

PROHIBITION FIGHT THE WORLD OVER

The Editor's Views and Other News on
This Great Movement

UNITED STATES NEWS

There is not much temperance news coming from the United States. The fight for the presidential elections is taking up the energy of the temperance reformers. After November the month there should be interesting items. The vote for the prohibition President will reveal the number of what may be called the irreconcilable temperance voters. These men who vote for a prohibition candidate for president are the voters who consider the question of the abolition of the liquor traffic to be the paramount question to be faced by the American Republic. There will be tens of thousands of voters who believe in prohibition but who will not vote for the candidate. They consider the proper method to be local option. They believe that if each of the communities where alcoholic beverages are legally sold would vote for the suppression of the traffic in its own locality the problem of intemperance would be solved without any national upheaval that a federal prohibitory law would necessarily cause. The prohibition vote, therefore, will simply be a record of the irreconcilable temperance vote, the agitators who are eternally at work in season and out for liquor suppression.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island is under a provincial prohibitory law. Whisky drummers tell us that prohibition is a failure and point to Prince Edward Island as an example to uphold their opinion. According to whisky drummers the whole Island is permeated with whisky and every man, not being allowed to purchase alcoholic beverages in a saloon, takes care to carry a flask of stimulating fluid in his hip pocket. Ministers of the gospel as well as other people are apparently addicted to this habit if the innuendoes of the whisky drummers are to be believed.

We do not believe these tall yarns of the fluid vendors. Drummers are proverbial for their yarns and the whisky variety are just as apt to deviate from the truth as any other kind, and their deviation is all the more probable when the question at issue is the efficacy of laws which are passed to put them out of business.

There is a truth, however, in their assertion that prohibition in Prince Edward Island does not altogether prohibit. This is not the fault of the provincial laws but of the Dominion. The manufacture or importation of alcoholic beverages is not prohibited in the Island. When persons can manufacture or import alcoholic beverages under a prohibitory law the law cannot be said to be strictly prohibitory. The Islanders are now agitating for a Dominion law which will forbid the manufacture and importation of alcoholic beverages within or into prohibitory territory. Geo. E. Foster has promised the Islanders favorable consideration of such a law if returned to power. This law is one of the great laws necessary to make prohibition really prohibitory in the Dominion.

ONTARIO WAKING UP

The Province of Ontario is enjoying a law enforcement movement. As this moment hotel keepers are undergoing imprisonment because they thought the prohibitory laws were simply made to fool the temperance people. The Whitney government has given the sop of the three fifths clause to the liquor interests. It is giving a rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law, when passed, as a matter of common justice to the temperance people. The much discussed three fifths clause requires that before a prohibitory by-law can become law there must be sixty votes cast for the law for every forty cast against it. In other words forty whisky votes are equal to sixty temperance votes and the man who drinks is worth in the eyes of the law one and one-half times the man who does not drink and wants to free his village from the curse of the saloon.

The Provincial police are out over the Province and are causing the law-breakers to be fined and jailed wherever possible. The Whitney government is perfectly safe in doing this because it is aware that the great majority of the citizens are against the sale of

alcoholic beverages. The Whitney government, although giving law enforcement, is behind the times with the law it has passed. It is the common people who are waking up and ousting the saloons by overwhelming majorities.

CAPE COLONY WINE BILL

South Africa is having her own little troubles with the alcohol question. The Cape Colony Government is proposing a cheap wine license. Numerous agriculturists have gone into raising grapes and producing wine. The country is as yet largely agricultural and the government has to depend to a large extent upon the farmers for power. The proprietors of the ordinary licensed saloons are raising a great cry against the bill on the grounds of morality. The saloon keepers claim that the bill in permitting almost every person who so desires to go into the business of selling intoxicating wines and will demoralize the country. This claim is true but it is not put forward on the grounds of morality so much as because the bill will take away the profits of the regularly licensed places now existing.

The wine farmers also are not satisfied with the Government's wine bill. There are numerous restrictions against supplying the natives with wine, and these restrictions the wine farmers want removed. There is profit in selling alcoholic beverages and the wine farmers want all the profit there is in it. It remains to be seen whether the government will allow the natives to be destructively exploited for gain.

Prince Edward Island Prohibitionists

The province of Prince Edward Island has been fighting the liquor traffic for a number of years with a good degree of success, and it has now in force the strongest prohibitory act which was in the power of its Legislature to pass. But the province has not power to prevent the manufacture or importation of intoxicating liquor, and the temperance workers feel that, if possible, this should be granted them by the Dominion Government. Recently Mr. Foster took occasion to visit the island, and in reply to some temperance people, he declared that if his party came into power, and if such action was within the scope of Parliament, the requisite legislation would be forthcoming. He also gave it as his opinion that such legislation would be entirely constitutional. The Dominion Parliament has already done something like this in its Sunday law, which provides, practically, that each province shall have a Sabbath if it wants one. As local option extends its sway throughout the provinces, it seems very probable that, in the near future, there will be other provinces face to face with the same problem that confronts Prince Edward Island, and it seems to us that the Dominion Parliament cannot deal with this matter too soon; if possible, giving to each province the right to prohibit both the manufacture and importation of intoxicants within the limits of its territory. We would like to see both parties pledged to this legislation. Why not?

—Christian Guardian.

Alcoholism and Lunacy

In the Mail and Empire recently was a "special cable" despatch from London, which was plainly written in the interest of the liquor trade, and is part of the world-wide newspaper campaign being waged by the traffic. It states that recent statistics show a noticeable increase in lunacy in Great Britain since 1898, and at the same time a marked decrease in the consumption of liquor, facts which "are strongly opposed to certain widely held theories." It takes some time for alcoholism to produce lunacy. Lunacy and alcoholism do not go hand-in-hand. But lunacy trails a few years behind alcoholism and is as sure as that the night follows the day. This brilliant reader of statistics did not go far enough back. Had he delved just a little deeper he would have found that between 1886 and 1899 the drink bill of Great Britain increased from £140,000,000 to £185,000,000.

Last year the drink expenditure had gone down to £167,000,000, still £25,000,000 more than twenty years ago. —Toronto Pioneer.

DAIRYMEN'S HINTS

Breeding Improves the Dairy Cow

There are three factors which markedly influence the value of a dairy cow, viz: breeding, feeding, and care and management. It is a matter of opinion as to which of these factors is the most important and it is doubtful if any one of them may be overlooked if success in the dairy is to be attained. One cow is not as good as another, for blood tells, but the best of cows cannot yield their full value in the milk pail without proper feed and management. As to whether or not breeding has an influence on the improving of dairy cows is conclusively answered by information given out by Cornell University.

In 1874 the Cornell University herd of cows averaged a little more than 3,000 lbs. of milk per cow for the year. The descendants of these same cows now average more than 7,500 lbs. of milk annually. This remarkable improvement has been secured "by the use of pure-bred bulls and a rigid selection of the best heifers." The bulletin giving the history of the herd says that this increase to two and one-half times in the milk product is the result of judicious selection of sire and dam, together with careful feeding, and that every farmer can obtain equally satisfactory results by following a similar course.

The daily winter ration for the larger cows, at Cornell, at the time this bulletin was issued, is given as follows: Fifteen lbs. hay, 50 to 55 lbs. of silage, 10 lbs. roots, 8 lbs. grain. For the smaller cows the ration was 10 lbs. hay, 40 to 45 lbs. silage, 10 lbs. roots, 8 lbs. grain. "During the time the cows were in pasture the grain ration was made up of three parts bran and one part cotton-seed meal." The average milk production of the twenty-one cows in the herd that year was 7,240 pounds. The following statements will show that this ration was not expensive. The average yearly cost of food consumed per cow was \$45.25; average cost of 100 pounds of milk, 62 1-2 cents; average number pounds of fat produced per cow, 585; average cost of a pound of fat, 15 1-2 cents; the highest cost of a pound of fat, 27 cents; lowest cost of a pound of fat, 11 cents. The largest single yield of butter fat in the Cornell herd during the past decade was 435 pounds. This was from 10,625 pounds of milk containing an average of 41 per cent. fat. The largest single yield of milk was 13,446 pounds, containing 428 pounds of fat.

These experiments prove without further argument that breeding tells in the improvement of a dairy herd. It is first essential that the dairyman have the proper idea of a dairy animal in mind and that both the bulls and heifers be selected to conform to that idea type. The Babcock test is the only efficient way of judging the cows, while only bulls from good milking cows should be kept for breeding purposes. The coming demand is for cows that will give at least 5,000 pounds of milk in a year and over 200 pounds of butter. This is a high standard, but the experiments above quoted prove that by improved breeding and selecting it can easily be reached.

—Ottawa Valley Journal.

Rusty Milk Cans

The importance of cleanliness in the handling of milk is again brought to the attention of a Wisconsin bulletin on the subject of rusty milk cans and their effect upon milk for cheese making. One of the problems which the cheese maker has not been able to control is the coagulation of milk with rennet. One of the chief causes, is the regularity in the kind of milking utensils used. That milk kept in iron or badly tinned vessels is soon rendered unfit for whole-some food was clearly shown by recent investigations at the Wisconsin station. Many metals studied, used in milk pails, such as copper, nickel, iron, etc., were found to have a deleterious effect upon the rennet action. Iron is the metal that causes the most injury in the form of rusty pails, cans, vats, etc., because milk comes in contact with this metal more frequently than with any of the others. Every time that this experiment was repeated the milk kept in rusty pans gave evidence of a retarding influence on the rennet action compared with milk kept in glass beakers.

Milk which has been allowed to stand in iron dishes for several hours had a peculiar bluish-grey color, indicating the presence of iron in solution. In several instances the amount of iron dissolved in the milk was determined as iron oxide. The maximum quantities of iron dissolved in the milk ranged

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PSALMS.

PSALM 16.

3 But to the saints that are in the earth, and to the excellent, in whom is all my delight.
4 Their sorrows shall be multiplied that hasten after another god: their drink offerings of blood will I not offer, nor take up their names into my lips.
5 The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup: thou maintainest my lot.
6 The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places: yea, I have a goodly heritage.
7 I will bless the Lord who hath given me counsel: my reins also instruct me in the night seasons.
8 I have set the Lord always before me: because he is at my right hand, I shall not be moved.
9 Therefore my heart is glad; and my glory rejoiceth: my flesh also shall rest in hope.
10 For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell: neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption.

PROVERBS.

CHAPTER 8.

1 Doth not wisdom cry? and understanding put forth her voice?
2 She standeth in the top of high places, by the way in the places of the paths.
3 She crieth at the gates, at the entry of the city, at the coming in at the doors:
4 Unto you, O men, I call; and my voice is to the sons of man.
5 O ye simple, understand wisdom: and ye fools be ye of an understanding heart.
6 Hear; for I will speak of excellent things: and the opening of my lips shall be right things.
7 For my mouth shall speak truth: and wickedness is an abomination to my lips.
8 All the words of my mouth are in righteousness: there is nothing forward or perverse in them.
9 They are all plain to him that understandeth, and right to them that find knowledge.
10 Receive my instruction, and not silver; and knowledge rather than choice gold.

To Be Continued.

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