

THREE POWERS

(Continued from Page 1)

under construction. These ships are the answer to the "pocket-battleships" of Germany.

Also included in the naval programme are two new submarines and a torpedo destroyer.

Proposed for a really augmented air force, meanwhile are progressing. A three-year construction programme is planned.

Flying Battleships

A "flying battleship," armed with three machine guns, and a huge speedily bombing plane are being added to the air force as new types to raise its power of pursuit and attack.

The seaplane, the biggest fighting craft of its kind in France, is capable of carrying 14 tons of useful loads. It also will serve as a model for planes to be used in the French air mail service to South America and passenger service across the Middle East.

Naval Race Hinted

ROME, March 6.—(A.P.)—A naval race between France and Italy was hinted at today in the newspaper Giornale d'Italia.

It is interesting to note that the French legislative, opening a London paper, who said Italy would not lay down any new programme this year as a friendly gesture to further arms talks.

It is evident that Bywater's article was written before the French preparations for the construction of the second Dunkerque became known; this construction considerably augments the total tonnage of the French navy," said the Giornale d'Italia.

World Counterbalance

Under the new British disarmament plan Italy would be allowed to build a 20,000-ton battleship to counterbalance the huge French Dunkerque.

Italian navy men said, however, that Italy could take advantage of the plan only if France continued to build.

Meanwhile, Italy's modernization programme for her heavy battle fleet progressed with the aim of bringing the navy to a position of "no excessive inferiority" compared to other fleets.

Pass Vinson-Trammell Bill

(By Harold Oliver, Associated Press Staff Writer)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Sixty "Little navy" men under a "blow-up" of votes, the United States Senate today passed 65 to 18 the Vinson-Trammell Bill authorizing a seven-year building programme for the navy, including approximately 100 new destroyers and submarines, more than 1,000 aeroplanes and one aircraft carrier.

The measure passed the House of Representatives Jan. 30, but a motion by Speaker Charles McNary, Republican Democrat, to reconsider today's vote kept the bill from being returned to the House for action on Senate changes.

A controversy prevented action on the motion before adjournment.

Two Amendments

Two important amendments were adopted without record votes. One, by Chairman Park Trammell, Florida Democrat, of the naval committee, would limit profits on all private ship and plane contracts of \$10,000 or more to not more than 10 per cent, with the excess going to the government.

Another, by Senator James H. Doolittle, Republican Democrat, from Washington, would require the government to expand its existing plants so it could build 50 per cent of the new planes itself.

Some provisions of the bill were "legislated black" and pointed out that while all plane contracts now were let to private manufacturers the government could expand its existing facilities at Pensacola, Fla., Fairfield, Ohio, and Middletown, Pa.

Estimates of the cost of the huge programme designed to build the combined fleets up to full strength permitted by the Washington and London treaties, ranged from \$470,000,000, including \$85,000,000 for the aeroplanes, to \$750,000,000.

GIVEN THREE YEARS

(C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire)

FREDERICKTON, N. B., March 6.—Joseph Blouffe, 77, transient from British Columbia, was sentenced this afternoon to three years in Doncaster Penitentiary and a fine for assaulting a local railway agent with an iron pipe on January 22.

WILL BE BACK

GLACE BAY, N. S., March 6.—(C.P.)—"We intend going back very shortly," District President D. W. Merton of the United Mine Workers declared tonight when asked if he and Vice-President Miles planned to return to Stellarton. They left that mining town last week with a crowd of Amalgamated Mine Workers escorting them to the railway station.

Pressure of business would keep him in Glace Bay for a few days the union chief declared. He was elected Mayor of Glace Bay today over Mayor Charlie McVie.

Grandfather Was Gov't. Leader In Legislative Coun.

Hon. Heath Strong, K. C., the newly elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, comes of a family which is intimately associated with the political life of the Province. He is a son of Mr. C. Edward Strong, merchant, Summerside, and a grandson of the Hon. W. O. Strong, who was elected to the Legislative Council in 1867 and sat as a member of that body for eight years, during three of which he was leader of the then Conservative Government in that chamber.

Mr. Speaker Strong's great grandfather was the Rev. J. B. Strong, of Bingham, Nottinghamshire, England, who in 1813 was sent out to Lower Canada by the British Wesleyan Conference. Among Rev. Mr. Strong's charges in Prince Edward Island was the present Trinity United Church, Charlotteville, being one of the early ministers of the Methodist circuit in the Colony.

The present Speaker was born at Summerside on August 21, 1882. He was admitted to the bar in 1907 and appointed a K. C. in 1924. Elected as representative of the Fourth District of Prince at the general provincial elections of 1931, Hon. Mr. Strong is known as a forceful debater and proved an exceptionally able committee chairman and Deputy Speaker. In his new and responsible capacity it is predicted he will be equally successful.

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An adequate and well-balanced diet forms an essential part in the treatment of all forms of anemia in human beings, that is, a diet consisting of fresh red meat, green vegetables, fresh fruit, milk and butter.

N. D. MacLean

Under-taker

Embalmers

DAIRYMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

cow and by better feeding we increase the production which will have the effect of lowering overhead expenses of our cheese. I feel very optimistic regarding the future of our industry. I believe that it has turned the corner and that there is a better day in store for those who remain by this line of farming. Just the other day I was reading the report of the Dairy-men's Association of Nova Scotia, and in that report they stated that they had produced over 6,000,000 lbs. of butter, but that was only one half of what was required for home consumption. So there is a market right at our door for 6,000,000 lbs. of butter and it is up to us to get on our feet.

This depression which we have been surrounded during the past two or three years may eventually prove a blessing to us, by forcing upon us the necessity of reducing overhead expenses. Any getting a better article on the market. I cannot see why we should not win out. We should be able to produce more cheaply and sell our butter at a higher price than Denmark for the cost of feed should be much less as we can produce feed more cheaply and graze our cattle in the open.

It is only by keeping our heads above water, by the use of the best methods, can we hope to compete in the markets of the world with countries and nations who are today benefiting from the efforts to the advancement of agriculture.

Co-operative Marketing

Mr. J. A. Gillies, Manager of the Prince Edward Island Co-operative Livestock Marketing Board, gave the address on co-operative marketing. It seemed to him that many difficulties in the dairy industry could be wiped out by co-operative marketing. Dairy products were practically the only farm products which were not sold co-operatively. If it were of benefit in other lines of production, co-operative marketing should be of benefit in this line. In a few years ago little attention had been given to marketing. When various lines were looked into, co-operative methods were adopted in almost every case. Why did farmers desire to co-operate? They wanted to prove their stock, he asked. Obviously, to produce more and increase profits. Yet when it came to the point of marketing, the farmers fell down. There was one reason why present co-operative organizations were not running one hundred per cent. That was because the farmers were not backing them. A few days ago pork sold at the pound in Moncton. It depended on the farmers how much they received, as freight rates per unit depended on whether or not the cars were filled. It was necessary that the farmers support their organization if they were to receive a large percentage of the price.

The control the farmers had over the product was a point in favor of co-operation. Prince Edward Island pork was now selling on an even basis with the remainder of Canada, because there was a high percentage of pork producers organized in this province. In addition co-operative marketing placed the farmer in the position of a very large dealer, who could exercise a powerful influence in the world in buying and selling.

It was possible in case of defective products being placed on the market to trace the product backward and to place the responsibility where it belonged. Factors in the dairy industry formed a system of organization in a small way, and should be applied in a large way to the industry in the province.

Mr. O. C. LaPage, Rustico, stated that dairy products had not been much improved in the last 30 or 40 years. It took more milk now to make a pound of cheese than it did long ago. He believed that the day was coming when cheese would once more come to the front. A few years ago dairymen were advised to make butter making, and now the cheese production was very small, and there was a danger of losing the British market. He thought that co-operation could be carried too far.

Mr. John A. Dewar, New Perth, in speaking to the resolution regarding Co-operation voted approval of what Mr. Gillies had said regarding co-operation. There was two factors in the increase of hog prices, he said, one the decreased production, the other the change in the value of the British pound. Mr. Dewar believed that if 75 per cent of the farmers agreed, a marketing board could be established. The best markets were those of the Old Country. He urged that the people not be stampeded into production on one particular line.

Mr. D. J. Mullin stated that a marketing board for dairy products was absolutely necessary in order to avoid competition among the primary producers.

Mr. John Simpson, Kensington Dairy Co. expressed regret that the co-operative spirit was not being kept up in the dairy industry as people were dropping out of production. He instanced the case of Denmark as described by Professor L. W. Shaw, and expressed the opinion that co-operative marketing would be a step in advance.

Mr. Holmes, Craupad, believed that there would be opposition in the Craupad region. He thought that the resolution should be submitted to the boards of directors of the various factories for discussion.

Mr. W. N. Jenkins, Central Bideford, agreed with the last speaker, and stated that the Association should not attempt to force the factories into any organization, but rather that the organization should be made by the factories.

Mr. Jenkins then moved the amendment which was later carried. The Association voted \$1,000 for carrying on the work of the organization.

The factory directors' prices were discussed and presented by Mr. W. L. Brennan, Dairy Superintendent.

Wesley W. Keefe, Stanley Bridge, initiated case, for these makers making greatest improvements inside and out of the factory during 1932.

H. J. McCormick, prize 4th consecutive year, best kept cheese factory, pipe, case and tobacco.

Creamery manager, making the greatest improvements in Creameries during 1932, J. P. Simmonds, Central Creameries Ltd., "engraved case".

Creamery manager making best showing under existing conditions, Mr. Robert Doucet, West Prince Dairy and Cold Storage, "initiated case".

Factory manager making greatest improvements in grounds surrounding factory, Mr. C. E. Gault, Bryon Dairy Co., set gold out links.

These all Dairy Supp. personal prizes—In 1934 two prizes only will be offered; to creamery making the best work in Cream Grading and the Cheese-maker making the greatest number of No. 1 cheeses out of the lowest pounds of milk.

The President, Mr. J. H. Simpson, being absent, the Vice-President, Mr. W. J. Gibson took charge of the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. J. W. Boulter and their adoption was moved by Mr. Charles MacKenzie, and seconded by Mr. W. D. Ross. Mr. Boulter announced that Dr. Cameron report arrive that evening and would address them on the Control of the Warble Fly.

The financial statement read by Mr. Boulter showed a balance in the bank of \$489.00 with \$181.00 outstanding. Mr. Boulter explained that although the Association had a satisfactory balance in the bank the expenses will be greater next year due to the technical grant having run out.

Mr. John Profit moved the approval of the financial statement, seconded by Mr. J. A. Dewar.

THE FREE INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

It was necessary that the farmers exercise care in feeding and in providing pasture for their cattle during the late months of the summer. Mr. Jenkins said that top dressing or the pasturing consisting of manure and 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre would ensure an abundance of grass late in the season.

Mr. W. R. Shaw continuing the discussion said that feed should be used to the best advantage. To assure this, roughage consisting of vetches should be used.

Mr. Macintosh stressed the proper application of sodium nitrate, a fertilizer which must not be used without manure or a crop to be raised containing phosphorus, potash, lime and other chemicals necessary for the production of milk.

Mr. Deane, representing the farmers' Association, said that some of the best work in Cream Grading and the Cheese-maker making the greatest number of No. 1 cheeses out of the lowest pounds of milk.

The quality of the butter remained perfect. Mr. Brundell of the Swift Canadian Company said that the factories should be held responsible for this.

Mr. F. T. Morrow Federal butter and cheese grader said that much less butter and cheese had been graded in this year than in the previous year. It was only required to grade butter for the export trade. Ontario cheese has practically displaced the P. E. I. product in Halifax for southern shipments. This is due mainly to our cheese being too ripe when shipped.

Messrs. John Profit, W. D. Ross, and T. McGuire were appointed as nominating committee and Messrs. Ernest Houston, Vernon Craig and J. A. Dewar as resolution committee.

A committee consisting of Mr. John A. Dewar, Mr. Charles MacKenzie, and John Profit was nominated to confer with the Government with regard to cost testing.

Hon. Thomas McNutt explained that the government did not intend to make the farmer's expenditure. Messrs. Doucet, Keefe, Green, and Lepage also took part in the discussion during the afternoon.

Chief among the matters discussed

Name	Factory	Address	No. 1's	Aver- age	Gov't. Price
Wesley Glennie	West Prince Creamery	O'Leary	100%	93.00	\$16.75
Merton Larkin	Perfection Dairy	Summerside	100	93.00	16.75
C. M. Johnson	Dunk River Creamery	C. Bedeque	100	92.60	16.50
					\$60.00

Name	Factory	Address	No. 1's	Dpt. Percent	Agri- culture
Cyril Connick	Hamilton Cheese Factory	Kensington	100	97.00	\$16.75
John A. Collins	Murray Hbr. North Factory	Sturgeon	100	97.00	17.50
H. J. McCormick	Dundas Cheese Factory	Bridgetown	99.8	97.00	17.00
Dick Gaudet	Egmont Bay Cheese Factory	Abrams Village	98.7	96.00	15.00
Edmond W. Smith	Rinkora Cheese Factory	Rinkora	98.4	94.00	14.50
Wesley W. Keefe	Hillsboro Cheese Factory	Hillsboro	97.7	93.50	13.50
Joseph McInnis	Grand River Cheese Factory	Grand River	96.3	92.80	12.90
J. A. Murphy	Emerald Cheese Factory	Emerald Junction	94.1	91.50	11.50
J. Walter Smith	Gowan Brae Cheese Factory	Gowan Brae	93.7	91.00	11.00
Wesley W. Keefe	Stanley Dairy Co.	Stanley Bridge	92.6	90.75	10.75
Joseph MacIsaac	East Riv. Cheese Factory	Webster's Cr.	92.6	90.00	10.00
					\$150.00

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

Mr. Warren L. Brennan, Dairy Superintendent, submitted his report.

Mr. President, Officers and Members of the Prince Edward Island Dairy-men's Association:

I submit herewith my report as Dairy Superintendent for the Province of Prince Edward Island for the year 1933.

During the first months of the year, the greater part of my time was given to the attendance of the Annual Meetings of the several Dairy Companies, the holding of public meetings in the interests of Dairying, and assisting in the Short Course in Agriculture, which was well attended by young men from different sections of our Island.

This year there were in operation twenty-two Creameries, twelve cheese factories, four milk pasteurizing plants and forty-two ice-cream manufacturers. The Creameries and cheese factories were regularly inspected and are in a clean and wholesome condition.

The pasteurizing plants are supplying the city trade in a satisfactory manner. The managers and makers showed a keen interest in their work, and throughout the year, our dealings with each other were at all times cordial. For co-operation in my work I feel deeply grateful.

In the early spring the Stanley Bridge Dairy Company made great improvements in the appearance of both the inside and outside of their factory.

The Dunk River Dairy Company, after such improvements as new walls, floors and the addition of a septic tank for sewerage, is in first class condition.

The Grand River Cheese Factory, in order to dispose of their sewage, installed a septic tank which is giving satisfaction.

The New Glasgow Creamery installed a new Bruce Stewart & Co. steam boiler, put in another pasteurizer, made extensive repairs to their work-room, and by painting and white-washing have made the inside and outside of the buildings look bright and clean.

THE BUTTER PRODUCTION IN OUR PROVINCE WAS 2,088,360 POUNDS, A DECREASE OF 233,820 POUNDS, AS COMPARED WITH 1932. 76,380 POUNDS MORE OF THE SMALLER GRADES, 60 NO. 1'S, WITH AN AVERAGE SCORE OF 92.86.

The Department of Agriculture prizes for butter makers have, since 1927, 76,380 pounds more of the smaller grades, 60 no. 1's, with an average score of 92.86. The Department of Agriculture prizes for butter makers have, since 1927, 76,380 pounds more of the smaller grades, 60 no. 1's, with an average score of 92.86.

Very few complaints regarding quality were received, but a number of makers who are desirous to keep their butter to the best advantage. Often a few boxes from one of these causes the lowering of the price of the smaller grades at that time. The salesmen of the dairying companies are not fully taking advantage of

the free information available at the office of the Department of Agriculture. It was necessary that the farmers exercise care in feeding and in providing pasture for their cattle during the late months of the summer. Mr. Jenkins said that top dressing or the pasturing consisting of manure and 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre would ensure an abundance of grass late in the season.

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Canadians Ships Participate in Mimic Warfare

(C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire)

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Mar. 6.—Canada's little squadron has fought "something" to the British naval forces.

The four Canadian destroyers, on their annual winter cruise in the West Indies with a detachment of the British fleet, were highly commended Admiral Boye of the home fleet, after the first night's operations of St. Kitts when the sleek Canadian vessels successfully evaded an attack by two Imperial cruisers, Achilles and Leader.

"We learned something from you," Admiral Boye said in a signalled message. "And he was just as anxious to know the Canadians learned anything from manoeuvres of his fleet."

The following night the Canadian vessels, during the attack, failed to defeat the cruisers and the Admiral signalled again.

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Mobility and speed of the new destroyers, dashing to the attack in heavy seas against a strong headwind.

It was the first time in history Canadian craft have engaged with the navy in mimic warfare, staged by a squadron of four battleships, two cruisers, aircraft carrier and five destroyers, and the Canadian "hostile forces" of four destroyers.

Britain Plans Replacement Programme

(C. P. Cable)

LONDON, March 5.—Continuation of a steady programme of replacement was provided for in the British Naval estimates issued today while at Washington a new bill for \$500,000,000 for the navy was being discussed at Paris the Chamber was acting on a proposal to build another battleship, and at Rome there were rumblings of the French step would lead to new Italian construction.

The British estimates provide for four new cruisers, a destroyer flotilla leader, two light cruisers, two aircraft carriers and smaller auxiliaries, including three submarines. Except for the aircraft carrier this is the normal yearly building of the fleet, although cruisers are increased from three to four to offset last year's reverse—from four to three.

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