

CLEAN MILK METHODS

Brush the cow's udder and wipe with a dry cloth; use clean water and dry with a clean towel.

Milkers should wash their hands with soap and water and dry with clean towel.

Whitewash the cow stable at least twice yearly.

Feed no dusty feed until after milking.

Remove all manure from cow stable twice daily.

Keep barnyard clean and have manure pile at least 100 feet from the stable.

Have abundant windows in cow stable to permit sunlight to reach the floor.

Arrange a proper system of ventilation for the cow stable. King system is suggested.

Do not use milk from any cows suspected of garget or any udder inflammation. Such milk contains enormous numbers of bacteria.

Use abundance of ice in water tank for cooling milk.

The Bullet Cure

A Prussian nobleman who shot himself at Monte Carlo was married and divorced six times within fifteen years. Had he thought of the bullet cure sooner he might have saved both himself and others a lot of trouble.

Made a Mess of It

A youth of 84 who was in the habit of jumping from moving vehicles to exhibit his nimbleness, has done it too often. At the inquest it was pointed out that after falling on alight from a train at Victoria he admitted he had "made a mess of it."

Tells of Heavy Losses at Ypres

New York, June 18.—Henry Lapierre of Chassey, N. Y., who was a private in the 11th Battalion of Canadian troops, reached New York today aboard the steamer *Arabic* with a description of the fighting at Ypres May 15, when his battalion stormed the German trenches. He said that of 1,000 men who were in the battalion only 150 got back to the British lines. The remainder were either killed, wounded or died from the effects of chlorine gas poisoning.

Old Germans In The Armies

(Berlin Tageblatt.)

Germany is ready at the side of her ally to set her strength against this new stab from behind.

Our armies in the mass, however, are getting older, and men of mature age now preponderate. Hence, it cannot be expected that these troops should rush into battle with the exuberant fervor of young soldiers.

In the place of this fervor, however, we now have the wrath of matured men, and this sentiment will impart even stronger impetus to buttend blow and bayonet thrust. Of their capacity in that line, Landsturm and Landwehr men have already given signal proof.

No one in the German Fatherland whose heart is in the right place allowed himself to be frightened by the notification of the spring offensive of our foes in the west; nor are we frightened now. We are not a quarrelsome people and if we have accustomed ourselves to the war, yet deep down in the heart of every honest German there is budding forth that little flower, the "hope of peace."

Consumption of Beer Curtailed

Munich, Bavaria, June 18, Via London.—Munich, the greatest beer drinking centre in Germany, has been compelled sharply to curtail the consumption of beer, owing to the expropriation by the military authorities of a large part of the product of the breweries. The amount of beer now available for public use is only one-third of the ordinary supply.

A number of the famous beer gardens are now closing at seven o'clock in the evening, owing to the shortage of beer. Some of these places are encouraging their guests to call for lemonade as substitute for beer.

Alas! For The Poor Kasier

Amsterdam, Holland, June 18 (via London).—A message received here today from Frankfurt says that the Grand Duke of Baden, now at the front, has sent the following telegram concerning the recent raid on Karlsruhe by French aeroplanes to the Bur-

gmaster of that city: "Emperor Wilhelm has telegraphed to me his deep indignation at the wicked attack upon beloved Karlsruhe. The poor, innocent victims among civilians have greatly affected him."

Switzerland In A Dilemma

Milan, June 18.—As could be foreseen, the inevitable has happened between Italy and Switzerland. It was clear that France and Italy would profit by the fact that Switzerland was completely depending on them for food supplies and raw material to dictate the conditions of supply, the first of which is that Switzerland ceases to do business with Germany. This has already led to friction, Italy desiring a general prohibition en bloc, while Switzerland desires to proceed by the prohibition of individual categories of goods. It is reported that the solution of the conflict will be the creation of a Swiss import and export trust under British surveillance, the same as already exists in Holland, which would handle all business.

The danger is, however, that Germany and Austria may declare that the submission of Switzerland to these conditions is practically a breach of neutrality, and equivalent to an alliance with their enemies. Switzerland has earned an immense proportion of her income by her commerce with Germany. The cessation of this will diminish her revenues by fifty per cent., and that at a time when her expenditure necessitated by the war is going up by leaps and bounds. Germany is naturally leaving no stone unturned to enliven the situation, and to encourage Switzerland to resist the demands of the Allies. Fortunately, President Motta is Italian-Swiss and knows the Italian character.

Projectiles Not The Only Need

Toronto Globe.

Emphasis has been laid so strongly upon the necessity for a greater supply of ammunition, and especially of high explosive projectiles, that many people begin to think shells are the only urgent need of the British army, and that when they are forthcoming in sufficient volume victory will be within reach. Mr. Lloyd-George is trying to destroy that illusion. He has been calling for "munitions," a word that carries a much wider meaning than ammunition. Canada is turning out enormous quantities of projectiles, but Canada, since the war began, has not produced a single field gun to make use of the projectiles. Canada has a large output of small arms ammunition, but her production of rifles is relatively small, and no machine guns are made in the Dominion.

Every armament factory in Great Britain and every industrial establishment capable of turning out field artillery and machine guns is being operated at high pressure for the production of guns. The hail of bullets from the machine guns of the enemy has been far more deadly even than the shrapnel of the field artillery. A British writer on military affairs, who has just returned from the front, says the Germans have at least twelve machine guns to a battalion, while the British maximum is four, and that is seldom reached. The British field gun is a better weapon than that of Germany, and capable of being fired much more rapidly, but there is a tremendous shortage. Britain never expected to require field artillery sufficient for an army of two million men. That number will not, of course, be maintained steadily in the fighting line, but it is hoped in the final offensive to have over two million men at the front. The Germans in the recent advance into Galicia provided over 4,000 guns for an army of 1,600,000 men. At the same ratio of one gun to 400 men, Britain, in the closing operations of the war, will require to bring into action 5,000 pieces of artillery, as well as machine guns totalling 20,000.

To produce these weapons within any reasonable time will require the services of hundreds of thousands of skilled mechanics in Britain and America. The manufacture of projectiles is a matter that requires relatively little skill compared with the turning out of machine guns, field guns and heavy artillery. To aid in this work it is announced that skilled mechanics now at the front will be asked to return to civil life and do their "bit" at the lathe instead of in the trenches.

The shortage of munitions will be made good by the thorough organization of the British engineering industry now going on under the direction

of Mr. Lloyd-George. It entails a longer delay, however, in the inauguration of the final operations of the war than was generally anticipated. The spring drive of the allies is to become a fall offensive, with Turkey disposed of before it begins. It is fortunate that the Germanic powers have reached the maximum of their strength, and that from this time forward the number of men they can maintain at the front will decrease rather than increase, while the allies will be able to put a steadily increasing number of troops into the field. Were Berlin and Vienna in a position to outmatch the allies in numbers as well as in war material and munitions the prospects of an early victory for the alliance would be exceedingly poor. The Germanic powers cannot keep up the present pace. They are already calling upon their last reserves of men. When the factories of Britain and America begin to pour out their maximum production of war materials the Germanic reserves of munitions will be speedily used up, and collapse will follow. The factories of Germany, Austria, and parts of Belgium cannot produce as many instruments of destruction in a given time as those of all the other manufacturing nations of the world. In the last analysis the struggle is one of mechanical equipment. The great war will be won in the machine shops of the Tyne, the Clyde, and Pennsylvania.

Meeting The Gas Attacks

(Manchester Guardian.)

Evidence is accumulating that the advantage to Germany of the use of poisonous gas may be nullified by other means than retaliation in kind. Sir John French, in yesterday's report of an action in which gas was emitted over a five mile front for four and one-half hours till the cloud rose in places to 40 feet, stated that "portions of our line remained intact throughout the ordeal," and that our men have demonstrated that with due precautions this form of attack can be met and defeated. Mr. John Buchan, again, in a letter from headquarters, emphasizes the dependence of the strategists on the wind, praises the efficacy of respirators, and states that experience has bred in our troops a growing confidence in meeting the peril. There is clearly room for increased skill both in warding off the gas and in treating its victims. "A Chemist," whose letter was printed today, suggests that masks greatly superior to the present crude respirators should be supplied to the men; and mentions chemical means, such as the use of unsaturated hydro-carbon gases, of counteracting the effect of the chlorine. A medical correspondent of the Morning Post has an interesting proposal of a different sort—the installation of rotary fan-blowers in our advanced trenches. Their use would present no difficulty comparable to that which the enemy overcomes in getting cumbersome gas lindars into position. The blowers, if vigorously worked by hand, "would deliver a volume of air far greater than the volume of gas" in streams which would "break up the gas cloud and cause it to be dispersed in the surrounding atmosphere." The amount of chlorine that could then reach the trenches would be quite harmless to men provided even with simple respirators. These and similar are plans no doubt receiving the consideration of the War office. In this matter retaliation would be justifiable only if it were the one possible means of defense, and it is good to know that others give every hope of success.

Weeds on Vacant Lots

What undoubtedly constitutes a menace to those farmers who are making an honest effort to keep their farms clean is the crop of weeds found growing on vacant lots and roads in and around our towns and cities. These vacant lots are often nothing more nor less than nurseries and breeding places for all sorts of weeds. This is especially true of towns where large areas adjoining have been subject to wildcat subdivision and have had roadways ploughed, forming lodging places for weeds, which are allowed to grow unchecked. These produce countless numbers of seeds, to be blown and scattered by the winds over the farms. So far, bulletins, articles and advice pertaining to weed control have been directed at the farmer. A glance at the conditions found in most of our cities and towns will prove convincing that the farmer is not entirely to blame in the matter of weed seed production and distribution.

In the West the weed inspectors are being trained and instructed along lines that will enable them to assist the

farmers in weed control, while at the same time provision by law is made to prevent any farmer from allowing his farm to become a breeding place for weeds and a menace to his neighbours. In most towns there are by laws covering the weed problem but too often they are not enforced. Those living in towns and cities should co-operate and do their bit in the war against weeds. This is an important matter, and should receive strict attention by every town council. Action should be taken at once and not deferred until the weeds ripen and scatter their seeds.

French May Use Poison Gas

(Popular Science Magazine.)

The rumor in circulation since the beginning of the war to the effect that the French were in possession of a secret explosive capable of destroying life on a scale not heretofore dreamed of, by the production of deadly asphyxiating gases, has been confirmed by the French military authorities. This explosive is called turpentine, and is the discovery of M. Eugene Turpin, the inventor of melinite. It has already been used in a limited way and the statement is now made that preparations have been completed for using it on a large scale in the coming operations against the Germans.

At the opening of the war the effect of exploding turpentine were familiar to the experimenters working with it in the laboratory. It could only be exploded by vibration and at that time there seemed no safe way of firing it from a gun, for the reason that the vibration caused by the discharge of the projectile was likely to explode it before it had got clear of the gun. With a new field-piece invented in December it is possible to fire shells charged with turpentine without danger to the firing party and it is reported that the French and British arsenals have been busy day and night since then making the shells and the guns for firing them.

When the shell explodes the gases caused by the explosion spread over the ground in a circle having a diameter of about 100 yards. The gases produce paralysis of some of the vital organs of the body, with the result that every living thing within this circle is killed instantly and painlessly and so far as is known there is no defense against nor antidote for the action of these gases. If the turpentine does all that is claimed for it, trenches will furnish practically no defense against it. The gases from a shell exploding within fifty yards of the trench will simply settle into the trench and kill the men sheltered in it. Shrapnel proof and bomb-proof covers will be of little use, for the gases in their deadly work will find their way through the smallest opening.

He Wanted to Know

A man was arrested on the charge of robbing another of his watch and chain, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. It was said that he had thrown a bag over his victim's head, strangled and robbed him. There was so little evidence, however, that the judge quickly said,

"Discharged!"

The prisoner stood still in the dock, amazed at being given his freedom so soon.

"You're discharged," repeated the judge. "You can go. You are free."

Still no word from the prisoner, who stood staring at the judge.

"Don't you understand? You have been acquitted. Get out!" shouted the judge.

"Well," stammered the man, "do I have to give him back his watch and chain?"

English Indignation Over Lusitania

Papers received by the last mail from England contain reports showing what intense indignation was aroused in England by the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

The Liverpool Meat Importers' Association forwarded to the Lord Mayor the following petition: "We, being all ratepayers of the city of Liverpool, regarding as we do with horror and abhorrence the recent barbaric acts of the German nation in the prosecution



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of their warfare waged not only against the fighting forces, but against non-combatants, women and children, hereby petition your lordship to summon immediately a town's meeting of this city for the purpose of demanding of the government the immediate internment of all alien enemies and of all naturalized Germans, Austrians and Turks."

At a German restaurant in the neighborhood of Lime street, London, it was remarked as unusual that the day after the disaster the menus were all in German. Some of the waiters pretended that they could speak nothing but German, though customers had often heard them speaking very good English. Drinks were served on little felt mats bearing German inscriptions, and German was spoken on all sides. All the British customers present were deploring the *Lusitania* horror. On the other hand the "naturalized" Germans were in the highest of spirits. At a certain table a British customer rose and suggested that it would be fitting to speak English. A "naturalized" German answered that perhaps the conversation over which they were so much amused might be distressful to any Englishmen who had relatives addicted to trans Atlantic travel. A roar of laughter followed from the "naturalized" customers, and one of them deliberately spat in the face of an Englishman, saying, "Excuse me, but the joke of the whole business makes me laugh beyond control, and I could not help that accident." There were at the time about twenty British customers, and sixty to eighty "naturalized" persons. The trouble lasted about ten minutes. At the end of that time there was not a German picture or advertisement left on the walls, and there was not a "naturalized" man in the place. No great damage was done to the restaurant, though in their haste to keep important business appointments some of the naturalized customers may have turned over a few tables and broken a plate or two.

A remarkable incident took place at the Broadway Theatre, Hammersmith, while a *Lusitania* film was being shown. At part of the film showing the bodies being carried through the streets two Germans in the centre of a crowded audience began to laugh, and audibly remarked, "It serves them right." The entire house rose, and the manager had the greatest difficulty in preventing the men being badly hurt. As it was they were severely punished.

At the Manningsham Mills, Bradford theatre was an organized demonstration against a small number of work people of German birth employed in the mills. It was resolved that unless they were dismissed there would be a general strike, and the directors decided to accede to the demand.

British workmen employed at the Walker shipyards of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson followed the lead of their Walsend comrades and demanded that the firm should dismiss all officials and workmen of Austrian or German extraction. The firm promptly acquiesced in the men's demand.