DOMINION-WIDE

(Continued from Page 1)

there was assurance as to future policy in this connection.

The chairman said that so far as the Federation knew there was no thought of the Dominion abandoning this policy in the immediate future.

Mr. T. F. Appleby, United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan, said the so-called free freight policy was being paid for by the taxpayers of Canada. The West has a big natural grain shipping port on Hudson Bay.

From Fort William to Montreal, 1,128 miles, is where the high freight costs occur. If the grain could be shipped direct from Churchill it would cut costs tremendously. In return Maritime apples and other commodities could be shipped to the West, he suggested.

Mr. A. F. Sproule, Saskatchewan, said this has been a long-standing problem. Farmers have been fighting for years to get a freight rate for coarse grains to eastern Canada. One difficulty was to get the eastern producer to realize the value of western grains. He explained the difference between export and domestic freight rates. Today we have free freight from the Head of the Lakes to the eastern feeder and the Federation as a body is in support of this policy. He pointed out some of the disadvantages under which the feed grain grower had to operate, and how increasing co-operation between east and west reduced these difficulties. "The western growers are solidly behind supplying your markets," he said, "but if the time comes, as it has done in the past, when we can't get the East to take our coarse grains we will have to put it through the hog pen. As long as you are prepared to feed the pigs and milk the cows we will supply the feed."

Dr. Lattimer's Suggestion

Dr. J. E. Lattimer, Professor of Agriculture at Macdonald College, Que., asked if it was economically sound to grow grain in one part of the country and send it thousands of miles to feed to hogs, and then export the hogs. He did not think so. The free freight policy was intended as a war measure only. "I am not opposing your unified policy," he said, "but let me suggest that you don't try to make it permanent, but just ask that it prevail until there is a better policy. The place to feed the hogs is where the grain is grown."

He urged as the only economic ecurse, transporting the grain by water and storing it in elevators until convenient.

The chairman said western farmers could not understand why grain was moved by rail when it could be more cheaply moved in larger quantities by water. He believed he could speak for the Federation in saying that it indorsed the free freight policy only as a temporary measure until a more economic method of getting the grain to eastern feeders could be evolved.

Mr. Lew Hutcheson, Alberta, said there had been a good deal of dissatisfaction with the Government's policy in his Province. Every bushel of barley and oats shipped to the Eastern Provinces could have fetched a far higher price in the American market. In wartime the necessity of this policy was realized. There is no demand that the policy be discontinued, but Western growers feel that they are entitled to some quid pro quo. The eastern farmer in getting his grain free from Fort William has the advantage over many hog producers right in Alberta. When the latter ships his hogs to the eastern market he has to pay the freight the whole way.

A great deal of the dissatisfaction, the speaker said, was with regard to making equalization payments; for which, of course, the eastern producers were not responsible. Under this system, the feeder who was not a grower of grain could get his feed at a cheaper rate, and the result has been a considerable decrease in hog production in Alberta.

Flour And Millfeeds

Mr. J. A. Marion, Montreal, took the chair at this stage.)

Mr. Johnston, N. B. Dairymen's Association, said New Brunswick farmers could not understand why, when they buy mill-feed, they have to order flour in the cars as well.

The chairman said he had been looking for an answer to this question for the last three years. It was illegal and yet the system is in force.

Mr. Johnston asked if it was true the milling companies were doing as they liked.

The chairman said the millers were too shrewd to be caught. "If you don't take their flour they just forget your order. You can't take a case like that into court," he said. He did not think the Government condoned the practise.

Mr. J. H. Myers, Hampton, P. E. I., asked what had happened our oil cake supply. "We are not able to get any more," he said.

Mr. Sproule said the middleman who has the barley to sell also has other products to sell "and he unscrupulously forces on to you a product that should go somewhere else." Saskatchewan, he added, produces three-quarters of all the flax seed produced in Canada "and we too are short of oil meal cake. Our flax in Canada has been going to Denmark. Oil meal cake today can't be secured without a permit from distributing agencies."

Mr. Clarence Fitzgerald, Bridgetown, N. S., said he understood one of the reasons farmers were forced to take flour with the mill-feed was that this type of flour was not profitable to export.

Prices And Costs

Leading off the discussion on farm prices and farm costs Mr. Fitzgerald said it was almost impossible to evolve parity prices that would apply to Canadian farmers as a whole. "What we want is a type of economy that will give to each agricultural section a decent standard of living."

Business monopolies, he said, entered largely into production costs. Tariffs and gambling in grain exchanges were other factors.

Mr. Lincoln Dewar, New Perth, maintained that unless farmers were in a position to go to the Government and cite specific figures regarding production costs they were at a great disadvantage. He instanced the system followed by the Dairymen's Association in employing a competent economist to go into cost statistics.

Mr. Fred Ramsay, M. L. A., Montrose, strongly advocated a floor price on potatoes. He congratulated western wheat growers on obtaining this concession from Ottawa, but said eastern potato growers were in a still more precarious position. He agreed on the need of appointing a commission to investigate farm prices.

Island transportation drawbacks during winter months were stressed by Mr. Ramsay, who said the real solution would be a tunnel connection with the mainland. He cited losses incurred by Island potato shippers through failure to ship the tubers on time.

Mr. J. J. Trainor, Bedford, P.E.I., supported Mr. Ramsay's plea for a floor price on potatoes, and reviewed efforts of the local Federation to obtain this objective in co-operation with other provinces. At present there are some Federal experts investigating the potato price situation in this Province. The difficulty is that many farmers do not keep accurate cost figures. He concurred in the argument that with floor prices it will be necessary to have control over production. Indications this year are for surplus potato crops in all sections and he urged that the Federation go on record for potato floor prices.

Mr. R. C. Brown, Manitoba, United Grain Growers of Western Canada, said we must look beyond the shores of Canada and recognize that farm prices depend on world economy. The great need is that all the world be supplied with adequate food and clothing. Canadian farmers must think in terms of international organization. Then only will we have a chance to secure stability in Canadian agriculture. He would like to see the meeting approach the price problem from this point of view.

Fertilizers

Mr. J. E. McIntyre, secretary of the Fertilizer Council for the Maritime Provinces, gave a brief review of the fertilizer situation. For this year the freight assistance policy has been cancelled, he said. The increased consumption of fertilizer in the United States has resulted in a shortage for Canada of 125,000 tons of superphosphate. The potash situation depends on supplies of an essential ingredient from Europe.

Nitrate of ammonia, being produced in Canada, does not present the same problem. Average prices for next year of nitrogen and potash will remain the same but superphosphate has risen in price $3.50 per ton over last year, the speaker said.

Mr. W. H. McEwen, Moncton, explained that on the basis of 1946 supply of 150,000 tons for the Maritimes there are about 116,000 tons that fall into classes most commonly used, and the cost increase on this would amount to about $30,000.

Asked if there would be a fertilizer shortage, Mr. McIntyre said the required supply has been promised. He was in hopes that this assurance would be realized so far as the Maritimes are concerned.

Mr. J. J. Trainor: "I wonder if it might not be a blessing in disguise if we were short of fertilizer."

The chairman: "That is something I would not dare to answer. But if we were a little more careful of that manure pile on our farm we would not be worrying so much about fertilizer supply."

Mr. W. J. Parker, president, Manitoba Pool Elevators, said the reason for the floor price on wheat is that Canada has an international agreement and the Government is taking no chances in guaranteeing a price.

Radio Discussion

Mr. D. F. McArthur, director of News Services, Canadian National Broadcasting Corporation, gave a brief review of CBC policy and objectives.

Discussion followed by Lt.-Col. K. S. Rogers, Charlottetown, president of the Island Radio Co., and vice-chairman of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, who presented the situation from the private broadcasters' angle. He took issue with Mr. McArthur's contention that the CBC was not exercising the powers of a monopoly in competition with private stations.

Resolutions

"Resolved that, inasmuch as there is general complaint in Eastern Canada that the procuring of millfeed in practice carries with it the necessity of purchasing a percentage of flour.

"And whereas this is not only uneconomical for the producers but wasteful in the face of hungry people demanding food,

"Therefore be it resolved that we request the C.F.A. to press this matter further with the government in order to have this wasteful and uneconomic practice stopped.

"Whereas the cost of labor, material and machinery has increased considerably since ceiling prices went into effect

"And whereas the hazards of producing and marketing potatoes has also increased,

"Therefore be it resolved that this meeting go on record as recommending a floor price for potatoes in line with the floor price established by the United States, and that the ceiling price be raised proportionately."

(This resolution was moved by Mr. Fred C. Ramsay, P.E.I., and seconded by W. B. MacLellan.)

"That in relation to the price of butter ceiling prices of cheese are too low.

"That because of the attractive prices offered for dairy cattle and the relatively low price of cheese, the farmers find it more profitable to sell the cattle, (usually the best) than to produce milk.

"That the cheese industry has been one of our most valuable basic industries,

"That if our factories are compelled to close because of lack of volume of milk, they will never reopen.

"That while we are quite sure that it is the desire of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Dominion Government that the cheese factories of this province remain in business, yet the present measures of control, coupled with low prices, will result in the closing of cheese factories in this province, and one of our basic industries will go the way of many other industries since Confederation."

Cheese Prices

The following brief from the cheese producers was submitted by Mr. W.R. Shaw, secretary of the P. E. I. Federation of Agriculture and Deputy Minister of Agriculture:

"During the seasons of 1943 and 1944 the cheese producers of this province received an average of $2.13 cwt. for milk including all subsidies. In 1945 they received an average, including all suosidies, of $1.91 cwt. The reduction was due to the fact that a two cent per lb. mark-up to wholesalers in lieu of the Dominion subsidy was not allowed in 1945 as it was in 1943 and 1944. No price changes were made for 1946 except an allowance of 1-16th cent lb. was made for coloring used in cheese, plus 10 cents cwt. additional subsidy on milk. It was foreseen by the managers of the factories when the season opened last spring, that if the cheese was sold at the wholesale price the price of milk would be as low, if not lower, in 1946 than it was in 1945. This, notwithstanding an increased milk subsidy of 10c cwt. a greatly reduced volume of milk this year means a higher percentage of overhead. Cheese boxes are higher due to the withdrawal of the government subsidy, fuel and handling costs are also somewhat higher.

"Patrons were not satisfied with returns for 1945 and with a higher ceiling allowed for butterfat supplied to the creameries and the prospect of no better returns for cheese, were indifferent about supplying milk to the cheese factories. However, in the hope of receiving higher returns from retail outlets the great majority of patrons remained loyal to their local cheese factory. Realizing that the existence of cheese factories was at stake an effort was made to sell cheese through retail channels that allowed a 2 1-2c lb. markup which would mean about 23c cwt. extra for milk. A large percentage of our make up to the middle of August was sold in this way.

"This practice, apparently, did not meet with the approval of some interested parties, and to drastically curtail this procedure order No. A-2078 was issued, effective August 29. This order provides that all cheese must be priced and sold according to grade and no person may sell cheddar cheese as ungraded cheese. The term wholesale buyer as it appeared in previous order No. A-1591 has been reclassified to say that the wholesale buyer is a person who buys 300 lbs. or more of cheese in any one week or one purchase.

"The effect of this order means that they must sell all cheese on hand and in storage, together with our make for the balance of this season at the wholesale ceiling. It will make impossible the supplying of country stores with their winter requirements at the wholesale mark-up. It has been the custom of factories for many years to supply this trade.

"The net result of this order will be a lower price for milk than would otherwise obtain. We submit:

"That the price of milk for cheese should be higher in 1946 than it was in 1943 and 1944 and very much higher than it was in 1945."

A fourth resolution was adopted, urging that the meeting join with the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta in asking the Dominion Government to have a fact-finding commission on farm prices set up at the earliest possible date.

Morning Session

An integrated agricultural policy for the Dominion was advocated by Mr. W. J. Parker, first vice-president, and president of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, who presided at the opening session of the Federation yesterday. It was the purpose of the directorate, he said, to get the views of agriculturists all over Canada and to this end meetings were being held in different provinces. "At this meeting," he said, "we want to get the express feeling of the Maritimes, and we will be only too happy to do our utmost to implement your recommendations."

Premier Jones

In welcoming the delegates Premier J. Walter Jones said he hoped the Federation would not countenance threats of going on strike, "because we on this Island would have to look after our livestock and we couldnt strike if we wanted to."

He told the delegates that Prince Edward Island was less prosperous comparatively than it was at Confederation. "Notwithstanding this we still pay as much or a little more than the average Province; but you would find that Ontario pays $67,000,000 a year less than the average based on the earnings of Canada." Bank of Canada figures, he added, showed Ontario to be collecting about $37,000,000 less than the Dominion average.

"I do not think that the Dominion Government in its agreement ever caught up with us," Premier Jones said. "They were behind us all the way. They are building a great big ship now but I suppose that will not suffice. It will take railway cars but it will not take trucks to a place where we can get trade. On this Island we have no big cities. We went into Confederation because they said that Halifax and Saint John had become the gateways of Canada and they would take everything that Prince Edward Island could produce. But we have not realized that, chiefly because we cannot get on the mainland with trucks.

"We started to get a ferry at the east end of the Island that will carry trucks to Nova Scotia and we are getting a large number of trucks across. It is just being realized what an important market that is. It has been of so much benefit to us that the minimum price of our cheese today is 27 cents and when we get to Nova Scotia we can realize 30 cents per pound. Otherwise this cheese would go on the export market at 20 cents and we would pay the freight rate to market."

The Premier criticized the Dominion policy of dividing the provinces into separate health areas in connection with the shipment of pork, and other products, thus depriving Island producers of a market in other provinces. "The Provinces should be one unit and we should be able to trade freely," he maintained.

The Premier referred to the revival of the Province's trade with Newfoundland and emphasized that Prince Edward Island was the only exporting agricultural area on the eastern seaboard including the Maritimes and the New England States. "When we could trade freely with them we could get along," he said; "but under Confederation the policies have changed and we have suffered for the past fifty or sixty years because we have not got that freedom of trade for our products that nature endowed us with."

P. E. I. Problems

"Our chief problem here is shortage of farm labour," declared Hon. W. F. A. Stewart, Minister of Agriculture for Prince Edward Island, who was among the three Maritime Ministers to speak on farm problems. "We thought our boys who returned from the front would be glad to go back on the farm. Many of them have done so and are going ahead enthusiastically. English brides are making a success of farm life too; but we hope to see many more veterans take advantage of farm settlement opportunities."

The next problem, he said, was that of transportation. In this connection he stressed the exorbitant truck rates on the Borden-Tormentine ferry. He expressed hope that the Federation would support the Island's grievance in this matter.

He emphasized the importance of continuing the policy of free freight on western feeds, under which Island production in hogs, dairy and beef products has materially increased.

"If we are to be held down to a ceiling price we should have a floor price," Mr. Stewart said. "Here we have received as low as five cents a bushed for good seed potatoes, and when potatoes were scarce I have paid as much as $3.25 a bushel."

Mr. Mackenzie

Speaking for Nova Scotia, Hon. A. W. Mackenzie, N. S. Minister of Agriculture, reported their farmers had increased production tremendously during the war, particularly in dairying, hogs and poultry which had made tremendous gains. Fruit production was also high and potatoes had been increased.

Egg production had jumped to about eleven million dozen from four millio. Hog production had jumped to 18,000 from 4,000, he instanced. The pressure of needed food production for war purposes had been a determining factor but another big factor was the fact that for the first time the farmer had some assurance that he would get for his products the cost of production plus something for his labor.

Now, already, there is in evidence a feeling of uncertainty toward the future, with people beginning to wonder if they are justified in maintaining their production levels. They are wondering if it will be a paying proposition. With labor and material costing so much and being so hard to obtain, the farmers are facing a real problem in view of the uncertain price future.

But the problems of future production and prices can only be worked out on a world level, said Mr. Mackenzie who pointed out how production and world needs are closely interrelated.

"One great difficulty experienced is getting the information we receive about production needs and price possibilities back to the man on the farm," he noted. The farm labor problem was great but he could not foresee the solution.

He also strongly advocated the need of retaining the free freight policy. One result to his province was that an additional 38,000 acres had been devoted to growing hay which is so badly needed in these parts with the long feeding season.

If the free freight policy is abandoned it would mean that the Maritime farmer would have to pay $8.40 a ton more than the farmers close to the grain producing areas and that condition would be untenable, he stressed. He simply could not compete in production with such a difference in feed costs.

He discussed several other problems peculiar to his own province, including the urgent need for the replacement of dykes protecting valuable marshland which he maintained was a national as well as provincial responsibility.

Mr. Taylor

Speaking for New Brunswick Hon. A. W. Taylor, N. B. Minister of Agriculture, emphasized that the dike situation in his province was similar to that of Nova Scotia, as Mr. Mackenzie had pointed out. He told of one area where 1,200 acres of the "best soil in the world" would go back to the sea unless something were done in the next four weeks. If this land is allowed to go, it means that the people living on it will have to get out, he stressed. He agreed that it was a national responsibility.

Four things are necessary to improve farm production and the marketing of farm produce. They are education, organization, co-operation and legislation, he said.

He referred to permissive legislation but he added with emphasis that if in some cases some people must be made to do certain things for the benefit and the welfare of the industry as a whole, the legislation must have enough teeth in it to force these people to fall in line.

The lack of properly trained men to act as field men and give the farmer the help he needs was also a great problem at the present time. The lack of trained leadership in rural areas was another factor noted.

An orderly system of marketing is one great need, said Mr. Taylor, who believed that production goals should be set so that the areas able to produce certain commodities most economically would specialize in those commodities. Due to variable conditions, such as length of growing and feeding seasons, etc., certain areas could not begin to compete on an exporting basis in the production of certain commodities.

He described continuation of the free freight policy as "a must" and noted that soil conservation was a problem which affected his province and which was a provincial responsibility.

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

This column is reserved for news of local interest, but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at five cents a word, strictly payable in advance.

EVANGELIST TROESTER of the Old Fashioned Revival hour every night this week at North River, 8 p.m. Standard Time.

ON VISIT HERE—Mrs. Catherine Blanchard and young son Alfred left on return last week for Jamaica Plains after visiting her sister, Miss Mary Peters, Euston St., City. Mrs. Blanchard was accompanied also by Mr. and Mrs. George Chapman and son Dennis.

SERVICES APPRECIATED—On Sunday afternoon through the kindness of Maj. MacLean, the band of the Salvation Army assisted by players here for the formal opening of Sunset Lodge held an open air service at the Sanatorium. At 6 p.m. the same evening Rev. Mr. Ramsay conducted a devotional service in the Entertainment Hall. Both services were much appreciated by the patients.

POLICE RECOVER BICYCLES—City Police yesterday recovered five stolen bicycles in a field off North River Road. For sometime there was a reported epidemic of bicycle stealing and the Police have been on the alert to curb the practice. Bicycle owners are asked to co-operate by taking every precaution in safe-guarding their property. A sixth machine, found on lower Queen St., had only the frame left

THROWN FROM HORSE — Miss Margaret Lawson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lawson, city, yesterday suffered painful facial injuries when she was thrown from a horse while engaged in taking riding lessons. Miss Lawson was taken to the Prince Edward Island Hospital where she received medical treatment, and later returned home. The accident occurred when the horse Miss Lawson was riding plunged its fore feet into a hole and she was tossed over its head

WILL PRESENT AWARDS—His Excellency Field Marshall, the Right Honourable, the Viscount Alexander of Tunis G. C. B., Governor-General of Canada, will present decorations to a number of Prince Edward Island servicemen when he visits here the latter part of the month, it was learned last night. Among those to receive awards for service in the second Great War will be, C.S.M. Harry Bishop, Summerside, Sgt. W. B. Peters, Charlottetown, Cpl. L. A. MacDougall, Charlottetown, Pte. W. J. Cousins, Malpeque, Gnr. L. J. Meurant, Souris, Sgt. J. Ruczak, Charlottetown, Pte. D. MacKay and F-Lt. A. E. Saunders, Marshfield.

K. Of C. Hold First Regular Fall Meeting

Last evening the Knights of Columbus held their first regular monthly meeting of the fall and winter season with a large attendance of members.

Grand Knight R. E. Bradley, presided. The meeting opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Most Rev. James Boyle, Bishop of Charlottetown.

Minutes of the last regular meeting were read and adopted.

Lecturer T. W. Campbell gave his report and outlined the activities for the coming season.

R. A. MacDonald reported on the activities at the Recreation Centre.

Leonard MacDonald, chairman of the Carnival, read his report which was highly satisfactory.

State Deputy J. Alfred Doyle reported on membership and touched on some of the highlights of the Supreme convention, which he attended at Miami, Florida. His full report will be received at the October meeting.

The sick committee for this year will be headed by the Deputy Grand Knight, Eugene Kelly.

The Grand Knight reported that with the Deputy Grand Knight, they visited Mr. Campbell in the Charlottetown Hospital, a member of Washington, D. C., Council, Mr. Henry Fitzgerald and James Revell.

A motion voting funds for the orphanage picnic was passed unanimously.

The matter of future quarters for the K. of C. was discussed. Those taking part included W. J. Brawders, W. Smith, R. Fleming, Rev. K. C. MacMillan, L. MacDonald, P. Hillier, E. Cullen, L. Butler, C. LeClair, P. Curley, E. MacDonald, E. Kelly and R. MacDonald, and was finally decided to lease the property known as the Dr. J. D. McGuigan property which was recently taken over by the Episcopal Corporation.

The date set for the annual banquet was Wednesday, October 9th.

November 10th was the date picked for the fall degrees.

The parade of the Council to Holy Hour will be held on the Sunday evening preceding Columbus Day.

His Excellency then addressed the members on the matter of fostering the reading of worth while literature.

The meeting closed with prayer by the Chaplain after which cookies and coffee were served by the Lecturer Committee.

Mr. McNeill Makes Strong Appeal In By-election Contest

Speaking this evening in a radio broadcast, Mr. Allie McNeill, Progressive Conservative candidate in the 2nd District of Prince by-election, is appealing strongly on the ground that he is a farmer and will, if elected make the welfare of agriculture his prime objective.

"Agriculture," he maintains, "is the main industry of the Province and yet, out of an expenditure of well over three millions of dollars last year, only a paltry seventy thousand was devoted to agricultural purposes, and one half of that amount was spent in salaries and expenses incurred in administering the other half. Something is wrong and we must find out what it is."

Mr. McNeill goes on record as being opposed to the attitude of the Federal Government towards co-operatives, and states he will take the first opportunity available, to bring the matter out in open discussion in the Provincial Legislature, and obtain if possible, a censuring vote by the Government. The time has arrived when farmers must take a vigorous stand in their own interests, and this he proposes doing on every occasion where opportunity offers.

"I would also draw your attention to the present financial plight in which the Province finds itself," he states, "It is practically facing bankruptcy. There is no money for anything; even the present bribing road working orgy now going on in this district is being financed on the deferred payment plan.

"In conclusion, I am offering my services as your representative in the Provincial Legislature at Charlottetown. You can indicate what I believe are your own views by casting your ballots in my favor on Tuesday, September 17th. I have my own conception of what a representative from an important riding like the Second District of Prince should be, and if elected, it shall be my ambition to even surpass that ideal in serving you."

Thank you and Good night.

Police Made 102 Arrests In August

102 arrests, resulting in 91 convictions, were reported by Chief of Police Birtwistle in his report for August, submitted at the monthly meeting last night of the City Council. This represents an increase of 21 arrests over August 1945.

There were three prosecutions and convictions under the Excise Act for unlawful possession of spirits; nineteen prosecutions under the Prohibition Act for unlawful sale or possession of intoxicating liquor, with eighteen convictions and one dismissal; one conviction for Speeding; one for abusive language, and one conviction for bottle breaking on the street, for which the offender was fined $30. and costs. Total amount collected in fines was $2563.00

The report notes that complimentary letters were received from the Provincial Exhibition management and others regarding the services performed by the Police Force during the month, also that Old Home Week passed with absence of crime or disaster. The vehicular traffic to and from the Exhibition grounds was controlled without a serious accident.

Stresses Serious

Continued From Page 1

peg, United Grain Growers of Western Canada.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Mr. Parker emphasized, is a voluntary assembly of provincial units, and its success depends on the farmers composing each little group. It expects its provincial leaders to give intelligent guidance. Policies are inspired from below and not dictated from the top. The organization is only eleven years old, and has achieved encouraging results in tackling farm problems along integrated lines.

Describing conditions in England Mr. Parker said the food situation can only be described as "pathetic". The rations are severely limited and lack nutritional content. The manner in which the people carry on under such conditions was "simply marvellous."

He noted a large potential market for Canadian foundation dairy breeding stock in the United Kingdom.

The objectives of the International Federation of Agriculture, Mr. Parker said, are those of the C. A. F. on a larger scale. It is hoped to guide policies in the international field that farmers will accept. A provisional constitution has been drawn up and will be finalized next May or June.

International peace, he emphasized, is very closely bound up with food production. The best way to beat the atomic bomb is to feed the world, "and that is the farmers' job."

The International Federation of Agriculture, he said, is willing to work with any organization that will help in this objective.

Speaks for Wheat Growers

A graphic description of the origin and development of wheat growers' organizations in Saskatchewan was given by Mr. A. F. Sproule, who is a former Nova Scotian and a pioneer in western farming. He emphasized how the grain growers fought their own battles and achieved success through organization and cooperation. He pointed out incidentally that while there are different wheat companies, all the wheat grown in the Province is sold through one board, thus assuring the farmer a stable price.

He explained that the equalization fund was not, a subsidy to wheat growers, as many people believe, but actually paid by the growers themselves in charges on exports to United States.

He maintained that eastern producers were favored under the free freight policy, Western growers were not opposed to this policy, but believed they should get equal treatment. "You cannot have a national economy on the Jack Horner plan, where somebody puts in his thumb and pulls out a plum, and says what a good boy am I," he declared.

"We feel that everyone who eats our wheat in Canada should pay the same as the people in England," he said. If this involved a subsidy on bread, there were precedents in the subsidies placed on milk, butter and other commodities.

Federation activities were warmly commended by Premier Jones and Hon. Dr. MacMillan, who followed. The latter said in commenting on Mr. Sproule's speech, that it was a revelation to easterners, who were under the impression that the western wheat grower "had been specially favored by Hon. Jimmie Gardiner."

Mr. Marion asked if it was not possible for P.E.I. potato growers to follow the example of Saskatchewan wheat growers and sell their product through a central board. That was something he thought should be discussed at the directors meeting.

Too Late To Clasify

GIRL WANTS JOB MINDING house in evenings. Phone 246-L.

FOR SALE—1937 PACKARD SEDAN, Murphy's Service Station.

FOR SALE—HALL THRESHING Mill, No. 2. N. W. MacLeod, Bridgetown.

WANTED — TWO MESSENGER boys. Energetic fellows can make good money on commission and will be given an opportunity to learn telegraphy. Apply in person Canadian National Telegraph Office.

Gallup Poll of Canada

OVER TWO THIRDS REFUSE TO BUY DESIRED GOODS BECAUSE OF PRICE

Articles Of Clothing Top List Of "Striking Buyers"

By Canadian Institute of Public Opinion

TORONTO, Sept. 11 — Is there a buyers' strike in Canada?

Gloomy forebodings to the effect that rising prices would make Mr. and Mrs. Consumer postpone buying, thereby inviting a business depression, seem to have at least some basis in fact, judging from the result of a Gallup Poll across Canada, in which citizens from all groups of society — and geographic areas —were asked:

"Are There Any Articles You Want, And Could Get, But Which You Refuse To Buy Just Now Because The Price Is Too High?"

No less than 68 per cent of those interviewed mentioned articles which they wanted to buy; which they believed they could buy; but which they were not buying because of prices. Some mentioned two or more types of articles, ranging all the way from houses to clothespins.

The articles which Canadians are not buying because of price fall into the following broad groups:

	% Mentioning
Clothing	20%
Cars	18
Furniture	15
Electrical Appliances	14
Luxury items (fur coats, jewellery, etc.)	8
Houses	7
Machinery	6
Food	5
Building Products	3
Miscellaneous	8
No Articles Mentioned	32

The figures above add to more than 100 per cent because some people mentioned more than one commodity.

It is interesting to see from the above that at least 18 per cent of the public think they could buy cars if they wanted to pay the price. This item was mentioned more often by veterans of World War II than any other item, no less than 31 per cent of the veterans interviewed mentioning it.

Those males who think that price is the last thing a woman thinks of when she wants to buy something will get a jolt from the fact that, actually, current prices are restraining more women from buying things than men. The percentage in each sex which mentioned an article which they are refraining from buying because of price follows:

	% Not Buying
Men	64%
Women	73

This comparison assumes added significance for business when viewed in the light of the claim that women control the nation's purse strings.

Among the five per cent which mentioned food, fruit was the main item mentioned, particularly fruit for canning.

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RATES

Births and Marriages 25c. Cash must accompany order.

BIRTHS

CARTER — At the P. E. I. Hospital, September 9, 1946, to Mr. and Mrs. Allison Carter (nee Reatha Lyons, Lethbridge, Alberta) a son, Dwayn Allison.

HOGAN—At St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, August 6, 1946, to Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hogan (nee Mary McIver), a daughter, Mary Patricia Gail.

MARRIAGES

HITCHCOCK — BRYENTON — At Charlottetown, August 1, 1946, by Rev. Dr. Rice, Dorothy Jean Bryenton and Lawrence Aubrey Hitchcock both of Maple Hills.

DEATHS

ELLIS—At Saskatoon on Sept. 2, 1946, Jack Ellis in his 38th year, son of the late J. A. and Mrs. Ellis.

COLGAN —At the Prince Edward Island Hospital on Tuesday Sept. 10, 1946, John Colgan in his 71st year. Funeral from MacLean Funeral Home tomorrow (Thursday), service starting at 2 o'clock Interment People's Cemetery

ACORN—At the City Hospital on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1946, Bessie Catherine Acorn in her 6th year, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Acorn. Funeral private from the McLean funeral home to Cardigan this afternoon.

In Memoriam

In fond and loving memory of Mrs. Gerald Burgoyne, who departed this life Sept. 10, 1939

Dearest mother how I miss you.
Though I know 'tis vain to weep
Tears of love cannot awake you
From your happy peaceful sleep.

Memories are treasures no one can steal,
Death is a heartache no one can heal,
Some may forget you, now that you're gone,
But I will remember no matter how long.

A day of remembrance, too sad to recall,
The loss of a mother, the best friend of all,
One of the best that God could send,
A loving mother and a faithful friend.

Two little words, not too hard to write,
But I will remember them all my life—
"My Mother"
Inserted by her son, Maurice.

COSTS NO MORE

BECAUSE IT GOES FURTHER

TENDERS

The undersigned will receive tenders up to September 16, for washing and varnishing the ceiling of Central Christian Church. For inspection of premises Phone 1035. Work to be undertaken immediately.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Sec'y. of Trustees.

N. D. MacLean
UNDERTAKER
EMBALMER
Charlottetown and North Wiltshire
Phone 140