



**MOVES TO SUPPORT POUND**

Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Great Britain steps past photographers and waves to a crowd in Downing Street as he leaves No. 10 en route to tell the House of Commons what his Labor government is doing to support the pound. He told a packed House all wages and prices will be frozen for six months, and existing taxes will be imposed to cut spending at home and abroad. The tax on taxes and sweeping measures is to last a year.

**Three Suggestions Made On Low Income Problem**

By JAM ESNELSON  
OTTAWA (CP)—One way to get to the bottom of the problem of low incomes in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec may be to undertake a deep study of the attitudes and the willingness to work of the people there.

Another is to investigate the quality of managerial talent and the amount of modern technology put to use there, as compared with the richer provinces of Ontario and Western Canada.

A third is to analyze the amount and quality of natural resources and of manufacturing plant and equipment available per worker in all provinces.

These have been suggested in a staff study prepared for the Economic Council of Canada by Frank T. Denton, an economist and analytical research worker for the council and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

He says the statistical information currently available isn't sufficient to indicate why the average person's earned income in the Atlantic provinces is only two-thirds of the Canadian average, and more than 40 per cent below incomes in Ontario and British Columbia.

**MORE LOW-SKILL JOBS**  
There is a concentration of low-wage industries in the Atlantic provinces, a larger-than-average number of workers in low-skill jobs, greater seasonal swings in unemployment, a generally lower educational attainment level, and a lower proportion of the population living and working in urban areas, Mr. Denton says.

To a lesser extent, the same factors prevail in Quebec. But together, they do not explain fully the disparity between the eastern provinces and the rest of Canada in manpower earnings.

A number of other factors which possibly could be relevant should be studied, but statistical data is not available.

"Among the more obvious ones are the amounts of capital and natural resources, the variations in managerial skills and the state of applied technology, and in such intangibles as attitudes and effort."

Mr. Denton's study was prepared as a background paper for last December's second annual review of the Canadian economy by the Economic Council. It was made public by the council Wednesday with a covering note that the views expressed were Mr. Denton's own.

**CITES TROUBLES**  
"The Atlantic region has a particularly unfavorable set of characteristics, Mr. Denton says. The effect of relatively low basic rates of earnings is reinforced by very high unemployment rates, an unfavorable age structure and low labor force participation rates.

"Seasonal fluctuations are severe, the general educational level of the population is lower than in other regions, and a large proportion of the population live in rural non-farm areas which tend to have low income levels."

But all of these factors—which can be shown statistically—do not together add up to the degree to which the eastern provinces fall behind the rest of Canada in earnings per person. The average in Newfoundland, for instance, is scarcely more than half the Ontario figure.

The differences that are observable today have existed for a long time. In the 1920s, as in the 1960s, the earned-income levels in Ontario and British Columbia were substantially above the Canadian average, those of the Atlantic provinces substantially below.

The Prairies have remained consistently close to the national figure, after averaging out the year-to-year fluctuations of farm income, while Quebec has consistently fallen short of it.

In the face of all that has RADIO FINDS LAG—MANCHESTER, England (CP)—Television viewers were puzzled when the newscaster on a local program began to read week-end news. Later, he apologized, saying someone had mixed up his scripts.

**"TURVEY" ... is coming MONDAY**

happened in the last four decades—depression, war, rapid technological change, doubling of the population and so on—the relative positions of the Canadian regions have undergone surprisingly little change.

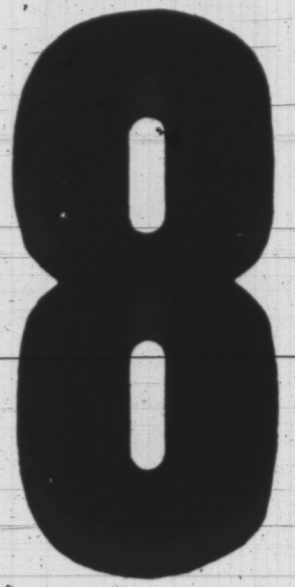
*We were right...*  
**YOU DO WANT FRESHER BREAD!**  
*Lane's Holsum*

Our sales of Lane's Holsum Bread prove to us that you want fresher bread. We changed our production and distribution methods to bring our bread to your food store "8 hours-fresher", and your reaction shows you were waiting for freshness. Look for Lane's Holsum Bread in the colourful plastic bag—re-usable in so many ways!

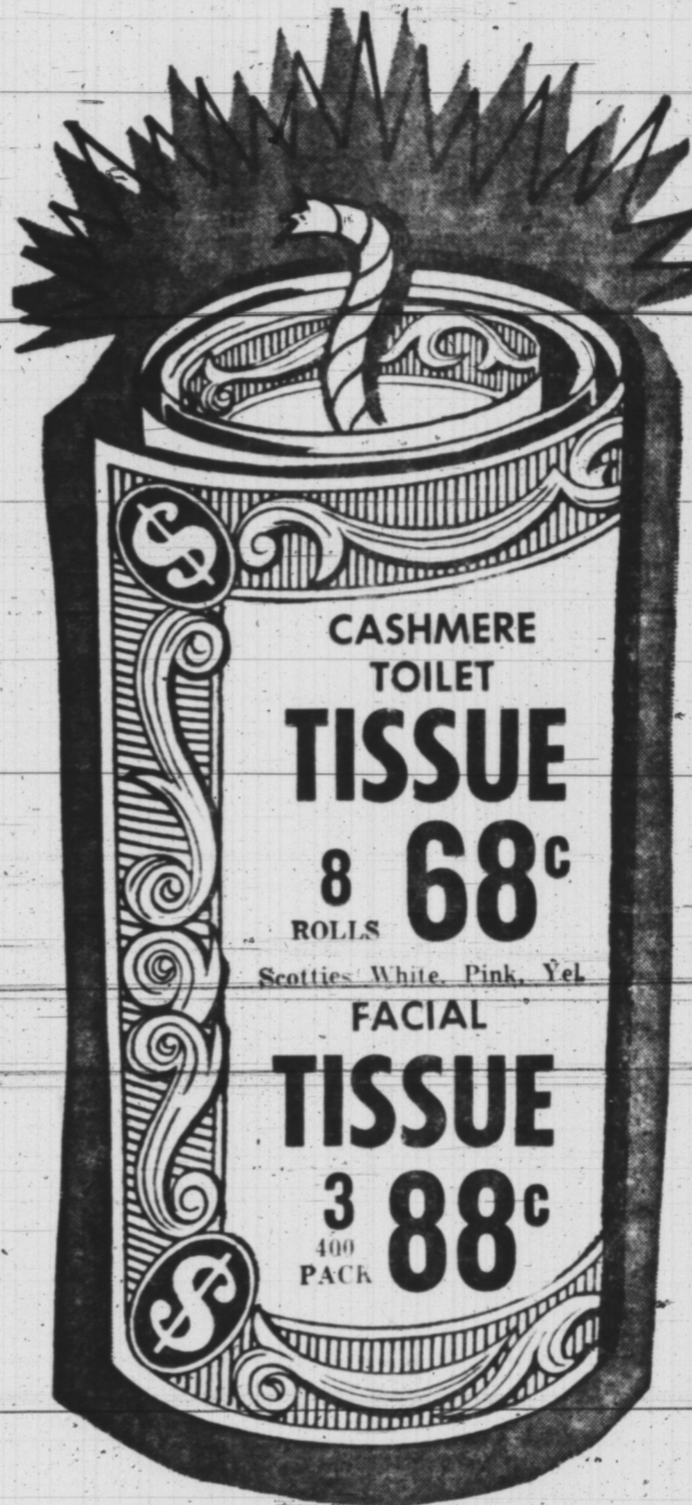
**Rite Diet**  
NUTRITION RICH

**Rite Diet**  
GOOD SOURCE OF PROTEIN  
40% MORE FIBER

TWO QUALITY LOAVES FROM *Lane's*... THE LEADERS



**6 BIG DAYS OF**



PERFECTION Ice Cream 1/2 GAL. 98c PLUS SAND PAIL & SHOVEL FREE

HORSEY Orange Juice 6 OZ. TIN 23c

CANADA PACKERS FIRST GRADE BUTTER 63c LB.



**GRAVES DRINKS**

HEINZ COOKED SPAGHETTI	2 20 OZ. TINS	43c
HEINZ SANDWICH SPREAD	16 OZ. BOT.	43c
HEINZ HOTDOG, HAMBURG, SWEET, PICALLILLI AND BARBEQUE RELISHES	17 OZ. BOT.	33c
CUT-RITE WAXED PAPER	100 FT. ROLL	33c
HEINZ WHITE VINEGAR	33 OZ. BOT.	31c
CLOVER FARM WAX BEANS	3 20 OZ. TINS	58c
AYLMER FRUIT COCKAIL	2 15 OZ. TINS	59c
MARVENS OR CHRISTIES PLAIN OR SALTED SODAS	1 LB. PKG.	35c
PETER PAN RIPE PEACHES	4 15 OZ. TINS	88c
WESTONS (GUM DROPS) SUGAR BABIES	1 LB. PKG.	33c
7 QUART INSULATED JUGS		1.98
HEINZ PICKLES BREAD 'N BUTTER	16 OZ. JAR	33c
SATCO BABY CLAMS	10 OZ. TIN	38c
JELLO (4 FLAVORS) WHIP and CHILL	2 PKGS.	55c

Canada Packers Wieners	LOIN or RIB Pork Chops	MAPLE LEAF Bologna
LB. 48c	LB. 73c	LB. 33c

GRADE "B" OVEN READY

**TURKEY**

APPLE ORANGE GRAPE