

# COMFORT SOAP

**"IT'S ALL RIGHT"**

More Soap for  
LESS MONEY

Less Money for  
MORE SOAP.

**POSITIVELY THE LARGEST SALE IN CANADA**

## Protecting a Big City Against Impure Milk

(By W. A. Craik.)

All travellers who propose to enter Canada, either by ocean liner at any Atlantic or Pacific port or by train at some point on the international boundary, are subjected to a careful scrutiny by certain government officials. If they are found to be unhealthy, deformed, destitute or in any way undesirable, they are turned back and admission to the Dominion refused. In other words, an effort is made to prevent the health and morals of the people of Canada from being contaminated by the entry of men, women and children who are the opinion of the immigration agents, are dangerous by reason of physical or moral disease.

In much the same way the larger cities of Canada are striving to keep out a number of even more dangerous and insidious enemies that are menacing the well-being of their inhabitants. These are not human foes but those microbes and germs, invisible to the naked eye, which are forever seeking to gain a foothold in the human body. Just as the main arteries of travel are carefully guarded by the Dominion immigration officers, so many of the channels by which disease germs might gain access into the homes of the people are being watched day and night by those skilled detectives of the health department, who are employed for the purpose.

One of the most important channels that needs to be guarded with the utmost vigilance is the milk supply. Next to the water supply, it is perhaps the most likely agency through which the dread typhoid bacillus may be conveyed into the human system. Impure milk has been at the root of many outbreaks of disease and has caused the death of thousands of young children. In taking steps to improve the quality of the milk supplied to the cities and to prevent the entrance of disease germs into the homes of the people, civic health departments are doing a noble work.

The story of the way in which the city of Toronto grappled with the milk problem and radically improved the service makes interesting reading. At first it might seem like a stupendous task to secure the purity of the 125,000 quarts of milk that are consumed in the big city every day, and of course if every quart had to be examined separately it would be an impossible undertaking. But the officers went on the principle that if they examined a quart here one day there another day, the farmers who shipped in the milk would be pretty sure to keep their shipments up to the standard, for they would not know when their particular cans would come under the test.

The health department men, therefore swooped down on some load of cans that are on their way to the city, either in the express car of some train or on some farmer's cart, and take out a sample of the milk for inspection. The first thing they do is to put it through the dirt test. An instrument has been invented for this purpose. It consists of a metal cylinder with a rubber tube and bulb attached to one end. The cylinder holds exactly one pint of milk. At the opposite end of the cylinder there is inserted a disc of absorbent cotton about three-quarters of an inch in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick. The milk to be tested is put into the cylinder, the disc of cotton is inserted, and then the milk is forced through it by means of pressure supplied by squeezing the bulb.

The result of this operation is to collect on the disc all the solid matter that was contained in the milk. If the milk was free from dirt the disc would come out almost pure white, but if it contained dirt the disc would be dark-colored, sometimes in bad cases almost black. Usually two tests are made and two discs are examined. If they show but slight traces of dirt one disc may be destroyed, while the other is pasted

on a card, with full particulars of date of examination, name of farmer supplying the milk, etc. If, however, the discs are dirty, the entire contents of the can tested are condemned and destroyed, one of the discs is inserted in an envelope and attached to the can; a red label is also fastened to it warning the shipper to take care, and it is sent back to the owner. The other disc is filed away for future reference in the department of health.

It is wonderful what an improvement there has been since the dirt test was started. Largely through ignorance and carelessness farmers and dairymen allowed conditions in and around their stables to become very bad. With dirty floors and stalls, what wonder that the cattle became dirty themselves and some of the filth went into the milk pails? As soon as the empty cans with the warning labels and the telltale discs began to come back to the farms and the careless dairymen began to see that the city authorities were in earnest, there was a general cleaning up. Some of them even went to the extent of scrubbing the floors and walls of the stables and giving their cows a regular Saturday night bath. Supplementing the dirt test in the city itself, the health department has been sending out inspectors, who have been visiting the dairy farms whence the milk supply of the city is obtained. These men are trained veterinarians and they examine the cows as well as the stables, condemning any animals that are diseased and giving good advice to the farmer so that he may secure the best quality of milk from his herd.

But no matter if every drop of milk that was poured into the big milk cans that one so often sees on the platform of the railway station were absolutely pure, it would not remain so long if the cans themselves were infected. The work of the health department must, therefore, be extended and steps taken to see that the milk cans are kept clean and pure. To do this quite an ingenious scheme has been devised.

To begin with, the cans, after they are emptied at the dairies in the city, must be sterilized. This process, when properly carried out, kills every germ that may possibly adhere to the inside of the can. The covers are then put on and sealed, so that no one, unless it be some authorized official, can open them until they reach the farm where they are to be filled. As soon as they are filled the farmer seals them up again and ships them off to the city. In this way the purity of the milk is assured so far as infection from the cans themselves is concerned.

Obviously the weak spot in the chain is imperfect sterilizing. There are plenty of people unprincipled enough to try to avoid this regulation. To detect such breaches of the law, as well as to test the efficiency of the sterilizing process, a simple scheme has been devised. All that is necessary is a bottle of sterile water. The inspector arms himself with such a bottle and sallies forth. He encounters a load of empty cans on its way to the railway station and, by virtue of his powers, breaks the seal on one of the cans and takes off the cover. Emptying his bottle of water into the can, he washes it about and pours it back into the bottle. The water is then taken back to the health department and examined. It is still sterile, then it may be concluded that the milk can was properly sterilized; but if the water showed any traces of life, the deduction is that the can was imperfectly sterilized, and steps are at once taken to bring the dairy sending out the can to task.

In addition to the dirt test, which determines the presence of extraneous matter in the milk itself and the steps which have been taken to keep the cans clean, other tests are made to arrive at the amount of butter fat contained in the milk and to ascertain whether or not bacteria are present. A certain standard is required, and when the milk coming in from any particular farm falls below the requirements, efforts are immediately made to bring about an improvement. Eventually, unless a dairyman brings his product up to the mark, his milk is shut out and he is prohibited from selling it in the city.

Prior to the commencement of the campaign for pure milk one of the greatest evils suffered in Toronto was from watered milk. Only two years back nearly half the milk sold within the city was watered. The amount of water varied. In some instances it was as high as fifty per cent. It probably averaged about twenty per cent. Apart from the poor quality of the milk, this meant that the people of Toronto were actually buying eight thousand quarts of water a day at nine cents a quart a loss of over seven hundred dollars. If the water had been guaranteed pure the gravity of this situation would not have been so bad, but it is certain that the quality of the water was doubtful. It must have come often from most questionable sources. One well-known offender was the train hand, who would help himself to a supply of milk from a can in the express or baggage car and fill up the vacancy with water dipped up perhaps from some ditch or pond. This particular cause of trouble has been avoided by the use of the seals, preventing anyone from obtaining access to the contents of the cans. The watering evil has been nearly stamped out during the past two

years. Instead of having half the milk adulterated in this way, now only about four per cent is affected, and with vigorous methods in operation even this small proportion is being gradually reduced. Also the percentage of water found in the watered milk is under ten per cent, so that the evil is not nearly so serious as it was. Put more picturesquely, the quantity of water sold as milk has been reduced from 8,000 quarts per day to the modest total of four hundred quarts, which means a great saving to the people.

By these various means the education of the farmer in cleanliness and quality of supply, the protection of the milk in transit, the sterilization of cans and bottles and the exclusion of all impure and adulterated milk, the standard of the milk supply has been very noticeably raised. Also the campaign has had a marked effect on the public health, for statistics show that the death rate from typhoid fever has been reduced from forty-five per 100,000 in 1910 to thirteen per 100,000 in 1912. While this would not be entirely due to the improved quality of the milk supply, yet pure milk has undoubtedly lessened the danger of infection.

## Cheese Factory and Creamery Plans

The Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner has, for many years, furnished plans and specifications for cheese factory and creamery buildings. Accordingly, a large number of factories in different parts of the country, that have been built according to these plans, are now in successful operation. The plans and specifications provided were prepared to meet varying needs and conditions. With the passing of time, not only have a great many plans been prepared, but improvements have been introduced in accordance with the progress in the industry.

In order to meet the demand for correct information on this subject, there has been issued a Bulletin 41 of the Dairy and Cold Storage series, a full treatment of the subject, in which seven different plans are dealt with. In these various capacities, methods of construction, building materials, etc., have been taken up. This publication, which was prepared by Geo. H. Barr and J. G. Bouchard, embraces eighty-two pages and contains many sketches. Anticipating a considerable demand for this bulletin a large number of copies have been printed. Applications for it should be sent to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## DOOM OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Chicago Record Herald has announced its determination to print no more liquor advertising. It will fulfil its existing contracts and then eliminate this class of advertising entirely from its columns. The Herald says: "The Record-Herald goes into many thousands of homes. In virtually all of these homes there is an abiding sense of the need of protection against the abuses of the liquor traffic, especially for the young. In a constantly increasing degree there is abstention from the use of liquor for the sake of the young. There is a haunting fear that from the first indulgence, the young and unformed character may unconsciously drift into an uncontrolled and destructive habit of excess."

Noting then that the liquor advertising does not discriminate between its use and its abuse, the Record-Herald contends that the responsibility for the advocacy of such use should rest with the family physician and it declines henceforth to share this responsibility.

## BLIND WATCHMAKERS

Blind people—those who have been born blind—are, as is well known, exceedingly clever with their fingers, but it is not often that we hear of a watchmaker who was born blind. And yet there have been instances of the kind.

A famous blind watchmaker lived at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire. His name was Rippin, and although completely blind, he could take to pieces and put together again watches of most delicate construction with the greatest ease, and in quicker time than most watchmakers who have the advantage of good eyesight. On one occasion some of the tiny wheels and screws used in his trade were stolen from him, but the thief was captured with the property on his person, and Rippin identified them by his delicate sense of touch.

A Barnstable watch and clockmaker brought up his blind son to his trade and the young man proved so skilful that on more than one occasion he detected faults in timepieces which other tradesmen had failed to discover.

# PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.

**Zam-Buk**  
FOR ALL SUMMER SORES

## EARLY SPRING

(By W. H. Davies.)

How sweet this morning air in spring;  
When tender is the grass, and wet!  
I see some little leaves have not  
Outgrown their curly childhood yet  
And cows no longer hurry home,  
However sweet a voice cries 'Come.'

Here, Nature seen on every side,  
While that fine bird the skylark  
sings;  
Who now in such a passion is,  
He flies by it, and not his wings;  
And many a blackbird, thrush, and  
sparrow  
Sing sweeter songs than I may  
borrow.

These watery swamps and thickets  
wild—  
Called Nature's slums—to me are  
more  
Than any courts where fountains  
play;  
And men-at-arms guard every door;  
For I would sit down here alone,  
And court the oak trees one by one.

## MORTALITY AMONG FOXES LOWER THAN LAST YEAR

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 23.—The loss of foxes in the Dalton ranch has led to inquiries being made from outside the Island as to the crop of young foxes this year, and the mortality as compared with other years. Dr. Pethick, Dominion Veterinary Inspector or his assistant has visited a great number of ranches from Alberton, the birthplace of the industry, to the eastern section of Queens County, a district including seventy-five per cent of the ranches in the island. On being interviewed by the Dominion Government Publicity Agent for Prince Edward Island J. E. B. McCready, Dr. Pethick states that the mortality this season is lower than last and there is no epidemic or serious sickness affecting foxes existing in the districts. As happens every year losses of some litters have been reported. In a single case the Dalton ranch lost very heavily but not in the aggregate. In excess of that of previous seasons and there is every prospect of a larger crop of pups in proportion to the number of breeders than there was last year.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Lumberman's Friend.

## FRESH EVERY DAY Beef, Lamb, Chicken

Our PRESSED BEEF, HEAD  
CHEESE and MINCE MEAT  
Cannot be excelled in town

## Connel Bros.

Phone orders promptly attended to.  
PHONE 67

## FIRE INSURANCE

Insure your buildings in the  
OLD RELIABLE  
"NORTHERN"

Established 1836  
DALY & CORBETT, Provincial Agents  
HALIFAX, N. S.  
FRED E. BATH, Local Agent  
Bridgetown  
May 14, 1923—lv

# TEST IT YOURSELF

Buying a house paint merely because it is cheap is poor economy. You get your house painted, of course, but the paint won't last.

Before painting, investigate

## Brandram-Henderson's "English" Paint

It gives you the utmost service and satisfaction - and is as dependable as Gibraltar. When you paint with B-H "ENGLISH", you know you will get the service you want, because it is made according to the guaranteed formula: 70 per cent Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead and 30 per cent Pure White Zinc for white and tints.

Exceptional endurance is a quality of B-H Paints that has been demonstrated by generations of painters. If the job is done with B-H "English" it will be as lasting as paint can make it.

We sell it. Call. There is a booklet waiting for you which tells about Paint and Painting.

**CROWE-ELLIOTT CO., LTD.,**  
BRIDGETOWN

## JOIN OUR White Sewing Machine Club

We have secured the Agency for the celebrated WHITE SEWING MACHINES. This is without question the most up to date machine on the market, having many features not found in other High Grade Machines.

In order to eliminate the selling expense incurred by sending out salesmen and collectors, we have decided to organize a CLUB OF FIFTY, thus making it possible to give you an especially low price, consistent with quality, by selling the machine direct from our store, either for cash or in easy monthly payments. We will accept mail orders from responsible parties in any part of the Province. These machines are made Rotary and Vibrator Styles. The very latest expression of modern sewing machine construction is our "Sit-Strate" allowing the operator to sit in a perfectly upright position.

Call or write to

**The Johnson Piano Co.,**  
168 Hollis Street, - HALIFAX, N. S.

## Fall and Winter Footwear

We have a large assortment of  
**MEN'S SOLID LEATHER WORKING BOOTS**  
also medium and finer lines from best makers

WE CARRY  
**THE "CLASSIC" SHOES**  
principally for Women, Misses and Children

**OUR RUBBER GOODS**  
are complete. Men's Long Boot in white and red sole

**B. D. NEILY**

Granville St. - Bridgetown, N. S.

# SMOKE DERBY PLUG TOBACCO

The red, white and blue jockey cap—on every plug—is the tag which tells the quality of the new DERBY Smoking Tobacco.

A plug which always gives you a fresh, cool smoke.

A tobacco which is distinctively mild, yet satisfying in the pipe. 10c—all dealers.

## Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's only if you look after the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, hony growths and lameness from many causes.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at \$1 a bottle. 6 bottles for \$5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Eno'sburg Falls, N.Y.

## Professional Cards

**OWEN & OWEN**  
J.M. Owen K.C. Daniel Owen L.L.B.  
BARRISTERS AT LAW

**Annapolis Royal**  
Office Over Bank of Nova Scotia  
Office in Middleton open Thursdays  
Office in Bear River open Saturdays  
Money to loan on Real Estate Security

**CHAS. R. CHIPMAN, L.L.B.**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR  
COMMISSIONER ETC.

Shafner Building, - Bridgetown

AGENT FOR CALEDONIAN INSURANCE CO. Insure your buildings in the largest and strongest company.

**MONEY TO LOAN**  
Telephone 52.

## Roscoe & Roscoe

Money to Loan on first-class real estate security

**W. E. ROSCOE K. C., D. C. L.**  
**BARRY, W. ROSCOE, L.L.B.**

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries and Insurance Agents

**BRIDGETOWN, N. S.**  
Offices in Royal Bank Building

## C. F. Armstrong

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR  
Transit Work, Levelling, Draughting.

**MIDDLETON, - N. S.**

## Dr. F. S. Anderson

**DENTAL SURGEON**  
Graduate of the University Maryland  
Office: Queen Street, Bridgetown.  
Hours: 8 to 5.

## Arthur M. Foster

**LAND SURVEYOR**  
BRIDGETOWN, - NOVA SCOTIA

## Chas. F. Whitman

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR  
Draughting and Blue Prints  
Carleton Corner, Bridgetown.

## Leslie R. Fairn

**ARCHITECT**  
Aylesford N. S.

## UNDERTAKING

We do undertaking in all its branches  
Hearse sent to any part of the County.

**J. H. HICKS & SONS**  
Queen St., Bridgetown, Telephone 6  
H. B. HICKS, Manager

## G. E. BANKS

**PLUMBING**

Furnace and Stove Repairs  
Bridgetown, N. S.  
TELEPHONE, NO. 3-2

## J. H. MacLEAN

Plumber and Tinsmith  
Furnace work a specialty. Job work promptly attended to  
Phone 56-4 Bridgetown, N. S.

## Now is the Time to

Plan for the Summer

We will not give a summer vacation this year as a number of students from long distances would be inconvenienced thereby. Then, our summers are so deliciously cool that St. John is a harbor of refuge during the hot season, and study just as pleasant as at any other time. Students can therefore enter at any time.

Send for Catalogue

**S. KERR**  
Principal

## New Silverware and Jewelry

I have just opened a new stock of the above, and for BEAUTY and UTILITY I must say they are the best yet. The line includes—New Casseroles, Bread Trays, Butter Coolers, Cake Plates, etc in silverware, also Watches, Locketts, Chains, Rings and many other lovely examples of the modern jeweller's art. Call and see what you can do here before placing orders elsewhere.

**Ross. A Bishop**  
Lockett Block

# THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use

**DYOLA**

The Guaranteed "ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTH"

Clear, Simple, No Chance of Mistake. TRY IT! Send for Free Color Card and Booklet. The Johnson-Richardson Co. Limited, Montreal