

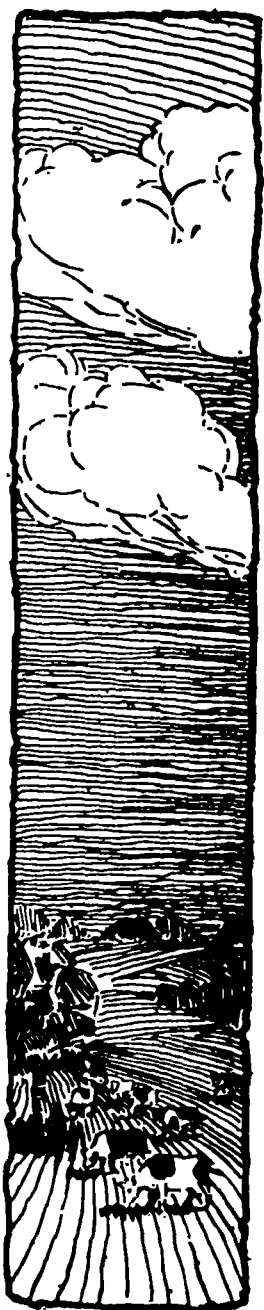
The Manitoba Co-operator

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

Vol. VIII.

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No. 4



FREEDOM

To sit in silence when we should protest
Makes cowards out of men. The human race
Has climbed on protest. Had no voice been raised
Against injustice, ignorance, and lust
The Inquisition yet would serve the law
And guillotines decide our least disputes.
The few who dare must speak and speak again
To right the wrongs of many
Therefore do I protest against the boast
Of independence in this mighty land.
Call no chain strong which holds one rusted link,
Call no land free that holds one fettered slave
Until the manacled, slim wrists of babes
Are loosed to toss in childish glee,
Until the Mother bears no burden save
The precious one beneath her heart; until
God's soil is rescued from the clutch of greed
And given back to labour, let no man
Call this the Land of Freedom.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.



Official organ of MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators
Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing
Association
Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg District Milk Producers
Association
Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Society
Manitoba Co-operative Livestock
Producers
The Co-operative Marketing Board

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NEWS and VIEWS

We are the richest country in the world and are rapidly, from a military sense, becoming one of the weakest. We are advertising ourselves as offering an opportunity for loot that holds no comparison to anything heretofore undertaken. Are we to rely solely upon the grace of God, or are we to try and be helpful in the matter and do something of our own accord?—L. F. Loree, pres., Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York and member of the Canadian Transportation Commission.

Armour & Co., the great Chicago packing corporation, lost over \$17,000,000 in its operations during the past year.

From birth to death, the well-being of the individual in the Soviet Union is the direct concern of the state. Parental clinics, leave of absence with full pay eight weeks before and eight weeks after childbirth, experienced physicians and nurses to care for mother and child, adequate hospital accommodations for all expectant mothers, nurseries attached to industrial establishments where the mother can leave her infant during working hours, free medical and hospital care for the sick worker and any sick member of his family, rest homes for the convalescent, clubs and vacation homes, annual vacations with pay, insurance against unemployment, accident, sickness, permanent disability, old age, and death, are parts of this system.—Social Insurance, by Grace M. Burnham.

Politics is not the master but the servant of economic power.—H. J. Laski.

In West Virginia, a toll bridge was erected in that state some 25 years ago at a cost of \$42,000. It has been permitted to charge tolls which yield \$60,000 a year. Now the state wants to buy; but the holders of the bridge capitalize its earnings, and say they will sell only for \$325,000!—The Co-operative Builder.

Professor Irving Fisher, the famous American economist, speaking to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said that in 1925 Great Britain became bound to the United States in the sum of \$4,600,000,000 and by punctiliously keeping up interest and reductions of principal she now owes \$4,425,000,000. "It would seem that her debt has been reduced, but owing to the bloated state of the dollar, today, Britain now owes us \$6,700,000,000 in terms of the dollar of 1925, which is an actual increment in her debt burden of 45 per cent. Each dollar of her debt has swollen at least 50 per cent."

"My report seems to have suffered from acute appendicitis," Sir Josiah Stamp stated at Ottawa last Thursday. He was referring to the inclusion of the outrageous attack on the Wheat Pools in a chart which appeared in the report, apparently "unbeknownst" to the commissioners. Mr. Sanford Evans, one of the commissioners, was blamed, on the floor of the house, for the inclusion of the chart but denied the charge.

Private traders in Great Britain have petitioned the government to tax co-operative societies on the amount they pay as patronage dividend. The petitioners say that co-operatives "should not be privileged simply because a number of people choose to do their business in a particular way to suit themselves and for their own advantage" and especially when their avowed policy is "to do everything possible to eliminate all forms of trading other than their own." So there!

Every family in the United States would own \$10,961 in property and have an income of \$2,366 if the national wealth and income were divided equally, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The figures are based on 1930 returns and allow for a drop of 32.1 billions in wealth and 14 billions in income under 1929.

According to recently published figures, the total number of co-operative societies in Greece amounted at the end of 1930 to 7,387. Of these 5,754 were agricultural and 1,633 urban societies. The agricultural societies comprised 4,351 credit societies, 430 marketing societies, 280 processing and marketing societies, and 188 supply societies.

The gross farm income in the United States in 1931 was \$6,900,000,000, as compared with \$9,300,000,000 in 1930, and \$11,900,000,000 in 1929, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Polish Co-operative Union has acquired a new mill equipped with modern machinery and producing 40 tons of flour daily. The union now possesses two mills with a capacity of 100 tons of flour daily.

There are 14,099 co-operative societies in Japan with a total membership of about 4,750,000, including marketing, purchasing and savings organizations. Share capital (1930-31) amounted to approximately \$150,000,000, sales to \$45,000,000, purchases \$30,000,000, and savings deposits and loans to \$500,000,000.

The English Co-operative Wholesale Society recently loaned the city of Stoke-on-Trent \$500,000. Wonder when our Manitoba Co-ops will be in a position to help finance public bodies?

Out of every dollar collected by the U.S. government, 75 cents goes to take care of expenses of past wars and preparations for future wars.

The world is going on steadily, horribly, stupidly marching to the next war, singing the songs of peace and preparing for war.—David Lloyd George.

It is to the discredit of mankind that it has been fighting thousands of years for liberty, when liberty was its first and natural gift.—Elbert Hubbard.

Individualism is fine to talk about from the platform; it makes the farmer swell with pride—but it doesn't swell his pocket book.—Alexander Legge.

WILL CONTROL GRAIN FUTURES MARKET

The Argentine government will take over control of all operations of the grain futures market effective April 15, and will also assume control of all "price-to-be-fixed" operations after April 1, according to a decree published March 18 and cabled to the U.S. department of commerce. The decree allows all persons and organizations to whom registry is granted by the ministry of agriculture to have access to grain futures markets, and provides for daily publication of resumes of all operations. Control is reported established over reserve funds of the cereal exchanges which are required to invest same in government bonds or in farm credits by means of grain warrants.

Argentina has two grain futures exchanges, one located at Buenos Aires and the other at Rosario. The former, founded in 1907, offers future trading facilities for wheat, corn, oats and flaxseed, and the Rosario "bolsa" has trading in wheat, corn and flaxseed. The "standards" or trading grades for wheat, oats and flaxseed at Buenos Aires are made up by a federated grain chamber of the exchange twice yearly; about the middle of March and the end of April. The first standard is applied to all merchandises delivered up to March 15, and the second standard, to all deliveries after that date. "Standard Buenos Aires" for wheat is a fair average quality of the crop for export, basis 78 kilos (171.96 pounds), subject to the allowances and arbitrations for quality and specific weight established or to be established by the federated grain chamber of the exchange.

A special method of selling grain in Argentina known as sales "a fijar precio" or "at a price-to-be-fixed," after the delivery of the grain, has been developed in recent years due largely to an inadequacy of storage and credit facilities in the interior. Under this system the farmer usually receives between 75 and 80 per cent. of the value of the grain on the day of delivery, but reserves the right to finally dispose of the grain on any day he chooses, within a specified time, usually 8 months. Farm sales are usually made to local storekeepers or sometimes

to a middleman on the basis of a provisional contract. Terms of the contract are said to vary considerably. The storekeeper or middleman who so acquires the grain from the farmer sells it on a similar basis to a middleman, broker or an exporting firm. The net result is that the grain passes almost immediately after the harvest to the control of exporters. Though the system has been reported rather popular, considerable agitation for legislation preventing or governing these operations has been noted from time to time.—Foreign Crops and Markets, U.S. Dept. of Agric.

WOOL CO-OP HANDLES RECORD VOLUME

Despite the poor demand prevailing for the greater part of last year, full settlement on all wool consigned for 1931 was reported at the annual meeting of the Canadian Wool Co-op recently.

Nearly 5,000,000 lbs., a record volume, was handled, practically all sold and highest current prices paid to shippers. Handling costs were cut by one-third; 6 per cent. was paid on the capital invested by the sheepmen; the year's operations showed a small operating surplus, adequate reserves and not a dollar owing to the bank.

It was necessary to go outside Canada to market most of the wool; of the total, 75% went to Great Britain, 18% to Canadian mills, and the small balance to U.S. and continental Europe.

General confidence in the sheep industry was reported by delegates from all parts of the Dominion. Prices of lamb and wool were admittedly low—but there is no liquidation of sheep holdings.

The Manitoba representatives on the Wool Pool board are Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake, and R. J. Hume, Souris.

The following appears in an advertisement of a finance corporation: "No law restricts the retailer of goods on the profit he may charge. If a merchant in food or furniture determines his selling price by adding 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. to his wholesale cost, to pay operation cost and profit, that's his business." Yes, and by heck our business as co-operators is to see that he doesn't get away with it for long.

MILK PRODUCERS CO-OPERATING

The Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Association, since their last annual meeting, have worked ceaselessly to remedy the milk situation in and around the city of Winnipeg which threatens to engulf producer and consumer alike.

The board of the organization has turned every effort toward establishing the distribution of milk in Winnipeg on a sane business basis. To date, it has not been possible to get the distributors to co-operate in an organized effort to re-build the entire industry on lines that the producers consider fair to themselves and to the customers.

The situation is degenerating into a cut-throat milk war, in which the producer sees his product used as ammunition—and for which he pays in lower and lower returns. Once any considerable number of producers are driven out of business, the consumers must face an actual shortage of safe milk supply.

The Milk Producers board are working out plans to avert such a catastrophe. And a steadily increasing membership of producers are backing up these efforts. There is only one solution—Co-operation.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Changes in the foreign markets for farm products are reflected in the following statements of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in reporting currently on the world agricultural situation.

Favorable

(1) A more hopeful tone in Great Britain following an improved financial position.

(2) A somewhat less rapid contraction in continental Europe industrial activity.

(3) German elections results.

(4) Declining military activity in the Orient.

Unfavorable

(1) European unemployment figures continue unusually high.

(2) Further contraction of international trade.

It is not a lucky word, this same impossible; no good comes of those that have it so often in their mouth.—Carlyle.

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

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

C. H. BURNELL, *Vice-President*

D. A. KANE, *Manager*

Directors: J. W. Baldwin, W. G. A. Gourlay, G. N. McConnell, W. J. Parker, J. Quick

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

F. W. RANSOM, *Secretary*

FIRST INTERIM POOL PAYMENT

A first interim payment of 10 cents per bushel on all grades of wheat was mailed April 8 from head office to all growers who delivered wheat to the 1931-32 voluntary pool. A similar payment has been made by the Alberta and Saskatchewan pools.

At the beginning of the present crop year the initial payment on grain delivered to the voluntary pool was established at 35 cents per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William. As from April 8 the initial payment has been increased to 45 cents per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William.

HOPE IN CO-OPERATION

Rhodes, Man., March 30, 1932.

Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Sirs:

It has just occurred to me that a few words about the condition of our organization at the present time might not come amiss. I often think that you men in the office who devote pretty much all of your time and thought to the elevator associations, must wonder sometimes just what effect present conditions in the dry areas will have on the future morale of the associations and on co-operation in general.

I recall the times when we were trying to work up an elevator association. The member being canvassed would say, "Oh, I think I can see where the elevator will be all right in years when there is lots of grain to deliver, but what about a year when there is nothing?" Rather a logical thing to say, too.

In our business of the past six months we have had a splendid opportunity to look at the other side of the picture, and what have we seen? Nothing other than a larger field for service. We have a district which almost to a man has required to buy feed for his stock. This we have been trying to do at the lowest possible cost, and with the sympathetic co-operation of Mr. Don-

ovan and others, we have been successful in catering to the needs of Pool and non-Pool, tributary and non-tributary farmers, alike. Our board of directors, while not having received one cent of remuneration for the last eighteen months, and who do not expect any in the near future, and who feel they can no longer afford to come in their cars on every occasion, found other means of getting to the meetings at regular intervals as the call of relief made it necessary.

We cannot overlook the fact that our Association, due to an almost total crop failure, will not meet operating expenses this year, and this shortage will have to be met out of the operation of future years. We cannot help, however, feeling that the co-operative sentiment is being nourished through this same condition, and will continue to be nourished to a greater degree than ever before, and when a time again comes that "A Kind Providence" will see fit to put something into our hands to work with, and when other conditions which look altogether wrong at the present time, are corrected, we think we will have within ourselves a "recuperative power" which will be splendid.

C. Davidson, Sec'y.,
Rhodes Co-op. Elevator Ass'n.

REPAYMENT ON GUARANTEE

The sum of \$339,429.87 was paid by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool to the Provincial Government at the end of March. This represents the first amount paid to the province under the 1929 overpayment guarantee. In the course of a public address Premier J. T. M. Anderson mentioned the Wheat Pool guarantee, stating that "this money eventually will be paid back to the province and the interest will be paid by the Wheat Pool and the Pool Elevator Company.

"As a matter of fact," he went on, "the first payment of interest, amounting to over \$300,000, was provided by the Pool a few days ago."

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

In the case of wheat a number of importing countries—notably Italy, Austria, Poland, Finland, South Africa, and Egypt—markedly increased their tariffs during 1931, Italy's tariff being increased from 87 cents to \$1.07 a bushel; Five countries—Italy, Netherlands, Greece, Estonia, and Luxemburg—were added to the previous list of six countries maintaining milling-quota systems compelling the use in domestic mills of definite minimum percentages of home-grown wheat; while in some countries such as Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Portugal, and South Africa, the foregoing or other modes of import restrictions were associated with a definite program of domestic price fixing. Meanwhile Germany continued to impose a duty of \$1.62 a bushel on wheat; France, 85 cents; Spain, 74 cents, and so on; and the first two, together with Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and Latvia, continued to employ milling-quota systems inaugurated at an earlier date.

Last year likewise saw the first concrete steps towards the conclusion of a widespread system of tariff agreements between the agricultural countries of eastern and south-eastern Europe and the industrial countries of central and western Europe whereby cereals from the former countries receive exclusive tariff preferences in the latter countries. Notwithstanding obstacles to such preferential agreements on account of conflicting treaty obligations, several treaties have been concluded and more are in process of negotiation. Their tendency obviously, is to curtail the demand for imports from countries such as the United States which do not receive the preference and to encourage additional production and exports in the countries which do receive it. If this trend toward a system of exclusive preferences among the continental countries continues it may well prove to be a considerable impediment to the marketing of

American cereals and perhaps other agricultural products on the continent.

World wheat prices have declined in the last five years under the influence of a combination of unfavorable factors. Of primary importance has been the rapid expansion in world wheat acreage which has been under way since 1925. This rapid expansion in acreage has resulted in wheat production increasing more rapidly than consumption and in the piling up of large surplus carry-overs. There was a marked decline of wheat prices in 1928 when unusually high yields throughout most of the world on an already expanding acreage resulted in a bumper world crop. Stocks of wheat rose to unprecedented heights and the world carry-over out of the 1928-29 crop year amounted to over 600,000,000 bushels.

Because of low yields in 1929-30, world production (excluding China) was smaller by 534,000,000 bushels, or more than 10 per cent, in spite of some further increase in acreage. During the first part of the 1929-30 season prices were considerably higher than during the previous year. But as the season progressed, it became evident that stocks in the surplus-producing countries would not be reduced as much as the smaller production would indicate. Several factors contributed to the reduction of takings by importing countries. European importing countries were intensifying import restrictions on wheat; the general commodity price level was low and falling, and general business activity continued to decline. As a consequence there was a tendency in Europe to allow stocks to decline and the burden of carrying still larger stocks was imposed on the exporting countries. The result was a decline in prices during the latter part of the 1929-30 season to levels lower than those prevailing in 1928-29.

In 1930-31 yields were higher than in the preceding year, and with acreage still further expanded in many countries, another very large crop was produced. The total production for the world, excluding China, amounted to approximately 4,900,000,000 bushels, or 640,000,000 bushels in excess of the previous year's crop and 100,000,000 in excess of the crop of 1928-29. Total available supplies

were therefore at new high levels. In addition to the absolute volume of supplies, moreover, the re-entry of Russia into the ranks of the important exporters was a bearish factor of major significance. Russia shipped a total of about 110,000,000 bushels during the season, most of it during the fall and early winter months. Much of this grain was shipped on consignment, and it piled up unsold in European ports. The abundance of Russian grain, easily available, substantially reduced the bargaining power of other exporters.

For the current season of 1931-32 world production was considerably smaller than last season, but accounted-for stocks on July 1 totalled about 640,000,000 bushels, being considerably higher than the previous record of 1929. Production for the world, outside Russia and China, was smaller than in 1930-31 by about 80,000,000 bushels or almost precisely the same as the increase of stocks. No definite estimate of the size of the 1931 Russian crop is available, but it is known to be smaller than that of the previous year in spite of the increased area.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

RUSSIA AND WHEAT EXPORT

Russia's inability to export between 1924 and 1930 was, however, not wholly due to small crops or to the break-up of the large estates. It was partly the result of increased consumption at home due both to an increase in population and to an increase in the average consumption per head, and partly to resistance by the peasants to whom the state was unable to offer sufficient inducement to lead them to grow quantities adequate for the export programme.

In the past seven years, notwithstanding an addition of some thirty-four million acres to the area under wheat, Russia has only exported appreciable quantities on two occasions—1926-27 and in 1930-31,—and in both cases she harvested exceptionally large crops on account of high yield per acre. Moreover, the whole of the increased production of 1930—383 million bushels—has not been pressed on the export markets.

The low price of wheat is perhaps as serious a matter for Rus-

sia as it is for other exporting countries. It may well be more serious. So far from regarding the low world price of wheat as a condition of affairs which the Soviet authorities have deliberately sought (as has been suggested), we think it rather a condition from which they have every economic reason to desire to escape.

It would be an error to regard the re-entry of Russia into the international trade in wheat as merely incidental to her plans to expand her industrial equipment. It was but natural to expect that the time would come when she would seek to re-enter a trade in which she has played so large a part in the past and for competing in which she possessed such natural advantages. Her representatives at international conferences have repeatedly stated that they hope in time to recover much of the trade they have lost. With cheap labor, exceptionally fertile soil, and increasing degree of mechanization in farm practice, and a favorable geographical situation (in relation to the chief importing markets) Russia has great natural advantages. Other producing countries cannot ignore the fact that an old and formidable competitor has re-appeared in the trade and will, in all probability, remain there.—Imperial Economic Committee.

ITALY REDUCES RESTRICTIONS

Beginning April 26, millers of northern and central Italy will be allowed to use imported grain for 60 per cent of their flour, while millers of southern and insular Italy will be permitted to use 85 per cent. The amount of foreign wheat which could be used in the mixing of flour formerly was 40 per cent. and 60 per cent., respectively, having been gradually raised from 25 per cent. in view of an insufficient production of domestic grain.

Perpetual peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful dream. War is an element of the order of the world established by God. The most noble virtues of men are developed by it. Without war the world would stagnate and lose itself in materialism.—Marshal von Moltke.

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

TWO GREAT CO-OPERATORS

The international co-operative movement during the month of March lost two stalwart knights—Professor Charles Gide, who died on March 12 at the age of 84 years, and Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, who died on March 27 at the age of 77 years. Both men had spent an active lifetime in the promotion of co-operation, Professor Gide with the consumers' movement and Sir Horace Plunkett with the agricultural movement.

Professor Gide was identified with the French co-operative movement for over fifty years. As a co-operator he was with the consumers' school, that is, he looked ultimately to the consumers' organizations, as representative of society in general and not of any particular class, controlling production as well as distribution, production in that case proceeding in an orderly manner, following instead of preceding consumptive demand.

The co-operative attitude of mind runs through all Gide's economic works and the "History of Economic Doctrines" which he wrote in collaboration with Charles Rist is by far the best study of the subject. Gide's books are a valuable help to the co-operator, especially the co-operator whose experience is entirely or mainly in the sphere of co-operative marketing; he will get from them a larger view of co-operative philosophy.

The name of Sir Horace Plunkett will always be associated with agricultural co-operation in Ireland. After ranching for ten years in the United States he went to Ireland in 1889, and with Father Finlay, Lord Monteagle, R. A. Anderson and George Russell (A.E.) he laid the foundations of the Irish agricultural movement, Anderson its chief organizer and George Russell its inspiration. With the slogan "Better Farming, Better Business, Better Living," Sir Horace Plunkett and his colleagues gave to Irish agriculture an organization that it had never had before. It was hard work. "I have made agricultural co-operation my life work," he has said. "For 35 years I have striven to push that monolith up the slippery slopes of Irish and some other mountains." Some seven or eight years ago he founded the Horace Plunkett Foundation, the purpose of which was to promote agricultural co-operation not only in Ireland but throughout the world.

The war and political troubles upset a great deal of the work accomplished by Horace Plunkett and his colleagues in Ireland, and latterly he acquiesced in legislation giving a monopolistic character to Irish co-operative dairies which at one time he would have resisted. In 35 years of work, however, he had seen how easy it could be for a reactionary minority to disrupt entirely the achievements of a progressive majority.

Both Professor Gide and Sir Horace Plunkett saw an enormous development in the co-operative movement and they lived to see a growing desire on the part of co-operators throughout the world to unite the various sections,—the producers, the consumers, the marketing and the purchasing sections—into one international family.

DEBT ADJUSTMENT

The Department of Agriculture in the United States has estimated the indebtedness of American farmers at \$9,000,000,000. Economic experts have estimated the agricultural indebtedness in Europe at between four and five billion dollars. The debt of Canadian agriculture is not known, but from partial surveys, which may be taken as representative, the indebtedness of the farmers of the three prairie provinces is probably in the neighborhood of \$900,000,000. The debt of agriculture is thus a major problem in all agricultural countries, and economic experts have declared emphatically that the relief of agriculture by an advance in the price of agricultural produce is necessary as a beginning of the march out of the present depression.

It cannot be sufficiently emphasized that the great decline in prices has increased all money debts, and that adjustment must be made in terms of the prevailing price level, if there is to be any justice whatsoever in the terms of adjustment. This undoubtedly is not such an easy task but it can be done by a review of individual cases. It is impossible to secure complete justice in a system in which injustice is inherent and so long as money contracts are based on an unstable monetary system there will always be periods in which either creditors or debtors suffer. Indeed it may be said that in the present organization of industry and finance the debtors are in a decidedly inferior position; the odds are heavily on the side of declining rather than advancing prices. There is a very general agreement that an adjustment of debts and especially agricultural debts should be made and in this connection the memorandum which appears on this page prepared by the Manitoba Co-operative Conference is important to our readers. The Conference recommends that an authoritative body be given the power to make adjustments; that no evictions or foreclosures take place without its consent; that adjustments be made on the basis of the earning capacity of the farm, in other words, on the basis of the prevailing price level for agricultural produce; and that primary consideration should be given to the preservation of the home and the provision of the means of subsistence for the debtor and his dependents.

These are general principles of adjustment recommended by the Conference. How they are to be carried out is a matter of administrative detail which must necessarily be left to the competent authority, namely, the provincial government. But if these principles are adequately embodied in any plan of debt adjustment the plan will be about as near to equity as it is possible to get.

A QUESTION OF COLOR

We are in danger of getting our colors mixed. It is reported that a group of pacifists in France have adopted the Green Shirt apparently by way

of contrast to other shirts, such as the black of the Italian Fascists. It is also proposed to organize the wearers of the Green Shirt—avowed war resisters—into "The Green International," and this idea has been endorsed by United States peace groups and others.

This is where we must voice a protest. "The Green International" is or was the name of the International Federation of Agriculture Co-operative Societies" formed after the unfortunate split in the International Co-operative Alliance in 1904, and by way of contrast with the "Red" Socialist International. Mr. W. B. Bizzell, president of the University of Oklahoma, writes a book with the title "The Green Rising: An Historical Survey of Agrarianism, with special Reference to the Organized Efforts of the Farmers of the United States to Improve their Economic and Social Status." He tells us that he took the title from G. K. Chesterton who says: "The Green Rising is a peasant movement where the Red is a proletarian movement."

Green is the dominant color of the countryside and appears to be much more appropriate for an agricultural movement than a specifically peace movement. Isn't the white flag a symbol of a desire to stop fighting and inaugurate peace? Isn't the dove of peace white? Why not a white shirt and hang the cost of laundering!

DEBT ADJUSTMENT

Memorandum on debt adjustment embodying proposals adopted by Manitoba Co-operative Conference at a meeting of the Conference held on April 1, 1932 and submitted to the Agricultural Committee of Manitoba Legislature.

Manitoba Co-operative Conference is an incorporated body composed of the major co-operative organizations in Manitoba. It was formed for the purpose of promoting the co-operative movement in this province. The total membership of the constituent bodies exceeds 30,000. It will be obvious, therefore, that these organizations are vitally affected by the prevailing economic conditions and, in consequence, are profoundly interested in plans or suggestions for financial relief. The committee has had put before it by the many previous witnesses an adequate picture of the economic condition of agriculture (with which we are the more intimately acquainted) and our experience is definitely in line with that picture. We would simply emphasize that the economic condition of the province of Manitoba is but a reflex of a world-wide condition, and that in our opinion no action taken in Manitoba can reach the fundamental causes of the distress. At best all that can be done is to endeavor to adjust provincial conditions to conditions that are entirely beyond provincial control.

The Co-operative Conference is convinced that the most pressing problem faced by the province is that of debt, and the adjustment of debt we believe to be imperative as a matter of public policy. All debts represent to a varying degree capitalization of earning power and when earning power declines, not merely for the individual but for the community, from causes operating throughout the entire economic system, public welfare demands reciprocal adjustment directed toward the conser-

THE IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Whatever other questions are discussed at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, in July, the one of most importance to Western Canada has to do with the marketing of our agricultural products. There will undoubtedly be much of a purely political character in the discussions and, unfortunately for our western farmers, it is just the submergence of economic realities beneath political fictions that is keeping the world in the present despairing condition.

The supreme fact for western agriculture is that it needs the markets of Europe; that western wheat cannot all be sold within the Empire and that any imperial pact or understanding which places our marketing in European countries under either economic or psychological handicaps will be seriously detrimental to the welfare of the prairie provinces. By all means let us make the British Commonwealth of Nations a factor of value in the restoration of a virile economic and political internationalism, but in the process let us try carefully to distinguish between political superficialities and the realities of a world that economically is more interdependent than it has ever been and which must go on to greater interdependence if there is any meaning in the resistance to war and the call for peace.

vation of human values. Primary consideration should be given to the preservation of the home and adequate subsistence for the debtor and his dependents.

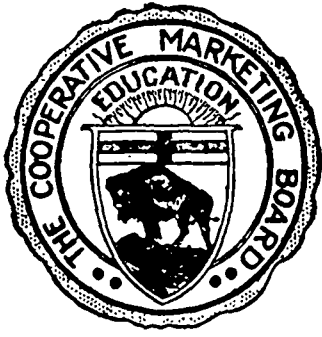
Recognizing that the future is obscure and that economic improvement is bound up with policies far removed from the province of Manitoba and indeed the Dominion of Canada, we believe that all adjustments should be made on the basis of the existing situation and without prejudice to a future review should earning capacity fall below the adjusted capitalization of the debts.

The adjustment of debts involves questions of a complicated legal and personal character, and we believe it more advisable to state the general principles upon which adjustments should be made, than to enter into specific ways and means. The Co-operative Conference accordingly makes the following recommendations:

1. That an authoritative body existing or to be created be empowered to review debt cases and make equitable adjustments.
2. That the basis of adjustment be the present earning capacity of the debtor, estimated either in terms of employment or the price of products.
3. That no eviction or foreclosure take place without the consent of the duly constituted adjusting authority.
4. That in all adjustments the first consideration be the preservation of the home and the provision of adequate subsistence for the debtor and his dependents.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of Manitoba Co-operative Conference.

F. H. DOWNING, president
J. T. HULL, secretary
F. W. RANSOM.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building.

Telephone: 845 160.

Members of the Board:

Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Chairman
W. A. Landreth

G. W. Tovell

H. C. Grant

F. W. Ransom, Vice-Chairman.

F. H. Downing

Secretary: John W. Ward.

REPORT ON THE MARKETING OF MILK

The Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Co-operative Association in December last approached the Co-operative Marketing Board with a request that the board should make a full investigation into the marketing of milk in and around the city of Winnipeg.

The board readily acceded to the request, and arranged that the investigation should be conducted by Professor H. C. Grant, head of the Department of Economics and Sociology at Manitoba Agricultural College, University of Manitoba. The Co-operative Marketing Board bore the cost of the investigation through a grant to the University.

The report, recently received and made public by the board, is described as "A preliminary study of the milk situation, being a survey of the present milk situation in Winnipeg and other cities of Western Canada and the United States, together with some general economic facts covering the production, distribution, and public control of the milk business." The report covers over 170 typewritten pages, and the greater part of it is a statement of facts. It deals with the importance of milk as a food, bacteriological standards, pasteurization and other technical problems, the cost of production and marketing of milk. On the latter point details are given regarding consumption in Winnipeg, prices, the distribution system and its cost, and the part played by the chain store. While much of the material relating to the milk situation in United States cities was obtained from reports of other investigators, a first hand and up-to-date survey of the conditions in Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver was part of the study, this section being contributed by G. W. Tovell, former secretary of Winnipeg Dis-

trict Milk Producers' Co-operative.

A chapter is devoted to the price of milk and the various plans which have been adopted in different places to determine prices, and another deals with milk producers' organizations.

Recommendations

The report concludes as follows:

"The following remedies for the unsatisfactory state of the milk business are not proposed as a solution for the existing acute condition. Rather they are suggested as means whereby progress may be made towards a more or less permanent solution of the problem. The citizens of Winnipeg are hardly conscious of the precarious and dangerous situation that always results from lack of public interest in and knowledge of the milk situation. For this reason the subject matter in the preceding pages has been pursued at some length in the hope that the factual matter there presented will provide a source of reference and information to both consumers and producers of milk in the Winnipeg area.

"There are two major considerations to keep in mind in considering remedies for the fluid milk situation. First, consumers must be supplied with a safe and adequate supply of milk at all times and at all seasons of the year. Second, the producer of fluid milk for city consumption must be considered as one who performs a most vital public service and his economic welfare must be surrounded with reasonable safeguards.

"To obtain these objectives the following remedies are suggested: 1. **A new City Milk Ordinance:**

"In comparison with the milk standards enacted and enforced in other cities of Canada and the United States, the milk ordinance of the city of Winnipeg is inadequate. Mr. Brown, who is in charge of administering the milk

ordinance has for some time back included a somewhat similar criticism in his annual report. His recommendations should receive more serious consideration and support. It may be argued that the quality of Winnipeg milk is satisfactory at present. In answer to this we would point out that the word "quality" is a somewhat vague and relative term. If we can assume, and it seems correct to do so, that the quality of milk depends on the civic regulations that control its production and distribution, then the quality of Winnipeg milk is open to suspicion because of the inadequacy of the regulations and their enforcement.

"It is also our firm belief that no improvement can take place in the marketing situation, nor can the producer of high quality milk be safeguarded until a satisfactory milk ordinance prohibits the sale of uncontrolled milk in the city of Winnipeg. A city which can boast of a high quality milk supply produced by an intelligent and permanent body of producers is fortunate. A city which permits these men to lose their investment and forces them out of business because poorer milk can be produced and sold more cheaply is trailing behind in the march of sanitary and social progress.

2. Milk Declared a Public Utility:

"We have attempted to show in the body of this report that the production, distribution and consumption of milk is infinitely more important than the operation or control by municipal authorities of street railways or taxi-cabs. It is, therefore, suggested that a possible solution of the milk situation is to have it come under the regulation of the Public Utilities Commission. The writer submitted the above suggestion, with information as to the situation in Winnipeg, to a number of the most experienced and

best informed 'milk specialists' in the States. The replies were unanimous to the effect that if politics did not enter into the situation, as they did in the States, the 'experiment' of Public Utility control of the milk supply appeared to be one of the best solutions offered. Recently, in Portland, Oregon, as the result of a serious 'milk war' and 'milk strike' the city authorities, on the recommendation of Rabbi Henry J. Berkowitz, who had been acting as arbitrator between the producers and the distributors, passed an ordinance requiring milk dealers to file their prices with the auditor of the city; to file all changes in price seventeen days before they go into effect, and prohibiting all discounts, rebates, or any service without charge. The ordinance is in the form of an amendment to the standard milk ordinance of the United States Public Health Service.

"Such action has been suggested many times elsewhere. Dr. King, in his book, 'The Price of Milk,' devotes a chapter to the legal aspects of milk as quasi-public business and concludes as follows: 'When it is essential to the public welfare that a given service or commodity be thus of equal access to all, the courts declare it to be in fact quasi-public, and when the courts find a business to be in fact quasi-public all these duties and obligations attach thereto immediately. It is essential under present day conditions, that milk producers around a given receiving station shall have equal access to that station; and it is essential that consumers should have protection both as to services and as to prices.'

3. The Appointment of a Committee or Commission of Enquiry:

"We believe that a Committee or Commission should be appointed to investigate and report on plans for improving the supply and distribution of milk, more particularly to study the advisability and feasibility of the first two remedies outlined above. The Committee should be composed of citizens of Winnipeg who are in no way connected with the production or distribution of milk. They should have associated with them technical and scientific experts who could assist in an advisory way. In brief, they should

answer the following two questions:

"1. Is the milk ordinance of the city of Winnipeg satisfactory in the light of present conditions in the milk business and in the light of our present knowledge of diet and disease? If the answer is no, suggest improvements.

"2. Is it advisable, practical and legally possible to control the milk business of Winnipeg by some form of public utility regulation? If the answer is yes, what form of regulation should be used?

Suggestions to the Milk Producers' Association

"The Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Association has in our judgment been of great benefit to the milk industry of Manitoba. It has reached a point, however, where further progress must be made if it desires to serve and survive. For this reason, we make the following suggestions:

"1. The membership should be increased to control at least 85 per cent. of the milk supply of the city. This milk should all be under contract to the association. In connection with this suggestion it will be of little value unless the fluid milk shipping area of Winnipeg is zoned by a new milk ordinance.

"2. The association should change from a simple bargaining association to a collective selling type. This would involve, amongst other things, engaging a competent and experienced manager or secretary-manager. He should be chosen for his business ability, and not because of his zeal in promoting the producers' interests. The producers' interests should be safeguarded and advanced by policies outlined by the members and directors. Once conceived these policies and plans should be carried out by the manager without interference from any member or director until such time as they are authoritatively changed. The association should check weights and tests, inspect producers' premises and otherwise keep close contact with and unity between the members.

"3. Two major objectives of the association should be to increase the quality of Winnipeg milk and to increase its consumption. In this connection, as is done elsewhere, the producers and distributors work co-opera-

tively. We suggest that the association study the plans and results elsewhere.

"4. The present price plan method will have to be altered if the association gains control of the milk supply in the Winnipeg area."

DEATH OF CHARLES GIDE

Professor Charles Gide, the grand old man of the world co-operative movement, died on 12th March at the age of 84 at his residence in Paris. In accordance with his own wishes and arrangements, definitely planned by him during his illness, the obsequies took place at his home at Nîmes, without ceremony, flowers, or other participants than the members of his family.

Professor Charles Gide was born on 29th June, 1847, in Uzes in the department of Gard. He belonged to a Huguenot family and his father was the presiding judge in the Uzes civil court. He was educated in the local municipal school and later went to Paris to study law. He graduated in 1872 and two years later he was appointed to the chair of political economy at the Bordeaux University. In 1880 he was transferred to the University of Montpellier. In 1883 he published his "Principles of Political Economy," which became a standard work on the subject and was translated into 49 languages. In 1887 he founded, together with a number of other distinguished French economists, the "Revue d'Economie Politique." In 1900 Professor Gide was transferred to the University of Paris, where he occupied the chair of comparative social economy, a chair which was specially founded for him. In 1921 he retired with the title of honorary professor. The French Co-operative Union, however, founded a special chair of Co-operation at the College de France, which Charles Gide occupied from 1924 to 1930.

Co-operative Career

Already at the early age of 20, Charles Gide became deeply interested in the idea of co-operation. He first learnt of the Rochdale Pioneers from an article by Elie Reclus, one of the pioneers of co-operation in France, which was published in 1867. In 1886 he joined the small group of co-operators in Nîmes, headed by Edouard de Boyve, who were re-

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LIVESTOCK MARKETING



Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Limited, and Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Limited

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP

During the month of March receipts of livestock at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, were somewhat lighter than the same month a year ago. Following is a statement showing the high five firms on this market:

1st Can. Co-op203 cars—28.8%
2nd	96 " —13.6%
3rd	87 " —12.3%
4th	75 " —10.6%
5th	66 " — 9.3%

We are also quoting for your information the amount of stock that has come forward to the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, the first three months of 1931 and 1932:

	1931	1932
Cattle	50,894.....	43,009
Hogs	151,107.....	168,206
Sheep	19,325.....	28,145

The market on all classes of livestock remains very discouraging. It is felt that many of our producers will be inclined to become indifferent as to the livestock end of their endeavors. History repeats itself: Some years ago when livestock prices dropped to abnormally low levels many producers neglected breeding. With almost every producer recognizing that livestock must continue to be part of their activity, we urge that an earnest effort be made to continue and keep up a standard in the production of livestock.

Chores to Do

This is the time of the year when we must prepare our stock. The question of dehorning is an annual one and should be looked after by each and every producer of cattle. We, therefore, once more strongly urge our producers to decide that this is one of the chores that must be done. We would also like to remind everyone that now is the time to dock and alter your lambs. This is another necessary chore; so do not overlook doing this at the right time.

Movable Partitions

The co-operative livestock marketing organizations throughout the Dominion have had before the railway officials a request to equip stock cars with movable partitions. A number of cars have been equipped with movable partitions, constructed from 2x6 lumber, a little over four feet high with two chains of fair length at each end. The chains are for the purpose of fastening the partition any place in the car where it is required. One of our shippers had a load in with a movable partition and he is of the opinion that this will work out very satisfactorily. The cost has not been decided, but it has been suggested that it will be \$1.00 per car. We strongly recommend that all shipping managers take advantage of this facility. That will be a big step in the right direction. The stock consigned in cars with this type of partition will, beyond a doubt, come forward to the market in better condition.

WORKING WITH BRITONS

Following a series of urgent inquiries from our co-operative colleagues in Great Britain, the western section of the board of the Canadian Livestock Co-operative has decided to send two delegates to England to complete arrangements for this year's export business.

The Canadian organization is sending the president, W. A. Amos, Palmerston, Ont., and vice-president Roy McPhail, Brandon, Man., to the conference with the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

In these times, when one of the major problems facing Canadians is the problem of finding an adequate outlet for farm products, we are glad to draw your attention to the fact that your organization is attempting to cope with the task.

Up until now, the huge Consumers' Co-operative in England with which we made contact last year, have made most of the approaches in regard to trading relations between themselves and us. The delegation of three men who visited us in April, 1931, was the third delegation to come here to discuss the purchase of livestock in Canada. It is interesting to note that they are primarily concerned in making contact with a bona-fide producers' organization.

Evidently the Englishman with his genius for organizing his business program over a period of years, has been thinking this thing out for some time.

Getting Together

Among the striking recommendations which were adopted at the famous Wembley Conference on Agricultural Co-operation in England in 1924 is the following:

1. That until some complete information of the cost of agricultural production is available, the prices of agricultural produce must continue to be fixed by a process of bargaining.

2. That the immediate task before co-operators is to enable bargaining to take place more and more directly between the organizations of co-operating producers and those of co-operating consumers, so as gradually to eliminate the control now exercised by the middleman.

3. That all federations of agricultural co-operative societies should endeavor to establish close inter-trading relations with the consumers' wholesale societies.

The German government intends to introduce discriminating duties ranging from 33 1/3 to 100 per cent. in addition to existing duties against countries having no trade treaty with Germany. Canada is one of the countries affected.

CO-OPERATIVE RECIPROCITY

[A communication from Sir Thomas Allen and Mr. H. J. May to the International Committee for inter-co-operative relations, League of Nations].

The establishment of joint marketing relations between the consumers' co-operative movement in England and the co-operative farmers of New Zealand was brought about by the visit of a delegation of the English C.W.S. to New Zealand in 1930.

The producers' movement in New Zealand is represented by the New Zealand Producers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Limited, which consists of groups of farmers organized in local marketing societies. Each group has a factory and the farmers—individual owners of farms—send their cream to the factory to be made into butter and/or cheese, the management of the factory being responsible for disposing of the make each season.

The consumers movement in England is represented by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, whose shares are held by 1,200 co-operative societies and who, in turn, have members numbering between four and five million of the population.

The marketing association in New Zealand and the co-operative wholesale society in England, about ten years ago, formed an association (The New Zealand Produce Association) with offices in Tooley Street, London, the centre of the produce market here, to function as the actual importers and to dispose of the produce sent to England by the various factories which decided to utilize the association for this purpose instead of one of the other firms of importers who are all very anxious to secure outputs and have the handling of same in England; the advent of the New Zealand Produce Association in their midst caused them much concern in view of the possibility of their losing business which had hitherto been in their own hands.

Whilst the factories are not bound to consign their produce through the marketing association of which they are members it would appear to be to their advantage to do so through their own organization as, whilst they receive full returns for what is sold, they also save a certain

amount in agency commission charges.

Finance and Administration

The directors from each organization form the board of management, the chairman being appointed alternately from each organization every year.

The capital of the New Zealand Produce Association (London) is £10,000 (\$50,000) held actually in £1 (\$5) shares by the marketing association and the co-operative Wholesale society. This is merely a nominal amount, the money not being required for business purposes but merely to comply with the law in registering a company.

So far as actual financial matters are concerned, these are dealt with entirely by the banking department of the Co-operative Wholesale Society on terms which are mutually agreeable, and include the making of advances to factories prior to the despatch of their produce. These advances are fixed from time to time, according to the expected strength of the market, at a price per lb. weight of output which is rather less than the price per lb. expected to be realized by sale. Adjustments are made when the account sales for the season are made up.

The produce is consigned by the marketing association, on behalf of the factories, to the New Zealand Produce Association in England which works on a percentage commission in common

with other importers in Tooley Street. Out of this commission the expenses of both the marketing association and the New Zealand Produce Association are met, and any surplus at the end of the year is divided equally between the two partners. At the New Zealand end it is distributed amongst the producers pro rata to the quantity of produce sent in; at the C.W.S. end it is distributed amongst the various branches taking the commodity. There may be a small balance retained for the payment of nominal interest on capital, say 5 per cent.

On receipt of the produce in England, the New Zealand Produce Association have the task of disposing of it, either to the Co-operative Wholesale Society, who have first choice, or to outside firms. The C.W.S. take approximately 80 per cent. of what is sent through the marketing association, but it is not always possible for the C.W.S. to take what the New Zealand Produce Association may have to offer at any moment—possibly on the ground of price or quantity.

The operations are on commission, and the expenses of both organizations (Marketing Association in New Zealand and the C.W.S. in London) are met from this commission. Each factory receives the actual price received for its produce, as well as a rebate from the commission mentioned. The C.W.S. also receives

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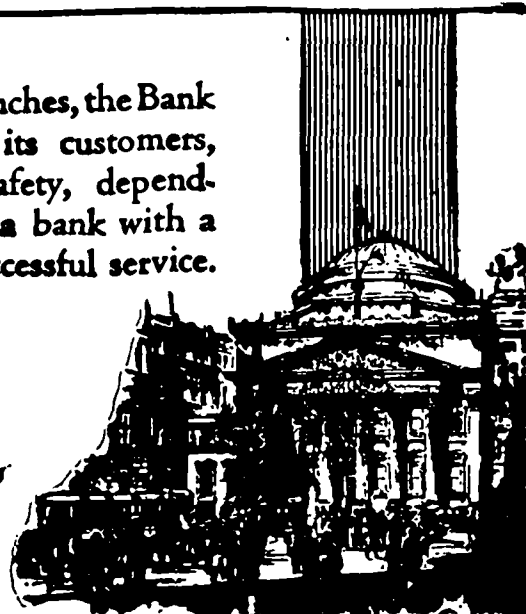
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OF \$750,000,000



Head Office Montreal

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

CAREFULNESS PAYS

The market price of eggs is away below their real value as a useful and necessary food product, that's true. At the same time, the egg is so perishable that millions of dollars are lost to producers annually, through lack of understanding and care.

For example: two producers each shipped in a 30-dozen case. The first graded—Extras, 26 dozen; Firsts, 2 dozen; Seconds, 1 dozen; Crax, 1 dozen. The second graded—Extras, 2 dozen; Firsts, 2 dozen; Seconds, 24 dozen; Crax, 1 dozen; Leakers and Rots, 1 dozen.

Paid for on a graded basis, the first case returned \$3.16—the second \$1.90. The producer who used greatest care in feeding and handling got just \$1.20 (about 75%) more than the second shipper.

Further, the consumer who bought the good eggs will be a satisfied customer—and will eat more eggs. The unfortunate who got the bad eggs is, naturally, dissatisfied—and (for a time at least) eggs will be scratched from the menu in his home.

Cut Transport Costs

With prices so low, merchant and producer must use every method to cut marketing costs. All egg shippers may save up to 2c a dozen by shipping co-operatively. Your Co-op has established egg stations at logical freight centres and will absorb all freight charges on collective shipments of 100 lbs. or more (returning empty cases as a collective shipment, freight prepaid). Thus, assembling costs were cut from 3c to below 1c per dozen during our pooling period (the heavy production season).

With every farm family short of cash, every merchant striving to make ends meet, surely it is worth while to work with your neighboring producers and merchants to ship to the nearest Pool station by freight—and save 60c per case.

About Grading Eggs

The exterior of an egg gives little indication as to its fitness

for food; and the contents cannot be sampled without destroying the fragile shell. Fortunately, an egg is semi-transparent when held before a light in a darkened room—and, if carefully rotated, even minor defects may be seen.

From time to time, various devices have been invented to facilitate mass candling of eggs. While useful for the simple detection of bad eggs, these have not proven satisfactory for fine grading. Therefore, in commercial and private practice alike, each and every egg must be passed separately and with a quick turning movement before the light.

At your Pool Egg Stations, where vast quantities of eggs are handled, candlers become remarkably expert. Producers are invited to drop in to any Pool branch to see how the work is done.

What Makes Good Eggs

In determining egg quality, the size of the air cell, the consistency of the albumen, the color and mobility of the yolk and the general transparency of the egg are the factors most generally considered. A new-laid egg fills its shell; as it cools it contracts—and an air space is formed in the large end. The yolk is only slightly perceptible, and should swing readily in the albumen when the egg is turned around.

"Extras" must be uniform in size, weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen, clean and sound in shell, air cell less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in depth, white firm and clear, yolk may be moderately visible provided there is no distinct trace of outline and the yolk blends gradually into white.

"Firsts" are eggs weighing at least 22½ ounces to the dozen, reasonably clean and sound in shell; air cell less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in depth and stationery; yolk may be distinctly visible but moving freely.

"Seconds" are eggs sound in shell, including weak, watery eggs, eggs with heavy yolks—and all others fit for human food.

The egg-shell is porous—and

evaporation is rapid when in an open container. Therefore, to preserve the contents, eggs should be immediately placed in a closed container, small end down, and kept in a cool place free from odors.

A stale egg may be detected by the size of the air cell. Even in the low temperature of a cold storage house, evaporation occurs. The higher the temperature and the more rapid the air circulation—the greater is the evaporation. Staleness of flavor soon develops; and if held in dampness or dirty fillers, the egg becomes musty. Growing staler, the albumen tends to lose its consistency and often becomes watery. The yolk may break down and, in extreme cases, mix with the albumen. Under a candling light, good eggs may be readily distinguished from bad.

To encourage producers and consumers to candle eggs, cardboard candling boxes have been prepared for free distribution. These are in two types—one suitable for use with a kerosene lamp and one with electric light. Thus, there is no need to either sell or buy bad or incubated eggs. These appliances may be obtained free upon application to the Livestock Commissioner, Ottawa.

Locals are Active

The Spy Hill local of your Association plan to ship their eggs to the Pool as a collective freight shipment. All producers tributary to Spy Hill are advised to get in touch with either Geo. Barker, chairman, or Walter Miller, secretary of the local committee there.

At a meeting on April 9, the Gilbert Plains local accepted the offer of Mr. North, manager of the Safeway store, to have producers leave eggs at his store, whence they will be sent as a collective shipment to our Dauphin branch. This service is being rendered to producers without cost. Practical co-operation. Congratulations!

Answering queries from shippers anxiously waiting for balance due on December dressed poultry pool: Sales are speeding up lately, selling prices keeping in line with the financial statement presented at the annual meeting; the final payment should go out shortly.

ALBERTA POOL GUARANTEES

All danger of loss to the province over its Wheat Pool guarantees totalling \$5,536,707 will be removed in three or four years, providing operations of the Pool continue as successful as during the present crop season, said Premier J. E. Brownlee in the Alberta legislature on March 30.

Referring to operations on the open market this year, the Premier said Alberta Wheat Pool marketings here now passed the 35,000,000 bushel mark and the record handlings in the history of the Alberta Co-operative was 37,000,000 bushels.

After some criticism had been expressed by D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, and W. R. Howson, Liberal, Edmonton, to which the Premier replied, the bills validating agreements between Alberta and the banks and the wheat pool concerning the guarantees were given second reading. The bills ratify settlements authorized at the last session.

CHEAP BREAD IN EUROPE

Prices for bread are low in Europe as the following quotation will show:

England—London or Liverpool: good to best quality bread, 2.25 to 2.62 cents per pound.

France—Fancy bread, 6.37 cents; ordinary bread, 4.5 cents.

Holland—Best "milk" bread, 4.29 cents; water bread, 4.18 cents; cheap water bread, not delivered, 3.09 cents.

Italy—Rome: Fancy bread, 5.88 cents; good bread, 4.75 cents; cheap bread, sold in very large loaves, 3.54 cents.

Belgium—Brussels or Antwerp: Good bread, 1.92 cents; smaller towns, as low as 1.16 cents.

The relatively high price of bread in France is, of course, due to the high rate of duty and quota restrictions designed to protect the market for domestic wheat.

Our task is to conserve the interests of co-operators, to maintain the co-operative line unbroken, to make certain that not one of our harassed societies shall become a wreck.—The Co-operative Official.

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP

For the whole of Canada, the average wages per month during the summer season of 1931, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, were for men \$25 as against \$34 in 1930, and for women \$15, as against \$20. The value of board is placed at \$18 per month for men, as compared with \$22 in 1930, and \$15 as compared with \$18, for women. Thus the value of wages and board combined amounted to \$43 for men, as compared with \$56 in 1930, and to \$30 for women, as compared with \$38 in 1930. By provinces, the average monthly wages in the summer season for men and women respectively, plus the value of board, were in 1931 as follows, with the figures

for 1930 within brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$39; \$25 (\$50 \$30); Nova Scotia, \$44; \$29 (\$54; \$31); New Brunswick, \$43; \$26 (\$54; \$31); Quebec, \$41; \$25 (\$52; \$30); Ontario, \$43; \$32 (\$51; \$38); Manitoba, \$39; \$28 (\$53; \$36); Saskatchewan, \$42; \$29 (\$60; \$40); Alberta, \$44; \$32 (\$60; \$41); British Columbia, \$58; \$39 (\$72; \$46).

The yearly wages in Canada are reported for men as \$240, as compared with \$326 in 1930, and for women as \$159, as compared with \$210. The value of the yearly board is given for men as \$199 (\$233 in 1930), and for women, \$163 (\$199 in 1930). The value of the yearly wages and board thus amounted to \$439, as against \$559 in 1930 for men, and to \$322, as against \$409 for women.

What a \$10,000 "Family Income" Policy Will Do



HERE IS the real solution to the family protection problem. This policy requires an annual deposit of only \$28.18 per thousand at age 30.

• • •

Send the coupon below for further information.

If you do not live to age 65 this Company will pay your family \$100 per month until you would have reached that age.

In addition

\$10,000 will be paid on the 65th anniversary of your birth. This amount will be paid in one sum, or if desired, in instalments. (If the instalment option is taken, excess interest dividends will be added to the income.)

If you live to age 65

you will be paid the cash value, or this amount may be changed into a monthly income for yourself. If preferred the Policy may be continued as an Ordinary Life Contract at a reduced yearly deposit.

Dividends

Liberal dividends are allotted yearly, the first distribution being at the end of the FIRST policy year.

THE
Mutual Life
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Head Office: Waterloo, Ont.

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I am interested in a Family Income Policy. Please send particulars.

Name

Street Address.....

City.....

Age

MC

Consumer Co-operation

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

HOPE—AND ACTION

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast." And what a blessing that it does. Of all seasons of the year, too, this is pre-eminently the hopeful time.

The Easter message was one of new life—and typifies it in nature's revival after winter's dormancy.

This is a new season — the season of new-born lambs and piglets and calves—the season of tilling and sowing and new hope. But what has all this to do with co-operation?

Just this—we as farmers are by the very nature of our lives and work the greatest co-operators in the world—working, as we do, in close partnership with nature and providence in producing the needs of mankind.

"The farmer's trade is one of worth,
He's partner with the sky and earth.
He's partner with the sun and rain,

And no man loseth by his gain."

Of course it is up to us to do our part in preparation, to see to it that our "tools of production" are ready for the job.

Do you need a new set of harness? Or some parts to make the old set do another turn? "M.C.W. Brand" harness is built up to a standard—not down to a price. Your local can supply you.

Then, formalin is playing a very important part in the production of good quality grain. Any loss through smut can be largely overcome by treating your seed. Most locals have ordered a supply for their members. Be sure to inquire for yours. Rush orders can be filled by express at little above freight rates, as the railroads are giving special rates to meet truck competition.

Does the car need a new tire or two to put it in shape for summer use? A full range of sizes and prices to meet any requirement, is available through your Co-op local and Wholesale. Orders will be filled promptly.

But if there is one line we like to talk about more than another it is our "white goods" and lubes.

Our gasoline is conceded by all to be second to none on the market. It is specially distilled to our own specifications. It is emphatically to your advantage to be sure you burn "Co-op gas" in your car or tractor.

Or are you thinking of operating your tractor on a cheaper fuel this spring and summer? Our kerosene is the kind that gives more power in engines adapted to burn a lower-grade fuel than gasoline. The increased work done per gallon, added to the lower cost per gallon, makes kerosene worthy of your consideration (if your engine is suitable).

As to distillate: The cost is going to run close to that of kerosene; further, there is some uncertainty as to source of supply; therefore, at this time of writing, it would not appear to be wise to bank too heavily on this as a source of power.

When it comes to lubricating problems, we have yet to find an oil that makes a better job of meeting all requirements than our own "M.C.W. Brand". Here are two outstanding proofs brought to our attention just recently:

The officials of a municipality consented to give our oil a trial in their big road-grading tractor — with the result that it gave such entire satisfaction that they used it exclusively all summer. That's fine!

A farmer was burning distillate in his tractor and using "cheap" oil; the "cheap" oil was giving him plenty of trouble "breaking down." He then tried "M.C.W. Brand" oil—with the result that he could run five days on one filling. And he saved money!

"M.C.W. Brand" oil is made to our own specifications — and is sold on an absolute money back guarantee. The quality will be remembered long after the price is forgotten. Be sure you get "M.C.W. Brand" oil for your tractor and car.

Don't forget, either, that your Co-op local and your Co-op Wholesale can supply you with a full line of sheet metal goods, from tanks and troughs to imple-

ment sheds and barns—as well as lumber, fencing and a great variety of commodities.

Teach your dollars to have more cents—by buying high quality "M.C.W. Brand" products through your local Co-operative Association — and thus secure "service at cost" with the patronage dividend returning your full share of the "surplus" to you.

A CO-OPERATIVE YEAR BOOK

The outstanding feature of the year 1931, undoubtedly, has been the emergence of Internationalism. Nothing is more striking as proof of this than the fact that six great nations of the world, who were allied to destroy the power of Germany a few years ago, now unite to save Germany from financial ruin.

Is it not clear to all observers, more than ever, that no nation can live unto itself alone? Life is so complex today, and the well-being of nations so interdependent on one another, that what happens to one, be it good or ill, is bound to react on the others. This is the justification of co-operation.

"The People's Year Book, 1932," is the only volume in existence which gives an authoritative and detailed review of co-operative developments in Great Britain and over fifty other countries.

In addition to this information on the co-operative movement, the volume contains a number of interesting articles by authoritative writers on the economic situation and the effects of post-war policies in various European countries. "The People's Year Book" is invaluable to every student of social movements and co-operative workers.

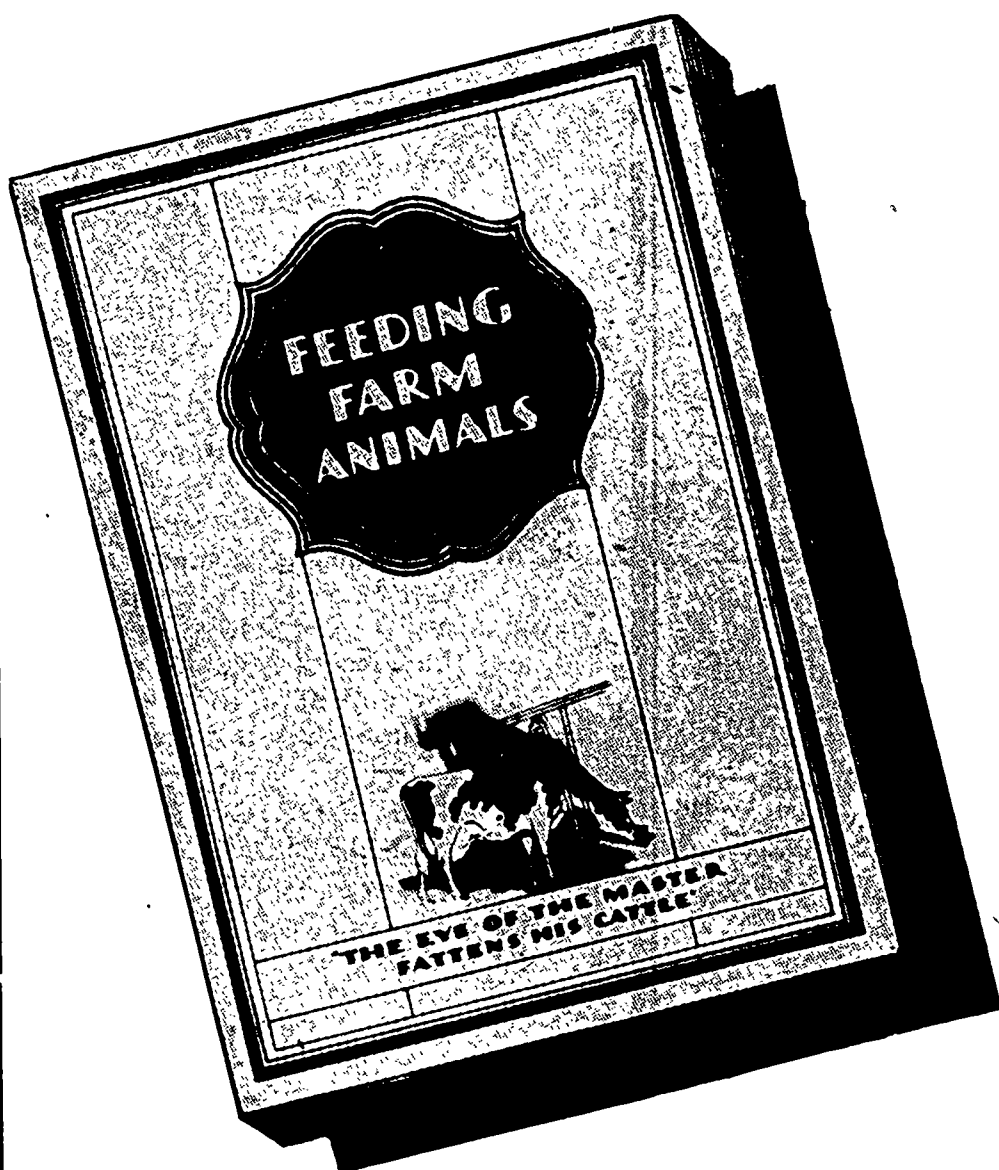
MORE CO-OP PACKING PLANTS IN ONTARIO

Plans are being considered, according to The Farmers' Sun, Toronto, for the establishment of four co-operative packing plants similar to the one now in operation at Barrie, Ontario, and also for the linking up of all of them and any new ones that may be established in a province-wide co-operative.

The proposal is to form a marketing agency that would distribute for both the domestic and

(Turn to page 16)

A valuable free book for every Canadian Farmer



FARMERS all over the Dominion welcomed the publication of the first three volumes of this series—"Field and Farm-yard", "Weed Control", and "Farm Management". In three years over 317,000 copies of these three books were distributed.

The fourth volume, "Feeding Farm Animals", is just as full of valuable information as the former three. It is based on practical experience, a careful story of feeding and the analysis of feedstuffs. It deals with the care and feeding of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and poultry. This new volume was compiled by Duncan Marshall, former Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, a practical farmer and livestock breeder. Mr. Marshall visited many prominent farmers in different parts of the country and obtained first-hand information regarding their methods of feeding. Feed rations used by successful feeders are an interesting part of this book.

MAIL THIS COUPON

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Toronto, Ont., or Regina, Sask.

Please mail me as soon as printed, your free book—"FEEDING FARM ANIMALS."

Name

Address

County and Province.....F

This new volume, like the previous three, will be distributed free on request, as part of Imperial Oil's policy, laid down fifty years ago, to serve in every way possible Canada's basic industry, agriculture. Mail the attached coupon and your copy will be mailed as soon as off the press.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

6 REFINERIES 1900 BRANCHES THOUSANDS OF DEALERS

IMPERIAL PRODUCTS FOR FARM USE

IMPERIAL GASOLINES	POLARINE TRACTOR OILS	POLARINE TRANSMISSION LUBRICANTS	CASTOR MACHINE OIL
ROYALITE COAL OIL	THRESHER HARD OIL	CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL	MICA AXLE GREASE
MARVELUBE MOTOR OILS	IMPERIAL CREAM	PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL	EUREKA HARNESS OIL
MARVELUBE TRACTOR OILS	SEPARATOR OIL	GRANITE HARVESTER OIL	IMPERIAL INCUBATOR OIL
POLARINE MOTOR OILS	POLARINE CUP GREASE		

A Great War! A Great Pestilence! A Great Depression!

¶ ALL within twenty years. Could there be a more gruelling test?

¶ Yet life insurance stands invincible. During that whole period it paid every obligation promptly and fully — as it has ever since the Dominion was formed.

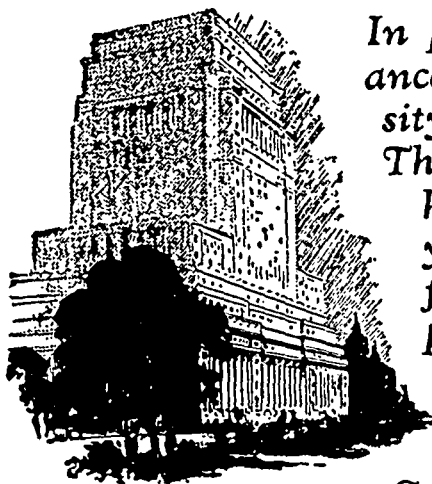
¶ The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada itself paid to policyholders and beneficiaries in cash during these periods —

The War (1914-1918)

The 'Flu (1919)

The Depression (1930-1931)

— over \$226,000,000. It has paid to its policyholders and beneficiaries since formation nearly \$600,000,000.



In prosperity, life insurance is valuable; in adversity it is indispensable. The protection of your home, the security of your business, the comfort of your old age, depend first on adequate life insurance.

Have you enough?

Consult a Sun Life man

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

MORE CO-OP. PACKING PLANTS

(From page 14)

export trade under standard brand names. The organization would not confine its operations to hogs and pork products but would handle all lines of livestock, dressed and processed meats.

The four districts in which plans for the establishment of co-operative packing plants are under way are: one at Cobourg, to serve the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough and Hastings; one for Peel and York counties; one for Wellington and adjoining counties; and one for Lincoln and adjacent counties.

The Cobourg proposition has advanced to the stage where a tentative board of directors has been named. In the neighborhood of one thousand farmers are said to be interested, and, while a site has not yet actually been selected, the directors have a manager in view and hope to proceed with their plans without delay.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL CO-OP MOVEMENT

At the end of 1930 there were active in the Irish Free State 497 agricultural societies, of which 337 were affiliated to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society. The turnover of the local societies amounted to £6,606,476 as compared with £7,952,306 in 1929. The total trade done by the co-operative creameries was £5,286,530 as compared with £6,530,734 in 1929. The turnover of the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society decreased from £592,178 in 1929 to £582,426 in 1930. In view of the depreciated price for virtually all kinds of agricultural produce, so small a reduction in turnover was only possible owing to the increasing proportion of the business of the affiliated societies being transacted through the I.A.W.S.

The trading turnover of the co-operative movement as a whole in Northern Ireland amounted to £1,214,497 for 1931 and £1,370,812 for 1930. Out of this total the agricultural societies' turnover for 1931 amounted to £257,941 and for 1930 to £292,924, and the turnover of the co-operative dairying societies for 1931 to £956,556 as against £1,077,888 in 1930.

—I.C.A. News Service.

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

SOMETHING TO DO

In this low-price era (wherein we appear to be so securely anchored) there is no use throwing up our hands and letting despair wash us under altogether, is there? Rather is it not a time for each of us to search for something to do that will bring us the best return possible?

Year after year, we stress the necessity for quality cream if we are to continue to make the quality butter which has, in past seasons, enhanced the reputation of the product sold by your Co-op Dairies. But isn't it true that this year, more than ever before, each shipper (and each of your hired men in your plants, too) must do everything possible to get every possible cent back to the producer?

It has been pretty well demonstrated that no single group (no single country, in fact) can free itself from economic troubles when the entire world is suffering therefrom. In the same way, 'tis true that the members of the Coop Dairies cannot, by themselves, right the entire situation which threatens the dairying industry in Canada. We are convinced, of course, that eventually by building up your organization and, in due course, linking up with other co-operative organizations across the Dominion, a vast deal may be done to return to the primary producer a greater percentage of each dollar the consumer spends for dairy products. That may be some time ahead. But in the meantime, there is much to be done in securing the best that the market offers. In these days, when every cent means so much—each shipper must exercise the utmost care in the handling of his cream, if he wants to get top prices.

Perhaps this point is better illustrated by an actual example. During the month of March (just closed) 82.7% of the total receipts at your Winnipeg plant graded "Table"; a further 7.9% graded "Special"—leaving only less than 10% in the lower grades. Going back to last July, the records tell

that, of the total receipts, 34% graded "Table" and 9% graded "Special—leaving 57% in the lower grades. Remembering that "Table" cream brings four cents more than "Number One," it is easy to estimate the increased earnings of shippers during March—due to the higher quality of their product.

Now what is the reason that the receipts for March graded so much higher than the receipts for last July? The answer is obvious—temperature! The cream handled during March was chilled promptly as it came from the cow—and, throughout its travels, was kept cool. Now, it is much more difficult to chill cream, and keep it cool, during July than March. But the shipper who goes to the trouble to provide for cooling his cream immediately upon milking and keeping it cool until the train picks it up, will reap substantially increased returns for his work—because his cream will grade higher.

The shipper who hopes to get higher prices because of improvement in general price levels may be disappointed. Butter is quoted (as we go to press) at 19½ cents per lb., delivered at Toronto or Montreal. The future is somewhat obscure; a good deal depends upon whether a surplus will materialize and throw us upon an export market.

In the meantime then, each shipper can hope for the best returns on cream by: 1. Careful feeding and care of his cows; 2. Cooling of cream; 3. Shipping to Co-op Dairies—always!

War is the foundation of all the arts, of all the high virtues and faculties of men. There is no great art possible to a nation but that which is based on battle. All great nations learned their truth of word and strength of thought in war; they were nourished in war and wasted by peace; taught by war and deceived by peace; trained by war and betrayed by peace.—John Ruskin.

The Farmer's Wife



ON most farms the money from the poultry, the dairy or the garden belongs to the farmer's wife, but unless she has a bank account the money soon goes.

Every farmer's wife should have a bank account; there are so many things to save for—things for the home—a holiday trip—or the proverbial rainy day.

A few hundred dollars in the bank will give you a wonderful feeling of security and independence.

YOU WILL LIKE BANKING
AT THE ROYAL

The Royal Bank of Canada

F933

CO-OPERATIVE RECIPROCITY

(From Page 11)

an allowance in respect of the supplies taken by the various branches, so that there is only a very slight margin left from which the New Zealand Produce Association usually pays interest on share capital.

Price Fixing

Somewhat on the Danish principle, a committee of importers is in existence, meeting weekly and giving their idea as to what should be the starting price for the release of butter. If, however, the market does not respond there are variations.

The fixing of price only refers to quotation by the produce association in London, according to market fluctuation. If their idea of price on any day does not coincide with that of the C.W.S. buyer the latter is not bound to buy from the association. The C.W.S. buyer has the first opportunity, but should he not buy, the association may sell to an "outside" buyer willing to give the price asked by the association. This arrangement has worked well and without complaint from either side.

National price fixing was tried some few years ago by the New Zealand Government, but it proved a failure as British buyers generally would not be forced to pay what the New Zealand people wanted and merely took their trade in butter to other countries.

Some Results Obtained

The trade of the organizations connected with the marketing association is reflected in the figures in the report, but it should be pointed out that this does not represent anything like the total exports of butter and cheese from New Zealand, although constant endeavors are made to increase the amount sent from the New Zealand factories through the association.

The reports show that the Co-operative Wholesale Society took from 50 to 60 per cent. of the total produce handled by the New Zealand Produce Association, but this has improved recently and the proportion in butter has risen to 80 per cent.

The actual price obtained for butter or cheese from any given factory is returned in full to that factory by means of account sales rendered by the New Zealand Produce Association.

For three seasons the experiment has been tried of the association acting as agents for the C.W.S. in the purchasing of New Zealand lamb and mutton, but this is not yet a permanent feature, though the trade represents approximately £500,000 (\$2,500,000) a year.

During the period of operations, say ten years, the commission earned by the New Zealand Produce Association has amounted to £205,000 (\$1,025,000) thus diverting into co-operative channels a considerable sum which otherwise would have gone to private firms of importers, and showing a direct net gain to the producer and consumer as a result of this co-operative effort. Out of the sum named the expenses of the Marketing Association and the New Zealand Produce Association offices are met, still leaving a goodly amount for division.

Reciprocal Transactions

The Co-operative Wholesale Society is doing a fair amount of export trade to New Zealand, including particularly tea and also clothing, boots, canned fruits, cycles, articles of household use, seeds, etc., for the farmers.

The farmers have the opportunity of buying C.W.S. goods from the National Dairy Association of New Zealand which has become the agent for New Zealand of the Co-operative Wholesale Society and has established a central depot at Wellington.

The National Dairy Association, which is practically composed of the same people as the New Zealand Producers' Co-operative Marketing Association, provides the organized farmers with their farm and domestic requirements, which they obtain from small co-operative shops attached to the factories to which farmers bring their milk.

AN ECONOMIC RIDDLE

(From an Australian Paper)

According to the cabled pronouncement of an eminent London economist, we are solemnly warned that there is a grave danger of the whole world becoming bankrupt, presumably because the people of the world cannot afford to buy the food and clothing and shelter and luxuries which they have created.

I venerate economists

As very learned blokes,
But when in paradox they speak
Their meaning oft I vainly seek,
Suspecting subtle jokes.
They say the whole world's down
and out;

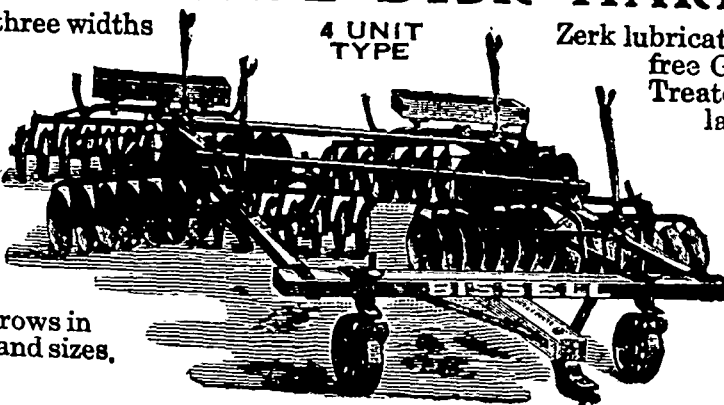
But here's what I can't see:
If every land beyond all doubt,
In all the earth is up the spout—
Then who's the mortgagee?

Do we owe money in the moon,
Or some celestial land?
Or have we creditors in Mars,
Or other fixed or unfixed stars,
Who hold our notes of hand?
If not, why all the fuss and fret:
I've conned it o'er and o'er,
And find no clear solution yet.
If all the earth is deep in debt,
Who is the creditor?

When men go into bankruptcy
The case is plain as day:
What is not in the dear wife's
name,
Grim creditors will promptly
claim,
And assets melt away.
But when a whole wide world's
in soak,
And cannot raise the tin,
Here's where I half suspect a
joke:
When all the world goes stoney
broke,
Who puts the bailiffs in?

BISSELL WIDE DISK HARROW

Made in three widths
12-14-16
ft. A real
outfit for
Western
Canada.
It's a
Bissell
Product.
We
make
Disk Harrows in
all types and sizes.



Zerk lubrication and a
free Gun. Heat
Treated Plates
last longer
and hold
cutting
edges.
Turns
in short
space
does
not in-
terlock.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT. FOR SALE BY ALL JOHN DEERE AGENTS

FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

The cost is 3 cents per word one insertion. Each initial and 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 12th of May in order to be inserted in the May issue. Cash must be mailed with the advertisement.

DEATH OF CHARLES GIDE (From Page 9)

sponsible for the convocation of the first Congress of the French Consumers' Societies in the previous year. He was elected president of the second Co-operative Congress, which took place at Lyons in the same year. In 1902 he became president of the Co-operative Union and in 1903 he was elected to the Central Committee of the I.C.A. Since then he took a prominent part in the development of the co-operative movement in France and he played an important role in re-uniting the French Consumers' movement in 1912 into the National Federation of Consumers' Societies. At the end of the war Professor Gide took an active part in the conferences which prepared the way for the resumption of the activity of the I.C.A., and at the congress at Basle in 1921 read an important paper on "The Principle of International Right According to the Spirit of Co-operation." It is not only as an economist, but as a co-operative theoretician and writer that Professor Charles Gide won world fame. He was a regular contributor to "L'Emancipation", the French monthly, founded by his friend de Boyve, the latter became its editor. He contributed innumerable articles to the different publications of the French Co-operative Union and over 3,000 to the Co-operative Press outside France. His more important contributions to co-operative literature include "Les Co-operatives de Consommation, Conférences de Propagande"; and the courses of lectures which he delivered during his six years' tenure of the chair of Co-operation in Paris, which have been published in 20 volumes and in many cases translated.

Professor Gide's books—Consumers' Co-operative Societies, First Principles of Political Economy, (for beginners), Principles of Political Economy, and History of Economic Doctrines (in collaboration with Charles Rist) are in the Pool library.

VIRTUE REWARDED!

Who says that our capitalist system does not reward virtue and relieve distress. Let him read this news item, from the New York Times:

Henry Gilling, aged 30, an airplane mechanic, has been unemployed for three months. His savings all gone, he has had to stand in the breadline at Times Square every night to get a morsel of food. Yesterday on his way there, he found a valuable watch. Instead of trying to pawn it, he turned it over to the police. In recognition of his honesty orders have been given to the officers in charge of the breadline that, no matter what time Gilling arrives, he is to be put at the head of the line, instead of having to wait his turn!—The New Leader.

THOMAS J. MURRAY, K.C.

Legal Adviser

Manitoba Wheat Pool.
Manitoba Pool Elevators.
Manitoba Co-operative Dairies.
Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool.
Manitoba Co-operative Livestock.
Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries.
Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.
Winnipeg District Milk Producers.

Wheat Pool Building
Winnipeg

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS AND TRACTOR REPAIRS

For many makes—Engines, Magneto, Gears, Wheels, Radiators, Belts, "Universal Stone Choppers" and all kinds of machinery.

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

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.

Chartered Accountants
Winnipeg

Auditors to:

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

Personal

BRITISH GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENTS. Proposition. 10c. Scolare, 16 Cambridge St., London, S.W., England. 11-19

HOWARD ROSS, BARRISTER,
Themis Building, Montreal. 8-12.

LADIES WANTED TO DO LIGHT SEWING at home. Good pay. Work sent charges paid. Stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal. 4-2.

Poultry

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK (FERTILITY guaranteed) hatching eggs. All year layers. April, 50c 15; May 75c 30. Duck eggs, 50c for 10. Mrs. William Anderson, Lenore, Man. 1.

Seed Grain

NO. 1 SWEET CLOVER SEED. GERMINATION 98%. Certificate No. 51-383. Four cents per lb. sacked F.O.B. Colin H. Burnall, Willowbrake Farm, Oakville, Man. 1-4.

GOVERNMENT TESTED No. 1 NORTH-Western Dent Corn. Extra early Crookston strain, \$2.50 per bushel, sacked. H. Steiner, Whittemouth, Man. 3-1.

NO. 1 WHITE SWEET CLOVER. GERMINATION 86. Certificate 51-2137. Scarified. \$3.00 per hundred pounds (bags free). Jos. Bernardin, Elle, Man.

HIGH GRADE GARDEN SEEDS AT LOWEST prices. Collection (can alter if desired)—4 ounces each: beans, corn, peas; ounce each: beet, carrot, turnip, radish; large pkt. each, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumber, lettuce, 2 kinds onion, parsley, tomato, parsnip, chard, marrow; 15 pkts flowers and five gladiola, all for \$1.50; or vegetables alone, \$1.00. Small collection, 8 pkts. of vegetables, 12 pkts. of flowers, 50c. Floral collection—10 gladiola, 2 dahlias, ounce sweet peas, 8 pkts. of flowers, \$1.00. Mixed gladiola, 25c and 50 per dozen; 12 different beauties, 60c; 6 different double dahlias, \$1.00; mixed dahlias, 10c each. Everything postpaid. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man.

STRAWBERRIES—"EVERBEARING MAS-tadon," 60 doz. 5—\$1.00. Champion 50 doz. 4—\$1.00. Marvel 50 doz. 4—\$1.00. Sturdy plants. Iris (dark blue) 8 for 25c. A. J. Dennis, Beulah, 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. Write for Catalogue.

WINNIPEG AUTO WRECKING CO.
261 Fort St., Winnipeg.

THE SEEDS ACT

SECTION 10

AS TO TRUTH in ADVERTISING

No person shall sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding in Canada any seeds or plants that are falsely represented in any form of advertising or otherwise as to quality, grade, character, nature, variety, or description of seeds or plant of any kind or variety, nor shall cereal grains, grasses or clover seeds be advertised for sale at a stated price unless the grade name is included in the advertisement.

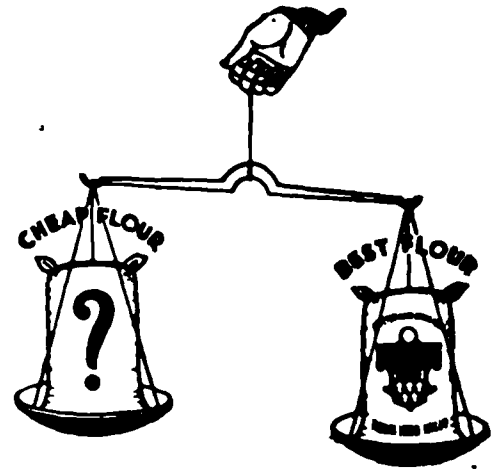
Under Section 5 of the Act Grade names are: Registered No. 1, Registered No. 2, Registered No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 1 Mixture, No. 2 Mixture and No. 3 Mixture.

Advertisements which do not comply with this section of the Act cannot be inserted in The Manitoba Co-operator.



THIS IS "SPECK" WILLIAMS

**STUDY THIS
PICTURE —
THEN THINK**



The difference in cost between CLEAN, PURE Robin Hood flour, and CHEAP, poorly milled flour is only 1c PER DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR.

Speck's Mother on "Hard Times"

"MOM says back in 1921, when I was only two years old, they had hard times like these. Folks went to extremes then, too. For a while they bought cheap flour and other poor foods, as some do now, but she says it didn't last long. Farmers' wives will stand for dark, heavy, tasteless bread just so long. They soon find other ways to cut living expenses without risking the health of the family.

"Mom says she learned her lesson then, so, when times got hard here on the Prairies last year, she figured it out and showed Dad that the difference in cost between CLEAN, PURE flour and CHEAP, poorly milled flour is only 1c PER DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR. She says she wouldn't give up her Robin Hood even if it cost her 10 cents a day more than CHEAP flour."

**IS 1c PER DAY SAVING WORTH WHAT IT COSTS YOU IN HEALTH RISK,
QUESTIONABLE PURITY, UNAPPETIZING FLAVOR AND POOR FOOD VALUE?**

Ask Your Dealer For
Robin Hood
FLOUR
CLEAN --- PURE



MAKES MORE LOAVES --- BETTER BREAD --- BIGGER FOOD VALUE