

Dairy Ass'n Holds Final Sessions

(Continued from page 1)

dress to President Dewar). It is a regret to me not to be able to attend your Convention and study at first hand dairying conditions in your province. Perhaps in the summer I shall be able to do this and at that time to see more of the actual conditions in the farms and dairy factories.

You will want to know something of the National Dairy Council to which you lend your support. Something of what it is doing and something of how we spend the money which the Dairy Industry of Canada entrusts to us.

Some changes have been made in the by-laws of the National Dairy Council for the purpose of cutting down unnecessary expense. The winter executive meeting, held in Western Canada, has been abolished. The annual meeting will be held in future in March after all the delegates have been appointed at the various provincial conventions. The annual meeting will be held apart from any convention and will be a strictly business meeting. Members will not have to be absent on account of duties connected with some other convention going on at the same time. Thus we shall accomplish more. Lastly, it was decided to retain the membership of the Council at the present figure of thirty-three, but to choose each year from among the membership, twenty men who would be the sole voting, expense-paid delegates to the Meeting. Thus the valuable contacts which the thirty-three members have with the industry are preserved and we save about \$1,000.00 and avoid the great difficulty of falling to give representation to the various bodies concerned. The abolition of the winter executive meeting saves about \$2,000.00, so we have a total saving of about \$3,000.00 per year. This money will be used in publicity work and in work through the schools to educate people to use more dairy products.

By the time this is read to you, the hearings before the Tariff Board, in the matter of tariffs on butter and cheese, will have been completed. The Brief presented by the Council has been widely published and no doubt you have all seen it. In it we ask for a seven cent general tariff on butter, and a three cent British preference to apply both to Australia and New Zealand. This would make an effective tariff of four cents against these countries which are the only ones from which we import butter, and practically amounts to a restoration of what protection we had before. The seven cent general tariff is only a basis from which to grant a British preference of three cents and as no butter is to be expected from countries other than Australia and New Zealand, the effective protection of four cents, which is a little less than ten per cent ad valorem.

General Condition

Let me now make some remarks about the general condition of the dairy industry. I do not think we have much cause to be satisfied with it or complacent about it. Neither do I think that we have any cause for despair, but we should set ourselves like men to remedy the defects and to build a better economic structure, able, not only to hold our own market but to stand in world competition.

What do we see as we survey the industry as a whole in Canada? We see a lack of profit in the production of milk for manufacturing purposes that is causing a rapid decline in butter production relative to the domestic demand and a less rapid but still very great decrease in cheese production. From an exporter of butter, Canada has now become the third largest importer of that commodity in the world, being exceeded only by England and Germany. Present indications are for a continued decline in the export of cheese.

We see a trade in fluid milk and cream to the cities which enjoys prices which, while by no means too high in themselves, are nevertheless so much higher than that obtainable for manufacturing milk, that a surplus of milk is attracted to the cities with resulting economic waste and the loss of the benefit which might accrue to the sellers of fluid milk from the higher price.

Now what are we going to do about it? If you will think over what I have said, you will realize that all these facts point to the need of marketing organization, originating with the producer, and in turn impelling him to produce what the market wants when it wants it, and giving to each producer his due according to the quality of his product. A lot of work has been done by many agencies working at the problem of dairy production. A lot of excellent work has been done in grading the finished product and in supervising its manufacture. Between these two sets of activities there is a gap. The farmer is told to produce and so he does in a more or less haphazard way. The finished product must be graded and sold in a certain manner and its manufacture must be supervised. Well and good. But how does the raw product from the farm get from the farmer's hands to the stage of a finished product? Through whose hands does it pass and why? Does it always go into the channel which will yield the best returns, all things considered? Is the farmer constrained to produce what the market wants and is he sufficiently rewarded when he does so, or is he sufficiently penalized when he does not?

Necessary Protection

The Council in asking for this rate of duty does so with the belief that it is a necessary protection and may restore the industry so that such very large and rapidly increasing imports of New Zealand butter will not be necessary after a few years. It is not necessary for me to tell dairymen in the Maritime Provinces what effect this importation has upon your industry. You see the butter landed at your doors. You have not even the slight protection afforded by the freight rates from Halifax to points in the interior of Canada and you know very well that the price of butter in Canada is fixed by the New Zealand importation for the whole winter season.

Let me answer a few of the objections that have been made against the raising of the tariff on an agricultural commodity. It is said that if farmers ask for a tariff on the things that they sell, that they will not be in a good position to ask for great reductions in the tariffs on the things which they buy, which now places them at such a disadvantage. To this I would say that there is no likelihood of the farmers getting relief through a general downward tariff revision and that a duty of ten per cent is still very far below the degree of protection in force on most manufactured articles which the farmer buys.

It has been said that a tariff would so stimulate production that we would soon be on an export basis and lose the benefit of it. I hope so, but I doubt it. The dairymen of Canada would have to increase their butter production by 40,000,000 lbs. per year to do that now, and at the present rate of change, even much greater amounts will need to be imported in the next few years.

The tariffs we have asked for are very moderate; they give the preference to Australia and New Zealand, to which British Dominions should be entitled, and they will give the needed encouragement to Canadian dairymen which will enable us to regain the independent control of our own market.

Marketing Organization

I am convinced that the chief remedies for the state of the industry to which I have referred lies with the farmers themselves. We must create a marketing organization for our industry based on the foundation of producer co-operation. Do not be frightened by that word, and on the other hand, do not let yourselves think that it is only necessary to start some co-operative movement and that then all will be well. Many such have failed here and in other lands and many have succeeded. When properly operated, there is a real economic gain to the primary producer. This does not mean that non-co-operative organizations must go. There will probably always be many of them and there are certain

phases of the dairy industry, such as the city milk trade, with which producers would be very well advised not to meddle. Here are some forms which such organizations might take:

(1) Milk Pools tributary to the cities which would sell milk wholesale to independent dealers and distribute the money to the membership on the basis of grade and test. Such pools should develop to the point where they would own their own country plant for disposal of surplus or such surplus might be disposed of through organizations as described in (3). In no case is the surplus to be shipped to the city.

(2) Cream pools covering reasonably self contained districts. These would make butter in large centralizer factories, encourage quality and winter production and help to smooth out the violent fluctuations in the local supply of butter. They might also at times furnish sweet cream.

(3) The ownership by farmer co-operatives of a number of large, modern and efficient country plants capable of making butter, cheese or condensed goods or of shipping fluid milk or cream as the market might determine.

Wherever a local farmers' co-operative existed, it should have as one of its functions the purchase of necessary feed through a central body, whereby very considerable savings can be effected.

The dairy industry is coming to realize that it must avail itself of all possible benefits resulting from better marketing organization. Such benefits are very clearly to be seen in the case of primary products such as wheat, wool and more recent, livestock, eggs and poultry. The dairy problem is no doubt a more complex one than any of these, nevertheless, what others have done, we can do. Let us therefore work with this objective. The creation of a marketing organization efficient enough to effect real savings and strong enough to guide production activity into the most profitable channel.

This is a great work and will take time and patience and determination in the face of obstacles and setbacks. To its accomplishment we must be all existing machinery which can be made effective and there must perhaps be some re-organization of existing agencies. In all this the National Dairy Council has a part and an increasing part to play. As fast as the industry furnishes the sinews of war, we will try to use them to the best advantage and with the object of bringing order out of what is now disorder.

When Your Cough Hangs On, Mix This at Home

The best cough remedy that money could buy, can easily be mixed at home. It saves money and gives you the most reliable, quick-acting medicine you ever used. The way it takes hold of stubborn coughs and chest colds, giving immediate relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pineol. Pour this into a 16 oz. bottle and fill up with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. It's no trouble at all to mix, and when you once use it, you will never be without it. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children really like it.

It is surprising how quickly this loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. At the same time, part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes, and helps the system throw off the whole trouble. Even those severe coughs which follow cold epidemics, are promptly ended.

Pineol is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles. Do not accept a substitute for Pineol. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

stabilizing effect on the market. The speaker advised the farmers to get clear of the low producing cow.

Mr. Hicks, Montreal, cheese grader expressed his pleasure at being present. The speaker thought that Prince Edward Island had as good a season in 1929 as had any province of Canada as far as the dairy industry was concerned. In his report on grading he stated that as far as butter is concerned it is impossible to ascertain the quality definitely, on account of the small amount offered for grading. Manitoba ranks high with 75% of the production graded.

According to the table the butter of the eastern provinces did not grade as high as formerly. Prince Edward Island made a high percentage despite this fact. The lower percentage of grade in the west was due to the quality of cream received.

Since cheese grading first began a great improvement has been noted throughout the Dominion in the quality of the product. Prince Edward Island leads all provinces at the present time with 97.07% an increase of 34.5% in seven years. Ontario has heretofore led the list but a poor season caused a drop of 1% last year.

A system of organizations under the dairy instructors in Ontario has done much to improve quality and methods. Each instructor is forced to take a personal interest in his organization. It is impossible to make first class cheese out of second class milk. The man who makes cheese of 92.5 standing knows how to handle the men who are supplying him.

In answer to the question as to why prints are not graded Mr. Hicks stated that it is impossible to examine all the prints in a box.

In answer to the question as to the solution of the problem when complaints are made concerning tests the speaker stated that in Ontario 1% tests are made by officials. Other samples can be retested officially on complaint. The ideal method of testing cream is to test every can of cream.

Considerable discussion took place on the latter phase.

Mr. J. A. McDonald Dairy Superintendent expressed the opinion that once a month is frequently enough. It was the consensus of opinion that such a system is not a good one.

Hazelbrook factory has found the system of daily testing very satisfactory. Mr. Layton McCabe representative reported. This is the one factory which practices daily testing.

It was moved seconded and adopted that the sum of \$1200 be voted for expenses.

THIRD SESSION

At the third session, which took place at 2 p. m. the problem of marketing dairy produce through a Maritime agency was discussed.

Mr. Roy McLean for the resolutions committee with regard to this question brought forward the following resolution: Whereas the marketing of dairy products by individual factories often leads to competitive selling resulting in loss because of one factory underselling the other. Therefore resolved that this association take under consideration the central marketing of our dairy products with the hope of later including the Maritime cooperative marketing of all dairy products. In November the Department of Agriculture sent out circulars inviting members appointed from various factories to a meeting to discuss and pro the question of a central marketing agency. Many factory men sell to salesmen who are not acquainted with actual prices and this money is lost. The benefits of co-operative marketing is undoubted and unquestioned.

In response to the question of Mr. Hallett whether Mr. Boulter had any figures for the cost of such a project the latter stated that the cost cannot be calculated. It has been proven in other organizations, such as the Potato Growers' Ass'n., that co-operative marketing can be carried on successfully. The cost is not the question, the aim should be the prompt disposal of the product at the best possible price.

Hon. W. M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture, reported a considerable spread in the prices of the graded product. A large number of salesmen cause confusion in the actual

market prices. One man should be able to secure a better price than can two dozen. A Nova Scotia man suggests that Island farmers are defeating themselves as regards price. Although local trade might be lost the gain would be general throughout the Maritime Provinces or throughout P. E. Island. Farmers should have a wider vision than the local one. Competition between salesmen should not be regarded as a provincial profit. Hon. Mr. Lea cited the example of the Potato Growers' Association and the western wheat pool as successful co-operative organizations. The practice of profiting individually while remaining outside a co-operative organization is not a worthy one. The Department does not wish to dictate, but to advise. The expense would not nearly amount to the sum now lost through cutting in prices the one on the other.

Mr. Ferguson expressed the opinion that all would be in sympathy with the move if it would not hinder local trade.

Mr. Layton McCabe, Hazelbrook, stated that he had never heard of cooperative marketing failing. Men far from the market are selling in the dark, a condition which would be remedied by the existence of one salesman acquainted with the market.

John A. Profit, Freetown expressed himself in sympathy as co-operative marketing has proven successful so far in other industries, and in dairying as well.

Mr. J. Bernard, Tignish, expressed the opinion that the success of such a move would be undoubted. While there are the good points such as organization will also have its faults. It would not be well that Island products should lose their identity. Many would like to know the powers of such an organization whether unlimited or entirely co-operative. Delay in marketing under the present system till just before pay day is very common as it is not till that time that money is needed. Such delays are not good practice.

Mr. H. A. Darby thought that a system similar to that of the Fox Breeders' Association could be worked out. That money could be forthcoming to pay the farmers monthly from money on hand. The produce is now being sold blindly. Produce need not then be dumped on the market during a slump in price with a recovery clearly imminent.

Mr. Cullen, Truro, corroborated the information given by Mr. Boulter. Prince Edward Island is taking a step in advance of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A Dairy Association was formed in Nova Scotia in 1914. The same problems of blind marketing were met with. Cream was often sold below market price. The Nova Scotia Association sends a letter each Tuesday morning to factory owners with an itemized statement of prices. The Montreal price plus freight to that point was formerly adopted as the local market price. At the present time the price is set according to that of New Zealand. The system is 92% perfect. There is scarcely a factory in Nova Scotia underselling another at the present time. The buyer will take advantage of those who do not know the market condition. The speaker thought that the system should work in this province. Figuring the first cost should not enter into the question as the system will pay itself. The speaker further stated that N. S. would be willing to send the Island the weekly letter for a year. The move is an endeavor to create a uniform price. Ontario produced three times as much butter as the three Maritime Provinces. Why then should the three small provinces cut in on one another? Everybody receives a fair test, usually. The system has worked remarkably well in lieu of a better one.

Mr. Boulter suggested that enthusiasm seems lacking. The details of the project have not yet been worked out. The paying could not be done at the end of the season. Pooling should be a monthly practice. Supplying the local market should not stand in the way of co-operative marketing.

A favourable opinion was voiced by several speakers although it was considered a good policy to be cautious. The Dairymen's Co-op. of Ontario has been a help to this province. It was pointed out, and a central sales board would be an excellent thing.

Mr. Alfred Dewar thought that it would be well for the dairymen to take a leaf out of the potato growers' book. The association has grown and now has a large turnover, buys fertilizer and equipment and has the confidence of the banks. The movement is a matter of confidence. The feed could be bought similar to the buying of fertilizer by the Potato Growers. More action is the necessary requisite.

Vernon Craig, Bedeque, Any factory could enter that wished. A large amount of butter in the province is not graded. It would seem that the people are not so much in the dark as might be seemed. The Dunk River Factory was opposed.

F. C. Dollan, N. Wiltshire, expressed a similar opinion.

A resolution to the effect that as the present system of testing leaves

much to be desired the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and the Dairy Superintendent be directed to the state of affairs was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Layton McCabe cited a case where the factory test and the official test varied between 3.2 and 4.5, the former test proving on investigation to be the actual percentage.

Mr. McGregor suggested that a man be appointed to check all tests monthly.

A resolution of thanks was tendered to the Dairy Superintendent, Mr. J. A. McDonald, for the interest taken in the dairy work and for his assistance in bettering the industry.

A similar resolution was extended to Mr. F. T. Morrow for the satisfactory way in which the grading was done.

With regard to an objection formerly raised relative to Mr. Morrow having raised an interest in a private dairy concern, Mr. Boulter explained that Mr. Morrow, who could not be present on account of illness, wished that the statement be made that he was severing his connections from any such concern.

Mr. Charles Cook reported for the recent testing of cows in the Maritime Provinces. With regard to the industry he said that potato growing and silver fox breeding has overshadowed dairy operations in Prince Edward Island.

In 1928, Prince Edward Island had fifty tested herds of 350 cows, 179 of these produced 7,192 lbs. of milk, with an average test of 393. The New Glasgow Dairy Association led in supply of milk, due to proper methods of feeding.

The test is a live question throughout the Island. In Nova Scotia Mr. W. J. Bird is an active worker. A few years ago Mr. Bird explained the variation of tests by the means of circulars at the Amherst Fair. Information was presented with regard to separators, which are often the cause of variation in tests. It is difficult to get the minimum of members, ten, interested in the associations in this province. Interest is much greater in Nova Scotia and results are forthcoming. The class of people hardest to reach is that which insists on keeping poor cows which are poorly fed.

Mr. Sutherland, Dairy Superintendent of New Brunswick, expressed his pleasure at being present. The question of co-operative marketing in New Brunswick has not yet been considered. Conditions are similar in that province to those in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The local market in New Brunswick is better than that here a fact which proves helpful in that province.

Sussex ships to Sydney with the resulting complaints that New Brunswick was underselling the Nova Scotia dairymen. Co-operation would be very helpful. New Brunswick produces about the same amount of butter as Prince Edward Island. All butter and cheese is sold to the local market. The speaker congratulated the dairymen on the quality of butter and cheese produced by the province, the best in the Dominion.

Reporting the results of the previous day's tests of butter and cheese Mr. Hicks pronounced the butter exhibited of excellent quality, the workmanship and finish being almost perfect. The cheese was in fair condition although not as good as might be desired.

A resolution of thanks was extended to Mr. Hicks for the valuable information given at the sessions of the Association.

A resolution to the effect that whereas cow testing work has been greatly retarded under the present system resolved that cow testing regulations be changed to what they formerly were.

Hon. W. M. Lea stated when the system of testing three times a month was changed to testing daily he had spoken against the move. Island farmers have dropped out of the work since that time.

It is no good carrying on tests without six samples three days per month. There is no way of telling, without testing, whether a new sire is having a favourable result on the herds. Farmers will not do the unnecessary work. Mr. Cook could carry on the testing work. Three consecutive days collection of test milk would be better than collecting during days scattered throughout the month.

Mr. LePage, Rustico, thought that the cow testing association work is an excellent thing and is the only way to keep a check on the progress of a herd in production.

A resolution was adopted that the testing work be placed on the old basis of collecting three times a month.

The report of the nominating committee naming the following executive was unanimously adopted: Prince County—John Profit, Roy McLean. Queens County—J. H. Simpson, W. J. Gibson, Chas. Stevenson. Kings County—J. A. Dewar, Daniel McCormick.

Mr. J. W. Boulter left the question in the minds of the delegates as to why two-thirds of the farmers of the province are not contributors to butter and cheese factories.

The King brought the convention to a close.

DO NOT SUFFER WITH DANGEROUS INDIGESTION

Do you suffer after meals with a belching, from sour and acid stomach? Many believe they have heart trouble and tremble with fear, expecting any minute to drop dead. This condition can be prevented, likewise relieved.

Take Carter's Little Liver Pills after meals and neutralize the gases. Sweeten the sour and encourage digestion. The stomach, liver and bowels will be cleansed of poison, painful and dangerous indigestion disappears and the system enjoys a tonic effect. Don't delay. Ask your druggist for a 25c box of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

which tonnage in each category of ships would be reduced, had been accepted for a place on the list of subjects which Sir Maurice Hankey was expected to complete by tomorrow for presentation to the plenary meeting Thursday. The delegation chiefs attending the "big five" meeting today appeared satisfied as they left that they had already gone far towards clearing away obstacles to real progress.

So far, the negotiations have borne little fruit, but the American delegates have succeeded in keeping the conference strictly on the lines of naval limitation, excluding the talk of a Mediterranean naval pact and other diverting political questions.

Canadian Minister Pleased

"I am very much pleased," said Col. the Hon. J. L. Ralston, Canadian Minister of National Defense, when asked today how he regarded the progress of the conference. Progress seemed to be evident as a result of informal conversations which are taking place between the various delegations, the Canadian Minister added. Naturally, he said, the work had to be approached piece-meal. "In other words, two powers have to discuss problems which particularly concern them and afterwards communicate the result of the others interested," he explained. Mr. Ralston revealed that he had decided to continue for the time being, the use of present light training aeroplanes in Canada, with which good results were being obtained. Along with his conference labors Mr. Ralston has taken the opportunity in the last few days of discussing with officials of the Air Ministry and aircraft manufacturers the types of military and civil training plans suitable for Canada. Two distinct types of a bigger training machine have been considered, but the Minister has decided to await the results of tests now being carried out by the Air Ministry before making any change.

local receipts here are now hardly sufficient to meet the demand. As a result there are still some small lots of United States fresh eggs arriving. The market continues very irregular, with price quotations unchanged. Some United States storage eggs are still being imported the last car costing 32 1-2 cents F. O. B. Chicago.

MONTREAL, Que. Jan. 28.—Egg receipts here today were 845 cases as compared with 3,083 cases for the corresponding day last year. Prices of fresh eggs to retailers have been reduced to extras 53 cents to 54 cents; firsts 52 cents to 53 cents; pullets extras 50.

British Columbia—Eggs are selling on spot at extras 50, firsts 45.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 28.—Egg receipts here continue to increase, but are not exceptionally heavy and local stocks are keeping well cleaned up. The demand is chiefly for firsts and extras are tending lower. Paying prices to country shippers are extras 45 to 46; firsts 40 to 42 cents; seconds 30 to 34.

LATEST DOINGS AT THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The American delegation to the Naval Conference today won its demand for presentation of the case of auxiliary warships limitation first at the next plenary session Thursday. The chief delegates, meeting at St. James Palace, also decided that the plenary session would discuss the main conference questions in alphabetical order of the countries proposing. The American delegation won a second victory when it was decided to admit certain representatives of the press Thursday. Secretary Henry L. Stimson first had urged that the press be admitted and offered to give up three seats occupied by American technical experts to permit attendance of reporters.

An official announcement said the discussion in conference agenda was continued today and that the meeting Thursday will set up a committee of principal delegates to study the questions further. Reijeiro Wakasuki, chief Japanese delegate, told the press the Franco-Italian differences had been discussed and that the British delegates had presented their view point of France's proposal to have conference define categories of warships before taking up other questions.

The agreement on alphabetical discussion of the main questions means that the American delegate will speak first, probably presenting the U. S. case for auxiliary limitation, that is for limitation of cruisers, submarines, torpedo boats, etc., prior to discussion of battleship limitation. The committee will be a permanent steering committee composed of principal delegates and the British Empire representatives. Questions may be referred to sub-committees so that several issues can be threshed out simultaneously. It was said two Italian proposals for determination of naval ratios of each nation and determination for levels to

Late Market News

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, Que. Jan. 28.—The continued inflow of New Zealand butter with little prospect of the cessation of such movement continuing to have a weakening effect on the local market. New Zealand finest was quoted at 35 cents a pound today, a decline of 1 1-2 cents from yesterday's level. Prices to the retail trade remained unchanged at 40 and 41 cents a pound.

Although there was no change in the local egg prices, dealers predicted that lower prices would prevail before the end of the week.

Cheese prices remained steady with Easterns quoted at 18 1-2 to 18 3-4 cents a pound and Westerns at from 19 to 19 1-4 cents.

Potatoes were steady as was the local poultry market.

OTTAWA, Ont. Jan. 28.—Some further price reductions from various egg markets are reported today. Production is running about steady.

TORONTO, Ont. Jan. 28.—The recent cold weather has had the effect of cutting off production and

BOWLING

C. N. R. LEAGUE

Last night the "Rinky Dinks" met and defeated the "Roxys Gang" five by 263 pins.

S. Mathieson of the "Rinky Dinks" rolled both high single and three string scores of 263 and 679 respectively.

Following are the scores and line-ups.

"Roxys' Gang"

J. Dryden	140	170	251
C. Small	176	106	174
F. MacMillan	148	114	109
S. Hood	129	99	183
E. Warren	180	191	190
773 680 873			
Total	2325		

"Rinky Dinks"

E. Small	132	154	180
R. Duncan	85	139	213
S. Mathieson	198	263	218
J. Vickerson	197	236	225
	129	99	109
741 892 955			
Total	2588		

BOWLING TONIGHT

7 to 8.30. Play off Match. City League, C. N. R. Vs Y. M. C. A. 8.30. All alleys open.

\$1,000 Reward For Missing Accountant

(Special to The Guardian)

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 27.—Russell W. Dickin, accountant at the head office of the Bank of Montreal and residing at 1003 Bernard Ave., Outremont, is being sought by the police on a warrant taken out before a local judge, charging misappropriation of the bank's funds to a large amount, estimated to be between \$22,000 and \$75,000. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for his arrest.

The missing accountant disappeared from the bank last Wednesday. His absence caused officials to institute inquiries and they are said to have been informed from his home that he had been transferred to New York.

When a motion picture is censored in Jamaica the censors do not cut objectionable parts but reject the entire production if it is not satisfactory in every way.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil possesses power in concentrated form. Its cheapness and the varied uses to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.

remarked that the convention was the largest and most successful ever held, and wished all a prosperous season.

The King brought the convention to a close.