

A Home Week for All Islanders

DO NOT FORGET THE DATE OF THE DOMINION

MORNING DAILY FOUNDED 1891 WEDNESDAY (NOW EVENING DAILY) 1891

THE LATEST NEWS

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1914

FIRST OF ALL

\$3.50 PER YEAR (DELIVERED IN ADVANCE) \$2.50 PER YEAR BY MAIL IN ADVANCE

CONFEDERATION CELEBRATION, CHARLOTTETOWN

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

The Great Event of the Summer

CONFEDERATION CELEBRATION CHARLOTTETOWN

PREMIER BORDEN TO GO-OPERATE IN THE CONFEDERATION CELEBRATION

PHYSICIAN DEAD

(Special to the Guardian.) ST. JOHN, Jan. 14.—Dr. James Walker of South Bay, a wealthy retired physician died today.

CLASS WORK AT THE SHORT COURSE

At the request of Mr. T. A. Benson of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Mr. W. A. Brown, B.S.A., of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, on Friday morning took up the question of incubation and brooding. This is one of the most difficult features of the poultry industry to handle. All lines of agriculture have certain advantages and certain disadvantages. The question of incubation and brooding comes under the latter head. It possibly would not have been so difficult if poultrymen relied wholly upon natural means, for it is generally understood that artificial incubation and brooding has never given as good results as the natural means. At the same time it must be admitted that the magnitude of the poultry business is largely due to the impetus it has received through the use of artificial incubation and brooding.

There are two cycles in the poultry business which might well be noted at this point. The first is the fact, when there is winter egg production the hens become broody earlier and a number is offered to hatch the chickens earlier and if properly cared for pave the way for earlier winter production. In other words, if the hen does not begin to lay until the first of April she will not get broody until the end of May or June. If they begin to lay at the end of January or the first of February will be able to set in time to hatch chickens in April or May.

The second cycle works as follows: If the breeding stock is weak and anemic one is apt to have low fertility, high mortality and weak chickens. These in turn, if bred from result in some serious deterioration the subsequent season. "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link," and as the incubation and brooding part is the most difficult part of rearing poultry it is important that all conditions met up to this phase of the industry be as near perfect as possible. Particular attention should be paid to the quality and vigor of the breeding stock. Care should be exercised in the selection of eggs to set.

If one is using the natural means one can ensure a good hatch very often by being careful to select suitable setting hens. In many places where natural incubation and brooding is used to a large the poultry poultrymen are almost as careful of hens to set as they are in the selection of breeding stock. Many people use small incubators; many people own incubators who do not use them. It is estimated that there are over one hundred and fifty different makes of incubators manufactured in the United States and Canada. It is of interest to note however, that the day of the small incubator is waning and the Mammoth incubator is taking its place.

Custom hatching on the part of both individuals and cooperative association is becoming general in certain parts of Canada. One single firm in the United States sold last year over one hundred thousand day-old chickens.

The Mammoth incubator ranges in size capacity of 1200 to that of several thousand. They do not as a rule hatch out a larger proportion of chickens than do the small machines, but the great saving of labor and in cost of operation given them a considerable advantage. Probably an even greater difficulty has been experienced on the part of farmers in the operation of incubators than in the operation of incubators. On a nice bright day the Brooder was probably given good care, but in stormy, wet weather it was very often neglected, just at the time when the chickens needed the most care. Where custom-hatching is practised, or, when day-old chickens are purchased it seems advisable to make arrangements whereby a number of hens can be hatching just at the same time, and the chickens secured given to the hen to raise. Many people practice using small coops for hens and chickens. This is very well for a while at the first, but the flock soon outgrows the small coop, and if provision is not made in other ways the young chickens are very often forced to mix with the other poultry on the farm the result is, that they are not given a fair chance to grow. A great deal of the thin, poorly finished poultry marketed in the Fall of the year

Will do Everything Possible to Make the Occasion a Success

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—The Dominion Government has been asked by Premier Mathieson of Prince Edward Island to participate in the Jubilee of the Charlottetown conference. In 1864 a conference was held at Charlottetown which led to Confederation being accomplished in 1867 and Charlottetown proposes to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of that event this summer. Sir Charles Tupper is the only living member of the Charlottetown conference, and it is proposed to have him present if possible. The presence of the Duke of Connaught, Premier Borden, the members of the Cabinet, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and Lord Strathcona is also desired.

Mr. Mathieson wants the British Government to be asked to send a warship, and Canadian fishery protection and preventive vessels are also wanted.

Premier Borden has replied that he will co-operate in every way possible to make the occasion a success.

may be traced to the poor treatment received during the summer months. It is strongly recommended therefore that provision be made whereby the chickens will be kept separate from the old stock during the growing season. It would pay any farmer, even although he is only slightly interested in the poultry business, to build one or two small movable colony houses, into which a number of hens and their broods may be placed at the outset. If these houses have been placed on runners they may be kept conveniently near the farm houses for a while at the first, and as the chickens grow larger the house can be moved out in the orchard or in the pasture field, or into some place where these birds will be given ample opportunity to grow and thrive on free range.

There is not opportunity this morning to go into details of feeding but in passing I would just like to make reference to the fact that a large proportion of the chickens that die in the first ten days or two weeks are actually killed by kindness. Nature has provided the young chick with a certain supply of food, under extreme conditions it will keep it alive for eight or ten days. Ordinary instructions given for the feeding of chickens state that food should be withheld from them for over forty eight hours, after hatching I would go further and say that food should only be fed sparingly throughout the first ten days. Truly, it is rather pitiful to hear chickens crying for food, and if poultrymen and poultry women generally, would harden their hearts at this period in the growth of the chickens and be governed by nature's laws, the mortality would not be nearly so great.

In conclusion let me say that the gradual test of any poultryman or poultrywoman's ability is, his or her ability to show at the end of the season the largest proportion of healthy, vigorous, well matured chickens in proportion to the number of eggs set.

TALKS ON BACTERIA.—Professor Ross continued his address before the students of the Class in Household Science on Tuesday morning on "Bacteria in Milk." The point to be remembered was that the great difficulty in handling milk was caused by the rapid multiplication of bacteria. The remedies were: first, cleanliness directed to the cow, the stables, the milk buckets and the milk; and second, the cooling of the milk as soon as possible after it was drawn. Preservatives should never be used. The usual troubles in milk, such as slimy, milk, bitter milk, etc. etc., might be prevented by proper cleanliness. He also touched on the bacteria that caused diseases and made it very clear that no person who had anything to do with the caring of typhoid patients should be allowed to have any contact with the dairy. Two general rules should be followed. No milk from the cows that had any form of udder diseases should be distributed for drinking purposes, and no person suffering from a contagious disease should be allowed to have anything to do with the care of milk. He advocated quite strongly the use of a starter in the production of butter and stated that it enabled the butter maker to handle his cream more easily and more uniformly, and secondly, that the flavour of the butter was apt to be much better. He went into the question of pasturizing milk fully and advised those present, that milk was one of the cheapest, and best foods produced on the farm and that it should be more generally used.

LLOYD GEORGE CALLED HOME LONDON, Jan. 13.—Speculation is busy today over the reported sudden recall of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, from his intended Algiers holiday. He is said to have found urgent telegrams awaiting him at Constantinople calling him back to England. It is understood that certain Cabinet changes are pending, probably involving the retirement of John Burns, but the causes of these changes are not connected with current controversies. Mr. Burns, once the shining light of the democracy, has long been a suspect in the eyes of his former admirers, his chief offence being his unsympathetic administration of the Poor Laws. Furthermore, Mr. Burns has developed a taste for a quiet life, with the result that he has left most of the departmental work to permanent officials of the department.

MINISTER DEAD

(Canadian Press) VANCOUVER, Jan. 14.—Rev. Dr. Thos. Crosby, pioneer Methodist missionary among the Indians, died last night aged 73.

ed in the diet. On Monday evening, Professor Ross spoke on bacteria in their relation to agriculture. He outlined briefly the discoveries made in regard to bacteria and then gave their life history. He pointed out that nearly all farming operations depended upon them and that the farmer, even more than the physician, needed to know something about their life histories in order to do his farming intelligently.

SWINE BREEDERS MEETING.—A meeting of the swine breeder's association was held on January the 9th, in the Agricultural Hall, for the purpose of discussing some questions of the province. The President, Mr. Peter Brodie of York, occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting discussed the objects of the Association, and called for an expression concerning the appointing of swine judges by the Association. Following his introduction, Col. Crockett opposed the idea of the Association choosing its own judges and thought that better satisfaction would be gained from the work of an impartial man. He mentioned the fact that certain breeds of hogs should receive preference over others, and that some of our swine breeders were occupying their time foolishly in breeding a type of hog for which there was no market. The Col. is an enthusiastic hog raiser and made an urgent appeal to the breeders of the province to stick by the hog as a permanent source of profit. Mr. Duncan Anderson and Professor Ross emphasized the importance of hog raising and thought that the industry had great future possibilities on the Island. The three breeds, Berkshires and Tamworths should receive the recognition of our breeders to the exclusion of anything else. Mr. Anderson dealt fully with the importance of the bacon type of hog as the best pig for the Island market, and also, that in selecting a judge for swine at the exhibitions a prominent breeder of a reliable honorable standing should be selected. The swine breeders should then use all their influence to make the position as pleasant as possible for the judge. Mr. W. J. Reid, B.S.A., gave a discussion of the community raising of hogs. He mentioned the three breeds in which bacon type is most firmly established and said that our breeders should favor these to the exclusion of all others. As breeders of hogs we are demanding better prices for bacon type than the United States market is paying for the fat hog and therefore, we should not allow any breed to affect our interest, but, of a fat type. Community raising establishes the one type in communities and through this growth of breed we can demand the recognition of the market more readily than if we are all striving to raise something different from our neighbors. The definite choosing of a breed and continuing to breed that one breed against all opposition, strengthens the community in the education of swine raising as well as other cooperative methods which might be adopted in marketing. The mixing of breeds has been a serious detriment as far as the live stock industries of Canada is concerned, and all things unless we fix on something definite. Mr. Anderson again spoke on the importance of grading stocks. A pure bred sire should always be at the head of the herd and by his use the quality of the stock can be greatly improved in one or two generations. The same fact is prevalent and noticeable in all cases of live stock breeding.

(Special to the Guardian.) ST. JOHN, Jan. 14.—An ominous silence still prevails as to fate of Royal Mail Steam Packet Liner Coburg ashore yesterday somewhere at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy with 102 officers and crew. Some passengers aboard. Not a word has come since her call for help was caught yesterday morning and hourly grows the fear that all are lost. The next hope of news is by wireless from the scene of the vessels—hurry to the scene.

(Special to the Guardian.) ST. JOHN, Jan. 14.—Wm. Thomson and Co., have just received word that another wireless help call from the Coburg has been received just in port here but the message is in part incoherent and some of the information remain unanswered. It is reported that the Lady Laurier which should be near Brier Island now, on way to the scene, has also caught the call, so there is still hope.

(Canadian Press) YARMOUTH, Jan. 14.—Wreckage coming ashore at Yarmouth is being combated from the Coburg. It is believed now the steamer went ashore on Trinity Ledges and if such is the case the chances are small for rescue.

FEAR FOR SAFETY OF MAIL STEAMER

(Special to the Guardian.) ST. JOHN, Jan. 14.—Up to one o'clock this morning there was no word of the steamer Coburg and there is now every reason to believe that she has gone down in the waters of the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. No definite particulars can be learned regarding her passengers though it is stated that there were numbers on board. Vessels from the marine department are spending tonight scouring the waters of the Lower Bay for tidings of the ship that reported this morning she was on the rocks at Brier Island with her engine room full of water and in some need of assistance. At the time the message was sent to Partridge Island wireless station, the weather at the mouth of the bay was very thick and the belief is that the captain ran out of his reckoning and the wireless light ship in mistake for the lurcher and consequently had worked his way to Murr Ledges near Grand Manan, while still believing he was on Brier Island. Thickness is also given as a reason why all the rescue ships failed to find the vessel. None of the ships sent from St. John has wireless and as the wireless on the Coburg was put out of business there is no way of getting news from the scene at least till the arrival of Halifax vessels or cable steamer Ryan which went from Campbell Bay where she is repairing the cable between Grand Manan and the mainland. The weather along the coast is very bad tonight, the thermometer is below zero and there is a stiff wind. If any passengers from Coburg got off in boats they would have a rough time in the bitter weather and mountainous seas.

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PREMIER BORDEN MAY VISIT THE WEST

(Canadian Press) OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—Premier Borden has intimated to some of the Alberta delegation now here that he will endeavor to visit the West next summer and discuss public questions with the people. Some complain that the Government is not sympathetic enough with their views of the West and that the anti-protectionists of the East dominate the party.

PREMIER WHITNEY

(Canadian Press.) NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—There is no change in Premier Whitney's condition.

SERIOUS CONDITION

(Canadian Press) TOKIO, Jan. 14.—The volcanic eruption in southern Japan is abating. The loss of life is not estimated with fearfulness, and is caused in the north and south and in the north. Things are very bad. One report says inhabitants of 300 houses in a village on Sakura Island probably all perished while flying to reach the sea shore in a flight from volcano.

WEATHER REPORTS

(Canadian Press.) TORONTO, Jan. 14.—Yesterday was the coldest in 27 years here. The official record was 22 below.

(Canadian Press.) ST. JOHN, Jan. 14.—A cold wave has struck New Brunswick. Ten below the city this morning and six below in the city.

(Canadian Press.) BOSTON, Jan. 14.—With mercury below zero, 75 families were nearly turned out by a fire which destroyed W. and W. A. Bacon's Department store, Washington St., Philip Ferrell fireman was killed.

FAST HOCKEY AT THE ARENA

Senior Cons Defeat Abbies in Hard Fought Game. Junior Cons Whitewashed—Some Brilliant Play Seen.

Tuesday night opened the hockey season here with a victory for the Connaughts. Both teams had a splendid line up strong and heavy, the Connaughts perhaps a little heavier than the other. They came on the ice at 8.30. It was something like five minutes before the teams got ahead with the puck, off-sides having been called a number of times. The Connaughts got the puck and carried it to the Abbies' end of the rink. During the rest of the half, the centre of the play was at the Abbies' end of the ice, but they had in goal a man whose ready stick and steady attention could be depended upon—it was hard work to get past Ches Vandertine. There were some very pretty passes between Hughes, Hennessy and Campbell of the Abbies while Moore, Purcell and McCarey were stars for the Connaughts. McCarey in goal was excellent and stopped some very pretty rugged ones. About ten minutes after the game opened Brehaut of the Connaughts was hurt on the face and helped from the ice. This caused a delay of five minutes. The team got into working order again and the game went on the puck in the Connaughts' territory. Murnaghan of the Connaughts here got the rubber and made a brilliant rush down the ice, but he failed to score. C. Campbell of the Abbies was given a rest for tripping and directly after was joined by McCarey of the Cons.

Cy. Hughes of the Abbies captured the puck about middle ice, cleared away with it and scored the first goal for his team. (Hurrah.) The Connaughts got away with the puck then and after a careful pass by Moore to Hennessy the latter struck the net. Goal one for the Connaughts. (Hurrah.) Moore now found a comfortable seat on the promenade for checking. McCarey was sent to cover for tripping. Almost immediately on returning to the ice he went up again for a similar offence. C. Campbell got another goal for the Abbies and the game grew faster. There was speed, endurance and brilliancy in the passes and combinations. Vandertine was bombarded time after time but he had his eyes opened. Hughes got the puck and took it with a whirlwind rush into Con. territory. Moore got it, rushed, passed to McCarey, who netted number two goal for the Cons. Moore, McCarey and Purcell were doing good work here. Their combinations were things of beauty.

Half time was called at 9.30 with the score a tie, 2-2. After an interval of 20 minutes play began again, and soon after McCarey, with another of his brilliant rushes got a goal. Both the Abbies and Connaughts seemed to have a new lease of life in this half, and it was now that Gordon showed his mettle. The lightest player on the ice he has speed and combination

The second Abbies and Cons. came on the ice at 10.30. H. W. Whitlock of the Abbies left for a short interval while the man he tripped recovered his breath. Whitlock was sent to keep him company. The game went on to use their sticks in an agreeable fashion. During the first half of the game H. Whitlock was sent to the pavilion six times. G. Whitlock came next in the list of punishment. Paton and Stanley, Hudson, Purcell, Power, McGuigan, Dougan and Taylor. H. Whitlock, Taylor and Power of the Abbies were the stars of the team. Whitlock and Taylor combined means towards the goal each time. Morgan in goal, though several times in bombardment, only let one goal past him. He is a credit to his team. Stanley, McGuigan, Purcell, and C. Hudson were practically the only men to do anything worth while for the Cons. Stanley's speed is almost beyond belief. At the end of the first half the score was 4-1 in favor of the Abbies. The game ended with 7 goals to 1 for the Abbies. It was a whitewashing for the Cons.

PARLIAMENT BUSY (Canadian Press) OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—Every incoming train yesterday brought a contingent of legislators, chiefly from the Maritime Provinces and the far West, Ontario and Quebec members all come up today. Indications are that the opening of the House Thursday will see a full attendance of members of both sides of the House. A few Senators are here also. The Dominion capital is welcoming the statesmen with the worst cold snap in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. They fly here early to pick out boarding houses where terms are moderate and are doing their hunting in a bracing temperature, thirty below zero. The weather man predicts continued cold on Thursday to see the pictures of Quebec formalities of the meeting of the Commons on their summons to the Senate where the Governor General will read the speech from the throne. The important document is already prepared. Legislation will include civic service reform, bills to amend the Insurance Act and to standardize loan Co. legislation. Another bill will carry into effect the arrangement agreed upon between the British and Canadian Governments with regard to the problem of naturalization, pension reform, redistribution, consolidation of the Railway Act and the report of the Commissioners investigating the Transcontinental Railway. The Highways and Branch Line Bills may be reintroduced. A new record is expected in bringing down the estimates.

TWO ARE KILLED

(Canadian Press) PARIS, Jan. 14.—A strange Turk called to see Mehmed Cherif Pasha, the Turkish radical leader, today and was refused admission. He shot the servant down. Cherif Pasha hearing shot ran out and killed the assassin.

BANKERS PUZZLED

(Canadian Press) NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—None of the local banking houses with Mexican connections have received any direct advice today regarding the reported decree of the Government suspending payment of financial obligations for one year. The National Railways Mexico are also without information on the subject. The news is puzzling the bankers of the city for the reason that they have information to the effect that interest due on Mexican Government obligations on Dec. 31, 1913 and Jan. 1, 1914 is paid. The next interest payments will not be due for several months. In comparison with England, Germany and France bankers are agreed that the holdings in Mexican securities small. England probably ranks the largest holder in these issues, English, French and German investing a public having engaged extensively in the purchase of Mexican industrials including oil securities.

VICAR'S OPINION IN CHURCH OF ENGLAND WORK

(Canadian Press) LONDON, Jan. 14.—At the Islington Clerical Conference of 1,200 clergy of the evangelical wing of the Church of England, attending the East Africa controversy, was referred to by Rev. J. Beddow, Vicar of St. Andrews, who has just resigned, as the chief reason of lawlessness in the Church of England. He said the Church was rapidly departing from principles of the 39 articles and that the Evangelical party had ceased to be a witness to truth and had assimilated practices condemned thirty years ago.

HAS RECOVERED

(Canadian Press) LONDON, Jan. 14.—Lord Strathcona made a remarkably rapid recovery and was able to be at his office for a time yesterday.

PRIZE FIGHTING

(Canadian Press) LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13.—Jesse Willard the heavyweight pugilist, on trial, charged with prize fighting, was acquitted by a jury today after all night deliberation. The charge resulted from the death of John Young, after a bout with Willard in August. The verdict of the jury sanctions boxing contests such as are conducted in California since the prize fighting statute was amended in 1909. Jos. Ford, Deputy District Attorney, who prosecuted Willard, asked for a verdict which would prevent all ring contests where the intention to deliver a knockout blow was obvious.

BANKER RESIGNS

(Canadian Press) NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Geo. F. Baker, chairman of the Board of the First National Bank of New York, today resigned from the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank of New York. Mr. Baker is director of more important corporations than any other man in the country and his resignation from the City Bank is construed on Wall Street as being in line with his decision, recently announced, to reduce the number of these directorships as rapidly as possible.

LIVING TO A HUNDRED

The decrease in the death rate during the last century has been remarkable, but as every well-informed physician will tell you, it has been brought about chiefly by lessening the number of deaths among infants and persons under thirty-five years old. After the latter age, the danger of death is greater than ever, in spite of all that medicine and surgery can do. The famous British physician, Sir James Sawyer, believes it is by no means a difficult matter for any human being to live to be 100 years old. He has recently declared that anybody can attain this age, unless killed by accident, if he or she will religiously keep the following eighteen "commandments of health."

1. Eight hours' sleep every night.
 2. Sleep on your right side.
 3. Keep your bedroom window open.
 4. Have a mat at your bedroom door.
 5. Keep your bed away from the wall.
 6. No cold bath in the morning, but a bath at a temperature of the body.
 7. Exercise before breakfast.
 8. Eat a little meat, and be sure that it is well cooked.
 9. Drink no milk—this applies to adults only.
 10. Eat plenty of fat to feed the cells which destroys disease germs.
 11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy the cells that combat disease.
 12. Allow no pet animals in your living rooms, for they carry disease germs.
 13. Live in the country if you can.
 14. Watch the three D's—drinking, damp and drains.
 15. Have change of occupation.
 16. Take frequent and short holidays.
 17. Limit your ambitions.
 18. Keep your temper.
- When making sago puddings, allow three dessertspoons for each pint of milk; let all soak two hours before cooking.
- After cleaning brass or copper with salt and vinegar, rub with olive-oil and the metal will not tarnish for a long time.