POOR DOCUMENT

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such products as he can raise when harvested. By so doing the government could help substantially in increasing production in Canada this year.

There is no good reason why the farmer could not be given the same measure of assistance which was given to his brother producer, the manufacturer. When munitions first came to be manufactured in Canada the producer was guaranteed a price which would yield him a profit to induce him to undertake the business. In addition the guaranteed price was fixed high enough to permit

price was fixed high enough to permit him to reimburse himself for the cost of his plant and equipment. Why not give a measure of fair play to the farm-

er and guarantee him a fair price for his products this year?

As has been stated the cardinal points which must be considered before a cam-

paign for increased production can be successful are labor, fertilizer and fixed prices. To a very great extent the pro-vision of these vital factors come solely under the charge of the dominion gov-ernment. So far it has done nothing

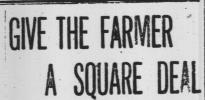
but to advise increased production. The time for action is now. Let it give the farmer a "square deal" and he will do the rest to the limit of his ability.



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Need For Increase In Production of Food Stuffs

SOME NECESSITIES

tions to the Dominion Government by a Halifax Paper

y determine not to put as much under cultivation this year as

he did last because he cannot get the labor to properly plant and look after the crop. By doing so he is restricting the production of the country. How can this difficulty be best overcome? There is practically nothing that the individual can do to overcome it. The only measures which will have a tenonly measures which will have a ten-dency to overcome it are measures which can be taken only by the dominion gov-ernment. Labor must be mobilized just as military forces were enlisted and mo-bilized. Industries which do not for the moment produce the necessaries of life should be dealt with in such a manner as to free the laboring men for ser ner as to free the laboring men for service in agriculture and other industries producing the necessaries of life. This is something upon which the dominion government should have initiated a fixed and definite policy two years ago, but while it cannot be made as effective, still it is not too late to make a start now.

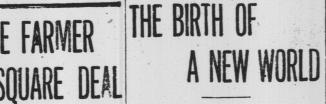
The second matter to which the far-mer must give consideration when making his plans for this year is the matter of obtaining sufficient fertilizer to en-vich his land. Due to lack of fertilizer Germany's production of potatoes last year fell off seventy-five per cent. The chemicals used in the production of fertilizer are also required in the manufacture of munitions. Consequently there has been a great increase in the cost of has been a great increase in the cost of fertilizer and a great scarcity in its production. Great Britain has prohibited the export of fertilizer in order to con serve her own supply. Enquiry might determine just how wise a policy, having regard to the interests of the whole empire, that is. If fertilizer is available in Great Britain and the "slag fertilizer" which can be obtained there only is not all required it is quite apparent that the dominion government is the authority which should address itself to the problem. So far as we have knowledged. the problem. So far as we have knowledge no effort along this line has been made by the Ottawa administration.
The provision of a plentiful supply of fertilizer is one of the most important factors in any campaign to secure in-creased production. To a farmer faced with a shortage of labor the obvious remedy is to increase the fertility of the acreage which the labor available is capable of cultivating. This can be accomplished in no better way than by a generous application of fertilizer. Owing to the cost and the difficulty of obtaining the cost and the difficulty of obtaining this research within the cost and the difficulty of obtaining this research. ing this necessary article it is undoubtedly the duty of the dominion gov-ernment to come to the farmers' assistance and furnish it to him at a reasonable

Assuming that a farmer has the labor and the fertilizer necessary to produce a bumper crop his next enquiry will be: "What prices will I obtain for the crop when it is harvested?" This is a most important consideration to him. He is well aware by bitter experience that over-production in the past has led to lowered prices-lowered sometimes below the cost of production. If a patriotic farmer expends in labor and fertilizer more money than he gets for his products he is not likely to continue the process long. Our farmers as a rule rocess long. Our farmers, as a rule, are not wealthy. They cannot afford to lose a crop or even the profit on a crop. If, however, the farmer knew that he would receive a fair price for his product when harvested he could be depended upon to do the very best he could to raise a heavy crop.

The government of Great Britain has

The government of Great Britain has appreciated this viewpoint and has guaranteed the producer a fair price for his product when harvested. The dominion government should follow this example. The dominion government has shown an entire lack of appreciation of the problems which confront the farmer, owing to the scarcity of labor and fertilizer and it has so far made no provision to supply the farmer with these vitally necessary aids to production. This being the case the obvious duty rests upon it of guaranteeing the farmer that he will receive fair prices for

> 28-56-128-228 What Does it Mean? Watch for It!



Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that if the entrance of the United States into this war tends to shorten the conflict, "it is a great humanitarian act." That may seem a strange phrase to use in regard to a declaration of war. But we are Labor, Fertilizer and a Fair Price growing accustomed to strange things; for Produce — Some Suggesor rather we are coming into a frame of mind in which nothing seems strange. Old traditional ideas must be scrapped and made over again; the metal melted

and poured into new moulds.

This is not an international war of the old kind. It is a civil war of the world, which must end in revolution.

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Aniversity of Cerenis. PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

The Serbians are doing magnificently, but they are yet only on the borders of their home; the people are for the most part still in exile and in great need. We in Canada know how terribly but heroically they have suffered, and having heard England's appeal for assistance

for them we will I am sure do the utmost to help this sorely smitten nation. R. A. Faleur

Serbian Relief Fund, Patroness: Her Majesty the Queen President: The Lord Bishop of London

The Canadian Serbian Relief Committee Memerary President: President R. A. Falconer, C.M.G., LL.D., University of Toronto. President: Dr. W. D. Sharpe, Late Commandant, British Naval Mission Hospital, Belgrade, Serbia. Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, 1st Vice-Pres. Hon. Treas.: A. H. CAMPRELL, Esq. Please send your contribution to-day. The Canadian Serbian Relief Committee transmits funds to the British Serbian Relief Committees, through whigh they are distributed to the sufferers. Contributions may be sent to MR. A H. CAMPBELL. Hon. Treesurer, 4 Wellington St. E.. Toronto, Out.

Any branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

