

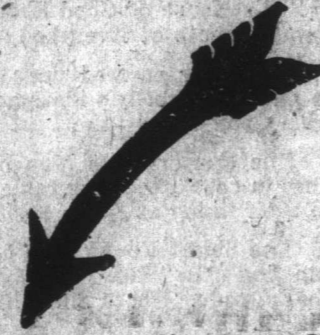
Automobile Tire Bargains.

TWO TIRES FOR THE PRICE OF ONE
and only a few left.

- Needham Tires, 33 x 4 (non-skid) \$27.50
- Needham or Firestone, 32 x 4 (non-skid) . \$25.00
- One only Plain Fisk, 30 x 3 1/2 \$16.00

E. D. SPURRELL, 365 Water Street.
fael3,31.s.tn.th

Work Shirts AND Overalls! Best Goods AT Rock Bottom Prices



**MEN'S HEAVY BLUE OVERALL COATS
and PANTS only \$1.60 garment.**
These come in heavy makes of cloths.

**SMALL MEN'S BLUE OVERALL PANTS,
sizes 34 and 36; while they last \$1.25
pair.**

**PAINTERS' WHITE OVERALL COATS
and PANTS just opened.**

**BOYS' and YOUTHS' BLUE OVERALL
PANTS at Lowest Prices.**

**MEN'S COTTON WORK SHIRTS with
Collars at \$1.45, \$1.65, \$1.70, \$1.75
and \$1.90.**

**BOYS' BLUE COTTON SHIRTS with Col-
lars at \$1.40.**

**MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, good quality
and style, only \$1.70.**

Please note that these goods are sell-
ing cheaper now than it will be possible to
sell later importations, as increased duty
will mean a difference over these prices
of about ten per cent.

HENRY BLAIR.

June 7, 1921

No Matter How the Fire is Caused

If you're not insured you're a
loser. Take time to see about
your policies. We give you the
best companies and reasonable
rates.

PERCIE JOHNSON,
Insurance Agent.

Advertise in The Evening Telegram

Legislative Council.

MONDAY, June 20, 1921.

The House opened at 4 p.m.
The Cutting and Exportation of
Wool and the Act to amend the
Wool Measures Act, 1914, passed the
third reading.

The Bill amending the Law Society
Act and the Dairy Exportation
Company Ltd. agreement passed the
Committee stage without amendment.
The Bill to repeal the Act regula-
ting the Exportation of Salt Codfish,
passed the Committee stage.

Sir Patrick McGrath said that this
Bill, while its advocates had claim-
ed the best intentions in introducing
it, had proved the most ruinous in its
effects of any bill ever put on the
Statute Book, and he thought there
would be more wide-spread and gen-
eral relief at its repeal than had
ever attended the withdrawal of any
bill heretofore. He said he proposed
to discuss this question, not in a con-
troversial way, but in a way he
thought might be helpful to all con-
cerned. This bill had been cursed
"with bell, candle and book" in the
Lower House and buried without
benefit of clergy. It was every evi-
dent that our people do not want
Government control, and in that they
were only doing what every other
country was doing, and that Govern-
mental interference with regular busi-
ness. He had been giving a good
deal of study to this problem the
past year or so, and found that the
complications existed in other do-
minions. In Canada, for instance,
they had this problem in regard to
wheat, and in Australia in regard to
wool. During the war the Canadian
Government controlled wheat, and
the Australian Government controlled
wool. In the present case of the
codfish, although they had not utilized
their powers as we had in its latest
development, namely, to increase the
earnings of our people, they had a
tremendous task in endeavoring to
get rid of both of these commodities.

The Canadian Government had a
year ago decided to "quit" exercises
no further control over wheat, and
now the Australian Government was
vainly endeavoring to market its
wool in England, but could not do
so with much success in that coun-
try because of the world depression forcing
prices down. In the Montreal Star of
June 4th, was an Australian letter
telling of a speaker of the House of
Hughes of that country before leav-
ing to attend the Imperial Confer-
ence in which he described the seri-
ous condition in which his country
was by the drop in the price of wool,
which before the war used to sell for
21 cents a pound, which during the
war sold as high as 33 cents a pound,
and which is now fixed at 15 cents as
a minimum, but had to be sold much
below that in order to get rid of it.
In other words, he pictured a situa-
tion identical with that here in re-
gard to codfish, and showing how
hopeless was to attempt by regu-
lation to keep up wool prices any
more; that being said, Sir Patrick
went on to say that the Australian
Government and the British Govern-
ment were partners in this scheme
for marketing wool, because they had
been partners in the control of it dur-
ing the war, because of the need of it
for clothing the troops, but in spite
of these governments being combin-
ed they could not dominate the mar-
kets and were now obliged to sell
wool for what it would fetch. He
thought that the lesson for our fish
exporters from the disastrous expe-
rience of the past two years was
to try what co-operation could do.
He said that in Canada, while in
the Imperial Press Party last year,
he took the opportunity to study the
work of co-operation as seen in the
various Canadian Provinces from
coast to coast. In Nova Scotia al-
most the entire apple crop of the
Annapolis Valley, about one and a
half million barrels per year, was
now being handled by co-operation.
The apple growers had an organiza-
tion there with headquarters at Kent-
ville, and not alone did they market
their own apples, but they had es-
tablished a cider factory for making
this beverage and a vinegar factory
for treating that product, and a box
factory for making boxes for the ap-
ples for the packing of apples in, and
much of the product of that factory
was now shipped to Ontario, where
they were being dumped in the same
way as the material in the same way.
The co-operators had also frost proof
storage for 350,000 barrels, so that
they need not dump their apples on a
falling market.

Then he called attention to condi-
tions in Ontario. Within the past
few months the fruit growers of Ni-
agara Peninsula effected an im-
portant organization for the market-
ing of their product. He said that he
and his colleague (Mr. Mews) had
some through the hands of the ap-
ple farmers were like. The story of this
organization reads like a romance.
The fruit growers recently decided to
pay a manager \$12,000 a year to
handle the business and they had
secured for that position Dr. George
Greenman, formerly head of the Pro-
vincial Agricultural College at Guelph
at \$8,000 a year, and afterwards
Agent-General for the Province in
London, at \$8,000 a year. Professor
Greenman had accepted the offer, but
afterwards was stricken with diabetes
and had to resign, and then the
growers offered the position to Hon.
Manning Doherty, Minister of Agri-
culture for Ontario, whose salary was
only \$6,000, but who would not give
up his job, even for double the money.
Quite recently the fruit growers
secured another man for the job, Mr.
Mahoney, and he is now making plans
for the better marketing of these
fruits and hopes to make a big suc-
cess of it.

In the Prairie Provinces a wide-
spread movement has been enter-
prised, since the Government aban-
doned control of the marketing of
wheat, for the purpose of accom-
plishing this by voluntary organiza-
tion, and at the head of this move-
ment is Mr. James Stewart, who was
head of the Canadian Wheat Board
during the war, and whom Sir Patrick
had an opportunity of conferring
with on his visits to secure supplies
of flour each year while Post Con-
troller. He is regarded as one of the
most capable and experienced wheat
operators in the Dominion and it is
worth noting that he favors the vol-
untary system, so to speak, in con-
nection with this endeavor, rather

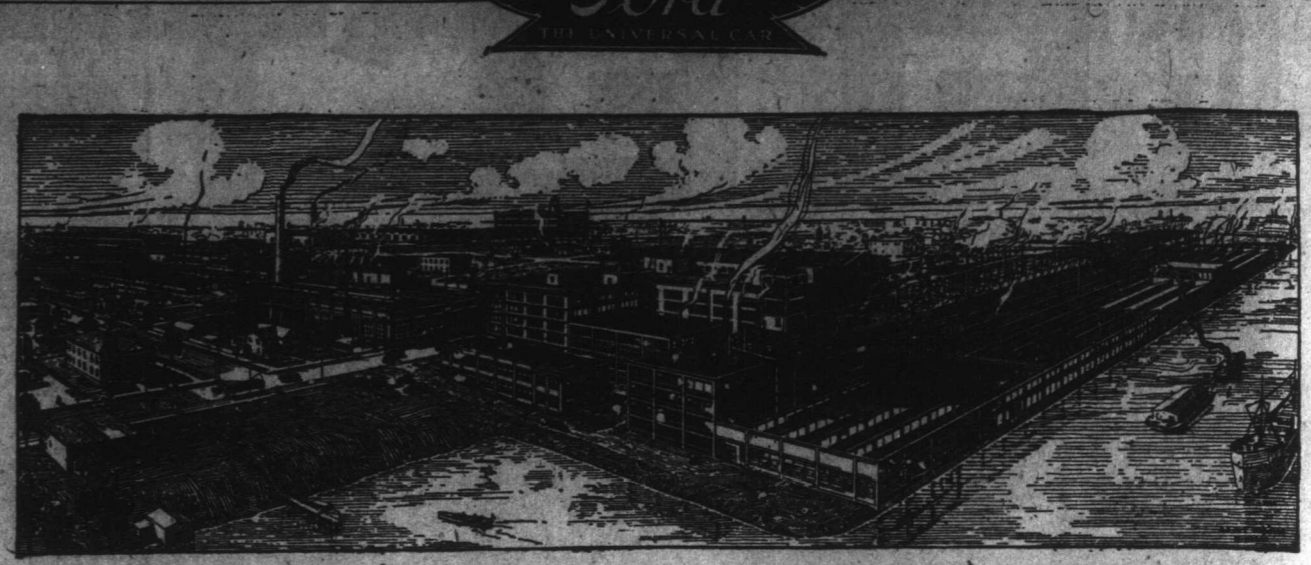
than an effort to accomplish it by
governmental aid. The Ministry in
Saskatchewan, which is now the chief
wheat-producing province of the Do-
minion, is backing the development
of this enterprise, and its outcome is
being watched with the keenest in-
terest throughout Canada. Mr. Stew-
art and his associate, Mr. Riddell,
also a member of the Wheat Board,
Dominion, have attempted on a small
scale and they have dealt with every
phase of the subject, and they advoc-
ate a voluntary scheme of wheat
marketing, operated by a special
created organization directly respon-
sible to its farmer patrons, proved
sufficient demand for voluntary pool-
ing exists, and the Government is in-
clined to agree with that demand.
The view is that a voluntary organ-
ization has more elasticity about it
than a governmental organization,
which he thought was our own ex-
perience. The grain growers of
Western Canada are one of the best
organized aggregations in the whole
Dominion; they own their own ex-
tractors and have stores in many
towns, and they have done on a much
larger scale what other organiza-
tions have attempted on a small one,
besides which they have developed
a political side to their work which
has enabled them to return a large
contingent to the Canadian Parlia-
ment.

In going through the Rocky Moun-
tains one finds the valleys, especially
in the Okanagan, a co-operative
movement equally noteworthy, that
of the fruit growers of that section.
The output has grown in value from
one million dollars to 7 1/2 million in
nine years and the organization now
includes over 4,000 growers with 40,
000 acres in fruit and an investment
of \$35,000,000. In this region is pro-
duced fifty-five per cent. of North
America's apples, this being the prin-
cipal product. When we were going
through we spent a day at Vernon,
the capital of this territory and the
headquarters of the co-operative
movement where the big collecting
and distributing warehouses are situ-
ated. We were taken through the
country, saw some of the orchards
and fruit ranches, and then were
taken to the warehouses and saw the
different processes of handling ap-
ples, plums, peaches and other fruits.
The man at the head of this organ-
ization is paid \$10,000 a year and they
have frost-proof storage warehouses
that can take in 200,000 barrels. In
connection with this business, as on
the Atlantic seaboard, it should be
noted that they have produced ste-
rile apples, cider and vinegar from
what are known as culls, so that they
are able to make their cullage much
more profitable than we can make
ours.

All these various developments of
the co-operative movement exist on

Canadian soil and he had an oppor-
tunity of studying them himself, but
a still more successful development
in this way exists in California, in
connection with the raisin trade. The
California Associated Raisin Com-
pany is perhaps the most successful
co-operative concern in the whole
world; it was almost an absolute
monopoly, controlling not less than
92 per cent. crop. The raisin busi-
ness ten years ago was at death's
door, those engaged in it having
ruined themselves by cut-throat com-
petition, but then co-operation was
resolved upon, and it has brought the
business there to such a degree of
success that in 1919—the figures for
1920 are not yet out—the weight of
the raisins produced in that country
totalled 132,000 tons, valued at 4 1/2
million dollars.

He suggested therefore that those
engaged in the handling of our cod-
fish would do well to consider what
they it was not possible to utilize the
experience of other countries in re-
gard to co-operation so as to ensure
the marketing of our codfish here-
after at paying prices. The advan-
tages of co-operation as against Gov-
ernment control were that those in-
terested would be handling the busi-
ness themselves, there would be no
political or Governmental aspects to
the matter, and no prejudices be
drawn upon to influence those con-
cerned.



The Plant of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, at Ford, Ontario

THE Ford Car is built in this, the greatest
and most scientifically equipped auto-
mobile factory in the British Empire, at
Ford, Ontario.

It is built at less cost than any other car
in the world,

—with the exact precision and uniformity
possible only with such mechanical equip-
ment as that of the Ford Factory.

And what the makers put into the Ford
Car, over 3,000 Ford dealers and service
stations in Canada keep in the Ford Car.

That is the reason why the Ford Car
lasts longer, goes further and costs less to
run than any other car,

—why it is a good car for you to buy.

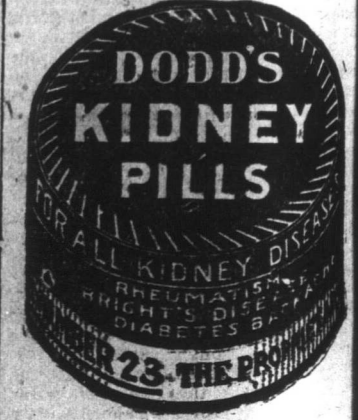
DODD'S GARAGE, LTD.,
Sole Agents
for

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

Ford, Ont.

no necessity for the Government to be
giving out supplies to the fishermen
under a guarantee. The merchants
would have received their money for
the sale of their fish, and they would
be supplying the fishermen during the
past winter and spring without
Government assistance as was always
customary. By these fish regula-
tions, he continued, we were shut out
from all the fish markets of the
world, which we always supplied ex-
cept one. Our competitors, Norway,
Iceland and France, taking advantage
of our position, practically ousted us
by selling their product from 10 to
15 shillings under our regulation
price. No market was left open to
us except Spain to which we sent 5
times too much fish, causing the
price to drop from 80 shillings to 27
shillings. Under these results of the

(Continued on 9th Page.)



White blouses are worn with sleek
less overjackets of black velvet.

For Trouters & Campers.

- A few items from a large and varied stock:
- MACONOCHE'S ARMY RATIONS—3 man size.
- FULL COOKED DINNER—No. 2 size.
- ENGLISH BLACK PUDDINGS—Large oval tins.
- "SKIPPER", SARDINES' "CROSSED FISH" SAR-
DINES.
- MACONOCHE'S POTTED MEATS—Ham & Tongue,
Chicken & Ham, etc.
- LIBBY'S SWEET RELISH—Large 20 oz. jar, full pint
size, 50c.
- CAMPBELL'S SOUPS—Ten varieties.
- COFFEE and MILK, COCOA and MILK.
- ROSE'S LIME JUICE and LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

SPECIAL!

200 tins TELFER'S BISCUITS just received. Try
their Puff Cream.

C. P. EAGAN,

Duckworth Street & Queens' Road

Legislative C

(Continued from 8th)

fishery regulations, the
country are now ev-
enters, so he had be-
were getting returns for
fish, after freight tax
from \$1 per 25 per quin-
some firms are getting
whatever their parcel
is answer to Sir Pat-
his own experience
fish valued at \$9.
he had not received on
turns but instead the d
would cost him a tidy ar
was left in charge of tw
of the Advisory Board,
for it. Mr. Hayes, wh
not permit him to accep
about fish, was the
whom shipments could
1919, and for which he
paid 3 per cent. com-
the six thought to mak
out of these regulation
were frustrated and lo-
them are. The brand fact
while admitting that he
received nothing for his
quintal and for one cen
had received 19 cents pe
shipped from here as
These, said the speaker,
of the famous, would
to supply for the sea
Where is the combine
it fit in? The
thought it was doing
and they did, because
everyone. Where it is
out of the supplying
the city. Citing the
said he, Mr. Ryan
reason to refer to the
the city. Citing the
ries he said their
should be 10 cents per
they are. The brand fact
keeping their prices up
hard biscuit, when it sh
to \$7.50. Oil and land i
200 per cent. and four
to \$4 per barrel. Was
series? He thought the
Bennie Baking Co. be
the price of hard wh
down to rock bottom
selling at \$7.00 per
companies also came in
of criticism. Speaking
said: Some five or six
the Morris Government
to the Imperial O
banks for holding ker-
casualty on the South
John's Harbor. When
concession they promi
very cheaply, because
come in built in the
big saving of freight,
20 or 30 stores on Wat
importing oil and selli
20 cents per gallon, but
Oil Co. was going to s
to 9c. per gallon, beca
afford to do so. What
had? Their price for k
and gasoline 5 1/2c. wh
orbitant, moreover the
an everyone here out o
and have amalgamated
ard Oil Co. in such a
Standard Oil Co. have
and we are at the mer
rial Oil Co. to the
This goes to show wh
ing into by Combines
and Monopolies. The
cluded by giving his b
to the Bill.

Hon. John Browning,
rater, denied the charge
was producing in the
He said that there had
decline in the price of
the manufacture, it was
had been sold at \$9.6
netted him only \$9.
th, while the flour co-
price. He further stat
of 25 lbs. brought
and it met while the
biscuit. In form
old flour could be ma
60c. per bag, inclu
constantly, and he
same thing costs him
the war there was only
made on the manufac
of 25 lbs. brought
members of the Food C
was this same spirit
which had caused the
Browning, and he sug-
Government give the B
charter to control the
the right of incluc
said that the trade to-
worse off than at any
cycle which comes eve

Hon. Mr. Ryan did n
his statement as in his
never knew the Govern
apply for the fishery
Hon. Mr. Browning, c
was all politics that
present conditions,
no worse off than at
twenty-seven million do
savings Banks.
Hon. Mr. Milroy—"The
now on deposit,
the past few months
be drawn out, and it
another similar amount
withdrawn shortly.
Hon. Mr. Ryan wished
what he had already s
to be the articles me
who buys them was
in what it cost him
knew that four had
from \$3 to \$4 per barrel
had not gone down
Hon. Mr. Milroy sug-
eries were losing mo
was costing \$18 per
Hon. Mr. Browning sa
yo that they were
they did not make
business.

Halifax Lad

THE COLL
Miss G. F. Blackwo
School Course leadi
ation
Special Courses in
ical Training.
Art Course leading
Diploma
School of Express
graduation.
MRS. M. G. TAYLOR

June 4, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25