

The Manitoba Co-operator

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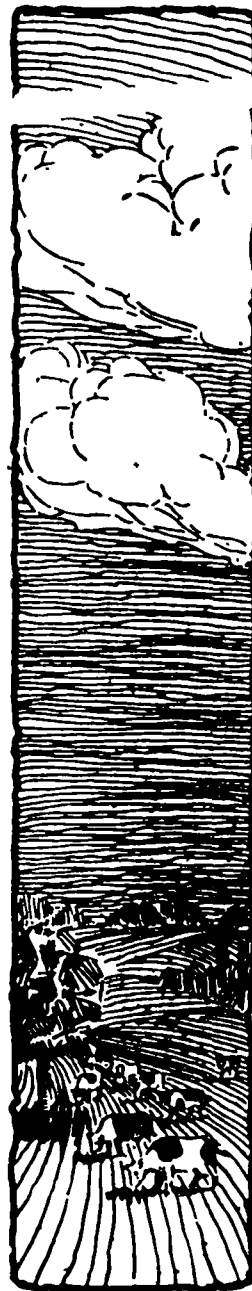
No. 4



Co-operation

Co-operation has been and is a great spiritual factor in man's upward march. It has meant mutual aid, amity, peace, concord. It has united men, not divided them; it has conserved life, not destroyed it. Its law is the law of love. It has been the mainspring of justice and the bond of all society. It has promoted peace and goodwill among men. It has a place in all religions and in every system of ethics. It has been the handmaiden of every human activity which makes for a higher and a nobler life. It is a thing of which nobody is ashamed and which everybody honors. From the primitive horde through tribe, clan, community and nation we can measure human progress by the extent to which co-operation has been substituted for competition. It is the yardstick by which we measure civilization. History teaches us no surer thing than this that the increasing purpose in human life of which the poet sings finds its expression in human co-operation, which having carried the race from savagery to civilization will carry it on to universal brotherhood.

—J. T. H.



Official Organ of MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE, LTD.

COMPRISING

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

Winnipeg District Milk Producers'
Association
Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company
Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Society
Manitoba Co-operative Livestock
Producers
The Co-operative Marketing Board
Manitoba Vegetable Growers' Co-op.

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NEWS and VIEWS

In Poland out of every 1,000 of the population 85 are members of co-operative societies of one kind or another.

Special children's school bazaars are being organized in all the large towns and district centres by the Russian co-operatives.

The Russian co-operative movement has fixed the turnover to be attained for the year 1935 at approximately \$11,750,000,000. Included in expenses are aids to university students for the purchase of food, clothing, books, etc.

The British Co-operative Union at its annual congress at Cardiff beginning June 10, will have before it a 10-year plan for the development of the co-operative movement. Every co-operative society in the country has a part to play in carrying out what is the most ambitious and most comprehensive propagandist campaign the movement has ever put on.

According to an official analysis by the American Federation of Labor the National Recovery Act has increased the returns to farmers, augmented business profits, sent up the price of food by 11.3 per cent., clothing and house furnishings by 15.3 per cent., increased wages by 6.7 per cent. in selected industries and set 170,000 to work out of 11,000,000 unemployed. Altogether from the point of view of the A. F. of L. the New Deal has turned out to be simply the old deal.

An international economic conference called by the Carnegie Peace Endowment recently met in London and the world's business and economic experts again solemnly announced by resolution that what the world needed was co-operation to raise the standard of living and to solve the up to now unsolved world economic problems. They also proposed getting out of the tariff muddle by way of tariff unions, that is, reciprocal tariff systems.

Approximately 55 per cent. of the total citrus crop of the United States is marketed by co-operative associations.

According to the third and latest computation, the Canadian wheat crop for 1934 is now estimated at 275,849,000 bushels. The revised estimate for 1933 is 281,892,000 bushels.

The International Institute of Agriculture reports that world consumption of butter in 1934 was 7.3 per cent. greater than in 1933. The most noteworthy increase was in Great Britain which country now absorbs 86 per cent. of the world's butter imports. Australia and New Zealand have captured a goodly part of the butter trade of the Baltic countries.

As a result of the first year's operation of the Grade A1 policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for eggs, 540 farms have been approved, upwards of 50,000 cases marketed, and a premium of approximately \$90,000 returned to the producers. Grade A1 eggs are produced on farms approved by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

The value of imports and exports throughout the world during January, 1935 are estimated at 946 million and 871 million old U.S.A. gold dollars respectively. These figures are considerably below those for December, 1934, and also less than those for January, 1934, when imports were valued at 980 million old U.S.A. gold dollars and exports at 922 million.

Arthur W. Cutten, famous trader in the Chicago wheat pit, has been prohibited from trading on any United States grain market for a period of two years beginning March 1. Cutten was accused of violating the Grain Futures Act and of "attempting to manipulate prices" on the Chicago market "and thereby to make large profits." The Grain Futures Commission decided the charge was sustained.

The Nineteenth Century was brought to its disastrous end by a conflict between industrial technique and political theory—Bertrands Russell.

Give us imagination enough to conceive; courage enough to will; power enough to compel; and then, the thing will be done.—William Morris.

Democracy must be honestly led even to the point of telling democracy that it cannot have what it wants if what it wants is impracticable or contrary to the public interest.—Herbert Morrison, British ex-minister of Transport.

Sales of the English-Co-operative Wholesale Society during 1934 reached the record figure of £90,143,154 (\$438,095,728 par of exchange). In 1920 the sales reached £105,440,000, but if the 1934 sales were reckoned in 1920 prices they would amount to £260,000,000 (\$1,263,000,000).

A return tabled in the House of Commons showed that since 1881 the C.P.R. has got from the Dominion Government, in one form or another, \$100,866,045 and 26,055,462 acres of land. The old Canadian Northern, from the year 1884, got \$31,870,017, while the G.T.P. had to be content with a miserly \$2,000,000.

An official inquiry in Sweden into the diet of workers, minor officials and the middle class, shows that in the last ten years the consumption of bread and flour has fallen by 21 per cent. Cream and butter have increased 22 and 6 per cent respectively and there has also been a substantial increase in the consumption of green and root vegetables, fruit and berries, and sugar. Fresh meat is up, but beans, peas and potatoes are down.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

A farmer has 200 yards of fencing with which he wishes to fence off a rectangular garden, using the fence already built along the road as one side of the enclosure. What is the greatest size he can make the garden, and what will be its length and width?

For answer see page 15.

MARKETING LEGISLATION IS DECLARED TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Saskatchewan Livestock and Livestock Products act was held ultra vires the provincial legislature by a judgment of the Saskatchewan appeal court, made public on April 16. The court quashed the conviction against Myer Zaslavsky, Winnipeg egg dealer, for buying ungraded eggs at Kam-sack, June, 1934, contrary to the provisions of the Dominion act and the Saskatchewan act governing the sales and purchases of eggs. Zaslavsky was found guilty and fined \$25 and costs by a Kam-sack magistrate.

In a dissenting judgment Mr. Justice Martin upheld the conviction.

Chief Justice Haultain and Mr. Justice Mackenzie in the majority judgment held that the attempt to regulate sales and purchases of eggs, which begin and end in the province, was ultra vires of the Dominion parliament.

They termed the enabling legislation of the province to give the federal law force "an attempt 'after the event' to give jurisdiction to parliament that it does not possess."

"There has been an attempt," they stated, "to enlarge the jurisdiction of parliament or to surrender jurisdiction belonging exclusively to the province."

They held that the legislative body cannot enact legislation of another body by reference. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Martin agreed that the control and regulation of the sales and purchases of eggs which begin and end in the province are ultra vires of the Dominion, but, he stated, when a province passes enabling legislation, he could see no objection. "I know of no valid objection to provincial legislation of this kind," he stated.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Three bills lately introduced into the British parliament provide for the establishment of a National Industrial Council, encouragement of the formation of industrial councils in various industries, and the setting up of works councils in factories and

workshops. The proposed National Industrial Council would consist of 40 M.P.s., 20 peers, 100 representatives of employers' organizations, 100 representatives of workers' organizations, and not more than 40 independent members. It would meet in public at least four times a year, and a standing committee of 20 to 40 members would meet every month. It would be charged with the examination of questions affecting industry referred to it by parliament, the discussion of reports from the minister of labor, and the promotion of industrial conciliation.

—I.C.A. News.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA SETS UP GRAIN AND MEAT MARKETING MONOPOLY

Czecho-Slovakia, like other countries, has recently been taking steps to create a better organization of agricultural marketing. But, unlike most countries, it has, in at least one case, given the co-operative movement a large share in the new organization.

The position with regard to grain was the most serious, due to a falling general price level accompanied by excessive fluctuations, and the consequent disorganization of the market. To correct this position the government last July decided to create a grain monopoly. A joint stock company, "The Czecho-Slovak Grain Society", was founded and given the monopoly of all dealings in every type of grain, including purchase from farms, the import of grain, the import of flour and fodder, the milling of flour, the sale of flour and grain, and its export. It has been set up for three years (17th July, 1934—30th June, 1937), and is composed of the following bodies:

- (a) The "Centro-co-operative" Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies, representing the producers.
- (b) The Co-operative Wholesale Society (VDP) Prague, representing the consumers.
- (c) The Central Society for the purchase and sale of flour and other milled products, representing the flour millers, and
- (d) The Grain Trading Societies of Prague, Brno, Bratislava and Uzhorod, representing the grain merchants.

The two types of co-operative society have together a majority in the society, the capital of which is 50 million Czech crowns. No grain may be sold except through the society which fixes all prices. Prices are fixed in accordance with the following principles:

- (1) Recognition of the right of the producer to a reasonable profit.
- (2) Stabilization of prices for grain throughout the whole of the season, and
- (3) Encouragement of the production and sale of grain of superior quality.

In accordance with these principles, prices have been fixed until the 1st June, 1935, subject to slight fixed increases on the 1st of each month. Grain of superior quality is paid for at higher rates.

A similar marketing monopoly for meat is being prepared.

—The Link.

CO-OPERATION IN THE FASCIST STATE

A meeting of the leaders of the Italian National Fascist Co-operative Federations and the chiefs of the various departments of the Ente Nazionale della Co-operazione, convened by the president, Mr. G. Fabbri, was held at Rome on the 7th March for the purpose of considering a number of important problems of organization. According to 'Il Lavoro Co-operativo', the discussions, which are the preliminary to a series of meetings to be held in various parts of the country, terminated with the adoption of two resolutions. The first expresses gratification that the government has made co-operation an integral part of the syndical order, repudiates all attempts to re-open discussion of the guiding principles of this policy and denies that co-operative enterprise could in any way disturb either the syndical order or the economic activity of the country. The second resolution reaffirms the present value of co-operative enterprise in the corporative order and the will of the co-operative societies to act as instruments for the realization of the principles of corporative organization, in collaboration with all other forces and syndical organizations, under the guidance of the regime.

—I.C.A. News.

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

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

C. H. BURNELL, *Vice-President*

D. A. KANE, *Manager*

Directors: J. W. Baldwin, John Quick, G. N. McConnell, W. J. Parker, W. E. Ring

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

F. W. RANSOM, *Secretary*

Barley Marketing Problems

By P. F. Bredt

(The following is an extract from an address by Mr. Bredt to the Grain Problems Group of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists).

My interpretation of "Barley Marketing Problems" refers to difficulties which hinder the profitable sale of our barley, either for export or in the domestic market. This point also should be kept in mind—due to limited supplies, premiums on good type barleys suitable for malting have been high in the last two years, but I think I am safe in saying that no one expects this level to continue indefinitely. There is almost universal agreement, that barley acreage, particularly in those sections of the West which produce the desired type, should be increased. If this increased acreage materializes and supplies very much in excess of domestic malting requirements are produced, Western farmers would almost certainly receive only small or possibly no premiums at all, unless considerable quantities could be marketed overseas. It is, therefore, of great importance to endeavor to locate such a market and ascertain its requirements. Otherwise, severe criticism against increased production would be justified, and it would also result in a tremendous setback to the efforts now under way to improve the quality of our barleys.

A careful survey of the British and Continental barley markets conducted by Prof. T. J. Harrison and myself, for the Canadian Wheat Pools in the spring of 1929 revealed two main difficulties:

1. A general lack of quality in our Canadian barleys as they were shipped for export.
2. The unsuitability or inadequacy of the then existing barley grades.

In regard to the first point, lack of quality; British and Continental users of Canadian barleys were

anything but complimentary in their remarks, and we heard of the deficiency of quality from all sides. Shipments lacked uniformity in size and maturity, had poor germination, and contained too high a percentage of peeled and otherwise damaged kernels as well as too many weed seeds and wild oats. There were also other undesirable characteristics, mostly due to climate, such as high protein content and lack of mellowness, which were very much objected to by overseas maltsters.

The factors which are responsible for the production of high protein wheat in Western Canada, produce the same results in our barleys, but unfortunately this is not the type desired by overseas buyers. Much of our barley is "flinty" or "steely," and while Canadian and American maltsters have adjusted their processes accordingly, the overseas trade is not likely to do so as long as they can draw from sources which can supply the type of barley they are used to and which produces the kind and quality of beer demanded by the public.

Some of the defects enumerated above, can no doubt be overcome by giving barley a more prominent place as a cash crop in our farming operations, by paying more attention to details of production, and by more careful handling generally. Others, such as high protein content and "flinty" or "steely" texture of the kernels, can only be modified or corrected through investigation and research, which may take considerable time. The work undertaken along these lines, under the auspices of the National Barley Committee, deserves the wholehearted support of all the agencies and organizations which are in a position to help it along.

As to the second difficulty, unsuitability of grades; we found that we were handicapped in pro-

perly marketing supplies available, because no specific malting grades, insuring even germination, were provided. Nor was there any segregation of types; the result being that often mixtures of Two and Six-Row barley were delivered. In our lower feed grades the definitions in many cases did not meet the needs and requirements of overseas feeders. Canada was thus unable to effectively meet the competition of other exporters who furnished barley of the desired type and quality. When it is realized that our barley is sold basis "Certificate final," the necessity of having our grades conform to export market requirements becomes apparent.

As the committee continued its investigations, it became increasingly evident that if the Canadian farmer was to have the opportunity of participating in the overseas market and obtaining a share of the going premiums on the higher grades, changes in our methods of production and handling would have to be effected. Also, our grading system would have to provide grades not only for malting barleys, but for feed grades, assuring the composition and quality desired by this trade.

WORLD WHEAT PROSPECTS

The net European wheat deficit excluding the Danubian countries, that is, the difference between their own supplies and their consumption requirements, is now estimated by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics to be around 395,000,000 bushels for the 1934-35 year compared with about 389,000,000 a year ago. The amount of the net trade this year as compared with last year, however, will depend considerably on the amount and destination of French exports.

The March 1 surplus of wheat available for export or carry-over in the principal exporting countries, together with United Kingdom port stocks and quantities afloat, is estimated at 664,000,000

bushels compared with 919,000,000 bushels a year earlier and 1,000,000,000 bushels 2 years ago. The Danubian Basin March 1 surplus for export or for carry-over is estimated at about 18,700,000 bushels compared with 10,600,000 bushels a year earlier.

World shipments since January 1 have been under those of last year by more than 1,000,000 bushels per week, with Argentina and Australia each averaging around 450,000 bushels a week more and North America 1,800,000 bushels less than for the same period a year ago.

Estimates of the winter wheat area in the 18 countries, not including Russia, for which estimates are available, indicate an increase of 2 per cent over the area sown in the same countries last year and an increase of 3 per cent over the area sown for the 1933 harvest.

GETTING VALUE OUT OF POOL ELEVATORS

Makaroff, Manitoba,
April 4th, 1935.

Mr. D. A. Kane,
Manager,
Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Kane:—

You will see by the minutes of our last meeting, that the Board passed a resolution expressing complete satisfaction with the new cleaner, also their appreciation to you for your co-operation with us.

We cannot fully realize the great benefit that this machine will be to the farmers of this district, and it is very doubtful if the average farmer will really realize the full value of our organization to the community.

We, who have been members of the Board for some years, are just beginning to realize the full value of this co-operative elevator enterprise.

Our local board meetings have become a source of inspiration to us and we always look forward to them. I think that this is the feeling of each director, as the attendance at these meetings has been exceptionally good for some time, and it seems there is always something new to discuss.

The installing of the automatic air dump last year has fully justi-

fied the expenditure, and now we hope the installation of this new Superior Cleaner, which, in the opinion of this Board, is the best obtainable, will bring increased patronage and also new members into the Association.

Thanking you again on behalf of this Board, I am, yours very truly,

John Lindsay,
Secretary Makaroff Pool Elevator
Association.

TRAGIC ACCIDENT AT BRADWARDINE

The sympathy of the organization goes out to R. H. Johnston, our Pool elevator operator at Bradwardine in the tragedy which struck his home on Thursday, March 28th.

In reviving a fire in the kitchen stove with coal oil, Mrs. Johnston was so severely burned from the explosion which took place, that she died on the following morning. The two children Earl and Helen were also very badly burned in helping to put out the flames. The son Earl was in a very critical condition for some time but it is gratifying to report that now both the son and daughter are well on the way to recovery.

The flames started the house on fire but with the assistance of neighbors who quickly appeared on the scene, they were soon brought under control.

The funeral took place at Bradwardine and was attended by relatives of the family and a large number of neighbors by whom Mrs. Johnston was held in high regard.

SMOOTH AWN BARLEYS MAY BE EXCLUDED FROM MALTING GRADES

At the recent meetings of the Grain Research Committee held in Winnipeg, a recommendation went forward to the Board of Grain Commissioners that the smooth awn barleys, Regal and Wisconsin 38, at present licensed for sale, be classed as feed barleys and be kept out of the malting grades of 1 C. W., 2 C. W., and Three Extra Six-Row.

Malting tests made at the Malting Laboratory, Manitoba Agricultural College, which is operated jointly by the University of Manitoba and the Federal Department

of Agriculture, show that the Wisconsin 28 is much lower in malt extract than O.A.C. 21 which is taken as the standard. Regal malt is slightly lower in malt extract than O.A.C. 21 and very much lower in the enzyme diastase than O.A.C. 21. The diastase content is very important in malt used in the manufacture of medicinal malt extract. Diastase is responsible for changing the starches of the malt into barley sugars.

Local maltsters have reported that Regal and Wisconsin 38 are not suited to their wants because of the fact that the hull peels off very easily during threshing and later during the manufacturing process.

Under these circumstances, farmers who wish to grow malting barleys during the coming summer would be well advised to avoid using either Regal or Wisconsin 38. O.A.C. 21 is considered the most satisfactory malting barley for both domestic and export trade.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING DAY

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Beilby on the celebration of their Golden Wedding which took place in their home at Clanwilliam on Tuesday, March 19th.

Mr. and Mrs. Beilby were married at Minnedosa in 1885. Mr. Beilby comes from Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1864 and Mrs. Beilby nee Jessie Munroe, was born in Truro, Nova Scotia in 1862.

Mr. Beilby has always taken a keen interest in public affairs and held positions of responsibility. He was Secretary-Treasurer of the municipality of Clanwilliam for 25 years; was Justice of the Peace for several years; was Provincial Municipal Auditor in 1920 and in 1922 was Conservative candidate for Marquette in the Provincial elections, being defeated by only a narrow margin. A correspondent writes: "If ever there was a grand old couple who have pioneered and consistently given unstintingly of themselves and their resources for fifty years to further all worthwhile farmers' movements, it is Mr. and Mrs. Beilby." These sentiments will be echoed by all old timers in the farmers' organizations of Manitoba.

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(Formerly *The Scoop Shovel*)

Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement
in Manitoba

Office: 8th Floor, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg

Editor—J. T. HULL

THE FREE PRESS AND WHEAT POLICIES

"On Thursday, as always, Mr. McFarland assumed that there was only one alternative to his policy; that of dumping the Canadian wheat on the world market to take whatever price might be obtainable in disordered markets with the machinery for free trading in dislocation. But this was not the alternative; nor has it ever been suggested by those who have ventured to be critical about Mr. McFarland's methods.

"The alternative plan . . . would have been to sell our wheat season by season and to stand behind the western growers with a guaranteed price which would have ensured them a reasonable return."

—Winnipeg Free Press, April 12.

The attitude of the Free Press toward the wheat problem is an interesting study in inconsistency and mendacity mixed with a virulent political bias. Five years ago when the recuperation of agriculture in Europe was well advanced and importing countries were increasing their own supplies and protecting their own farmers against a devastating fall of prices and a world flood of wheat, the Free Press candidly acknowledged that "the forces of nature and of governments appear to be conspiring to make Canada's wheat a more or less superfluous quantity on the world's markets" and consequently "the acreage sown to wheat in western Canada should be cut down," and the market sustained by orderly selling. Not even the trading conditions of a Liberal regime, apparently, could enable Canada to sell all her wheat, and so the sensible thing to do was to adjust our production and marketing to world conditions.

Political conditions changed in the fall of 1930 and in the particular policies of the new government the Free Press began to discover all the causes of the slow movement of wheat and the persistent abnormal carryover. So the policy of the paper shifted to no controlled marketing, no governmental efforts to maintain prices, no interference of any kind with the open market and free competition. It raved against the International Wheat Agreement, restricted selling, and any control of either acreage or deliveries. What if the misguided importing countries with their foolish ideas of self-sufficiency did raise their tariff walls against our wheat; we had the best and the cheapest wheat in the world; we were equipped to feed the entire world's hungry and it was absurd that these importing nations should even think of raising their own wheat. Canada's wheat should move out freely until the flood of it had washed away the European tariff walls! Prices, no doubt, were important but more important still was the maintenance of western agriculture to feed the grain trade, the transportation system and all the other vested interests which had been built in connection with agriculture.

Canada's wheat should be sold for anything it would fetch in the world's market and if our competitors chose to challenge us in those markets it was up to us to accept the challenge. Canada most certainly could not consider such a bonus as the thirty cents a bushel paid to the American farmer; it was doubtful if the Argentine method of raising the price to the farmers should be adopted in this country. As for Australia, why the farmers there were no better off with a bonus on wheat than the Canadian farmers were without it. So there was nothing for it but to get back to free selling, the open market, unrestricted competition, and the survival of the fittest. Such was the economic gospel of Western Canada's greatest newspaper.

The Free Press has evidently lost faith in its own dream economics. It isn't so certain about the value of its remedy for the wheat problem; at least it believes now that the farmer ought to be protected against it backfiring, so to speak. So it is now linked up with a guaranteed price to the farmer. The farmers asked for that in 1931 and in subsequent years; did the Free Press back them? It did not. It preserved a most eloquent silence. Probably it realized then, and has since conveniently forgotten, that it is just as difficult to reconcile bonused exports with free trade as dumping duties and that the consistent free trader has as little use for bonuses on exports as he has for protective duties on imports.

It is not for us to say why the Free Press has now decided to put forward a bonus to the farmers as part of its alternative to the policy carried out so ably by Mr. John I. McFarland. We are all poor frail creatures at the best; we make mistakes and we change our minds for reasons good, bad or indifferent, and heaven forbid that we should go poking into the motives of people with strong political convictions, and we have no desire to follow the example of the ebullient Minister of Railways. But, really, when people do change their minds they ought honestly to avow the change and not try to make it appear that they have consistently tread a straight path and have always been on the side of the angels.

THE CORE OF THE WHEAT PROBLEM

Figures published by the International Institute of Agriculture show that Europe in 1934 produced 267 million bushels of wheat more than the average for the years 1923-27. The whole of this increased production was grown in wheat importing countries.

The change that has taken place in the world wheat situation is made abundantly clear by the position today of Germany, France and Italy with regard to wheat production, import and export as given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The acreage under wheat in these countries is shown in the following table:

| | Germany | France | Italy | Total |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | (Thousands of acres) | | | |
| Average 1909-13 | 4,030 | 16,500 | 11,790 | 32,320 |
| Average 1922-26 | 3,690 | 13,440 | 11,600 | 28,730 |
| 1934 | 5,430 | 13,110 | 12,240 | 30,780 |

The change in acreage is not significant but the change in yield per acre is as the following table shows:

| | Germany | France | Italy | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| | (Bushels per Acre) | | | |
| Average 1909-13 | 32.6 | 19.7 | 15.6 | 19.7 |
| Average 1922-26 | 26.1 | 20.3 | 17.6 | 19.9 |
| Average 1929-34 | 32.0 | 23.3 | 20.7 | 23.8 |

The increase is claimed by some to be due to better cultivation, by others to be merely accidental. Time will show which is right.

Each of these countries has fostered home production by high tariffs on imported wheat. The German tariff is \$3.84 per bushel. Imports corresponding to quantity exported are admitted free. Only 20 per cent of imported wheat is permitted in milling mixtures.

The French general tariff is \$2.80 per bushel, but under treaty, \$1.40 per bushel on Canadian wheat. Imports come in under license and are correlated to exports and France has a large surplus of wheat on hand. Otherwise 100 per cent French wheat is required in French flour for domestic consumption.

Italy levies a duty of \$1.74 per bushel. Imports are under license and 99 per cent Italian wheat is required in milling.

The result of these policies may be seen in the contrast between the net imports of these countries for the season 1928-29 and 1933-34. Net imports are the total imports less the exports of wheat. The net imports for 1928-29 were 232 million bushels; for 1933-34 they were 18.8 million bushels, a decrease of 213 million bushels. That decrease of 213 million bushels of imports by these countries constitutes the wheat problem for Canada. It is of

no use whatsoever to try to overcome this situation by high-pressure selling or reducing prices. If these countries are determined to make themselves independent of the world in the matter of their bread supply there isn't much of value that Canada can do about it. It is not cheap wheat they are wanting; it is the certainty of supply and certainty can only be reached by growing it themselves.

THE PROFITS IN WAR

In a reply to a question in the British House of Commons, Sir John Simon stated that according to the information possessed by the government the manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war is an absolute monopoly of the state in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Greece, Lithuania, Panama, Persia, Portugal and Venezuela. State monopolies also exist in Turkey and Yugoslavia, but in Turkey the government grants concessions to private industry and in Yugoslavia the government grants concessions to private industry for the manufacture of explosives and non-military arms.

The absence of the nations that really count in the business of manufacturing instruments of death and destruction will be noted. A United States financier recently warned the government of his country against taking profit out of the munitions business; some day, he said, they might need these profiteers and their factories. The warning seems to be unnecessary; not a single nation of those which actually control policies of war and peace on a significant scale have made any move to take profit out of war and dividends out of insane destruction.

How the Farmer Can Get His

"What I would like to know," said Bill dropping into a chair and preparing to light up, "is where the farmer comes in in all these minimum wages, shorter hours, unemployment insurance and such like schemes. As far as I can figure it out they all mean higher costs of production and so higher prices for manufactured articles and necessary services. How on earth are we farmers to stand that?"

"Why don't you get into the wagon and travel with the rest?" I asked. "There is no reason why the farmers should be left out in the cold."

"But how?" asked Bill. "I don't see how it can be done. A farmer is not employed by anybody and nobody pays him wages."

"But he does socially necessary work," I said, "and he gets his pay through prices. Now if the cost of minimum wages, unem-

ployment insurance and so on is to be paid through prices, as you say, why cannot the farmer be guaranteed economic security in the same way, that is, through the price he receives for his product?"

"But," said Bill, "the manufacturers are in a position to raise prices; we know that by the way they take advantage of the tariff and in fact anything to raise prices. Farmers cannot raise their prices as they like."

"Neither can manufacturers," I replied, "unless they get together to do it. The manufacturers stand by each other and each industry practically moves as a single body to make prices cover costs and return a profit. What happens when you ask farmers to do the same thing and maintain as far as possible prices that include a decent return to the producer?"

"Yeah," groaned Bill, "look at the poultry marketing scheme.

Fancy four-fifths of the producers in Manitoba opposed or indifferent to establishing control of their own over the marketing of their produce. That vote must have brought a big laugh among produce dealers and manufacturers."

"Well," I said, "what is the use of grouching about minimum wages and those things when there is a way to get as good a deal for the farmers?"

"Minimum wages and such like regulations in industry are here and they are going to stay and if they widen the gap which is already too wide between the prices of primary and secondary products it will be because the farmers are too apathetic or too individualistic to take the necessary collective action in their own interest."

"And that means what?" asked Bill.

"I was reading an article by a woman farmer in an American magazine the other day," I said,



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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

Members of the Board

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THE DUTY ON GASOLENE

That the duty on gasolene was costing the consumers of Canada \$12,500,000 a year, and this for the benefit of an industry paying less than \$6,000,000 a year in salaries and wages, was the claim advanced by the Manitoba Co-operative Conference at a hearing of the Canadian Tariff Board held at Regina on March 25, 26 and 27.

The hearing was the result of a resolution passed by a conference of co-operative trading organizations held at Regina in June last declaring that the oil refining companies had increased to an unreasonable extent the spread in price between crude oil and refined petroleum products and asking the federal government to provide for the entry of petroleum products into Canada duty free.

Manitoba Co-operative Conference, on behalf of the 27,000 members of its affiliated organizations supported the application, and John W. Ward, who appeared on behalf of the Conference was the first witness heard by the Board. The statement which Mr. Ward presented showed that prior to September 17, 1930, high test gasolene was admitted to Canada duty free, while low test was dutiable at one cent a gallon. On the date named a duty of 2½ cents a gallon was imposed on both high and low test gasolene, but the four major oil companies of Canada gave to Premier Bennett a written undertaking stating that "The adoption of these recommended revisions will not result in any increase of price to the retail consumer because of them."

Undertaking Ignored

That undertaking, the statement declared, had not been carried out. In support of this contention figures were given showing the price of gasolene in tank cars at Winnipeg for each month from April, 1930, to March, 1935, together with the price in Oklahoma and the price at which it

could be laid down in Winnipeg from that source including freight, exchange, sales and excise tax, and both including and excluding the duty and dumping duty when such were imposed. Typical figures from the statement were: September 1930, U.S. gasolene, 15.46 cents per gallon, Canadian gasolene, 15.40; September 1931, U.S. gasolene without duty, 12.96, with duty, 16.42, Canadian gasolene, 15.7; September 1932, U.S. gasolene without duty, 14.31, with duty, 19.81, Canadian gasolene, 17.5; September 1933, U.S. gasolene without duty, 14.52, with duty, 18.55, Canadian gasolene, 17.0; September 1934, U.S. gasolene without duty, 13.24, with duty, 15.96, Canadian gasolene, 17.2; March, 1935, U.S. gasolene without duty, 13.41, with duty, 16.14, Canadian gasolene, 17.2. It was also shown that while the cost of crude oil at the source of supply had fallen since the imposition of the duty by 49 cents a barrel of 35 gallons, the price of Canadian gasolene had advanced by 1.8 cents a gallon.

These figures, it was claimed, proved the contention that the Canadian companies had, contrary to their undertaking, taken advantage of the tariff to increase prices.

Cost to Consumers

The statement next endeavored to show what the increase of price due to the tariff was costing the consumers of gasolene in Canada. It was shown that according to the figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the annual consumption of gasolene in Canada for the years 1929 to 1932 ranged from over 600 million gallons to over 500 million, which at 2½ cents a gallon amounted to over \$12,500,000 a year.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics had also published a report showing that the number of employees in the refining industry of Canada, including salaried officials as well as wage earners, in

1932 was just under \$6,000,000, or less than half the increased cost of gasolene resulting from the duty.

Briefs in support of the removal of the duties were also submitted from the Union of Manitoba Municipalities and the U.F.M.

The case for the Saskatchewan consumer was presented by an impressive array of witnesses called by R. T. Graham, K.C., who had been retained by the Saskatchewan government to assist them. Among the organizations represented were the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities, Saskatchewan Motor League, the Consumers' Co-operative Refinery (now building a plant at Regina), the U.F.C., Saskatchewan Section, the Rice-ton, Wilcox, Davidson and Sedley Consumers' Co-operatives, Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., and Saskatchewan Stockbreeders' Association. Professor E. A. Hardy, of the farm management department of Saskatchewan University, independent dealers in petroleum products and a number of farmers using large quantities of tractor fuels and lubricants also gave evidence.

Imperial Oil Ltd., The British American Oil Co., Ltd., McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd., and Hi-Way Refineries of Saskatchewan were represented by an imposing array of counsel and Western officials. Responsible officials of the companies who could give information as to costs and prices, however, were not present, it being understood that they would present their case later in Eastern Canada.

The full personnel of the Canadian Tariff Board was present at the hearing under the chairmanship of Hon. G. H. Sedgwick, K.C., the other members being Messrs. M. N. Campbell and Charles P. Hebert.

Consumer Co-operation

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

A GOOD, FAIR CROP?

There is something in getting ready for seeding that renews optimism. Previous seasons may have been hard—with scant harvests. But when the time comes to get the drill out, every sower is thinking of the harvest. Not as big a yield as 1915, perhaps—but a good fair crop.

Our earnest hope is that few will be disappointed.

In our co-operative movement, our members have reaped a fair good harvest of benefits—fairly consistently. Perhaps not the bumper crop we visioned when we sowed the early seed. But, without doubt, substantial benefits. And this spring is rich with the promise of better things.

The Promise of Better Things

Our co-operative movement, among consumers, is making good progress. The members of our locals are, we believe, more strongly linked together than ever before. And the union of our locals in their Co-op Wholesale is more efficient, more confident with each passing season.

Further orders for various lines of "M.C.W." goods are coming in at a rate that indicates a bigger volume of business than ever before. This means two things: that our members will reap the benefits of co-operative service in wider measure; and that your co-operative distributing organization (Wholesale and locals) will be enabled to further expand their usefulness to you. For the usefulness of our co-operatives is limited only by the active interest members take in their direction—and in the volume of buying that members do through them.

The co-operative movement is growing—steadily.

New Lines—General Stores

In addition to oil stations, many locals are developing general stores. The locals in Thornhill, Moline and Grandview are all widening their services to their members (and their entire neighborhoods) in this way. With a spirit of determined optimism in

evidence in quite a number of our Manitoba communities, it is more probable that a substantial percentage of our locals will, during the next year or so, extend their usefulness to include handling general merchandise, farm machinery, lumber, etc.

Locals Buy Lumber Yards

As a matter of fact, our Rhineland and Minto locals have recently bought out the local lumber yards in their respective points. Thus, these Co-ops now have complete facilities for handling all lines of building materials, in addition to fuel, etc.

During these hard years, our Co-ops have demonstrated the soundness of the co-operative method of doing business—and have proved, to an increasing number of consumers, that co-operation pays.

Growth Is Steady and Sure

Some of our energetic spirits are sometimes discouraged, that progress is not more rapid. But, if not rapid, growth of our organization is steady and sure. And we are not losing sight of our objective: a complete co-operative distributing system, moving all requirements to consumers all

over our land, promptly, efficiently, economically; and all this teamed up with producers' Co-ops (for both raw and processed goods) in a comprehensive co-operative economy, serving and controlled by all our people—on the true co-operative basis. A Co-operative Commonwealth in the true sense of the word!

A Complete Co-operative Service

It is with something like this in view that our Co-op locals are increasing the lines of commodities they handle. Wherever two or three co-operators are gathered together, the discussion often turns to the time (may it be soon) when our Co-ops will supply all their members with all their requirements—on the true co-operative basis.

The general store is, we believe, a natural and necessary development in this direction. And it is well that members of locals have not allowed themselves to be stampeded into the general store business. Sometimes, this has happened and the result has been—failure! On the other hand, the sane consideration of extended service is in order.

The National Resources Board of the United States says there are 450,000 farms in the country, comprising 75,000,000 acres, which cannot be profitably operated at normal prices for farm products and which should be withdrawn from cultivation.



Trusted
custodian of Canadians'
savings for 117 years.

Head Office: Montreal

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

**BANK OF
MONTREAL**

Established 1817



Co-op. Livestock Marketing

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS, LTD.

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE, LTD.

UPS AND DOWNS

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

| | | |
|---------------|----------|--------|
| 1st—Can Co-op | 154 cars | —17.7% |
| 2nd | 153 " | —17.6% |
| 3rd | 116 " | —13.3% |
| 4th | 104 " | —11.9% |
| 5th | 95 " | —10.9% |

The trend of the cattle trade of late has been extremely strong. Just about four weeks ago the trade experienced a severe slump and prices declined around \$1.00 per hundred. This break took place on the United States markets and immediately reacted throughout Canada. Since this slump there has been a steady rise in prices and present values are fully as high, if not higher than before this break. The firmness of the United States markets deserves the whole credit for the present satisfactory and healthy condition of the cattle trade, and farmers who had sufficient nerve to feed cattle the past winter and not to market them too early are reaping the benefit of their operations. The tendency with farmers as a whole throughout the West is to market their cattle too soon, or before they are really finished. While the trade has been generally good for most classes of cattle, the farmer who markets really fat cattle at this time is the man who hits the high spots. The supply of fat cattle in the South is very short and unfortunately a very small percentage of our cattle carry sufficient finish to compete with corn feds of long feeding as marketed by the feeder in the United States.

The export of fat cattle to the South has had the effect of evening up price levels throughout Canadian markets, as these cattle move South not only from the East, but from the West. The differentials that previously existed between the East and West caused by extra shipping expense have been pretty well leveled down and fat cattle at present are commanding practically the same prices in the West that they are in the East.

We expect the present strong

trade for fat cattle to continue for some time yet, or until the situation to the South of us is relieved by the influx of grass fat cattle to their markets. The situation from then on is somewhat problematical and rather difficult to foretell.

The hog situation remains much the same and while the severe breaks have been somewhat hard to take after steady gains, still the present level of values is very satisfactory. The hog runs show signs of diminishing as they usually do about this time of year and indications point to little variation from the present levels.

The Manitoba Committee on Livestock Marketing met on Friday, March 29th, to consider certain changes which have been made in the Manitoba Scheme.

Representations in connection with this "Scheme" have been made before the Dominion Marketing Board at Ottawa on two occasions; first by the Chairman, Dr. Munn, who personally submitted the "Scheme" after it had been drafted by the Committee, and by Mr. Downing who went together with representatives of Saskatchewan and Alberta before the Board for a final hearing on February 22nd.

The Manitoba Committee have appointed from among themselves a committee of five to carry the work forward in Manitoba. They also made further arrangements for co-operating with the two western provinces.

Word has been received from Mr. Roblin, President of the Inter-provincial Committee, that the Committee will likely meet in Regina very shortly. It is hoped that the Hon. Robt. Weir will be able to attend this Regina meeting and that details in connection with the vote will be worked out satisfactorily.

The Manitoba committee have instructed the chairman to call a meeting including representatives of the local packers, commission firms, the daily and agricultural press and others to furnish these officials with first-hand information on the marketing plan as set out by the committee in the Mani-

toba "Scheme". While it can scarcely be hoped that all these interests will agree with the work of the committee, it is felt that in this way unnecessary misunderstandings may be avoided. There are undoubtedly many beside the are keenly desirous to see improvements in our marketing system.

VALUE OF BACON GRADING

Exports of Canadian bacon to the British Isles last year totalled 120,000,000 pounds and brought \$20,000,000 to Canada. Yet the total amount of bacon exported was not half of the quota allotted to Canada by the Empire Trade agreement made in Ottawa in 1932. Further, the ability of Canada to export the product of 1,000,000 hogs increased the value of the remainder and gave an impetus to an industry from which farmers derived an income estimated at between \$90,000,000 and \$100,000,000 in 1934. To support this important industry, the Dominion Department of Agriculture maintains a number of services which cover the breeding, feeding and marketing of hogs and bacon. When considered collectively, these services form a comprehensive policy. Bacon grading is one of these services. Grading standardizes the quality, grade, and appearance of the product exported, raises the level of that export, establishes a basis of merchandising Canadian bacon as a national product, and consolidates Canada's position for the future on a highly competitive market.

—Dept. of Agriculture.

It is clear that the beef producing countries will have to reconcile themselves for some years to come to a diminution in the overseas demand for their product and it is possible, indeed, that the greatly restricted demand already ruling may suffer an even further decline as the herds in the importing countries continue to grow.

—British Govt. Cattle and Beef Survey.

Teacher: "Now, then, Tommy, what is grace?"

Tommy: "I don't know, sir."

Teacher: "What did your father say before breakfast this morning?"

Tommy: "Go careful with that bacon—it's 35c a pound."

Co-operative Dairying

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

DAIRYING ESSENTIAL TO MAKE FARM PAY

The report of a committee set up by our Minister of Agriculture to study the drought in south-western Manitoba, recommends that one of the factors in meeting the problem is to establish and maintain dairying to provide part of the farmer's living—and revenue, as well.

That recommendation is right in line with suggestions which your Co-op Dairies have made persistently over our whole province, for many years. "Follow the Cow Bell to Prosperity" is an ancient saying. It has, in fact, almost the status that age and repetition lends to a maxim.

It is to be sincerely hoped that ways and means may be found for folks in the drought area to take advantage of the years of normal precipitation, when they return. Years of rain, heavy rain, will return. Records indicate that, through the ages, groups of wet years and groups of dry years have followed each other in recurrent cycle, in this West of ours. And indications are that the peak of the present disastrous drought is passed — that the next few years may be expected to bring back, in increasing measure, the rains of normal times.

It is important that proper interest, and proper measures, be taken to re-build our farm life to make the best possible use of the water that does fall upon the land—and to make ready to meet the next period of drought, when it comes (as it surely will). And in so re-building our farm life, it is agreed that dairying has a substantial and integral part.

There are other problems, however, to be met in making dairying the factor it can be made in successful use of our land resources. There are, for instance, the problems of cooling and cleanliness in the care of cream on the farm; of collecting cream; of processing it into butter; of marketing the finished product. These are problems that affect the producer—much more directly than

he may believe. These are problems in which the producer must interest himself—if the attempts at solution are to give due consideration to his interests.

There are many facts that the producer should weigh carefully. For instance: the production of cream is falling off in Manitoba. The volume of cream being shipped to Manitoba creameries is down—more than 20 per cent.—from one year ago. Further, this decreased volume of cream is being divided among an increasing number of creameries. That means, in turn, that the average amount of cream handled by each creamery is less than it used to be. That means that the processing machinery contained in the creameries in Manitoba is being used to do only a part of the work it could do. (As if a farmer bought four binders, and used only one). Facts force us to face the net results: cut-throat competition among creameries, unprofitable operation and fictitious price levels.

For a time, all this may seem to benefit the producer. But any permanent industry must be built up on a surer foundation. And only a permanent, balanced dairy industry can serve the best interests of a permanent, balanced farm life in Manitoba.

These are things that dairy producers must think on. These are problems that call for action on the part of producers, in efforts to reach solutions. Your Co-operative Dairies—owned, controlled and made up of producer members—is a natural centre through which Manitoba producers may take the initiative to discuss and act in the present crisis.

Unless early and effective measures are taken (to rehabilitate the farmer and find other remunerative markets) the result will be a general breakdown of the financial relations of mortgagors and mortgagees in the Dominion and, consequently, it will become difficult, probably impossible, for New Zealand to meet in full its overseas interest charges.

—Report of New Zealand Dairy Commission.

CO-OPERATIVE BUSINESS IN DENMARK IN 1933

According to the annual statistical survey compiled by the secretariat of the central co-operative committee, the total turnover of all co-operative societies in Denmark amounted to Kr. 1,616 million in 1933, as compared with Kr. 1,532 million in 1932, an increase of 7.4 per cent.. Sales of the consumers' societies increased from Kr. 236.3 million to Kr. 247.6 million, and those of the Wholesale Society (F.D.B.) from Kr. 135.2 million to Kr. 151.9 million. The agricultural production and sale societies showed a net increase in turnover of 6.7 per cent., but certain individual groups, such as the dairies, and butter and livestock exporting societies, experienced a decline in sales. The turnover of the agricultural supply societies, on the other hand, fell from Kr. 135.1 million to Kr. 122.6 million, or 9 per cent., mainly owing to the fall in fodder consumption. The various insurance societies show a rather larger increase than usual, namely one of 11 per cent. from Kr. 9.7 million in 1932 to Kr. 10.8 million in 1933.

On the basis of these figures it has been calculated that the co-operative dairies handled 90 per cent. of the milk dealt with by all dairies, the butter export societies were responsible for 47.1 per cent. of the national butter exports, the co-operative slaughter houses killed 84 per cent. of all swine slaughtered for export purposes. The egg export societies and co-operative slaughter houses together were responsible for 25.1 per cent. of national egg exports, and the livestock export societies, fodder supply societies and fertilizer supply societies for 39.5, 67.4 and 36 per cent. respectively of the national turnover in their respective lines of business.

NOTE.—Krone=26.80c at par.
—I.C.A. News.

After March, 1935, cattle and meat imports into the British Isles will be regulated under terms to be arranged with the principal supplying countries, both Empire and foreign. Canadian bacon, however, is accorded an annual quota of 280,000,000 pounds until 1937. Less than half of the quota was filled in 1934.

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

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

THANKS TO WORKERS

The Board of Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Ltd., tenders sincere thanks to all the workers who took an active part in the recent campaign on the Poultry Marketing Scheme.

Hundreds of interested men and women, organized in local committees, co-operated in the effort of your Association to put the facts before all the producers of Manitoba. Many of these workers were strongly convinced that the Scheme offered producers an opportunity to profit through controlling the marketing of their own products. Many of them are disappointed that the majority of those who voted did not share this conviction. Many may feel that all their work was in vain.

We should remember that no honest work is in vain. And for all the good work done by these sincere workers, during the past campaign, producers will reap a just reward—as surely as sunrise follows sunset! In fact, your Association in already benefitting, somewhat, from the work done—in increased shipments of eggs from districts unorganized, and hitherto uninterested.

Another False Rumor Nailed!

Echoes of the vicious campaign against your Association, during the Poultry Marketing Scheme vote, are still heard in rumors that the final payment on the Dressed Poultry Pool is held up because this money was all spent on the campaign.

Such rumors are false!

Look at the audited Balance Sheet presented at the Annual Meeting of your Association—it showed \$65,000.00 in savings bank on this account. Remember the announcement that was made to the delegates—that the final payment would go out to all contributors to the Dressed Poultry Pool as soon as possible after all stocks are cleared—probably in June.

And while we are at it, let us state emphatically: Not one cent

of the Association's money was spent on the campaign!

Your Directors and officials did co-operate to the utmost in the attempt to put the facts of the Scheme before all Manitoba producers, because they believed that producers were entitled to the facts before voting. But, we repeat, not one cent of our members' cash assets was spent in this effort.

Storage Egg Pool

The advance price paid to egg shippers on Voluntary Storage Pool shipments, effective immediately, will be 10 cents per dozen on the total shipment. Your cases are returned to you.

This advance, which is subject to change, is now 1 cent per dozen higher than present price paid in full for "C" grade eggs.

We have already received a large number of signed Voluntary Storage Pool orders from our shippers. It appears at present as if the volume through this Pool will be heavier than previous years. The egg market is below cost of production and below other food values. The bigger response we have to this Storage program, the bigger will be the benefit to the egg market and to egg shippers.

Your Problem To Be Solved

Producers and Merchants—this is your problem. This Association is financing the storage costs and is ready to serve you. Why not give your support to this Storage Pool. It has repeatedly proved its value—in clearing domestic markets and enhancing prices to the producer.

All storage eggs are exported to Great Britain, thereby relieving Canadian markets. In 1933 the Canadian Poultry Pool exported more eggs to the Old Land than all other Canadian exporters combined.

The period for Voluntary Storage Pool will close on June 1, 1935.

If you have not already done so, sign your copy of the Storage Pool order now—and forward it

to the egg station to which you ship your eggs. If you have mislaid the form sent you, a written request directed to the egg station will be sufficient.

Grade Statement and Cash Tickets are mailed promptly for each shipment.

Any further information re Voluntary Storage Pool may be obtained on request direct to our Winnipeg office, 402 Lombard Bldg., or to the Branch to which you ship your eggs.

Something To Remember

The Marketing Service for Live Fowl by car loadings and by truck load will again be available to poultry producers in all parts of Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan—during the months of July, August and September.

Look for fuller information in the "Manitoba Co-operator" for May and June.

Our Winnipeg Branch at 85 Lombard Avenue, is open the year round; and shipments of eggs, live or dressed poultry will receive careful attention—and returns made promptly.

Don't Pay Discount! All our cheques and cash tickets are payable at par at any chartered bank in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Don't Pay Exchange!

A Worthwhile Suggestion

We read the following in the "Deloraine Times." It contains a really worthwhile suggestion, that might profitably be followed up in other communities: "Eggs for Lauder . . . For the last three years we have been taking our eggs to the egg station at Lauder every Saturday. Some of the neighbors commenced bringing theirs for us to take last year; we had a full car.

"This year so many people are asking us to take their eggs that we have decided to put on a four-wheeled trailer and will pick up crates of eggs, starting at Bayview schoolhouse on Saturday mornings, only, at 9 a.m., going north to the highway and into Deloraine, when we will pick up eggs left for us at Henry Bros. store; leaving there at 11 a. m. will pick up on the highway as far as home; leaving home at 1 p.m. for Lauder will pick up en route.

"The advantages of taking eggs to Lauder direct on Saturdays are: Slow and careful transportation. They grade them while I

wait and I can see it done. If they do not grade good I can find out why and help you to get a better grade.

"Your cheque and crate will be left at Henry Bros. store by 8.30 p.m. Saturday evening. Transportation will cost you 1 cent a dozen. Any quantity can be taken. We have spare crates to put odd dozens into. I don't like taking eggs in Humpty-Dumpty crates. The egg station at Lauder sells 15-dozen crates with fillers for 35 cents and will take 10 cents a week off your cheque until paid for.

"Eggs must be put out where I pass (my license does not allow me to go into farms for them) with a label on the crate for me to take. Full market price is paid at the Lauder station, there are no deductions of any kind. After shipping all over the province since eggs have been graded, I find the Lauder egg station gives the best service, the best price, and honest grade.

"Save your week's supply, gather them often, cool them like cream, crate them spotless clean and send them with me to Lauder on Saturdays only. I have secured the necessary license from the Utilities Commission.

R. Franklin."

CANADIAN TURKEYS PRAISED

Reports from Great Britain concerning the turkeys sent by Canada to the British Christmas market are full of praise, and unite in saying that Canadian turkey raisers, and all those who were associated with the shipments this season, have demonstrated their ability to supply to the British trade exactly what it wants. W. Waldron, Markets' Commissioner for Saskatchewan in the British Isles, paid personal visits to the London Central Meat Markets at Smithfield to see the Canadian turkeys being unpacked and at the same time to look over some of the British and continental birds. In a written report he stated:—

"Without the slightest hesitation one can state that the birds sent from Canada this season are the best that have ever come from the Dominion. The turkeys themselves are well-finished, the grading leaves nothing to be desired, and the packing and the markings have received careful atten-

tion. One wholesaler remarked that 'The Canadian birds are a pattern to anybody,' while another importer who had not been particularly well pleased with some of the birds last year declared that 'Canadians would carve a special niche for themselves if they kept to that kind of quality for export'."

—Dominion Dept. of Agriculture.

DRESSED POULTRY EXPORTS

With regard to the heavy export of dressed poultry to Great Britain, it would appear that Canada is faced with a desirability of exporting more high-grade poultry than is being shipped at present. According to the Dominion Department of Agriculture Egg and Poultry Market Review, a rather unfortunate feature of the present export movement is the fact that shipments are made up largely of the lower grades. Unquestionably the export market will absorb a certain volume of low grade products but there probably is a limit to which a market can be developed unless a certain amount of the higher class grades is provided. Of the 23,491 boxes exported during January and February about 94 per cent has been of Selected B and Selected C quality. Selected C quality is the lowest commercial grade of poultry produced in Canada and Selected B is only one grade better. Neither of these grades of chickens is considered to be of the quality most desired. Judging from reports of British importers, Canadian exporters, if they intend to increase their poultry business in Great Britain, would be well advised to endeavour to export some of the higher grade product along with the grade B shipments.

—Dept. of Agriculture.

The crisis in agriculture all over the world which, since 1929, has become more and more acute, has been the occasion of state action by this country (Great Britain) aimed at much more than relief, for it amounts to a considered plan for the entire reconstruction of the industry in some of its most important functions and a competition with other countries.

—Professor Orwin in The Agricultural Register.

LIQUID EGGS IN GREAT BRITAIN

"Liquid Eggs.—This is a further cause for damage to the home industry. Hundreds of tons of eggs are reduced to pulp and exported to this country each year from China, and to a lesser extent from Australia and New Zealand. Now South Africa also is considering entering the market. This egg pulp is used largely in the production of cakes and biscuits, and is easier to handle than eggs in shell, as well as being cheaper. We believe America, Germany, and some other countries have forbidden the import of Chinese egg pulp for sanitary and health reasons, yet England, the country which prides itself on its sanitation and its methods of promoting health, welcomes the influx of this product of the inferior grades of the eggs produced in China.

"The British Dominions could well supply the demand for liquid egg pulp (even if it could not be supplied from home sources) and this would reduce the imports of eggs in shell from those Dominions, and so help the English producer without doing damage to our cousins overseas. Why should England support and patronise the industry conducted on such questionable sanitary conditions in Asia. We demand the same protection to the health of the people of this country as is given by Germany and the United States by the total prohibition of the import of Chinese liquid eggs."

—"Chanticleer," England

SCOTCH IMPORTERS PRAISE CANADIAN EGGS

The following is an extract from a report by the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Scotland on recent shipments of Canadian eggs to that country:—"The consignees state that the Canadian eggs this fall turned out very well indeed, and are a credit to Canadian shippers. They hope that the shippers will keep up this high standard of quality and thus help to encourage the trade."

"Sometimes I think my husband has got tired of me Mrs. Smith."

"Why do you say that, Mrs. Tomkins?"

"He hasn't been home for three years."

HOW THE FARMER CAN GET HIS

(From page 7)

"and after detailing the somewhat rough and bitter conditions under which the farmers in her district were living she finished by saying, 'All we want is a higher price for our products and to be let alone.' There you get it. Higher prices and better living, somehow, anyhow, but not by any collective action in their own behalf. Somebody to hand it to them and leave them to enjoy it in peace. It's impossible. It cannot be done."

"But," retorted Bill, "the minimum wage, unemployment insurance, and all those favors are being handed to the wage earners; they are getting them on a silver plate."

"The farmers," I said, "could get crop and stock insurance on a social basis as the wage earners

are getting unemployment insurance. But when it comes to wages you mark my words: all the legislation imaginable will not make minimum wages effective unless the beneficiaries organize to help to enforce it. And the same with prices; the only way to get a living price is by the producers organizing to take advantage of facilities provided by the state for the benefit of the producers."

"I get you," said Bill, "but when I look at that poultry marketing vote I am overwhelmed with despair."

"Cheer up," I said, "we're going to try again. There's work for you to be doing right now. We can only win by demonstrating that complete organization is the only way to permanent economic prosperity."

PICTURES APPRECIATED

Mather, Man., April 11, '35.
Mr. F. W. Ransom,
Sec. Man. Pool Elevators, Ltd.,
Winnipeg.

Sir:—
We, the Rock Lake Loyal Workers Club wish to write a few lines to show our appreciation of the pictures which were shown in our school house recently. Although the crowd was not as large as last year the evening and roads were not good. In times like these when people cannot travel far it brings instruction to our door.

Thanking you,
Mrs. M. McLeod, Pres.
Mrs. F. Edom, Secretary.

ANGLO-IRISH COAL AND CATTLE AGREEMENTS

Under the new agreement concluded between Great Britain and the Irish Free State all the coal requirements for the Free State will in future be purchased from Great Britain, while the quota of cattle entering Great Britain from the Free State will be substantially increased. The effect of the agreement will be to increase Great Britain's exports of coal to the Free State by about 1 1/4 million tons a year, representing full-time employment of about 5,000 miners. The quotas for Free State cattle in 1935 will be increased in all categories by 33 1/3 per cent. over those for 1934, totalling about 150,000 head a year.

—I C A News

POULTRY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

HAMBLEY PRICES LOWER!



Order May Chicks Now

High prices deprive us the privilege of properly serving and farm poultry keepers the privilege of buying Hambley Electric Chicks from Government Banded hens.

Farmers today demand lower prices on good quality Pure Bred-to-Lay Chicks; prices in line with farm buying power.

Hambley uses eggs from Government Banded Hens only. Each Hambley manager has several years actual hatchery experience. 1935—Hambley's ninth year of service. Hambley uses 100% Canadian single stage electric incubators. Hambley hatched over one million chicks in 1934 season. Pullets from Hambley Electric Chicks will bring you eggs in the fall and winter when prices are high.

Place your order now with cash in full. There will be a rush for May chicks at these prices.

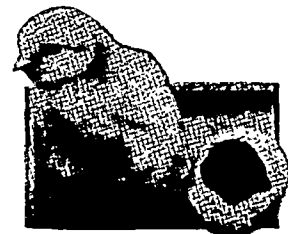
| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| MAY 12—JUNE 1 | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| White Leghorns | \$4.25 | \$7.75 | \$15.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 4.75 | 8.75 | 17.00 |
| White Wyandottes | 5.25 | 9.75 | 19.00 |
| R. I. R. & Minorcas | 5.25 | 9.75 | 19.00 |

We Guarantee 100% Live Arrival
Custom Hatching 2c per egg

THE HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

Winnipeg - Regina - Saskatoon - Calgary - Yorkton
Carman - Dauphin - Deloraine - Roland - Stockholm

PURE BRED TOULOUSE GEESE. EACH \$1.75
Francis Anderson, Lenore, Man



15 YEARS SERVICE

Chicks for 1935 from Manitoba, Inspected and Banded; Saskatchewan Banded and Blood Tested Flocks.

SEX PULLET CHICKS

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------------|
| | April | May |
| Per 100 | \$21.00 | \$23.00 |
| Baby Chicks | 100 | 50 100 |
| White Leghorns | \$10.25 | \$5.25 \$ 9.25 |
| Barred or White Rocks | 11.25 | 5.75 10.25 |
| White Wyandottes | 12.25 | 6.25 11.25 |
| Reds, Minorcas | 12.25 | 6.25 11.25 |

100% Live Arrival

Custom Hatching \$2.50 per 100

Alex Taylor Hatchery

362 Furby St. WINNIPEG, Man.
Phone 33 352



CHAMPION CHICKS

Our 16th year supplying the highest quality bred-to-lay chicks, that are strong and vigorous. Champions are hatched from Manitoba Inspected and Saskatchewan Bloodtested flocks and eggs set are over 23 oz to doz. Our aim is "Quality", not price. 100% live arrival. Mostly for immediate delivery. Free folder.

| | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| | April | May |
| White Leghorns | \$ 9.75 | \$ 9.75 |
| Barred Rocks, Br. Leg. | 11.25 | 10.75 |
| Minorcas, Wyandottes | 12.25 | 11.75 |
| R. I. Reds, Orpingtons | 12.25 | 11.75 |
| Silverlaced Wyandottes | 15.00 | 14.00 |
| Jersey Black Giants | 17.00 | 16.00 |

Grade "AA" Quality, Trade Mark Registered with breeding certificate

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| White Leghorns | \$ 12.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 14.00 13.00 |
| Wyandottes, R. I. Reds | 15.00 14.00 |

Dependable Custom Hatching, \$3.00 per 100
Also Sexed Pullet Chicks and June Chicks

"Manitoba's Oldest Established Hatchery"

E. S. MILLER HATCHERIES,
258-260 Main Street Winnipeg, Manitoba

FARM LANDS

13 ACRES, 3 CULTIVATED, 1 HAY, 3 pasture—irrigation—10 fruit trees—dwelling—outbuildings Price \$1100.00 Third cash balance \$150.00 year Box 162 Nelson, B.C.
50-ACRE FARM, REAL PRODUCER, IRRIGATION system, orchard, dairy, poultry, dwelling, outbuildings. Going concern, \$3500.00. H. E. Dill, Nelson, B.C.

Insurance

In all its branches—

at your service

CANADIAN POOL AGENCIES, LTD.

Wheat Pool Bldg. Winnipeg

INSURANCE

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY

1,000 FARMERS AGREEING TO PAY \$10.00 each per year amounts to \$10,000.00, enough to pay 10 beneficiaries \$1,000.00 each. This principal to which is added a few dollars per member to cover current expenses is Mutual Protection. This makes possible much needed protection at a moderate cost for persons interested in protection only. Write for information regarding mutual protection The Mutual Supporting Society of America, 325 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

HERBS

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

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS



All hatches are fumigated against disease and are hatched from Manitoba Inspected and Saskatchewan Blood-tested flocks. 100% live arrival. Mostly for immediate delivery.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| | April | May | June |
| White Leghorns | \$ 9.75 | \$ 9.75 | \$ 8.25 |
| Barred Rocks | 11.25 | 10.75 | 9.25 |
| Reds, Wyandottes | 12.25 | 11.75 | 10.25 |
| Minorcas, Orp | 12.25 | 11.75 | 10.25 |
| "AA" Chicks with Breeding Certificate | | | |
| White Leghorns | \$ 12.00 | \$12.00 | \$11.00 |
| Barred Rocks | 14.00 | 13.00 | 12.00 |
| Wyandottes, Reds | 15.00 | 14.00 | 13.00 |

Write us regarding Sexed Pullet Chicks

Custom Hatching, \$3.00 per 100

RELIABLE HATCHERIES, Winnipeg, Man.

MACHINERY

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

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

MAGNETOS FOR SALE—4 CYL. EISEMAN, new impulse, \$20.00; 2 cyl. k.w., with impulse, \$12.00; single cyl. Bosch, \$5.00; 4 cyl Scintilla Aircraft Magneto, new, \$50.00. Guaranteed in first class condition. We stock parts, and repair all makes of magnetos and generators. Eclipse Auto Electric, Ellice at Hargrave, Winnipeg, Man.

Repairs for Lister Engines

and

Lighting Plants, also Melotte Separators.

Mumford Medland Limited

Wall St. Winnipeg, Man

Telephone 37 187-8

SELLING CRUSHING OUTFIT, 5 H.P. LATEST make engine, 8-inch grinder, with belt, in perfect shape. \$60 00. Standard Gas Engine Works, Morden, Man.

FOR SALE—GLOBE CLEANER AND ALL parts, such as shafting, pulleys, S.K.F. ball bearings, sleeves, etc. For sale complete or parts. No reasonable offer refused. Write John Lindsay, Secretary, Makaroff Co-operative Elevator Association, Makaroff, Man.

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS, TRACTOR repairs, engines, electric motors, generators, belts, pulleys, etc. City Auto Electric Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

CYLINDER HEADS, CRANKSHAFTS, ETC., electric welded. Guaranteed. Machine work, re-babbitting. Manitoba Welding, 58 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

DETECTIVES

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

HOUSEHOLD

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

TOBACCO

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

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

BRIGHT LEAF BURLEY, SMOKES SWEET and cool. Five pounds \$1.00, fifteen pounds \$2.50. Four pounds Virginia Leaf Cigarette Tobacco \$1.50. Postpaid with recipes. G. W. Jeffery, Leamington, Ont.

FIVE POUNDS CHOICE LEAF BURLEY, \$1 00, fifteen pounds, \$2 50, six pounds Virginia Leaf Cigarette Tobacco, \$2 00. Postpaid with recipes and flavoring. Natural Leaf Tobacco Co., Leamington, Ont.

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Winnipeg

Auditors to:

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

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

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

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

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

THE SEEDS ACT

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 plants 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 (Am. 1928, c. 47.)

Notice: To Seed Advertisers

Please see that your advertisement is worded in accordance with the above Act, otherwise it cannot be accepted. You may have seed graded by Dominion Seed Branch S12 Commercial Bldg., Winnipeg.

SEED

FOR SALE—YELLOW-BLOSSOM SWEET Clover Seed (No 54-2818). No noxious weeds. \$6.50 per cwt. (bags included). Wm. Gould, Portage la Prairie R. 4.

GARDEN

GLADIOLI FOR SALE. LARGEST acreage on Prairies. Get our prices. Celin H. Burnell, Willowbrake Farm, Oakville, Man.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE ON PAGE 2.

5,000 square yards; 100 yards by 50 yards.

SHEET METAL

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

BELTING

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

VETERINARY

WHEN COWS OR MARES WON'T CATCH—Stilks-Em, used before service, settles them, or your money back. Remedy proved by 50 years' use. 55c per cow, \$2 35 for 4, postpaid. Supply catalogue free. Haines Holstein Farms, 507B, Carman, Man.

OLD GOLD

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

SECOND HAND PIPE AND FITTINGS

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

Label Your Cattle or Sheep

The **DURO EAR TAG** The tag that stays on.



Send for free sample and Price List.

Metal Plates for Milk Cans

made with name and address. Price on application.

Maple Leaf Stamp & Stencil Co. Ltd.

470 Main St., Winnipeg

Phone 29 233

Stranger: "Eggs cost more than they did a while back. How do you explain it?"

Farmer: "Well, when a farmer is supposed to know the technical name of what he's raising and the entomological name of the bugs that eat it and the chemical name of the stuff that will kill the bugs—somebody's got to pay for all this knowledge, ain't they?"

REBABBITTING

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

PERSONAL

LONELY? MARRY! CONFIDENTIAL introductions arranged. Beautiful girls, teachers, Widows, business men, farmers, many wealthy, all ages, seeking mates. Particulars 10c. World Correspondence Club, Box 226, Calgary, Alta.

MEDICAL

DR. J. L. WISEMAN, SPECIALIST Prostate, kidney, bladder, 909 Boyd Bldg., Wpg.

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

PERSONAL SANITARY GOODS! LATEST type, highest quality, plain wrapper. Send \$1.00 for 20 guaranteed assorted samples. J. W. Davis, Box 226, Calgary, Alta.

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

CREAM SEPARATORS

Retinning and Rebalancing. All Work Guaranteed. The Sommers Machine & Metal Works Co. 185 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg

The Co-operative Way

everybody today is saying, is the way by which the world will be saved economically—

The Manitoba Farmer is in a good position to set an example by using all the farmer Co-ops in his neighborhood.

He should:

- 1—sell grain through
Manitoba Pool Elevators**
- 2—sell eggs and poultry through
Manitoba Poultry Pool**
Lombard Building, Winnipeg.
- 3—sell cream to
Manitoba Co-op Dairies**
Brandon, Dauphin, Winnipeg.
- 4—sell livestock through
Manitoba Livestock Co-op**
Union Stockyards, St. Boniface.
- 5—sell milk through
The Milk Pool**
Winnipeg District.
- 6—sell vegetables through
Manitoba Vegetable Growers
Co-op**
Winnipeg District.
- 7—sell wool through
Canadian Co-operative Wool
Growers**
Regina and Portage.
- 8—buy coal, gas, oil, supplies through
Manitoba Co-op Wholesale**
316 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.
- 9—buy fire and auto insurance from
Wawanesa Mutual Insurance
Company**

All these are true Co-ops - - - working for producer and consumer. They are all working together co-operating in

Manitoba Co-operative Conference

8th Floor Wheat Pool Building

Winnipeg • • • Manitoba