

**Meeting of the Potato Growers**

(Continued from page one)

I believe it is time that we have another variety, other than the Irish Cobbler, for the Southern market. Mr. Boulter mentioned that the potato the Spalding Rose should be grown.

The market for potatoes is expanding and there is still more room for expansion. Some dealers say that we can double the market for 1927. While speaking of our own province we must consider what is going on in the United States. Their crop determines the price for our potatoes. There was a warning issued to United States farmers and which appeared in the press, against over planting of potatoes in U. S., stating that there was considerable increase in the acreage and that the yield was approximately the same. You can take this as your warning.

Mr. Boulter in continuing objected to an editorial which appeared recently in the press condemning the Association for suggesting to the Advisory Board of Tariff and Taxation that the duty on potatoes from U. S. to Canada be not increased. He took the ground that the quantity thus imported was so small in comparison to the amount exported that it would be unwise to do anything that would bring retaliatory measures thus further handicapping our seed potato industry by a higher duty which the United States might see fit to impose and he felt that the Association should be commended rather than be condemned if it could use influence enough to prevent such a disaster.

Mr. Boulter then spoke briefly on fertilizer and gave advice as to how information concerning this should be sought from the Association.

He paid a compliment to the great assistance given the Association by Mr. C. C. Thompson, representative of the South Gate Produce Co. He concluded by thanking the audience for their careful attention during his address and assured the farmers that the Association was working solely in their interest. Mr. Boulter sat down amid tremendous applause.

Mr. Boulter was asked if the Spalding Rose potato was available. He replied that he thought Mr. Richard Creed had some and called Mr. Creed to the front who stated he had about 1000 bushels, in his cellar and gave information concerning the variety.

Mr. Charles Thompson, the next speaker expressed his pleasure in being in attendance at the meeting and as representative of the Southgate people he was delegated by them to convey their hope that the meeting would be very successful. He spoke briefly on the sowing of the potato sacks, and stated that the Southgate people were going to stick strictly to certified seed and table stock and no selected stock. He read extracts from a pamphlet which he said no one had ever seen before, not even the one whose words it contains which he said was written by a person well known to them all. This pamphlet treated of the Production of seed potatoes in P. E. I. and as of such a high order that the Southgate Produce Co. had it printed in the thousands and are distributing it extensively in the southern States. He stated that it was an address made by Mr. Boulter to whom he paid a high compliment and advised the meeting that such a valuable man should not be lost.

Mr. Thompson said that Mr. Thompson had certainly put one over him. He knew nothing about the pamphlet but it was an address delivered by him last Jan. 13 before the New Jersey State Potato Association. Mr. Thompson had asked him for a copy saying he was going to send it to Mr. Thornton the President of the company, with the result that they had, as it now seems, printed it.

The following is the foreword written by Mr. D. M. Thornton.

**FOREWORD**

Ten years ago no one associated Prince Edward Island with the production of Certified Seed Potatoes. In the comparatively short time since 1918, it has gone forward rapidly, until today it is the chief source in America of Certified Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain varieties.

In 1918 one carload was shipped from the Province. In 1926 Prince Edward Island produced 40 per cent of the total quantity grown in all of North America. What is the explanation of this phenomenal development? Superior Soil and Climatic Conditions? Yes. More painstaking care in cultivation, elimination of disease and grading? Yes. But surely, you will ask, this could not have happened of its own accord and without someone putting into the business a tremendous amount of energy and intelligent thought—who is responsible for this wonderful accomplishment? J. W. Boulter, Secretary of the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers Association, also Deputy Minister for the Canadian Department of Agriculture in Prince Edward Island, is the man to whom, most of the credit is due (applause).

Mr. Boulter's keen perception of the business of growing Certified Seed Potatoes is clearly set forth in an address he recently made before an important gathering of farmers in New Jersey, which is reproduced on the following pages.

One cannot read this address and fall to be impressed by the fact that the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers Association, of which Mr. Boulter is the directing head, is performing a service of far reaching benefit to farmers everywhere. His remarks throw light on many matters which have heretofore been obscure. The writer feels that Mr. Boulter is due a vote of thanks for his efforts in increasing the production of Certified Seed Potatoes and making them available at reasonable prices.

D. M. T.

**Cheese and Butter Grading Comparisons**

CHEESE GRADING COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

Comparison with 1925. Special and First Grade.

Province	No. Boxes	Special and 1st %	2nd %	3rd %	% Increase	% Decrease
P. E. Island	19,201	88.8	10.7	0.5	6.2	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	469	6.4	70.6	23.0	—	6.7
Quebec	517,247	77.8	21.2	1.0	3.7	—
Ontario	1,306,211	92.6	6.8	0.6	1.2	—
Manitoba	3,453	76.0	21.8	2.2	—	10.4
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,845,581</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>—</b>

1925: 1,895,112 85.9 13.1 1.0  
 1924: 1,584,350 84.75 14.23 1.02  
 1923: 1,453,129 78.00 19.78 2.22

Increase of 10.3 per cent special and first grade cheese since 1923. DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE BRANCH OTTAWA, ONT.

Table V. Butter Grading 1925—(Pasteurized). Comparison with 1925 special and first.

Province	No. Boxes	Special	1st	2nd	3rd	% Increase	% Decrease
P. E. Island	5,649	21.8	76.5	1.7	—	11.6	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	374	—	82.4	17.6	—	0.3	—
Quebec	220,528	1.1	88.7	9.4	0.8	1.2	—
Ontario	34,771	—	81.7	17.5	0.8	12.0	—
Manitoba	182,359	0.3	66.4	25.1	8.2	—	4.9
Saskatchewan	319,896	0.1	51.2	34.4	14.3	—	12.4
Alberta	27,575	14.9	62.3	21.2	1.6	—	8.8
British Columbia	378	—	93.9	6.1	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>694,940</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4.5</b>

1925: 635,321 2.9 73.8 19.0 5.7  
 Increase 1926: 59,619

Unpasteurized: P. E. Island 353, Nova Scotia 123,090, New Brunswick 2,454, Ontario 2,090, Manitoba 87, Saskatchewan 31, Alberta 128,075, British Columbia 128,075.

1925: 187,404  
 Decrease 1926: 59,329.

**ASTHMA RAZ-MAH**

be planted by the tuber unit method. That is the section of every tuber should be planted by itself and a space left between that tuber and the next unit; then if signs of mosaic appear the whole unit should be ripped out. Maintain that seed plot year after year, control all insects and you will get a high quality Green Mountain. Cobbler is not subject to those degenerating diseases. We seldom find mosaic in the cobbler. I would suggest that anyone going into Green Mountains should inquire where to get No. 1 seed. Don't buy No. 2 Green Mountains.

There is a large amount of rhizoctonia, particularly in one part of the province. One man with 30 acres had 90 per cent of rhizoctonia. Early digging is the best way to control black scurf, even in highly infected land. It develops faster in cool weather, and if potatoes are planted too early, say in May and in land inclined to be wet, a greater development of rhizoctonia results.

In regard to the Potato Inspection service, Mr. Peppin said it was conducted by the Dominion Department at Ottawa, not by the Potato Growers Association or Mr. Boulter. When you want sacks, he said, don't write to me and you will require tags, don't ask Mr. Boulter. Last year, there were 350,000 tags sent out. It was no small job. Those tags are distributed to you on the understanding that you grade the crop up to the standard. You are responsible for the lot to which the tag is attached, not the inspectors.

In regard to silver scurf, it is a soil disease similar somewhat to the two scabs and rhizoctonia. This disease is not apparent on the tubers in the fall but develops during the storage period. It develops when the potatoes are in bags. Seed treatment will control it. It is only a skin disease but it spoils the appearance of the potato.

He advised the meeting that application forms should be sent in early as they must be in the hands of the Dominion Botanist by July 1st.

Speaking of planting date, Mr. Peppin said that as the inspectors go to the field about July 20th growers should plant potatoes between the 24th of May and the 10th of June so that when the inspector arrives the crop will be fit for inspection.

In regard to spraying, he said he had asked before that the Potato Growers Association pass a ruling that growers be forced to spray a crop a certain number of times. Spraying is absolutely necessary. Cobbler is not so susceptible about five times, Green Mountain six or seven times by the Bordeaux mixture.

When Mr. Peppin concluded he was asked several questions as to dry and wet spraying, disinfecting of cellars etc.

Mr. J. O. Hyndman again today gave a large number of calendars which quickly disappeared.

**Evening Session**

Another large attendance greeted the evening session of the Potato Growers Association held in the League of the Cross Hall last evening.

Before the regular business of the meeting President Boulter introduced Mr. H. L. Thorne of Saint John, representing the Ford Motor Company in that city who gave an illustrated lecture by way of moving pictures covering the roads and needless to say was appreciated and enjoyed by the large audience.

The film consisted of the working of farm machinery on the soil, featuring the Fordson tractor in the first reel. Fine views showed the machine in excavation work in Ontario; as a grader in Three Rivers, Que., and in other sections as a road plough and tractor combined. Other views in this reel too numerous to mention were also shown in the second film was even more interesting. The Seed Bed, showing the action of the water on the soil, conserving of moisture, humus in the soil etc.

The third reel showing the difference between good and poor ploughing held the interest of all present, also harrowing, discing and other work on the land.

During the showing of the film Mr. Thorne assured those present that his company at Saint John would be only too well pleased to co-operate in any way with the farmers of this island in giving information. Although not a commercial company by any means, said Mr. Thorne, our people are much interested in farming and are only too willing to give all the information which lies in their power.

Another film showed the sprouting and growing of corn, its growth and changes and what really takes place in the soil. Altogether the movies were very interesting, after which Mr. Thorne thanked Mr. Boulter and others who gave him the opportunity of showing the pictures. Mr. Boulter in turn extended the thanks of the meeting for his highly educational film.

In opening the meeting for discussion on the "side hitch" introduced Mr. J. F. Rielly of Melrose, New Brunswick, who was invited here to address the Potato Growers on this question.

In his introductory remarks Mr. Boulter said the discussion started

**Birkenhead Prouph of Humble Origin**

BRITAIN'S MOST BRILLIANT LAWYER CLASSED AS HALF WIT AT HARROW ENTRANCE TEST.

LONDON, Mar. 1.—The Earl of Birkenhead, Secretary for India, and formerly Lord High Chancellor, one of the most brilliant lawyers and speakers the country possesses, speaking yesterday deprecated the idea that the humble classes are not given an opportunity to make good.

"My folk were very humble folk," he said, "and owed nothing to birth. We are sometimes told of the injured who, with the humble classes compete in this world, but I can cite many illustrations against this. My folk claimed the right to their individual character and they proved there is a career in England open to talent. My grandfather was a working miner at Wakefield, and incidentally was heavyweight champion with his naked fists. He did not affiliate himself with Moscow. To my father I owe everything. He first implanted in me high ambitions and taught me to believe in myself."

Lord Birkenhead at Oxford won many of the highest honors, and has been described by his chief political opponents as having the best all-round brain in England, and yet was classed among "half wits" when his attainments were examined for entrance at Harrow.

with the growers who thought they could improve conditions with regard to same. He said it rested with themselves and was not a matter for legislation whether they deemed it advisable or not to make a change in the draft on the sleigh or otherwise.

On arising Mr. Rielly was roundly applauded. He thanked all for the splendid reception and was only too sorry he could not enlighten his hearers enough. The speaker understood that he was asked to discuss a matter about roads (Wednesday) night, but jokingly remarked that he would take the part of "Dobbin" and fit in. He agreed with Mr. Boulter who said the matter was non political, but just a question as to whether the farmers of this island would adopt the double and side hitch in preference to the square hitch on winter roads.

Mr. Rielly said he understood the trouble was in breaking and keeping the roads open in winter. In the first place, said the speaker the farmers should cooperate, work as a body to keep the roads open and not to wait for the road masters or expect remuneration for their efforts. The Government is not to blame, said Mr. Rielly, conditions cannot be helped, and only by cooperation can there be any progress reported. The speaker then went on to instruct his hearers just how to go about preparing for the winter road breaking. September, he said was the time to commence the work of removing rail fences and all other obstacles which would help bank the snow on the roads; and when winter comes all will be ready. He suggested that they should then use a double team with a heavy sled and keep at it; a good double road would then be possible. "Don't wait for 'Murphy' or anybody else, set out and break the roads," said the speaker and if such an occasion arises the Doctor can be depended upon to answer a hurried call. The first thing after stock feeding the speaker thought, would be the best time to break roads.

With reference to the square hitch he was of the opinion that this idea was not nearly as good as the double for breaking roads, explaining that in the former the horse would have nothing but holes and soft snow to traverse, whereas in the latter the tracks made by the runners of a heavy sled would make a far better trail. Mr. Rielly said the custom of breaking single was at one time favored in New Brunswick and Ontario, but of late the double shift was entirely used.

Mr. W. Reid who was present asked the speaker to define the side hitch to which he received a satisfactory answer.

(In the side hitch the horse traverses on one of the tracks made by the runners and not in the centre of the road.) Therefore in hauling heavy loads the sleigh does not slide, especially when the road is not so good, assume an angle of forty-five degrees or in other words slew all over the place.

During the course of his address the speaker was frequently interrupted by members in the audience with numerous questions and suggestions.

At the conclusion of the above address a general discussion took place with the following speakers offering many valuable suggestions the reporting in detail of which time and space will not permit. Messrs. Hays, Cullen, Reid, Howarth, Hardy, Hughes, Simpson, LePage, Thompson, Cummiskey and others.

At the conclusion of the discussion the following resolution moved by Mr. Gavan Harding and seconded by Mr. Cummiskey was put to a standing vote and passed:

RESOLVED that the Potato Growers Association put themselves on record as recommending to the Government that the main hitch in the Province be broken double and also recommending the side hitch.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speaker of the evening for his splendid address. In reply Mr. Rielly said he was only too glad to be of any help to the farmers of the "Tight Little Island," which he said leads the Maritime Provinces in Agriculture, and as far as organization went, the island was second to no peer in the whole of Canada.

**Prince Edward 4 DAYS STARTING TODAY**

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 ALLAN DWAN - Production

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America's Best Loved Play Becomes a Screen Masterpiece—

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Pathos and Humor—Tears and Laughter—and the gentle eyes of the Music Master glowing their benediction upon all.

**Journalist Dies**

(Special to the Guardian)

GULFPORT, Miss., Mar. 1.—William Henry Orr, of Toronto, Ont., died here today at the home of his niece, Mrs. A. O. Thompson, where he was spending the winter. He was born in Ontario in 1836. He was a member of the New York Tribune staff under Horace Greeley and later was assistant editor of the Toronto Globe. He was believed to have been the only surviving person who was present at the ceremonies marking the entry of the Canadian provinces into the Dominion of Canada. He is survived by one son, of Birmingham, Alabama and one sister, of Toronto.

**THE MARKETS**

MONTREAL, Que., March 1.—The export trade in Canadian grain on the Montreal market today continued inactive there being no demand from foreign buyers. On account of the renewed strength in the Chicago future corn market, the local market for cash corn was strong and prices were marked up two cents per bushel. The demand was moderate and sales of car lots of No. 2, America yellow were made at 94 c. No. 3, yellow at 93 c. No. 4 yellow at 89 c. and cool sweet corn at 85 c. per bushel, export demand was also done in Canadian western oats at steady prices, in spite of the further strength in the Winnipeg cash wheat situation, a weaker feeling developed in the local market for spring wheat grades of four and prices were reduced twenty cents per barrel. Car lots of first patents were quoted at \$1.99, second patents at \$1.70 and strong bakers at \$1.70 per barrel in jute bags, ex track. The undertone to the market for winter wheat flour was also easy. But there was no change in prices. Prices for all lines of mill feed were firm maintained under a good demand from all sources. The trade in rolled oats was quiet and prices were unchanged. An active business was done in eggs and prices were steady at the recent decline noted. Fresh extras were quoted at 41 cents, firsts at 39 cents and seconds at 37 cents per dozen. The receipts were 408 cases. The potato market was quiet but firm. Car lots of Prince Edward Island Green Mountain were quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bag of ninety pounds in bulk, ex track, and New Brunswick green mount, ains at \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bag of 80 pounds ex store. There was no change in the condition of the butter market, prices being firmly maintained under an improved demand for the finest grades of which the offerings were small and sales were confined principally to 25 to 50 package lots. New Zealand and finest creamery butter sold at \$1.34 to 42 cents and eastern townships regarded No. 1 pasteurized \$1.20 to 42 3/4 cents per pound. The receipts were 156 packages. An easier feeling developed in the cheese market, and prices were reduced 1/4 cents per pound. The demand was fair. Western grades were quoted at 18 cents per pound, the receipts were 265 boxes.

**PRINCE EDWARD**

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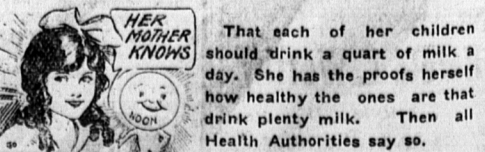
**MONDAY and TUESDAY**

MARCH 7 AND 8

PLAN OPENS FRIDAY MORNING AT 9.30 A. M. AT THEATRE TICKET OFFICE PRICES RESERVE—75c AND 50c

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