

# The Manitoba Co-operator

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

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WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY, 1935

No. 2



Control Your Own Business!

Vote "YES" on the Poultry Marketing Plan—Feb. 16 to 23.

Official Organ of MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE, LTD.

COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators  
Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association

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.

Issued on the 20th of each month

Office: Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg. Telephone 905 160

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## Poultry Pool Directors Issue Statement

Whereas the officials of the so-called Protective Association (and their backers) persist in their campaign of villification and personalities against certain of our employees, we make the following statement on behalf of the Board of Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Ltd.:

1. The vital issue, on which producers vote Feb. 16 to 23, is the Poultry Marketing Plan.

2. This Plan was prepared on instructions from delegates representing our entire membership, assembled in Annual Meeting.

3. The members of our Board have recorded their unanimous endorsement of the Plan. We emphatically urge our members (and all producers) to vote "Yes" for it.

4. Our Board has pledged its utmost effort to get the facts of the Plan to producers—so that producers may vote in their own best interests.

5. In our opinion: the vicious attack of "Protective" officials (and their financiers) do not help producers reach a clear understanding of the Plan—but serve the purpose of beclouding the real issue. We urge producers: Refuse to be diverted from the real issue—Study the Plan—Vote on the Plan.

6. Insinuations that our Co-operative is the creature of any single man are insults to our 21,000 members—who control our

Association democratically, under our constitution. Such insinuations are ridiculous—and false. Remember—you vote on the Plan. Study the Plan.

7. The "Protective" officials (and their backers) are relying on criticism of W. A. Landreth, our General Manager, and the salary our Associations pay him, to divert producers from studying the Plan. For the first two years of our Pool's existence, Mr. Landreth worked entirely without recompense. Never, at any time during his twelve years of service to our members, has he suggested to the Board what his wages should be. The records of our Association verify this. These records are open to any member who wants the truth. Any delegate inquiring at any annual meeting has got full information about all salaries. We challenge the "Protective" officials (and their principals)—or anyone else—to refute these statements.

8. If the "Protective" officials (and their financiers) are honest in discussing salaries, they will tell you the salaries and profits that all brokers and dealers take from your product (and now use so lavishly in their campaign to kill your Plan). Such full information would be of real use to producers in studying the Plan.

9. We have refused to discuss the "Protective" officials and their private and business records—

past or present. We refuse to do so now—except to state that, in our opinion, any honest comparison is not to the discredit of our employees or the members of our Board.

10. Remember—the issue before the producers does not centre in any one individual or small group. The issue is vital to 250,000 Western producers—and thousands of dealers who handle their product. The real issue is:

Do You Want: Efficient, organized marketing of your eggs and poultry—under your own direct control?

Or Do You Want: Disorganized, demoralized markets—open to every attack of bootleggers, outlaws and profiteers?

11. We urge all producers: Study the Plan. Allow no personal antagonisms to rob you of its benefits. Vote "Yes" February 16th to 23rd.

12. If you vote this Plan into operation, we, as your Local Board, will do our utmost to carry on in the best interests of all Manitoba poultry producers—until next October, when all producers will elect a new Local Board.

If the Plan is voted down, we will do our utmost to serve our Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association as our members may direct.

W. S. Murray, Pres.  
A. W. Badger, Sec.

## CO-OPERATORS --- FORWARD MARCH!

REGISTER AND VOTE FOR THE POULTRY MARKETING SCHEME!

VOTE FOR—

Efficient, organized marketing of your eggs and poultry — under your own direct control!

LET US ADVANCE!

VOTE FOR—

Control of Producers Business--for Producers--by Producers

BALLOT	
ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF	
The Manitoba Poultry Marketing Scheme referred to in the attached registration form?	
YES	X
NO	

VOTE AGAINST—

Disorganized, demoralized markets—open to every attack of bootleggers, outlaws and profiteers!

DON'T RETREAT!

**FREE LOANS FOR AUSTRALIAN FARMERS**

The Commonwealth Government of Australia and the several states have agreed upon a plan of debt adjustment for farmers under which the Commonwealth Government will provide a permanent fund of approximately \$58,000,000 over a period of about three years, from which farmers may secure advances to reduce their debts. The money will be distributed from the federal government through the state governments and will carry no interest charges either to the state governments or the farmers, except that the state governments are permitted a measure of discretion to meet certain cases where the charging of interest would not prove onerous.

The money will only be advanced to farmers who have made a debt-reducing agreement with creditors. Where a creditor refuses to make a composition—he is under no compulsion to do so—the farmer is out of luck, although according to the Australian farmer's viewpoint it will be the creditor who will be out of luck because he will never get his full debt out of the security he holds. The state governments and Commonwealth Government have agreed upon the obligations of each with regard to the working of the plan and the machinery of operation which each will set up.

**TERMINAL ELEVATORS FOR ARGENTINA**

According to a despatch to the New York Times from Buenos Aires, a Canadian-English syndicate has reached a tentative agreement with the Argentine government calling for construction of eight terminal grain elevators to cost approximately \$11,000,000. They would be paid for in grain, meat and other Argentine products.

The Times says the syndicate was formed by the Clarence B. Howe company, of Port Arthur, Ont., and Henry Simon, limited, of England, operating in Argentina as Howe and Simon. The paper says Baring Brothers and company, limited, of London, will finance the operation.

According to a survey made by the Oxford Agricultural Research Institute the effect of food import restrictions in Great Britain has

led to a fall in total imports with an increase in imports from within the Empire and a decrease from other countries.

**Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada**

**Sixty-fourth Annual Report — 1934**

ASSURANCES IN FORCE, December 31, 1934 - - - - - \$2,748,725,403

This large amount, the accumulating estates of nearly a million Sun Life policyholders, will become payable to them or their dependents during this generation—a stabilizing factor of great social and economic value.

NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR - - - 236,215,901

INCOME - - - - - 159,251,028  
DISBURSEMENTS - - - - - 115,661,302  
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS - - - - - 43,589,726

**PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES:**

During the year 1934 - - - - - 88,160,206  
Since Organization - - - - - 888,330,239

ASSETS - - - - - 665,378,716

Bonds: government, municipal, public utility and others; stocks, preferred and common; loans on mortgages; real estate; loans on Company policies; cash in banks, and other assets.

LIABILITIES - - - - - 651,115,551

Almost nine-tenths of this sum represents the policy reserve—the amount set aside to guarantee all policy payments as they become due.

PAID-UP CAPITAL (\$2,000,000) and balance at credit of shareholders' account - - - - - \$3,299,728

RESERVE for depreciation in mortgages and real estate - - - 5,012,619

SURPLUS - - - - - 5,950,818

**\$14,263,165**

The valuation of bonds and stocks has been made in accordance with the basis authorized by the Insurance Department of the Dominion of Canada, and in conformity with the bases authorized by the Departments of Insurance of the various Provinces of Canada, and the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the United States. Policy liabilities have been valued by the full net level premium method, a standard more exacting than is required under the provisions of the Dominion Insurance Act.

**Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada**

# MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

P. F. BREDT, *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*

## The Progress of Manitoba Pool Elevators

The following survey of the operations of Manitoba Pool Elevators has been prepared by Mr. Paul F. Bredt, President of the organization:

At the time of the re-organization and the signing of the Four Party Agreement in August, 1931, our one hundred and fifty Local Elevator Associations owed \$2,100,000.00 to the Province of Manitoba. This capital indebtedness now stands at \$1,649,402.67—a reduction of over \$450,000.00.

About the same time Terminal No. 1 at Port Arthur was purchased from the Saskatchewan and Alberta Wheat Pools for \$371,246.09. Three yearly payments totalling \$111,373.80, have reduced our liability on account of the terminal to \$259,872.29.

In this connection it should be remembered that the last three years were not normal crop seasons. In spite of this, however, our total capital debt has been reduced by over \$560,000.00.

### Credit Arrangements

Three years ago, owing to the change from a contract pool to a grain handling organization, Pool Elevators could not obtain a line of credit from the banks, as we had no Working Capital of our own and no provision was made in our set-up for the accumulation of same. Before we could begin operations the Provincial Government had to grant us a loan of \$300,000.00 for Working Capital, and even then it was necessary that our account with the lending banks be guaranteed by the Dominion government.

The signing of the Supplementary Agreement in February, 1933, marked the turning point in our operations. One clause of this agreement provides for the building up of Working Capital out of surplus, and as a result of same, in spite of poor crops and comparatively small handles, Pool Elevators have accumulated a Working Capital of \$150,000.00 from this source. Authority was

also given by all Local Associations, that accrued interest on Growers' Equities and all Membership Funds be left with Head Office for Working Capital purposes. This latter fund adds almost \$100,000.00 to our liquid assets.

Influenced no doubt in large measure by these decisions, there has been a decided change in the attitude of the lending banks, and since August, 1933, we have been operating without a Dominion Government guarantee. No difficulty has been experienced in the last two years in arranging for the necessary credits; as a matter of fact, the banks are keen to supply us with all the money we need for our operations.

### Confidence Established

Three years ago the Government of Manitoba appointed an official representative, who attended all our Board Meetings, with full veto powers in matters respecting expenditures of money. While such a representative still holds office, and is being kept advised of any special transactions, there is absolutely no interference in our regular business operations and we are left free and unhampered in our efforts to further build up and consolidate our Manitoba Pool Elevator organization. The relationship between the management of Pool Elevators and the representative of the Government, as well as members of the Cabinet, is on a sounder, broader basis; it rests on mutual trust and confidence. On various occasions Premier Bracken has given public expression of this confidence in the Board and management, and in our ability to fully repay the debt we owe. There is not the slightest doubt that this latter prediction will be fulfilled.

The feeling of uncertainty and lack of confidence which existed three years ago amongst business and financial interests, and perhaps even in Government circles,

towards our organization, has entirely disappeared.

Last, but by no means least—and this is the most encouraging phase of three years unceasing, conscientious efforts on our part—there is now developing and steadily increasing, a return of confidence by Manitoba farmers generally in the ability of Pool Elevators to carry on successfully and liquidate their indebtedness to the Province.

We are in the midst of another extremely difficult year, but given the same loyal support and patronage we have enjoyed in the past, it can be definitely stated that all obstacles will be overcome, and finally our modern and efficient grain handling facilities will be wholly owned by our member patrons.

### Importance of Supplementary Agreement

The Supplementary Agreement previously referred to, also provides for the pooling of operating expenses and interest on the capital debt. This should be of particular interest to those Associations which in the last few years, through no fault of their own, have been unable to meet their obligations. Their overhead has been paid by other more fortunately situated Locals. The points which have been helped in this respect, are not expected to repay these amounts in the future. In addition, their capital payments also are being made by these Associations, which thereby acquire an ownership interest in the elevators assisted. This means that even though some Locals are at present unable to meet their commitments, their capital debt is being reduced from year to year. When normal conditions once more return, they will be able to go ahead and take care of their own payments, unhampered by arrears of principal or interest, which otherwise would have accumulated during the period of poor crop years. This is a point which, when fully realized by members of the affected stations, should and will dispel any feeling of discouragement while temporarily

having to accept help from other stronger Associations. The action of our more successful Locals, thus effectively and truly co-operating with the weaker units, cannot be too highly commended. It means the strengthening and consolidating of the whole co-operative movement in the Province, and will insure its continued operation. Such action cannot fail ultimately to re-act to their own financial benefit also.

### 1934-35 Operations

Deliveries in the fall months of 1934 have been at an unprecedented rate, with the result that at the beginning of January our receipts were about a million bushels greater than a year ago. They are bound to drop off from now on, but the indications are that our total handle will come up to our 1933-34 final figures.

Earnings, while not on the same high basis as in the preceding season, on the whole have been satisfactory to date. At this time it is impossible to make a definite statement as to the probable outcome of the current year's operations. In the last few weeks, however, we have made a careful survey, and have every reason to look forward with hope and confidence to another satisfactory year-end statement, which will enable us to meet all our obligations to the Government due in 1935.

### TWENTY MILLIONS FOR AUSTRALIAN FARMERS

The Royal Commission appointed by the Australian government to inquire into and make recommendations on the production and marketing of wheat, made a supplementary report late in November in which it was recommended that approximately \$19,000,000 should be set aside for distribution to farmers through the state governments in the following manner:

1. A subsidy of 6 cents per bushel on all wheat marketed in the present crop year, estimated to require about \$7,000,000.
2. A bounty of three shillings (75 cents) per acre on all land sown to wheat, estimated to require about \$9,500,000.
3. The remainder, about \$2,500,000, to be used in special cases of assistance in accordance

## Egg Marketing Scheme for Great Britain

### Eggs to Be Sold at a Fixed National Price

An Associated Press despatch of February 8 states that a marketing scheme for eggs for Great Britain has been prepared which involves a fixed national price for home-produced eggs.

The price will be fixed each week by a special committee of the marketing board sitting in London, and the price will be by the dozen, which retailers shall pay to suppliers, according to grade.

#### Consumer Informed

Each week, the national-fixed price will be made public, so the consumer will know whether he is being over-charged or not. The price is variable only in the case of bulk sales to wholesalers and co-operative stores, or chain shops, which will be allowed a discount.

Producers everywhere will receive a fixed national price for the week less any discount granted for bulk supplies, and a station service charge covering the cost of collection, grading, packing and delivery. There will also be a levy, probably not more than two cents, per 10 dozen eggs, to cover the administration cost.

Every area of production will have a licensed packing station, owned or controlled by the marketing board itself.

#### 200 Egg Stations

The packing stations alone will be responsible for collecting, grading, packing and delivering eggs to the wholesalers and retailers. It is estimated 200 of these stations will be needed.

All producers owning more than 25 adult fowls will, with a few exceptions, have to register with the board and sell their eggs through the area packing station.

The marketing board, it is further proposed, shall buy surplus eggs during the spring glut and store them for sale in the autumn and winter at prices lower, of course, than the new-laid product.

It is estimated that \$2,500,000 will be required to set up the additional packing stations. Administrative costs will probably be about \$750,000 a year.

Annual production of eggs in England and Wales has increased about 1,900,000,000 in the last ten years. The output is now estimated at 3,250,000,000.

with a recommendation which the Commission will make later.

4. A processing tax on all Australian made flour of an amount which is calculated to raise the domestic price of flour to what the price would be if the farmer were getting between \$1.05 and \$1.20 a bushel for his wheat. This tax is to be maintained as a permanent method of raising funds to subsidize the wheat producers and lessen the gap between the economic status of primary and secondary industry.

### WHAT ARE THEY IN THE BUSINESS FOR?

In any event why should the Prime Minister of Canada, or say, the humblest wheat grower in Australia, expect that Dreyfus,

or Bunge, or any firm of grain dealers who are in the business for the express purpose of making profit, will concern themselves either with the price of wheat, or any suggestion to regulate supplies? They make their profit on a per bushel basis, and the more wheat they handle the more profit they make. The lower the price of wheat, the larger quantity they can merchandise with a given amount of capital, nor do their overheads increase proportionately. If they can gain a footing in the wheat business in Canada, and so add to the amount which they already do in Argentina and Australia, it means more profit and more influence in the market, and it is natural to expect them to do it. Why should they refrain? Why should intelligent farmers expect them to do otherwise? It isn't reasonable.

—Hon T. H. Bath, in Primary Producer, Western Australia.



# 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

## THE FREE PRESS AND THE MARKETING SCHEME

In a recent issue the Winnipeg Free Press, discussing the Egg and Poultry Marketing Scheme, set out as it said "to submit some considerations on a higher plane" than that of pecuniary interest "to which attention might profitably be paid." We are in cordial agreement with that attitude and we regret that it has taken The Free Press so long to realize that there were these other considerations. It has seemed to us that The Free Press, once considered the medium of a highly intelligent liberalism, has latterly become more an obstinate defender of things as they have been and less the protagonist of the progressive changes which a developing civilization and a better social order demand. With that criticism let us look at these special considerations.

### Monopoly

First, the marketing scheme is condemned because, The Free Press says, it creates a legalized monopoly, and monopoly is a crime and may in practice develop grave injustices to the mass of the people. Monopoly, even in Canada, is not a crime except where it demonstrably operates to the detriment of the community. Its effect upon communal well-being is the only test of a social character that can be applied to a monopoly or for that matter any form of economic organization. Monopoly is wrong only when it injures the community. There is a world of difference between a marketing monopoly consisting of the whole body of the producers of a given commodity operating under democratic control, government supervision and the full light of publicity, and a monopoly set up by a body of private traders operating behind closed doors without supervision and for purely private ends. In the former case there is protection and security for the actual worker and the opportunity for the consumer to co-operate; in the latter there is neither protection nor security for either producer or consumer.

### Power of Majorities

Next the Free Press cites the question of compulsion. "The monstrous doctrine is preached," it says, "that there are neither legal nor moral limitations upon the power of the majority; it can do precisely as it pleases." This is sheer declamation, not argument. If there are legal and moral limitations on the power of a majority, who created them? As a matter of social philosophy there are and can be no limitations on the power of the effective majority except such limitations as the majority may place upon itself, which logically means there are no limitations. Legal limitations

upon a majority represent law which the majority has created or sanctioned; moral limitations are the consequence of the prevailing and dominant ethical ideas of the community. In neither case, however, is a majority bound absolutely by such limitations. In response to changing public opinion the law may be altered on the authority of the majority, or opinion may change with regard to moral values. Certainly it would be foolish to say the majority is always right; but it is not foolish to say that the majority represents the prevailing idea of what is right, and it is of the essence of democracy not that the majority is right but that as a matter of practical life what it decides must prevail through the channels of law and the authority of the executive of the majority, which is the government.

It is not a "monstrous doctrine" that there are no limitations from the outside upon the power of the effective majority; it is a simple statement of the very conditions of social cohesion—the indispensable condition of democratic government. Certainly we may argue against the use of the power in any given case, but this simply raises questions of opinion regarding the expediency or morality of the use of the power in the particular case and does not alter the fact of the existence of the power. The Free Press may hold—most people do—as an article of faith that the majority should respect certain departments of individual life, but that does not affect the fact of the power of the majority.

The whole question is one of the relative limits of freedom and authority in the modern state, assuming positive action for the attainment of the best life, and the question is not answered so easily as The Free Press assumes, although its way of posing it is doubtless a telling way of raising irrational prejudices.

### Compulsory Co-operation

Then we have in these circumstances the apparent contradiction—compulsory co-operation. Co-operation according to The Free Press is a voluntary act and any other kind of co-operation "befouls and makes odious a cause which is one of the hopes of mankind." This ardor for the cause of co-operation on the part of the Free Press seems to be of the same character as its conversion to the idea of a subsidy on wheat. It matters not apparently that four-fifths of our lives is passed in conditions of compulsory co-operation and that the only standard of any value by which we measure progress is the extent to which mankind has accepted and enforced compulsory co-operation. There is no need to cite examples; they abound in every society, and it may be remarked that almost every step in the direction of compulsory co-operation has been contested with precisely the same arguments as are being used against the Natural Products Marketing Act and the Egg and Poultry Marketing Scheme. It might indeed be argued that it is less an invasion of private liberty to organize a compulsory marketing system than it is to organize a compulsory educational system and compel a lone unwilling bachelor to pay for educational facilities for the large family of his neighbor. Compulsory education was not established in a day nor without a tremendous amount of opposition, nor were a multitude of other social facilities which we now accept as a matter of course.

### International Trade

The final argument of The Free Press, in effect, is that Canada is an exporting country and in order to retain foreign markets must maintain an open market in Canada. We would have more sympathy with this argument if in Canada an entirely open market had ever been maintained or there was any chance of one being maintained. Canada has been protectionist practically since Confederation and to raise now the question of free trade versus protection is simply, in the popular phrase, to draw a red herring across the trail. There is no such issue.

The position of co-operators on this matter is clear and definite. They do not believe in cut-throat competition either domestically or internationally; they believe in co-operation, agreement, reciprocity. It is just as easy to promote international trading along the lines of reciprocity as along the lines of competition and the way of reciprocity is more conducive to good will, understanding and peace than the way of competition. There is no obstacle to the way of co-operation in international trade in plans for organized marketing, but much to make it easier of accomplishment.

### Like a Pig on Ice

There's no doubt about it Bill was mad. He stood in the doorway of my office and if looks could kill Bill was out to do some killing.

"Come in," I said, "and make yourself at home. What's wrong; I mean, unusually wrong?"

"I've got it in the neck again," he said, taking a chair and fishing around in the pockets of his overcoat for the friendly and solacing pipe. "Hogs dropped fifty cents."

Bill, I should explain, was the farmer who called in to tell me how much he had lost in the previous week-end slump of 85 cents.

"Too bad," I said sympathetically and not knowing what else to say just then.

"That's all right," he said aggressively, "but it doesn't help me pay my debts and make a living."

"No," I admitted, "but then it's the eternal and immutable law of supply and demand. And then, of course," I added brightly, "you have your inalienable right to dispose of your hogs and other farm products as you think fit."

"Cut it out," he growled. "This supply and demand business is all hokum; the hog market in Toronto didn't drop and so far as I can see there is no less demand for pork than there was twenty-four hours earlier. And," he continued fiercely, "I must send my livestock to Winnipeg and I must ship in accordance with the convenience of the railway companies. I can't ship any day I like and there isn't any other market for me but Winnipeg."

"But," I said, "you have liberty; you are not even compelled to produce hogs, you know."

"Oh, sure," he retorted, "I needn't grow anything, I suppose, beyond what I can consume in my own family, and for the rest I

can beg, borrow or steal clothing and household goods, and I can go back to the digging stick and the hand rake and the flail, and dispense with all the machinery on my farm. Why don't you talk sense?"

"Pardon me," I said, "you don't have to do those things unless you want to. It's your inalienable right to make the choice."

"But, damn it," he said, "I've got to live and I've got to maintain a family and I'm a human being, not a plain animal. But how on earth are we farmers going to do it when we get robbed right and left of the fruits of our labor. Liberty! Yes, we are just like a pig on ice—plenty of liberty and unable to make a move to help ourselves.

"If the pig on ice cannot help itself," I said, "can it be said to have liberty in any useful sense?"

"I guess not," he replied.

"Well, then," I said, "if you're in that position, and you certainly are, it isn't that kind of liberty you need but the liberty to make your life more secure."

"That's it," he rejoined, "security! That's what we farmers need."

"Well," I said, "you cannot have both the liberty to dispose of your products as you think fit and security in the returns. You must adjust your ideas of liberty to your need for security."

"Well," he said, "I'm a co-operator. I believe in co-operation. I'm a member of all our marketing co-ops. They've helped a lot but they seem helpless just when they should be most help."

"Because," I said, "there are not enough co-operators, and there are enough non-co-operators to frustrate the bigger efforts of the co-operatives. You cannot

get security with inadequate organized effort. Security demands adequate organization, with control and power to regulate and direct. The whole world today—not only farmers—is seeking for security, and it is just because security means the organization of restraints that the world is finding it so difficult to achieve security."

"The nations want freedom," I continued, "to do as they like, to prepare for and to make war and they resist the organization of restraints upon their sovereignty; the industrial and financial institutions want to do as they like and make profits and they resist restraints upon their freedom; even the farmers want to do as they like and while they are all in favor of restraints upon nations doing as they like; on manufacturers doing as they like; on bankers doing as they like, they don't want the organization of restraints upon themselves.

"Bill," I said, "this whole civilization of ours is going to perish unless it learns how to increase the field of liberty and establish security by the organization of restraints, and our farmers must learn how to do it in their own particular sphere. It is emphatically wrong to talk about compulsion in this connection. We are all of us from the moment of birth and as long as we live in society, under innumerable forms of compulsion—society could not exist without it. The more we need security the more we must revise our conceptions of liberty. Now, Bill, what do you want: the liberty of an unorganized agriculture with all its economic injustices or the security of an organized agriculture with its greater freedom for the group?"

"I want security," said Bill, "I've got to live and maintain a family and get something besides unremunerated toil out of life."



# 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

## ON THE WAY

The consumers' co-operative movement is making slow but sure progress in Manitoba. Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, the central buying organization for the greater part of the local associations, at its annual meeting last month presented a report showing an increased volume of business for 1934 compared with 1933, and, as might be expected, many of the locals show the same upward tendency in their turnover. The figures in most cases are not yet back to the high marks established before the effects of the depression were felt, but it is evident that with more money available for the purchase of farm and household supplies the co-operatives have been, and will be, the first to benefit.

As a matter of fact the business done through the consumers' co-operatives has not declined in anything like the same proportion as the purchasing power of the agricultural community, which means that during the depression a larger percentage of the farmers' business has been and is being done through their own organizations. This has been brought about through the increase of membership in the co-operatives and the widening of their activities by adding new lines of goods to their stocks.

### A Widening Scope

The first object of most of the consumers' co-operatives in this province was the supplying of gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils for farm tractors and engines and for trucks and automobiles. To these commodities were soon added such things as coal, twine, flour and feed, which could be handled with little or no warehousing. At a few points these still comprise practically all the lines handled, but other locals, more enterprising and perhaps more favorably situated in some

respects, have acquired warehouses and added one line after another to their stocks until a large part of the requirements of the members can be supplied.

The Hamiota Consumers' Co-operative, for example, beside handling petroleum products, lubricants, coal and twine, supplies its members with tires, batteries, anti-freeze, salt, formalin, harness, posts, fencing, paint, maple syrup, oil cakes, tankage, plow shares, binder canvasses, culverts, troughs, seeds and a full line of agricultural implements.

### Co-operative Stores

At Grandview, Gilbert Plains and Thornhill, grocery stores are operated in connection with the oil station, and at a number of points, including Moline, Arborg, Rosenort and Grunthal, the co-operative store is the main activity.

A perfectly natural development, and one which seems quite likely to take place, would be the establishment of a co-operative store in connection with practically every co-operative oil station. This will of course require additional capital. Some locals which have built up reserves will not find this a difficult problem, but others have not yet built up the capital they really need to finance properly their present undertakings and in these cases any program of expansion will have to be undertaken cautiously.

The object of every co-operative which has the true co-operative vision is to supply, eventually, all the requirements of its members on a co-operative, non-profit basis, and to make all the people of its community members.

Consumers' co-operation is not for the benefit of any class or section of society. Everyone is a consumer and in the consumers' movement there is a place for everyone.

## Education Needed

The ranks of those who recognize the defects of the profit or capitalistic system have received some very distinguished recruits in recent weeks. Many of these, however, still seem to believe that the old system can be patched up and its evils eliminated. The co-operator believes that the profit motive itself is wrong and that while some of its bad effects may be curbed by remedial measures, which he will welcome in the meantime, the final solution will have to be the universal adoption of co-operation.

It is evident, however, that the majority of people do not yet understand co-operation and are not ready to practice it, and that a great deal of educational work is necessary before co-operation becomes the ruling principle.

The best form of education is a successful demonstration, and wherever the opportunity presents itself to widen the scope of existing co-operatives or to form new ones, the opportunity should not be allowed to pass.

## BUTTER PRODUCTION

Creamery butter production in Canada has increased to such an extent that storage stocks are considerably higher than in the previous year. These high storage stocks will tend to keep butter prices at a lower and more uniform level during the early months of 1935 than in the past season unless some of the surplus stocks are exported. If no export movement takes place, a small carry-over in butter stocks is not unlikely, with a consequent depressing influence on prices which may cause a diversion of milk into cheese manufacture. Increased production in many dairy countries and in Canada does not point to any marked improvement in returns for dairy products.



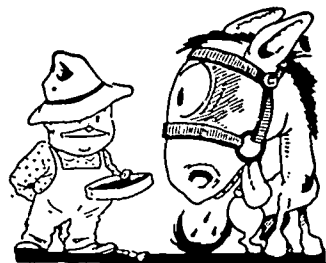
# Consumer Co-operation

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale. Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

## BIGGER CROPS AND BIGGER LOCALS

There are two methods by which our consumers' co-operatives may expand their business and increase the service which they are rendering to the communities in which they operate. The first is by gaining new purchasing members, and the second by adding new commodities to their stocks of goods. The application of the first method is a matter for each local; in the second the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale has a duty to perform.

We are glad to announce, therefore, that in accordance with



a wish expressed by the delegates to the annual meeting last month, your whole sale has arranged to add commercial fertilizer to the list of commodities which it supplies to locals and is now in a position to accept orders for either carlots or less-than-car-load quantities of treble superphosphate.

This form of fertilizer has been used with highly profitable results on many Manitoba farms during the last few years. The brand which the Wholesale is handling is of the highest grade, being 45 per cent. available, and has been used with great success throughout the United States. It is endorsed by the highest agricultural authorities across the line.

The price, too, is attractive, enabling the locals to make a fair margin and sell to their members at a very reasonable figure.

Farmers who desire to increase their yields of grain, hay and other crops would be well advised to see the managers of their local co-operative oil stations or stores and get details of this new offer.

Co-operative organizations exist for the purpose of rendering service to their members. This is an opportunity to help the members to save money and raise bigger crops, and at the same time to build up both the local co-operative and the Co-operative Wholesale.

## Congratulations

Financial statements and reports of annual meetings received from local consumers' co-operatives during the last few weeks, show that in many cases there was a decided improvement in business in 1934 as compared with 1933. This is due partly to increased membership and the good work of managers and boards of directors, and also to the improvement in agricultural prices and better crops in some parts of the province.

Congratulations are due to Grandview Co-operative Oil and Supplies Ltd. on having gained the distinction of having the largest turnover of any Manitoba organization of its kind for 1934. For the year ending November 30 last, the Grandview association made sales of \$55,965.69, an increase of \$21,772.15 over the previous year.

Grandview, of course, has an advantage over its rivals in other parts of the province, because it operates at two points, Grandview and Gilbert Plains, and, in addition to the oil business, handles farm machinery and groceries. On the other hand it does not handle coal, the district being well supplied with wood.

For the volume of business done, the net surplus after paying all expenses and making full allowance for depreciation, is quite small. An examination of the statement, however, shows that the smallness of the surplus is due, in part at least, to the narrow gross margin earned on groceries, which have evidently been sold to members at a very slight advance over wholesale prices.

## Brandon Still Progressing


Brandon Consumers' Co-operative, Ltd., the largest co-operative oil station in the province operating at a single point, made sales in the year ending November 15, 1934, amounting to \$45,609, an increase of \$3,269 over the previous year. A net surplus of over \$1,400 is shown by the financial statement.

The Brandon local has always been a consistent supporter of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale and the patronage dividend received on its purchases from that body made a material contribution to its revenues.

## Rhineland Doing Well

Rhineland Consumers' Co-operative, whose headquarters are at Altona, Man., did over \$18,000 worth of business in the year ending September 30, 1934, compared with \$15,000 for the preceding 11 months. The surplus was substantial, being sufficient to permit a patronage dividend of 3 per cent in addition to interest on paid up capital.

*An institution*  
which for over 117  
years has provided complete domestic and  
foreign banking services for Canadians.



Head Office  
Montreal

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS  
IN EXCESS OF \$750,000,000

# Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

Comparative list of receipts from the five highest firms at St. Boniface for the month of January:

1st Can. Co-op.....	194 cars—	18.4%
2nd .....	165 " —	15.7
3rd .....	134 " —	12.7
4th .....	124 " —	11.8
5th .....	105 " —	10.

Eastern cattle markets have been extremely disappointing since the beginning of 1935. It was generally expected that a change would take place in the Eastern beef trade and that higher prices would be in order. However this did not materialize and both Toronto and Montreal are periodically suffering a slow and draggy trade.

The only bright spot is the fact that, with the rapid increase in livestock values on the American markets, it is possible to ship choice grades of Canadian butcher cattle, and after paying the exorbitant duty of \$3.00 per hundred weight, net back to the shipper a slightly higher price than is being paid for top cattle for the domestic trade.

## Exports to U. S.

The American demand calls for strictly choice, well-finished, smooth steers and heifers weighing from 1100 pounds up. Lighter steers and cows have at present insufficient margin to make shipping possible. The Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited being alive to the possibilities of new and wider outlets for the producer of cattle, has already shipped to the Chicago market a load of 22 choice heavy steers. These steers sold for \$9.85 per hundred weight on the Chicago market, and netted a price which was considerably higher than they would have realized on the Winnipeg market.

We have repeatedly drawn to the attention of producers through the medium of our market letter, the necessity of keeping warmed-up light-fleshed cattle at home for further feeding. Thousands of dollars are actually lost by the sacrificing of these cattle when they are marketed in this condition. A little extra feed over a period of one to two months

would make a big difference in their net value.

## The Hog Market

Considerable dissension has been evidenced lately in the sudden rise and then drastic decline in hog values. For the second time in almost a month hog values have dropped close to \$1.00 a hundred. In January they dropped from 7.60 to 6.75. With an opening of \$8.00 on the first of February they declined to \$6.85 on the 11th of February. We are quite willing to admit that there was no justification, when one takes into consideration all the factors in the trade, of hogs going as high as \$8.00, but at the same time the price of \$6.85 appears to be equally out of proportion. Marketings of hogs from the majority of districts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are showing signs of falling off, and while the Old Country bacon market will no doubt be the determining factor for the next month or so, indications are for a steady to strong market considering 7 cents as the basic price.

## Marketing Schemes

For the time being, all the livestock marketing schemes are in abeyance, the Dominion Marketing Board being desirous of having the "schemes" submitted by various provincial organizations merged into a common scheme, or at least that they shall be so arranged as to be made conformable with each other.

While the three provincial schemes in Western Canada do not coincide in every detail they have a great deal in common and there would seem to be no good reason why they should not be made to work in together, especially in view of the fact that all parties are so keenly desirous that this should be done.

The Ontario scheme which is before the Dominion Marketing Board relates solely to the export of live cattle to the United Kingdom. This latter scheme in our opinion differs fundamentally from our Western scheme. The only point of contact for the time being would seem to lie in the possibility of a mutual arrange-

ment for the booking of shipping space on the cattle boats.

The question of a suitable plan for marketing livestock is a large one. Only by a careful study of the whole field can a satisfactory plan be evolved. We are hopeful that the present unrest and desire for a change will result in a new and better marketing system throughout Canada.

## DENMARK MOVES TOWARD NATIONAL SUFFICIENCY

A number of measures aiming at economic self-sufficiency have been outlined by the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark in an article published by the Agricultural Council. The measures, it is pointed out, are made necessary by the serious harm done to the Danish export trade by the quota restrictions and tariffs. They will be applied partly by agricultural organisations, partly by the State, and partly by joint action. The number of milch cows will be reduced by 15 to 20 per cent. Pig-breeding will be regulated, and the import of feeding stuffs such as maize and corn reduced as far as possible by increased production of home feeding-stuffs. A rise in the price of agricultural produce in the home market by means of regulations is also proposed, and a series of measures are to regulate and reduce agricultural debt by lowering of interest rates and granting a period of respite to farmers in serious difficulties. Restriction on foreign imports of all kinds must also be applied. The article states in conclusion that the alarming change in export conditions which took place in 1931 was at first considered a passing phase of the crisis, but it is gradually coming to be understood that it might be permanent and, while Denmark would still attempt to maintain the position in international competition which she had attained, the need for a change in the economic situation must be fully appreciated.

—I.C.A. News

**YOUR HORSES NEED**  
**A SUR-SHOT**  
... BOY AND WORM REMOVER ...

"I treated all my horses but the two in best condition—in the spring these two were in the poorest condition."—H. J. Murphy, Dawson Creek, B.C.  
Fairview Chemical Co., Ltd., Regina.

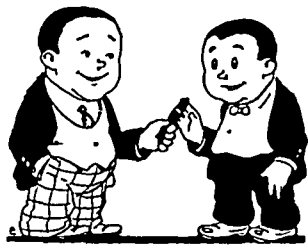
# Co-operative Dairying

A Message from Manitoba Co-operative Dairies  
Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

## THE DAIRY CONVENTION

The Manitoba Dairy Association celebrated its golden jubilee on January 29, 30 and 31, when the annual dairy convention was held at Winnipeg. The program included banquets, many interesting speeches and discussions and the largest exhibition of butter ever displayed in Canada.

Plans for the marketing of dairy produce under the Natural Products Marketing Act were dealt with by A. C. Fraser, secretary of the National Dairy Council, who dealt with the scheme now



before the Dominion Marketing Board, and sponsored by the National Dairy Council and the Canadian Dairy Farmers' Federation.

Following the convention a joint meeting of the boards of the Dairy Association and the Dairy Manufacturers' Association was held, when a resolution was passed supporting the presentation of plans designed to provide for the marketing of surplus butter production, with the provision that any plan which entails a levy on producers for the bonusing of exports shall be submitted to a vote of the producers before becoming operative.

In the butter exhibition held in connection with the convention, the Winnipeg and Dauphin plants of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies carried off a large share of the honours.

The following is a list of the prizes won:

### Winnipeg Plant

8th prize, DeLaval Manitoba Special; Tie 2nd, Wm. Davies Cold Storage Sweepstake; Tie 2nd, Alberta Dairy Supplies Inter-provincial Special, Silver Medal; 2nd, Hilton Bros. Special; 6th, Wyandotte Special; 1st, Dom. Envelope and Cartons (Western); 1st, Crescent Cleansing Soda Special; 2nd, Windsor Salt Inter-provincial, Gold

Watch; 2nd, Martin Paper Products Ltd. Spec.; 2nd, Keewatin Lumber Co. Special; 1st, Purity Salt Special; 1st, Manitoba Cold Storage Special; 1st, Winnipeg Cold Storage Special; xTie 2nd, Exhibitors' Contest; T. Eaton Co. Special, Silver Cup; Canadian Bank of Commerce Sweepstake, Silver Cup.

### Dauphin Plant

1st prize, Wm. Davies Cold Storage Sweepstake, Gold Watch; 1st, Alberta Dairy Supplies Inter-provincial Challenge trophy Gold Medal; 2nd, Hilton Bros. Special; 2nd, Dom. Envelope and Cartons (Western) Spec.; 2nd, Crescent Cleansing Soda Special; 2nd, Martin Paper Products Ltd. Special; 2nd, Keewatin Lumber Co. Special; 2nd, Purity Salt Special; 2nd, Manitoba Cold Storage Special; 2nd, Winnipeg Cold Storage Special; x1st, Exhibitors' Contest.

NOTE — Exhibitors' Contest included competitions at the following large fairs: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Ottawa, Toronto and London, the aggregate of prize winnings indicating the standing. At these fairs Winnipeg won 8 firsts, 6 seconds and 2 thirds, including one championship diploma for best average score and one silver medal. At the same fairs Dauphin won 9 firsts, 6 seconds and 1 third.

### Cream Prices Up

During the past month butter markets have strengthened considerably, bringing an increase of 4c per pound butterfat. Two or three months ago it was generally felt that we had a heavy surplus of butter in Canada but with feed shortages and low storage volume in the United States there seemed to be much uncertainty as to the future. Present prices are still a little below those of a year ago but it is difficult to make predictions.

Canadian storage holdings, just released, show 22,350,000 pounds of creamery butter on hand as at February 1st; a year previous the amount was 14,600,000 pounds. This would indicate a fairly heavy



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<b>DRI-KIL</b>	<b>KEROL</b>
"The Farm Insect Powder"	"The Perfect Disinfectant"
<b>WARBLE FLY POWDER</b>	
"Widely Used in District Campaigns"	

Ask your local Dealer or Druggist, or write:

**CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS, LTD.**  
Toronto Weston Regina Lennoxville

Listen daily to our Noon Hour Broadcasts on CJGX; CFAC; CJCA and CJOC. Theme—"Better Livestock Health."

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at your service

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Wheat Pool Bldg. Winnipeg

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World's Closest Skimmers. Rustproof, stainless, self-balancing bowl, automatic lubrication, ball bearings.

as low as **\$18.75**

Easy payments. 30 days' free trial. If not satisfied, return at our expense and money will be refunded.

**STANDARD IMPORTING & SALES Co.**  
156 Princess St., Winnipeg  
Branch: 9755 Jasper Ave., Edmonton

surplus; but if you consider holdings plus the Canadian make of butter in the months of February, March and April last year, the total is slightly less than the average consumption of Canada for a three month period.

Again, butter in Chicago is quoted 36½c, and the storage holdings in the ten large city markets of the United States on February 9th were only 5,900,000 pounds as compared with 43,600,000 pounds a year previous.

British markets have also strengthened up to some extent and storage holdings there show almost a quarter less than at the same time last year.

Manitoba make in January shows a fairly heavy decrease as compared with a year previous, 15.8%.

# Co-op. Poultry Marketing

## A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

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

### NOTICE OF POOL ANNUAL MEETING

The 12th Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, will be held in the Marlborough Hotel, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1935.

The annual meeting and banquet will both be held on the eighth floor of the hotel. Registration of delegates will commence at 8 a.m. The meeting will be called to order at 9 a.m.

On February 22, 1935, notices will be mailed from the head office of the Association to each delegate (if name has been duly reported to the head office) informing each of the date and place that annual meeting is to be held. Instructions will be given as to the purchasing of a single first-class ticket to Winnipeg. Railroad certificate will be enclosed to each delegate, which is to be filled out and signed by the agent from whom the ticket is purchased. As passenger service is somewhat limited, each delegate should get information that will enable the use of the most direct route to and from Winnipeg.

### Six Directors Retiring

At this Annual Meeting the delegates representing the entire membership will elect directors to fill the places of the following who are retiring upon the expiry of their term:

District No. 1—W. S. Patterson  
District No. 5—C. B. McLean  
District No. 6—W. S. Smith  
District No. 7—W. A. Landreth  
District No. 8—W. S. Murray

Director at large (representing the retail merchants of Manitoba)—J. J. Castell.

All of the above are eligible for re-election. However, Mr. Murray and Mr. Landreth have indicated their desire to be relieved from the responsibility of serving on the Board of the Manitoba Association.

### STUDY THE SCHEME—ALBERTA FOR IT

A large majority of the former members of the Alberta Egg and Poultry Producers' Protective Association are now supporting the Poultry Marketing Scheme in that province, according to a wire sent February 9th by Charles Haggith, President, and Hector B. Calder, Secretary, to the Manitoba Egg and Poultry Producers Protective Association.

The wire advised that the Producers' Protective Association had ceased to function in Alberta; but that a "so-called" Protective Association is still carrying on a high-pressure publicity campaign against the producers' Poultry Marketing Scheme. This wire is printed in full below. It is worth reading. It indicates that self-appointed, so-called "Protectives" in Alberta (like the similar organization in Manitoba) are fighting frantically to protect other interests than those of the producers.

### Winnipeg "Protectives" Don't Tell This

Here is the complete text of the wire from Mr. Haggith and Mr. Calder to the Manitoba "Protectives":

"Referring to your recent wire we beg to advise that the Alberta Egg and Poultry Producers' Protective Association, of which we were President and Secretary, respectively, is not functioning. Our purpose in organizing was to halt proceedings of Alberta Poultry Marketing Plan until such time as full information was available to producers. Campaign of education being conducted here, previous to taking of vote, is reasonably satisfactory to all our members, a large majority of whom are now giving support to same. Our organization has nothing to do with the present broadcasts being sponsored by the so-called Alberta Producers' Protective Association."

E. W. Brunsten, Secretary Alberta Marketing Board, advises that this information is being used in radio broadcasts and newspapers "to combat daily broadcasts being given by alleged Protective Association."

It is significant that the leaders of the "Protectives" in Winnipeg have been silent about the wire advising them that the Alberta Association has suspended operation; that a great majority of its members now support the Marketing Scheme; but that a bogus organization of "Protectives" is still fighting against the Scheme.

### STUDY THE SCHEME—IT BUILDS EXPORTS

The Poultry Marketing Scheme offers producers the opportunity to organize and control the marketing of his product right into the export markets of the world. For instance, here is an extract from the report of W. A. Wilson, Animal Products Trade Commissioner, Canada House, London, England, dated January 11, 1935, dealing with the dressed poultry exported to Great Britain by the Western Producers' organization:

### Trade Commissioner Reports on Export

"The grade, pack and appearance was good and compared favorably with that of previous years. The comments from the dealers at Smithfield Market were encouraging. One wholesaler remarked: 'None of my customers have declined to buy when they saw the turkeys.' Another dealer said, 'They are the finest example of good workmanship on the Smithfield market.' 'Modern Meat Marketing,' a trade paper, made the following reference: 'The outstanding feature of the turkey trade seemed to me to be the extraordinary good quality of the chilled turkeys sent here by the Canadian Poultry Pool. When one considers the slipshod manner in which poultry is handled in this country, it does seem that there is room for more co-ordination in regard to grading and transport'."

### Scheme Organizes For Export

The Poultry Marketing Scheme submitted by the organized producers provides for the "co-ordination" that assures "the extra-



## PUBLIC NOTICE to POULTRY PRODUCERS

PUBLIC NOTICE to Poultry Producers is hereby given that the Manitoba Poultry Marketing Scheme, the Saskatchewan Poultry Marketing Scheme and the Alberta Poultry Marketing Scheme submitted to and as recommended for approval by the Dominion Marketing Board on January 12, 1935, under the provisions of the Natural Products Marketing Act, will be voted on by the Poultry Producers of these Provinces on February 16th to 23rd inclusive. Please note the following:—

- (1) Only poultry producers who own or control a flock of more than 25 poultry are entitled to vote.
- (2) Forms for registration and voting may be obtained from your local Postmaster by signing a Voters' Register at the Post Office.
- (3) Before completing your Registration Form and Ballot read carefully the instructions enclosed with them in the envelope which you will obtain from your Postmaster.
- (4) Before marking your Ballot study the scheme on which you are voting. A copy of the scheme is enclosed in your envelope.
- (5) The return envelope for enclosing your completed Registration Form and Ballot should be mailed in your Post Office not earlier than February 16th and not later than February 23rd. No postage stamps are required.
- (6) Poultry producers have the right to inspect the Voters' Register and to challenge the vote of any producer whose name appears thereon, provided such protest, with reasons, is signed by at least two producers and mailed to the Returning Officer at Winnipeg, Regina or Edmonton not later than the 25th day of February, 1935.

Dated at Ottawa this 22nd day of January, 1935.

R. WEIR,  
Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

ordinary good quality" that meets the demand of export markets referred to above. The Scheme truly protects the interests of Western producers — by giving them the opportunity to clear surpluses off Canadian markets by exporting.

### Why Are Prices Low? Study the Scheme—

The "Protectives" who are shouting so loudly about protecting the interest of the producer, are really interested in killing the producers' Scheme. They are really striving to protect the "slip-shod" manner in which the poultry is handled" even in Canada. These "slip-shod" methods have crammed Canada's cold storage facilities with an accumulation of low-grade product. And this surplus (held by the supporters of the "Protectives") is today depressing the price of poultry products for every producer in Manitoba—and throughout Canada.

Have any of these "Protectives" submitted to date any alternative that will actually protect the producers' interests, as will the Scheme of the organized producers? No! Why? Because the "Protectives" are really interested only in protecting their own profits — which are bound up with the present "slip-shod" methods of marketing.

### NAIL THAT LIE— READ THE SCHEME

The "Protectives" (and other opponents of the Poultry Marketing Scheme submitted by the organized producers) emphasize that: if you vote the Scheme into operation you will be compelled to sell every egg through one agency. That statement is false.

### You Can Sell— Study the Scheme

The Scheme specifically provides (as stated in the "Co-operator" for January, page 12) that the producer may dispose of his product as follows:

1. Use in his own home; or
2. Sell eggs for hatching; or
3. Sell poultry for breeding and show purposes; or
4. Sell eggs and poultry direct to consumers in his own community; or
5. Sell direct to consumers in any other community.
6. Sell to any local merchant; or
7. Have any local merchant forward his product on a pool basis; or
8. Ship direct to the egg station on a pool basis, himself.

### Permits Free— Study the Scheme

In selling direct to consumers all that the producer is called upon to do is to get a permit from his Local Board. The permit

## Contact

THE Mail Order Catalogue is full cousin to the Radio. Sit by your radio, turn a dial—and immediately there comes to you an intimate picture of a Snappy Night Club—a Concert Hall—a Political Meeting—a Hockey Arena.

Sit in front of your EATON Catalogue, turn the pages—and immediately there is spread before you the charm and interest of a stroll through a great city store. The wide variety—the modern styling—the range—the moderate prices—practically every advantage the large retail store has to offer is brought you between the covers of the EATON Catalogue.

Nothing today brings the rural dweller in such intimate touch with the everyday life of the world outside as that wonder of modern civilization, the Radio. Nothing can bring him so closely and completely in touch with the markets and merchandise of that world as the Mail Order Catalogue. Throughout the West hundreds of thousands turn every day with pleasure and confidence to their dependable price guide—EATON'S Catalogue.

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# EATON'S

USERS RECOMMEND

A SUR-SHOT

"We have successfully treated 290 horses with a Sur-Shot and are well pleased with results."—Kenneth Johns, R.R. 3, Exeter, Ont. Fairview Chemical Co., Ltd., Regina.

costs the producer nothing. It protects the honest producer against the dishonest. There is no deduction or charge whatsoever.

The Scheme specifically provides for all these outlets. The statement that "the producer is compelled to sell every egg through a single agency" is false. Read the Scheme!



The persistent use of this and other falsehoods, by the "Protectives" proves their desperate anxiety to kill your Scheme—and, thus, protect the illegitimate dealer and the market manipulator and their profits under present unorganized, haphazard marketing.

### PRODUCERS COMPELLED— STUDY THE SCHEME

If producers are beguiled by the "Protectives" into voting down the Poultry Marketing Scheme submitted by the organized producers, what situation will producers find themselves facing?

They will be "compelled" to sell their eggs and poultry on unorganized, demoralized markets—open to every attack by bootleggers, outlaws and manipulators. If the Scheme is killed, the price you get will be "dictated" by others.

### Who Are "Protectives"? Study the Scheme

Who are the "Protectives" who opposed the organized producers and their Poultry Marketing Scheme before the Dominion Marketing Board? Packing companies, Western produce dealers and Protective Association heads from Winnipeg.

Did any of these submit an alternative scheme that would protect the true interests of the producer? No. Why? Because they are really interested in protecting the special privilege and the opportunity to exploit producer and consumer from which they profit today.

### COMPULSION— UNDER YOUR CONTROL

The "million-dollar" campaign of the "Protectives" to kill the producers' Poultry Marketing Scheme by crowding the air, the mails and newspapers with misrepresentation and falsehood, boils down to two points. The "Protectives" say:

1. The Scheme is the promotion of a few men—born of the wickedness of a few conniving brains for their own enrichment.

2. The Scheme is "Compulsion—of Producers."

Analyze these two charges. They are false. The "Protectives" hope to mislead you by

using them. Read the Scheme!

The "Protectives" state flatly: "the originators and promoters of the Scheme are the directors, managers and officials of the Poultry Pool."

The truth is: co-operative organizations, from coast to coast, have consistently urged such action by governments and producers, following the British Marketing Act. Their endorsement is a matter of record and document. The Manitoba Co-operative Conference (made up of province-wide co-operatives with a combined membership of 36,000 Manitoba farm families) on Jan. 11, 1935, unanimously passed a resolution urging: "agricultural producers to take advantage of the Act; to accept the Scheme for the marketing of their eggs and poultry; and thus bring under their own control the marketing of these farm products."

The "Protectives" say that the promoters and originators of the Scheme are high-salaried and high-handed employees. The truth is: You can rid yourself of an employee at any time. But how can you rid yourself of bootleggers and market manipulators? Only by voting this Scheme into operation.

Stick to the point! The Poultry Marketing Scheme—prepared on the instructions of organized poultry producers—has been endorsed, in principle and detail, by Western Co-operatives mustering thousands of members. The Scheme does not take control of your business away from producers—it gives producers control of marketing.

The big gun in the attack on the Scheme is the word "Compulsion." It is fired loud and often. The big squeal of the "Protectives" is that the Scheme means "Compulsion—of producers." The truth is: the Scheme puts the entire control of marketing eggs and poultry, for the first time, into the hands of producers.

But the Scheme does mean "Compulsion." It means "Compulsion—by Producers." The Scheme puts control of marketing into the hands of the producers—and compels bootleggers, illegitimate dealers and market manipulators to toe the line of honest, efficient dealing—under

the constant and direct supervision of the producers, themselves.

Should the "Protectives" succeed in killing producer control by shouting "Compulsion—of Producers" they will secretly exult in the knowledge that they have sidetracked "Compulsion—by Producers."

### Remember— When Voting

Egg stocks accumulated in storage are today bearing down the price of eggs for every Canadian producer. Who owns these egg stocks? The friends and supporters of the "Protectives."

Remember, again—did the "Protectives" come to your rescue when, in 1932, the big Department Stores and certain dealers dictated a message to all express agents in Manitoba, refusing to accept any dressed poultry on their account.

Was that liberty? No, that was "dictatorship." Did your poultry rot? It did not. The producer organizations who are now honestly urging you to vote for a Scheme that will eliminate speculation and uncertainty, kept on marketing poultry for producers. Remember this when voting.

"Protectives" urge you to vote for freedom. They talk to you about your freedom to market as you please. Why have they not told about the deterioration of a great percentage of the eggs accumulated in storage by their supporters—and the effect of these low-grade eggs (accumulated under "liberty" and bootlegging) on the price which you get for your eggs today.

The "Protectives" talk to you about your freedom. What they are really concerned about is freedom for the bootlegger, the racketeer and the manipulator.

Such "liberty" is costing you at least 10c per dozen today on your eggs.

The "Protectives" are fighting for freedom of this sort: Recently Montreal dealers declared that they will pay not more than 14 or 15c per dozen for eggs into storage. Think what such "liberty" means to you.

Remember this when you vote. Vote "Yes" for the producers' Poultry Marketing Scheme which offers you efficient, organized marketing—under your own direct control.

**BELTING**

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

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

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**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.

**TOBACCO**

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.

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.

CLIP THIS—LEFT-OVERS BROKEN TOBACCOS, mixtures, sweet smoke, little need to cut; 25-lb. bag \$2.50. Sweet cigars 50 for \$1.25, f.o.b. St. Romuald. Rival Cigars Tobacco Co., Regd. Dept. 28 St. Romuald, Que.

**PERSONAL**

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

**REBABBITTING**

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

**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; \$2.25 for 4, postpaid. Booklet free. Haines Holstein Farms, 507-C, Carman, Manitoba.

**YOUR HORSES NEED A SUR-SHOT**  
CLEANER - FASTER - MORE EFFECTIVE -  
 A real life-saver for bot and worm-infested horses. Fairview Chemical Co., Ltd., Regina.

**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.

**Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page**

The cost is 3 cents per word one insertion; minimum 45c. Display 18c a line; minimum 14 lines (1 inch). Each initial or group of four figures counts as a word. Be sure to count name and address.

Farmers' advertisements for live-stock, 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**

LOW PRICES ON MOTOR REBUILDING Welding and re-babbitting. 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.

PERSONAL SANITARY RUBBER goods. Guaranteed 5 years. Newest type. 24 for \$1.00. Novelty free with order. Paris Novelty, Dept. Z, Alkins Bldg., 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.

RELIEVE DELAYED AND STUBBORN menstruation—use Kotab. Safe, reliable, no pills, taken in warm bath. \$3.00 postpaid. Paris Novelty, Alkins Bldg., Winnipeg.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

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.

REALLY GOOD GARDEN SEEDS AT MODERATE prices. If interested get my list. Tomatoes—"Abel", new early; "Bison", new heavy cropper; "Earliana", old favorite. All in 5c and 10c packets. 15 packets home-grown flower seeds—25c. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man

WILL EXCHANGE 30-60 HART-PARR Engine and 8-furrow John Deere Plow, both in good condition, for small engine in good condition or \$600 cash. Arthur Forster, Petersfield.

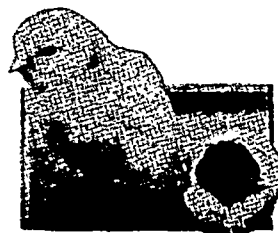
**SECOND HAND PIPE AND FITTINGS**

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.

**POULTRY**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**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.

April May June  
 Barred Rocks.....per 100 \$11.25 \$10.75 \$ 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.

**10 FREE CHICKS**

We offer Ten Free Chicks on each 100 and five Free with each 50 if your order is placed now with cash in full.

We are contracting hatching eggs from the best Government Approved and banded flocks in each Province. We guarantee 100 per cent live arrivals, strong, healthy chicks. Two batches each week, starting March 8.

Price per 100	Mar. & Apr.	May	June
White Leghorns	\$10.75	\$ 9.75	\$ 8.25
Barred Rocks	11.75	10.75	9.25
White Wyandottes	12.75	11.75	10.25
Rhode Island Reds	12.75	11.75	10.25
Black Minorcas	12.75	11.75	10.25

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**CHAMPION CHICKS**



are the chicks you should buy for Greater Poultry Profits. The best proof we can give is the repeating orders from customers, some having ordered CHAMPIONS yearly for six years and more. Eventually you will buy CHAMPIONS!

Why not now! Champions are hatched from Manitoba Inspected and Saskatchewan Banded and Blood-tested flocks. 100 per cent live arrival and chicks on date wanted guaranteed. 10 extra chicks per 100 if ordered this month. Free Folder.

	March	April	May
White Leghorns	\$10.75	\$10.50	\$ 9.75
Barred Rocks	11.75	11.25	10.75
Other Breeds	12.75	12.25	11.75

Grade "AA" Quality, Trade-Mark Reg'd:  
 White Leghorns .....\$14.00 \$13.00 \$12.00  
 Barred Rocks ..... 15.00 14.00 13.00  
 Wyandotte Reds ..... 16.00 15.00 14.00

For Sexed Pullet Chicks write to "Manitoba's Oldest Established Hatchery"  
 E. S. MILLER HATCHERIES,  
 258-260 Main Street Winnipeg, Manitoba

**RELIABLE BABY CHICKS**



10 FREE Chicks with each 100 ordered before March 1. Our eggs are from Manitoba Inspected and Saskatchewan Banded and Blood-tested Flocks. We guarantee 100 per cent live arrival. Highest Quality.

Chicks on date promised.	March	April	May
White Leghorns	\$10.75	\$10.25	\$ 9.75
Barred Rocks	11.75	11.25	10.75
Other Breeds	12.75	12.25	11.75

"AA" Quality, with Breeding Certificate:  
 White Leghorns .....\$14.00 \$13.00 \$12.00  
 Barred Rocks ..... 15.00 14.00 13.00  
 Wyandotte, Reds ..... 16.00 15.00 14.00  
 FREE folder. Special Discounts for 500 or over.  
 For sexed pullet chicks write us.

RELIABLE HATCHERIES, Winnipeg, Man.

PHONE 91 059

**ALBERTA HOTEL**

Just south of C.P.R. Hotel 717 Main Street

Hot and Cold Running Water in all Rooms  
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Rates: Per day, 50c; \$2.50 and \$3.00 per week  
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- SLEEPLESSNESS
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"This booklet led to the salvation of my health," declared the Rev. Dr. H. Hudson, 483 Maryland St., Winnipeg, and he is but one of the thousands who have expressed equal gratitude for this helpful information. It may prove the very book that will solve your health problem, too. Send the coupon, or a letter, or postal card for it now.

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The tag that stays on.

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*No* **11 DRILL**

**You get greatest value for the money when you buy a MASSEY-HARRIS No. 11 DRILL**

The All-Steel Drill with Feed Rolls milled for even, accurate sowing—the Drill with Front Pressure Furrow Openers—the Drill with the Famous Massey-Harris Rigid Steel Box—the Drill with the strongest Frame—the Drill with Two-Wheel Driven Power Lift—the Drill with the Centre Seed Delivery Double Discs.

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They drop the seed into the bottom of a wide furrow—down where it germinates quickly, gets off to a good start and has room for full development.

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