

To-day for you substandard, Silk STOCKINGS

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SUBSTANDARDS . . .

Very Lovely Hosiery **69^c** pr.

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Friday and Saturday



Flaw in Procedure Nullifies Milk Law

ALBANY, N. J., March 3.—Nullification of the six-month-old pact, 48 hours after two provisions of the state's Milk Control Act were invalidated, brought from the State Agricultural Commissioner, Holton V. Noyes, the comment: "It is my own guess, if both orders have been destroyed, we will have strikes and disorders the like of which we have never had before."

Otherwise, he and other state and federal officials withheld comment until they have thoroughly studied Judge Frank Cooper's 50-page decision holding operation of an equalization fund was "confiscatory" and charging misrepresentation of details of operation of the plan to producers prior to its acceptance last summer.

The misrepresentations the jurist said, were made by the Dairy-men's League, the metropolitan milk producers' co-operative bargaining agency and agents of the United States Secretary of Agriculture and the New York Agricultural Commissioner.

Maentime rapid-fire developments along the milk front included:

- 1. The metropolitan milk producers' bargaining agency, President E. Rolfe said, planned a week-end study of the ruling preparatory to formulating a programme to protect dairy farmers' interests.
- 2. The fate of the metropolitan agency's programme to divert milk from dealers to force compliance with the marketing order remained in doubt, while the Niagara frontier co-operative bargaining agency, in a resolution, decided to continue on a voluntary basis the present system of milk payments to producers, provided that distributors accept the plan.
- 3. The Agriculture Adjustment Administration considered appealing the case to the United States Supreme Court after Brakine M. Harmon, administrator of the federal-state pact in the New York area, said he would leave to the Department of Agriculture in Washington any further moves to continue sales under the agreement.
- 4. J. A. Gault, treasurer of the dairy-men's league, and M. F. McGrath, treasurer of Sheffield's, a large milk company, said cheques had been mailed members for Jan-

uary milk in accordance with the requirement for payment by the 25th of the month. They said there was no indication that milk would be withheld from their concerns.

5. Rolfe disclosed the Cooperdale Dairy Company of Forest Hills, N. Y., had obtained an injunction restraining the agency and its officers from interfering with its "freedom in purchasing milk from producers."

The federal-state order invalidated by Judge Cooper's decision affects more than 60,000 dairymen in New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland who ship milk into New York City and into the States for approximately 700 handlers in New York State.

The jurist, charging misrepresentation to producers, commented: "Had it not been for these misrepresentations, the order might not have had the approval of two-thirds of 32,267 votes counted as ballots" to make the agreement effective.

The United States Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace was criticized for not permitting individual co-operatives sufficient time to determine if they wished to vote on the order. Judge Cooper also termed the Dairy-men's League "alone cast two-thirds of the favorable vote cast."

ST. CATHERINE'S W. I. The February meeting of St. Catherine's W. I., was held at the home of Mrs. Ted Stretch with an attendance of seven members and four visitors. The president presided and the meeting was opened by singing the Institute Ode, followed by reciting the Creed in unison. Roll call was answered with a Valentine Verse. One new member was welcomed. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. The correspondence was then dealt with. One of the members who had received fruit during the month of March, expressed appreciation and thanks. A committee was appointed to arrange for an entertainment to be held during the month of March. Mrs. Sherrin gave a talk on Education. The next meeting is to be held in the school. Roll call was answered with a Question Box. The singing of the National Anthem brought the meeting to a close, after which a delicious luncheon was served by the hostess and a social hour spent.

New Trade Treaty Is Analyzed From Maritime Standpoint

Maritime Conservative Member Exposes Fallacy Of Liberal Claims With Regard To Benefits Under New Agreement

The following excerpts from the speech in the House of Commons, Feb. 24, of Mr. A. J. Brooks, Conservative member for Royal, N.B., will be read with interest in this province, as they deal with matters vitally affecting the Maritime Provinces in connection with the new Washington trade treaty:

MR. BROOKS: In the Maritime Provinces we are a rural people. According to the census returns about fifty per cent of the people of Canada are urban, but in the Maritime Provinces we are over seventy per cent rural. A trade treaty, to benefit the people of the Maritime Provinces, of necessity must benefit the rural people. I come from the county of Kings in the province of New Brunswick, which I suppose is the finest dairy country in the United Provinces by the sea. As is known, we have many excellent herds of cattle. They have taken prizes at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, at the Chicago exhibition and at other exhibitions throughout Canada. We are very proud of the dairy cattle of this country. But this is the question to-day? In 1938 hon. members opposite told us that we would receive great benefit from the new trade treaty. Not one gallon of cream was sold from my county or any other county in the Maritime Provinces to the United States as a result of the treaty. To-day the dairy farmers of that splendid county, one which has been perhaps as prosperous as any other part of the Maritime Provinces, are having a very hard struggle to get along, on account of the great influx of vegetable oils from the world parts of the Empire and the great influx of butter.

Yesterday the hon. member for York-Sunbury said that we were to receive a dairy cattle to the United States. There is no question about that. We are compelled to sell dairy cattle to the United States, because we cannot sell butter and other dairy products we are producing in the Maritime Provinces.

Potato Tariffs

I come now to one of the other great products of the Maritime Provinces. I was glad to hear the hon. member for Victoria-Carleton (Mr. Patterson) break his three years of silence in the house to come to the defence of the potato industry in the Maritime Provinces. First, there is farm machinery. I have heard hon. members from every part of this dominion say in this house that the market would improve. Just how some of them are going to pull through with these low prices remains to be seen.

MR. BROOKS: I stand corrected. As to comparative costs of production in New Brunswick is as great as it is in the state of Maine. First, there is farm machinery. I have heard hon. members from every part of this dominion say in this house that the market would improve. Just how some of them are going to pull through with these low prices remains to be seen.

MR. BROOKS: Not at all. There is an important question here. How do you get the benefit of the duty on salt fish? The duty is 15 to 17 1/2 per cent. That alone would demonstrate that we pay 7 1/2 per cent more for the spraying of our potatoes than we receive from the United States. Then there is the freight to the centre of population. The cost of shipping to the large centres in the United States is considered. It is said that the cost of labour would be the same, but we must not forget that there is a duty on the United States. I ask hon. members for the months of December, January and February and a duty of 37 1/2 per cent for the United States. With all these costs I am satisfied that the total cost of producing potatoes and marketing them in the United States is a considerable difference in the price. I am sure our potatoes are attractive in their markets.

Ridiculous Charge

The hon. member also said that the potato growers of Maine were stating that they had been flooded from the United States. How can a quota of 1,000,000 bushels have much effect upon a production of 350,000,000 bushels? It is claimed that the United States is increasing her production area in order to be able to produce a few million more bushels.

Insufficient Quota. The other day the leader of the opposition (Mr. Manion) said there was one county in New Brunswick which could more than fill the quota. His statement has been criticized, but I want to say that there are at least four counties in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island which could more than fill the quota. The census of Canada for 1931, volume 8 page 166. In 1930 Carleton county, New Brunswick, produced 5,225,201 bushels, rated for 1,886,710 bushels, the whole province of New Brunswick producing 12,153,067 bushels. Each of the other counties and the whole province produced more than 3,000,000 bushels. Kings county produced 3,140,411 bushels; Prince Edward Island, 4,400,584 bushels, making a total for the Province of Prince Edward Island of 11,991,694 bushels, or practically the same as New Brunswick. I repeat that there are at least four counties which could fill the quota for the United States.

Let us analyze it from another point of view. We are allowed a quota of 1,000,000 bushels of table potatoes. There are 180,000,000

people in the United States. I do not know exactly how many potatoes there would be in a bushel, but I doubt if there would be many more than 130. However, we will say that there are 200. Mr. BROOKS: Depending on the size.

MR. BROOKS: Yes, depending on the size. Of course we grow large potatoes in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and I am speaking of Maritime Potatoes.

MR. MICHAUD: Good potatoes. MR. BROOKS: The question means that we would supply one or two potatoes for each person in the United States. That is the quota we are talking about. I am sure about which we hear hon. members opposite boasting.

The quota on seed potatoes has been doubled, an arrangement which is all to the good. I do not question that fact. However I have to say that the quota of 750,000 bushels which we had before could have been filled by one shipper in Prince Edward Island, and I am sure that it has been incorrect, but I am satisfied that two or three shippers in New Brunswick could fill the quota to-day. It simply means that the quota only a few people would really benefit from seed potato shipments to the United States. As a matter of fact, the only farming or is not producing seed potatoes, the production of which requires a specialized and expensive process, and is engaged in only by wealthy men.

U. S. Imports

As far as concessions are concerned, the hon. member for Victoria-Carleton said last night that we received only a small quantity of potatoes from the United States. I am sure that we received more to this year than had been a 75 cent duty against potatoes coming in from the United States. There is a question about that. As a result of the removal of this 75 cent duty for nine months of the year, there will be a large quantity of potatoes from the United States with a production of 400,000,000 bushels could flood the markets of Canada overnight.

MR. KINLEY: The reverse. MR. BROOKS: I stand corrected. As to comparative costs of production in New Brunswick is as great as it is in the state of Maine. First, there is farm machinery. I have heard hon. members from every part of this dominion say in this house that the market would improve. Just how some of them are going to pull through with these low prices remains to be seen.

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house in the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, I quoted certain Nova Scotia periodicals and the statements of gentlemen who are interested in the fishing industry in that province. They were almost unanimous in the view that the present treaty was practically no benefit to the fishermen.

Mr. McLean's Argument

When he spoke the other day, the hon. member for Prince (Mr. MacLean) did not mention any of the great benefits to accrue from the treaty, but he did say that the lobster and smelt fishermen would be benefited. I know, and this house knows, that the lobster and smelt fishermen of Canada have been entering the United States free of duty. The United States want our lobster and smelt, and our sources of supply are being depleted. One of the main sources of supply of smelt in the world, is the coast of Newfoundland (Mr. Barry), whom I see opposite me. They cannot secure sufficient smelt in the United States to meet their demands. The experience of the fishing industry has been that up to the present time there certainly is no improvement, either in markets or in prices. In fact it is almost impossible to force sales, and prices are much lower than they were before the treaty went into effect. It would appear that the large fish interests in the United States have made up their minds that they are not going to let Canada catch what the market, regardless of what Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. King might wish. I understand that during the past month quantities of salt and smoked fish have been returned to Canada as unfit for sale. This is a most unusual proceeding, and I understand that in the past all fish have been disposed of at some sort of price, although not always one which was profitable to the fisherman. Where fish are returned in some cases the expenses are greater than the cost of the fish.

Salt Fish Prices

During the month of January salt fish prices dropped below the point of profit for Canadian producers. This is the first time in which the treaty has been in effect. For instance, in the fall of 1937 green salt cod sold at 1-2 cents per pound f. o. b. shipping point in Nova Scotia in November, 1938, they were selling at 4 cents per pound. With the trade not anxious to sell, and the United States buyers were not in a hurry to buy, each expecting to drive the other from the treaty. Time has proven that the American buyers went out, because they are today buying large quantities of salt fish from the United States. Boneless cod, which sold in Boston in early December at 12 cents per pound, sold in January at 9 cents per pound. Most of the fish caught last year are coming in from the new year in the hope of better prices. Just how some of them are going to pull through with these low prices remains to be seen.

MR. BROOKS: Not at all. There is an important question here. How do you get the benefit of the duty on salt fish? The duty is 15 to 17 1/2 per cent. That alone would demonstrate that we pay 7 1/2 per cent more for the spraying of our potatoes than we receive from the United States. Then there is the freight to the centre of population. The cost of shipping to the large centres in the United States is considered. It is said that the cost of labour would be the same, but we must not forget that there is a duty on the United States. I ask hon. members for the months of December, January and February and a duty of 37 1/2 per cent for the United States. With all these costs I am satisfied that the total cost of producing potatoes and marketing them in the United States is a considerable difference in the price. I am sure our potatoes are attractive in their markets.

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CIGARETTES FLY NORTH

Canada today pioneers on wings—and Imperial Tobacco products are only half a jump behind. For a typical "flying boxcar" load for the North includes such things as a dog team, sleeping bags, snowshoes, machine parts, ammunition, cigarettes. More freight is carried by air in Canada than in any other country, with the possible exception of Russia.

Yellowknife, the booming new mining base on Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories, is some 600 miles north of Edmonton. But, if you fly there, or to any other far-off point in the Dominion, you will find your favourite brand of cigarettes or pipe tobacco ahead of you. Today they are flown in. Yesterday they were packed in by canoe or dog team. Wherever there are stores—on fashionable street or newest frontier—there the products of the tobacco industry await your pleasure.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Industry of the Maritime Provinces. This government makes a treaty with the United States which allows a greater importation of coal into Canada from that country. As a matter of fact, statistics show that there is as much coal imported into Canada as there is produced in Canada.

Fox Fels

Some hon. members have spoken of the great benefit which will be derived from lowering the duty on furs. I have not time to go into that afternoon, but the bulletin of the Prince Edward Island fox pool comments upon it in an article which appeared not long ago. It sent the chairman of their organization to New York and he found that the prices of furs were being depressed in the New York market. Why? Because under the favoured nation clause of the treaty furs are coming in from Scandinavian countries, competing with the furs of the United States and Canada, and depressing the price of furs in the London market. As this article in the bulletin of the Prince Edward Island fox pool says: "There is no benefit, or very little, to the producers of furs in this province."

Empire Preferences

It should be of no small consequence that a breach has been made in the wall of empire preference. For five years Canada has enjoyed substantial benefits from her trade with the empire. In fact, during the darkest days of the depression this preference was the salvation of the Canadian people. We found a market for our lumber, farm products and the products of other industries. This was recognized by the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) in 1935, when, speaking of the agreement then before the House of Commons, he said:

"Let me say that the present administration when it began this negotiation of this agreement made it a matter of policy that nothing would be done in the agreement with the United States that would prejudice the darkest days of the depression. The Canada-United Kingdom agreements."

These were the words of the leader of the party who himself, with his supporters, fought for weeks to prevent the ratification of the Ottawa agreements.

The Prime Minister may have kept his promise in 1935, but in the 1938 treaty we find that the price which the Canadian people have had to pay is a varying down of the British preference on wheat, bacon, lumber, apples, pears, honey, leather, manufacturing goods and many other articles.

The great problems of this country are not such academic theories as the economic appeasement of the United States, but the practical problems of unity of our own people in the Dominion of Canada and the solving of our unemployment problem. Does the Prime Minister think that we can have a happy and united people if we sacrifice the interest of our working men and farmers for the benefit of United States working men and farmers—these engaged in the production of coal, apples, and so on?

Great Problem Unsolved

The burden of unemployment continues to bend the back and embitter the spirit of the Canadian people. It is our great problem—a baffling and terrible one. Can hon. members opposite claim that it is being solved by this treaty? I am satisfied when the full force of these concessions to the United States is felt, our difficulties in this connection will be greater than they were before. It is the coal miner of the United States who will receive more employment; the longshoremen of Boston and Baltimore, and not the port workers of Saint John and Halifax; the apple growers of the

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The man with the HOE says—

PRACTICAL HOT-BED BUILT IN BASEMENT WINDOW

If you have a basement window with southern exposure, it is possible to build a practical hot-bed which is more easily watched, deeper, and more easily watered than the standard type.

In front of the window make a shallow excavation. The size must be figured carefully, so that a frame set in this excavation can be covered by window or hot-bed sash. As in the case of other hot-beds, a glass substitute may be used on the sash, if desired.

Build a frame to fit in the excavation. The sides must stand sharply from a point above the window, almost to the ground. Fit the sash on this frame. The sides easily be raised for ventilation. Earth may be banked around the frame to keep out the cold; the sides should be as tight as possible to keep out the wind.

The frame may have a caulked where it joins the foundation, a few inches, otherwise it is built like the garden type, using a standard or odd sized sash as you choose.

Heat is supplied to this bed by opening the basement window, allowing the heated basement air to enter the bed. The window is left open at night, and may often be closed during the day, when the sun is shining on the bed. Hotbeds of this type have been tried and tested, and although they do not maintain temperatures as high as other kinds the heat will be more even, and the ventilation much better.

MUSIC

1st Division Senior

Yvonne Gallant, Austina Arsenault, Marie MacGormack, Eleanor Gillis, Margaret Gillis.

2nd Division

Doris Poirier, Rebecca Sark, Edna Peters.

1st Division Junior

Irene Gallant, Una Gallant, Francis DesRoches, Nita Tuplin, Dorothy Gallant, Juliette Poirier, Betty Gillis.

2nd Division

Jean DesRoches, Teresa DesRoches, Edna Martin.

JUMBO CABBAGE

LARGEST VARIETY GROWN

What to sow in a hot-bed. The tender vegetables that need a hot season, such as tomatoes, peppers and egg plants, cucumbers or summer squash in pots sunk into the earth so they may be transplanted readily, all may be started here. Most of the annual flowers will benefit from an early start here. If you do not plan to put them in the cold frame, otherwise use the hot-bed only for the tender or slow ones.

The main things to watch are temperature and drafts. Ventilation is necessary on warm days and on very short periods of cooler days. Sow seed thinly and water bed moderately when planting; thin out when needed.

BIG WOLF KILLED

KEDLESTON, Sask. (CP)—Largest and most vicious coyote in this district, 50 miles north of Regina, was shot by a trapper. The dog was shot after he had broken into a trap.

JUMBO CABBAGE

LARGEST VARIETY GROWN

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