

Senator McIntyre Opposes Oleomargarine Amendment

Following is the text of an address delivered in the Senate at Ottawa on March 8 by Hon. James P. McIntyre in opposition to a motion of Senator Euler for an amendment to the Dairy Industry Act to permit the sale and manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada.

Honourable Senators, I have listened with a great deal of attention to the honourable members who have spoken on this bill to amend the Dairy Industry Act. The honourable Senator from Waterloo (Hon. Mr. Euler) has introduced the bill for the third time in this House. I commend him for his efforts to help, as he believes, the consuming population in this country. I do not think anyone would find fault with him for what he is trying to do, but we must not forget that he represents a consuming population in the city of Kitchener.

Hon. Mr. Euler: Not only Kitchener.

Parliament and Senators from Prince Edward Island with the object of securing their support in defeating the said bills.

"Signed on behalf of,"
"Prince Edward Island Dairywomen's Ass'n."
"J. H. Myers, President,"
"S. C. Wright, Secretary."

As you know, Prince Edward Island is a dairy Province, in that the livelihood of a considerable part of the population depends on dairying. I am opposed to any action which will tend to lessen the revenues of the dairy farmers of Prince Edward Island. But not only they are affected; half a million farmers throughout Canada will suffer a great injustice if the importation or the manufacture of oleomargarine is allowed in Canada.

Population Insufficient

Why do I say this? Because the population of this country is not large enough to absorb the production of oleomargarine as well as available supplies of butter. Canada has only a little over 12,000,000 people. Our neighbours to the south, who manufacture oleomargarine, number over 140 million. Newfoundland, where oleomargarine is also manufactured, is not an agricultural country at all. In the United States and in Newfoundland the manufacture of oleomargarine does not harm the dairy industry in the slightest degree.

Hon. Mr. Hushion: May I ask a question of the honourable gentleman?

Hon. Mr. McIntyre: Certainly.

Hon. Mr. Hushion: Is butter production the largest industry of Prince Edward Island?

Hon. Mr. McIntyre: It may not be, but it is one of the largest. I believe our largest production is potatoes.

Hon. Mr. Hushion: It seems to me that, with parsnips selling at \$4.50 a half bushel, potatoes at \$2.50 per bag of 75 pounds, carrots at \$3.50 a bushel, and loose-leaf lettuce at \$7.50 to \$8 for three dozen, the farmer is not suffering very much.

Hon. Mr. McIntyre: The honourable Senator must remember that in the last few years the pay cheque of the consumer has been greatly increased.

Hon. Mr. Hushion: That is true of everybody.

Hon. Mr. McIntyre: Then, if the consumer has substantially increased his earnings, is it not reasonable that the dairy farmer, who has to pay more for his hired help, as well as for his fertilizers and everything that goes into the production of his commodities, should receive a corresponding increase in his returns?

Hon. Mr. Euler: But why should the consumer be forced to buy butter?

Hon. Mr. McIntyre: New Zealand, which manufactures oleomargarine, has to sell her butter at cheap rates to other countries.

Hon. Mr. Euler: Every country except Canada makes oleomargarine.

Hon. Mr. McIntyre: Far be it from me to advocate anything which would do an injustice to the consuming population, including the little children that my honourable friend from Alma (Hon. Mr. Ballantyne) says are under-nourished. But every city and town across Canada contains a certain number of poor—extremely poor—people. Although they are a part of the consuming population, their percentage is very small, and it is the duty of the cities and the provincial governments to come to their aid.

Hon. Mr. Hushion: The honourable Senator from Mount St. Art (Hon. Mr. McIntyre) has said that the farmer has to pay more. In Montreal the average labouring man who is not in a union of any kind, but whom one would not call a poor man looking for charity, gets about 70 to 75 cents an hour for a 45-hour week.

Hon. Mr. McIntyre: I was in Montreal in 1923 when pictures of my honourable friend, who was running in an election for the House of Commons, were on the posts. At that time wages in Montreal were only from 25 to 30 cents an hour. Wages now are much higher. Is not reasonable now that these workers are getting 70 cents an hour instead of 25 or 30 cents they received when my honourable friend was running for election in 1923, that the dairy farmer should get an increase?

Hon. Mr. Hushion: I think the honourable gentleman is mistaken in that statement, because I do not remember that at that time anybody was working for 25 cents an hour.

Some Hon. Senators: Order.

Hon. Mr. Hushion: I know a little about wages, because I brought in the first budgets which were presented to the Council of the City of Montreal and the Legislature of Quebec to increase the wages of these working men. At that time they were getting about 40 cents, and I tried to get them a little more.

Hon. Mr. McIntyre: If they were getting 40 cents at that time, they have now advanced to 70 cents, so that an increase in the returns of the dairy farmers would be only reasonable. My honourable friend from Alma (Hon. Mr. Ballantyne) said that whereas he hired men at one time for \$40 a month, he now has to pay them from three to five dollars a day.

Canada has got to ship her butter to other countries at a very cheap rate. We all remember



(Photo by Saunders)
Pictured above is the cast as they appeared in the Charlottetown Little Theatre Guild production entitled "Dark Brown" which was staged at a recent Studio Night performance at the Empire Theatre. Left to right, Mrs. G. D. FitzGerald, as Mrs. Collins; Mr. Bert Foster, as Fred Whitworth; Mrs. Sydney Jeffrey, as Bella Crews; Mrs. Herbert Pletch, as Mrs. Perspheyous; Miss Margaret Collins, as Miss Tasker; Mr. Stuart Dickson, as Arthur Brown; Mrs. Eldon Darrach, as Jenny Brown.



(Photo by Saunders)
Pictured above are the characters as they appeared in "Ring Once for Central", a Charlottetown Little Theatre Guild production presented recently at the Empire Theatre. Left to right, Emma Corbett, played by Mrs. Ruby Smallman; Henry Corbett, played by Mr. Wallace Scantlebury; Ed Hogan, played by Mr. Alfred McKearney; Martha Gaines, played by Mrs. Elta Bell.

SILVER BIRCHES W. L.

The Silver Birch Women's Institute of Read's Corner met on Friday evening, March 12, at the home of Mrs. Heber MacQuarrie, with the president, Mrs. Wyman Cairns in the chair. The meeting opened with the singing of the Institute Ode and the repeating of the Creed in unison. Roll call was answered by twelve members giving a housecleaning hint. The amount of \$72.07 was collected since the last meeting by the canvassers for the Canadian Appeal for Children and fifteen sick calls were reported. A letter of sincere appreciation was read from Mrs. O'Regan, London, England, for the box of clothing received, and another large box is in readiness for shipping.

Mrs. Bradford Yeo pleaded a pretty quilt which was completed by the members, to be sold for Institute funds. A housing questionnaire was introduced by Mrs. Francis MacQuarrie and left on the table for the next meeting. Work to be done for the Red Cross was passed out by the convener.

Roll call for next month will be the name of a flower. Refresh-

ments were served after the meeting adjourned by the lunch hostesses, Mrs. Hartwell Condon and Mrs. Harry Heckbert.

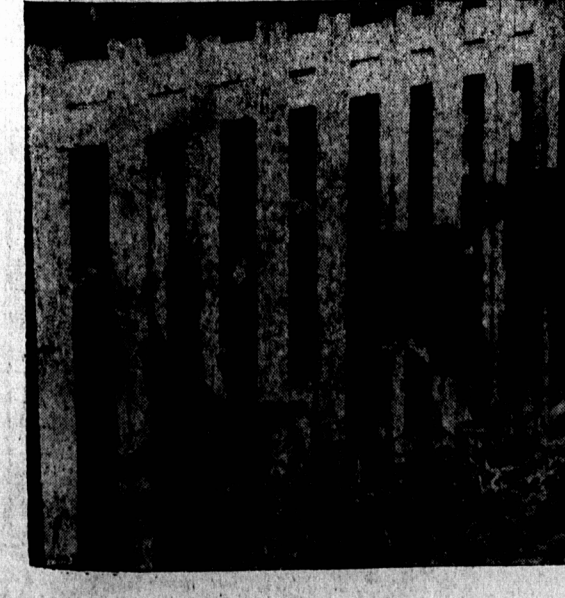
"Old at 40, 50, 60?" — Man, You're Crazy

Forget your age! Thousands are happy as 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.



A Heavy Day Stork Puts In

Twin calves cause farmers' chests to swell, triplets are definitely a rarity, and quadruplets make agricultural authorities shake their heads in wonder. But Tom, Dick and Harriet, 7-week-old shorthorn calves, get only an affectionate hug from 10-year-old Ronald Pimm, left, of Riga, N.Y. And the quadruplets born to a 4-year-old Holstein cow at Alvin Schmidt's farm in Windsor, Ontario, get only a look of admiration from the farm youngster, below.



When I spoke on this bill last year I had resolutions from the dairy industry of Prince Edward Island which I asked to have placed on Hansard. I have received similar resolutions this year from the same source, and with the consent of the House I would put the following on record:

"Whereas, the dairy industry of Canada is divided into several different branches, the most important of which are the fluid milk trade, the manufacture of butter, cheese and concentrated milk products.

"And whereas, any action that might be taken that would interfere with the successful operation of any of these branches could not help but react unfavourably upon the dairy industry.

"And whereas, notwithstanding the scarcity of and the high cost of farm labour together with the advancing feed prices, the production of butter in Canada increased in 1947 by twenty million pounds.

"And whereas, if given fair chance, a further effort will be made during the current season to bridge the gap between production and the very high consumption of butter in Canada.

"And whereas, lucrative prices are being offered for good dairy cows and heifers for export from Canada.

"And whereas, the whole industry is dependent upon the encouragement given farmers to build up and maintain a high standard of dairy herds and soil balance in Canada.

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Prince Edward Island Dairywomen's Association, wish to go on record as being strongly opposed to the present bills introduced in the House of Commons and Senate at Ottawa, having for their object the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Canada.

"And be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the several members of

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what happened in the campaign of 1930 when New Zealand was shipping her butter into Canada. In 1930 we were paying 20 cents a pound for butter, and as my honourable friend from Saskatchewan has said, we could even buy it for 15 cents a pound. The slogan at that time was, "Farmers, look at your milk cheques." I do not know if that slogan went all over Canada, but it certainly was heard all over the Province of Prince Edward Island. It was the result of New Zealand butter being shipped into Canada. With only a little over 12 million consumers in Canada what will happen here if the manufacture of oleomargarine is allowed? Can we come down to a price of 15 or 18 or 20 cents again for butter?

I have said that I have great regard for the consuming population of this country, and I would not do anything to injure them. But there is an argument both ways. There is a strong argument for this bill, but there is also a strong argument against it. In these circumstances I say, leave well enough alone. When the revenue of the farmer in this country is lessened it affects every industry in the land.

Some hon. Senators: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. McIntyre: And what will result? The result is stagnation and unemployment, and everyone in every line of work—in commerce, in the mines and forests and everywhere else—is affected. When the farmer does not get a reasonable price for his product or when there is a crop failure he is the first to feel the pinch, but eventually it extends to every industry in the country.

Honourable Senators, I spoke against this measure last year and again this year in the interests of the dairy farmers throughout the Dominion.

Control Of Brown Rot In Peaches

(Science Service News)

Without doubt, brown rot is the major menace confronting the peach industry in Ontario today. From the very nature of the disease, its control is mainly the responsibility of the individual producer. Far-sighted growers have already recognized this fact and have accepted the challenge. Those who would be progressive would do well to follow suit. Admittedly the disease is difficult to combat but in can and must be controlled.

If consumer satisfaction is to be maintained, to accomplish this aim, no precautions—even the inconvenient ones—can be neglected, says R. S. Willison, Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, St. Catharines, Ontario.

First of all, proper sanitation is needed to reduce the sources of infection as well as the chances of contamination. Fruit must not be left to rot on the trees after harvest. The orchard should be thoroughly disced just before the blossom period to bury any drops missed in the fall pick up. Rotting fruits of early varieties, if left in the orchard, serve as sources of infection for the later varieties. It is, therefore, good practice to gather and dispose of drops during or very shortly after the harvesting of each variety. A good time to do this is early in the morning while pickers are waiting for the fruit on the trees to dry. Do not, however, handle rotting fruits while picking for sale. After the picking-up operation and before any sound fruit is touched, the hands, of course, must be thoroughly washed. As a matter of course common sense sanitary measures should be exercised in all picking and packing operations. Contaminated equipment can only mean contaminated fruit. Slip shod habits in this respect only invite disaster. Sanitation, however, must be supplemented by adequate spraying. A few sources of rot are bound to escape the clean-up and a very few spores can very soon become billions. Therefore the new crop must be protected. For this purpose, there are yet no better materials than the finely divided elemental sulphur. The recommended spray program for peaches should be regarded as the absolute minimum. Additional applications at critical periods are often necessary, if the weather stays wet and cruddy. In some seasons, the blossoms should be sprayed a second or even third time. If the summer is rainy, an extra spray should be put on six or seven weeks before harvest. This extra mid-season application is particularly effective for late varieties if rot is at all prevalent on the earlier ones. Again, it is often advisable to dust or spray more than once in the harvest period. Dusting is an excellent emergency measure.

but liquid sprays should be used for the regular applications and when coverage has to last for several weeks. To obtain the best results with either sprays or dusts, care must be taken to cover all parts of the tree requiring protection. It is all too easy to cover too much ground and to fail to cover the fruit.

Fire-cooling and refrigeration in transit are desirable additions to other brown rot control measures, but they will not make up for any previous deficiencies in the control program. The amount of brown rot showing up after harvest depends on the number of brown rot spores on the fruit. If the numbers are large, there is also a much greater chance that invisible spots of rot have already formed at packing time. When that happens, heavy wastage can appear literally overnight. Low temperatures in transit serve only to delay the development of brown rot, not to prevent it. Furthermore, rot usually develops very quickly after removal from refrigeration. If the spore load on the fruit is at all heavy. Thus it is up to the producer to make sure that the spore load is as light as it possibly can be. Thorough spraying and proper sanitation measures rigorously applied will go most of the way towards placing Ontario peaches in the consumer's hands in good condition. The same practices will also pay dividends in the orchard. Spray calendars and other information can be obtained on request either through the Spray Service or from the nearest Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology.

- SHERBROOKE SCHOOL**
- Report for February:
- Grade IX Sr. — 1. Leila Towns and, 2. Audrey Milligan.
- Grade IX Jr. — 1. Dorothy McArthur.
- Grade VIII — 1. Helen Loughlin, 2. Carrie Thompson.
- Grade VII — 1. Junior Colwell, 3. Leighton Milligan.
- Grade VI — 1. Helen Waite, 2. Major Loughlin.
- Grade V — 1. Kathleen Delk, 2. Bobby Pitcairn and Ensor Waite (equal), 3. Gilbert Deroche and Ivan Waite (equal).
- Grade IV — 1. Frances Colwell, 2. Carl Chappell.
- Grade III — 1. Etta Compton, 2. Myrna Pitcairn.
- Grade II Sr. — 1. Allison Loughlin, 2. Doris Compton, 3. Marilyn MacDonald.
- Grade II Jr. — 1. Aubry Arsenault, 2. Saddle Chappell, 3. Elta Deroche.
- Grade I (a) — 1. William Waite, 2. Harold Waite.
- Grade I (b) — 1. Allison Chappell, 2. Dennis Arsenault.
- Grade I (c) — 1. Ronald Deroche, 2. Dennis Arsenault.
- Highest Average in Sr. Grade — Helen Loughlin 84.5 per cent.
- Highest Average in Jr. Grade — Allison Loughlin 88.5 per cent.
- Perfect Attendance — Leil Towns, Audrey Milligan, Dorothy McArthur, Carrie Thompson, Kathleen Delker, Leighton Milligan, Frances Colwell, Etta Compton, Doris Compton, Saddle Chappell and Allison Chappell.
- Teacher — Ethel Gallagher.

- ST. AUGUSTINE'S CONVENT SOUTH RUSTICO**
- Following is the February report:
- Grade X — 1. Verna Dolron, 2. James Gallant, 3. Marie Gallant.
- Grade IX — 1. June MacDonald, 2. Oswald Gallant, 3. Florence O'Shea.
- Grade VIII — 1. Alice Deelons, 2. Bernadette Gallant.
- Grade VII — 1. Elaine Ready, 2. Estie Gallant, 3. Marina Gallant.
- Grade VI — 1. Georgina Dolron, 2. Bernadette Pineau, 3. Marlon Malone.
- Grade V — 1. Olive Gallant, 2. Claire Deelung.
- Grade IV — 1. Louise Malone, 2. Frances Doucette, 3. Mary Malone.
- Grade III — 1. Richardine Kerwin, 2. Laurent Dolron, 3. Rose Marie Dolron.
- Grade II — 1. Eileen Gallant, 2. Josephine Dolron, 3. Frances Gallant.
- Grade I — 1. Jennifer Graham, 2. Lorraine Gallant and Eleanor Dolron (equal), 3. Elmer Gallant.
- LONDON — (CP) —** Birth control clinics in Britain say the average woman seeking information is aged 30 to 35, married with two children.