

NO PROSPECT OF CLEARING UP OF THE MILK SITUATION BEFORE TOMORROW NIGHT'S MEETING; INTERVIEWS WITH HEALTH OFFICERS ON MATTER

Will Be No Hold Off, or Strike, on Part of Kings County Producers This Week—Supply Still Normal and Retail Price Not Advanced—Majority Vote of Producers Will Decide on Offer Made by Dealers—Important Facts on the Question—St. John Dealers Will Discuss the Matter Tonight—Dr. H. A. Farris Thinks All Milk Should be Pasteurized—Woman Thinks There Are Too Many Dealers Covering Same Route—Baby Clinic Must Have Milk Even if Price is Increased—District Health Officer Gives Opinion.

Although there is little prospect of a clearing up of the milk situation before tomorrow night or Saturday, the consumers of St. John will rejoice to learn that there is no prospect of a hold off, or strike, on the part of the Kings County producers this week. The milk supply is still normal, the farmers are still shipping and the price at retail here has not been advanced from the summer price of twelve cents a quart. There were no important developments in the so-called crisis yesterday or last night. The producers of Kings County received the offer of the St. John Milk Dealers' Association of 10 cents an eight quart can, the dealers to pay the freight, but no meeting was held last night in Kings County to consider the offer. Individual producers expressed the opinion that the offer would not be accepted, although they agreed to abide by the majority vote of a producers meeting which is to be held on Friday night. The producers said that they were still shipping milk to St. John and would continue to do so unless the negotiations should break down at the end of the week. Several of them said that the producers should not be blamed by the St. John consumers, as they (the producers) would be getting only seven cents a quart for their milk, while apparently 56 cents milk would sell to the St. John public at twice the price the farmers would get—a difference the latter consider too great and for which they think the city dealers are responsible.

The St. John dealers, who have called a special meeting for tonight, on the other hand, place the blame for the situation on that section of the Kings County producers who insist on a 46 cent eight quart can. With the freight paid by the dealers the can at 56 cents would cost 69 cents laid down in the St. John station. The dealers say that the producers have been favored by a fine fall and that grazing is still good in many districts, although of course it is necessary to supply the herds with mill feed, at the highest cost of which is attributed the necessity of advancing the price. President J. N. Riley, of the St. John Dealers' Association, said last night that it was not just to compel the consumers to pay 14 cents a quart for milk, and he still hoped that the Kings County people would accept 50 cents a can.

Hardship to Citizens. An advance to 14 cents would be a hardship on many citizens and be detrimental to the milk trade in general. Thirteen cents a quart would be more reasonable. About 1,500 cans of milk are brought to St. John daily from Kings County towns and villages scattered along the Canadian National Railway line from Penobscot down, and from several points along the C. P. R. and Valley road, but the bulk of the supply comes over the main line of the C.N.R. from Norton and Sussex being heavy shipping points. Less than one third of the supply is sold at the retail price of 12 cents. The remainder is sold wholesale at about 8 cents a quart. The present price paid the producers is forty cents for an eight quart can.

During the War. During the worst years of the war the dealer in milk was limited by the Food Board to 5c. a quart profit. For some time past he has been taking an average in this city of between seven and eight cents. The milk for which the farmer received 5c. sold here at 12c. and 13c. The average daily consumption of milk in this city ranges around 11,000 quarts. Taking a spread of 7c. on each quart this leaves a gross profit of \$770 per day, \$5,290 per week and \$354,500 per year on milk alone without taking into account the earnings of cream, butter and side lines. This statement, of course, is met by the assertion that a large quantity of this milk is sold at wholesale or lower prices. The railroad charge of 8 cents a can is also a factor from the dealers' standpoint.

Agricultural Report. A study of the N. B. Agricultural Report for the year 1921 reveals some very interesting information with regard to milk and its different uses, which should be known by all who are interested in the present milk situation. At the present time milk is sold by the farmer to the dealer for five cents a quart, add to this the cost of transportation to the city, the total cost to the dealer is about six cents a quart. The selling price is thirteen cents, showing a very substantial profit made by the average dealer. A quart of milk weighs about two and one half pounds, ten pounds of milk are required to make a pound of cheese, cheese sells at the present time for 21 cents a pound. If cheese sold on the basis of the amount of milk used in its manufacture, the price would be in the vicinity of 51 cents a pound. Twenty-four pounds of milk are required to make a pound of butter, applying the same comparison as in the case of the cheese, but, instead of selling at 40 cents a pound, the price would be in the vicinity of \$1.30.

MANY DEALERS CARRY MILK OVER ONE ROUTE

Woman Prominent in Health Affairs Says If Milk Was Properly Produced It Would Be Cheap Diet.

That women are not practical enough and men too much so, is the opinion of a prominent woman in the affairs of health in this city. In consequence of the many opinions advanced or secured in relation to the milk situation that is pending higher rates, the lady says that, in her opinion, neither the producer or the delivering agents are to blame for the cost or the proposed increase. Men produce milk as a commodity to make a living, quite losing sight of its wonderful food value and its use in staving disease in the community. Women have awakened to the latter realization, but not all, and that is where the impractical woman hinders the municipal distribution of this diet that is now being carried over one route by many, when one man could do the entire district. The reason for this, she says, is that some do not want to give up their particular carrier or milk (germs and all), because, for sooth, he has been coming for thirty years! "And oh," said the lady, "if they could see behind the scenes!" But she was not dwelling on the sanitary part of the question so much as the cost of a food that is absolutely necessary for the life of the community, and if properly produced, would be a cheap diet, if much higher in price. Again the latter would never be the case, however, she said, if municipal distribution were insisted upon by the women, who should be practical and less sentimental, while developing in the men a sense of their need of more sympathy with the good of the general community with less desire to be too commercial.

EMPHATIC IN HIS STATEMENT REGARDING MILK

Dr. H. A. Farris Says Very Little of Milk Produced Worth Price Already Charged—Should be Pasteurized.

Much interest is centering around the question of milk and Dr. H. A. Farris, of the Anti-Tubercular Free Clinic is most emphatic in his statement regarding the matter. He says that the milk that is being produced is very little of it worth the price already charged, so that any increase seems most uncalled for and altogether out of reason. Dr. Farris states that the scourge of tuberculosis will be greatly lessened, if not obliterated, when all milk is pasteurized and not until then. He speaks from knowledge of the inside workings of the production and handling of milk, as Dr. Farris had a herd of thirty cows in one place where he was in charge of sanitation. He knows something about the cost of production at first hand, and affirms that the lack of cleanliness is the worst feature of the milk produced. Strange to say, in his experience, the most up-to-date farms are not always the most sanitary, and he cited a case when he found poor conditions existing on a very fine ap-

pearing estate, while an old-fashioned farm, with rather poor equipment was in the best condition. There were no cobwebs hanging all over the ceiling, and the cows were kept free from manure and were healthy in consequence. The milk was strained outside the barn in a clean place for the purpose, and from this quarter the sanitarian obtained its milk, while he was in that vicinity. His statement was made to show that cleanliness does not raise the price of this very important diet, hence the unreasonableness of the price at present and still more the injustice of any proposed increase, lacking as it does the most valuable asset—just plain cleanliness.

OPINION ON MILK SUPPLY TO COMMUNITY

Dr. Warwick, District Medical Health Officer, Says Milk Must be Clean—Facts Regarding Tests and Regulations.

Dr. William Warwick, district medical health officer, when interviewed on the subject of the milk supply to the community, expressed the opinion that in the first place the milk must be essentially clean, and in the second place it must contain the proper proportion of butter fats. A great deal of difficulty is encountered in regulating a pure supply of milk to the consumers. The barns and herds of the producers are examined and the shipments en route to the city are frequently tested. There has been an improvement in the quality of the milk delivered in the city and in a majority of cases, a very evident desire on the part of the producers to regard cleanliness of the milk as a most important factor, is observed.

During the month of October 500 tests were taken from the source of the milk supply to the city. When the samples were examined, 3.8% were found to contain considerable dirt. In the month of August 18% of the tests were clean largely owing to the fact that the herds were kept in the clean pastures and seldom entered the barns except during the night. In some months the samples showed a sediment test of 3.2%. To ensure a pure supply of milk in the winter months, a great deal depends on the feeding and the condition of the cattle. The milk should contain the same standard of butter fat as produced during the summer months. In good milk the butter fat proportion is 3.25%. If this nourishing ingredient is below 3%, the consumer is not only being deprived of this body building material, but is getting the value for his money. This phase of the milk supply may be termed an economic issue.

The more reasonable the price of milk the more will be the demand. Sufficient quantities of milk are not being used by the community, which if more attention was paid to this food would greatly benefit. No food stuff sold today has a greater food value for the price. Where we have a good milk supply and the consumption is high, we find an improvement in the nutrition of the people. In New Zealand, a city has taken over the distribution of the milk and a municipal plant has been erected, where the milk is clarified, pasteurized and bottled. The saving pays for the distribution and the people receive a better product.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN AND BABY CLINIC

Miss Coates, Supt. V. O. N., Says Same Amount of Milk Must be Procured Even if it Costs More.

Miss Coates, superintendent of Victorian Order Nurses, when approached on the subject of the higher price of milk, was certain of one thing, that the same amount would have to be procured for the Baby Clinic, but she could not say just what influence the matter would have on those families whose children were brought to the clinic, but who provided their own supply of milk for the babies. The clinic buys nothing but pasteurized milk, and all the mothers coming to the clinic are taught how to pasteurize what they purchase, from whatever source. Those babies who are supplied from the milk fund of the Local Council of Women, have to be brought weekly to be examined, and

IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL

The Journal invites Correspondence on any topic of public interest and will print the same in reason, without assuming any responsibility for the opinions expressed. Letters must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer and when explicit reference is made of the individuals the letters to be published must be signed by the writer.—EDITORIAL JOURNAL.

STREET CAR FARES AND SERVICE

St. John, Nov. 1.

To the Editor of The Journal. Dear Sir:—I am a daily user of the street cars along with several hundreds of others, and as your paper and the Globe are fair minded to publish both sides of the Light, Heat, and Power question, I would like to voice my opinion. In the New Brunswick Power Co. plan, rejecting the offer made by Mr. Fisher's platform, and it is a safe bet that they surely will reject it, what provision will be made for the taxpayers as regards fares and good service, which is very important, and not provided for in Mr. Fisher's redistribution platform. One thing sure, we cannot all move, and live in the heart of the City, nor can we afford automobiles, no matter how much Mr. Henry Ford reduces in price, and we surely do not want to have to pay higher rates and have poor service.

Fortunately or unfortunately I have no bonds or stocks of any kind of the New Brunswick Power Co.

The large number of taxpayers who have to use the street cars are surely entitled to fair consideration. If the city happens to go into this wildcat venture by putting a second competing distribution system at an enormous unknown cost.

Any reliable information from anyone re the above will be fully appreciated.

Yours respectfully, STREET CAR.

DISTRIBUTION OF COAL

St. John, Oct. 31.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Dear Sir:—The following is an article sent through mail to the Telegraph and Times a few days ago, but not having put in a 2 cent stamp, postage for return, and not seeing it in the said two papers yet, I have rewritten it and would ask you, Mr. Editor to kindly print it in your good paper at your earliest convenience.

J. CARL ALBERTSEN. Allow me space in your valuable paper to express my gratitude and thanks to the Provincial Fuel Administration for his timely advice regarding coal.

We, the public, certainly rest assured now, whatever doubt we may have had, in knowing that the government only regulates the price of American coal at the mines, and from there to us, the regulation is in the hands of our dear friends the dealers. We know from the past that the price of coal will be satisfactory to all.

You must do your share by using substitutes, is the kind advice. I bought a ton of Welsh coal a while ago, and am pleased to say it gave me great satisfaction in my kitchen range but the only drawback I have found so far is at the price \$17.50. The fact remains Welsh coal is soft coal and nothing else, the only difference is the price, but as that part of the question doesn't seem to come under a Fuel Administrator's office, I mention this to the public for their consideration. Not having used Welsh coal in self-heating myself, I have heard of it and trustworthy people that have tried it and found it no good at all.

Of course being a working man, and only having a faint idea, what a Fuel Administrator really is, perhaps I couldn't fully understand his advice when he says:

"And we have received about 2500 tons of American coal, which is the best of its kind." (And farther down says) "A cargo of ——— and another of Welsh coal is on the way."

Nevertheless we, the public, are thankful for the valuable insight in the coal dealers' business, at the same time bringing clearer to our minds what a Provincial Fuel Administrator really is. As long as we have some kind of we don't worry. There was a time during the strike when we all worried over the coal we did not have, but there was no Fuel Administrator then. After we got that office established, we all settled down to peace and quietness.

Now what I want to know is why don't we have municipal distribution of coal?

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for publishing this at your earliest convenience.

J. CARL ALBERTSEN.

Marsh Road P. O. City.

FORMER N. B. PASTOR DEAD

Rev. Dr. E. B. Wylie, for several years pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Chatham, has received a call to the pastorate of the Graham Memorial Church at Coronado, Calif. Recently he has been stationed at San Diego.

They are under constant surveillance, that Miss Coates is proud to state that only four out of all the babies that came to the clinic died in the whole summer, and there were 250 little ones coming every month for inspection.

When one of the ladies on the committee for the milk fund was questioned, she said with a sigh: "Well, if the price goes up, our fund will not last, but I suppose that we shall have to raise more money" and so Miss Coates' confidence is not misplaced.

PROVINCE ONTARIO MUST TAKE CARE OF NIPIGON DEFICIT

(Continued from Page 1.)

In the meantime H. A. Aitstead, of the Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company, owned by Wisconsin capitalists, has been waiting since 1920 to make an agreement with the Hydro to take from 10,000 to 12,000 H. P. on a basis which will permit the profitable operation of a big paper mill, and on a contract which will not discourage the investment of capital. Thus far the rates proposed by the Ontario Hydro Commission have been such that new industries have refused to enter the hydro power zone, while the conditions of the contracts proposed by the Commission have been such that financial houses in the United States have refused to go to the investing public to ask them to put their money into a proposition with such strings tied to it. The Commission, it is stated, even demands that the company shall pay for power when it is not delivered should the plant be destroyed by "act of God" or any other agency. A private company cannot take action against the Hydro Commission for damages without securing a fiat from the provincial secretary—that is, from the government which the commission itself represents.

Under the circumstances the Twin Cities are demanding that the burden of public ownership be borne by the province, and the cost written down to a workable basis. In this connection the Orilla Packet offers some sound observations:

If the super cost of the Nipigon plant is to be written off who is to accept the loss? The Hydro Electric Power Commission has no funds for the purpose. It would be most unfair and contrary to the basic principle of the Hydro-Electric development, that the province should do so. If the Twin Cities were to assume the loss, then it would only mean transferring the burden from the power and light users to the general taxpayers. To write down the plant to actual value in the books will not affect the real situation one iota. Under public ownership there is no escape from capital obligations. If the Grand Trunk Railway had been built by parliament all the money invested by the shareholders would have had to be paid, with interest. There would have been no chance of pleading as is now being done, that the railway was bankrupt and the stock worthless. The capitalist who invests in private enterprise hopes for some what larger returns, but he takes the chance of losing both interest and capital. Yet to some the one is a public benefactor and the other little better than a thief.

The Orilla editor reaches an interesting conclusion regarding Service-at-Cost. Many people are led to believe that capital raised by the government costs nothing as compared with capital raised by a private corporation, which must pay profits. In the long run the interest and dividends are much the same on government bonds and securities of utility corporations. Besides, if a government venture fails the interest must still be paid, because the government credit is at stake, while if a private enterprise fails the investors lose. It is for this reason that the investors in private enterprises see that their property is efficiently managed. No one particularly cares what becomes of government property. As between the cost of public and private money the efficiency in private administration easily makes up the difference, and that same efficiency is also a benefit to the public.

LOST IN THE DEEP WOODS OF MAINE

Houlton Man Spent Twenty-Four Hours in Forests—Found by Rescuers.

Special to Journal. Houlton, Me., Nov. 1.—To be lost in the deep woods while hunting, for many hours, was the recent experience of Bernard Patton, son of William Patton of this town, who, while visiting in Merrill, started off one morning to shoot partridge, but got on the track of a deer and was unable to find his way back to the home of his host.

As he began to get dark, Patton made a shelter against a tree, using boughs to protect him from the chilly atmosphere. Unfortunately, he had no matches, nor axe. Next morning he heard a shot fired and discharged his weapon in reply.

When Patton did not return the night before a searching party was organized and in the morning a call was sounded on the Houlton fire alarm. As the Merrill searchers found the lost hunter, the services of Houlton men were not required. Patton was without food twenty-four hours.

The height of fashion is lower.

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO UNITED STATES MUST BE SETTLED

Chancellor of Exchequer Says It Will be Government's First Duty.

London, Nov. 1.—The new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Stanley Baldwin, declared tonight that his first duty will be to settle the debt to the United States. He made this announcement in a speech at Cardiff when he alluded also to the necessity of a prompt settlement of the reparations problem. Regarding the amount owing the United States he said: "It is a heavy debt but we have told American that we are responsible for it to the last penny and we are going to pay it." The Chancellor advocated continuance of close co-operation with Britain's war-time allies, France and Italy, and co-operation as far as possible hand in hand with the United States.

Finishing Steers In Winter Season

Advises That If Closely Followed Will Prove Profitable.

Pamphlet No. 19, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, "The Winter Finishing of Steers in Western Quebec," is one of a series which is being issued by the Dominion Experimental Farms Branch dealing with the growing of farm feeds for the winter fattening and feeding of steers, and with the actual operations of winter steer feeding and the profits derivable therefrom. The contents will be found worthy of general study and observation. In substantiation of this it is not necessary to more than quote the summary given at the end of the pamphlet, which runs as follows: (1) Home grown roughage marketed through steers helps to maintain the fertility of the farm; (2) Steer feeding supplies remunerative employment during the winter months; (3) Expensive stables and equipment are not necessary as steers fed in large pens make better and cheaper gains than those tied up; (4) Steals should be disinfected as a preventative against vermin and a stock of remedies kept on hand for emergencies; (5) Dehorned steers are easier and safer to handle and make more economical gains than horned cattle; (6) The best steers make the best gains; (7) Buy in the fall when prices are lowest and market during the winter when finished beef is scarce and prices are the highest; (8) Finish the animals sufficiently to command the highest price.

The pamphlet, which can be had by applying, post free, to the Publications Branch, of the Department at Ottawa, deals in detail with the feeds and rations requisite for the winter finishing of steers, with the value of home grown roughage marketed through steers, with housing, including particulars of a steer feeding experiment, loose and tied, with the importance of dehorning, with marketing, and with the desirable qualities and conformation of a beef steer.

ST. JOHN MEN FINED

Fred Carvell and Steve Cusack of this city, who were detained by the Moncton police overnight on a charge of illegally transporting liquor from St. John to Moncton, were fined on an altered charge of having liquor illegally in their possession. Carvell paid \$208 and Cusack \$202.50.

CIRCUIT COURT

In the case of McKay vs the Royal Exchange Assurance Co. the witnesses for the defense were heard yesterday in the Circuit Court before Chief Justice McKewen and it is likely that the case will last throughout today. Dr. J. B. M. Baxter, K. C., and Dr. F. R. Taylor are appearing for the plaintiff and M. G. Teed, K. C., and J. F. H. Teed for the defence.

Obituary

James William Starkey, a native of Cuddy's, Queen's county, died on Oct. 24 at the home of his son, Charles W. Starkey in Houlton. Mr. Starkey was ninety years of age and had lived the greater part of his life in Queens. He went to Houlton 27 years ago, and lived on the Foxcroft road for nine years. He is survived by four sons, Amos and Charles, of Houlton, and Adam and Archibald of Gardiner, Me., a brother, Daniel of Cuddy's and a sister, Mrs. Olive Sprout of Chicago.

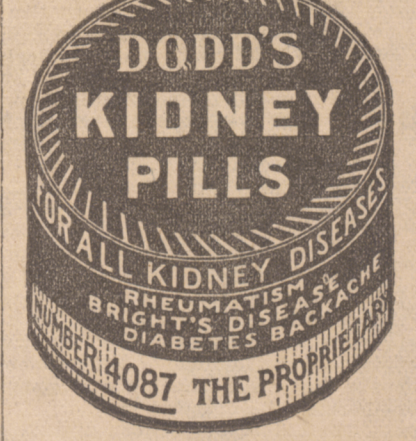
FUNERAL NOTICE

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY of St. John.

The members of St. Andrew's Society are requested to meet at the Orange Hall, 121 Germain street, on Thursday afternoon, November 2nd, at 2.15 p.m. for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late member, MR. WILLIAM C. WHITTAKER.

By order, S. RUTHERFORD JACK, President.

A. STUART WHITE, Secretary.



Large Consignment Of German Toys Reach America

Germans Out to Recapture the Toy Trade of the World.

New York, Oct. 31.—(By Canadian Press)—A large consignment of German toys arrived recently in the hold of the Royal Mail liner Orduña. Of the 3,000 cases loaded at Hamburg 325 were left at Southampton for trans-shipment to South Africa, which, Purser Chamberlain said, indicated that the Germans are out for the world trade in toys.

Germany's toy industry, the purser added, has been a remarkable recovery and the wizard workers of the Black Forest, where most of the toys are fashioned, are busy from dawn till dark. Many memorials of the war are shown in the lists of miniature mechanisms, including airplanes, sailing planes made on the German glider plan and submarines for use in bathtub or pond.

Teddy bears on roller skates, acrobatic bears and monkeys equipped with self propelling machinery, bullfrogs that say "jug-o-rum," defying the ultra-prohibitionists, geese, swans, ducks, chickens that do all the vocal stunts of their respective species, dolls that talk a little and walk a little, Christmas tree ornaments, and of course, Noah's arks, are included in the shipment. Also, little moving picture machines, trolley cars and radio outfits.

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Liver Trouble Pains In Stomach

Most of the misery and ill-health that humanity is burdened with arises from disorders of the liver, stomach or bowels. If you are feeling out of sorts, have pains in the stomach, especially after eating, sour stomach, bilious spells, sick or bilious headaches, heartburn, water brash, etc., you should take a few doses of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They will open up the liver, regulate the bowels, and tone up the stomach.

Mr. T. C. Hallman, Highgate, Ont., writes: "I have had liver trouble and pains in the stomach for a long time. I started to use your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and in a short time I noticed they were helping me. Now I would not be without them and cannot recommend them too highly." Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ONLY 1 in 5 ESCAPES

At the first sign of bleeding gums, be on your guard. Pyorrhea, destroyer of teeth and health, is on the way. Four persons out of every five past forty, and thousands younger, are subject to it.

Brush your teeth with

Forhan's FOR THE GUMS

More than a tooth paste—it checks Pyorrhea 35c and 60c in tubes

By DOYLE

DARIUS DUBB

