THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M.P. Vice-President, J.B. Burnett, F.J.I.
Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D.A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.

Editor and Managing Director—J.B. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D.K. Currie.

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (in advance) delivered, $4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1934

WERE THEY ASLEEP?

Our local contemporary persists in misrepresenting the purpose of the bond issue for funding $300,000 of bank overdraft incurred for unemployment relief. Its misstatement that the MacMillan Government had taken authority to borrow $300,000 more than appears in the Public Accounts is in substance repeated, though verbally repudiated, in its yesterday's issue.

In Thursday's issue our contemporary published the figures of Government borrowing allegedly as they appear in the Accounts. It then stated; "This brings the total up to $1,650,000. By the time they have borrowed the additional $300,000 the amount of borrowing will have reached the huge sum of $1,950,000."

We repeat that our contemporary not only misrepresented the facts in this connection, but garbled the statements of its own party members.

Neither Mr. McIntyre, nor Mr. Lea, nor Mr. LePage, nor any member of the Opposition, opposed the bill in committee on the ground that it constituted additional borrowing. Our contemporary's quotation of Mr. McIntyre to that effect was a misstatement, as is shown plainly enough by the revised version which appeared in its yesterday's issue. The misstatement would be still more apparent if it had quoted Mr. McIntyre's remarks in their proper context.

Of course, if the facts were as alleged in the Liberal press, the Opposition members would not only have protested verbally, but would have put themselves on record by voting against the bill. They would have seized the opportunity of making it a party issue if there was any shadow of excuse for criticism.

Whenever there is division of opinion in committee, a vote is always demanded. Any member of the House may call for such a vote, and the result is recorded in the Journals of the House.

Our contemporary may garble as it chooses the statements of its party members, but can it explain why the bill in question passed unanimously?

Only two explanations, we submit, are possible. One is that the Opposition leader and his followers were asleep in their seats. The other is that our contemporary's story is an unadulterated fabrication.

We shall leave the Liberal organ to settle this question with Mr. Lea.

CIVIC FINANCES

In a recent address dealing with civic finances, Hon. Ivan C. Rand, K.C., Moncton, had this to say of the present situation:

"In our economics we are now beginning to think in terms of business trusteeship, namely, that if private enterprise and private control of productive instruments are to survive it will be only by importing into the conduct of private business the conception that the business is the function of the state administration. But if we are simply the diffusion of the larger state alministration. But if we are to attribute to business men the responsibilities of public trusteeship how much more sharply should we insist on that sense of responsibility on the part of those who are entrusted with admittedly public functions.

"We are not in any position to feel safe from the fate of Newfoundland. Already there is a suggestion that the spending of future moneys loaned by the Dominion to Provinces will be subject to the supervision and direction of Federal representatives. We have many cases throughout the country of municipal default in the payment of debts. The appalling riot of graft and corruption in the larger cities of the United States and the less delinquencies in some of our own cities are rendered possible by personal anarchy on part of those engaged in public affairs and personal indifference on the part of the body of citizens. By these means will democracy prepare its grave, and the only safeguard against the advent of megalomaniacs or tyrants is an alert, intelligent and socially minded public. In only one country of the world can that be said now to be present, and the conscience of Enginad is today petitioning the Chancellor of the Exchequer to apply his budgetary surplus to the further relief of the unemployed rather than to the relief of the taxpayer. We cannot do better than to study that civilized spirit and seek in an earnest manner to emulate it."

UNPROFITABLE ADS.

An interesting and instructive census has been taken by a U.S. Advertisers Association on the value or otherwise of advertising in free circulation circulars. The result showed that 132 merchants said they did not produce results; 52 said results were too costly; 43 complained of poor coverage and delivery costs; 26 said the free-circulators were good only for cheap merchandise; 24 found they did not interest readers; 19 found their own prestige was lowered by such advertising.

It takes a live newspaper to provide a satisfactory medium for advertisers.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING

It was noticeable, during the Legislative session just closed, that not one member of the Opposition made reference to the Empire trade agreements which on other occasions they had freely criticised. The reason, of course, is that the agreements are proving to be the greatest single factor in Canada's economic recovery and there's no longer any prospect of making political capital by "knocking" them. Negotiated by the Bennett Government in the summer of 1932, the agreements became effective for the most part in November of the same year. Canada's external trade began to improve in the following April and figures given by Ames & Co. of Toronto show that in the ten months following exports rose 26 per cent. faster than they had declined in the previous ten months. Imports did not respond so quickly and in the ten months period rose only one-half as quickly as they had fallen in the previous ten months. The improvement in imports did not begin until the later months of last year but when the final returns for the fiscal year just ended are available they will show a considerable increase over those of the previous year. The larger gain in exports will result in a favorable trade balance which may exceed one hundred and fifty million dollars. The uptrend in Canada's trade, both export and import, has been maintained in every month for which the returns are available since April last.

In a review of general conditions Ames & Co. say:

"In April, 1933, the value of Canadian exports and imports had fallen to a maximum of 32 per cent. below the level in the mid-summer of 1929. Over three-fifths of our foreign trade was eliminated by the decline in volume and value in these years. The largest part of the loss of trade was sustained with the United States and, as a result, the United Kingdom which in 1929 took only 25 per cent. of our exports, is now taking about 40 per cent. of our exports. In 1929 we purchased about 70 per cent. of our imports in the United States and about 15 per cent. in the United Kingdom; today we are buying only about 55 per cent. of our imports in the United States and about 25 per cent. in the United Kingdom. Nor is the present tendency toward closer trade relations confined to the United Kingdom. With Empire countries as a whole the proportions of our trade are changing. In 1929, 33.4 per cent. of our export trade and 19.8 per cent. of our import trade were with Empire countries; in 1933 the corresponding percentages were 46.0 and 33.1.

ASKING QUESTIONS

Sixteen volumes of typewritten sheets containing full particulars concerning every person in Canada in receipt of a war pension now repose in the Records Office of the House of Commons and bear mute testmiony to the price the taxpayers pay for the curiosity of private members, says the Financial Post. In recent years the practice of asking for returns involving tremendous work and very great expense has grown steadily. Hon. C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State, has protested on numerous occasions but only occasionally has he convinced enquiring members to waive their motions.

One Liberal member from Quebec actually sought a return showing how many civil servants receive war pensions and how much is paid to each one in salary and in pension. This question would have pretty well prostrated the clerical staff of the State Department, involving, as it did, a search of the personal life of every civil servant and a check of each one against the [illegible] pensioners.

Notes By The Way

A distinguished foreigner now in India, says the Calcutta Statesman, is making a study of the humor of the different countries of the world. His enterprise will be rewarded here, whether he spends his time among the people, or in studying their literatures or homely sayings. India, for all that its ancient thought, derived from rishis anxious about the meaning of life and existence, is sicklied over with the pale cast of thought, has ever had place for laughter and wit and jest, though some who have looked casually and superficially at the land have never found these. "An Indian never laughs" is the astounding assertion we have come across more than once. Perhaps there was as much humor and fun in India's asrams as in Europe's cloisters, though we have no records of Indian Friar Tucks and gentlemen of his kind.

President Roosevelt has met a major reverse in the rejection by the House of Representatives of his veto of the veterans' allowances bill, and the House's action has been confirmed by the Senate. A Republican leader calls it" the worst trimming any president ever received at the hands of the House."

St. Lucia has declared itself in favor of union of the Leeward and Windward Islands of the West Indies. The cause of union gains ground steadily. With closer and more rapid communication there is less justification for separate and expensive government where the total population is so small.

One of the most absent-minded men was Painleve—thrice premier of France. It is said that he would take a taxi home when his own car was waiting for him. When the taxi driver asked for his address, he often gave his telephone number. Once, expecting a friend, he pinned a note on his own door: "Painleve will return in fifteen minutes." On returning he saw his own note and sat down on the step and waited for himself.—Scientific American.

Out in British Columbia, where a Liberal Government is in power, provincial legislators are going still further afield and have practically assured themselves of authority which will set up a political dictatorship in that province. At least that is the view of even some of the rank and file supporters of the British Columbia administration. Public meetings have been held protesting against the length in which the Legislature has gone in conferring absolute power on the governor-in-council.

Fiction best-sellers since the Armistice hardly begin to compare with the pre-war giants. A list published the other day goes back roughly 50 years, and shows that the golden age of mammoth sales was between 1895 and 1914. No novel since the war has gone much beyond 600,000 copies, if at all. What is this by the side of three Gene Stratton Porter novels in a row averaging 1,800,000 copies? We have Harold Bell Write Owen Wister's "The Virginian," with nearly 1,500,000 copies; Jack London's "Call of the Wild," and so back through George Barr McCutcheon to "David Harum" The disparity is all the greater when one reckons the difference in population. One might say a big best-seller in the early years of the century was four or five times as big as today. The nature of pre-war fiction explains the difference. More people will read florid romance than realism of the various brands. This suggests that a great many people who used to read novels once upon a time have stopped. Do they go to the movies instead?

I liked, says Geo. Matthew Adams, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin so much more when I read of how he wrote an encouraging letter to Mary Webb about her books, just before she died. That letter of his gave her such a wealth of happiness. After W. H. Hudson died he was acclaimed by one of the greatest writers in the world as one of the rarest of souls, with a style that was unique—but it was too late to do Hudson much good. He left a priceless heritage to literature and the memory of one of the most gentle and courageous of characters—but honor came too late to him to make him happy. No man ever gets so great or famous but what he appreciates honor honestly his due. Why, therefore, should it ever be withheld?

The vast resources of the British Empire are shown in miniature at the Fair, which is now in progress at Vienna. In the British Pavilion, which stands in the entrance court, visitors are shown that. One out of every two motor-car tyres which they see is made of British rubber; ninety-nine per cent of the world's jute is grown within the Empire; practically every felt or straw hat worn in the world stiffened with British shellac. The products and the ways in which they are produced are shown by life-like models and pictures.

Relief for the needy of New York City cost $110,000,000 last year, eleven times the expenditure in 1929 for the same purpose. This represents funds distributed by practically all public and private relief agencies in New York City, for the alleviation of human distress, to persons in their own homes, during 1933. It does not include relief to persons cared for at public and private expense in institutions.

The inscription on new German silver coins, "The Common Weal Before Self Interest," means as much possibly, as the inscription "In God We Trust" that appears on the coins of the United States. If it represents the ideals of the present rulers of Germany Chancellor Hitler will have to do more than he is doing for the working classes and not unlikely he will to split with the big interests that are supposed to exercise remote control over him. The individual should not be unwilling to subordinate his personal interests to the welfare of the state. This world will not be a safe place until the nations widen he application of the German motto and think of the world as a community whose well-being transcends any narrow view of national interest.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

IRRITATION AND INFLAMATION OF THE STOMACH

One of the ways in which Nature tries to help us is by increasing the activity of the juices or secretions in any part of the body when it is being irritated by any substances.

This can be seen in the increased flow of juice in the eyes, nose, throat, stomach, intestine, lining of the knee, lining ofthe lungs, covering of the lungs, and other parts.

The idea of the liquid is to dilute or weaken the irritating substance and cause it to be carried or driven away.

You are familiar with this when something gets in the eye or nose and the eye waters, and the nose tries to sneeze the object away.

An ailment that seems to be more frequent lately is an irritation of the stomach. Whether it is due to liquids or to foods is not always clear, but the stomach goes through the same process of pouring out juice and also using its muscular walls in an attempt to get rid of the irritating substance. The irritation often persists for a long time after the object has left the stomach.

D. E. Kaden, Berlin, studied the movement of the stomach wills and the action of the stomach glands in pouring out juice, in 24 cases of acute irritation and inflammation of the stomach (gastritis).

The symptoms lasted from three to twelve days. The patients had taken various irritating substances into the stomach—alcohol, wong kind or quality of food, oxalic acid poison,and substances that were not known or thought to cause any irritation.

The symptoms were more or less the same in all 24 cases—vomiting, headaches, nausea, weakness, and loss of appetite.

Abdominal pains, thirst, and a feeling of heat were frequent complaints, but there was no rise in temperature except in three cases.

Studies of the movement of the stomach walls. showed. that. they were working much faster than the normal rate. The studies of the action ofthe glands in pouring out juices showed that they likewise were working faster.

The point then is that when the stomach is irritable, it should be given no further work for the time being and so no food should be given for a day or two. If after 24 to 36 hours when there is no likelihood or symptoms of appendicitis, something to help drive out the irritating substance should be used before morphine or other drug is given to ease the pain.

Baking soda can of course be given anytime.

Cavalcade

AN ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

(Monthly Review, The Bank of Nova Scotia)

IV

World-wide conditions of depression, in 1921 and 1922, seemed to have given an unequivocal answer. The complete failure of German purchasing power in 1923, when French troops invaded the Ruhr and the mark collapsed, made plain the logic of events. It was realized that the purchasing power of Germany must be restored, as an essential of prosperity for the victorious nations. But could this now be done?

Definite proposals for its restoration were made in the Dawes Report of 1924. Conditons were such that the Dawes Plan was accepted unanimously. Before the close of that year it was put into operation.

There is no need to recapitulate its details. For present purposes, we need recall only two features. The size of Germany's obligation for reparations was fixed at a fraction of the Treaty figures. In addition, measures were taken with regard to the German currency, designed to prevent a repetition of inflation.

When once the scheme was started: when it was realized that the reduction in the reparations bill, coupled with safeguards against inflation, not only assured a reasonable tax burden on German enterprise, but made contracts possible in terms of a stable unit, private borrowing abroad, by German public bodies and corporations, could again be considered. Because of the acute shortage of working capital (a direct result of the previous inflation) high rates of interest were the rule for some time; and very large loans were raised abroad by German private borrowers. The United States, now ahead of Britain as a source of new capital, was the most liberal lender.

Business in Germany quickly became active; and in the neighbuoring countries, whose fortunes largely depended upon her well-being. Western Europe again became a purchaser from other continents on something like the pre-war scale. The aggregate volume of international trade was actually greater than in 1913. It seemed that all was well.

This was the foundation of the great activity from 1925 to 1929. The question, whether or not prosperity would ever be restored, had been answered (except for the staple British and certain other European exporting industries) with an emphatic affirmative. Most men accepted the fact, without asking why this was so.

Commodity prices were by this time comparatively stable throughout the world, at about 50 per cent. above the pre-War level. But fixed charges on production were, as a rule, far less than 50 per cent. above the fixed charge of 1914. There resulted a relatively wide margin between the proceeds of the sale of goods, and fixed charges, which permitted the generous remuneration both of wage-earners and stockholders.

The world has entered upon "a new economic era." Men proceeded to spend extravagantly. They refinanced one industry after another (generally raising, in the process, the burden of fixed charges, and thus narrowing the thread, on which depended the comfort both of stockholders and wage-earners.)

But while men were accepting unquestioningly the new prosperity, and using it or misusing it according to their kind, the condition upon which it rested was from the first unstable. Western Europe was freely purchasing from the New World; but a large proportion of her purchases was made by means of loans from the United States. As long as external loans were available to Western Europe (destined largely to Germany), just so long the process might continue.

Should these loans for any reason be interrupted—or, even worse, should funds be withdrawn on a large scale from Western Europe to the United States—the so-called "new economic era" might be closed as abruptly as it had opened in 1925 for purchases by Western Europe of foodstuffs and materials from the New World could then no longer be sustained in volume. But the New World still needed Western Europe as a market, no less than in the past.

(To Be Continued)

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

POTATO PRICES

Sir,—The following statement, in connection with the investigation into the potato marketing situation before the Agriculture Committee of the Legislature, has been submitted to Hon. Thomas MacNutt, chairman of the committee:

Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
April 6, 1934.

Hon. Thomas McNutt, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting during farmers' week held under the auspices of the Potato Growers Association and again in a circular recently issued to the members of the Potato Growers Association Mr. Boulter has charged that there has been unnecessary price cutting and harmful competition in the marketing of Certified Seed potatoes.

This circular was read in the Provincial Legislature during his speech by the Hon. W. M. Lea in which he demanded that the Minister of Agriculture institute an investigation. As a result of this an enquiry was held before the Agriculture Committee of the Legislature on March 27, 1934. The scope of this enquiry was limited and it is our opinion that a more thorough investigation should be made into the whole Potato and Turnip industry of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Boulter's circular concerns itself with two things:

First—An attempted answer to the criticisms directed against the Manager of the Potato Growers Association for erroneously leading the farmers to believe during the past season they would receive at least a dollar a bushel for their Seed Potatoes.

Secondly—A discussion of the alleged opposition to, and desire to injure the Potato Growers Association on the part of its competitors.

No particular competitor is referred to in the circular but at the hearing before the Agricultural Committee later, the Secretary of the Potato Growers Association suggested that our Organization was the one referred to.

We wish it clearly understood that our Association has no desire to oppose or injure the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers Association as the circular suggests. We are anxious to see it prosper and we are anxious to co-operate with it. Our quarrel is not with the Association as suggested but with the unsound selling practices which we believe it has for some years employed. The Independent Potato Shippers of this Province have felt for years that prices to the growers for potatoes have been reduced as the result of the unsound marketing policies of the Potato Growers Association. As proof of this statement we need go no further than to compare the average prices returned by the Potato Growers Association and the Independent Dealers for Certified Cobblers since 1929.

In the year 1929-1930 the returns on the Fall Pool of the Potato Growers Association averaged $1.20 per bushel, whereas the average price of the Independent Dealers was at least $1.40 per bushel.

The following season—that is 1930-1931—the Potato Growers Association returned their members in the fall pool an average price of 40c per bushel. As compared with this the average price of the Independent Dealers exceeded 60c per bushel.

The next year—that is the season 1931-1932—the Potato Growers Association returned to their growers 6c per bushel for Certified Seed. They did this notwithstanding Mr. Boulter had early in the Fall assured their members that he would not sell one bushel of their seed potatoes at a price that would net the growers less than 25c per bushel. This was the cash price paid by Independent Dealers for a large quantity. A Pool that was run by the Harris Abbattoir Company, along similar lines to that of the Potato Growers Association, averaged 13c per bushel to the growers after deducting Harris Abbattoir Company's and loaders' commission.

After the disastrous year of 1931-1932, the Potato Growers Association discontinued the Pool system realizing that the farmers no longer would give them potatoes without knowing what they were going to get for them. Since that date they have been buying potatoes at the market price, with the promise that whatever rebate was earned at the end of the season would be paid pro rata in proportion to the Certified Seed supplied. However, neither last Season nor so far to date this Season has any rebate been paid on Certified Seed that brought the returns to the Potato Growers' members over the current market price that prevailed at the time the growers delivered their potatoes in the Fall.

In this connection it is interesting to note that year after year on tablestock as well as seed the Association's prices to farmers have been consistently lower than those paid by other dealers, notwithstanding the fact that as a co-operative organization it should, if properly managed, return to the grower a higher figure than the dealers' price. This is clear evidence that the Association's marketing practices must be unsound, as an examination of their annual statements does not show any reserve or surplus which would offset the brokerage the dealers are taking for finding a market and financing the movement of the growers' potatoes.

It may be further noted in this regard that in many instances growers were paid prices differing widely at different stations for the same variety of potatoes on the same day. It is even stated that the lower figures were paid at Stations where a large number of members have stood by the Association through thick and thin, while non-members at other points received the higher prices. This clearly shows that the Potato Growers Association is not co-operative in the full sense of the term, and that unfair practices exist even in the treatment of its own members.

It has been stated that there should be only one salesman for Certified Seed, and the suggestion is made that the Potato Growers Association should handle it all. What encouragement have we along this line? When the Certified Seed deal was started in Prince Edward Island the Potato Growers Association had virtually a monopoly and even a few years ago the Potato Growers Association handled more than three quarters of all Certified Seed shipments. The present Season they have handled approximately one third. Why? Because of the poor marketing service above referred to, and the dissatisfaction that developed amongst its grower members as a result. These facts show the futility of such a suggestion, as the great majority could not be expected to return to conditions which they felt obliged to discard during the past few years.

The policy of the Potato Growers Association has indicated a desire to put all other dealers out of the potato business, and many hold the opinion that their marketing methods have been influenced by this idea. Otherwise it is difficult to understand why in the marketing end they have at times quoted figures below all others, while at the buying end they have tried to shut out competition by "talking" very high prices although very seldom paying them. Besides, and even more ruinous, was the policy of guaranteeing their quotations, under which the whole of their sales for a period would have to meet their lowest price during that period, which policy caused serious loss on some occasions. Other dealers could not meet this condition, and consequently were handicapped in securing orders at firm prices. Under such conditions co-operation was impossible, and any price agreement arrived at could not be maintained. This accounted for the breach referred to in Mr. Boulter's circular.

When we saw that Mr. Boulter was continuing his selling policy of guaranteeing the price against decline and furthermore was showing the inclination that he was willing to lower his price, although we had no definite knowledge of any stated reduction, we immediately notified Mr. Boulter that any price agreements we had with him were off and that for the balance of the Season we were going to run our business as we saw necessary to protect the best interests of those growers who were depending upon us to market their potatoes.

Mr. Boulter in his circular, however, has not told the whole story of what actually transpired last Fall. Previous to this price agreement our Organization and the Harris Abbattoir Company approached Mr. Boulter with a proposition that, had he accepted it, would have meant a stabilized market on seed potatoes last Fall and probably much higher returns to the growers.

We proposed to Mr. Boulter that all sales were to be made through a Marketing Board—Mr. Boulter, being the senior man, to do the negotiating with the Jersey group, who had previously signified their intentions to buy as a unit—all orders were to be pooled—the Potato Growers Association to get two-fifths, the Harris Abbattoir Company one-fifth and our Organization two-fifths of the total orders. Records of last Fall's shipments subsequently showed that this proposed distribution was not unfair. Nevertheless Mr. Boulter, for motives unknown and regardless of what the consequences to the Prince Edward Island growers was going to be, indignantly refused the proposition.

Mr. Boulter opens his circular with the remark, "The Manager of your Association has been criticised because he expressed the opinion last Fall that the growers would receive a higher price for Certified Cobblers than the 65c which was paid."

If we recall correctly, last August Mr. Boulter broadcast the information that he felt that Certified Seed should net the grower more than $1.00 per bushel and sent out a circular to his members advising them along the same lines. This opinion not only misled and disappointed the growers, but interfered with the making of early firm contracts with foreign buyers to the ultimate disadvantage of the grower.

We feel that we have said enough to convince you that there is a very pressing need of a more thorough investigation into the whole potato industry.

The Potato Growers Association blame the Independent Dealers for all the troubles and difficulties that are resulting in lower prices to the farmers. The Independent Dealers place the onus on the Potato Growers Association. It is our opinion that the only way that it is possible to straighten out the deal and put the Prince Edward Island potato business on a higher plane and a more satisfactory one for the growers of the Province is complete co-operation between all parties in the deal which can only be worked out through a Marketing Board. The receivers are suffering just as much as the people at this end from the unstabilized marketing system that prevails on Prince Edward Island's potatoes and turnips. Unless something is done and done quickly Prince Edward Island potatoes and turnips are going to be in disfavor on all consuming markets due to the fact that the receivers do not know where they stand when they buy our products on account of instability in the marketing situation and the absolute lack of control of selling prices.

Let us say in conclusion that our Company is really co-operative in many respects, and was organized by experienced and responsible dealers, who are among the pioneers of the potato industry of Prince Edward Island, who had the growers interests in mind as well as their own. The main object was to stabilize and improve marketing methods for the benefit of all concerned, and we think that much has been accomplished along this line in the two years since our Company was organized in the Spring of 1932. The crop mortgage plan has proven a great benefit in as much as many farmers were thus enabled to grow a crop who could not finance fertilizer otherwise, and we are quite prepared to accept the verdict of our patrons as to whether or not the deal has been fairly handled and proven satisfactory. We would further point out that the growers whom we serve pay no membership fee and are not involved in any financial responsibility nor are they legally liable for any mistakes on our part.

This Season we estimate that the farmers who took fertilizer from us under Crop Mortgage will be paid nearly $400,000.00 more for their potato crop than the cost of the fertilizer which we had supplied under this plan.

As a result of the fair treatment and satisfactory deal we have given, an increasing number are looking to us each year to market their potatoes.

The only way it is possible, however, to work the deal out to best satisfaction of all concerned, that is,the growers, the shippers and the receivers at the other end, is providing a Marketing Board to stabilize the situation and eliminate the wrongs that have existed in the past that have worked so injuriously not only to the growers but to everybody else connected with the industry.

We are, Sir,
Yours Very Truly
ASSOCIATED SHIPPERS INCORPORATED.
M. G. MCNEELY.
Manager.

P. S.

After the above letter was dictated, Mr. Boulter's statement appeared in Thursday morning's Guardian and in connection with same we make the following comments:

Mr. Boulter states that our representations that his Association guarantees their prices against decline is absolutely unfounded and worn threadbare.

In his statements in the hearing before the Agricultural Committee he admitted that he guaranteed the price last Fall. Why should he now deny it? He personally admitted to the writer that he guaranteed the buyers against his own decline, which regardless what Mr. Boulter may say to the contrary, we contend is not sound business and cannot but result in reduced returns to the growers. We have the further proof that prices were guaranteed from the buyers at the marketing end, not only in New Jersey but in Long Island as well who have repeatedly told us that when they place their order with the Potato Growers Association they are "PROTECTED AGAINST DECLINE" whereas when they buy from us they have to take the potatoes at the contract price. It would be interesting to know how many thousands of dollars this unsound selling policy has cost the potato growers of this Province, particularly the members of the Potato Growers Association who have had to stand the brunt of the losses.

Mr. Boulter in his statement published his sales of Certified Cobblers in New Jersey for the Fall of 1929 to refute our statement before the Agricultural Committee that in that year he sold Certified Cobblers at $4.00 per sack and afterwards adjusted this price with the New Jersey buyers to $3.37 1-2. On checking back on the evidence we find that either Col. Full when mentioning the year or the stenographer taking the notes recorded the wrong date. Our story had reference to what happened in the Fall of 1930. That year Mr. Boulter returned his growers 45c per bushel and the returns of the Independent Dealers averaged over 60c, and we still contend our statement before the Agricultural Committee regarding what happened in 1930 is CORRECT.

Mr. Boulter's statement of his sales in New Jersey for the Fall of 1929 as published brings to light some very interesting comparisons for that season.

When this appeared in Thursday's Guardian, the writer produced from the Harris Abbattoir Company the record of its sales of Certified Cobblers in New Jersey and Long Island for the Fall of 1929.

It is interesting to note that these sales run from $5.75 down to $5.25, the average being approximately $5.50 and even a joint account deal on 5,000 bags was priced on a cost basis of $5.00 per sack. Mr. Boulter's sales, as published in his statement, for the same period ran from $3.20 down to the very low point of $4.35 and average only quite $4.75 per sack.

This proves the statements we have made in the body of this letter that the Potato Growers Association have undersold the independent dealers—at the expense of their members who supplied the potatoes.

We do not think we need to make many comments on Mr. Boulter's explanation why he refused to agree to all Certified Seed being sold through one channel last Fall. He says it was too late to complete arrangements. The date was October 21st. It was just as late for the other dealers involved as Mr. Boulter.

We have checked up and found on that date we had much larger quantities already assembled than the Potato Growers Association—and as far as the quota suggested for the Potato Growers of 40 per cent is concerned—we would point out that ultimate figures revealed that we shipped a larger quantity of Certified Cobblers last Fall than they did. We realized when we suggested the arrangement that we had this larger quantity to handle but, in the interest of the potato growers of this Province, were satisfied to take equal shares with the Potato Growers Association in order to bring about a stabilized marketing condition and better prices to the growers.

ASSOCIATED SHIPPERS INCORPORATED.
M. G. MCNEELY
Manager.

The Poets' Corner

EVERYONE SANG

Everyone suddenly burst out singing;
And I was filled with such delight
As prisoned birds must find in freedom,
Winging wildly across the white
Orchards and dark-green fields; on—on—and out of sight.

Everyone's voice was suddenly lifted;
And beauty came like the setting sun;
My heart was shaken with tears; and horror
Drifted away . . . . O, but Everyone
Was a bird; and the song was wordless; the singing will never be done.

—Siegfried Sassoon.

A Bonus for Careful Driving!

Automobile owners who have had a good record will find their premiums for Public Liability, Property Damage, and Collision Insurance considerably reduced this year.

This protection is of great importance, —ask for particulars.

HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED

The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I.

Lower Queen Street Charlottetown

WE SELL AND RECOMMEND

MACS Special Rx. 315

COD LIVER OIL EXTRACT WITH CRESOTE AND GUIACOL COMPOUND

A real tonic for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Grippe. It is better than ordinary cough medicines, for it reaches the seat of the trouble, relieves the cough and supplies continual treatment to build up the system, to withstand future attacks. A splendid blood and body-building tonic for both young and old who take it regularly.

Price $1.00 per Bottle.

at

The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE

A comfortable house for poultry does not necessarily mean a warm house, but it does mean a dry well ventilated house where no moisture adheres to the walls.