

CONFEDERATION CELEBRATION, CHARLOTTETOWN

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914

FIRST OF ALL

(SOLD PER YEAR (DELIVERED IN ADVANCE) 2.50 PER YEAR BY MAIL IN ADVANCE)

DO NOT FORGET THE DATE OF THE OPINION

CONFEDERATION CELEBRATION CHARLOTTETOWN

FOOD INSPECTION FOR P.E. ISLAND

Interesting Letter from Dr. Lundie—More Care Taken in Guarding Food of Foxes than that of Children.

Sir—Referring to your editorial in the Guardian of the 17th re food inspection, I would say, that I am very pleased to see that you are taking up the matter of Milk and Food Inspection in such a consistent and intelligent manner, and hope you will continue to do so, until you get satisfactory results.

Having been engaged for a number of years as a Food Inspector for the Dominion Government, and therefore being brought in contact with the most filthy conditions and most dreaded diseases, I have found them to be the lay mind, unbelievable. I think I am in a position to warn and advise the people of Charlottetown re this matter. The Veterinary Reports have issued many warnings that have been fruit, notably municipal Meat and Milk Inspection in Montreal, thereby lessening infant mortality in that city by a very large percentage. Also Toronto, Ottawa and other prominent cities and even Summerside, a quarter of our population, are years ahead of us in food inspection. In fact all municipalities are now recognizing the vital importance of supplying to their citizens food and milk, guaranteed to be free from tuberculosis and other diseases, and handled in an hygienic and sanitary manner.

Seven years ago the Veterinary Director-General, when Federal Food Inspection was commenced in Canada, found there was not one single person in the whole Dominion able to fill the position of a Food Inspector, therefore, 54 duly qualified veterinarians were chosen by the Government and sent to Chicago, and by the courtesy of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington were enabled to qualify there, as efficient Food Inspectors. Since that time the Dominion Government has trained their Veterinary Inspectors in Toronto. This now makes a qualified officer reasonably easy to procure.

Tuberculosis is one of the most dreaded diseases which the Food Inspector has to contend with, and its contagious and infective nature makes it necessary for us to exercise eternal vigilance in our efforts to guard against it. For instance one tubercular cow in an otherwise healthy herd of 30 contaminates the whole milk supply, for the simple reason that her milk is mixed with the milk of that of the other 29, and each drop of which may carry death to a human being, especially to those of weak vitality, and the meat of this cow can be placed on the stalls of any butcher in Charlottetown, not through dishonesty, but simply, ignorance.

Many other diseases are found by Inspectors, such as cancer etc., which are even worse than tuberculosis, and when you stop to think that meats and meat food products intended for export must be inspected, does it seem right, that we in Charlottetown should be compelled to

eat and drink food that has not been inspected, and a certain percentage of which we are certain, is diseased and handled in an unsanitary manner, and which leaves us open to the mercy of the dishonest person, who, doubtful if his food would pass inspection, puts it on our market.

By all means let us have Food Inspection in Charlottetown, let our Mayor and City Council act, and act at once. The expenditure would be very small, all that is required are the services of one expert veterinary inspector, and my advice in choosing such person is to follow as nearly as possible the procedure of the Federal Government, which is, no local man is appointed under any circumstances. The officer appointed must receive a salary, which makes him independent of private practice. Business, therefore, this appointment should be given to a man with large experience, preferably, a well proven Federal Inspector who has not practiced on the island and who, therefore, has not formed business connections, or other ties with those whose products he might have to inspect. The reason is obvious, how could I, for instance, as a practicing veterinarian condemn an apparently valuable cow, or other animal, or put a client of mine to the expense of spending time and money in making his premises sanitary, and probably a week before had collected the sum of fifty dollars for professional services from the same man?

All butchers and milk producers who are endeavoring to do their duty to the public will welcome inspection, and it stands to reason that only those who are unscrupulous and unsanitary, would or could make any objections.

In speaking as strongly as I have done, regarding the qualifications of the inspector who may be appointed, I may have left myself open to the accusation of wishing the position for myself. This is far from my mind, as it is impossible for me to take it, even if it were offered to me. I am simply speaking as a citizen of this City, knowing its dangers better than most, and wishing to have the utmost efficiency, in food inspection, and to warn you that I have seen many other cities in which the inspection was nothing but farce, because of the fault which I have tried to point out. Start it, Charlottetown, but start it right. In the vicinity of Charlottetown there are many fox ranchers who insist on food inspection for their foxes, and these animals I know are getting purer food than the citizens of this city.

Thanking you Mr. Editor for your valuable space.

I am Sir, etc.

A. CAMPION LUNDIE, V.S.

Minard's Liment Cures Diphtheria.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

(Continued) CLAUSE INSUFFICIENT

The Speaker said he did not see that the clause under consideration carried out the contention of the hon. Commissioner. He understood that besides the amount that it would contribute equal to the subscriptions paid in by the members of the Association each year, the Government would be called upon to pay one-quarter of the compensation to be given for loss in sheep caused by the Bill. All that that Bill authorized the Government to do was to pay something not exceeding the amount of membership fees that the Government money was paid in for a specific purpose—to assist the Association in compensating its members for losses arising from the killing of sheep by dogs. The amount then that would be paid by the Government would fluctuate in proportion to the number of sheep killed and their value. If there were no sheep killed, by that clause according to his judgment, there would be nothing coming from the Government. But in no instance would the Government be called upon to pay a sum to the amount subscribed and paid for membership fees unless there had been loss of sheep killed by dogs equal to that amount. The contention of the Commissioner, he did not think, was borne out by that.

Hon. Mr. McKINNON said that the objection was very well taken. The sentence was ill-constructed and he would reconstruct the sentence so as to carry out the intentions he had stated.

Hon. Mr. STEWART: Is it intended that the Government should give an amount equal to the subscriptions of the members and also grant in addition to that one-quarter of the value of the sheep killed? What I understand is that the members of the Association would pay a certain amount and the Government pay an equal amount, and out of that general fund, the compensation for the loss of sheep would be paid.

Hon. Mr. McKINNON: As the bill is worded, I admit the hon. member's contention is right. But my understanding of the matter and what I thought would be carried out when I asked to have this bill framed was that this amount would be given to the Sheep-Breeders' Association in order to promote the sheep industry. It is only a small amount. If they made the admission fee to membership one or even two cents per head of sheep, the giving of a like amount by the Government would be a very small amount indeed to wards the assistance of this very important branch of our live stock. We now that at the present time it gets little or no assistance in comparison with what assistance is given to horses and cattle, and this sum would be a very small amount indeed if it was put to a good purpose. If that amount is given to them for that purpose it is my idea that what might well be done would be to divide the amount between the Association and the Government. Let the Association out of that fund pay one-half of the loss of the loser pay one-quarter and the Government the quarter.

might appear that all the assistance the Government would be giving would be the payment of one-quarter of the loss in sheep.

Hon. Mr. STEWART said that that section would have to be read together with the preceding section.

On the suggestion the Premier the clause was laid over for further consideration.

As to the clause providing for the Association to submit its annual report and financial statement to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Dalton said that it should be provided what within what time those reports must be submitted. He thought it should be stated that this must be done by 31st December in each year.

DOMINION RESPONSIBILITY

The PREMIER said that a consideration had arisen from the discussion as to the assistance to be given by the Government, which while he did not care that it should have arisen, must be met, and it was this—that they were desirous of having as much of the responsibility rest on the Dominion as possible in regard to aid to such associations, especially where it was a new introduction by the Dominion Government. He thought they were very foolish indeed in going to work in such a way as to assume a responsibility of the local Government that might very well be assumed by the Dominion Government. They had got to guard themselves continuously against assuming responsibilities where the Dominion Government might be made to assume them.

Clause 10 was amended in accordance with the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Dalton, providing that such reports must be submitted on or about the 1st December of each year.

The House resumed and progress was reported in the consideration of the Bill.

The House next resolved itself into committee. (Chairman Mr. Martin) to consider a bill to incorporate the Grand River Rural Telephone Co., Ltd. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: An act to amend an Act to incorporate the Grand River Farming Co., Ltd., an act to amend an Act for the better government of Tignish.

The House went next into committee. (Chairman Mr. Doherty) to consider a bill to incorporate the Grand River Fox Co., Ltd. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The House in committee. (Chairman Mr. Buntain) next considered a bill entitled an Act to incorporate the Fidelity Black Fox Co., Ltd. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The House then adjourned to 8 p.m. On the House resuming at night, a bill entitled an Act to further amend the City of Charlottetown in corporation Act was considered by the House in committee. (Chairman Mr. Doherty). It was ordered to a third reading.

Hon. Mr. Dalton objected to the name "Royal" on the ground that it would seem to suggest a connection with the Royalty.

The Speaker contended that the word was merely a qualifying adjective and could not be interpreted as he, hon. member had suggested. However, he thought the name Golden Bell might serve the purpose equally well. He would therefore move that such be the name.

The motion was carried.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

DEBATE ON BUDGET RESUMED

On the motion of the Premier, the debate on the Budget was then resumed.

Mr. A. A. McDONALD, who had the floor when the debate was adjourned the previous night, continued his address. He said that on that motion it was well to take a glance over the affairs of the Province during the past year and the administration of the party now in power, and to discuss the matter so as to make a few comparisons to show what progress the present Government has made. He remembered distinctly when in December 1911 it was his duty to call on the hon. Premier to ask the electors of the district he represented to support him, many people had said to him, "What good can your Government do?" One even said to him, "You cannot get us out of the difficulties we are in; you cannot make matters any better." He did not think they would find any person who would say that now. The past two years had been very different in the working of the affairs of the province from previous years. The reduction of the Province's debt during that period was something that had not been heard of since Confederation and hardly living in the memory of anybody now living in the Province. This done in that matter, but in

Had it not been that the present Government had been saddled with a debt of over a million dollars, \$900,000 of which has been run up in the course of the last twenty years, and had had to pay interest on that sum, they would have reduced the debt by a great deal more than the \$70,000 by which they had been able to reduce it within the last two years—they would have cut at least \$40,000 more off it.

GLOOM DISPELLED.

It was worth while for the members of the Legislature and the people of the province to take note of the fact that during the last two years, when the present Government had been in power, there had been quite a changed aspect in the affairs of the Province. Before the present party came in there had been quite a gloom over the Province; the people were going away to the West and the Province had been decreasing in population. He did not think that that could be said now. He knew of an instance of a young man who had come back from Vancouver to open a broker's business in the island, and another young man had returned from the West to become a solicitor at the Bar here. He did not think blame the present Government for anything like the former emigration of their people to the West, because the situation had been entirely changed since the present party came into power.

Mr. RICHARDS: It has changed out there, too.

Mr. McDONALD: It has changed here and for the better. The hon. member proceeded to say that the prospects, with the present Government, were all particularly bright. The present Government had shown that they could reduce the Province's deficit by a very considerable sum, and for the present year they showed that they could still knock at least \$5,000 more off the debt, if matters came out in accordance with the supply that was now being asked for.

CONVINCING FIGURES.

The total revenue of the Province for the past year was \$508,000. Of that, of course, a large part—\$372,000—was the Dominion subsidy. Then from a source that had not troubled the agriculturist or the ordinary individual of the province they had raised a large amount in taxes on companies, insurance companies, loan companies, and mercantile companies, and had paid \$15,000 in taxes. Fox companies, which were believed to be making a great deal of money and to be responsible for a general awakening in business, paid \$38,000; Oysters paid \$7,000. Motor vehicles, not supposed to be owned by farmers, paid \$480. Liquor taxes realized \$800. From these different sources, the province raised over \$59,000—nearly \$60,000. This made a total revenue with the Dominion Subsidy of \$452,000, and the balance of revenue collected in this Province was thus \$74,000, which the hon. member said was taken from agriculture, from the farmers—who came out of the richer classes. That was, about 11 per cent. of the total receipts of the Province came directly out of the people of the Province. The other 86 per cent. came out of foreigners, the richer classes, and of course include the subsidy. On the other hand, what had they given the people back, that is, the agriculturists and the people generally? They have given them back all the expenditure required for agriculture, education and for public works. In those three departments of the public service they had given the people back more than \$265,000, out of the total expenditure of \$490,900. In other words, of the public revenue they had given back 60 per cent. to the people and the farmers generally. No one would therefore deny that the people had been exceedingly well treated.

BENEFITS FOR THE FARMER.

It seemed to him that if the Province had not been saddled with that debt that their predecessors in Government had left to them they would have been able to cancel the whole land-tax of the Province. So the people of the Province had got to thank their predecessors in Government for that tax, and not the present Government. Without any increase in taxation, but with the possibility, had it not been for that debt, of a reduction in taxation, all the necessary public works had been carried out, with improvements throughout the Province, the liabilities of the province had been reduced; considerable and unusual assistance had been given to farmers and agriculture generally; assistance was being given in the raising of oyster mud fertilizer. With reference to oyster mud he understood that the late Government had made some efforts and had hardly living in the memory of anybody now living in the Province. This done in that matter, but in

LOOKS NOW LIKE U. S. INTERVENTION

President Wilson Has Decided to Use Armed Force to Obtain Recognition from Huerta of Country's Honor.

(Canadian Press)

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee after an hour's session voted the report on the Mexican situation practically as introduced. After a warm discussion representative Underwood said this resolution on may mean war, or it may mean peace. Let us hope the ultimate result of the passage of the resolution will be peace, good order in the Republic of Mexico and the establishment of friendly relations between the countries. But whether it means peace or war there are times when honor must be maintained at whatever cost. For more than a year we have been facing a reign of disorder in Mexico with great patience. We endeavored to allow Mexico to work out her problem of peace and government.

(Canadian Press)

WASHINGTON, April 20.—After a spirited debate of two hours the House passed to-night the Administration Resolution approving of President Wilson's purpose to use the armed forces of the nation to obtain from Huerta the fullest recognition of the honor and dignity of the United States.

(Canadian Press)

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Estimates of the War Department to-day put the armed forces of the Huerta Government of Mexico at about 40,000, well scattered throughout the country, according to the department's figures. More than six thousand troops are in Mexico City, about six thousand are around Saltillo and South Torreon and the remainder are in other states and in the southern provinces.

(Canadian Press)

MEXICO CITY, April 20.—President Huerta has given assurance that foreign residents, Americans included, shall have a full guarantee of safety.

(Canadian Press)

VERA CRUZ, April 20.—Commander Charles F. Hughes, Chief of the staff of the United States Atlantic fleet, to-day called on General Mass, commander of the Federal troops at Vera Cruz and also on the commander of that port and instructed them to order all American vessels out of the harbor. Commander Hughes sent word to the Spanish and British ships not flying them off their act on. The American consul is making arrangements for foreigners in the city to be taken aboard the merchant ships notifying them of his action. He is issuing also a warning to all foreigners to withdraw from Mexico.

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YESTERDAY IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

(From our own Reporter.)

OTTAWA, April 20.—Today was an Ontario Day from the standpoint of the Conservatives. There were three speeches in the course of the budget debate from three Ontario stalwarts, Mr. Adam Smith, South Ontario, Mr. W. A. Mackenzie King, and Mr. William A. Clarke of North West. Mr. Weichel, as the man who beat the Hon. Mackenzie King, and as a general, he always has something to say, while to say, he does not speak often or long, but he prepares his speeches with care and always says something worth while. His speech yesterday was largely a valuable comparison between conditions in protectionist Germany and free trade England. "I say to the Minister of Finance," said Mr. Weichel, "that the people of this country in 1911 gave a mandate to this Government and said they did not want any more of the things of free trade. They meant what they said, and any Government that goes contrary to that mandate will get the same treatment that was given to the Liberals in 1911. Our policy is to build up and not destroy. Let us extend to our own business and push out our agriculture and with men walking the streets of United States Cities. Their manufacturers would like nothing better than to be able to dump their surplus on us. Any one taking such a line as free trade now should be expelled from the House. It is a pity that Mr. Weichel said that from previous appearances the same element—that the Liberal party is to retire in 1911 was again prominent. The Liberal party was committed to free trade today and it need no longer try to feel the people. Protectionists were not regarded with favor in the ranks. "State your policy gentlemen," said Mr. Weichel turning to the Opposition, "for myself I believe in moderate protection and am ready to appeal to my people tomorrow on that." Mr. Weichel said briefly with the Liberal policy of free food, Sir Wilfred, at Hamilton, had pronounced it a policy for the women, it was another form of free trade. "However," said Mr. Weichel, "though the party might not want everybody to know that just yet, it was unsound, economically, to believe that tariffs were responsible for the high cost of living. The United States had tested that out with its Underwood tariff. Instead of raising the cost of living, the cost of living had continued to go up. Where was the 'free food' to come from. Would the United States buy from Canada at a high price and sell back at a low price. They had themselves taken off the tariff in order to get access to Canada's food products. The farmer was still told that he would get higher prices, while the working man was told that he would get his living cheaper, the same old inconsistency that had been disproven in 1911. Free food simply meant free trade in natural products and the removal of the cornerstones of national prosperity. The cost of living would be partly reduced when Canadians would cease to go so fast a clip as during the last few years. They were waiting New York and getting up next morning with an empty purse and a headache. The aim of the Conservative party, now as ever, was to so adjust the tariff that it would supply the revenue necessary for the country, would stimulate industries and would create a home market for the farmers.

(Continued on page 3.)

CONDENSED ADS

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

One cent per word each insertion in this column. Cash must accompany order. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

LEAVE YOUR FILMS AT TWO MACCS. 1951-4-14M10n.

WANTED, TWO MAIDS (GOOD) wages. Apply at the 2090-4-21M31

OPTIONS FOR SALE SILVER Black and patched foxes—1914 pups Newfoundland stock. C. G. Howard, Milton. 2085-4-21M61p.

WANTED AT ONCE FOR THE P. E. I. Hospital, capable kitchen maid Apply to Miss Kilburn 086-4-21M31.

WANTED MARRIED MAN TO WORK on farm. Wages \$5 dollars per month. Free house within ten minutes walk of good graded school. Apply with references to Englewood Farm Graham's Road. 2087-1-21M31.

BLACK FOXES FOR SALE, TWO options on best 1914 Silver Black foxes, Dalton-Oulton strain. Sure delivery, two litters already born. Price moderate. Wire or write. F. A. Good, Fredericton, N.B. 2081-4-21M51 pd.

AUCTION THE LARGE CLEARING sale of stock, crop, implements and house hold furniture for Benson Weatherly, Vernon River will take place on his farm on Wednesday, April 29th commencing at 12 o'clock noon. The largest sale of the season. Come and let us see you and be well treated. Benj. Carter, Auctioneer. 2082.

Minard's Liment cures garglet in cows.

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS ETC

One cent per word each insertion in this column: Cash must accompany order. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

**Amateur Photographers. Films finished quicker and better at—The Two Maccs. 1952-4-14M61.

**Parties desiring ranching and care, for foxes by an experienced rancher near Charlottetown. Can obtain information by applying to Box 446 Charlottetown. 2089-4-20M1.

**Parker Hooper and Frank Oliver in the great English play "Still Waters Run Deep" the best of Society Dramas, at the Opera House on April 23rd. 2080.

**"Still Waters Run Deep" at the Opera House on April 23rd with a strong cast, including Dr. T. E. E. Robins, Parker Hooper, W. C. Whitlock, Frank Oliver, Miss Lucy Blanchard, Miss Hortense Phillips and Miss Annie Egan. 2080.

**AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS will be addressed by Professor W. J. Reid, B. S. A., Instructor in Animal Husbandry, next week as follows: North Wiltshire, Wednesday, April 22nd; Morell Rear, April 23rd. These meetings will begin at 7.30 p. m. and everyone is invited to be present.

Minard's Liment Cures Rheumatism

AMENDMENTS

Mr. J. A. DEWAR said that clause 6 did not exclude the Association getting any money even if there were no losses because the Government would have to contribute a sum equal to the amount of subscriptions paid by the members.

The SPEAKER: If there were no losses, how much money would you get from the Government?

Hon. Mr. STEWART moved that the clause be amended by striking out the words following "Association" in the fourth line of the clause.

The SPEAKER thought that what the Commissioner of Agriculture was asking for was rather exorbitant considering the way in which other branches of the public service were treated. He thought that the contribution by the Government should be in the way of assisting the sheep breeders in the loss that they had to meet.

The clause was carried as amended as stated above.

Hon. Mr. STEWART then moved the insertion, as clause of 11 of the Association as stated by the Commissioner of Agriculture, providing that the Lieut. Governor should be authorized to give such assistance to the Association as would enable the compensation to be given for loss arising from the killing of sheep by dogs, but such assistance by the Government should not exceed for any sheep so killed one quarter of the value thereof, the balance of such loss to be made good by the Association and the owners of the sheep so killed.

The Commissioner of Agriculture thought that this amendment was just what was required and would serve the purpose very well, only it

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