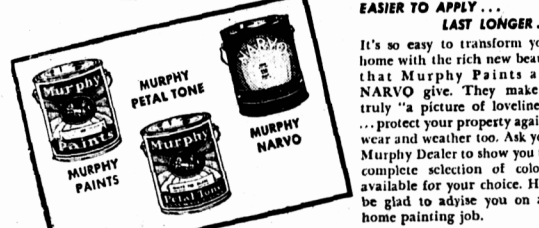


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Hot Dogs Missing At Briggs Stadium

DETROIT, May 3.—(AP)—The old familiar chant "hot dog, get your hot dog," was missing in Briggs Stadium today.

The operators said some people object vigorously to passing hot dogs and change along the aisles to hungry customers; added that other fans have claimed the vendors block their view of the field, and charged the vendors with lack of co-operation.

Local 705 of the Waiters and Waitresses Union (A.F.L.) contends the decision came when they refused to accept a cut in their commission on sales of novelties and souvenirs.

Fans can still get their tidbits by going under the stands.

FARM IMPROVEMENT SERVICE

Farmers requesting the use of Tractors, Bulldozers and Ditchers, made available by this Department for stumping, clearing, etc., are requested to make application in writing AT ONCE to this Department, P. O. Box 251, Charlottetown, in order that this work may be programmed.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 30th, 1951.

WOOL MARKETING

Wool will be received at the Potato Growers' warehouse at the foot of Prince Street, Charlottetown, after May 15th. Wool shipped by rail or truck should be carefully tagged and addressed to the Wool Grading Station, Charlottetown, "Freight Collect".

In shipping, each fleece should be tied separately with paper string and packed in old, but clean sacking. Use one large sack if at all possible, as this aids in checking. A number of old, clean sacks sewed together will suffice. Large sacks may be secured from the Sheep Breeders' Association, Charlottetown, for lots of over twelve fleeces.

It is in your interest to see that wool is properly prepared for market. Growers should

- 1. Remove all tags and dung locks before tying each fleece.
2. Any burry, chaffy, or strawy portions of wool should also be removed and shipped separately.
3. Sheep should be shorn when dry, and wool should be stored in a place free from dampness.

All wool should be delivered between May 15th and July 15th. Do not sacrifice your wool. Market it through Canada's finest Co-operative producer Association, the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited. This is your Association. Why not support it?

Make this year the BIGGEST and BEST year in our history.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION CHARLOTTETOWN

Among The Farmers Federation Of Agriculture News

Farming And Fishing

At this time of the year activities in our two most important industries reach a pitch. There is something exciting in the fact that our lobster fishermen start their operations almost as a horse race starts and with all the excitement of the race to the fishing grounds.

The commencement of cropping operations generally takes from ten days to two weeks before all the forces of agriculture are fully mobilized in the struggle of the soil.

The advent and increased use of the tractor has given the farmer a distinct advantage in a battle in which the time element is important. Over a period of years there is fairly definite evidence that early seeding of most crops gives the best yields or in plain terms the early bird catches the worm.

The recent announcement that Ontario cheese producers have been successful in negotiating a contract for cheese with the old country is one that should give particular satisfaction to organized agriculture.

The significant thing about the contract is not the price, but that a group of organized producers were successful in negotiating such a contract.

Without wanting to cast reflection on the ability of any government in this field, we feel that the producers of all surplus products must in their own interests assume increasing responsibility in finding markets.

The announcement of a 58 cent floor on butter, basis delivery at Montreal is not, from the producers' standpoint, very satisfactory nor, we maintain in the best interests of the consumer.

The announced floor will quite likely provide strong inducement to the speculator and it is quite possible that the dairy products board will not obtain control of a sufficient volume of butter to exercise a stabilizing influence on market prices during the periods of short supply.

Quite possibly if the 62 cent floor requested by the dairy industry had been granted, the consumer in the long run would have paid less for his butter. We maintain that a 58 cent price will not stimulate production to the point where ample supplies will be available.

Scarcities and resulting high prices are certainly not satisfactory from the consumer's standpoint and are definitely dangerous from that of the dairy farmer.

Supply and Demand

The farmer is about the only business man producer left in this country whose market operations are controlled by something known as the "Law of Supply and Demand"—something which in reality turns out to be nothing more or less than "The Law of Speculation" which is a nicer way of describing gambling.

Murder Is Forgetful

Continued from page 2

"Yes, it was anyone she knew." "Yes," said the girl. "Helping mother to remember is part of me. But that isn't the only reason we need you. Uncle Thomas also employed you because of the notes."

"Johnny because. Notes?" "Like this one," said Kay, taking something from the pocket of her beach robe. Unfolding it carefully, she handed it to Johnny Saxon. "It came in the mail the day before yesterday, and was addressed to mother."

Johnny read the words that were typed on the single sheet of white paper. They said:

You are not Irene Smith. Don't try to remember who you are. If you do, there might be another accident.

There was no signature. "Any idea what it means?" Johnny asked.

"That's just it!" said the girl. "We haven't the slightest idea."

Kay's eyes swept to Johnny Saxon's, and she added tensely. "Her life is in danger. That's why we need someone like you. We understand you used to be a fiction writer. Well, mother was working on a novel. And so we figure that if you keep reminding her about writing—talking shop, as it were—keep bringing up little details that will make mother remember her story, that'll help to restore her memory. But the book has disappeared!"

They were interrupted by someone coming from the direction of the terrace.

She was tall, and moved with a deliberate grace that reminded him of an actress coming on to a stage. As she came closer, Johnny saw that the woman had fair and sensitive features, and that her hair was auburn-red. He knew immediately that she was Irene Smith.

She walked right past her daughter as though the girl were a total stranger. Her gaze was intent upon Johnny Saxon, and now she was approaching him with outstretched hands.

"Darling!" she said softly. "I thought I'd never find you!"

Johnny Saxon felt the woman's cool, firm fingers upon his own. Her eyes could have been beautifully disturbing except for the slight expression of vacillancy that was now in their depths.

He said, "Hello." Irene said, "You've been away so long, Barton." Her gray eyes shone. "I must talk to you. Alone!" (To be continued)

Price levels of other products ranging all the way from soap flakes to automobiles are no longer established by competitive practices or by the relationship of supply and demand.

The price of labor is no longer a matter of competition, the laborer through his union fixes his price and usually gets it.

Unless the farmer is prepared to make use of modern business practices he will continue to be caught between rising costs and the uncertain fluctuating prices of what he sells.

To stay in the game at all the farmer will find it necessary to play by the same rules as used by the other members of the economic team.

Organization Scores Again

Last winter when negotiations were going on between certain Ontario producers of corn, peas, tomatoes and the canners processing those crops, the producers ran into difficulty in obtaining what they considered a fair price.

Even after an Arbitration Board, appointed by the government, had made a decision, the fight still went on and eventually the growers obtained a satisfactory contract.

Here was a case of an organized group holding solidly together and determined if their demands were not met to switch to other fields of production. The results prove the necessity and value of producers working together and acting as a unit if success in negotiating with other groups is to be met with.

Lobsters And Starch

Lobsters and starch are two products rarely associated in anyone's mind. Nevertheless, last week they collided, head on in King's County, and the impact was heard at some distance.

The potato growers felt and justifiably so, that the operation of the starch factory at Murray Harbour was important and necessary in disposing of an embarrassing surplus.

A section of those engaged in the lobster business were concerned that refuse from the starch factory might prove harmful to live lobsters being held for shipment.

Here were two important industries, vital in our economy, with apparently no common ground to meet on and no compromise possible.

On Wednesday morning a delegation from Murray Harbour composed of lobster handlers and farmers met with the government and did much to dispel the belief that harm would result to the interests of the fishermen. However, the matter is not definitely settled yet, but certainly in the interests of potato growers who we feel are probably at this time more deserving of sympathy than any group we can name the plant should operate.

Pastures

In most cases pasture is usually abundant through the latter part of May, June and the first half of July. For the next six weeks ordinary pastures provide inadequate feed to fatten cattle. Certain practices can be of assistance in bringing this gap and might be listed as follows:

- 1. The mowing of pastures that have started to grow up before the first of July.
2. Fertilization or manuring of pastures during the latter part of June.
3. The early cutting of hay on fields conveniently located thus giving after-grass a chance to develop.

Farm Prices & Market Report

From the weekly report of Mr. W. R. Shaw, Deputy Minister of Agriculture:

Dairying

Prices on butter have changed considerably since April 19th. The Nova Scotia prices of 63c-65c are still the same. In New Brunswick the wholesale price of 64 1/2c has gone down to 60c and the jobbing price of 66c has dropped to 62c.

On Prince Edward Island the wholesale price of 70 1/2c has gone down to 60 1/2c and the jobbing price from 72c to 62c. These changes were inevitable, and have brought the whole market picture more in line. Butter production in the Province last week was slightly over 53,700 pounds; about 4,000 pounds lower than the production for the same week last year.

An important announcement from Ottawa indicates that a Price Support of 58c over a 2-year period has been set by the Minister for butter, and 28c for cheese. There is little to entice over either of these prices. 38c at Montreal will not mean any more than 56c at Charlottetown or possibly not that. The freight to Montreal is 96c per one hundred pounds and in addition there is the cost of icing, truckage, handling charges, commissions, etc., to be deducted.

As a matter of fact prints could go lower than this as there is no floor support under prints, and freight to Halifax and Sydney would have to be considered. I would expect that there would be fairly brisk buying as butter will undoubtedly be scarce next fall.

Under such conditions this is a year in which creameries should arrange for storage. Storage is available and if butter should sharply advance next fall and winter, the creameries should be in a position under proper storage to take advantage of any advance that may occur.

The practice of creameries selling their product to the trade in the flush season without any regard for market supplies during the whole year has been a very definite weakness in our operational practices and there is no legitimate reason why it should be perpetuated.

The banks will advance around 75% or possibly more of the value of the product to be placed in storage, and in any event the principle of partial advance payment from month to month to the producer with a final settlement at the end of the year has considerable merit.

We are up against the tightest farm labour situation in our history and it is alarming the number of young men and of established farmers who are selling out and leaving the farms of Prince Edward Island. The demands in industrial centers, in Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, and elsewhere, are particularly attractive, and new developments, both American and Canadian, in the Labrador and

giving after-grass a chance to develop.

4. The rotation of cattle from one pasture field to another or even the division of fields into smaller areas. Tramping by cattle does much to hinder growth.

5. Supplementary pasture can be provided in August by the pasturing of oats.

Membership Renewal

We would like again to remind our cash members that they will receive shortly, through the mails, notice of their membership dues. The secretaries and chairmen are also being contacted and upon their interest and activity depends to a large extent the success of the campaign.

Newfoundland areas are seeking thousands of helpers in Maritime Canada. The labour offices have worked overtime during the past few days in recording applications for some of these projects. There was a hope that Dutch labour could be secured, but as far as single men are concerned it is almost out of the picture, and the same is true of the more desirable nationalities in Europe.

There are some prospects of Italian labour and farmers who are interested in this type should immediately get in touch with the Unemployment Offices in this connection. We would suggest that farm groups work as closely together on a co-operative basis as possible in order to keep their production up to a reasonable level of security.

Livestock

Livestock prices have changed since last week. Hog prices at Moncton are up to \$34.00 for Grade A; B1 33.60; while sows are up as high as 27.50. At Charlottetown, f.o.b. country points, Grade A hogs are 33.00; B1 32.60; C 32.20.

Cattle with sows 26.00 to 27.00. Cattle prices have been graded downward. Steers are now ranging from 23.00 to 30.00 according to grade at Moncton f.o.b. country points; and at Charlottetown, delivered to plant, from 22.00 up to 30.00 according to grade. Heifers in both cases are approximately 50c below this. Cows at Moncton are from 21.00 to 24.00; and at Charlottetown from 19.00 to 23.00; with bulls at Moncton 21.00 to 24.50; and at Charlottetown 20.00 to 25.00. These prices are still

very attractive. We would draw the attention of our producers to the tendency to ask for the top price quoted on almost any kind of animal. The top price on steers of \$30.00 is only on the very best material and there are very few of that kind coming to market. Most of the stuff would be in the medium class. In any event do not expect more from a buyer or a

butcher than the animal is worth according to grade.

Feeds Feed grains are down slightly since our last Broadcast. No. 1 feed oats is now \$3.00 in bulk; carlot; barley is \$3.16, and No. 2 wheat is \$3.20. Quotations are (Continued on page 16)

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A QUANTITY OF THE FAMOUS MASSEY-HARRIS "EZZEE FLOW" FERTILIZER SPREADERS. THE "EZZEE FLOW" FERTILIZER SPREADER WILL SPREAD ANY FERTILIZER IN ANY CONDITION IN ANY AMOUNT FROM 10 TO 4000 LBS. PER ACRE UNIFORMLY AND ACCURATELY WITHOUT CLOGGING.

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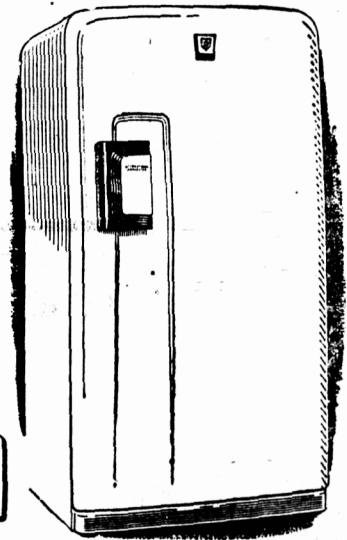
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