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MARRIAGES

BATES-BELL.—At New Orleans, U. S., on April 2, 1914, T. Benton Bates, of Texas, to Ada A. daughter of Rev. E. and Mrs. Bell, of Charlottetown.

DEATHS

EASTER.—At North Wilshire on April 15th, William S. Easter aged 81. Funeral Friday at 2 p. m. (Other papers please copy.)

MOUNTAIN.—Suddenly in AActon on April 1st, Benjamin Mountain in the 72 years of his age.

CAMPBELL.—At his home, Lower Montague, on Thursday, April 16, Duncan M. Campbell, aged 64. Funeral Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m.

McLEAN.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. McIntyre, North River, on April 16th, Mrs. Margaret McLean, (formerly McGreggor) of Charlottetown. Deceased lady was 71 years of age. Funeral on Saturday at 2 o'clock to Highfield cemetery.

HAWKINS.—In Charlottetown April 16th, John Hawkins (Black Smith) in the 81st year of his age. Funeral from his late residence Longworth Avenue, on Sunday the 19th instant at 3.30 p. m. Interment People's Cemetery. (Iceland and Boston papers please copy)

PILES Do not suffer another day with itching, burning, or protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as a certain cure you do not pay for failure. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 25c. per tin. Sold by all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 10c. stamp to pay postage.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1914.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Legislature, 11 a. m.
Peoples Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p. m.
Prince Edward Theatre, Perrys
Peerless Players Performance "When the Harvest days are over," 8 p. m.
Lecture, Wrights Hall, Rev. A. J. W. Back, 8 p. m.

MUNICIPAL FOOD INSPECTION

In the current number of The Public Health Journal there appears an article on municipal food inspection by Mr. J. G. Rutherford, V. S., C.M.G., the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner which contains some startlingly plain statements.

Referring to the fact that although it is well known that illness and death are frequently attributable to the lack of food inspection and the general apathy of the authorities on the subject, Dr. Rutherford says "this apathy is, speaking generally, due to a lack of intelligent insight on the part of those in authority, this condition being especially noticeable in those communities in which the members of the medical profession are still in the rut of old-fashioned practice and are, accordingly, disinclined to adopt what they are pleased to term new fangled notions with regard to public health and sanitation."

The charge against the medical profession will not apply in Charlottetown, where our doctors are probably as up-to-date as those of any city on the continent. Yet it must be admitted that if our doctors persisted in denouncing what they know to be positively dangerous to life and health—the practice of indiscriminate selling and handling of food products, especially meat and milk, without inspection—a reform would have been effected long ere this. Dr. Rutherford is especially emphatic in dealing with the necessity of milk inspection.

"To begin with," he says, "all cows furnishing milk for human food should be free from disease, comfortably housed in clean hygienic stables, regularly and properly fed, supplied, whether stabled or in pasture, with pure, uncontaminated water, kept scrupulously clean, kindly treated and milked under the most sanitary conditions."

How many consumers of milk, in this city for instance, know anything about the conditions under which their milk is produced, of the health of the cows which produce it or of the manner in which it is prepared for the market.

"There is no doubt, Dr. Rutherford says, that many maladies such as diphtheria, typhoid, scarlet fever and epidemic sore throat are transmissible through milk, but the most serious risk is that of the transmission of tuberculosis.

In support of this contention he says "We veterinarians know that of the calves fed with the milk of cows reacting to the tuberculin test from 40 to 60 per cent. become affected with tuberculosis, and the percentage of hogs which become tuberculous when fed on the milk of reacting cows is still larger."

"In view of these facts," he continues, "what can be said for a theory which countenances the feeding of human infants with milk from cows, not only not known to be free from tuberculosis but actually known not to be free from the disease?"

This query is following up by a startling array of instances in which analysis has proved the extent to which the milk of commerce is infected with tubercle bacillus to which he adds.

"In view of the comparative rarity of open tuberculosis among parents and other persons with whom children are brought into contact, it would appear that there must be some reason for this wide spread infection of young people, and when one bears in mind the statement which I have just made regarding the infection of calves and pigs, it is only reasonable to suppose that the cow is to a large extent responsible for this condition."

We have frequently referred in these columns to the mysterious cases of tuberculosis in homes where neither family history nor environment would account for the disease.

Does not Dr. Rutherford's conclusion account for it, and is it not criminal to further neglect precautions by which lives might be saved? Referring to the danger from infected meat Dr. Rutherford says.

"When one considers the appalling

plague to human health, and even all rectly to life itself, which are daily being incurred by thousands of our fellow-citizens owing to the lack of any proper safeguards against the ignorance, carelessness, and, in some cases the unprincipled rascality of the purveyors of foods of this class, it is hard to believe that we are living in a civilized country in the midst of twentieth century enlightenment.

In support of this contention the doctor refers to his own report as Veterinary Inspector General of all animals inspected in the year ended March 31, 1912. Out of a total of 5,910 carcasses of cattle and swine totally condemned for all causes, 3,669 were totally condemned on account of tuberculosis. These figures it will be remembered, refer only to the high class export abattoir stock. How would the ordinary cattle slaughtered for home consumption stand the test?

CANADA'S TELESCOPE

The Scientific American says: The Canadian Government will soon possess a more powerful reflecting telescope than any now in existence. It has been referred to in the newspapers as "the largest telescope in the world," but this description is misleading for two reasons; first, because its aperture, 72 inches, is to be the same as that of the famous Parsonstown reflector, built by Lord Rosse in 1842; and second, because by the time the Canadian instrument is completed it now seems likely that the 100-inch reflector which has been under construction for the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory will also be ready for use. The Canadian telescope will, however, be a much more efficient instrument than Lord Rosse's. Not only will the mirror be much superior, but the mounting will enable the telescope to be worked to the full advantage. Contracts for the new telescope have just been awarded to J. Brashear for the mirrors and other optical parts, and to Warner & Swasey for the mounting. The disk for the principal mirror will be made by the St. Gobain glass works, in Paris, but all the grinding and figuring will be done in this country. The total cost will be nearly \$100,000. Inasmuch as the instrument is intended primarily and notoriously for work of no immediate practical benefit, viz., the spectrographic measurement of radial stellar velocities, this sum represents a very notable contribution to pure science on the part of the government.

NOTES

Dr. J. T. Jenkins' letter in this issue should appeal to all, especially to those in our highly favoured land who have been blessed with abundance of this world's goods, and we have many of these. In this province we know nothing of poverty; our people almost without exception are in at least comfortable circumstances. As a result of the awful tragedy in Newfoundland hundreds are left destitute. It is our privilege as well as our duty to help them. Dr. Jenkins' suggestion to the farmers is an excellent one and we have no doubt will meet with a hearty response. All that is needed is to provide means to receive the contributions, and a meeting of citizens headed by the Mayor can arrange for that. We trust the suggestion will be acted upon at once.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ULSTERMEN

III.

(Continued)

Shakespeare, with his usual insight, notes the difference between northern and southern peoples; from this standpoint Othello and Romeo can be contrasted with Hamlet. In Ireland before the days of the Plantation, for Bellings refers to "that ancient and everlasting difference between Leagh Cuirn and Leagh Mow" (i. e. North and South Ireland). It existed before the year 1608, and was very much in evidence after it. The new settlers consisted in large part of Scotsmen with such names as Agnew and Adair, Calderwood and Cunningham, Hamilton and Muir, Maxwell and Montgomery. They were not Gaelic Scots who might have coalesced with their kindred Celts, but the Lowland rural people. The owner of two thousand acres was to bring forty-eight able men of the age of eighteen or upwards, being born in England or the inward parts of Scotland. The phrase, "the inward parts of Scotland," occurs repeatedly. It was used to exclude the men of the western Islands. No more of these Celts were wanted, for there was plenty of that race already in the north of Antrim, Chichester, as is obvious from his reports, was favourably impressed with the work of the men of the Lowlands. "The

Every Successful Business Man Is A "Bargain Hunter" Why Should Not Women Be "Bargain Hunters?"

The cynical humorists, who have much to answer for in the matter of creating false impressions, long utilized "the bargain hunter" as a part of their stock-in-trade.

They pictured her as spending her time rushing to "bargain sales," and as spending her money for things not needed merely because they were offered at "bargains"

But, as time passed, the "bargain hunter" justified herself. She became a reader and a student of "the ads," and made of bargain seeking a purely BUSINESS MATTER.

In all lines of business, MEN are bargain hunters. The business man who does not seek to buy to the best possible advantage does not SUCCEED.

And the woman, charged with the buying for the household, must follow his example, and buy to the best possible advantage, or she will NOT SUCCEED.

There are many homes, still, that are PRACTICALLY in a condition of bankruptcy BECAUSE THE HOUSEHOLD FINANCES ARE BADLY MANAGED. There is a constant deficit. Debts grow. The hope of ever "catching up" seems faint. If the husband's BUSINESS were in the same condition he would be a confessed FAILURE.

But the woman who realizes that buying for the home is a business matter, and that her "success" in it depends upon her constant quest of buying advantages, becomes a "bargain hunter," and the home-over which she presides becomes, in time, a FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

The "ads" in The Guardian to-day appeal to women who want to make every dollar do its duty.

Scottishmen come, he notes, "with the liberty of making a suggestion, greater port, and better accompaniment, which I think you could persuade the ad and attended, but it may be, with Local Government to act upon.

less money in their purses." A few I am interested to a considerable are unsatisfactory, but the majority extent in the purchase of Options of have taken a crop from the ground; 914 young foxes, and I understand one farmer has sowed oats and barley this last year upon his land, and pon their foxes. Since some of my reaped this harvest forty hogheads options were taken the price has in- of corn." The stock of cattle is given- en. One has 70 cows brought out of Scotland, which belong to the ten- ants; another has brought over a dozen horses and mares for work; a third hath eight mares and eight cows with their calves, and five oxen, there are 120 cows in stock for another report says: "The Earl of Abercorn, chief undertaker in the precinct in the county of Tyrone, has taken possession, resident with lady and family, and built for the present near the town of Strabane some large timber houses, with a court 116 foot in length and 87 foot in breadth.....has built a great brew-house without his court, and tenants have, the facts to the number of 32 houses of like goodness, there are 120 cows in stock for his own use."

The isolation of the north, combined with the policy of the chief- tains, formed the first step in the evolution of the Ulsterman. But it was unquestionably the end of the old system of land tenure, combined with the great Plantation, that enabled him to pass so quickly from childhood to manhood. Within a generation this new settler effectually separated the natives from the conquerors and kept them apart. The

(Continued on page six.)

AN APPEAL FOR HELP

Sir.—We have all read of the appalling catastrophe which has befallen the unfortunate Newfoundland seal hunters but have we realized the sad truth, that hundreds of widows and little children have been left utterly destitute by the terrible calamity.

We are a Christian people and it behoves us to show that we are true followers of the Divine Head of our religion who loved little children and who also has said "for as much as ye did it for the least of these my brethren ye did it for me." Let us do it for His sake. Surely if we shut our ears to His call for aid to those who furnish we cannot call ourselves Christians but must be counted with the heathen.

The generous response made to the call for subscriptions to coal fund was most gratifying. The call for aid then was urgent but the matter was comparatively small. The present is vastly greater, and I ask all to give even a little and I would especially appeal to farmers. Let each give, say a bag or two of potatoes or a bag of oatmeal. Individually it would be but little, but collectively, what a noble gift from the farmers of Prince Edward Island to their destitute fellow creatures in the neighbouring Colony. I have no doubt the railway officials would carry everything free as I am sure would also the Black Diamond Steamers.

In conclusion I would suggest that the Mayor call a meeting of citizens to take means to carry out the object in view.

I am, Sir, etc., J. T. JENKINS.

OPTION PURCHASES

Sir.—I observe your paper takes considerable interest in the Fox business in this Island, I therefore take

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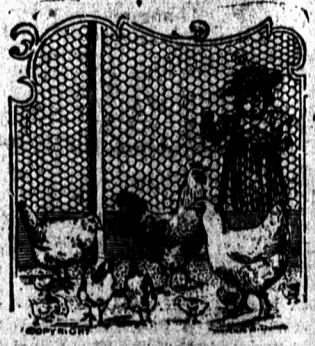
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