

# AN EXPLANATION OF THE NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, 1934

The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, was passed by the Dominion Parliament at the request of numerous groups of producers, especially at the request of Co-operative Agricultural Associations, who wished to protect the farmers against the vicious practices of merchandising their crop, whereby they were at the mercy of unscrupulous dealers whose only aim was to make the largest profit possible regardless of the returns to the producer. Numerous attempts were made to form Co-operative Marketing Organizations, but invariably these co-operatives were forced to the wall by a few who had nothing at stake, other than their immediate profits. Up until 1934 there was no Dominion Statute sufficiently comprehensive to enable these groups of farmers to organize in their own protection.

The Dominion Natural Products Marketing Act is the answer to that need. It was strongly supported in its passage through the House by all parties, except a few Liberals under the whip hand of MacKenzie King who, regardless of the interest of the farmers and other producers of natural products, bitterly opposed it. The Hon. Mr. Motherwell, the veteran Minister of Agriculture in the Liberal party, broke completely from the influence of Mr. King and strongly supported the Bill.

The Act enables the farmers to organize and exert control over the mer-

chandising of the product of their own labour. And why not? Do not the industrialists, the farm machinery manufacturers control the channels and prices through which and at which their products or machinery shall be sold? Do not the retail merchants place a price label on their wares, at which their clerks must sell? Have not the labour unions and labour organizations the power and right to set their own scale of wages and conduct mass bargaining as to the price at which they shall sell their labour? Have not the Governments gone so far as to set up minimum wages at which the labourer shall be paid when employed at special occupations?

Then why should not the farmer, the producer of natural products, have a similar right to name the price or bargain for price in order that he may receive a just return for his labour? Is the farmer to be forever doomed as the slave of those employed in all other industries who, to a large extent, set the price of their own labour? The Railway employees have pegged wages; the mason, the brick layer, the carpenter, the ships workers and all other unionized labour organizations. Are the farmers to be denied this right? Are they to be forever forced to sell the product of their labour at a price to suit those who control their own rate of pay? Surely not.

The Dominion Natural Products

Marketing Act is not new or untried legislation. The principles of controlled merchandising have been growing for centuries. At the present time, controlled merchandising is on the statute books of no less than thirty-eight of the leading civilized countries of the world and twenty-five of them have incorporated clauses, permitting some form or other of minimum price-fixing by the producers.

Evidence that this legislation was and is appreciated by the farmers and allied producers of Canada is seen in the fact that they, the producers, have set up some fifteen Schemes and Boards for regulating the merchandising of their crop. These include the Export Fruit Board, and several other local Fruit Boards; the Tobacco Board, the Dry Bean Board, Vegetable Boards, Livestock Marketing Boards, etc. These Boards are not confined to the producers only, as indicated by the fact that we have now the Canada Jam Board consisting of farmers and jam manufacturers, and also the Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers Association of British Columbia.

Captain Tim Healy, director NBC's Stamp Club of the Air, has handled thousands of stamps. But he's never licked one! It's just one of his idiosyncracies, says Captain Tim. Instead, he sucks his finger and moistens the stamp that way.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, June 18—Four men with revolvers stopped a motor truck today loaded with copies of the Irish Press, organ of President de Valera's Fianna Fail party. They set the newspapers and truck on fire.

## SOVIETS TO FINE PARENTS WHEN CHILDREN ERR

### Birch Rod, Boxed Ear, Soapy Mouth May Return to Russia

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 18—It is now possible to foresee the introduction into soviet life of those well-known old bourgeois institutions, the birchrod, the boxed ear and the soapy mouth.

The gradual tendency of recent years to hold Russian parents responsible for the conduct of their children has come to a peak with a decree published today authorizing the militia to fine the parent up to 200 rubles for the misdeeds of their offspring and to hold them entirely responsible for material damage caused by them.

Now the natural sequel would appear to be to give parents the right to discipline their children, as they have not been able to do in recent years, and to get away from what proved to be a highly interesting but impractical theory, that tots are all "wards of the state", the only duties of whose parents are to feed and clothe them.

This newest decree is aimed at elimination of one of the Soviet Union's most distressing and unsightly problems, that of the bezprizorni or homeless waifs, whose depredations have caused the police many sleepless nights in recent years.

The plight of these little derelicts can be traced to two principal causes: The upheaval in the countryside which was accompanied by collectivization, and inability or failure of city parents to keep their children off the streets, both of which the present decree seeks to counteract.

Local officials are to be held strictly responsible for placing orphans in suitable homes under the new decree, and those institutions now existing are to be thoroughly reformed. Village orphans and "children of collective farms."

Whether these measures, without application of a little "strap oil", will suffice is a matter for conjecture.

## WHALE DIVING TOPIC OF ROW

### Some Experts Believe Great Mammal Can't Go To More Than 130-Foot Depth.

The pages of the British scientific weekly Nature have been enlivened for some months, says the New York Times, by an epistolary debate on what happens to whales when they dive and reascend to "blow" after having been harpooned.

When a diver sinks to more than 130 feet and is rapidly hauled to the surface the nitrogen forced into his blood at great depths bubbles off, just as if his veins and arteries were a bottle of ginger ale that has been uncorked. Does a whale dive to greater depths than 130 feet? If so, why is he able to rise quickly for air without manifesting all the symptoms of caisson disease, or the "bends?"

Same As Man

Some English authorities hold that the whale, being a mammal, cannot be very different from a man. Hence the creature cannot dive to a depth greater than 130 feet.

Robert W. Gray is of a different opinion and summarizes the supporting evidence.

British whalers that put out from Dundee and Peterhead used to equip their boats with at least 60 fathoms of line—a length found necessary in the deeper parts of Greenland Sea and Davis Strait. When a harpooned Greenland whale sounded, he dived straight down and tried to pull the boat after him. Sometimes as much as 700 fathoms of line ran out over the smoking gunwales, although young animals rarely took more than 400 to 600 fathoms and large narwhals only 20.

turning slowly to the surface and avoiding the consequences of a too rapid release of his nitrogen.

The evidence is strong that whales do reach great depths and ascend rapidly.

What is the secret of their physiological success?

A. H. Laurie says he has found in whale blood vast numbers of bacteria-like organisms ("X"-organisms he calls them provisionally) which appear to "fix" nitrogen (combine it chemically) with the result that the excess does not escape on a sudden ascent. But Prof. August Krogh, of the University of Copenhagen, pools this explanation on the ground that the process of fixation, by X-organisms is much too slow. He wants a more thorough study.

## ROUND TRIP BARGAIN FARES

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Canadian National Railways

## Please Read this Without Prejudice: AS ELECTION DAY DRAWS NEAR IN NEW BRUNSWICK

### ELECTORS ARE CAREFULLY CONSIDERING THE CLAIMS OF BOTH PARTIES

STRIPPED OF PETTY CANVASSES AND EXAGGERATED CRITICISM, the situation squarely before the men and women electors of the province for consideration by ballot on June 27 may be tersely summed up as follows:

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRESSIVE POLICY in the face of the worst depression in the history of the world

A GOVERNMENT THAT SAVED ITS PROVINCE'S CREDIT whilst other provinces in the Dominion suffered.

A GOVERNMENT THAT MADE SPECIAL LAWS to protect workmen's wages in the woods, mines and mills.

A GOVERNMENT THAT BECAME SALESMAN for New Brunswick's dairy products, fish and lumber.

A GOVERNMENT WHOSE BONDS SOLD HIGHER than for thirty years—and that in the midst of hard times.

A GOVERNMENT AS A HELPMATE in settling labor disputes as at Minto and in the lumbering industry.

A GOVERNMENT WHOSE LEADER WENT ABROAD and personally represented the province in a successful trade mission.

A GOVERNMENT THAT SEES THE NEED OF HARD-SURFACED ROADWAYS AS VITAL arteries these modern times.

A GOVERNMENT THAT SAVED SEVERAL COUNTIES from going to the wall in the big slump these late years.

A GOVERNMENT THAT TOOK LIGHT AND POWER into many new communities and thus modernized them.

A GOVERNMENT THAT MODERNIZED the Provincial Hospital, Jordan Sanatorium, Normal School, U. N. B.

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A STUBBORN OPPOSITION OF OBSTRUCTION and criticism with no constructive policy to help things along.

FOR INSTANCE, THE HEPBURN LIBERAL GOVERNMENT IN ONTARIO, that has practically ruined that province's credit.

OLD-FASHIONED METHODS of allowing things to straighten themselves out whether it be short or long.

ALLOWING THESE BASIC INDUSTRIES TO LANGUISH as the Liberal Government had done during its terms.

FAILURE OF OTHER PROVINCES to market their securities; others under-selling old figures.

INACTIVITY AND UNCONCERN allowing wage troubles to remain purely a private worry between Capital and Labor.

A STAY-AT-HOME POLICY of not reaching out for a share of Empire business going to foreign countries.

THE DUSTY, DANGEROUS AND COSTLY HIGHWAYS which are a relic of old-fashioned times and out-of-date conditions.

THE 170 MUNICIPALITIES throughout Canada that defaulted during the depression to their province's shame.

HOLDING BACK THESE ADVANTAGES because the times were difficult—"live horse, and you'll have oats" sort of policy.

ALLOWING THIS PROVINCE TO REMAIN IN THE BACKGROUND in its educational and curative institutions.

YORK COUNTY'S STANDARD-BEARERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT PARTY:



Dr. B. H. Dougan



Dr. M. L. Jewett



C. Hedley Forbes



Donald P. Douglass

VOTE FOR CANDIDATES OF PROGRESS

## SCOT'S FIFTH EFFORT TO ENTER U. S. BLOCKED

### Self-styled ex-R. C. M. P. Officer Held in New York City

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 17—Hugh McLeod, 39-year-old Scot and self-styled former Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman who just can't stay away from the United States and who can't get in it, was again lodged at Ellis Island for the fifth time when the Aquitania docked on June 6, immigration officials revealed yesterday.

Percy A. Baker, superintendent of immigration for New York, said that McLeod was taken off the ship as a stowaway. How he boarded the ship or how long he remained undiscovered was not learned. McLeod will be held until the Government decides whether to prosecute him, Baker said.

McLeod admitted four previous attempts at illegal entry in vain efforts to rejoin his wife, Bernice, and two children, who he says are living in San Francisco, California.

McLeod has claimed to be a survivor of the British Dardanelles expedition and has said that he held citations from the British Army and the R. C. M. P.

### REPENTANCE

A bachelor who lodges in a quiet square keeps himself fit by donning running shorts in the evening and going for an hour's trot round several quiet streets.

One night, while attired in athletic garb, he was hailed in anguished tones by a woman. On slowing down he discovered it was his landress, who gasped out: "Oh, I'm sorry I'm late this week, sir, but if you'll go back home at once, I'll promise you your washing tomorrow morning first thing."—Tit-Bits.

Daily Mail advertisements bring results.

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