

The Evening Times and Star

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PASTEURIZED MILK.

A St. John paper recently quoted some extracts from an article by Dr. E. V. McCollum and Nina Simmons of Johns Hopkins University on the subject of pasteurized milk. It may be useful to quote some other extracts from the same article, since they are essential to make clear the fact that the writers in question are unqualified supporters and advocates of pasteurized milk.

The St. John paper made much of the statement that pasteurization had been found to destroy or partly destroy vitamin C, which made the milk less desirable as a food for infants, because it might develop scurvy. It was noted that "the simple expedient of giving a baby daily a few teaspoonfuls of fresh orange juice will afford it absolute protection from scurvy," but the following quotation was omitted:—

"This is so simple and so satisfactory a means of making complete the infant's diet that there is no longer any room for objecting to pasteurized milk."

Here is another quotation: "Every home-maker is familiar with the word pasteurized on the milk bottles which are delivered daily at her door. At least this is the case if she lives in a city which is thoroughly progressive." Here is another: "Bacteriologists and physicians have entire confidence in the protection to health afforded by pasteurizing our milk." Also the following: "Pasteurization of milk did not do away with epidemic milk-borne diseases." What are these diseases? They are typhoid fever, tuberculosis, scarlet fever and epidemic sore throat. We quote again:—

"Pasteurization does not kill all the bacteria in milk, but it does kill certain kinds. The kinds which are killed are those which cause the souring of milk and those which produce the diseases already mentioned."

That is to say: Raw milk under the same conditions will sour much more quickly than pasteurized milk, and to blame pasteurization for sour milk is to show ignorance of the facts. It is most important, however, that the pasteurized milk should be "delivered in a fresh and well-cooled condition and kept cold until used." Is that not also true of raw milk? Note especially the following quotation from the Johns Hopkins experts:—

"Experience shows that one cannot depend on farmers to produce their milk under cleanly conditions unless home pressure is put upon them to be careful. Nor can one rely upon the distributors of milk to handle their product in a satisfactory manner unless they are under some supervision from authorities. It is of great importance that our most valuable protective food shall be produced under sanitary conditions, from healthy cows, and cooled immediately to the lowest temperature available on the farm. It should be transported to the city as quickly as possible, keeping it cold the while; pasteurized promptly, cooled, bottled in clean bottles, and delivered at the earliest moment that is satisfactory for both distributor and consumer."

As to the duty of public bodies, such as the Board of Health and City Council and all concerned, what do these two experts say? We quote again:—

"It is a matter well worth the effort of all public-spirited persons to see to it that they have a good milk supply, not only for their own homes but for the community. Insist upon pasteurization and an efficient system of farm inspection. There should be supervision of the pasteurization plants, constant testing of market milk for its bacteria content in those kinds of bacteria which are liable to be harmful. This is the function of the city and state health departments. Learn what is being done with the milk in your city and give your support to the health officials who are trying to protect you and your children from the dangers of a bad milk supply. This is necessary because it is an easy thing for the farmers and for the city deliverer to employ careless methods."

It is not perfectly obvious that if the Johns Hopkins experts were in St. John today they would assert as Dr. Hastings, medical health officer of Toronto, did, that to oppose pasteurized milk is a crime against a community? With regard to certified milk, the same authorities point out that it is too expensive to appeal to the majority of consumers, and that is the truth.

Of the recent decline in wheat Bradstreet's says: "The extent of the decline in wheat induced the governors of seven western surplus states to call a conference of those interested in the grain trade, which met last week at Chicago to discuss the causes and possible cures for the lower prices ruling. Joint marketing, a reduction in acreage, feeding of wheat to animals, encouragement of the use of wheat, and talk of a government controlled plan of 'stabilization' were among the suggestions reported offered at the conference. Not the least interesting suggestion, that from outside the conference, was for the formation of a farmers' pool to handle the crop."

MORE ABOUT COAL.

Despite the fact that the production of anthracite in the United States in the first five months of this year was twice as large as that for the like period last year, and larger than in the like period for four years past, it is contended there may be a shortage even if there is no strike in September. The Halifax Chronicle remarks:—

"The fact that a Welsh coal operator secured an order from New York for one million tons of Welsh anthracite should be a reminder to all who are relying upon the United States for their winter supply to put an anchor windward, to use a nautical phrase. Perhaps the best advice is to get ready to burn the home product."

The Boston Herald submits some figures to show that there may be a shortage. It says the domestic burners of hard coal need 60,000,000 tons each year, and as supplies were exhausted last spring it is necessary to figure out next winter's supply from the middle of April. There should be produced by the middle of September (from the middle of April) about 80,000,000 tons. That is to say, fifty per cent. of the amount required would then be above ground. The rest would have to be mined and shipped during the cold weather, and if a strike comes it will mean a shortage. Summing up, the Herald says:—

"In other words, the average consumer of hard coal is fairly certain of one shovelful of hard coal for every two that he requires. This is reassuring, but it is not 100 per cent. warm. Provided there are no hard coal labor troubles and provided further that the weather permits swift and sure transportation, there is no need to worry. But the cautious man, whose family may still be suffering from the after-effects of last winter's experience, will take no risks."

The Herald's remedy is to burn more coke. The Halifax Chronicle's proposal is to get ready to burn soft coal. As usual, no doubt, a great many consumers will gamble on the possibility that a strike in the anthracite region will be averted. As one of the features of the situation south of the border it was suggested the other day in a press despatch that one of the strong canvasses against the Harding administration would be its utter failure to deal adequately with the coal problem. Possibly if a strike is threatened the Government may decide to do more than appoint a commission.

WILL ATTEMPT TO FLOAT CARAQUET
(Canadian Press.)
Halifax, N. S., June 27.—The position of the Royal Mail Steamship Company's liner Caraquet, ashore on coral reefs about twelve miles from Hamilton, Bermuda, was unchanged today, according to advice to John H. Hubert, general agent of the line in Canada. The cargo was being removed and it was expected that the last of the cargo would be taken on Wednesday. A lighter with pumps left Hamilton today. An effort was to be made to pump the ship dry and refloat her if practicable. With the ship's engine room flooded her wireless is out of commission.

COUGHS UP BULLET THAT HIT HIM THREE MONTHS AGO
Yonkers, N. Y., June 28.—Three months ago Daniel Healey was shot in the neck and badly wounded and two patrons of his drug store were killed. This week, in a coughing spell, Healey coughed up a bullet and turned it over to Dist. Atty. Rowland as evidence against Peter McLean, the alleged slayer of the pair and the assailant of the druggist. McLean will be placed on trial for murder within a few weeks.

PREMIER HERE.
Premier P. J. Veniot arrived in the city last evening from St. Andrews where he addressed the members of the Canadian Wholesale Grocers. He said that the road between St. John and the border was in excellent condition. While motoring down he inspected the road thoroughly and organized a complete system of road patrol for that section. More than one-half of the main roads, he said, were now being patrolled and although the system had been in existence only about three weeks, the results obtained had been marvelous.

Speaking of the matter of the maintenance of the Employment Bureau, the Premier said he had not yet received the letter which the Mayor had been authorized to send him regarding increase in expenditure for the office here in view of the fact that if the office is kept open here the Provincial Government will make the appointments. He said he had written to the Minister of Labor to keep the bureau open for a reasonable time to allow for the settling of details.

PUT IT OUT.
(Forestry News-Letter.)
Never leave a camp-fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and then covering it with earth.

THE OLEO INIQUITY.
(Winnipeg Tribune.)
The action of Parliament would seem to imply not that butter was made for the use of man, but that man was made in order that he might purchase butter.

WISH I COULD.

(Old-Timer in The Maple Leaf.)
Wish't I could go loafin' 'way down the village street,
An old straw hat upon me head, and nothin' on me feet;
And at the corner I'd meet Bill, who'd go along with me—
Wish't I could go back again to where I uster be.

Wish't I could go fishin' down in the old smelt brook
With twisted thread fer fishin' line, 'n bended pin fer hook;
'N' then lay down and take a rest under the big pine tree—
Wish't I could go back again to where I uster be.

Wish't I could see the baker's boy drivin' 'roun' the hill,
'N' then he'd take some doughnuts 'n' give 'em to me and Bill;
'N' Rover barkin' big 'n' loud 'n' jumpin' in 'n' gle—
Wish't I could go back again to where I uster be.

Wish't I could hear me mother call, "Sam, cum in, it's late,
Time fer you to go to bed, 'n' mind ye shut the gate."
But years 'n' years have passed away, her face no more I'll see—
Wish't I could go back again to the old house by the sea.

Wish't I could see them all again; wish't I could wish't I could see 'em when I uster away;
I've traveled East, I've traveled West—
Wish't I could go back again to where I uster be.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Maybe So.

Pete (at the undergrate's hop):
"Wonder how I got in wrong with Clara? She just refused to dance with me."
Bill—Maybe, she doesn't carry any accident insurance.—Judge.

Thoroughly Modern.
Landlord (pleasingly, at doorway):
Well, how do you like your new quarters?
Tenant (gazing sadly around)—I should hardly call them quarters, why not say eighth's—San Francisco Examiner.

At First Sight.

A little girl in the Zoological Garden tossed bits of buns to the storks, which gobbled them greedily, and bobbed his head towards her for more. "What kind of a bird is it, mamma?" the child asked.
The mother informed her that it was a stork.
"O-o-o-h!" cried the little girl, as her eyes rounded. "Of course it recognized me!"

Sisters Like to Be Kissed, Don't They?
An Ohio State student was recently rejected in his proposal for marriage in such a manner as to give him some surprise.

"No, Robert," the object of his affections said. "I can only be a sister to you."
"Very well," he replied, reaching for his hat. "If that's the way you feel about it, I'll be a brother to you. I'll be a different answer. Good night."
"Oh, Robert," she breathed tremulously. "Aren't you going to kiss your sister good night?"

LYNCHINGS DROP FROM 33 TO 11 FOR SIX MONTHS PERIOD

New York, June 28.—Lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1923 dropped to eleven, compared with thirty-three for the same period in 1922, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced this week.
The decrease was attributed to agitation for a Federal anti-lynching law, the northward migration of negroes and the consequent desire to retain negro labor in the South. Florida had three lynchings, Georgia, two, and Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Texas one each.

TRAIL OF FLOUR TO KLAN RENDEZVOUS IRKS POLICE
Morristown, N. J., June 28.—Police are seeking a warrant for the arrest of a man who acted as guide for several hundred automobiles bearing members of the Ku Klux Klan to the Ku Klux Klan meeting held Saturday night and early Sunday at Basking Ridge, four miles south of this city. The guide was in a machine bearing two small flags on the front and a white handkerchief in the rear. Every time he made a turn he dropped white flour on the streets.

Members of the police force are said to have recognized him and purpose entering a complaint of littering the streets against him.

HIS NAME SO LONG COURT WEARILY SETS HIM FREE

Chicago, June 28.—Try this on your tongue: Emil Karlpuelsenueellerer. He is charged in South Clark street police court charged with disorderly conduct. He had been entertaining a crowd on the street with an impromptu song and dance act, inspired by the heat and sundry draughts of beer.

"What is your name?" asked Judge Rooney.
"Emil," he said, at length.
"Spell it," commanded the judge.
Another lengthy and trying session.
"Get a truck and haul your name out of this court," said Judge Rooney. "We can neither spell it nor pronounce it. The weather is too hot for such prodigious effort. A man who has to lug a title like that around is sufficiently punished. Case dismissed."

RUM SMUGGLERS STEAL FAST GOVERNMENT BOAT

New York, June 28.—Somewhere on the River Labrador a government speed boat is donning the trappings of shame. Piratical rum-wranglers who lifted her by night from her snug Coast Guard berth at Highlands, N. J., are gleeful on two counts. First, the speed boat is a real speed boat and will cut down the running time to Run Row considerably. Second, she is "with 'em and not agin 'em any more" and smugglers launches move boldly in waters where once the trim craft waged an effectual guard.
The latest technique of the rum runners is to tow about ten cases of liquor wrapped in burlap astern at the end of a stout rope. If surprised a slash of a knife makes them honest fishermen.

COLLAPSES AS JURY ANNOUNCES SHE IS SLAYER

Mrs. Buzzi Convicted of First Degree Murder in Shooting of New York Contractor.

New York, June 28.—Mrs. Anna Buzzi was found guilty of the murder of Frederick Schneider, a wealthy Bronx contractor, by a Supreme Court jury last night. She was found guilty of first degree murder. Mrs. Buzzi turned white and sagged forward when the verdict was read, but was caught by the attendants before she collapsed. She was revived and was taken from the court room in a dazed condition.

Sentence will be pronounced on July 9, and as the verdict was first degree murder, she was expected to be sentenced to death.

Schneider was found dead in his automobile with two bullets in the back of his head on a lonely road in the outskirts of the Bronx late in the afternoon of February 26. Nick Polini, a farmer, who was a few yards away saw a woman emerge from the machine and walk rapidly away.
Mrs. Buzzi, with whom Schneider had lived for several years, was arrested following day as a material witness and later was held on a charge of first degree murder.

Crowd Mobs Driver As Truck Kills Boy

Chauffeur Beaten by Men and Women—3 Other Fatalities in Day—Children Playing Ball Victims.

New York, June 28.—An enraged crowd of more than a hundred men and women vented its fury on Joseph Sinson, a chauffeur, after he had run down and killed Thomas Nigido, 5 years old, of 142 Cherry street, with a four-ton truck. The machine struck the lad, who was playing ball in front of his home.
The people of the neighborhood who were sitting on the stoops of their homes saw the car drag the body twenty feet before it was crushed by the front and rear wheel of the truck. When the car was stopped they rushed the driver, who had not left his seat, and began beating him with sticks and broom handles. When Detective Salvatore Inella came to Sinson's assistance the latter's thumb had been nearly crushed by a woman's fist. Sinson was taken to the Oak Street Station, where he was charged with homicide.

Louis Waldman, 7 years old, was killed when he was run over by an automobile driven by Anthony De Franco. Louis was playing at the corner of Second Avenue and Sixty-second street when the machine struck him. Patrolman Sheehan of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station commanded a passing truck, which carried the boy to Flower Hospital, where he was pronounced dead.

Playing on the streets claimed a third victim when Joseph Dobias, 6 years old was run down by a taxicab after he had darted in front of the machine to recover a ball. The driver was taken to the West 142nd Street Station, where he was charged with homicide.

A motor truck owned by Frederick M. Schildwache, an ice dealer, and operated by his son, Joseph, killed and instantly killed John Boyle, 6, according to witnesses the boy, who was playing at the Melrose Station of the New York Central Railroad, darted in the path of the truck which was northbound on Park Avenue. Schildwache was taken to the Morrisania police station, where he was questioned by Assistant District Attorney William Henderson.

Mrs. Fay Grueber, 23 years old, was leaving the Homicide Court after having been held in \$2,500 bail for examination in connection with the killing of 6-year-old Anna Gendick Saturday night. She was charged with the murder of the girl, who was killed by a car driven by William Frater, 46, who was going south on Fox street. Frater was locked up at the Simpson Street Station on a technical charge of homicide.
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TWO MEN ARRESTED AS BORDER BANDITS WHO ROBBED BANKS
(Canadian Press.)
Regina, Sask., June 27.—Suspected by the provincial police of being connected with one of the other border bandit gangs, who have been successful in robbing banks in the prairie provinces, two men have been arrested at Carnduff and are now held pending investigation. The men are Irvin Young and Smith R. (Nig) Collins, of Minot, N. D. When taken by a border patrol, Young was in possession of a rifle and ammunition. Both men, according to customs officials, entered the country under false pretences.

NEW PHASE TO DETENTION OF FOUR U. S. SCHOONERS

Vancouver, B. C., June 28.—Detectors of four U. S. trading schooners by Soviet officials at East Cape, Siberia, is explained here as caused by an agreement recently concluded under which the Hudson Bay Company had obtained exclusive rights to trade on the North Siberian coast.

MILK PASTEURIZATION.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir—The question as to whether or not a city's milk supply should be clarified and pasteurized has been answered in emphatic affirmative in thousands of cities all over the world. The question of pasteurization is not a new problem. It was debated in the early 90's of the last century. Such great children specialists as Doctors Jacobi, Henry Coit, Chapin and Holt insisted on feeding infants with heated milk. In 1898 Denmark passed a law requiring the heating of all milk fed to calves, to 85 degrees centigrade in order to prevent the spreading of tuberculosis among the cattle. The Danish government were compelled to do this in order to prevent large economic losses due to spread of tuberculosis in their cattle herds. It was an important problem with the Danish people for their livelihood depended to a large extent on the dairy business. They found that heating the milk destroyed the tubercle bacillus which had decimated their herds. The Danish government then required that milk fed to babies be pasteurized in order to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among the population. As a result of this, the authorities of Denmark not only observed a diminution of tuberculosis but also a markedly lowered infant mortality. The prevalence of "summer complaint" and diarrheal diseases among the infants was strikingly reduced.

Doctors Park and Holt in 1903 showed the remarkable effects in lowering the death rates by feeding pasteurized milk to groups of tenement house babies in New York City, as compared with the high mortality figures of feeding similar groups of babies with unpasteurized grocery store milk.

It can therefore be readily seen by the average citizen that pasteurization is not a new idea; that it is not the product of a wild theorist but it is the result of patient study and keen scientific observation of the master minds of science, men of the stamp of Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Dr. William H. Park, Dr. Chas. North, Dr. Henry Coit, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Dr. Rowland Freeman, Nathan Strauss, Dr. Hastings and hundreds of others the world over.

These men have studied milk in the most thorough manner from the feeding, housing, milking of cattle to the feeding of babies with the milk from the cattle. They have not urged and insisted on pasteurization from superficial observation. No, indeed. Emphatically, no. It was after years of careful observation and study in the cow barn; in the bacteriological laboratory; in hospitals; in the intensive study of the mortality figures of infant life in hundreds of cities.

Having presented some facts to indicate even to the passive mind that pasteurization of milk is not a recent idea of a month or two, but a process of treating milk that is in general use in the world for some two decades or more, and further to the fact that it is the result of patient painstaking, careful research of eminent minds, we turn for a few moments to the question of raw milk. It has appeared advisable to lovers of child life that milk be pasteurized. Now why should parents and mothers desire that milk be heated and bottled in clean sterilized bottles. For the very striking reason that they observed that in heated milk which killed their children. Naturally these fathers and mothers insisted on pasteurization.

What are the elements in unpasteurized milk that are so deadly to infant life? Germ life and the poisons produced by the growth of germs in so favorable a culture medium as milk. It is an unusually rich food for bacterial life as it is for animal life. They thrive on it most prolifically and produce poisons analogous to ptomaines.

Reproduction of germ life is extremely rapid. One germ can reproduce itself in a minute. It is a fact that a can of milk which started with a seeding of 4,000 or 5,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter or one-quarter of a teaspoonful of milk at the time of milking can be multiplied to millions in the twenty-four hours before it is delivered to the consumer. For thousands or 5,000 bacteria count in a very good bacterial count. Very few of the average dairymen in our province are producing so clean a milk at the milking barn. Even with the ordinary care in cleaning the utensils and cooling the milk in transit, the milk is subjected to so bacteriological examination shows millions of bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Perhaps somebody will say the germs are harmless. Some of them are, but along with the harmless variety there may be germs of tuberculosis; typhoid fever; scarlet fever; diphtheria; streptococcus sore throat. Records dating back to 1870 show that 275 epidemics of typhoid fever, affecting hundreds of thousands of persons, were traced to the use of unpasteurized milk. One hundred and twenty-eight epidemics of scarlet fever; thirty-two epidemics of diphtheria; twenty-two epidemics of streptococcus sore throat involving hundreds of thousands of persons have been traced directly to the use of unpasteurized milk.

What has been the effect of pasteurization on the prevalence of these milk-borne epidemics? In the thirteen years from 1895 to 1907 in the United States, during which time pasteurization was in vogue only in the largest cities, there were altogether 211 epidemics of the diseases mentioned above directly traceable to unpasteurized milk. In the thirteen years from 1908 to 1920, inclusive, during which years pasteurization has become widespread throughout the country, only sixty-three milk epidemics had occurred and these were traceable to unpasteurized milk supplies.

These facts even to the uninterested, are strikingly favorable results directly attributable to the pasteurization of milk. These benefits are only a part of the story. How many thousands; nay, hundreds of thousands of us have developed tuberculosis from the use of unpasteurized milk. If the Danish people thought it a wise economy to heat the milk before feeding it to the calves in order to prevent tuberculosis among their cattle herds, how much wiser is it and what a saving of millions of dollars in medical attendance, medicine productive work is made by the simple heating of milk to prevent tuberculosis in our children and consequently in our adult population. The stream of money which is flowing in increasing volume to limit the ravages of the white plague, might not have

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been quite so necessary had milk been pasteurized ages ago.

To this objection to the heating of milk is raised in this day and age is hardly comprehensible to the average informed individual. Objection to pasteurization can only emanate from persons who are not informed of the benefits that have already been conferred upon the human race.

You fathers and mothers of St. John who have tuberculosis in your home; you who have lost babies from "summer complaint" and other diarrheal diseases; you, who have lost your dearest from diphtheria; typhoid fever; scarlet fever; streptococcus sore throat, may have lost them simply because the milk that they used was the carrier of these diseases. There is abundant and unequivocal evidence that milk may carry these infections.

The situation in St. John with regard to milk has occurred time and again in other cities when pasteurization has been put into force. The advance guard of the army for health is bound to clash with selfish economic interests and crass ignorance of a part of the citizenship. The economic interests play upon the ignorance of some of the people for a while, but as this portion of the citizenship become informed of the benefits, their opposition turns into approval, and the selfish interests have their purposes brought out into bold relief because they do not have a mob to conceal them. To think that persons will wilfully condemn their own children to a life of invalidism from tuberculosis is incomprehensible. To kill your own children with "summer complaint," typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, is nothing short of criminal. Those persons who preach against pasteurization know not what they say. Forgive them. They know not what they do.

H. L. ABRAMSON, M.D.
St. John, June 27.

FLEES HAMPTON JAIL.

Philip Vantour, alias Joseph Le-Blanc, of Amherst, escaped from the Kings county jail at Hampton yesterday afternoon. He was awaiting trial on a charge of breaking and entering the store of the Sussex Mercantile Company in April last. He was arrested at Long Wharf, St. John on

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