

DAIRYMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

At the evening session the resolutions committee brought in several resolutions which elicited much discussion.

At a meeting of the new board of directors following the evening session the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:

Superintendent's Report

In his report, a full account of which will appear later, Mr. W. L. Brenton, Dairy Superintendent, emphasized the necessity of reducing overhead expenditures, and eliminating duplication of companies if the industry were to be conducted profitably.

A total of 35 factories were in operation in 1932 with 6,000 patrons. There were 21 creameries, 13 cheese factories, and two factories making both butter and cheese.

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Afternoon Session

The Nominating Committee named as: John N. Proffit, Ernest Houston, S. J. McCormack.

The Resolution Committee named as: W. H. McGregor, Norman MacMillan, J. A. MacLeod.

The financial statement presented by Mr. J. W. Boulter, Secretary-treasurer, showed a bank balance of \$156.55.

Mr. W. L. Brenton, Dairy Superintendent, presented his annual report.

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did not believe that the farmers kept their cows milking long enough. No cow could be kept with profit if she did not milk at least eight months.

Mr. J. W. Boulter reported that the Provincial Department would be required after April 1 to conduct the cow testing work and would be required to finance operations to the extent of fifty per cent.

Mr. James MacLeod, North Wiltshire, believed that the trouble in many factories lay in the board of directors.

Mr. L. W. Roper discussed the work of the boys' and girls' club, and the bull-leasing association.

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low that in order to cheapen production home grown feeds are largely used, if this supply runs short it would pay to buy more as a supplement rather than to stint freshened cattle.

The question is often asked why should dairy products be so low in price to the producer, while the manufacturing charges remain at the former level.

This should receive grave consideration at this meeting. It has been pointed out that the lack of purchasing power is the cause, and yet there has been a great demand for butter.

It is estimated that there was 300,000,000 lbs of factory and dairy butter produced and practically all used in Canada in the past year.

At our own factory there is no lack of purchasing power even on a rising market, there is a scramble for the product we can't supply the demand.

Our local dealers who are quite fair in their retail prices tell me that their patrons would be willing to pay higher prices than those charged.

Throughout the Dominion while there is an uneven distribution of wealth there are lots of money in some places. While the scarcity of money is to some extent a factor, will those who believe it is the prime cause explain why in the downward course of deflation, farm products have tumbled 60 per cent while manufactured goods have only receded half that amount.

We have to take into account the powerful effect of manipulation and organization. If the farmers of Canada could get the prices that consumers have to pay it would soon put them on their feet.

The spread in prices between what the dairymen receive for milk and what the consumer has to pay is now the subject of enquiry in Parliament.

It has been shown that when milk is retailing at 14 cts per quart the producer gets 7 cts and when reduced to 10 cts the producer gets 3 cts, and in some instances where the dairyman gets 60 cts per hundred lbs the consumer pays \$5.00 per hundred.

Those conditions don't affect us down here. But what about the future prospects for a price for butter and cheese? I think that if proper remedies are applied that dairy products should be a better price by next summer.

I am much pleased to be spared in health and strength to meet with you again after the lapse of another year so fruitful in many blessings as well as in tragedy and misfortune.

And while I still am willing to serve the interests of the association, this address will be my valedictory as President. It is not well for one person to remain too long as presiding officer and there are plenty to choose from which to fill the position.

During the past season the natural conditions for production in dairying were fairly good. The weather conditions were somewhat dry and cool but pastures remained green and well into autumn.

Apart from potatoes there were abundant crops which are ever the base of good live stock.

It is announced that by some arrangement between the authorities here and in the Antipodes that there will be no more butter shipped from the other side of the world for the winter at least.

The treaty recently negotiated at Honolulu was a replica of the former treaty, when you consider that the difference in exchange rates wiped out the extra 4 cts per lb duty.

It may seem absurd to some people that we should fear competition from a country so far away as New Zealand. It costs us higher to produce here especially in winter.

Steam has annihilated time and distance; between bonuses and cheap ocean rates they can land butter cheaper at Halifax or Vancouver than they can ship to those two points from Regina.

Last summer we were on an export basis to the extent of about 400,000 lbs of butter; that small amount depressed prices in the home market to the low level of the export price.

When we ceased to export the prices went up from 16 to 23 cts per lb. If this kind of trading repeats itself next season the Dominion Government should buy up our export butter and lower it to the level of the home price.

If the conditions are the same as last season and they paid an extra 7 cts on 400,000 lbs it would amount to only \$28,000, and making a conservative estimate if the Canadian market absorbed 100,000,000 lbs during the period we are on an export basis. Government action in the way I have outlined would put an extra \$7,000,000 into the pockets of Canadian dairymen.

Our cheese is on an export basis as New Zealand and Australia have debased their currencies, their cheese commands a higher price than ours in the British market.

It is to be hoped that the coming World Monetary Conference will be fruitful of good results in unravelling the tangle of exchange tariffs and debt. Much was expected from the late conference at Ottawa and it may result in ultimate good but so far it has not bright-

ened up the corner for the farmer. In fact the horizon has become denser. Dairymen can only develop a spirit of self reliance, and make the best of it by living within their means.

It is estimated that the world is weighted down with a millstone of debt estimated at four hundred billion dollars requiring twenty billion dollars a year for interest, recovery will be slow and will result in ultimate good for humanity.

The fine structure in which we met one year ago was levelled by fire and a still greater edifice has arisen from its ashes.

The world is now passing through the fire of adversity and while destruction is threatened it will emerge purged from the dross of selfishness, with a better appreciation of human values.

When the preacher declares that the cause of the debacle is sin he utters a great truth, he has in his mind gambling extravagance, and international greed that always defeats itself.

The world is being scourged for its artificial and fast mode of living. It would not be for our ultimate welfare if prosperity suddenly burst forth like a ray of sunshine not being sufficiently chastened we would return to our old ways and to false standards of living.

We want wise leaders. "God give us men a time like this demands. Stout hearts, firm faith and willing hands.

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy. Men whom the lust of office cannot kill.

Men who possess opinions and will. Men who will not lie.

Evening Session

The evening session convened at 7.30. The nominating committee brought in the following names to constitute the board of directors:

King's County—J. A. Dewar, J. A. MacLeod. Queen's County—J. H. Simpson, W. J. Gibson, John Clark.

Prince County—R. Doucette, W. N. Jenkins. The report was adopted.

Mr. R. Doucette then presented the report of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting.

Problems Discussed

The discussion of a number of questions regarding the problems of the industry followed.

The question of preventing of privately owned concerns operating in organized territories was discussed. The suggestion was made that overhead be reduced in order that competition be successfully met.

The resolutions committee was requested to sit in the matter. Warble fly control was also discussed, and the use of a warble fly powder set forth.

It was recommended that the farmers in an area take up the matter. Mr. B. R. Brown, York, suggested that the eradication of the pest should be made a provincial matter, and should be taken up by the Legislature.

A number of members stated that they had been successful in combatting the pest by ordinary spraying. Dr. J. A. Clark expressed the opinion that a Dominion entomologist was needed in this province.

The question of merging factories in order to decrease overhead was also brought up.

It was suggested that co-operative buying might also effect a saving.

The resolutions committee of which Mr. W. J. Reid was chairman then presented its report.

Following were the resolutions adopted:

Overlapping

Resolved that we as delegates of the dairy companies here represented view with disfavour the practice of overlapping in organized and recognized territory by competing co-operative and private concerns, and would suggest the directors of said companies so affected would get together and agree to certain boundaries.

Entomologist Requested

Resolved that the P. E. I. Dairy Association ask the Federal Department of Agriculture for services of a Federal Entomologist to assist them in eradicating animal parasites from their stock. They in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture are planning a campaign for the eradication of the warble fly from their stock, and wish assistance and guidance in this work.

Weed Nuisance

Whereas in many sections of our province the scourge of weed infection is prevalent; and practically little or nothing is being done to eradicate the same, and believing many of these weeds cause undesirable flavours in our dairy products

Whereas the individual testing of cows for records of milk and butter production has become an important part of the attention given our best dairy herds throughout this province, and whereas this work is steadily gaining in acceptance and importance.

And whereas our Provincial Dairymen's Association hereby request that our Provincial Department do grant the necessary financial support for the continuation of this work for the present year and that a committee from this Association be appointed to confer with the Department of Agriculture and directors of the Dairy Association in finding ways and means for the further continuance of this important work.

The committee named in connection with the last resolution was: C. E. MacKenzie, Vernon Craig, John Kennedy.

New Fog Horn For Partridge Island

(Special to The Guardian)

SAINT JOHN, N. B., March 9.—A new variety in fog horn notes will greet the ear of passengers on Canadian National West Indies liners arriving in Saint John within the next few days.

Officials of the Dominion Department of Marine are installing a two tone fog horn on Partridge Island as an experiment. The first note will be on a high pitch, followed by one of a lower key.

The high note will last for one second and the low note for a second and a half. It is believed that the two notes will overcome the difficulty experienced in carrying power where only one note is used, certain states of the atmosphere, according to engineers, operating as a damper on certain notes.

The first steam fog horn in the world was installed on Partridge Island in 1859, Robert Foulis, of Saint John, devising and installing the apparatus. In 1864 the House of Assembly of New Brunswick recognized Foulis' claim to the invention and a bronze tablet commemorating the event was placed on the Maritime building on Prince William Street in Saint John.

If the tests of the new two tone horn prove successful, similar installations are to be made at other locations throughout Canada.

Immediately after making the new banking control measure a law, Mr. Roosevelt, went into conference with Secretary Woodin and Attorney General Cummings on questions of administration.

Arthur Ballantine, Undersecretary of the Treasury, joined the conference.

It is understood that about 4,000 or 5,000 banks will receive an immediate order from the Government as sound institutions and be opened soon.

Mr. Roosevelt also immediately prepared a proclamation to continue the gold embargo he laid down suddenly last Sunday night. This is to protect against foreign raiders. Otherwise the new law gives the President full power to carry on almost as a dictator over the banking institutions of the country.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—(A.P.)—By an almost unprecedented unity, the United States House of Representatives late today unanimously passed the drastic Banking Bill asked for earlier by President Roosevelt, and the Senate prepared likewise for the "immediate action" which the President had said was imperative.

All was in readiness for the White House to order reopening of "sound banks" in the morning, if the bill should be signed into law granting the extraordinary powers requested by the executive.

The Senate banking committee approved the bill after a two hour session, during which Senator Glass (D. Va.) explained it. No record vote was taken, although it was understood Senators approved.

President Roosevelt has called another conference of leaders of the United States Congress for tonight preparatory to submitting additional emergency legislation the nature of which has not been disclosed, in another special message tomorrow.

Leaders of both parties have been called for the conference tonight, which it is believed is connected with emergency action to be taken by the budget.

In his banking message today, the swiftly moving President told Congress he had two more subjects on which he felt immediate legislation was necessary, but he did not name them.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—(Associated Press)—By proclamation, President Roosevelt tonight extended the modified United States banking holiday indefinitely, exercising the powers conferred upon him by Congress in emergency banking legislation which he signed scarcely an hour earlier.

The chief executive also proclaimed an extension of the embargo on gold.

All the provisions of the proclamation issued Sunday night were continued in full force and effect. This meant also a renewal of the ban on hoarding.

Tonight's proclamation is to remain effective until ended by another proclamation.

"The national emergency still exists," read tonight's decree, "and it is necessary to take further measures extending beyond March 9 in order to accomplish such purposes intended by the original proclamation of Sunday."

The President said, "all the terms and provisions of the March 6 proclamation and all regulations issued thereunder continue in full force and effect."

The banking holiday declared by Mr. Roosevelt on Sunday night would have ended at midnight tonight.

He signed the new proclamation at 10:10 p. m. after a conference

Provident Fund Board Election

(Special to The Guardian)

MONCTON, N. B., March 9.—At the first triennial election for membership to the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways provident fund board, the first since 1930 when elections were held annually, B. A. Bourgeois, treasurer, Atlantic Region, Canadian National Railways and James H. Black, locomotive engineer, Moncton were successful candidates as representatives of employees.

Mr. Bourgeois has been a member of the board for the past twenty one years. Mr. Black has been a member for three years. W. U. Appleton, regional General Superintendent of motive power and car equipment and C. R. McKenzie, Superintendent of pensions and relief Canadian National system Montreal represent the railway.

CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

which the bill was rushed through both Senate and House and then signed was believed to have set a record.

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