrous results of the Japanese war were chastened the mood of St. Petersburg, Russia had always proved intractable. Now, however, Russia had cause to realise how nefarious had been the encouragement which Berlin had always given to her policy of adventure in Asia, whilst the event had more than made good the warnings of Great Britain's repeated warnings before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese conflict, that Japan would fight if pressed too far, and would prove a very formidable antagonist. More than that, Russia had cause to realise that the more the Asiatic adventure had weakened her position in Europe, and especially in South Eastern Europe, to the sole advantage of the two Germanic Powers. In 1907, an agreement was at last signed between Great Britain and Russia, the terms of which were the most important Asiatic questions which had threatened to divide them—Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet. With the signature of that agreement, the Triple Entente came into being. It had no aggressive purpose against any Power that was not friendly to the Entente, but it was even more bitterly resented in Berlin than the Anglo-French agreement, because even more unexpected.

Germany for a long time complained that this country was pursuing a "policy of circumscription," but ultimately was fain to acknowledge publicly that the Triple Entente was just as much a factor making for peace as the Triple Alliance claimed to be, since it served to maintain the delicate equilibrium of European power. Nevertheless, she could not rest contentedly with the Kasier's chairing when he surveyed the results of his stewardship. When he dismissed Bismarck in 1890 and himself took charge of Germany's foreign policy, she was in close alliance with Austria-Hungary and Italy, and on friendly terms with Russia and England, whilst France was absolutely isolated. Between France and England the old antagonism still subsisted whilst the prospect of any cordial understanding between Russia and England seemed entirely beyond the range of possibility. The Triple Entente could reckon not only on a solemn covenant with Russia, but upon the staunch friendship of England, whilst England and Russia had drawn closer together than at any time for the last century. Even Austria-Hungary and Italy—especially the latter—were showing signs of restiveness under Germany's masterful ascendancy in the Triple Alliance.

The solidity of the Triple Entente was soon to be tested in the same way as that of the Anglo-French Entente had been tested in 1905. The initiative in this case was taken, not by Germany, but by Austria-Hungary. It may be well, therefore, to take this opportunity of examining the relationship in which Austria-Hungary stood to her German ally. The exclusion of the Hapsburg dominions from the old Germanic confederacy, destroyed in 1866, led to their reconstitution on a new basis under the name of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary. One of the chief purposes of this Dual system was to secure the ascendancy of Germans over Slav in Austria, and of Magyars over Slavs in Hungary. Nevertheless, the Slav element is numerically very powerful in both portions of the

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN
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BE YOURSELF
Our Heavenly Father has a plan for you entirely different from that of any other human being. A simple, unaffected life is the most successful, original things in this world. We are running to PATTERNS in our clothes, conversations and Christianity. Self-expression is being crushed out of us by the "customary." God has never required us to measure ourselves by the performance of others. You are not to be made somebody different from every other somebody in the universe. There never was another just like you, and there never will be. The thing which God, will lead you to do will be a bit different from everything anybody else has ever done. You are to be a new creature in Christ Jesus, not a poor copy carbon copy of another character. To try to imitate any other individual is to be a flat failure—worse, an impostor.

'Tis a curious fact, but past all doubt That the more of happiness one gives out The more he has left and the more his powers As the gardener strips a bed of flowers That more shall bloom so strip your soul. That another's happiness be made whole And lo! in the quick-winged second after, 'Tis filled with the blooms of love and laughter.

I hear the whispering winds that come With heart,
Unheeded rises the city's hum—
The city and I are things apart.
Till soft, on the silently beating air,
A wordless whisper, a secret sign,
Straight to my spirit a message bear,
Caught from a spirit attuned to mine.
When lo! with a mighty, soundless cry,
My soul leaps after its answers sent;
The wise old world goes blundering by,
But spirits akin have touched and blent.
—Anna Mary Hyde.

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SANITARY MILK

Sir—I would like to use the column of your paper for a brief space to express my dissatisfaction at the method by which the retail milk business is conducted in this city.

In the morning we see milkmen riding into the city perched on a case of milk bottles for their driving seat. We don't care to have our milkmen take a seat on our breakfast table, but we like to see the milk or cream there.

Later we see that a number of bottles have been delivered to the several customers, and empty ones put in their places. In the boxes, these may or may not be covered by an unsightly horseblanket. I have personally, on several occasions, seen milkmen stop their teams on a sidewalk, take those bottles, empty the dregs of dish water out of them, refill cut of the can and proceed to deliver them to unsuspecting customers who think that they are buying clean milk. I saw on several houses last week placards—"Scarlet-fever!" Were empty bottles taken from these houses and refilled without the necessary sterilization precautions? I shudder to think of it!

Only a very few years ago an epidemic of scarlet fever was rampant in a section of Toronto City and the cause was traced directly to milk bottles being transferred in this manner. Is the Board of Health alive to this situation, or are we to have an epidemic in order to bring the matter to the notice of the public? It is of very little use testing our herds of milk cattle for tuberculosis in order to ensure us healthy milk and then poison us with dirty bottles afterwards.

I have no complaint to offer about the price or the quality of the milk supplied to us here. They compare very favorably with other cities I have been in, but we do want our milk taken, bottled and delivered in a sanitary manner.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am, Sir, &c., BOUSFIELD, Federal Meat Inspector, Charlottetown, Feb. 25th.

Dual Monarchy; and in Austria especially the interests of the dynasty and the influence of the old aristocracy of Bohemia have combined to obtain for the Slav element a much larger share in internal government and administration than Hungarian statesmen have been willing to grant to it. Bismarck from the very first viewed with considerable apprehension any enhancement of Slav influence in the Dual Monarchy; and, with a large and discontented Polish population in Eastern Prussia, where, except at rare intervals, the Poles have been not less ruthlessly but far more scientifically oppressed than their kinsmen in Russian Poland, the far more liberal treatment which the Poles received in Galicia had been a constant stone of offence to Berlin. German apprehensions were considerably mitigated by the conclusion of the Dual Alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary, especially as, in the domain of foreign policy, Hungary, more relentlessly anti-Slav than Austria soon became the predominant partner within the Dual Monarchy. At the time of the Treaty of Berlin, it was Hungary's dread of disturbing the constitutional balance of power within the Dual Monarchy by the actual incorporation of additional Slav territories that induced the Emperor Francis Joseph to relinquish, for the time being and very reluctantly, his desire to set off against the other losses of territory under his reign the immediate annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to which both Russia and England were, for different reasons, then prepared to agree. The occupation of the two provinces avoided the constitutional difficulties which annexation, it was feared, might raise as between Austria and Hungary. As time went on, however, and Germany's policy of peaceful penetration at Constantinople and in Asia Minor gave an additional impulse to the Austro-Hungarian march on the idea of transforming the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina into annexation was gradually accepted in Pesh as well as in Vienna, especially after Serbia began to emancipate herself once more from Austrian tutelage.

(To be Continued)
WIRELESS.
(Youth's Companion.)
A spirit poised on the winds am I,
Held at rest just as a diver diving;
In din or silence of earth or sky,
The hush of a listening heart is mine.
Wild birds, passing on tireless wing,
Cry aloud as they speed along,
White sails out from the harbor swing,
And gaily rises the sailor's song.
The earth's dark pageant moves beneath,
The lights of the firmament wax and wane,
The day is plunged in its shadowy slumber,
And drawn its glistening length again;
But never the sky, and never the sea,
Starry with lights, or abrim with stars,
Never the morning speaks to me,
Never the sunset's crimson bars;
I hear the whispering winds that come
With heart,
Unheeded rises the city's hum—
The city and I are things apart.
Till soft, on the silently beating air,
A wordless whisper, a secret sign,
Straight to my spirit a message bear,
Caught from a spirit attuned to mine.
When lo! with a mighty, soundless cry,
My soul leaps after its answers sent;
The wise old world goes blundering by,
But spirits akin have touched and blent.
—Anna Mary Hyde.

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As Always the Hat Event of the Season

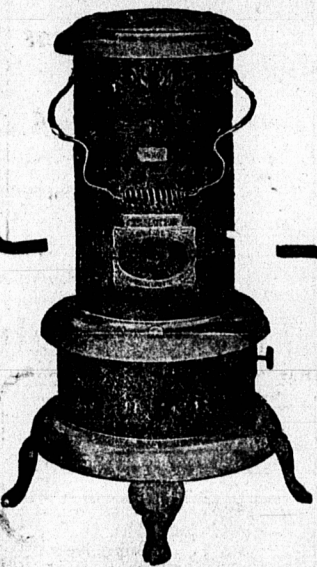
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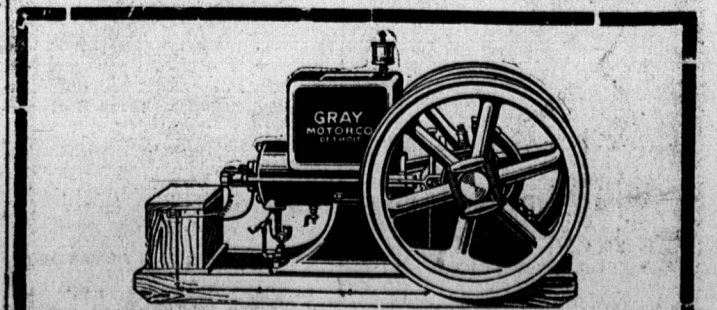
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