

The Charlottetown Guardian

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DAIRY INDUSTRY

In our Saturday's issue we published some correspondence and comments on the dairy situation in this province. The situation is not wholly satisfactory, but it is most gratifying to find that steps have been inaugurated with a view to at once placing the Island's dairy product on the high level—and even above it—that it occupied when our manufacturing plants were brand new and our enthusiasm at its first fever heat. Island dairy products some years ago occupied an enviable position in the world's best markets. We were close competitors with Denmark and Ireland in the production of high class dairy products and bacon. Of the former at least we now hear complaints. The prices we receive are lower than is received for the dairy products of some of our sister provinces and price is always the measure of quality.

There are many reasons given for the lowering that has taken place in the quality of our butter and cheese. Some of our factories are not as fresh and as clean as they were when they were newly built; some of us have been too economical to spend a dollar or two on new milk cans and we have used the old ones long beyond their usefulness until they became rusty and unsanitary; some of us also have sent milk to the factories that we wrongly considered "good enough" although we knew it was over-ripe or even sour, and we kicked and threatened to make trouble for the cheese-maker or the butter-maker if he undertook to refuse to accept our milk. And we may have economized too strongly in the employment of makers; in some cases at least factories have employed inexperienced makers either perhaps better were not available or because they did not wish to pay the wage demanded by the experienced man. In any case whatever the causes may have been we have not kept up with the improvements carried out by some of our competitors; we have fallen behind in the procession and now we are face to face with two alternatives, namely to keep up with the procession by applying the best and most approved methods of manufacture, delivery of milk, and sale of product, or drop out of the race and content ourselves with making the best of a small local market which we may lose at any moment, receive less and less yearly for our milk and finally letting the dairy business drop altogether.

We know that our people will do under the circumstances; we know they will not drop the dairy business which is the bed rock of our agricultural prosperity; we know that, now when conditions are understood, every farmer in the province will "buck up" and show the best markets in the world that we can hold as high a place in the manufacture of dairy products as any country in the world, not excluding Denmark. It were unspeakable folly to allow any doubt regarding our dairy products to get into the markets; unspeakable folly, now that we know, to persist in any kind of economy that should endanger our greatest agricultural industry.

What is to be done must be done quickly, must be done this summer, and the markets abroad must be informed in advance that we have turned over a new leaf and that scrupulous care is going to be taken at once that not a pound of inferior butter or cheese shall be allowed to be shipped from the province. The Dairy-men's Association is, under the recent amendments, in a position to demand and exact this. They have an Inspector a thoroughly capable one, whose duty it will be to see that no factory not in the best possible condition, both as regards sanitation, maker, standards as to accepting milk, etc. shall place any of its products on the market. Under this arrangement the product this summer may be depended upon to give a good account of itself and next year's product be better still. Eternal vigilance on the part of every competent maker will effect this, and it is taken for granted that no incompetent makers will be employed.

But in addition to the eternal vigilance at the factories there must be hearty and unanimous co-operation on the part of the patrons. After all everything depends upon this. It is only in the very few localities that a man is found mean enough to try to "get past the buyer" with milk that is off quality. Yet there are these few. They are after the present dollar, they have no thought regarding the effect of their dishonesty or carelessness on the market, they do not hesitate about putting in their can of over-ripe milk, provided they get paid for it, although they know that this one can will spoil a whole vat of good, honest milk. These few are the enemies to be guarded against. Their trouble may be ignorance rather than dishonesty but the effect is the same. They must be watched and the honest patrons must stand by their maker when he strongly and unequivocally refuses to accept such milk.

The revival of our dairy business is a work in which all must take part, it is the concern of all and on each individual contribution to a factory, as well as on hearty and sympathetic co-operation with those who are endeavoring to raise the standard of our dairy products, will depend the result of the efforts now being made.

CLEAN UP

Spring house cleaning—the women's part of it—is now over and it may be assumed it is well done. The city house cleaning on the streets is still underway and a good deal of creditable work has been done in brushing up the streets and cleaning off the street sides. There is a part of the outside cleaning, however for which the men are principally responsible, which it not being well looked after, namely the daily debris that finds its way into the streets and gives even the cleanest and best kept streets and lawns an unkempt appearance. The greatest offenders in this respect are those who carelessly throw their loose papers about, newspapers, wrapping papers, orange and banana skins etc., Many of the stores are scrupulously careful with respect to their wrapping paper, others are not; many housekeepers, the tidy and careful ones, never allow a scrap of paper to be blown or swept out of their doors; others, the untidy ones not only allow such things to be blown out but deliberately sweep them out. As a result of this carelessness or neglect or untidiness certain portions of the City are usually in an untidy condition while on windy days the nuisance is blown all over the City.

It should be everybody's duty to do what they can to make the City as beautiful as possible and to avoid as far as possible allowing anything to get on the streets or sidewalks that will in any way mar their appearance.

Many of the citizens also are tidying up their front lawns and thus adding greatly to the appearance of the City. Unfortunately some of the delivery carriages, notably in some sections, have acquired the reprehensible habit of driving up on the lawns and in some cases cutting them up in such a manner that unless reseeded and renewed they will be veritable sore spots during the present summer. This habit should be sternly checked and if no better remedy can be found the offender should be fined as the bye laws direct. If the City is to be kept in a creditable shape it will require the united efforts of all its citizens and it is hoped that now, with Spring opening up, vegetation well under way and nature doing her part the citizens without exception will do theirs.

The following "civic pledge" appeared recently in a daily paper:—

I want to help make our town a better place to live in, and to this end I promise to comply with the following rules to the best of my ability:

1. I will help clean up yards, streets and alleys;
 2. I will plant flower seeds, bulbs vines, shrubbery, etc.
 3. I will help make gardens, and keep lawn in good condition.
 4. I promise not to deface fences or buildings, neither will I scatter paper or rubbish in public places.
 5. I will not spit upon the floor of any building or on the sidewalk.
 6. I will try to influence others to help keep our town clean.
 7. I will always protect birds and animals, and all property belonging to others.
 8. I promise to be a true, loyal citizen.
- How many Charlottetown citizens would subscribe and adhere to this pledge?

WHAT HAPPENED THE CENSURE VOTES IN LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page one)

consolidated revenue of this province. The average receipt per year by this Government more than the Liberals was therefore \$91,474.

Mr. BELL: What did you do with it?

Hon. Mr. ARSENAULT: What did we do with it? We have been spending \$145,000 more for education than they did. We spent \$225,000 in public works in the last 4 years and \$32,000 for the war.

The statement that all work was done by day's work was not in accordance with the facts. The great bulk of the work was done by competition, but it sometimes happened that it was cheaper to do work by day's work than by competition. In the last few years the Government did as much permanent work as was done in 20 years previous.

Mr. J. A. DEWAR said he had never made a speech so early in the morning before. So far as the roads were concerned, he did not think that the Government had secured any votes through the instrumentality of the road masters, nor did the Government unduly expend any money in the district he represented. In regard to the work at Montague Bridge, no votes were gained whatever. There had been no extravagant expenditures in his district, said Mr. Dewar, and he thought it was pretty much the same in other districts. It was time there had been more work performed, on the roads. He referred to one particular road, which he said was put into such a condition as to be a good road for years to come, so that the money expended last year would not have to be expended this year or next year. As far as he could see, there had been no intention of corruption at all. There had been some extra expenditure, as for instance on one road running between Lot 55 and 52, which had been neglected for 20 years on which the bushes had grown. A Royal Mail route had to pass through the road. Before the writs were issued, Mr. Dewar said he came to the Public Works Department and laid the matter before the Commissioner and Mr. McMillan and told them that at least \$100 was wanted to repair the road and the Commissioner told him "you will get the money." The road was put in a condition that justified the expenditure.

Mr. Dewar next referred to the road running between Baldwin's and Elliott's shortly after the geyser matter of that district. There was a battle royal between the late Mr. Shaw and Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, and this road was opened up at that time to obtain two or three votes to turn the scale. The road was opened before the election, and as far as he could ascertain the votes were not obtained. The road was completed with the exception of a piece of swamp. There were two bridges built which later rotted down, and there was a demand made time and time again to have the road completed. In a matter of this kind, he asked, against which party could corruption be charged—those who opened the road or those who completed it? Montague Bridge he admitted was completed at a considerable cost but it was a splendid job. Two bridges over the Morell River had to be built, election or no election, because they were necessary but no work was done on the eve or during the election said Mr. Dewar. He considered the work done by this Government creditable and he would accordingly move the following amendment: "That all the words after the words \$18,000 at the end of the first recital be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—

"WHEREAS, owing to the long continued rains and the consequent flooding shortly after the geyser matter, especially in Prince County, and in the conditions in the latter part of the year, it became necessary to expend a further sum of \$15,422, and

"WHEREAS such extra expenditure was unforeseen and urgently and immediately required for the public and was duly authorized by special warrant:

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. LOUSEN.

THE HUMAN TOUCH

A little child whom the mother had been trying to soothe when she said she did not want to go to sleep alone with her doll "Happy," by telling her she had Happy and that Christ was with her too, said: "I don't want Happy and I don't want Christ—I want somebody with a skin face." The child realized the difference of which I am speaking. To her the human touch was important.

"The baby has no skies But mother's eyes. Nor any God above But mother's love. His angel sees the Father's face, But he the mother's, full of grace."

It is important to older people too. There are times when a human touch means everything to us. It is a comfort to me that one of Christ's ways of helping is through human lives, the human presence, the human touch and voice. I sometimes say to my people that the only body Christ has now in this world is that of his followers. "That is, Christ reaches people now through you and through me. We are to be his hands to give the touch of comfort. We are to be his heart to give out sympathy and tenderness.

An old minister wrote in his ninetieth year something like this: "God came to me first in my mother. He could not have come to me in any other way to bless me, so he put his love and tenderness and purity and grace and sweetness into my mother, and she revealed it to me. After a while I began to know God in other ways, learning to trust him and to lean upon him. Now in my old age my mother has gone, but God remains; and what my mother was to me in my infancy, God is to me in my old age. What I want you to see in these words is, that the only way God has of getting to your children, or revealing his love for them, is through you.—S. S. Times.

"THEREFORE RESOLVED that this House approves of the action of the Government in thus having spent such additional sum in accordance with the law and to meet the urgent requirements of the public service." Mr. R. J. McLELLAN said he had listened with considerable attention to the junior member for Cardigan and the charges he had made of expenditures on the roads, especially in his district, with the object of defeating him. But that gentleman ought to be aware of the fact that the present government had passed a ballot act, which would be a safeguard, and that non-member himself would be the very man to point out to the people that they could vote as they wished, no matter what money was spent, and he (Mr. McLELLAN) was perfectly sure that gentleman received a good many votes from people who were voting government money. With regard to expenditure on roads, in his district, said Mr. McLELLAN, he came across roads that were partly opened by the Liberal Party ten years ago and left in such a condition that they were of no service, and as a matter of fact were never needed. The object in starting them was to gain votes at that time. In view of these facts he thought it was well for the Opposition to be wary in their speech.

(To be continued.)

THE STANDARD BRED HORSE

Sir,—Some time ago you published a letter signed "Island Horseman," on the encouragement of the standard bred horse industry. The writer makes many good points. He says "our horse industry represents quite a big figure in the way of exports and no doubt the standard bred makes up more than half of it." Of late the conditions as far as this breed is concerned have greatly improved. Several choice sires have been imported with speed and breeding a fair chance and to show the superiority of the Island as a breeding home for trotters, as it already has done for other breeds, we want mares of the best blood to mate with them; to induce breeders to import such there must be encouragement in the way of colt races and other show classes. "Island horseman" very truly says "the reason why our Island horses are not trained and raced more" is that the farmers (the men that as a rule breed them) in view of the fact that they have to compete with highly priced imported horses and the pick of the main landers "cannot afford to pay high entry fees. All the trotting associations depend more or less on the patronage of the farmers and they should see that it is in their interests to encourage the farmer breeder by giving colt races and a farmers race with amateur drivers. The more trotting horses bred here the better for the tracks as well as for the prosperity of the Island generally, and to increase the latter the horses should be trained, thereby bringing the highest price. Our horsemen are as a rule not wealthy and need encouragement in their enterprise. Conspicuous amongst importers we find Mr. John Richards, who is willing as well as able to spend freely in importing the best. In the Clyde class he has imported many good ones his last in that class "Baron Kelvin" is likely to prove of great benefit to the farmers directly, and indirectly. It brings the Island to the front as possessing the Champion Clyde Stallion of America. Mr. Richards has also turned his attention to "standard bred" and has imported in Captain Aubrey one of the best sons of the great "Peter the Great" who is far and away ahead of even the best in the production of extreme speed, having forty in the 2:10 list while Bingara a horse of high class with 200 in the 2:30 list has only 6 in the 2:10 class. Mr. Richards has also imported a very high class mare to mate with Captain Aubrey. I hope he may have the success his enterprise deserves.

We constantly hear, and much to be regretted, that our young men are leaving home for other parts. The energetic and enterprising farmer's son wants more variety in life, more recreation, all work and no play does not suit; if he had a trotting mare and could raise a colt of his own he would find enjoyment in watching his growth, and recreation in teaching him the way he should go; to encourage such a breeder there should be plenty of colt races. Let the country tracks bear this in mind.

"Island Horseman" suggests that the local government give "some support to the industry." In happier times with an overflowing revenue we may fairly expect something; under present conditions it would be useless to ask it. But just here I may draw the attention of citizens to the fact that at Detroit, the merchants and manufacturers give yearly \$10,000 as a prize for trotting horses and even in the small town of Northampton they give seven prizes of \$500 each. Of course we could not look for any such sum but if each contribute even a moderate amount it would give a fair prize for a farmers race, be a distinct encouragement, and help to start an industry, bearing in mind the fact that farmers are their best customers.

The Charlottetown Association was got up for the express purpose of encouraging the breeding of trotting horses, and for a few years it did very well in that respect but now as "Island Horseman" says, they encourage "the pick of the mainlanders" to compete against our farmers and breeders, whose interests are wholly lost sight of.

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

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Black Foxes, due to the high prices realized for Silver Black Fox pelts in the face of the most devastating war in the world's history. What prices will be when conditions are again normal and the countries, now at war, are again competing, only time will tell, but those who have followed the history of the industry closely are highly optimistic as to the outcome. The Guardian has always advocated the reduction of capitalization by ranches retaining a percentage of each year's production. It is pleasing to note that the great majority of companies retained the larger part of their production last year and as a result many such companies have their capitalization reduced down to a point, enabling them to pay a good cash dividend for 1916, and in all probability, larger dividends from

year to year, in proportion as the capitalization is being reduced. The SECURITY COMPANY is in the enviable position of having its capitalization at a rock bottom figure to commence with and should be able to, with little effort, reduce the capitalization from year to year, in addition to paying a cash dividend. The SECURITY COMPANY are placing a limited amount of stock on the market. This stock will be offered for 12 days only. Shares in the Company are selling during the period named at 95c. each. Applications will not be accepted for less than 10 shares or more than 1,000. All applications as well as enquiries for prospectus and information should be addressed to R. A. Macdonald, Guardian Publishing Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I. 9235-5-13M & E21