

The Manitoba Co-operator

A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation, Formerly The Scoop Shovel

V. XI.

JANUARY, 1935

No. 1



Control of Producers' Business— For Producers—By Producers

Manitoba Poultry Producers will decide, by their ballots, whether or not they want "Control of producers' business— for producers—by producers."

The vote will be taken by mail, under the direction of a Returning Officer and a committee of four appointed by the Minister of Agriculture—from the Dominion Civil Service.

Producers must mail their ballots between February 16 and 23. Every producer who has more than 25 poultry has the right to vote. The producer will get his ballot at his local post office. See details on page 3 and 18.

More than 300 meetings are called in Manitoba to give full information on the plan—and on the way to register and vote. See details on page 19.

The complete text of the Poultry Marketing Scheme—as revised and finally published by the Dominion Marketing Board—is printed on pages 13 to 15.

Read "Questions About the Poultry Scheme—Answered" beginning on page 15.

Get the Facts—Register—Vote



Official Organ of MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE, LTD.

COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators
Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing
Association

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Issued on the 10th of each month

Office: Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg. Telephone 905 160

Winnipeg District Milk Producers
Association

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Society
Manitoba Co-operative Livestock
Producers

The Co-operative Marketing Board
Manitoba Vegetable Growers' Co-op.

Subscription: 50c per year

NEWS and VIEWS

Grant graciously what you cannot refuse safely.—Francis Bacon.

The most truthful part of a newspaper is the advertisements.—Thomas Jefferson.

From January 1, 1935, a department of the government of Latvia will buy all butter produced in the country and control all sales whether for domestic use or export.

From 1932 when the wheat quota payments were established for British farmers up to December 13, 1934, the government has collected from millers and importers of flour for distribution to farmers under the Act £14,121,635 (\$68,631,146).

According to the report of a Royal Commission in Australia, appointed to look into the wheat situation, the total debt of the Australian wheat growers is approximately \$700,000,000. That makes Australia and Canada about equal.

As a result of negotiations at Moscow between German, Russian and Polish representatives, their respective countries have decided that regulation of rye exports shall begin on 1st January 1935. Germany, Russia and Poland were the chief rye exporting countries during the 4 years 1929-32. Their respective yearly average exports were 242,000, 544,000 and 234,000 tons.

In spite of the minor tariff war between Great Britain and Australia, it is interesting to note from the statistics of the Australian Department of Commerce that Australian butter exports to Great Britain have increased. The total butter exports from Australia in the 1934 season were 14,375 tons, more than 3,000 tons higher than the corresponding figures for 1933. The whole of this increase, and more, is accounted for by an increase in exports to the British market, quantities exported to other countries being slightly below the 1933 figures.

Man is the only animal that blushes—or that needs to.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of field crops in Manitoba for 1934 was \$49,461,000 as compared with \$33,188,000 in 1933 and \$31,937,000 in 1932.

"We are a rich and easy prey. No country would better repay pillage. This rich metropolis, the greatest target in the world, is a kind of valuable great cow, tied up to attract a beast of prey." So said Winston Churchill, which makes one wonder why he is still regarded as a person of intelligence.

While we are laboriously climbing out of this depression it may be as well to remember that the experience of the last century has conclusively demonstrated that each succeeding depression is worse than its predecessor and that the higher the peak of prosperity the deeper the pit of depression.

A Japanese admiral has issued a solemn warning to any nation that might be so "ill-advised" as to increase its navy after Japan has shown her willingness to adopt a policy of disarmament. The trouble is that Japan's idea of disarmament is to increase the Japanese navy.

An endeavor to bring agricultural co-operative marketing organizations into business contact with consumer co-operative wholesales is being made in a draft arrangement between the International Co-operative Wholesale Society and the International Commission of Agriculture, by which the International Co-operative Wholesale with which are affiliated practically all the national wholesale societies of Europe, is to bring the exporting co-operatives affiliated to the Co-operative Committee of the International Commission of Agriculture, into touch with its own members, that is, introduce them to each other with the object of promoting co-operative business.

The first thing t' turn green in th' spring is Christmas jewelry.—Kin Hubbard.

In answer to a question in the British House of Commons recently it was stated that the electrical output per head of population (excluding private plants) in 1932-33 was approximately 1,460 for Canada, 940 for Norway, and 300 for Great Britain.

We wish to be a military nation and not being fearful of words, I will add: militarist. The entire life of the nation, political, economic and spiritual, must be directed towards those objects which constitute our military necessities.—Mussolini.

Extreme nationalism if persisted in, is destined to wreck our entire structure of western civilization. We wish to break down all the artificial and excessive impediments put in the way of world commerce, not only in our own interest, but for the benefit of all others as well, since only by restoring the whole world can individual countries hope to remain economically healthy long.

—Hon Cordell Hull.

Between the months of March and October inclusive, imports of eggs from Denmark into Great Britain fell from 730,677 great hundreds (ten dozen) to 434,446 great hundreds, while the values increased from £201,781 to £214,124. In other words, the Danish farmers shipped 2,962,310 dozen less eggs in October than in March and got over \$61,000 more for the less quantity than the large one. This information was recently furnished the British House of Commons.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

A certain co-operative brought in a carload of fruit. One member bought five boxes of apples and three boxes of pears. Another bought 7 boxes of apples and 5 boxes of pears. The co-operative paid a patronage dividend of 5 per cent. and on these particular purchases the dividend of the first came to 65 cents and that of the second \$1.00. How much a box were apples and pears respectively?

(For answer see page 15)

Statement from Ottawa on Poultry Scheme Vote

As this issue of "The Co-operator" goes to press, Winnipeg dailies report the following despatch, dated Ottawa, Feb. 24th. Full details of the Poultry Marketing Scheme—and the vote thereon—are published elsewhere in this issue.

"A poll of poultry producers to determine their wishes with respect to the Poultry Marketing Scheme for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta will be taken through the facilities of the post office department.

In each province the Dominion Minister of Agriculture will appoint a committee of five regular employees of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who are now stationed in Western Canada, to take charge of the registration and voting. The chairman of each committee will be the returning officer for the province.

Method of Voting

Envelopes will be sent from Ottawa to all post offices and these envelopes will be handed out on request to all producers having a total flock in excess of 25 birds (including hens, turkeys, geese and ducks). In each envelope there will be enclosed:

Registration form and ballot;
Instructions for registration and voting;

Return envelopes addressed to the returning officer for the province concerned;

Copy of the Scheme.

It is expected that all the envelopes will have left Ottawa by February 2.

SCHEMES IN OPERATION UNDER THE MARKETING ACT

A number of marketing schemes for primary products prepared under the Natural Products Marketing Act have been approved by order-in-council and are now in operation and a number are being studied by the Dominion Marketing Board.

The first schemes to pass the Board and receive approval by order-in-council applied to the marketing of tree fruits in British

Must Register

Postmasters will receive directions to hand to poultry producers applying for them, the envelopes containing the documents mentioned above, but before this envelope will be delivered to the applicant, he must sign his name to a voters' register which will be in the possession of the postmaster, certifying to the fact that he owns or controls a flock of poultry in excess of 25 birds. The voters' register in each post office will be open for inspection to all poultry producers.

The voting begins on February 16 and ends on February 23. No return envelope containing registration form and ballot should be mailed before February 16 and any ballots mailed after February 23 will not be counted.

At the close of post office hours on February 25, which is one full post office day after the close of the poll, the voters' register will be mailed by the postmasters to the returning officers at Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton.

Can Challenge Voters

During the time the voters' register is open for inspection, any name signed to the voters' register may be challenged provided such protest, with reasons, is signed by at least two producers and mailed to the returning officer not later than February 25.

Upon completion of the poll, each provincial returning officer will make a return to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa."

Columbia; the export of apples and pears from British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario.

Schemes have also been approved for regulating the marketing of tobacco in Ontario, and milk in a certain area in British Columbia. For the prairie provinces the scheme of the Canadian Poultry Pool is awaiting approval by the cabinet council, while schemes for livestock marketing are before the Board from Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario. Other schemes under consideration by

the Board are for the marketing of beans and potatoes and vegetables in Ontario. A scheme submitted by the Manitoba Vegetable and Potato Growers Co-operative of Winnipeg was returned by the Dominion Marketing Board on the ground that it appeared to be of a provincial character and so should come under the provincial legislation. The National Dairy Council and the Canadian Dairy Farmers' Federation are working on plans for the marketing of butter and cheese.

It is interesting also to note that marketing schemes under the Act have been approved for shingles and fish in British Columbia, and that schemes have been prepared or are being prepared for jams and lumber in Ontario and Quebec.

WHERE BRITISH MONEY IS INVESTED

In a reply to a statement widely circulated throughout England to the effect that "England has more money invested in the Argentine than in Australia, and so we (England) have to take goods from there as well as Australia," the Director of Australian Trade Publicity in England (Mr. A. E. Hyland) has sent a denial to British newspapers and other publications with the accompanying explanation of the position:—

"There is more money invested in Australia than in any other country in the world.

"It was estimated in June, 1933, that there was 494 million pounds of British money in Australia, 458 millions in India and Ceylon, 446 millions in Canada, 245 millions in European countries (excluding defaulting countries), 360 millions in the Argentine, 234 millions in South Africa, 151 millions in Brazil and lesser amounts in other countries.

"In other words, there is more British money in Australia than in any other country in the world outside Great Britain herself.

"If it is necessary for a country to sell its goods to obtain the means to pay British investors for the use of their money, then surely Australia has the greatest claim of all upon the British trader and consumer."

—G. and N. Co-operator, Melbourne

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

P. F. BREDDT, *President and Managing Director*

C. H. BURNELL, *Vice-President*

D. A. KANE, *Manager*

Directors: J. M. Baldwin, W. G. A. Gourlay, G. N. McConnell, W. J. Parker, W. E. Ring

T. J. MURRAY, K.C., *Solicitor*

F. W. RANSOM, *Secretary*

POOL ELEVATORS RELIEF FUND

Since our last issue, there have been two further contributions made to the Manitoba Pool Elevators Relief Fund. These were from Martin Bros., Margaret,— five bushels No. 1 Northern wheat and a donation of \$100.00 from an anonymous donor. A distribution of the Fund has been made; the money is all spent. We have received a large number of letters from individuals, committees and other groups in the drought areas, expressing appreciation of the assistance rendered to many families by the distribution of the Fund. The following letter is an example of the many that have come to Head Office:

"If you have ever won a sweep-stake or made your first million, you will have some understanding of how the mothers of south western Manitoba felt when your rep-

resentative called and told them, just to sit right down and make out an order for six, eight or ten dollars for clothing for their families. Ten dollars! Little did we, in this particular area think just a few years ago, that ten dollars would ever be so almost impossible to get in one lump, but through the goodness of our more fortunate members, this was made possible for many of us and we were able to get things for our children that they were in dire need of and of a quality much superior to what we would have been able to buy ourselves.

And while we say "Thank You" in appreciation, your gift has meant more to us than we think it possible for you to fully understand."

Signed on behalf of the rural Mothers of the Waskada district.

MEETINGS

We continue to get requests for meetings. These are now being organized and an effort is being made to comply with each request. The requests we have received indicate that the question of "marketing legislation" is of great interest and will be discussed at the meetings.

WORLD WHEAT PROSPECTS

The 1934-35 world wheat crop, outside of Russia and China, is now estimated by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to be the smallest since 1925-26. The total for the current year is about 3,420,000,000 bushels. This represents a reduction of about 302,000,000 bushels from last season's harvest and a reduction of 342,000,000 bushels from the average production during the past 5 years.

The revised estimate of the 1934 production in the United States is

496,469,000 bushels. The official estimate of the Canadian crop remains unchanged at 275,252,000 bushels. Due to upward revisions in production estimates in France, Germany, Rumania and England, the total figure for Europe, excluding Russia is now placed at about 1,516,000,000 bushels. The estimate for Africa remains unchanged at about 124,000,000 bushels while that for Asia has been increased to about 511,000,000 bushels. Present conditions in Argentina now seem to indicate a production of about 252,000,000 bushels for 1934-35 compared with 286,120,000 bushels harvested last year. The official October estimate of the Australian production of 137,000,000 bushels has not been revised.

With world shipments running at slightly higher levels than last year, and the Southern Hemisphere crop apparently about 75,000,000 bushels below that of last year, prospects are for some strengthening of world prices during the next few months.

WE CONGRATULATE!

The Manitoba Co-operator is more than pleased to add its congratulations and good wishes to those already received by Mr. E. S. McDonald, of Brookdale, upon his achievement in producing the "grand champion" at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto.

Mr. McDonald has made a very fine contribution to the agricultural life of Manitoba and his success at Toronto is evidence of those characteristics which make him stand out from the crowd.

Livestock men and the press have extended to Mr. McDonald their appreciation of his effort. As co-operators we are pleased to add to these and to acknowledge his very fine work in the co-operative life of the province. Mr. McDonald was President of the Brookdale Co-op Elevator Association from its organization in 1928 until two years, ago, when he asked to be relieved of the position to make room for other good men.

* * *

J. Harvey Tolton, of Oak Lake has been awarded the master farmer gold medal and master farmer certificate. These awards are made to outstanding farmers and citizens of the western provinces. We are pleased to congratulate Mr. Tolton upon this acknowledgement of his ability as a farmer and as a man with wide interests. Mr. Tolton has taken an active part in agricultural co-operative organizations having served on the Board of Directors of the Kenton Co-operative Elevator Association.

Farm production in Canada forms the basis of many of Canada's great manufacturing and processing industries to an extent that is not generally appreciated. In 1931 (the last year for which complete statistics are available) 9,298 establishments were engaged in manufacturing products of farm origin. Of this number, only 327 firms were working with foreign agricultural products, principally rubber, sugar, and coffee.

FRENCH PLAN TO CONTROL WHEAT SURPLUS

Rejecting a Socialist proposal to make trade in wheat a state monopoly, and disregarding the protests of some producers and consumers, the French chamber of deputies adopted the government wheat control plan.

The plan aims to restrict production by a production tax, and to use the proceeds of the tax for financing a loan under which the government will buy enough wheat at a fixed price to relieve the glut and to maintain the market price. Wheat purchased by the government will be in part denatured for selling abroad, and held in reserve. By thus getting surplus stocks off the domestic market, the government hopes to be able to restore full freedom of trading in wheat in a short time.

As the new price, 97 francs per quintal (equivalent to \$1.75 per bushel) represents a cut of 10 per cent. over the present price, which is also maintained by government intervention, the government is presenting the plan as a scheme for reducing the cost of bread and at the same time helping the farmer.

VOTE FOR A COMPULSORY WHEAT POOL

A meeting of the Australian Wheatgrowers' Federation at Canberra in November passed a resolution asking the federal and state governments of the Commonwealth to expedite legislation for the establishment of a compulsory marketing scheme for wheat by a bare majority of wheat growers on a poll to be taken immediately. The meeting also asked for a home consumption price for wheat, that is that the price of wheat used in domestic consumption be fixed by the government and not by the foreign import market.

ARGENTINA'S MINIMUM WHEAT PRICE

Argentina has again set up a grain board to handle the new wheat crop. This board fixed a minimum price for wheat. Last year it handled 147 million bushels. Wheat exports are undertaken as part of an operation involving foreign exchange.

The basic price for wheat purchased by this board is given as 5.75 pesos a hundred kilos. A news despatch from Buenos Aires gives this amount equal to \$1.68 for 220 lbs. of wheat, approximately 46c. a bushel. However, the paper peso has a value of only about 25c. in Canada (former gold parity value around 42c.) so that in Canadian funds the minimum price would be much lower than quoted above (about 40c. a bushel).

—The Budget

FRANCE TO BECOME A WHEAT EXPORTER

France has decided to deal with part of her surplus wheat by becoming a temporary exporter in circumstances which will not conflict with the provisions of the International Wheat Agreement. The representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States have stated through the Wheat Advisory Committee that, having regard to the great importance they attach to the new French wheat legislation and the resulting re-entry of France as a wheat exporter, they would be prepared, when the 1934-35 quotas were re-allocated, to make room temporarily for France as a wheat exporting country. They also welcomed France's undertaking to distribute her exports evenly over the crop year. The French wheat surplus is estimated at 88 million bushels. The net exports proposed for the period December-July, 1934-35, are 22 million bushels.

Millable wheat will be exported as follows: 3,666,000 bushels up to 1st January, 1935; 3,666,000 bushels between 1st January and 15th February, 1935; 3,666,000 bushels between 15th February and 1st April, 1935. Meanwhile with the coming into force of the Wheat Act, prices have dropped from \$1.22 per bushel formerly fixed by law, to 87 cents a bushel. The difference has been, however, very little in practice, as an enormous volume of "illegal" trading had been carried on at prices ranging between 77 and 87c. a bushel. The price of bread, on the other hand, has been reduced by 25 centimes a kilo. (approx. 1/2c. per pound).

—I.C.A. News.

BRITISH WHEAT CAN BE SOLD AT 80c.

Sir John Russell, Director of the Rothamstead Agricultural Experimental Station made some interesting statements in an address to the Manchester University Science Federation on November 26th, 1934. He said that mechanization had been introduced into agriculture in Great Britain to combat the competition of countries like Canada, and that, to some extent, it had been successful. It had enabled work to be done exceedingly cheaply and with very little labor. On a 900 acre farm in Norfolk, when forty men were employed under the old system, only four were needed after the introduction of mechanisation. The lowest price at which wheat could formerly be sold was 10 shillings (approx. \$1.30 a bushel) per cwt., but under the new system it could certainly be sold at 6 shillings (approx. 80c. a bushel) per cwt., and probably less. This proved, he continued, that mechanization could solve the problem of price but not of men, and it has been proved everywhere. These same conditions exist in Canada. Production has increased by leaps and bounds, prices have fallen, men have been thrown out of work, and the standard of life has been reduced by the pressure of plenty. In the words of Sir John, "Production and distribution must be related to each other!"

—The Link

A DECENT LIFE

To sum up in brief my claims for decent life, they are: first, a healthy body, second, an active mind in sympathy with the past, the present, and the future; thirdly, occupation fit for a healthy body and an active mind; and fourthly, a beautiful world to live in. . . . It is not we who can build up the new social order; the past ages have done the most of that work for us; but we can clear our eyes to the signs of the times, and we shall then see that the attainment of a good condition of life is being made possible for us, and that it is now our business to take it.

—William Morris

He: "What would I have to give you for just one kiss?"
She: "Chloroform."

THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR

(Formerly *The Scoop Shovel*)

Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement
in Manitoba

Office: 8th Floor, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg

Editor—J. T. HULL

HOW TO SELL OUR WHEAT

It is important that co-operators should get and should keep clear in their minds the social and economic principles of the movement in relation to present world conditions. First and foremost co-operation is the anti-thesis, the exact opposite, of competition, and consequently the co-operator, whether he is looking at the revelations before the mass buying committee at Ottawa or the present state of world trade, should remember that his method of meeting the problems presented by both is the method of co-operation and not that of competition. So far as state action is concerned it is the belief of the co-operator that in ways consonant with the accepted democratic principles of consent, the state should positively further the methods of co-operation. Hence the support of co-operative organizations to such legislation as the Natural Products Marketing Act.

Western Canada, economically speaking, is part of Europe, that is, without the markets of Europe for, specifically, our wheat, the development we have seen could not have taken place. Western Canada produces much more wheat than can be consumed in Canada and it is imperatively necessary that economic relations be maintained which make it possible that this wheat can flow into mutually advantageous use, that is, that it shall further the well-being of both the producer and the consumer. This, however, emphatically does not mean that the flow should be determined by unrestricted competition wherein exporting countries enter into a dog-fight for the sale of their surplus, and importing countries raise huge tariff walls to prevent the fight injuring their own producers, but it does mean such reciprocal co-operation between importers and exporters as will secure the greatest mutual economic benefit.

Obviously this also means that the conditions shall be such that the importing countries can out of their own productive resources pay for what they import; that is the meaning of economic reciprocity or co-operation. Co-operators therefore believe in the greatest amount of economic reciprocity in order that the fruits of human effort shall be brought into the service of all mankind.

Fear and financial necessity have played the largest part in preventing this economic reciprocity. The European nations are afraid not only of political conditions that may lead to war, but afraid that the development of modern capitalism means an economic and political subjugation of the smaller nations. This fear has been accentuated by the enforcement of impossible debts which in its turn has led to a deliberate discouragement of exports and an equally

deliberate discouragement of imports. The only way to pay debts is to export and take nothing in return.

There is no way out of this paralysing stalemate except the way of co-operation—the restoration of confidence and the establishment of economic reciprocity. It is encouraging to note the trend in that direction during the last two years. Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, are all making use of the principle of reciprocity and even the United States, which started the great rush to self-sufficiency, is turning toward the light.

It is true that the trend is not toward free trade but neither is it toward the preservation of protection. What we are witnessing is a drift from self-sufficiency accompanied by somewhat fumbling efforts to find a new and more equitable basis for international commerce. The new steps are reciprocal in their character and indicate a search for a basis for world trade in the principles of co-operation.

THIS LIBERTY

In opposition to the proposed marketing scheme for eggs and poultry there is much talk about liberty, but the talkers do not seem to have the faintest idea about the meaning of liberty in a social sense.

When he was alone on his island Robinson Crusoe had all the liberty imaginable in the sense of absence of restraint. He could do exactly as he liked because there was no one to say him nay. When Friday came on the scene Robinson had to make adjustments in his conduct so as to make it possible for the two of them to get along without conflict. Later Robinson was overjoyed to change that life of the utmost freedom for the restrained life of the great society. He had actually more freedom in it than on the island. He changed negative freedom for positive freedom—that is, the opportunity to live a fuller life.

This marketing scheme, its opponents say, "takes away the inalienable rights of liberty and freedom which we will not give up for promises." No society in the world, in its sober and practical moments, ever recognized any "inalienable rights of liberty and freedom"; only the ignorant make use of such expressions, outside of political rhetoric. Our economic and social life is rounded by a multitude of compelling factors, some customary, some legislative, the full extent of which is not realized by the individual until he makes a critical survey of the conditions in which he actually works and lives.

In his farming operations the Manitoba farmer is regulated in a number of ways. The drainage and fencing of land; the grading of farm products; the quality and sale of seed grains; the breeding of registered stock; the marketing of grain and other products; the running of animals at large; the branding of stock; the shooting of game; the control of weeds; the control of insect pests; the prevention of contagious disease among animals: all of these are subject matter of legislation and involve an interference with the right of the farmer to farm as he likes. There are on the statute books of Manitoba about forty laws affecting agriculture and about twenty on the statute books of the Dominion,

and in addition there are a large number of laws which regulate the life of the farmer as a citizen.

Why are these laws passed? Because experience has amply demonstrated that what we call individual liberty may in many ways result in collective injury and that it is easily possible for a minority in any community to pursue a course of action that actually restricts the liberty of the majority by frustrating their efforts to promote the collective good. Political democracy is impossible without rule of the majority, and economic democracy cannot be achieved except by the same social discipline.

WHAT MAKES THE WILD WEST, WILD

On Saturday, January 5, bacon hogs in the Winnipeg stock market were quoted at \$7.60 per 100 lbs. On Monday the market opened at \$6.75, or 85 cents below the close of Saturday. On the receipts of that day this heavy fall in price represented for the shippers a total loss as compared with Saturday's price, of about \$9,000. A man who shipped a carload of selects lost about enough on his shipment, as compared with what he could have got if he had made the Saturday market, to pay the interest on a \$2,000 mortgage. Because of that single fluctuation a number of Western farmers may find it difficult to handle, as they would like to, their financial obligations.

The farmers lost—who gained? Certainly not the consumers for the drop didn't influence the price of pork in the slightest degree. There's one guess left, and if the farmers lost and the consumers didn't gain then somebody in between them got away with it. Who? Don't all speak at once, please!

The next thing is—how long are Manitoba farmers going to put up with a system which can take toll of their labor in such a manner? They have the opportunity right now under the Natural Products Marketing Act to get a better system and they ought to be 100 per cent. behind the plans put forward on behalf of the livestock producers in the three prairie provinces, and which are now before the Dominion Marketing Board.

THE FREE PRESS REVOKES

It appears that we have been wrong all the time with regard to the attitude of the Free Press toward the wheat problem. It is true that it declared in unequivocal terms that while the price was important it was not nearly so important as maintaining the production of wheat and no matter what

price our competitors might accept it was up to us to take a less one in order that we might retain the market. It is true also that it insisted vigorously that the production of wheat, no matter what the price might be, was imperative for the sake of the economic institutions that had been built around it. Farming must go on no matter what happened to the farmers.

It appears we were wrong in taking all that stuff literally. We ought to have been able to read what the Free Press had in its mind as well as what it was saying. It didn't mean just what it said. What it did mean and what it advocated we learned in the issue of January 18, was "the fixing of minimum prices for wheat when delivered, but complete freedom to sell wheat in the world markets at the going price." In plain words the Dominion Government should have subsidized the wheat growers.

It is a remarkable thing that the Free Press should have chosen this particular time to open its mind to public inspection. The only suggestion we know of for the fixing of a minimum price for wheat came from farmers' organizations and while our memory is not perfect, we simply cannot recall a single word from the Free Press in support of the suggestion. On the contrary we do recall that the Free Press has unequivocally condemned all measures of price fixing and has told us that such a policy was doomed to failure from the outset: prices were fixed by the play of economic forces with which it was sheer folly to interfere. Did the Free Press ever refer with approval to the subsidizing policies of Australia, Great Britain, the United States or France, did it ever suggest that the Dominion government should follow the example of Argentina, did it ever say anything except by way of condemnation of the efforts of practically every nation in the world to raise domestic prices above world prices? It did not. It has preached steadily a competitive economy and the restoration of economic equilibrium by the forces of unrestricted competition. It has persistently contemned all efforts at co-operation in the economic field, and denounced all state interference designed to put human intelligence in the place of assumed automatic economic mechanism.

We don't object in the least to the Free Press changing its attitude, in fact we congratulate it on getting nearer to a welfare and away from a price economics, but we simply cannot let it get away with the bald assertion that it has always thought that way, has always spoken that way, and has always been on the side of human values as against commodity values. We don't know where it intended to be; we do know where it has been and probably still is.

WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING FOR THE FARMERS

In 38 countries of the world the governments have instituted price supporting policies of one kind or another. Of these countries 27 have established marketing control of one or more commodities through organizations of

producers; in 23 government monopolies of greater or lesser extent have been created; in 25 minimum prices for home-consumed agricultural products have been fixed; in 15 measures for control of production have been adopted; in 18 imports of agricultural produce have been regulated by quotas; and in 12 the milling industry has

come under regulations with regard to the quantities of imported wheat in the making of flour. This is a tremendous change in economic policies from those prevailing before the war and even up to 1929.

The above is an extract from a radio address by C. H. Burnell, vice-president Manitoba Pool Elevators. The full address will be sent upon application to the office of The Co-operator.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building. Telephone 905 160

Members of the Board

Hon D G. McKenzie, Chairman

F. H. Downing

H. C. Grant

W. A. Landreth

Secretary: John W. Ward

F. W. Ransom, Vice-Chairman

Roy McPhail

William Robson

LIVESTOCK MARKETING SCHEME FOR MANITOBA

A plan for the marketing of livestock in Manitoba under the Natural Products Marketing Act has been prepared and was submitted to the federal minister of agriculture at Ottawa last week.

The plan is the result of the work of the committee of ten representative livestock men appointed by Hon. D. G. McKenzie, provincial minister of agriculture, at the request of a special meeting of members of Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., held at Brandon on November 15 last. The committee, after thorough discussion and consideration of the plans proposed for Saskatchewan and Alberta, appointed a sub-committee of five which visited Regina on January 3 and 4 and consulted with representatives of the two western provinces in an endeavor to secure a uniform plan for the whole prairie area. This, however, was impossible, the Manitoba committee being unable to agree to the provision that all livestock must be marketed through one agency designated by the local board, which is a fundamental feature of the plans of the other provinces. Instead of this the Manitoba scheme proposes that the packers, transportation companies, commission firms, wholesale and retail distributors and all those who have any useful service to perform in assembling, processing and marketing the product, shall have the greatest possible measure of co-operation from the producer in making available, as required, a continuous supply of the product best adapted to marketing requirements.

Scope of Marketing Scheme

The scheme is to apply to all livestock produced or marketed in the area of production, save and except:

(a) Registered livestock for breeding purposes.

(b) Dairy cattle for dairy purposes.

(c) Livestock required by the registered producer for local domestic consumption within the community in which such producer resides.

(d) Any livestock which a rural retail distributor may require for his retail trade in the ordinary course of his business within the community in which the rural retail distributor resides.

(e) Any livestock exempted by the local board from the operation of this scheme.

Powers of Local Board

The powers of the local board are set out as follows:

(a) To assist research work relative to the marketing of the regulated product and to require full information relating to the production and marketing of the regulated product from all persons engaged therein from time to time as it may deem expedient, and to inspect the books and premises of such persons.

(b) To procure the registration of the names, addresses and occupations of all persons engaged in the production or marketing of the regulated product within the area of production.

(c) To pay the operating and necessary expenses of the board.

(d) To make charges in respect of the marketing of the regulated product, and to collect and disburse the same.

(e) To co-operate with any board or agency established under the law of any province to regulate the marketing of any natural product of such province and to act conjointly with any such provincial board or agency.

(f) To control the export of all livestock from the area of production or to enter into an agreement with other local boards to jointly control such export of livestock and to equalize the returns therefrom on a pro-rata basis.

Advances to Growers

(g) To borrow money in such manner and on such security as may be arranged with the person or corporation from whom the money is borrowed, and to pledge as security, therefor, any of the regulated products delivered to it or any document of title thereto, or any bill of exchange.

(h) To lend or advance to any producer on such security and upon consignment to the export board of his livestock, and on such terms as to interest or otherwise as it thinks fit, any portion, but not exceeding two-thirds of the sum which it estimates such producer will receive from the sale of the exported product delivered by him, and to retain such sum and interest from the proceeds thereof.

(i) To make and enforce such regulations and rules as it may deem necessary or expedient to effectively discharge and perform any of its functions under the act.

(j) To take such action as may be necessary to require all commercial livestock (except that especially exempted under this scheme) to be sold through public markets or livestock exchange agencies.

(k) To co-operate with the Dominion livestock branch in making such reductions in marketing costs as would be consistent with the added returns from the handling of the increased volume of livestock.

Export Board

The scheme also provides for the creation of an export board to be composed of representatives of the local boards in the different provinces. The export board is to work in co-operation with the local boards and to utilize such existing agencies or create such new agencies as may be necessary to enable it properly to discharge its functions. The export board is to have power to make a ser-

(Turn to page 10)

Consumer Co-operation

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale. Head Office: 318 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

WHOLESALE ANNUAL MEETING

Another successful year's business was reported to the delegates from consumers' co-operative locals when they met in the eighth annual meeting of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Ltd., at Winnipeg on January 16th and 17th.

An increase of \$77,000 in the volume of business compared with the previous year was reflected in an increased surplus and an improved financial position. The operating surplus for the year was, in fact, less than \$600 short of being equal to the paid up capital, and the balance sheet showed current assets between four and five times as great as current liabilities. On the recommendation of the board of directors it was decided that interest at the rate of five per cent. should be paid on capital, and a patronage dividend of one per cent. on purchases by member organizations. The meeting also decided that the railway fares of delegates should be paid by the Wholesale.

Submission and discussion of reports occupied the first day.

W. F. Popple in his report as president remarked that the progress made by many of the locals as well as the Wholesale during the period of depression was ample evidence that the co-operative method of doing business was fundamentally sound and predicted a large expansion of the co-operative movement as soon as better times returned. Mr. Popple also stressed the necessity for co-operative education, and urged each local to set aside a certain sum every year for educational purposes.

Directors' Report

The directors' report submitted by vice-president W. J. Pollock, dealt with the experience of the Wholesale during the year in handling the various commodities, noting that the increase in volume was due chiefly to larger sales of gasoline and kerosene. Other commodities handled included: oil and grease, twine, coal and wood, flour, tea and grocer-

ies, paint, metal products, tires, roofing, fencing, feed, ploughshares, apples, lumber, salt, batteries, harness, and radios, the last named being a new line which offers an excellent opportunity for locals able to give service. The directors' report suggested that future developments of the Wholesale would necessitate the acquisition of warehouse facilities, the carrying of stocks, the establishment of a barreling or blending plant for lubricating oils and possibly the manufacture of some farm necessities.

B. Luyendyk gave an interesting report on field service and organization work on which he has been employed since July 1st, 1934. The auditors' report was presented by W. J. Macdonald, C.A., of Millar, Macdonald & Co. In the evening the delegates and visitors, together with fraternal delegates from other co-operative organizations were guests of the Wholesale at a banquet at which Dr. H. C. Grant, professor of economics at the University of Manitoba, and a well-known advocate of co-operation, was the principal speaker.

Directors Elected

On the second morning the election of the board of directors

was held, resulting in the election of W. F. Popple, Minto; D. J. Wallace, Cartwright; W. J. Pollock, Brandon; William Robson, Hartney; H. A. MacIntosh, Hamiota; R. W. Johnston, Grandview; and J. J. Siemans, Altona.

J. T. Hull, secretary of Manitoba Co-operative Conference, addressed the afternoon session on the work of that organization.

Resolutions

A letter congratulating the association and its officers on the success achieved during the past year was read from George Keen, secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, who pointed out that the present was a very opportune time for the Co-operative Movement to extend its activities owing to the public mind being more favorably disposed towards co-operation than in the past. Mr. Keen also renewed the invitation to all co-operators in Manitoba to become members of the Co-operative Union of Canada, and after discussion in which William Robson reported upon the last annual congress of the Union, which he attended as a representative of the Co-operative Marketing Board, it was resolved that the local consumers' co-operatives should become members of the Union through the membership of the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale rather than as individual associations. Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale is already a

(Turn to page 10)

SAFE AND CONVENIENT

It is never safe to keep insurance policies, mortgages, deeds and similar papers at home where fire or theft may cause an irreparable loss. A Safe Deposit box at The Royal Bank costs very little and gives complete freedom from worry.

THE

ROYAL BANK

OF CANADA

Co-op Livestock Marketing

Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.
Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Ltd.

INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

On January 4th and 5th representatives from producers of the three prairie provinces met in the Legislative Buildings, Regina, to consider plans for jointly entering into a marketing scheme, including Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The conference was convened by Hon. Mr. Taggart, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, and P. E. Roblin of Saskatchewan presided.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock having withdrawn its scheme for reconsideration and for endorsement by the other livestock bodies in that province, a new committee was struck representing all the Saskatchewan livestock interests present. Two representatives from the Co-operative and three from the other livestock interests were appointed, making a Saskatchewan committee of five.

In the interprovincial conference which followed, comprising five men from each province, it transpired that Alberta and Saskatchewan were practically on common ground in their marketing schemes. On the other hand Manitoba was not prepared to approve of the complete control of livestock products as advocated by the two western provinces.

Stated briefly, the Saskatchewan and Alberta schemes involve the concentrating of all sales of livestock through a central sales agency and the control by license of all processing and distributing agencies within the "area of production." Manitoba has confined her scheme to the concentrating of all marketings through public stockyards coupled with reduced marketing charges, the setting up of an export board to press the sale of Canadian livestock and livestock products abroad, and the setting up of a competent research committee. All three schemes have a number of points in common, notably the request for an annual conference of all parties interest-

ed in the livestock industry in Canada, including producers, packers, retailers and consumers.

We feel that the Regina conference should lead to some advance in marketing of livestock in Western Canada.

Dr. Munn has proceeded East with the Manitoba scheme. A wire received January 16th indicates that it has been approved by the Dominion Marketing Board with minor alterations.

A full summary of the Manitoba scheme will be found on page 8.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING SCHEME

(From page 8)

vice charge on the product which it handles, and in the event of any deficit resulting from its operations, it is to have the power to levy upon the local boards in proportion to the volume marketed for each of them.

Vote by Ballot

It is proposed that before the scheme becomes operative in Manitoba a vote shall be taken by ballot and a majority of not less than 66 2/3 per cent. of the votes polled by registered producers be obtained.

The first local board under the scheme should, it is suggested, be named by the minister of agriculture of the province in consultation with representative livestock producers. As soon as registration of producers has been completed, it is proposed to incorporate under provincial charter a Livestock Producers' Association having locals in all parts of the province to which all registered producers will be attached. The board of this association will then be democratically elected by all producers and will automatically become the local board for Manitoba under the scheme.

A further proposal embodied in the scheme is that the Dominion Marketing Board make provision for a meeting once a year, and oftener if necessary, of all local boards, together with representatives of packing companies,

the railways, wholesale and retail merchants and the consumers.

The committee responsible for the preparation and submission of the scheme consists of Dr. J. A. Munn, M.L.A., Carman, chairman; Roy McPhail, Brandon, secretary; J. S. Wood, Oakville; W. Kingdon, Clanwilliam; F. H. Downing, Kelloe; A. McCallister, Portage la Prairie; George Campbell, Killarney; Dr. J. R. Gunne, Dauphin; William Davidson, Wapokopa; and John Killoh, Hamiota.

WHOLESALE ANNUAL MEETING

(From page 9)

member of the Union, and the Board was given authority to take what action it thought wise as to increasing the contribution of the Wholesale so as to include the locals.

The setting up of a system of central supervision of local consumers' co-operatives was discussed, and the incoming board of directors was requested to appoint a committee to investigate the advantages and the cost of such a system and report to the next annual meeting.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the president and board of directors for their successful conduct of the business of the organization during the year and the splendid service rendered to the locals, special reference being made to R. B. Davidson, of Glenboro, who retired from the board after three years of devoted service.

Officers Re-Elected

At a board meeting held after the annual meeting, W. F. Popple was re-appointed president and manager, W. J. Pollock vice-president, and D. J. Wallace secretary, these three also forming the executive committee.

JACOBI-NESS COMBINATION HOOF
TRIMMER AND YOUNG STOCK
DEHORNER



PRICE DELIVERED: Cash, \$6.60; C.O.D., \$6.85 Sold under a Money Back Guarantee.
WRITE FOR FREE DETAILS.
SALESMEN WANTED

JACOBI-NESS SALES CO.
705 McIntyre Block, Dept. M.C., Winnipeg

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 402 Lombard Bldg., Main St., Winnipeg

FINAL PAYMENT— ANNUAL MEETING

The final payment on the Voluntary Storage Egg Pool went out to all participants on January 15th, 1935.

The Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, will be held this year somewhat later than usual. It is probable that the date will be sometime early in March. However, all delegates will be advised in good time once the date is finally set. This Annual Meeting will be one of the most important in the history of our Association. All locals should be represented.

HEAVY LOADINGS OF DRESSED POULTRY

Many of the 135 locals which make up the Manitoba Poultry Pool loaded heavy shipments of dressed poultry this year. The biggest shipment recorded was loaded by producers at Bagot. On two shipping days they loaded a total of 48,000 pounds. The members of the Gilbert Plains local loaded over 40,000 pounds on two shipping days. The heaviest shipment loaded on a single day was at Killarney. The members of the local there loaded 35,300 pounds from the time they started in the morning until they

quit at night. The Baldur local was a close second with 34,200 pounds loaded in one day, while the locals at Gladstone and Plum-

FOR THE POULTRY POOL SCHEME

Believing that the fullest possible information on the proposed plan for the marketing of poultry and eggs under the Natural Products Marketing Act should be placed before the farmers of Manitoba, Manitoba Co-operative Dairies is this month placing its usual space in this magazine at the disposal of the Manitoba Poultry Pool.

Our best wishes are extended to our brother co-operative in its endeavor to improve conditions in the poultry industry, and thus help to bring about "Better farming, better business, better living."

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

Brandon, Dauphin, Winnipeg,
Gilbert Plains, Chatfield

as each loaded over 33,000 pounds in a single day. Some of the heaviest loadings are listed below:

		Lbs.
Bagot	2 shipments	48,000
Baldur	1 "	34,200
Boissevain ..	2 "	34,000
Belmont	1 "	28,700
Carlyle	1 "	25,300
Carman	2 "	30,880

DESPITE BAD SEASON LOCALS SHIP HIGH GRADE PRODUCT

Prior to November 20th, when our local associations began their schedule of dressed poultry loadings, the season was not the best for finishing turkeys. However, the grades received were considerably better than many expected. Many locals have maintained their reputation for quality, this year's shipments comparing very favorably with the best on record.

Out of the figures recording the details of 146 loadings, the following are selected to show how producers at some points have maintained their reputation for quality production. The figures deal with turkey shipments only and show the number of pounds of "Special" as well as "A," "B" and "C" Grade included in the shipments from the points listed:

	"Special" lbs.	"A" lbs.	"B" lbs.	"C" lbs.
Dubuc, Sask.	1,143	6,097	4,980	888
Glenora, Man.	2,093	6,888	4,519	337
Killarney, Man.	2,724	15,780	11,442	965
Manitou, Man.	1,366	6,972	3,859	180
Pilot Mound, Man.	1,603	10,546	6,396	383
Tantallon, Sask.	1,968	9,773	5,786	1,050
Wawanesa, Man.	5,255	5,291	1,643	234

		Lbs.
Ethelbert	1 "	30,200
Esterhazy ..	1 "	20,200
Gilb. Plains	2 "	40,130
Gladstone ..	1 "	33,040
Glenella	1 "	24,000
Grandview ..	1 shipments	24,000
Killarney ..	1 "	35,300
Miami	1 "	20,000
Pilot Mound	1 "	20,400
Portage	1 "	21,170
Rosburn ..	1 "	24,200
Sifton	1 "	23,000
Tantallon ..	1 "	23,800
Vista	1 "	20,770
Plumas	1 "	33,870

Pool Methods

Protect the Consumer

Outside of our co-operative organization, some shippers still load dressed poultry into cars, loose or in sacks, and even in coops which have been used for shipping live birds. For our local associations the day of such methods is long past. Every box of poultry shipped by our 135 associations was packed under government supervision and carried a government certificate that it meets government standards in every particular. Thus the consumer (either in Canada or abroad) knows that he can rely on a carefully graded product when he buys dressed poultry shipped from our Pool locals.

Winnipeg Branch

Shipments of poultry or eggs consigned to our Winnipeg Branch, at 85 Lombard Street, will receive every attention and returns will be mailed promptly. Eggs or poultry received will be paid for in full at time received, at best market value.

Any information desired will be furnished on enquiry. Enquiries re local shipments should be directed to Head Office at 402 Lombard Building.

PRODUCERS MUST VOTE ON SCHEME

The producers of Manitoba will vote on their Poultry Marketing Scheme February 16 to 23.

This Scheme—submitted by the organized producers under the Natural Products Marketing Act—has been finally approved by the Dominion Marketing Board.

YOUR HORSES NEED
A SUR-SHOT
BY AND WORM REMOVER

Safe—Sure—Easy—Economical. Fairview Chemical Co., Ltd., Regina.

After months of study and preparation by representatives of the organized producers; after discussion at Annual Meetings of producer organizations; after four months' consideration by the Dominion Marketing Board; after ample opportunity for all opponents to present every objection—the Scheme goes to producers, themselves, for the final verdict.

For Producers— By Producers

For, from first to last, the Scheme is "control of producers' business—for producers—by producers." The Scheme will be effective when producers vote that it shall be. The Scheme is built on the right of every producer to vote. Producers cannot reap benefits of the Scheme—unless they use their right and vote for it.

Every producer who owns or controls a flock of 25 or more birds has the right to vote on the Scheme. Before the vote is taken all producers will be registered. Details of how registration and vote will be carried on will be published in plenty of time so that no producer will be missed.

The method of taking the vote will be based on the right of every producer to vote—as specified in the Scheme. The vote will put squarely up to producers this question: "Do you want this Scheme—which means "control of producers' business—for producers—by producers?" Producers must answer "Yes" or "No".

Full Information At Meetings

To vote wisely, producers must have full information on the Scheme—and the benefits they may reap from it. To put full and correct information before producers, some 300 meetings will be held throughout Manitoba.

Present plans schedule these meetings for February 4 to February 16. At each meeting a speaker who has studied the Scheme thoroughly will give the facts to the producers who attend. At each meeting the Scheme will be fully discussed.

Every producer in each neighborhood has the right to attend his meeting and take full part. Your meeting is the opportunity for all producers in your neighborhood to get full information about the Scheme. Let no pro-

ducer miss this opportunity.

Strong forces are fighting to kill the Scheme—and rob growers of its benefits. They are using prejudice, misrepresentation and falsehood to prevent growers getting the facts about the Scheme. Thus, they hope to prevent producers voting in their own best interests.

If producers are to get full information on the Scheme, and vote on it intelligently, officials of Poultry Pool locals and all other Co-operative locals — and all community leaders — must earnestly co-operate to see that producers in their neighborhood attend their meeting. Community leaders must meet this responsibility if producers are to get the facts about the Scheme—and reap its benefits.

Here's Work to Do For Local Leaders

You may count on the officials of your Association to do their utmost to get full information about the Scheme to all Manitoba producers. But, in the final analysis, it is up to local leaders to tell producers about the meeting in their neighborhood—and make sure producers attend.

It is vital that no producer vote against his own best interests by failure to get the facts about the Scheme. It is vital that no producer forfeit his vote by neglect to register. Officials of local Co-operatives, and all community leaders, are urged to get together and set up a committee in their neighborhood to make sure that all producers attend their meeting: get all the facts; vote for "Control of producers' business—for producers—by producers."

For further information write your head office, 402 Lombard Building, Winnipeg.

UNDER THE SCHEME PRODUCERS CAN SELL

Many producers ask, "How about selling my eggs and poultry under the Poultry Marketing Scheme?" Various interests who oppose the Scheme (for reasons best known to themselves) persist in spreading false information on this, as on other points. Some of the questions asked by producers are listed below—with the correct answers thereto:

Question No. 1. "Can a producer use eggs and poultry pro-

duced on his own farm?"
Answer: "Yes, certainly."

Question No. 2: "Can a producer sell eggs for hatching?"
Answer: "Yes. As he always has done."

Question No. 3: "Can a producer sell poultry for breeding and show purposes?"
Answer: "Yes."

Question No. 4: "Can a producer sell eggs and poultry direct to consumers in his own community?"
Answer: "Yes."

Question No. 5: "Can a producer sell direct to consumers in other communities?"
Answer: "Yes."

Note—Questions Nos. 4 and 5 are covered by Section 3 of the Scheme. It provides that a producer may sell direct to consumers—upon the written permit of his Local Board. Any producer can get a permit without cost.

Question No. 6: "Can a producer sell outright to his local merchant?"
Answer: "Yes."

Question No. 7: "Can a producer have his local merchant forward his eggs on a Pool basis?"
Answer: "Yes."

Question No. 8: "Can a producer ship his eggs direct to the egg station on a Pool basis?"
Answer: "Yes."

ABOUT "MONOPOLY", "DICTATORSHIP", ETC.

For months past, the Poultry Marketing Scheme has been the target for an endless bombardment of mis-information by avowed enemies; of a wild barrage of rumors; and of cunning sniping at the producer organizations and the men they have chosen to run their business. Some of this is based on ignorance; some on spite; and some on dishonest selfishness.

Opponents say that the Scheme sets up a "monopoly." The fact is: that the Scheme visions efficient use of existing agencies in the collection of eggs and poultry; and, in the distribution of these products, the efficient use of all wholesalers and retailers who will conduct their business as required under existing laws. This means that every rural merchant,

(Turn to page 21)

Manitoba Poultry Marketing Scheme

Submitted to and Recommended for Approval by the Dominion Marketing Board on the 12th day of January, 1935, under the Provisions of the Natural Products Marketing Act. (As Revised and Published by the Board.)

SCHEME UNDER THE NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, 1934

To Regulate the Marketing of Live and Dressed Poultry and Eggs produced in the Province of Manitoba.

The scheme may be cited as "The Manitoba Poultry Marketing Scheme."

INTERPRETATION

1. In this marketing scheme and in any regulations made thereunder, unless the context otherwise requires:—

- (a) "The Act" shall mean The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934 being Chapter 57 of the Statutes of Canada, 24-25 George V.
- (b) The "Dominion Board" shall mean the Dominion Marketing Board established under the Act.
- (c) "Local Board" or "Manitoba Poultry Marketing Board" shall mean the Local Board constituted under the provisions of the Act and authorized to administer this scheme within the Province of Manitoba.
- (d) "Marketing" shall mean and include buying and selling, shipping for sale or storage and offering for sale.
- (e) "The Association" shall mean the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited.
- (f) "The area of production" shall mean the Province of Manitoba.
- (g) "Regulated product" shall mean live and dressed poultry and eggs produced by the registered producers within the area of production subject to any special provision exempting any part thereof from the operation of this scheme.
- (h) "Registered producer" shall mean and include any producer of the regulated product within the area of production who has in his possession or control a flock of poultry in excess of twenty-five at any time while this scheme is in operation whether such producer is actually registered or not.
- (i) "Distributor" shall mean any person carrying on business within the area of production as a dealer in or distributor of the regulated product.

(j) "Licensed distributor" shall mean a distributor who has obtained and is the holder of a license from the Local Board to deal in or distribute any of the registered product within the area of production.

(k) "Licensed rural retail distributor" shall mean any person who has obtained and holds a license from the Local Board to carry on business as a licensed distributor at any rural centre within the area of production.

(l) "Licensed urban retail distributor" shall mean any person who has obtained and holds a license from the Local Board to carry on business as a licensed distributor at any urban centre within the area of production.

(m) "Licensed wholesale distributor" shall mean any person who has obtained and holds a license from the Local Board to deal in or distribute the regulated product as a wholesale distributor within the area of production.

(n) "Urban centre" shall mean the cities of Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie.

(o) "Rural centre" shall mean any community within the area of production which is not an urban centre.

(p) "Sales Agency" shall mean the Sales Agency duly designated and empowered under the provisions of the Act to market the regulated product to which this scheme applies.

(q) "Person" as used throughout this section shall include any partnership, association, firm or corporation.

PURPOSE OF MARKETING SCHEME

2. The purpose of this scheme is to bring the marketing of the products of the poultry industry in the Province of Manitoba under the operation of The Natural Products Marketing Act (Dominion) 1934 and by applying the provisions of the said Act and of this scheme, as and when it becomes effective by the approval of the Governor in Council and has the force of law, to bring about and maintain a high standard of quality in the products of such industry for both domestic and export trade and to regulate and bring about the orderly marketing thereof.

SCOPE OF MARKETING SCHEME

3. This marketing scheme shall apply to live and dressed poultry and eggs produced in the area of production, save and except:—

- (a) Eggs and poultry required by the registered producer for domestic consumption.
- (b) Eggs used or sold by the registered producer for hatching or incubation purposes.
- (c) Poultry used, transferred or sold for breeding or exhibition purposes.
- (d) Any poultry or eggs for which a permit has been issued by the Local Board to a registered producer to sell direct to a consumer for his exclusive use as a consumer and not for resale; provided that the issue of such permit to any registered producer applying therefor shall not be unreasonably withheld.
- (e) Any poultry or eggs which owing to any special circumstances the Local Board may deem it expedient to exempt from the operation of this scheme.
- (f) Poultry or eggs produced in the area of production by any person who is not a registered producer as defined in the interpretation part hereof.

LOCAL BOARD

4. The Local Board shall be ten (10) in number. The first members thereof shall be:

William S. Murray, Carman;
William S. Smith, Neepawa;
William S. Patterson, Boissevain;
William B. Martin, Shoal Lake;
George Gordon, Oak Lake;
Charles B. MacLean, Grandview;
Reginald H. Galloway, Pilot Mound;
Walter A. Landreth, Winnipeg;
William H. Witchell, Cromer;
J. J. Castell, Belmont.

who shall hold office until the 31st day of October, 1935; and thereafter the Local Board shall consist of the members of the Board of Directors of the Association from time to time as they are elected to office. The first of such elections shall be held not later than the said 31st day of October, 1935. In such election and in all subsequent elections thereof all registered producers shall have the right to vote.

POWERS OF THE LOCAL BOARD

5. For the purposes of this scheme the Dominion Board shall authorize the Local Board to exercise any or all of the powers set forth in Section 4 of the Act and for greater certainty but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Local Board shall be authorized:

- (a) To regulate the preparation, assembling and transportation of the regulated product and the marketing thereof through any Sales Agency designated for such purpose.
- (b) To procure the registration of the names, addresses and occupation of all persons engaged in the production or marketing of the regulated product within the area of production.
- (c) To require full information relating to the production and marketing of the regulated product from all persons engaged therein from time to time as it may deem expedient and to inspect the books and premises of such persons for the purposes of this scheme.
- (d) To settle the form of and to issue licenses to all distributors and to cancel the same for violation of any provision of this scheme or of the Act or any regulation made thereunder. Provided, however, that the issue of such license to any distributor applying for the same shall not be unreasonably withheld, and provided further that no cancellation of license shall become effective until the expiration of two weeks from the date on which notice thereof has been given to the licensee. Notice of cancellation if delivered at the business premises of the licensee or mailed to him by registered mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to him at his usual place of business, shall be sufficient notice hereunder.
- (e) To make charges in respect of the marketing of the regulated product and to collect and disburse the same.
- (f) To conduct a pool for the equalization of returns received from the sale of the regulated product and for such purpose:
 - (1) To borrow money in such manner and on such security as may be arranged with the person or corporation from whom the money is borrowed and to pledge as security therefor any of the regulated product delivered to it or any document of title thereto, or any bill of exchange.
 - (2) To lend or advance to any producer or licensed rural retail distributor on such security, if any, and on such terms as to interest or other-

wise as it thinks fit, any sum or sums not exceeding in all 75 per cent. of the total sum which it estimates such person will receive from the sale of the regulated product delivered by him and to retain such sum and interest from the proceeds thereof.

- (3) To pool together as far as practicable all regulated product delivered to it of the same grade or classification over such period or periods of time as it shall determine and to pay to each registered producer or licensed rural retail distributor contributing thereto his pro rata share of the proceeds of such pool, subject to repayment of advances made to him and interest thereon and a charge per dozen of eggs to establish of one-half cent per pound of poultry and one-half cent per dozen of eggs to establish a reserve fund to be used for any of its purposes in addition to any charge which it may make for operation and administration expenses.
- (g) To make all necessary arrangements to co-operate with the said Association, its officers and members and to accomplish the purposes set out in this marketing scheme.
- (h) To make and enforce such orders and determinations as it may deem necessary or expedient to effectively discharge and perform any of its functions under the Act.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

- 6. (a) The Head Office of the Local Board shall be at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.
- (b) The Chief Executive Officers of the Local Board shall be a Chairman and Vice-Chairman to be elected by the Local Board from among themselves and a Secretary and Treasurer to be appointed by the Local Board.
- (c) Any vacancy occurring on the Local Board shall be filled by resolution duly passed by the remaining members thereof.
- (d) A regular meeting of the Local Board shall be held at least twice a year at such time and place as the Local Board shall determine.
- (e) Special meetings thereof may be held at any time at the Head Office of the Local Board in the City of Winnipeg, on the written call of the Chairman or of any three members thereof.
- (f) Special meetings may be held at any time and place and without notice by unanimous consent of the members thereof.

- (g) The Secretary shall notify each member of the Local Board of all regular or special meetings by mail to each member at his registered address, postage prepaid, at least seven days before each such meeting, a written or printed notice thereof, or telegraphing such notice to each member at least three days before such meeting, giving the time, place and in case of special meetings the objects thereof, and no other business shall be considered at any special meeting than shall have been so notified to the members. No failure or irregularity of notice of any regular meeting shall invalidate the same or any proceedings thereat.
- (h) A majority of the Local Board shall constitute a quorum and a majority of the members in attendance at any board meeting shall in the presence of a quorum decide its actions. In the event of an equality of votes the motion shall be declared lost.
- (i) At the first meeting of the Local Board upon taking office, the executive officers hereinbefore provided for shall be elected and appointed. The elected officers shall serve for the ensuing year and until election of their respective successors. The powers and duties of all officers of the Local Board and the terms of employment and remuneration shall be settled from time to time by the Local Board and in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the employment of all officers shall be during the pleasure of the Local Board.
- (j) The Local Board shall have authority to constitute from among its members an executive committee of three members which shall in the interval between meetings of the Local Board exercise all the powers of the Local Board in accordance with the general policy thereof and directions of the Local Board. The meetings of the executive committee shall be held at the call of the Chairman or any two members of the Committee. All of the members of the Committee shall be duly notified of meetings and a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum. The record of the proceedings of all meetings thereof shall be open at all times for inspection of any member of the Local Board and shall be submitted to the next succeeding meeting of the Local Board and unless such proceedings are approved thereat they shall cease to have effect from the date of such meeting.
- (k) Minutes shall be kept of all proceedings of the Local Board or of any committee thereof, and any such minutes shall, if signed by a person purporting to have acted as Chairman of the meeting to which they relate or

of a meeting at which they were read, be evidence of those proceedings, and the meeting to which any such minutes relate shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have been regularly convened and constituted. A copy thereof shall be transmitted forthwith after each meeting to the Chairman of the Dominion Board.

- (1) Any member of the Local Board shall cease to hold office:—
- (1) If he becomes bankrupt,
 - (2) If he is found to be a lunatic or becomes of unsound mind,
 - (3) If he deposits with the Secretary his written resignation and such resignation is accepted by the Local Board.
- (m) The Local Board shall have power to pass such by-laws as may be necessary or convenient to facilitate the business thereof.
- (n) The Local Board shall, on taking office, each year appoint an auditor for the ensuing year who shall be a chartered accountant. The Local Board shall cause to be kept proper books of account recording all transactions thereof and shall once at least in every year submit such accounts for audit to the said auditor who shall report thereon in accordance with such regulations and requirements as the Dominion Board may from time to time specify and a copy thereof shall forthwith be transmitted to the Chairman of the Dominion Board.
- (o) The financial year of the Local Board shall be from the first day of February until the next following thirty-first day of January.

LICENSED DISTRIBUTORS

7. (a) Each registered producer shall deliver his regulated product in accordance with the regulations of the Local Board.
- (b) All regulated product shall be graded and classified in accordance with any Government regulations for the time being in force and shall be marketed and sold on such basis. Any violation of this provision by a licensed distributor shall be sufficient cause for cancellation of his license.
- (c) A licensed rural retail distributor may purchase regulated product direct from any registered producer and may retail such portion thereof as may be necessary for his local retail trade in the ordinary course of his business; any excess over what is required for such local retail trade shall be forwarded at least twice a week to the nearest assembly station of the Local Board to be marketed through the Sales Agency on behalf of such local distributor.

- (d) Any regulated product marketed by a licensed urban retail distributor shall be purchased exclusively from a licensed wholesale distributor.
- (e) Any regulated product marketed by a licensed wholesale distributor shall be purchased exclusively from the Sales Agency.

SALES AGENCY

8. (a) The Sales Agency designated under this marketing scheme shall be the Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited, provided that such amendments to the Charter and by-laws thereof may be made as may be deemed necessary or expedient to enable it to effectively perform the functions of such Agency.
- (b) The Sales Agency may whenever deemed desirable or advantageous utilize the Association or any officer, agent or employee thereof, to perform such duties and render such services as it may assign to them respectively in the marketing of the regulated product.
- (c) In the event of the Sales agency designated hereunder acting as the Sales Agency under the Act for the poultry producers of any other area of production, it may market the whole or any portion of the regulated product received from any such area or areas jointly with that received from the area of production specified in this scheme, and conduct a pool for equalizing the returns from the sale thereof; and the distribution of such returns shall be made on the basis of volume and grade of the pro-

duct received from each such area of production respectively.

- (d) In the operation of the Sales Agency in marketing the regulated product for the producers of any number of areas of production as provided for in the preceding paragraph hereof, where any loss has been sustained, an adjustment shall be made at the end of each financial year, and each Local Board shall contribute from its reserves to any fund required for such purpose in proportion to the volume of regulated product marketed for each of them respectively during such period. Provided, however, and subject to the determination of the Dominion Board, when the matter cannot otherwise be determined where any loss in operation of the Sales Agency results from faulty methods or a defect in a pack of the regulated product received from any area of production, such loss shall be made up exclusively from the reserves of the Local Board of that particular area.
- (e) The Sales Agency shall be entitled to charge and retain from the proceeds of any regulated product marketed by it one-half cent per dozen for eggs and one-half cent per pound for poultry as a service charge for the operation of such Agency.
- (f) The financial year of the Sales Agency shall be from February 1 to January 31 of the next succeeding year, the first year, however, to extend from the date on which the scheme goes into effect until the 31st of January next following.

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POULTRY SCHEME—ANSWERED

Your Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association is doing its utmost to get the truth—the whole truth—to Producers about your Poultry Marketing Scheme—and the benefits Producers may reap therefrom. Following are some of the questions being asked—and the correct answers thereto.

THE PLAN— ITS PURPOSE

1. **Question**—What is the Poultry Marketing Plan?

Answer—The Poultry Marketing Plan or "Scheme", as it is called under the Act, is a plan for enabling the poultry producers of Manitoba to exercise a measure of regulation over their product as it goes to market; in other words, to establish what is recognized as essential in every other branch of industry, namely a **Sales Department**.

2. **Question**—Why is such a plan necessary or desirable at this time?

Answer—The drastic fall in the income of the farmer from the sale of his products, curtailing his purchasing power, has had such an adverse effect on all branches of business in Canada that the Canadian people, through their representatives in Parliament, have decided to deal with the difficulty at its source and enable the producer to exercise some control over the flow of his product to market; hence—The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934.

3. **Question**—What is the purpose of the plan?

Answer—Briefly, to encourage quality production; provide a stable and satisfactory market for the product, cut down the spread between the producer and consumer and return to the producer a larger portion of the consumers' dollar.

THE PRODUCER REGULATES

4. **Question**—Can this be done without some measure of regulation?

Answer—No. Without regulation the producer is always at the mercy of those who, for the time being, control surpluses and manipulate the product for their own profit to the disadvantage of both the producer and consumer.

5. **Question**—What amount of regulation or compulsion is provided for?

Answer—Just sufficient to provide effective regulation, without which the whole plan would be useless.

6. **Question**—In whose hands is the regulation or control placed?

Answer—In the hands of the producer himself—through the Provincial Marketing Board which he elects.

7. **Question**—Does the producer control the Sales Agency through which the product is sold?

Answer—Yes. The Sales Agency is an incorporated Dominion body operating on a non-profit basis and incorporated for the sole purpose of handling the product for the producer on this basis. It is controlled by a Board of Directors appointed by the Provincial Marketing Boards elected by the producer.

THE PLAN BENEFITS ALL

8. **Question**—What different classes are interested in the plan?

Answer—The producer, the consumer, the wholesale merchant, the urban retail merchant and the rural retail merchant.

9. **Question**—Is provision made to protect the rights of all these interested parties under the plan?

Answer—Yes. For the producer there is, under the plan, the assurance of stability of price, reward for quality, cutting down of handling charges through elimination of unnecessary expenses.

For the consumer there is the assurance of a wholesome commodity of high quality sold on Government grade at a price which he can afford to pay.

For the wholesale merchant and city retail merchant there is the assurance of continuity of supply available to satisfy their orders without carrying heavy stocks.

For the rural retail merchant there is the privilege of buying and selling direct to supply local requirements with an assured market for the surplus at least twice a week through the Marketing Board.

10. **Question**—Will the plan work any hardship on the Specialty Producer who wishes to sell direct to customers in city, town or country?

Answer—No. The specialty producer has everything to gain and nothing to lose under the plan. Through the operation of the Marketing Board and Sales Agency and the export of surplus from the market, the tendency will be to stabilize the commercial price and in doing so, the specialty producer has his price automatically stabilized. To prevent an abuse of the privilege, however, provision is made for the issue of permits for specialty producers to supply their own customers.

In order that they may be assured of fair treatment, provision is made by which such permit cannot be unreasonably withheld for any bona-fide specialty producer to sell direct to his own customers. Further, under the proposed plan for improved production, the specialty producer should be able to find a wide market for purebred product for breeding and hatching purposes.

BETTER MARKETS FOR PRODUCERS

11. **Question**—Will the producer in the country be prevented from disposing of poultry or eggs direct to the rural retail merchant?

Answer—No, but the producer will now have this advantage—that if the retail merchant does not offer to pay in cash or trade what the producer considers reasonable, it is always open to the producer to ship to the assembling Association, obtain the cash advance on the product, and the balance of the actual proceeds therefrom when sold. It would seem reasonable, therefore, that the local merchant, to obtain the

benefit of the local trade, will be inclined to pay a fair price for the product based upon the cash advance which he can immediately obtain from the Board and the prospect of a further distribution after the sale has been effected. Further, the merchant will be relieved from providing for waste in handling this commodity since the Board will take off his hands twice a week any surplus.

DEMOCRACY IN BUSINESS

12. **Question**—Would it not be preferable to get full control of the marketing of poultry products through voluntary co-operation on the part of all producers?

Answer—Such a course would be desirable, but it is not feasible. Experience has proven that in any reform designed for the welfare of the community, it is very rarely possible to get unanimous support. Hence the whole of our system of government is based upon the rule of majorities. It is the only basis, in fact, upon which citizens can function in a well-ordered community.

Producers, in this case, however, are going further and asking that the plan shall only be made effective when the producers approve of it by a two-thirds majority.

13. **Question**—Will not the introduction of this plan give the present Poultry Pool a monopoly in the marketing of poultry and eggs?

Answer—Not at all. As soon as a Marketing Board is functioning successfully under the Act and under the Plan, the Poultry Pool will cease to function as a marketing organization. The Marketing Board, however, and every registered producer, whether formerly a member of the Poultry Pool or not, will have the benefit of a great deal of work and effort which the members of the Poultry Pool have put forward for the last ten years in improving the marketing of the product.

FULL CONTROL BY PRODUCERS

14. **Question**—Will every registered producer have the right to vote in the election of the Marketing Board, whether formerly a member of the Pool or not?

Answer—Yes.

15. **Question**—Will the Marketing Board have a monopoly in the marketing of poultry and eggs?

Answer—The use of the word "monopoly" in this connection conveys an entirely wrong impression. A "monopoly" is a control by one. This is a control by all the producers. Consequently it is the direct opposite in principle to what is generally understood by the word "monopoly."

16. **Question**—Would not such complete control by the producers be injurious to the consumer?

Answer—On the contrary, the plan is designed to be of as great value to the consuming public as it is to the producer. For instance, the plan provides for the production of a high quality healthful product; for close co-operation with the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture in the standardization of breeding and hatcheries, scientific feeding, housing and sanitation, and proper killing. These essentials which will bring about a more satisfactory condition for the consuming public. In brief, the objective of the plan is to provide a democratic control of the poultry industry to the end that the **National welfare will best be served.**

17. **Question**—Is the Marketing Board given power to control production?

Answer—No provision is made in the plan for interfering, or limiting, production. This is something which may have to be dealt with at some future time should the necessity arise.

18. **Question**—Has the Local Marketing Board the power to buy or sell poultry and eggs?

Answer—The Local Marketing Board has not the power to buy and sell poultry or eggs, but it has the authority to designate the agency through which the regulated product should be assembled, and distributed. The Sales Agency will be controlled by the producers, whose appointees will comprise the personnel of the Sales Agency.

BETTER PRODUCTS— BETTER PRICES

19. **Question**—Why is it necessary to regulate the preparation, assembling and transportation of the product?

Answer—Because at present we are producing so much inferior bred and unfinished poultry that it has a very injurious effect on our markets both at home and abroad. We should produce a high quality of product and then see that it is properly assembled and handled on its way to market in order that it may arrive there in the best saleable condition.

20. **Question**—Why have licenses for urban and rural retailers, wholesalers and packers? Why not permit them to operate without a license?

Answer—It is necessary for them to have licenses in order that they will be under the control of the Local Marketing Board, and so that reliable information may be available. Should any licensed dealer violate the regulations, his license could be cancelled and he would then be prohibited from handling the regulated product.

PRODUCERS CHOOSE BOARD

21. **Question**—Will the producers have a vote in the election of the future Boards?

Answer—Yes, provision has been made whereby all the producers will be entitled to elect delegates to a central annual meeting, at which the Board will be appointed.

22. **Question**—Where will the Sales Agency operate?

Answer—At all centres of distribution.

23. **Question**—Will the Manitoba Poultry Marketing Board carry on the actual business administration of poultry marketing?

Answer—No. The business administration will be carried out by the Assembly Agency, and the Sales Agency. The Board will be responsible for the formulating of policy and directive work.

24. **Question**—Why is it necessary to register all poultry producers?

Answer—First, in order that only registered producers may have control of the marketing organization. Second, to gain authentic statistics as to quantity, breed and variety, and other statistical information. To organize producers into local units. To take a vote of producers as to their approval or disapproval of the Scheme before it is made effective.

ADVANCES— DEDUCTIONS

25. **Question**—Who has the power to set the advance price to producers and quote the sales price to distributors from day to day?

Answer—The Board of the Sales Agency, which is constituted of representatives of the assembling Association.

26. **Question**—It is stated in the Plan that the Local Marketing Board has the power to make deductions for the purpose of setting up reserves. Where does the Board get the authority for making such deductions and for setting up such reserves?

Answer—Certain powers of the Dominion Marketing Board, as cited in Section 4 of the Natural Products Marketing Act, are delegated to the Local Marketing Board. The authority to make charges and deductions and to set up reserves is one of the powers which is delegated to the Local Board by the Dominion Board, and is set forth in our scheme.

PRODUCERS FIX CHARGES

27. **Question**—Who will regulate the charges that are made in respect to marketing?

Answer—Charges will be regulated by all the producers through their locals, the Central Annual Meeting of Delegates and the Local Provincial Marketing Board. No one but the producers will regulate the policies and charges in the handling of the product.

28. **Question**—Will this plan or the Board be financed by the Public Treasury?

Answer—Decidedly not. The marketing of poultry will be financed from the same source as at present, namely, by the poultry industry itself.

29. **Question**—Does the marketing plan guarantee a price to the producer?

Answer—No, the plan does not guarantee a fixed price to producers. Over a period of years, however, the plan should assure the producer of higher price levels than over a similar period of years under the old system, because the cost of duplication of facilities and services with consequent gluts on the market will be eliminated. The cost of competition, unjustifiable price spreads,

commissions, and profits will be removed.

30. Question—Will not the charges levied by the Marketing Board be more excessive than the charges and expenses set forth in the preceding question?

Answer—No. Increased volume in the handling of any product always reduces overhead per unit handled.

31. Question—Would not the deduction provided for under the plan create a tremendous reserve fund?

Answer—This is a matter entirely in the hands of the producers themselves, who will no doubt provide from time to time for such reserve only as may be necessary.

SALARIES FIXED BY PRODUCERS

32. Question — If the Marketing Board is established, will there be a large number of high salaried officials?

Answer—Information relative to the salaries paid officials will always be available to the producers and in view of the fact that producers will at all times control the policies of the organization, they themselves will determine the salaries.

33. Question—Are other Provinces organizing a Marketing Board on the same basis?

Answer—Yes, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are all organizing on the same basis.

WHOLE COMMUNITY WILL BENEFIT

34. Question—Will the benefits under this plan be confined to the poultry producers?

Answer—No, all sections of the community will immediately benefit from increasing the farmers' income and purchasing power.

To quote from the monthly Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce of December, 1934:—

"The Farmer occupies a key position in Canadian economy; with his fortunes the tide of national prosperity ebbs and flows."

35. Question—Is the Sales Assessment and the Reserve Assessment to be levied against producers who secure a permit to market their product direct to consumers on that volume of product so marketed?

Answer—There will be neither sales nor reserve assessments against that portion sold by the producer direct to the consumer. Please note that in the scheme there are certain exemptions; where anything is exempted from the operation of the scheme there can be no question of its being subject to assessment.

36. Question—If marketing plan was discontinued at a later date, what becomes of the reserve accumulated by the Local Board from its half cent assessment reserve? Does it go to the Dominion Marketing Board or to the Provincial Association? If to the latter, under what authority?

Answer—If the Marketing Plan was discontinued, any funds accumulated by the Local Board from its reserve assessments, would be turned over to the Local Association. There is little possibility of any amount of money accumulating which could not easily be distributed at the final pool made before the Board was dissolved.

HOW RURAL MERCHANT PAYS

37. Question—On what basis does a rural merchant make settlement to a producer for eggs purchased from said producer?

(a) If eggs purchased were sold locally, i.e., over the merchants counter.

(b) If eggs purchased were sent to the Association.

Answer—Rural merchants must conform to Dominion Egg Regulations. It is expected that a proportion of the eggs which they handle, which they buy outright, they will pay 2c a dozen more for than the advance price paid at the assembling station, according to grade. For those eggs which they forward to the assembling station for producers, no advance will be made, the settlements going direct to producer from the assembling station. It is most likely that the regulations under which the rural merchants license is issued will cover this matter in detail.

REGISTERING AND VOTING

38. Question—Who has the right to vote on the Scheme?

Answer—A bona fide poultry producer who owns more than 25 birds.

39. Question—Where does a producer obtain the ballot to vote?

Answer—At his local post office.

40. Question—How does he obtain his ballot?

Answer—By signing the register at his local post office. On signing the register, the voter receives from the Postmaster an envelope containing copy of Scheme, registration card, with ballot attached; and directions for voting. He should fill out carefully the registration card, sign it, mark his ballot, and mail both to the returning officer, in the envelope provided for the purpose. No stamps required. Such return envelope must be mailed during the week commencing February 16th and ending February 23rd.

41. Question—Who has charge of the Poll in each Province?

Answer—A returning officer and a committee of four, appointed by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, from the Civil Service.

WHO OPPOSES PRODUCERS' PLAN?

42. Question—Who have filed briefs with the Dominion Marketing Board opposing the Scheme?

Answer—The Packing Companies, and a number of Produce Dealers throughout Western Canada, and the Producers' Protective Association.

43. Question—Who is the Producers' Protective Association?

Answer—A few of the commercial poultry producers adjacent to the larger urban centres. It would appear that the more active members of this group are those whose poultry operations are a sideline.

PAY YOUR MONEY—TAKE YOUR CHOICE

The following estimates have been made of the wheat crop of the three prairie provinces: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 263,000,000 bushels; Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, 250,465,800 bushels; Sanford Evans Statistical Service, 265,000,000 bushels; Searle Grain Company, 240,000,000 bushels. You pay your money and take your choice.

Meetings on Poultry Marketing Scheme

More than 300 meetings will be held in Manitoba from February 4 to February 16. These meetings are called under authority from the Dominion Marketing Board. The purpose of the meetings is to give full information to producers on the Poultry Marketing Scheme—and the benefits producers may reap thereunder.

Every producer and merchant in every neigh-

borhood has a right to attend his meeting. Every producer and merchant is urged to take full part therein. At every meeting a fully competent and informed speaker will explain the Scheme—and the benefits it can yield producers, consumers and the entire community. The place, date, time, speaker for each meeting are scheduled below—together with an outstanding community leader who is acting as local secretary in each neighborhood:

ROUTE No. 1—Speaker: J. DeRoche

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
St. Norbert	Mon. Feb.	4—2:00 p.m.	M. Tellier
St. Agathe	" "	4—8:00 p.m.	Geo. Lemoine
Aubigny	Tues.	5—2:00 p.m.	J. Verrier
St. Jean	" "	5—8:00 p.m.	Mathias Fillion
Metellier	Wed.	6—2:00 p.m.	J. E. Damphouse
St. Elizabeth	Thurs.	7—2:00 p.m.	E. Collette
St. Malo	" "	7—8:00 p.m.	A. Peloquin
St. Pierre	Fri.	8—2:00 p.m.	O. Peloquin
Lorette	Sat.	9—2:00 p.m.	Sauveur Marcoux
St. Anne	" "	9—8:00 p.m.	Louis Perron

ROUTE No. 2—Speaker: J. DeRoche

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Mariapolis	Mon. Feb.	11—3:00 p.m.	Robt. Chevalier
St. Alphonse	" "	11—8:00 p.m.	Octave Delichte
Cardinal	Tues.	12—2:00 p.m.	A. Leroy Notre Dame de L.
Notre Dame de L.	" "	12—8:00 p.m.	A. Leroy
Fannystelle	Wed.	13—9:00 p.m.	Harry Franzmann
St. Claude	Thurs.	14—2:00 p.m.	Jean Martin
St. Eustache	Fri.	15—2:00 p.m.	H. Desilets, Elle
Elle	" "	15—8:00 p.m.	E. Trumbler

ROUTE No. 3—Speaker: R. H. Galloway

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Glenora	Mon. Feb.	4—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. S. Bateman
Neelin	" "	4—2:00 p.m.	J. H. Cooper
Cartwright	Tues.	5—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. W. H. Smith,
Mather	Wed.	6—2:00 p.m.	M. G. Richmond,
Sinkerville School.	" "	6—8:00 p.m.	M. G. Richmond, Mather
Clearwater	Thurs.	7—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. Gilbert,
Cypress School	" "	7—8:00 p.m.	B. M. Stewart, Crystal City
Pilot Mound	Fri.	8—2:00 p.m.	R. H. Cruise,
"4-11" School	" "	8—8:00 p.m.	George Mitchell, Pilot Mound
La Riviere	Sat.	9—2:00 p.m.	H. T. Fargey,

ROUTE No. 4—Speaker: R. H. Galloway

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Kalelda	Mon. Feb.	11—2:00 p.m.	Chas. Jopp
Manitou	" "	11—8:00 p.m.	C. M. Cassels
Morden	Tues.	12—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. W. Thompson,
Brown Hall	Wed.	13—2:00 p.m.	J. B. Johnson, Thornhill
Thornhill	" "	13—8:00 p.m.	J. F. Russell
Darlingford	Thurs.	14—2:00 p.m.	T. Compton,
Opowaka	" "	14—8:00 p.m.	T. Compton, Darlingford
Snowflake	Fri.	15—3:00 p.m.	F. F. Smith
Aberdeen School	" "	15—8:00 p.m.	W. T. Fallis, Crystal City

ROUTE No. 5—Speaker: Ben Luyendyk

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Lowe Farm	Mon. Feb.	4—2:00 p.m.	Ed. Groening
Morris	" "	4—8:00 p.m.	L. A. Slater
Plum Coulee	Tues.	5—2:00 p.m.	Jacob H. Dyck
Winkler	" "	5—8:00 p.m.	E. E. Bohlgl, R.R. 1
Gretna	Wed.	6—2:00 p.m.	Aaron Klassen
Altona	" "	6—8:00 p.m.	J. H. P. Kehler
Rosenfeld	Thurs.	7—2:00 p.m.	J. J. Rempel
Horndean	" "	7—8:00 p.m.	John W. Wiebe
Steinbach	Fri.	8—8:00 p.m.	Peter Schwertz
Grunthal	Sat.	9—2:00 p.m.	Jacob J. Rempel

ROUTE No. 6—Speaker: Ben Luyendyk

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Ridgville	Mon. Feb.	11—2:00 p.m.	Roy Whitman
Tolstoi	" "	11—8:00 p.m.	Peter Manzie
Emerson	Tues.	12—8:00 p.m.	A. C. Milne
Dominion City	Wed.	13—2:00 p.m.	Everett Werry
Arnaud	" "	13—8:00 p.m.	D. C. Nichols
Otterburne	Thurs.	14—2:00 p.m.	Roy Tolton, Carey
Hiverville	" "	14—8:00 p.m.	Thos. Otley
Lydiatt	Fri.	15—8:00 p.m.	Fred Schmall
Hazleridge	Sat.	16—2:00 p.m.	John Fisher
Oak Bank	" "	16—8:00 p.m.	T. R. George, Springfield

ROUTE No. 7—Speaker: W. S. Paterson

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Wakopa	Mon. Feb.	4—2:00 p.m.	Andrew Rankin
Mountainside	" "	4—9:00 p.m.	Sidney Ransom, Jr.
Lena	Tues.	5—2:00 p.m.	D. L. Stewart
Killarney	" "	5—8:00 p.m.	Roy Clarke
Deloraine	Wed.	6—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. G. N. Stewart
Medora	Thurs.	7—8:00 p.m.	Geo. Ballard
Ninga	Fri.	8—8:00 p.m.	W. C. Bennison
Bolsevain	Sat.	9—8:00 p.m.	John A. Patterson

ROUTE No. 8—Speaker: D. W. Richmond

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Napinka	Mon. Feb.	11—8:00 p.m.	H. M. Houck
Melita	Tues.	12—2:00 p.m.	C. Penson
Elva	" "	12—8:00 p.m.	Thos. Cuthbert
Pierson	Wed.	13—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. Wm. Jensen
Lyleton	Thurs.	14—2:00 p.m.	Cecil S. Murray
Toulter	Thurs.	14—8:00 p.m.	A. E. Andrews
Waskada	Fri.	15—2:00 p.m.	Chas. Howden, Goodlands
Goodlands	" "	15—8:00 p.m.	Chas. Howden

ROUTE No. 9—Speaker: D. W. Richmond

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Homewood	Mon. Feb.	4—2:00 p.m.	J. Downs
Sanford	Tues.	5—8:00 p.m.	J. D. Cuddy
Sperling	Wed.	6—8:00 p.m.	P. H. McEachern
Brunkild	Thurs.	7—8:00 p.m.	W. W. Poersch
Roselsle	Fri.	8—2:00 p.m.	W. Begg
Stephenfield	" "	8—8:00 p.m.	R. H. Griffiths, (Roselsle)
Oak Bluff	Sat.	9—3:00 p.m.	Geo. Simm

ROUTE No. 10—Speaker: W. S. Paterson

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Minto	Mon. Feb.	11—8:00 p.m.	Wm. Flewett, Jr.
Dunrea	Tues.	12—8:00 p.m.	A. J. Lamb
Hartney	Wed.	13—8:00 p.m.	S. C. Robinson
Fairfax	Thurs.	14—8:00 p.m.	J. B. King
Elgin	Fri.	15—8:00 p.m.	W. H. Lucy
Regent	Sat.	16—2:00 p.m.	W. T. McKeevor

ROUTE No. 11—Speaker: W. Crossley

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Baldur	Mon. Feb.	4—8:00 p.m.	A. E. Cramer, Jr.
Swan Lake	Tues.	5—2:00 p.m.	W. J. Simpson
Somerset	" "	5—8:00 p.m.	David Girouard
Ninette	Wed.	6—8:00 p.m.	W. H. Thomson
Belmont	Thurs.	7—8:00 p.m.	R. F. Fargey
Margaret	Fri.	8—8:00 p.m.	F. Fitzpatrick

ROUTE No. 12—Speaker: W. Crossley

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Elm Creek	Mon. Feb.	11—2:00 p.m.	W. R. Jamieson
Wingham School	" "	11—8:00 p.m.	Thomas Wood, Elm Creek
Starbuck	Tues.	12—2:00 p.m.	L. Houston
Roland	Wed.	13—2:00 p.m.	A. Cameron
Myrtle	Thurs.	14—8:00 p.m.	Earl Hodgson
Altamont	" "	14—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. A. Havard
Miami	Fri.	15—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. Chas. Huehn
Pomeroy School	" "	15—8:00 p.m.	T. J. Wilton, Roland (Rosebank)

ROUTE No. 13—Speaker: Les. Robson

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Treherne	Mon. Feb.	4—2:00 p.m.	C. Turnbull
Rathwell	" "	4—8:00 p.m.	Percy Shepherd
Cypress River	Tues.	5—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. T. Mawby
Holland	" "	5—8:00 p.m.	A. Lovie
Stockton	Wed.	6—2:00 p.m.	J. B. McLachlan
Glenboro	" "	6—8:00 p.m.	J. L. Christie
Wawanesa	Thurs.	7—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. D. McPhall
Nesbitt	Fri.	8—8:00 p.m.	D. McKellar
Carroll	Sat.	9—1:30 p.m.	Chas. Lawrence

ROUTE No. 14—Speaker: Les. Robson

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Lauder	Mon. Feb.	11—8:00 p.m.	C. W. Turner
Pilston	Tues.	12—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. J. Hamilton
Sinclair	Wed.	13—8:00 p.m.	John Hayward
Ewart	Thurs.	14—2:00 p.m.	J. E. Wells
Reston	" "	14—8:00 p.m.	Arthur L. Green
Pipestone	Fri.	15—8:00 p.m.	E. S. Ellsworth
Deleau	Sat.	16—8:00 p.m.	Wm. Robson

ROUTE No. 15—Speaker: Geo. Gordon

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Terence	Mon. Feb.	4—8:00 p.m.	E. J. Jack
Woodnorth	Tues.	5—8:00 p.m.	Miss C. M. Stephenson
Ebor	Wed.	6—2:00 p.m.	J. Fleck
Cromer	" "	6—8:00 p.m.	L. D. Berry
Souris	Thurs.	7—8:00 p.m.	Allan Barclay
Brandon	Fri.	8—8:00 p.m.	Miss E. M. Poole
Oak Lake	Sat.	9—8:00 p.m.	John McDonald

ROUTE No. 16—Speaker: Geo. Gordon

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Griswold	Mon. Feb.	11—2:00 p.m.	W. J. Young
Alexander	" "	11—8:00 p.m.	J. C. Lundy
Minota	Tues.	12—8:00 p.m.	H. D. Armitage
Crandall	Wed.	13—8:00 p.m.	H. Doupe
Hamiota	Thurs.	14—8:00 p.m.	F. M. Coombs
Oak River	Fri.	15—8:00 p.m.	R. J. Hays

ROUTE No. 17—Speaker: Jay Watson

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Virden, McAuley, Manson, Elkhorn, Kirkulla, Hargrave, Two Creeks.

ROUTE No. 18—Speaker: Jay Watson

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Douglas, Carberry, Sidney, Austin, MacGregor, Bagot, Portage, High Bluff.

ROUTE No. 19—Speaker: Chas. Simpson

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Oakville, Fortier, Marquette, Poplar Point, Rosser, Stonewall, Balmoral.

ROUTE No. 20—Speaker: Chas. Simpson

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Arizona, Pratt, Rosendale, Edwin, Teulon, Tunton.

ROUTE No. 21—Speaker: A. George

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Arborg, Komarno, Meleb, Malonton, Fraserwood, Gimli, Riverton.

ROUTE No. 22—Speaker: A. George

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Hodgson, Poplarfield, Fisher Branch, Inwood, Chatfield, Argyle.

ROUTE No. 23—Speaker: Fred Baker

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for St. Martin, Hilbre, Grahamdale, Mooshorn, Ashern, Camper, Mulvihill, Deerhorn, Eriksdale.

ROUTE No. 24—Speaker: Fred Baker

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Clarkleigh, Lundar, Oak Point, Lake Francis, St. Laurent, Woodlands, Warren, Grosse Isle.

ROUTE No. 25—Speaker: F. W. Ransom

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for St. Davids, Kenton, Harding, Bradwardine.

ROUTE No. 26—Speaker: F. W. Ransom

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Birtle, Foxwarren, Solsgirth, Basswood, Binscarth, Millwood.

ROUTE No. 27—Speaker: W. B. Martin

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Minnedosa, Strathclair, Neepawa, Newdale, Franklin, Shoal Lake.

ROUTE No. 28—Speaker: W. B. Martin

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for MacDonald, Gladstone, Westbourne, Keyes, Arden, Kelloe.

ROUTE No. 29—Speaker: W. S. Smith

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Beulah, Rapid City, Moline, Cardale, McConnell, Isobella, Mentmore.

ROUTE No. 30—Speaker: W. S. Smith

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Brookdale, Moore Park, Wellwood, Zdrans, Forrest.

ROUTE No. 31—Speaker: W. H. Morrison

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Beaver, Katrime, Plumas, Glenella, Waldersee, Amaranth, Alonza.

ROUTE No. 32—Speaker: W. H. Morrison

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Kelwood, Eden, Birnie, Riding Mountain, McCreary, Langruth.

ROUTE No. 33—Speaker: W. G. A. Gourlay

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Erikson, Clanwilliam, Oakburn, Sandy Lake, Elphinstone, Russell, Inglis.

ROUTE No. 34—Speaker: W. G. A. Gourlay

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Dropmore, Vista, Angusville, Rossburn, Birdtail.

ROUTE No. 35—Speaker: C. B. McLean

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Roblin, Makaroff, Deepdale, Shortdale, Gilbert Plains, Venlaw, Buffalo Lodge, Grandview.

ROUTE No. 36—Speaker: C. B. McLean

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Halton School, Griffon School, Ashville, Hallez, Laurier, Maktinak, Tamarask.

ROUTE No. 37—Speaker: W. L. Watt

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Ochre River, Rorkton, St Rose, Magnet, Valley River, Dauphin, Swan River.

ROUTE No. 38—Speaker: W. L. Watt

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Minitonas, Durban, Kenville, Bowsman, Birch River, Big Woody, Benito, Lidstone.

ROUTE No. 39—Speaker: W. J. Perepluk

Table with 4 columns: Place, Date, Time, Secretary. Includes entries for Sifton, Zoria, Winnipegosis, Fork River, Drifting River, Mink Creek, Ukraina, Ethelbert, Keld.

ROUTE No. 40—Speaker: W. J. Ferepluk

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Sclater	Mon. Feb. 11—	8:30 p.m.	W. Kebalo
Garland	Tues. " 12—	2:00 p.m.	Philip Kotyluk
Renwer	Wed. " 13—	9:00 p.m.	Geo. Hertlen
Pine River	Thurs. " 14—	2:00 p.m.	John Zaporzan
Cowan	Fri. " 15—	9:00 p.m.	Harry Wowchuk

ROUTE No. 41—Speaker: H. B. Kristalovich

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Thalberg	Mon. Feb. 4—	1:00 p.m.	H. L. Otto
Libau	" " 4—	8:30 p.m.	Geo. Reichart
East Selkirk	Tues. " 5—	8:00 p.m.	George Andrews
Tyndal	Wed. " 6—	2:00 p.m.	C. Barclay
Beausejour	Thurs. " 7—	2:00 p.m.	H. Bush
Cromwell	" " 7—	8:00 p.m.	John Ottenbright
Ladywood	Fri. " 8—	2:00 p.m.	N. J. Stryke
Brokenhead	" " 8—	8:00 p.m.	Paul Billy

ROUTE No. 42—Speaker: H. B. Kristalovich

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Mountain Road	Mon. " 11—	8:00 p.m.	M. J. Yakiwchuk
Scandinavia	Tues. " 12—	8:00 p.m.	E. Waterton
Rockham	Wed. " 13—	8:00 p.m.	Frank Chastko
Ozerna	Thurs. " 14—	2:00 p.m.	S. M. Shewchuk
Dolyny	Fri. " 15—	8:00 p.m.	Mr. Labay, Dolyny Hall Menzle P.O.
Seech	Sat. " 16—	8:00 p.m.	Sec. Ukrainian National Home, Seech P.O.
Oiha	Sun. " 17—	2:00 p.m.	Rev. F. Gregory
Marco	Mon. " 18—	8:00 p.m.	Geo. Lazaruk
Glen Elmo	Tues. " 19—	8:00 p.m.	Allan Elvers

ROUTE No. 43—Speaker: W. A. Landreth

Place	Date	Time	Secretary
Carman	Wed. " 6—	2:00 p.m.	Dr. J. A. Munn

CO-OP POULTRY MARKETING

(From page 12)

every urban wholesaler and retailer will find a place in the organized marketing of poultry products — under regulation directed by the whole body of producers.

The enemies of the Scheme say that it is "dictatorship". The Scheme says: "In the election of directors all registered producers shall have the right to vote." The Scheme sets up an organization for the efficient handling of eggs and poultry which will be under the democratic control of all poultry producers.

"Tyranny" and "Price-Fixing"

Opponents say that the Canadian Poultry Sales, Ltd. (the central sales agency) is to be a one-man outfit, which will return him huge profits (estimated by rumor at all the way from \$25,000 to \$250,000). The fact is: The Canadian Poultry Sales, Ltd. will, as set out in the Scheme, "operate on a non-profit basis as a sales agency controlled and administered by the producers themselves . . . the board of directors of the sales agency would . . . be elected by representatives of provincial boards in the same manner as the Board of Directors of the Canadian Poultry Pool is now drawn from nominees of the representative provincial boards."

The Scheme-killers say that it means "price-fixing". The fact is: The Scheme gives no authority for fixing or meddling with prices. The organization set up under the Scheme aims to return producers a bigger share of what the consumer pays for his products; through cutting out duplication and waste.

Your Association Grows Steadily

Enemies say your Poultry Pool has failed; that it is breaking up; that its members are deserting; that a few cranks are making a desperate effort to drive all producers back into the corral. The fact is: The membership of the Manitoba Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, has increased steadily since it was organized 12 years ago. Membership in 1932 was over 17,000; in 1933, over 19,000; and 1934, over 21,000.

The Scheme-killers say that the Scheme sets up "a government organization, over which producers have no control." The fact is: That statement must be excused as ignorant—or branded a falsehood. The Scheme is "control of producers' business—for producers—by producers." The Scheme sets up a democratic organization. The Scheme states clearly that in the full control of that organization "every registered producer shall have the right to vote."

Producers Run Their Business

Rumorists hint that your Poultry Pool is not democratically controlled—and that organization under the Scheme will not be. The fact is: The constitution of your Poultry Pool sets up machinery for its members to direct it on a democratic basis—just as the Scheme sets up machinery for all producers to control its operations democratically. To insist that 20,000 Poultry Pool members have failed to take advantage of their own constitution, but have meekly submitted to the tyranny of a few is not only foolish and false—but is a slander on the intelligence and capacity of our producers.

Better Marketing— The Producers' Job

Western producers have work-

ed for years for better marketing of their products. Under all governments, producers have fought for this. It has been the dominant motive in all producer organizations.

For the last five years, organized producers in the West have striven for national marketing legislation modelled on the British Marketing Act. Their efforts were rewarded (in part at least) when the Canadian Parliament passed the Natural Products Marketing Act in June, 1934.

This Act does not shift onto other shoulders the responsibility for better marketing of farm products. This Act does provide the opportunity for producers to work out, and use, marketing methods which they decide will serve them best.

The Best Recommendation

The Poultry Marketing Scheme did not mushroom into being overnight. Its principles were discussed at Annual Meetings of your Association. Your chosen directors have worked on it for a year. The Dominion Marketing Board have considered it for more than four months.

It is now submitted for the judgment of all poultry producers. The Scheme is the most efficient that could be worked out under present conditions. Its purpose is to return to producers a bigger share of what the consumer pays for poultry products. It is framed in the interest of producer and consumer — not of the packing trade, the grain trade, or any other interest. The fact that these are fighting frantically against the Scheme is the best recommendation of its potential power to alleviate the deplorable economic conditions under which so many of our farmers are carrying on.

THE BALANCE OF POWER

By Adrian Ross

You take some States, not less
than three,
We'll call them A and B and C;
Not Russia, France and Germany,
But each a simple letter;
Supposing A should buy a gun,
Then B must purchase more than
one,
And C who will not be outdone,
Must go a cannon better.

Now A, if not entirely mad,
Another gun or so will add,
As many as the others had,
Until he overtops them;
And B and C will purchase more,
Exactly as they did before,
And heap up implements of war,
Till lack of money stops them.

And this is the balance of power,
Humanity's loveliest flower;
If we were not afraid
Of the guns we have made,
We should all be at war in an
hour!

The war-clouds may threaten and
lower,
But never will burst in a shower,
For we haven't the cash
To do anything rash,
Upsetting the Balance of Power.

Now B, on some convenient day,
Will make a secret league with A,
In which, they practically say,
They'll go for C together;
The secret, being one of State,
Is certain to evaporate,
And C may soon anticipate
Extremely sultry weather.

Then C his neighbors will fatigue
With patriotic base intrigue,
Until he makes a secret league
With each of both the others;
So any two to fight are loath,
Because the third is bound by oath
To fight against and for them
both

As enemies and brothers!

And this is the Balance of Power,
Diplomacy's climax and flower;
If we did not surmise
We were all telling lies,
We should all be at war in an
hour.

The war clouds may threaten and
lower
But never will burst in a shower,
For you cannot depend
On a foe or a friend,
When it comes to the Balance of
Power.

NOTE.—This was written about 1895 as
a song in a comic opera.

THE POOL LIBRARY

I must thank you very much for
the books I have obtained through
the courtesy of the Wheat Pool
Library. I have enjoyed some
good reading and obtained much
knowledge which otherwise would
not have been possible. I again
thank you and wish you and the
Pool every success and prosperity
for the New Year.

J. P. Dodwell,
Austin, Man.

Because we have never voiced
our appreciation does not mean
we have not had a great apprecia-
tion of your splendid library. We
are very grateful indeed for your
service.

Mrs. C. Brydon,
Roblin, Man.

I have not paid my tribute to
the Pool library; I, like others
who had read the scare lines, was
under the impression that the lib-
rary was no more, but was pleas-
antly surprised to be whisked
aloft to the library and as care-
fully set down again on the
ground floor with "Your Money's
Worth" gripped under my arm.
The solidarity and massiveness of
the building, its great revolving
doors and smooth-running eleva-
tors shot an avalanche of thoughts
through my brain, for so many
years gripped by the prairies. It
surely is a great delight when all
the chores are done in winter to
feel the stored up sunshine oozing
pleasantly from the stove while
you explore the vagaries and real-
ities of H. G. Wells or get a men-
tal picture of old world charac-
ters by the Bard of Avon, explore
the great continents or sing the
love lyrics of the farm hand of
Ayrshire, without leaving your
ain fireside. To me this is one of
the greatest joys of life.

W. J. Battershell,
Neepawa, Man.

I have seen one or two letters
in The Co-operator about the
library. Here is my opinion: The
library alone is worth many times
over what the Educational De-
partment costs. It is a splendid
opportunity for one who wants to
study things worthwhile. A lot
of books would be hard for an in-
dividual to get even if he could
afford them.

John A. Bailey,
Binscarth, Man.

BUY SEED ON GRADE

The seed situation in many dis-
tricts is such as to make it absol-
utely imperative to use seed for
1935 that is somewhat below the
recognized standard of appear-
ance. Provided the germination
is not seriously impaired, and the
seed is properly graded, the ap-
pearance is one of the least im-
portant of the factors to be con-
sidered in the choice of seed.

One prospective purchaser asks
how he can protect himself if he
purchases seed of inferior appear-
ance. Our answer is that he
should purchase his seed require-
ments on a grade basis only. By
grade we mean the grade given
the seed by the Dominion Seed
Branch officials. This service is
available to all vendors and pur-
chasers of seed and should be
used fully by both.

The best guide in the purchase
of seed this year is the grade pro-
vided by the Dominion Seed
Branch laboratories. The grade
placed on the seed by the Domini-
on Seed Branch officials has a
real significance and is your pro-
tection. To be safe, buy and sell
on grade only.

—Canadian Seed Growers' Association

WESTERNER IS MADE SALES MANAGER

Massey Harris announce the ap-
pointment of Stuart S. Lee as
Canadian Sales Manager. Mr.
Lee has a long association with
the company, rising from the
rank of local agent to the pre-
mier position in Canadian sales.

He is a westerner by birth and
knows the business in Western
Canada thoroughly having been
branch manager at Saskatoon,
Sask.

For the last four years Mr.
Lee has been manager for the
Company's business in Ontario.
He therefore brings a wealth of
experience in the implement
business to his new duties.

Four Years of a Love Affair

- (1) Darling!!!
- (2) Dearest!!!
- (3) Hullo, old thing!
- (4) Oh Lord! Is that you?

USERS RECOMMEND
A SUR-SHOT
GUARANTEED BOT AND WORM REMOVER

"My horses are improving every
day since they were treated"—
Wm A Young, Gladmar, Sask.
Fairview Chemical Co., Ltd., Re-
gina.

FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

BELTING

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST on slightly used rubber belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main St., Winnipeg.

DETECTIVES

DETECTIVES EARN BIG MONEY. WORK home — travel. Experience unnecessary. Particulars free. George Waggoner, 2640-J Broadway, N.Y.

BECOME A SUCCESSFUL Detective

Trained men and women in demand everywhere in Canada for secret investigation, and confidential detective work. Experience unnecessary. Large pay. Big rewards. Complete course by mail. Cost amazingly low. If you are 18 years or over. Write for free information. L. Maurice Julien, Box 42 St. Roch, Quebec.

HOUSEHOLD

GOOSE AND DUCK FEATHERS BOUGHT. Submit samples before asking for quotations. Globe Bedding Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

INSURANCE

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator" **CO-OPERATIVE PROTECTION.** THE strength of the Co-operative Movement is based on the members of one Co-operative working together with other Co-operatives. Similar to Co-operative Elevators, the Mutual Supporting Society is owned by its members and operated for their benefit. Protection against death up to \$2,000.00 on the assessment, or co-operative plan—which can never fail. To applicants through "The Co-operator" the \$6.00 membership fee is reduced to \$3.00. For full information write The Mutual Supporting Society of America, Inc., 325 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

LABELS

Label Your Cattle or Sheep

The **DURO** EAR TAG



The tag that stays on
Send for free sample and Price List.

Maple Leaf Stamp and Stencil Co., Ltd.

470 Main St., Winnipeg. Phone 29 233

LIVESTOCK

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

ENGLISH COLLIES, FEMALES. \$1.50 each. Gordon Anderson, Lenore, Man.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL FOR oats. Wm. Davey, Oak Lake, Man.

MAKE LEATHER

MAKE LEATHER—HARNESS LEATHER lacing, chrome sheep skin, sole leather, robes, raw-hide Complete line of leather products. Make money making leather for others. No special tools needed. Regular \$7.00 Special, 50c. Guaranteed or money refunded P. Lewis, General Delivery, Winnipeg, Man

PERSONAL

WHAT MUST A YOUNG GIRL KNOW BEFORE marriage. I. D. Ciaran, 351—19th Ave. West. Vancouver, B.C.

SANITARY RUBBER GOODS. HIGHEST quality, 20 for \$1.00. Mailed in plain wrapper. National Sales & Service, 24 Union Bldg, Calgary, Alta.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE ON PAGE 2.

Apples \$1.25 a box; pears \$2.25.

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

The cost is 3 cents per word one insertion; minimum 45c. Display 15c a line; minimum 14 lines (1 inch). Each initial or group of four figures counts as a word. Be sure and count name and address.

Farmers' advertisements for livestock, seed grain, poultry and farm produce, displays with border and big type, cost \$2.25 for a space 1 inch deep by 1 column wide This is for farmers only.

All advertisements and changes must reach this office not later than the 15th of the month in which ad is to be inserted. Cash must be mailed with the order.

MACHINERY

WE CARRY FULL LINE NEW AND slightly used Grain Grinders, all sizes, low prices. Standard Gas Engine Works, Morden, Man.

LOW PRICES ON MOTOR REBUILDING Welding and rebarbitting. Service Machine Works, 755 St. Joseph, St. Boniface, Man.

AUTO AND TRACTOR PARTS—USED AND new—Generators for charging batteries, at lowest prices. Engines, Springs, Gears, Axles, Radiators, Wheels, Tops, Windshields and Glass. Large stock of parts for all makes of cars. Everything guaranteed. Winnipeg Auto Wrecking Co., 261 Fort St., Winnipeg.

Auto Parts and Tractor Repairs, Stationary Engines, Electric Motors, Generators, Belts, Pulleys and all kinds of Machinery.

CITY AUTO WRECKING COMPANY
783 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

MEDICAL

DR. J. L. WISEMAN, SPECIALIST Prostate, kidney, bladder, 909 Boyd Bldg., Wpg. IF MADE OF RUBBER, WRITE FOR catalogue. Best quality, half price. Samples, \$1.00. Reliable, Established 1896. Universal Specialty Co., Box 2704, Montreal.

GENTLEMEN'S SANITARY RUBBER SUPPLIES, best quality, send one dollar for sample packet of twenty-four, mailed in plain wrapper. Bengal Products, Box 242, Dept. A, Hamilton, Ont.

MEN, WOMEN — STOP WORRY—Hygienic sundries and finest sanitary rubber goods. Dime brings quality sample and catalogue. Paris Novelty Co. Dept. Z., Winnipeg

MISCELLANEOUS

VALENTINES—BEAUTIFULLY COLORED fancy cut-outs and folders. Price, 20 different, 25c. Postpaid. United Sales Co., Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

LIFE READING—FORECAST FOR 1935. Advice on business, vocation, speculation, love, marriage, health, lucky days, etc. Complete \$1.00; character analysis 25c. Send birth date. M. Klemen, Louise Bridge, Box 174, Winnipeg, Man.

SELLING SEASONED POPLAR WOOD, \$34.00 per car, F.O.B. Poplarfield or Silver, Man. Mike Swedlo, Poplarfield, Man.

SHEET METAL MFRS. CORRUGATED Iron at Bargain Prices. Everything in Sheet Metal. Canadian Rogers Ltd., 1109 Winnipeg Ave., Winnipeg.

ARE YOU AILING? TELL US YOUR trouble. We have here remedies that give relief in many cases where other remedies have failed. Herba-Medica, 1280 Main St., Winnipeg.

OLD GOLD

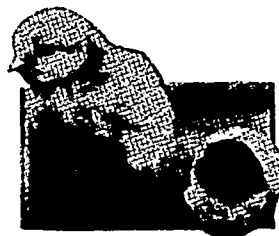
FINE GOLD \$35. PER OUNCE. BE SURE to get full price for your old gold Jewellery, gold teeth, etc., by dealing direct with refiners. Cash by return mail. Parcels returned prepared if not satisfied. Provincial Refiners, Dept. 24, 361 Yonge St. Toronto.

POULTRY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

GOVERNMENT BANDED BUFF ORPINGTON Cockerels for sale. \$1.50 each. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man

10 FREE CHICKS



Our 15 years' Hatching Bred-to-Lay Chicks guarantees you 100% value for your money. Booking in advance is your guarantee that you will receive chicks on date wanted. Our eggs are from Manitoba and Saskatchewan Banded and Blood-Tested Hens. Ten extra Chicks with orders of each 100 paid this month.

Barred Rocks	per 100	April \$11.25	May \$10.75	June \$9.25
White Leghorns	"	10.25	9.75	8.25
White Wyandottes	"	12.25	11.75	10.25
Rhode Island Reds	"	12.25	11.75	10.25

Guarantee 100% Live Delivery. Baby Chick Catalogue will be ready soon. Send for one.

Alex Taylor Hatchery
362 Furby St. WINNIPEG, Man.

REBABBITTING

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

MANITOBA BEARING WORKS. CRANK-shaft grinding. Re-barbitting. Prompt service. High-class work. 169 Water St., Winnipeg.

Strachan's Home-Grown Seeds

A selected line of Flowers, Vegetable Forage Crops and Field Seeds. Purity and germination guaranteed by Government test. Our 1935 Catalogue and Price List is now ready for mailing.

STRACHAN SEED COMPANY
CARMAN, MAN.

SECOND HAND PIPE AND FITTINGS

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

All sizes in well piping, 2-inch boiler flues, fittings, valves, pulleys, plumbing and heating materials. 2-inch iron pipe fence pickets and wire. Schwartz Iron & Metal Co., 299 Jarvis Ave., Winnipeg Phone 51 686.

TOBACCO

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

BURLEY, VIRGINIA, ZIMMER AND HAVANA Tobaccos, 5 pounds samples leaf, flavoring and recipes, or 3 pounds (8 samples leaf and 2 samples manufactured), \$1.00 postpaid. Ruthven Co-Operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont.

GOOD LEAF TOBACCO — 10 LBS. \$1.75 postpaid. Jos. Horvath, Amherstburg, Ont.

A FOUR-POUND PACKAGE VIRGINIA and Burley Leaf Tobacco (6 different samples) with pipe and flavoring; or five pounds \$1.00 postpaid. Glen-Erie Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ontario.

BRIGHT LEAF BURLEY, SUN-RIPENED Five pounds \$1.00; fourteen pounds, \$2.50. Four pounds Virginia Leaf Cigarette Tobacco, \$1.25. Postpaid with recipes. G. W. Jeffery, Leamington, Ont.

TRY OUR MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — Pipe or cigarette cut, \$1.00 pound. Seven pounds Virginia Leaf, \$2.00. Fifteen pounds Burley, \$2.50. Postpaid. Natural Leaf Tobacco Co., Leamington, Ont.

VETERINARY

WHEN COWS OR MARES WON'T CATCH —Sticks-Em used before service, settles them or your money back. Remedy proved by 50 years use. Reported failures less than 1 per cent. 85c. per cow; \$2.35 for 4, postpaid. Booklet free. Haines Holstein Farms, 507-C, Carman, Manitoba.

YOUR HORSES NEED

A SUR-SHOT
GUARANTEED BOT AND WORM REMOVER

6 large or 12 small capsules
\$1.50 Fairview Chemical Co., Ltd., Regina.

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

SURVEY OF FARMERS' BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

In the report by the Economic Branch on farmers' business organizations in Canada just issued in pamphlet form by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, due acknowledgement is given to the co-operating organizations. The contents of the report are based on information obtained from these organizations, and are now being made available to those interested in co-operative development. It is the intention of the Economics Branch to prepare periodically a list of the names and location of farmers' business organizations in Canada which may be coupled with such a report as this. The last available listing was prepared by joint arrangement with the Department of Labour, and published by that Department in 1932 as the Fifth Annual Report of Co-operative Associations in Canada. A summary of operations in the present report shows that 159 of the companies at present active were established within the period from 1880 to 1915. During the next decade and up to the present time, organization in business by farmers has made steady growth in numbers, membership, and business transacted. The activities of the larger organizations, such as wheat pools, live stock and fruit co-operatives, have reached a high stage of development, and have received world-wide recognition, but the combined strength of organization in business of farmers in Canada has never been revealed. There are hundreds of comparatively small organizations which are working quietly and effectively serving local areas which are being discovered and recognized in this survey.

—Dominion Dept. of Agriculture

COST OF THE GREAT WAR

A publication issued by mutilated war veterans in France declares that the total cost of the Great War, which it places at \$630,000,000,000, would have been enough to build a villa for every family in France, England, Canada, U.S.A., Germany, Russia, and Belgium, and, furthermore, to equip every town with a population of over 200,000 with a hospital, public library, and university.

—The New Dawn

Insurance

In all its branches—

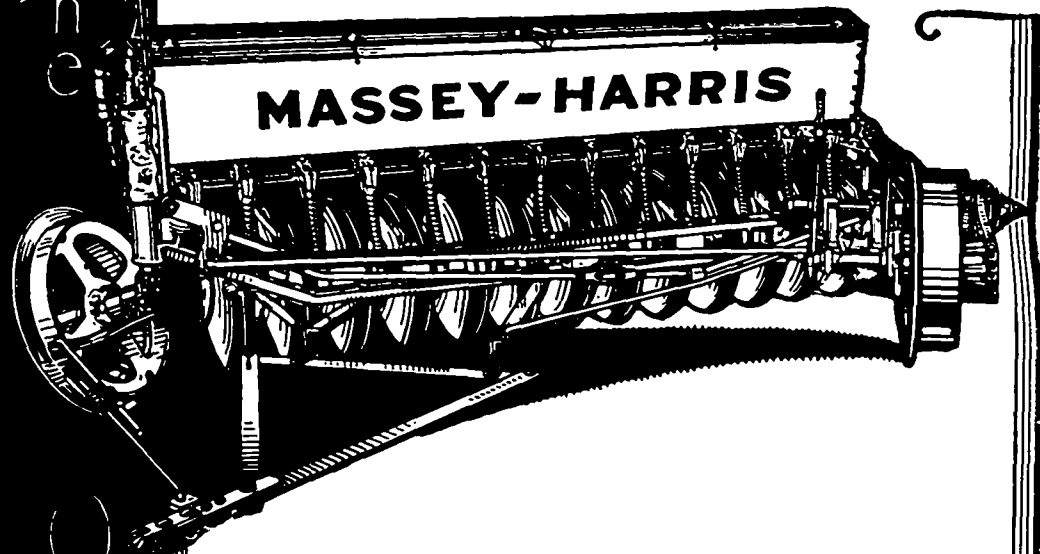
at your service

CANADIAN POOL AGENCIES, LTD.

Wheat Pool Bldg. Winnipeg

FOR SPEEDY LOW-COST WORK

USE MASSEY-HARRIS DISC SEEDERS



Users of Disc Seeders Are Reducing Expenses

Do your Discing and Seeding in one operation with a Massey-Harris Disc Seeder. Then use it as a One-Way Tillage Machine for Summer-fallow work—the cheapest and most effective method of Summer-fallowing according to many farmers.

Massey-Harris Disc Seeders have the strongest Frame; Low Direct Draft Hitch; Quick-Action Lift; Easy Operating Levers; Electric Heat-Treated Discs and the famous Massey-Harris Steel Grain Box with Feed Rolls machined to insure positive, accurate sowing.

Get full particulars of the Massey-Harris Disc Seeder—the one-way two purpose machine that saves money and makes money—from your Local Agent or write your nearest Branch for Booklet.

7
h
e
n
c
e
y
a
w
e
n
o
c
s
-
D
C

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.

Chartered Accountants
Winnipeg

Auditors to:

- Manitoba Pool Elevators
- Manitoba Poultry Pool
- Canadian Poultry Pool
- Manitoba Co-operative Livestock
- Canadian Livestock Co-operative
- Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale
- Consumers' Oil Co-operatives.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1897
WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON SWIFT CURRENT YORKTON LESTER
CALGARY VANCOUVER TORONTO MONTREAL STONINGTON