Capitol Entertainment TO-DAY
Connie Talmadge
Her Sister From Paris

The Daily British Whig

MON. TUES. WED. Capitol Entertainment
OSCAR WILDE'S
Lady Windermer's Fan

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Kingston District Milk Producers Anxious to Give a Pure Supply

DOES PASTEURIZATION DESTROY TUBERCULOSIS BACILLUS SPORE?

A Question Put to the Board of Health---Writer Claims That if It Does Not Kill the Spore It Cannot Protect Against Transmission Through Milk.

S. W. Greer, of the Cloverdale Dairy writes to Thee Whig as follows on the milk question:

In view of the approaching decision to be made by the Kingston City Council relative to a bylaw governing compulsory herd testing and the pasteurization of milk, or both, and as a local herd owner, I would greatly appreciate the courtesy of your paper to enumerate therein certain questions of interest to producers, vendors and consumers alike.

Judging by the contents of expert treatises on the subject, the discussion of pasteurization in its relation to prevention of tubercular germ transmission is being very loosely dealt with in private conversation and in public. Speaking in a practical way, I believe that a great deal of misunderstanding on the part of the public can be avoided by having the Board of Health answer the following question directly:

Question Asked.

Where in authorized medical literature, biological or bacteriological essays or other competent scientific writings dealing expertly with the subject of pasteurization has it ever been stated as a fact that pasteurization kills the spore of the bacillus or tuberculosis? If it does not kill the spore, it does not and cannot protect against transmission, through milk, of tubercular, infective material. Pasteurization is a safeguard against transmission of the typhoid bacillus, streptococcus epidemicus (sore throat) diphtheria, scarlet fever, and certain other disease producing germs, and is of practical value because of this. Nowhere in expert literature is its value stressed for its destructive influence upon bacillus of tuberculosis. It is for that reason that I ask the above question.

Process of Pasteurization.

While it is proposed to consider compulsory pasteurization, nothing seems to have been suggested in this connection whether the flash method or the holding method of pasteurization shall be employed. Holding the milk for 30 minutes at 145 degrees is stated to be a far better method of pasteurizing than quickly bringing the milk to a temperature of 170 to 185 degrees (flash method). The taste of milk pasteurized by the holding system is claimed to remain unaffected, while the flash system does change it.

The report of the insurance company (which must be made from information given to the company by experts, and which cannot be made by a member of the insurance company simply because he is an insurance man, no matter how anxious to preserve life) says: "Pasteurization neither improves nor harms the milk itself." Against this, standard medical works will tell you that milk is our best food for the supply of calcium. When milk is boiled, a large part of the calcium is lost in the scum, which takes up and retains the calcium phosphate. In this manner much calcium is also lost by the pasteurization of milk. From a study of the literature it is impossible to truthfully state that pasteurization does not alter the milk, because experiments and tests prove that it does. The example I have given is only one instance. Nevertheless, pasteurization is a safeguard worth employing because of some of the things that it does do, yet there can be no question but that raw milk, other things being equal, is a far superior food. Generally however, other things are not equal, and, in order to be safe, it may be better to pasteurize. Dealers should not go so far, however, in their advocacy of pasteurization and in their eagerness to popularize it, of broadly stating that pasteurization does not alter the milk.

Herd Testing.

This method of protecting against infected sources of milk supply may be all that it is cracked up to be. Nevetherless, Dr. Williamson, health officer, who should know, and I believe does know, states that Kingston milk compares favorably with milk from other localities where herd testing is enforced. In view of this opinion by a competent authority, what practical benefit besides expense does herd testing confer upon the people in these other communities which Kingston people, without herd testing, do not already enjoy?

From uniform and consistently regular testing (which, if the by-law passes, we have a right to demand shall be actually carried out), it appears that it is possible for an animal to be tested for the tubercular reaction with negative results, and then, some time later, with positive results. May I ask what becomes of such milk in the meantime (between tests) and what the City Council think they can do to protect the consumer of much milk that, while actually from a tubercular source, might nevertheless be "certified"? Are there any cases on record where the tuberculin test for cattle has given a doubtful result?

The percentage of pure bred cattle that went under in the test in the last two years was very large. The percentage of grade cattle that was condemned was small. The majority of herd owners in Kingston are grade herd owners. Nevertheless, the Government will give a free test and compensate only, in case of condemnation, when the herd contains a certain prescribed number of pure-bred and one pure-bred sire, but there is no provision to compensate a grade herd owner who does not possess the requisite number of pure-bred cattle among his herd. Therefore, even though the percentage among grade cows is small and large among pure-bred, the loss of a single cow to the small producer is important, and if the herd test is made obligatory, producers have a right to insist that it shall not operate as an undue hardship upon anyone or tend to discriminate against their interests. If in a community there are certainly large interests more powerful in a financial way than o hers (which is certainly the case in Kingston) I think City ouncil should see, and the people have a right to demand, that no measure be made obligatory that can only be lived up to by the more powerful financial interests, or when its enforcement would work hardship without compensation of any kind to the small producer, who would thereby eventually be driven out of business.

Government vs. City.

An interesting point is that while the Government does not enforce the test, the city proposes to enforce it on all herds furnishing milk for city consumption. That, of course, does not cover milk sent outside the city, and to cheese factories (much of which will eventually find its way back again). In this way no exempt owners would be operating at a disadvantage, and that, together with other factors, will cause an increase in the value of milk supplied by those who are forced to take the risk of having some of their cattle condemned from time to time without compensation, and I have no doubt at all, the consumer will eventually be made to pay.

Herd Testing and Pasteurization.

If adequate protection is to be had at all, pasteurization of milk from a tested cow is just as necessary, because, testing a cow for tuberculosis and finding it negative will not guarantee freedom of that milk from other disease germs, and vice versa, pasteurization against other disease germs will not protect against tuberculosis.

I am inclined to think that before any by-lay at all is passed, the whole question, in all its aspects, should be more thoroughly studied. During this study period of investigation, the milk which Dr. Williamson states is equal to and sometimes superior to that of other localities, is not liable to suddenly deteriorate. If the by-law is going to cause financial hardship to the small producer who heretofore has served the city so well, it would merely be the catspaw for powerful financial interests, and, as a matter of fact, subvert the very purpose for which British common sense in government has hitherto been justly renowned. Certainly, time should be given for necessary preliminary re-adjustment before any drastic reregulations are passed if it is found necessary to enforce pasteurizatiol and herd testing. In the meantime, I am sure, the health of the consumers will be asas well protected as it has been in the past.

BIRTH IN SMALLPOX QUARANTINED HOUSE

Kitchener, March 5— The stork defied smallpox placards when it brought the eighteenth child to Mrs. John K. Weber at her home here, 25 Peter street, Wednesday night. The mother is a victim of smallpox, but the child, a boy, was born in a healthy condition. Seventeen of Mrs. Weber's children are living. Nine of the children who are quarantined in the house have smallpox.

BRITAIN IS PLEDGED ONLY TO GERMANY

Chamberlain Goes to Geneva Without Making Other Promises Over Council.

London, March 5.—Great Britain will go to the meetings at Geneva next week without having made pledges for the admission of any country to the Council except Germany, the Foreign Secretary Chamberlain told the House yesterday. He restated the British Government's view that the Geneva sessions have been called for the purpose of receiving Germany's application for admission to the League, but insisted upon having a free hand to deal with other problems as they arise and upon their merits.

In vain did the Opposition leaders, Ramsay MacDonald and Lloyd George, attempt to extract from Sir Austen, a definite statement that the British delegates would insist that the meeting be confined solely to the question of Germany's membership. Lloyd George declared that such controversies as are now raging in League circles, only added to the suspicion and apprehension felt by nations not members of the League, such as the United States and Russia, and only serve to postpone their applications for memberships.

He insisted that the membership of such countries was absolutely necessary before the League could ever begin to realize the great hopes placed in it at the time of its organization.

Won't Surrender College Charter.

Montreal, March 5.—Presbyterians who joined the United Church will not surrender the charter of the Presbyterian College; they will give up the college building, but rather than give up the charter they will withdraw the bill now before the Provincial Legislature

THE FAMOUS ALLENBY ARRIVES IN CANADA

Victoria, B.C., March 5.— Viscount Allenby, famous British field marshal, who led the Allied forces in the Near East during the Great War, accompanied by Lady Allenby arrived in Victoria this morning aboard the motor ship Aorangi. Viscount Allenby will visit many Canadian cities enroute east.

THE ONTARIO BUDGET COMES ON MARCH 11

Question of Successor to Hon. James Lyons Again Discussed.

PREMIER WANTS TIME

The O.T.A. Injected Into Debate by Sam Clark, Liberal Member for Northumberland.

Toronto, March 5.—In the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon, W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal leader, again asked the Premier what steps were being taken to appoint a minister of lands and forests to succeed James Lyons, who resigned. The Premier replied that an appointment would take time. "I think I am entitled to take reasonable time. Delay is justified, because it is an important matter." Mr. Sinclair said the Prime Minister should not administer two departments as well as doing the work of the first minister.

It was announced that Hon. W. H. Price, provincial treasurer, would bring down the budget on March 11th, and that the public accounts committee would meet on March 12th to commence the investigation of the operations of the Lyons Fuel & Supply Company, which Mr. Lyons desired made as soon as possible.

That appointed Cabinet ministers need not seek re-election in their constituencies was referred to a special committee of the House, along with another bill amending the Voters' List Act.

Sam Clarke, dean of the House and Liberal member for Northumberland, continued the debate on the reply to the speech from the Throne. He criticized the previous speaker, M. M. MacBride (Conservative, Brantford), for "having much ammunition but no target, and thus shooting in the air." He declared that it was a rule of British representative constitution that every riding should be represented, and that the real reason the Government had not called for bye-elections in the seven vacant ridings was that it was afraid to open them up for fear of defeat.

Redistribution Bill.

The Redistribution Bill passed last session Mr. Clarke described as "highway robbery." Representation, he continued, had been deliberately taken away from rural ridings for the cities, and Toronto would have as many members as the country between Toronto and Ottawa. He declared that on the redistribution committee never a suggestion, never a reason, never a motion, had been accepted by the Conservative members. "Who had the horse power to put the bill through."

Mr. Clarke said the most lively question in Ontario to-day was the Ontario Temperance Act. He declared that ever since he had been in the Legislature (for 28 years) the liquor question had caused trouble. He denied that the Conservative party had been the true friend of temperance. "They say they built the foundation. If they did they never put any more on it, nor a roof over it to keep the wet out," said Mr. Clarke. "The Premier has found fault with the leaders of the prohibition union because they were Grits, and his cry is that they are not honest, but out to beat Ferguson. Why should the liquor people vote the Liberals or the Progressives? They know they can't expect anything, and therefore they vote for the Conservatives."

Mr. Clarke said that if the abolish-the-bar system proposed by the Liberals had carried, Ontario would have solved the problem. Not one Conservative member had voted for that measure, "and yet they called themselves friends of temperance." He accused the Premier of being under the fence on the liquor question "with his head sticking out on the wet side and his feet dragging out on the dry side."

"Let him be frank," Mr. Clarke declared. "Let him get to one side of the fence or the other. Let him get up and shake himself. I say that under the O.T.A., the townships and the villages are better than they ever were. Local option would not be a good method in these days of motor cars. But I say this—that after the last election the people expected to get something from the Ferguson Government, and if he had given them real beer at home he would have saved himself a lot of trouble now. If I had been elected like he was, and on the understanding that he was, I would have voted for beer for those who supported me to get it." Mr. Clarke said that did not represent his personal view. He was putting himself in the position of the Premier, and contended in such a position he would have been more honest than Mr. Ferguson.

GET BIG FAMILY FOR FEW DOLLARS.

Belfast, March 5 — Hugh King, of this city, and his wife and family of nine children, all the children being under 17 years of age, will sail for Canada on the Montnairn on March 13. The expense of the King family's migration to the Dominion under ordinary circumstances would be £184 (approximately $920) but under the family settlement scheme of migration it is £9 ($45).

REQUESTS RESIGNATION OF ENGINEER DALLYN

Because He Opposes Proposals for East York Sewer System.

Toronto, March 5.—Following the intimation made by Hon. Forbes Godfrey, minister of public health, that he intended to take into his own hands, all the function and power of the Ontario board of health, F. A. Dallyn, C.E., director of the division of sanitary engineering of the department, has received a request for his resignation. Mr. Dallyn had the task of passing upon the plans for the board of the East York sewer system. He refused to make certain recommendations, giving reasons for opposing a certain project.

"Stop, Look, Listen" May Become Statute

Winnipeg, March 5.—The "stop, look, listen" warning which motorists are familiar with, may be incorporated in a provincial law.

A private member's bill was introduced in the legislature to make it compulsory for motorists to stop their cars before crossing railway tracks at level crossings. Penalties are provided for the motorist who violates the statute.

AN UPWARD SWING IN STOCK MARKET

Sharp and Sudden Recovery at New York Ranged Further Than Decline.

New York, March 5.—The broom of recovery swept up the debris about the ruins of Wall Street's bull market yesterday. Prices swung upward from bell to bell and the day's recovery, so sharp, sudden and general was it, ranged further than the decline of the previous day. Systematic and concerted support for stocks was quite evident from the very first quotation to the last one. Banking houses who stand sponsor for various industrial and railroad issues were buying their particular stock all day. The same was true of the brokerage houses of issue. To top it off—and probably what gave the market its exceptionally strong tone—was the fact that the bears who had sold stocks for the decline and who had not recovered their commitments, were in the market bidding for the issues they had previously sold. Sales were more than 1,000,000 shares below those of the previous day, totalling 2,665,280 to be exact.

The advance in the market averages was also five points.

FIGHTS WAR

Sir Henry Lunn, titled Britisher, who amassed a fortune of many millions of dollars from his tourist agencies and hotels, has given all but $2,500,000 of his money to be used in an effort to outlaw war. He is making a speaking tour of this country explaining how he wants to see unity among the churches and concord among the nations.

SELL MILK FROM TUBERCULIN TESTED COWS OR PASTEURIZE

Is the Recommendation of the Kingston District Milk Producers Association---Ask That a Reasonable Length of Time Be Allowed Before the Regulations Are Enforced.

The Kingston District Milk Producers Association passed a resolution at a meeting held on Thursday night advising the Kingston city council to institute in Kingston the same milk regulations as are in effect in Brantford, namely that all milk sold in the city be from tuberculin tested cows or be pasteurized, and that a reasonable length of time be allowed before the regulations are enforced.

About twenty-five of the producers were present at the meeting and the sentiment of the gathering was that a compulsory tuberculin test, such as suggested to the city council by the Board of Health, if taken without giving the farmers a chance to prepare, would probably mean a great loss to many farmers for which they would get no compensation or else it would precipitate a milk famine in Kingston.

Joseph McGrath, the president of the Producers Association, said that the producers were not selfish in the matter and they were just as anxious as anyone that the people of Kingston should have a pure milk supply.

Ray Baker suggested that the association recommend that it be optional whether the cows be tuberculin-tested or the milk pasteurized.

"Where are we going to buy grade cows in this district that we can be sure will stand the test to replace those that go down when they are tested?" asked George Murray.

Robert Curran wanted to know if the agitation for a purer milk supply had come from the consumers or if it came from some other source. President McGrath said that he did not know who started the agitation but that it seemed to be quite general.

Says Regulations Lax Here.

"While Kingston may have a good milk supply, the regulations here are more lax than in any other city," said D. C. Rogers.

James Bell disagreed with a statement made by A. H. Fair at a Board of Trade meeting that sixty per cent. of the herds in this district were affected by tuberculosis. He believed that harm had been done by the agitation in some ways, because people had become afraid to drink milk and thus gave up a very valuable food. Mr. Bell also questioned whether pasteurization would kill the tuberculin germs. He said that the Ontario Milk Commission, which investigated about fifteen years ago, and of which Hon. W. F. Nickle had been a member, had said in their report that commercial pasteurization would not kill these germs. Mr. Bell recommended that it should be optional whether the cows be tested or the milk pasteurized, and that the by-law be not put into effect for eighteen months or two years.

"It would keep them busy to get all the herds tested and cleaned up in two years, even if they started right away," said Mr. Baker.

Several Herds Already Tested.

D. C. Rogers called attention to the fact that there were several herds in the district which had undergone the tuberculin test and were cleaned up, and he did not think it would be fair to the men who owned these herds to put the regulations off for two years. Mr. Rogers, who has an accredited herd, explained how the test was made and the regulations governing it.

The impression of the meeting was that the City Council would not expect that the herds be fully accredited before they could sell milk, but only that the herds be entered for the test and that they be under government supervision.

When a straw vote was taken as to how many of those present would be willing to allow their herds to undergo the test, only four, outside of the men who had accredited or pure-bred herds, were willing to take the risk. These were W. G. Gardiner, S. Shepherd, G. Mulvaney and W. McHarg. Others said that if the test was made compulsory without the option of pasteurization, they would sell their milk to the cheese factories.

After the resolution dealing with the matter had been passed and it had been decided that the president and secretary, Mr. McGrath and Mr. Rogers, should present it to the Council at the regular meeting on Monday night, A. W. Sirett addressed the meeting briefly on cow-testing for production and butter fat. He outlined a new regulation which the Ontario Agricultural Department had brought into effect, whereby the farmers would get a certain standing if they weighed their milk and tested it three times a month.

FORMER MINISTER DEAD.

Hugh Armstrong was Treasurer in Roblin Government.

Winnipeg, March 5—Hugh Armstrong, 68, pioneer resident of Manitoba, and former provincial treasurer in the Roblin Government, died at his home here yesterday, after a protracted illness. Mr. Armstrong represented Portage La Prairie in the provincial legislature for twenty years. He retired from politics in 1915. Previous to coming to Manitoba forty years ago, Mr. Armstrong lived in Carleton County, Ont., and was educated at Richmond, Ontario. He was born in New York city.

To Honor Wesleyan.

London, March 5.—Rev. John Holland Rithon, president of the Wesleyan Methodist conference, the first graduate of Oxford University elected president of the Wesleyan conference since John Wesley, will shortly receive the honorary degree of doctor of divinity, from Oxford University.

Prince of Wales Fifth.

London, March 5.—The Prince of Wales competed in the Welsh Guards point to point race at Beaufort hunt yesterday, but was only able to finish fifth, over the difficult course of two and a half miles. Major Rupert Lewis won the event, which was witnessed by a large crowd.

Pope Received Hon. J. D. Reid.

Rome, March 5.—The Pope gave special audience yesterday to Hon. Dr. J. D. Reid, ex-M.P., former Minister of Railways and Canals in the Canadian Government. His Holiness showed great interest in the development of Canada and asked Dr. Reid questions with regard thereto.

Passes Church Bill.

Quebec, March 5—Without comment of any kind, the Legislative Assembly yesterday gave third reading to the bill of the United Church of Canada, as amended before the Private Bill Committee.

Leader Forke of the Progressives gives out a statement declaring coalition with the Liberals is not contemplated.

The prairie wheat pool makes another payment. The price now is $1.20, with a third cheque coming.

TWO SERIOUS DEFEATS MET BY GOVERNMENT

Of New South Wales—Opposition Carries War Into Enemy's Camp.

Sydney, March 5— After having been on the defensive against the New South Wales Labor Government's move for the abolition of the Legislative Council, the Opposition in the Council carried the war into the enemy's camp yesterday and succeeded in inflicting two serious defeats on the Government.

First, the Legislative Council rejected the Government's bill designed to extend the franchise for parliamentary elections so as to apply also to municipal elections, and, second, the Council defeated the measure proposing the amalgamation of the suburb of Waterloo with the city of Sydney.

The Legislative Council on February 23 defeated the Government's bill providing for the abolition of the Council, the vote being 47 to 41 against ending the Council's life.

Subsequently Premier J. T. Lang announced his intention of again having the bill introduced in the Council and declared his fixed determination to abolish the Council. Some time ago with this object in view he had 25 additional members appointed to the Council, believing that with this addition to the membership the Council would vote itself out of existence. But, as stated, he was disappointed in this when the vote was taken a short time ago.

CHARGE THAT PRISON IS GAMBLING PLACE

New Orleans, La., March 5— Allowing prisoners to bet on horseraces, furnishing them with liquor and entertainers and letting them leave the prison without guards, are some of the charges Federal authorities are investigating against Supt. Maurice Picheloup and two attaches of the House of Detention here.

Rev. Dr. William W. Craig, of Vancouver, Accepts the Rectorship of St. George's

And Also Becomes Dean of Ontario—Announcement by Bishop Bidwell—Dr. Craig Will Begin Duty Here on May 1.

The Rev. William Woodham Craig, D.D., rector of Christ Church, Vancouver, B.C., has accepted the position of Dean of the Diocese of Ontario and Rector of St. George's Cathedral offered him by the Bishop of Ontario.

Dr. Craig is a graduate of McGill University, and of Montreal Diocesan College. He was ordained deacon in 1896 and priest in 1897. He has held the following positions: Curate of St. Martin's, Montreal, 1896-7; tutor, Montreal Diocesan College, 1897-99; curate of Holy Trinity, St. John, N.B., 1899-1902; Rector of St. Luke's, Montreal, 1902-11; curate of St. George's, Ottawa, 1911-13; rector of St. Martin's, Montreal, 1914-19; rector of Christ Church, Vancouver, 1919.

Dr. Craig has been well known to the Bishop for many years as a man of outstanding ability. He first attracted general attention by an exceedingly brilliant address at the Church Congress at Halifax in 1910 on "Christianity and Citizenship," and since that time has been recognized as a leading thinker amongst churchmen. He is a speaker of exceptional power and attractiveness and a scholar of considerable reputation. The thesis which he submitted for his degree of Doctor of Divinity, which he took in 1916, is said to have been considered by the Board of Examiners one of the most brilliant ever sent in. Dr. Craig is a man of great spiritual force and wide sympathies, and both in his position as dean and rector and in the general activities of the diocese and of the church at large will be both able and certain to accomplish an important work for the church.

Dr. Craig will take up his position here on May 1st.