

# The Manitoba Co-operator

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

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## What Every Farmer Should Know

Every farmer should be a member of as many co-operative marketing organizations, clubs and services as are necessary for him to market his varied crop at a fair price. This seems basic. A farmer cannot be both expert farmer and expert salesman. A still more cogent fact is that, expert salesman or not, a lone farmer bringing his produce to market meets a highly organized and strong commercial marketing ring. There is no equality between him and the buyers, the sale that results is an unequal contract, the farmer does not get equal value in money or goods for his crop, he is mulcted, bilked and cheated all the time. Co-operative marketing organization is a means of obtaining justice. The strength and knowledge of the united farmers can give them expert ability in marketing and can bring them closer to equality with the buyers.

Rev. R. A. McGowan,

Asst. Dir., Social Action Dept.,  
Nat. Cath. Welfare Conf.



Official Organ of **MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE, LTD.**

COMPRISING

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Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing  
Association

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

## NEWS and VIEWS

All laws creative of liberty are abrogative of liberty.

—Jeremy Bentham

Canada supplied 1,770,010 dozen of the 187,854,470 dozen eggs imported into Great Britain during 1934.

Every day upon this planet about 1,900,000,000 people eat, according to H. G. Wells. Looking at the surplus of wheat in Canada it would seem that most of them had gone on a hunger strike.

"To pay interest on the present farm debt of Saskatchewan would require about two-thirds of all the wheat available for sale from the 1934 crop" and "a further one-fifth of all wheat for sale would be required to pay taxes."

—Farm Outlook for Saskatchewan

The action of the (Canadian) government in supporting the market has enabled the western farmer to get a better price for his grain, and we maintain our opinion that the pegged prices are not unreasonably high.

—Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

The number of terminal and regional livestock marketing agencies in the United States increased from three in 1918 to forty-three in 1933. The number of livestock handled has increased from 190,000 head to 15,000,000 head in the same period.

There are fourteen breakfast food factories in Canada, of which 11 are in Ontario, two in British Columbia, and one in Manitoba. Canadian prepared breakfast foods have gained an international reputation, finding their way into almost every country of the world. The greatest amount, however, valued at \$2,500,000, goes to the United Kingdom.

—Dom. Dept. of Agriculture

The total amount of credit extended to farmers and agricultural institutions under the U. S. Farm Credit Administration in 1934 was \$1,830,000,000, compared with \$737,000,000 in 1933. Since 1933 loans have been made to 856 agricultural co-operative societies totalling over \$94,000,000.

—U.S. Farm Credit Notes

The state was formed that men might live; but exists that they may live nobly.

—Aristotle

The Milk Marketing Board of Scotland is spending \$85,000 in an advertising campaign to induce the people to drink more milk. At present the consumption per head is 18 gallons, less than a half pint per day.

At Bolton in Lancashire, England, there is a co-operative society which was founded in 1859 and made a beginning with 66 members. Today the society has 113 stores, 60,000 members, share and loan capital of about \$9,000,000 and a yearly business of \$6,000,000.

The total value of imports of bulbs, plants, and shrubs imported into Canada in 1934 amounted to \$600,187. The Netherlands supplied 62 per cent. of these imports; the United States, 9.7 per cent.; Belgium nearly 7 per cent.; and Great Britain under 5 per cent.

—Dom. Dept. of Agriculture

Since 1929 there has been a steady decline in the per capita consumption of bread in Canada. This, says the statistical report of the industry for 1933, is no doubt due to two factors, viz., the lessened demand resulting from a decrease in purchasing power and the changes in the dietary habits of the people.

The 53 dairy co-operative associations, making up the U.S. National Milk Producers' Federation, have a total membership of over 360,000 dairy farmers in more than 40 states who annually produce about \$250,000,000 of dairy products, according to T. G. Stitts. More than 35 per cent. of creamery butter produced in the United States is manufactured by co-operative associations; about a quarter of the cheese is produced by co-operative cheese factories, and about one-sixth of the total butter produced in the United States last year was marketed by the five large co-operative sales agencies.

The task of co-operation never did and never will end with successful storekeeping.

—The Scottish Co-operator

In Canada, according to the latest computation, the consumption of eggs per person every year is placed at 360; in the United States, 260; and in Great Britain 158.

The majority of farms in Western Canada approach very closely to a family business. For instance, during the year 1930 in five main areas in Alberta and Saskatchewan, 82.7 per cent of all the farm labour used on 573 farms was supplied by the farmer and his family.

—The Economic Annalist

A specially appointed committee in Great Britain has recommended the discontinuance of the beet sugar subsidy which has reached a total of nearly \$200,000,000. The industry, the committee says, "has no reasonable prospects of ever becoming self-supporting" and "at present sugar prices" the beet crop is "practically valueless."

At a recent meeting in Nova Scotia of the Potato Marketing Board, members of the retail trade mentioned egg grading, which was introduced in 1923 by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, as an example of what could be accomplished in standardizing a product. This is of particular interest, because some of the members who paid the highest tribute to egg grading had previously been prosecuted for violation of the regulations.

—Dom. Dept. of Agriculture

### OUR PUZZLE CORNER

Co-operative meetings in Manitoba often bring together people of many different races, all united by a common purpose of promoting the welfare of the community in which they live. At one such meeting it was found that there were three times as many Icelandic people as there were French, one more English than Scotch, twice as many Icelandic as English and twice as many Ukrainian as Scotch. There were 37 present altogether. How many were there of each race?

For answer see page 15.

**"FARM LOANS AT FIVE PER CENT.**

The Dominion Minister of Finance announced on May 16 that the Farm Loan Board will lend money to farmers on first mortgages representing not more than 50 per cent. of the value of the land and buildings as appraised by the Board and to an amount not exceeding \$5,000.00. The announcement said:

"First mortgage loans are repayable upon such terms and within such periods not in excess of 25 years as the board may prescribe, provided all loans repayable over a period in excess of five years shall be repayable in equal, annual or semi-annual instalments of principal and interest.

"A second mortgage may be taken by the board only when the board has a first mortgage on the farm property.

"Second mortgages may be taken where 50 per cent. of the actual value of the land and buildings will not be sufficient to discharge the indebtedness of the farmer to provide for all his reasonable and necessary requirements. In such cases the board may advance up to two-thirds of one-half of the appraised value of the land and buildings, in which case a second mortgage will be taken for the excess over 50 per

cent. of the appraised value, the total amount to be advanced, however, in respect of the first and second mortgages, not to exceed \$6,000.00.

"In the case of second mortgage, the board will require chattel security in those provinces where chattel security may be taken by the board, and will require the repayment of the second mortgage in a shorter period than the first mortgage, and the interest rate on the second mortgage will probably be one per cent. higher."

J. Campbell Kyle, Winnipeg, is the executive officer for the board in Manitoba and he will have control of administration of the Act of this province.

**FARM INCOME MUCH IMPROVED, SO THE STATISTICIANS SAY**

The general level of wholesale prices of farm products averaged approximately 15 per cent higher in 1934 than in 1933, says the 1935 "Agricultural Situation and Outlook," which has just been published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Department of Trade and Commerce. In the latter part of 1934 the index of farm products tended to fluctuate narrowly about 40 per cent below average levels obtaining in 1926,

and 40 per cent over the extreme low point of the depression reached in February, 1933.

The rise in prices of farm products has been accompanied by a less rapid advance in value of things farmers buy. A specially constructed price index of farm purchases, including living requirements as well as operating equipment, has moved upward roughly 5 per cent above the 1933 average. Foods amounted 8 per cent, clothing 1 per cent, household supplies and equipment 4 per cent, and operating supplies and equipment 5 per cent. Since prices of manufactured goods have not advanced as rapidly as those for farm products, farm incomes will purchase larger supplies of needed goods than could be obtained at the beginning of 1933. The 5 per cent increase in prices of farm purchases, however, will prevent the improvement in purchasing power from being fully commensurate with the rise of the farmers' gross receipts.

—Dominion Dept of Agriculture.

**AUSTRALIA SETS UP AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL**

The Australian Parliament at the last session passed a bill providing for the setting up of an agricultural council. The purpose of this council is to give unity to state and federal policies with regard to agriculture and to maintain a permanent connection between the several states in the interest of agriculture. The council will also be a central agency for bringing together the results of scientific research in Australia and getting it out to the farmers. It will interest itself in the general problems of agriculture and will have the power to direct the course of production to correspond to changes in importing countries, whether by legislation or otherwise, which affect Australian exports.

**Britain's Imports of Food Stuffs**

In view of the controversy regarding the value to the Dominions of the Ottawa Agreements, the following analysis of the import of 28 farm products falling into six groups, into Great Britain before and after the Agreements, compiled by the "Farm Economist" issued by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute,

Oxford, is of considerable interest. Taking the average for 1927-29 as 100 the figures show that since the adoption of the policy of preference, British imports from foreign countries have decreased 32 per cent, imports from the Empire have increased 20 per cent, while the total of imports is down 13 per cent.

(Average of 1927/29=100)

	Meat	Dairy Products	Wheat and Flour	Eggs	Vegetables	Fruit	Total
From foreign countries:—							
1931 .....	117	112	114	104	172	115	116
1934 .....	81	114	76	77	70	44	84
From Empire countries:—							
1931.....	117	135	106	106	102	133	117
1934 .....	123	172	116	100	122	195	137
From all countries:—							
1931 .....	117	123	110	104	156	120	117
1934 .....	94	142	95	81	81	88	104

The February movement of bacon from Canada to Great Britain, viz., 14,765,200 pounds, was almost double the volume for February, 1934. The total value of bacon exported during January and February, 1935 was 28,370,600 pounds, an increase of 9,823,600 pounds over the shipments in January and February, 1934.

# 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*

## Australian Royal Wheat Commission Recommends Controlled Marketing

In January 1934 the government of Australia appointed a Royal Commission "to inquire into and report upon the economic position of the industries of growing, handling and marketing wheat," including flour and bread.

The first report of the Commission was made on July 30, 1934, and a summary of its recommendations was published in *The Co-operator* for September. A supplement to the first report was issued on November 27, and the recommendations contained in it were summarised in *The Co-operator* for February, 1935. The second and final report dealing particularly with the problem of marketing was issued on February 2, 1935. With one dissentient the Commission favored a system of controlled marketing and we give below, in full, the recommendations in this respect:

### Recommendations for Controlled Marketing of Wheat

The Commission has considered the advantages and disadvantages of controlled marketing, and has come to the majority conclusion that the advantages outweigh the objections. It does not propose to recommend any hard and fast scheme for the creation of the necessary marketing authority because the co-operation and assent of the States will be necessary before a workable plan can be constructed and because an inter-State conference of interested parties should be called to assist in working out the details.

The Commission by majority recommends that:—

(1) Steps be taken by the Commonwealth and state governments to ascertain whether a Commonwealth wheat marketing scheme is desired by the wheat-growers. If a poll of wheat-farmers be taken for this purpose, the Commission suggests that voting be ac-

ording to the following scale:— Each wheat-farmer, not being a minor, shall have one vote for each aggregate £20 of "bushels" and "acreage" bounty paid to him in respect of the 1934 season; but no wheat-farmer shall have more than ten votes in all.

(2) That if three or more of the wheat exporting states agree, the further necessary steps be taken by the Commonwealth and state governments (there are four wheat exporting states—Western Australia, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria).

(3) That the following principles be adopted for inclusion in the scheme:—

(a) That a Commonwealth Wheat Marketing Board and State Wheat Marketing Boards be constituted;

(b) That the Commonwealth Board deal with all wheat sold on export markets and from within one state to within another state and with all matters concerning the industry as a whole;

(c) That if it be found that the principle of a home consumption price for flour or wheat can be best applied through a levy on wheat used for local human consumption, the Boards be granted limited powers in this connection; That such powers be limited in such a manner as to keep the price of wheat in Australia fixed as long as that price is higher than the Australian export parity price for wheat.

Note,—This limitation might be ensured by—

(i) a variable customs duty graduated inversely to world parity prices for wheat or  
(ii) a fixed internal price for

all wheat bought by millers in Australia, the necessary drawback being allowed in respect of flour exported; That any such fixation of price have regard to special circumstances which may apply to wheat of any particular state, and to premiums above the recognized price for wheat of special quality which millers may wish to pay.

(d) That all moneys received from wheat sold under the home consumption price scheme be paid to the Commonwealth Board.

(e) That moneys raised by the application of the home consumption price be distributed by the Commonwealth Board on a per bushel basis on all wheat produced and delivered for sale within the states which have adopted the scheme, the whole of these states to be regarded as one unit for this purpose.

(f) That the Commonwealth Marketing Board consist of—  
(i) One director nominated by the board of each state which comes under the scheme;

(ii) An equal number of directors nominated by the Commonwealth Government; the Chairman being appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council from among the members nominated by the Commonwealth Government;

(g) That the management be in the hands of 3 full-time managing directors nominated from the members of the board on account of their special business knowledge and experience of the wheat trade; such appointments being subject to the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council;

(h) That a definite part of the operations of the Commonwealth board be the maintenance of a publicity department with the functions of

keeping Australian wheat farmers in touch with the activities of the Commonwealth and state boards and advising the boards of all matters concerning world wheat markets and carrying out investigations on all matters of importance to the wheat industry of Australia;

- (i) That each State Wheat Board be responsible for the handling of all the wheat produced for sale in that State and carry out the proper instructions of the Commonwealth Board;
- (j) That each State Wheat Board consist of—
  - (i) three directors elected by the wheat farmers by districts, one director for each district;
  - (ii) two directors nominated by the state Government; and that the manager have special business knowledge and experience in the wheat trade and be appointed by the board, but subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council.
- (k) That the accounts of each board in respect of the wheat of each state be kept separately in order that the moneys received for the wheat produced in each state shall, subject to (5) be paid to the wheat-farmers in that state.
- (l) That subject to necessary administrative and operating expenses of the boards, advances against and later payments for the wheat delivered by wheat farmers be made by the state boards under arrangement with the Commonwealth Board;
- (m) That no person be allowed to export wheat from the Commonwealth or transfer wheat from one state to another except under license and that no person be allowed to sell wheat within a state except under license.

The Report has other interesting sections dealing with the cost of wheat production, the economic condition of the wheat producers, what other countries have done to assist the wheat grower, and recommendations for the debt re-construction in Australia.

## What the Locals are Doing

Reports of favorable comments on the article "The Progress of Manitoba Pool Elevators" appearing in the February issue of this paper, are still received. Nine more associations state in their minutes that the report was read with satisfaction. Oakville says it is most satisfactory and encouraging and unanimously agreed that the management be commended and they extended best wishes for continued success. Pilot Mound and Decker asked for extra copies to send out to other farmers.

### Material for Meetings

Mr. McFarland's article "Page Mr. Raikes" being a reply to criticisms of the Wheat Pool made by the latter gentleman, evidently pleased several of the locals for seventeen of them so reported; as well they expressed appreciation of the article on "Cultural Practices in Barley Production" by Mr. Tinline, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm. Carman Association — "appreciation expressed that such information is being sent out to locals" and adds "our Board appreciate what Mr. McFarland and the Pool are doing and are glad to have the facts in the case."

### Membership

Many more locals have responded to our request to revise their membership lists. Since the last report in March forty-one associations have sent in their 'inactive' lists, eliminating 419 names of members. On the other hand, in nineteen associations, 58 new members have been added. Since August 1st, 1934, 434 names of members have been marked 'inactive' but 304 new members have joined. It is very encouraging to add that in the special effort now being instituted by the locals, many patrons are applying to become shareholders and the membership is increasing. Fifty four boards report having especially considered the plans for building up the membership. A few in the drought area naturally think the time inopportune and advise waiting until they have had a crop but all the others approve the idea and intend taking action. Some ask for the assistance of their provincial directors and sev-

eral ask for a supply of the leaflet — "Some Reasons Why Farmers Should Become Members of Pool Elevator Associations."

### Feed and Seed Shortage

The shortage of feed and seed grains was a live topic at many meetings and the resolutions, instructions and other records in the minutes indicate much correspondence and activity in securing these requirements. In the southern and western areas the shortage of feed is a severe handicap to farming operations; much land cultivation will remain undone for want of energy production; horses can't work without feed. Many farmers thus have a factory all equipped but which can only be worked part time.

### Barley Test Plots

Barley seed tests are to be made at forty-three points in the province. Several associations have taken the matter up at their board meetings and have promised their co-operation with the Extension services of the Dept. of Agriculture. Arrangements have been completed and the services of junior co-operators have been secured; the seed is distributed and in many cases it is already planted. Much interest and even enthusiasm has been shown as was the case with the Junior Co-operator Seed and Fertilizer Test Plots in Wheat Pool days; in fact it looks like a revival of that splendid work and we believe it is here to stay.

### General Activities

Thirteen associations have decided on improving the elevator property in such ways as grading the approach, putting down cinders, repairing the buildings and improving the agents' cottages and grounds, e.g., Starbuck is improving the approach to the elevator by the laying of oak poles. Wawanesa and Holland authorized the purchase of paint and material for the interior decoration of the cottage, Thornhill is planting shrubs and trees to improve the grounds around the cottage.

Swan Lake wants the pros and cons of a National Grain Board.

(Turn to Page 14)

# 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

## WHAT IS WEALTH?

A co-operative contemporary on the other side of the Atlantic, discussing the prevailing economic conditions, says that the depression would be today only a bad memory if the world had not overlooked an important economic truth. It states that truth in this way:

What constitutes the wealth of a country is not values but actual goods. What counts is the quantity of food consumed by a population during the year, the clothes it has worn, the houses it has dwelt in, the wood, coal and electricity it has burnt, the cigarettes smoked, entertainments attended, books read and the journeys made . . . the stocks, machinery, livestock and the large-scale enterprises which prepare the way for abundance in years to come. That is a country's wealth. When all this is diminished the population is impoverished even if the statistics of the "national wealth" show a rise—and vice versa.

That is excellent economics for co-operators; it is not so excellent as a description of wealth in the system under which we have all to live and make a living. What is the difference? Let us take the definition of wealth given in Jevon's *Primer of Political Economy*.

Wealth is what is (1) transferable, (2) limited in supply, (3) useful.

It is not at all essential for a co-operator that to be wealth a thing should be limited in quantity; it is essential only that it be useful, in Ruskin's phrase, that it sustain life: wealth is that which promotes and maintains human weal, welfare, well-being and in that sense the greater the supply the richer the world becomes.

But in the existing economic order it is possible to increase the supply of any given commodity to the point where the producers of it instead of receiving the thanks of the world for their efficiency, are reduced to penury. Why? Because they have not observed the conditions under which what they produce takes on the quality of wealth in the existing order, namely, that in addition to being useful it shall possess economic value by being limited in supply. In general terms we are not producing wealth in the sense of useful goods, but wealth in the sense of useful goods possessing economic value.

Now economic value does not add in the slightest degree to the life-serving value of wealth, but it is economic value which determines whether wealth shall be produced or not and what remuneration the producer is to get for his labor; and the greater the supply, in the chaotic economic order of today, the less the economic value both absolutely and relatively with the result that one half of the produc-

ing world is living in misery because although it has increased real wealth (that which sustains life) it has diminished economic wealth, (that which is scarce and commands a price).

Is there a remedy? Yes, but only in the organization of a social order based on co-operative economics, that is, an order in which wealth will mean not convertibility into economic (money) values but serviceability to humanity. That would be an economy of abundance, not scarcity.

## BRITISH CO-OPERATORS AND MARKETING SCHEMES

Every now and then the press in Western Canada which is opposed to marketing legislation, tells us that the marketing schemes in Great Britain are falling to pieces and that the British co-operative movement is violently opposed to the marketing acts and is campaigning vigorously against them. We have pointed out to our readers that what has roused the ire of the British co-operators is the manner in which the present government is interpreting and administering the marketing legislation. The present government did not initiate the agricultural marketing legislation and the policies it has adopted in connection therewith are certainly not the kind that would have been followed by the government which put the first marketing act on the statute book. The co-operative attitude toward the legislation and present policies under it were well expressed by Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander in a recent address. He said:

"We are up against Elliotism. If there is anything in co-operation at all we should not be up against a sound system of co-ordination of marketing in the interests of the producer and the consumer. I am not against it, but the Labor Government's Act of 1931, born with good intentions, has been used by Mr. Elliot over and over again to the disadvantage of the co-operator. As a result of the Elliot policy the food consumer is paying well over £50 million a year in enhanced prices that he ought not to pay."

Mr. Alexander was a member of the government which initiated the marketing legislation; he is a prominent supporter of the co-operative movement and secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress. What he says emphasizes sufficiently and indicates clearly the position of the British co-operators. They are not opposed to co-ordinated and regulated marketing; they are opposed to schemes which tend to inefficiency because of their solicitude for the private trade and their rejection of the advantages offered by the great co-operative distributing organizations; and they are right.

## MORE WHEAT WORRIES

A writer in *The Free Press*, whose contribution commands a four-column head on the sacred editorial page, but whose modesty, let us say, compels him to keep in the shade of anonymity, tells us of the "Dangers of Canada's Wheat Policy." These dangers apparently fall under four heads:

1. Our old buying friends because of the high price of our wheat have made new friends whose wheat is cheaper; they have forsaken us because the profits they made out of us have diminished.

2. Canadian wheat, unlike other wheats, requires long hours in baking; bakers have become accustomed to the shorter hours of labor required by these other wheats. The changed methods of baking "are easier on the workers" and "it is going to be exceedingly difficult to induce these workers to go back to a longer period of baking and particularly to all-night baking."

3. European countries are inclined to grow their own wheat instead of importing and are increasing their acreage under wheat.

4. Bakers by using inferior but cheaper flour are making less palatable bread and in consequence decreasing consumption.

The net result of these arguments appears to be this: European millers and bakers have turned from Canadian wheat because the price of it is relatively high, but even if the price were lower they would use less of it because the cost of working it into bread is also relatively high. European countries are growing more wheat for themselves (and it may be added, are insisting that it be used in domestic milling) and as this wheat is the cheaper to work into bread millers and bakers are using more of it despite the fact that it makes bread less palatable, decreases consumption and so decreases the business and presumably the profits of millers and bakers. The latter are thus placed on the horns of a dilemma: If they use more Canadian wheat they are running into labor trouble or higher costs; if they use the inferior wheat they are decreasing their business. It's an awful predicament and apparently John I. McFarland is to blame for all of it, but we doubt if the millers and the bakers know about it. Somebody will doubtless see that they are duly informed by sending them copies of The Free Press as a surprise package.

Now what are the facts? A recent survey of the price of bread, wheat and flour in the cities of Glasgow, Liverpool and London gave the following results in cents per pound:

	Wheat	Flour	Bread
Glasgow .....	1.48	2.51	3.18
Liverpool .....	1.13	2.21	3.69
London .....	1.22	2.35	3.69

It will be noticed that in Glasgow the highest price was paid for wheat, the flour was the dearest and the bread the cheapest. In Liverpool both wheat and flour were cheaper than in Glasgow but bread was much dearer, while in London which paid more than Liverpool for wheat and flour, bread was the same price as in Liverpool.

How is it done in Glasgow? That's easy. Glasgow is a co-operative centre. The flour mills of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society are kept busy turning out the best of flour made from Canadian wheat and the United Co-operative Bakery Society turns out the most excellent bread and sets the price pace. Once again we repeat, the evidence in Great Britain and Canada alike demonstrates that as between wheat at 50 cents a bushel and 80 cents, the price of bread would not vary more than half a cent per pound loaf of bread, and less than that in the case of some mixtures. The trade may not like the interference with what they are pleased to call a free market (free in the sense that they may

control it) but so far as the food of the people is concerned the interference has very little effect upon prices to the consumer while it means all the difference between mere subsistence and decent living to the Canadian farmer.

## THE WESTERN PRODUCER

We call to the attention of our readers the advertisement of The Western Producer appearing on the back page of this issue. The Western Producer is a weekly paper which should go into the home of every western farmer; especially should it be supported by the members of the co-operative organizations. The Western Producer is a good weekly newspaper; it gives all the news of the week, local, national and international, that is worth bothering with and its special pages for women, children and adolescents serve their purpose excellently, not forgetting the forum in which the way of salvation for the world is laid down one week and knocked to pieces the next without diminishing the faith and the ardor of anybody.

The Western Producer is a co-operative paper; it is owned by a co-operative, edited by co-operators and speaks in the language of co-operation. It stands rigorously by those co-operative principles in the light of which, some day, man will build a new and better social order. The Western Producer is a herald of that new day; we commend it to every co-operator in Manitoba.

## A LIBRARY FOR EVERY FARMER

"I want to know the truth of things, but the trouble seems to be to get started right; to know where or how one should begin." So wrote a man to a large public library.

His difficulty is that of millions of others, but it is not so serious a difficulty as that of the man who, wanting to know, has no access to the means of knowing.

The co-operative movement always and everywhere has been one of the instruments of adult education and here in Manitoba the Wheat Pool founded an educational library which has been a boon to hundreds of farm homes in the province. Now this privilege of access to good books has been extended to every farm home in the province — free. The farmer may enjoy as good educational reading far out in the country as those living in a city with a public library. The cost of mailing the books out and back will be borne by The Co-operative Marketing Board (see page 8) which by this means hopes to stimulate a greater interest in the co-operative ideal both individual and social. For co-operation is not merely a way of doing business; it is fundamentally a way of life. The great necessity of today is knowledge of the world we live in, of ourselves and our institutions. Only in the light of this knowledge can we make the world a better place for mankind.

We invite the farmers of Manitoba who do not now use the library to avail themselves of this privilege and to all who read we say: make it your practice to read, not casually, but with a purpose, for purpose is the distinguishing characteristic of the human mind.



# THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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

Members of the Board

Hon. D. G. McKENZIE, Chairman  
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Secretary: JOHN W. WARD

F. W. RANSOM, Vice-Chairman  
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## SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FARM BOYS AND GIRLS

For several years past the Co-operative Marketing Board has given three scholarships, totalling \$200.00 per annum, and a gold medal to successful students at Manitoba Agricultural College, or to be more accurate to students in the faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics at the University of Manitoba.

The scholarships, amounting to \$100.00 to a student in Home Economics, \$100.00 to a degree student in Agriculture and \$50.00 to a diploma student in Agriculture, have been received by the students at the commencement of their final years at the college; and it is hoped that they have been both an incentive to the students in the work of their earlier years and a help to them in finishing their courses.

A change of policy has, however, now been decided upon which will be effective this year. In future \$400.00 a year will be devoted to scholarships of not more than \$50.00 each, which will be granted on the entrance of the students to the agricultural and home economics courses.

Since examination results will not be available in awarding these entrance scholarships, the students to receive awards will have to be selected, and a committee for this purpose has been appointed, consisting of a representative of the Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics, a representative of the Extension Service of the provincial department of agriculture and a member of the Co-operative Marketing Board.

The scholarships are offered to young men and women living in rural Manitoba who have shown interest in rural life by participating in Boys' and Girls' Clubs and other local activities, or who have demonstrated outstanding quali-

ties as farmers or homemakers; who are of good moral character; who have used the educational facilities provided locally to the best of their ability; and whose desire for further education and whose ability to profit by it would be assisted by an entrance scholarship.

It is believed that there are many farmers' sons and daughters in Manitoba who can fulfill these requirements, and it is the desire of the Co-operative Marketing Board to encourage and assist such young men and women to secure the education and training which will fit them to become leaders in the rural life of the province.

Applications for the scholarships should come from the boys and girls themselves and are to be made on forms to be secured from Dr. A. Savage, Dean of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Manitoba, Fort Garry Site, Winnipeg.

The Co-operative Marketing Board Gold Medal in Economics, awarded to the degree student in Agriculture obtaining the highest standing in the agricultural business option, will be continued. The winner of the medal for 1935 was Harold George Sewell, of Carman, who received his degree of B. Sc. (Agr.) and the medal at the recent convocation of the University.

## BOOKS FOR ALL

The Co-operative Marketing Board, with the object of bringing good books of an educational character within the reach of as large a number of people as possible, has arranged with the Manitoba Co-operative Conference to make the circulating library which it conducts available to all persons living in rural Manitoba. Hitherto the use of this large and valuable library has been confined to members of the co-operative organizations and of the United Farmers of Manitoba, who have

had the privilege of borrowing books with postage both ways paid by the Conference. The Marketing Board has now undertaken to bear the cost of postage up to a stipulated amount, and in consideration of this assistance the Conference has agreed to extend the privileges of the library as stated above.

Applications for catalogues and for the loan of books should be made to the Librarian, Manitoba Co-operative Conference, 8th flr., Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg.

## SCHOOLS TO HAVE CO-OP. FARMS

The governor of the state of Guanajuata, in Central Mexico, has submitted to the state legislature a draft bill for a co-operative educational law, drawn up with a view to improving the conditions among the agriculturists in the state. The text of the bill lays down that, in addition to giving theoretical co-operative instruction, every state school shall be granted sufficient land to carry on a small agricultural industry in which all scholars will have both practical experience and training in administration on co-operative principles.

The state government is also prepared to make a grant to cover the initial expenses of stock and equipment. Subsequently every effort would be made to enable the school farms to be self-supporting. All scholars must be shareholders to the amount of one peso, and when profits are made only 25 per cent. of the sum allotted will be paid to the scholar direct, the remainder being credited to his account in the savings bank.

"Mamma, when the fire goes out where does it go?"

"My dear boy, I don't know. You might just as well ask me where your father goes when he goes out."



# Consumer Co-operation

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

## A CRISIS IN YOUR BUSINESS

Some weeks back we warned all officials of the Consumer Co-operative locals which are working together in the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Ltd., of an impending crisis in the relation between our consumers and the suppliers of petroleum products.

During the past eight months we have been negotiating for supplies of "white goods" at reasonable prices for the consumers of this province. There has been frank discussion of the tariffs on gasoline and related products; the pledges given to the Dominion government; and the margins which have been established under the tariffs.

The crisis has been intensified by your Co-operative Wholesale refusing to be satisfied to stand by and see the consumers of Manitoba exploited by certain of the suppliers; by a campaign on the part of some of the suppliers to drive a wedge between our Co-op locals and their Wholesale (which could lead only to ruin of our co-operative consumers' movement); and by some salesmen using frankly false statements to trap our locals into signing away their birthright and binding themselves by contract to specified suppliers.

### A Successful Issue

Happily, we are able to report that negotiations have concluded in satisfactory arrangements for supplies of petroleum products—on a basis which, we are convinced, will substantially benefit the consumers of Manitoba. And we hope that the demonstration of loyalty and solidarity on the part of our entire organization will stand us in good stead in future negotiations. We are sure it will.

Let us repeat a fundamental outlined in our warning to locals: If each local stands true to our organization and our movement—and if local officials quietly (but firmly) inform predatory salesmen that the local is "not for sale"

—no serious harm will result and little inconvenience will be suffered by our members. Your central office, taught by experience what is likely to happen, is determined not to be caught napping. Your co-operation in making known to us your requirements well in advance, will greatly assist in solving our problems.

### Loyalty Wins

The trials that we have come through, together, prove the loyalty of members and officials to the cause they have taken up. In the crisis we have just passed through (and will pass through again, most likely) officials of each Co-op local, in their executive capacity in our consumers' co-operative movement, were faced with the responsibility of deciding whether or not they would allow opposition to break our ranks. A single local failing us at such a time would have meant weakening our organization tremendously. But all came through the test with flying colors!

In the fight to advance our movement, and build up the organization through which the movement is to be advanced, let us forever keep in mind: It is the loyalty and co-operation of members and officials of our locals which has kept our volume intact as the basis of our bargaining power. Let us forever keep in mind that Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale is the central office appointed and maintained by our locals. It is your business. It will continue to function—and grow—if every local supports it. Yours is a co-operative organization. Without co-operation it cannot weather the storm! "United we stand—divided we fall."

### Get In Your Orders For Twine

By teaming up our individual purchases into a substantial volume we have made real progress in handling twine, as well as petroleum products. And this proves that we could progress in other lines, if locals would combine their purchases in those lines,

also. Volume is the weapon in our hands, to protect the interests of Manitoba consumers.

Again, arrangements are complete for supplying high quality twine to our members. Co-operate by sending in orders as soon as possible. There will be competition again this year, as in every year. Competition may be keener than ever. Locals must guard against being headed off, in their neighborhoods, by competitors. Your central office has given the twine question much study. We can insure you a high quality, proved product.

The business of your Co-op Wholesale has shown an encouraging increase this spring. We hope that this means that locals are buying a greater percentage of their total purchases through their central office . . . And we hope that it means that our Co-op locals are supplying more and more goods to folks in your neighborhoods. With the return of better times, let us hope that we shall see a steady expansion of our movement and an accelerated advance toward the true Co-operative Commonwealth we all vision.

### Managers' Meeting

Definite announcement will soon be made about the big event of our year: our managers' meeting at Brandon. This year, again, the meeting of the Co-operative Union of Canada will be a part of the two-day schedule. Mr. Keen will be on hand. All officials of our locals, representatives of other co-operatives and all members of the Union should attend.

Last year, numbers of people were present for the sessions of one day only. Can't we arrange for all hands to be on deck for the two-day gathering this year?

As our meeting has to dove-tail with the Co-operative Congress at Saskatoon, the exact date is not yet known. But it will be sometime during the latter part of June.

### Weak Bank

"I wish our bank could get on its feet enough to stop sending back our cheques marked 'no funds,'" said the bride. "A bank that hasn't got enough on hand to pay a \$4.15 cheque ought to be merged and put on a sound basis."

## Co-op. Livestock Marketing

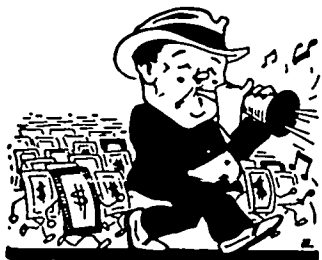
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS, LTD.  
CANADIAN LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE, LTD.

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

1st—	Can. Livestock Co-op (Western) Ltd.	140 cars	—19.3%
2nd—	.....	106 "	—14.6
3rd—	.....	97 "	—13.3
4th—	.....	89 "	—12.2
5th—	.....	82 "	—11.3

### AN IMPROVED MARKET

Since our issue of last month the cattle trade has experienced a steady upturn in values, reaching the peak two weeks ago. The supplies of fat cattle on the United States' markets were very limited and values there were sufficiently high to enable the shipment of Canadian cattle to their markets. The returns going back to the producer and feeder of finished cattle since the first of the year have been very satisfactory and the export of Canadian cattle to the United States has more than



taken up the loss of the Old Country market for our fat cattle which has been lost since the first of this

year owing to the unsatisfactory price conditions in Great Britain.

The Southern trade has been on a decidedly lower basis the past ten days with values there on everything but strictly prime cattle quotable 50 to \$1.00 per hundred lower. This has reflected back on the local trade as the bulk of the cattle now coming to our markets is of medium grade and few are suitable for south shipment or good enough to compete with corn feds.

Reliable reports from dopsters in the south are that receipts in their markets for the next six or eight weeks will be heavier. This is logical reasoning as many cattle were put on feed in the corn belt in January and February as short-keep feeders and these will be returned for slaughtering purposes in the near future. Figuring on this basis and the present extremely high prices of live

cattle and the reluctance of the consuming public to purchase high-priced beef, it is very probable that live market may not show as much speed from now until the time grass cattle make an appearance.

Government figures show that between 55,000 and 60,000 cattle

have been exported from Canada to the United States since the first of the year and the benefit to our producers in dollars and cents by this movement has been enormous.

### A Bright Outlook

Indications point to a continued good trade throughout the fall months. Ontario feeders have been well repaid for their efforts of the past winter and filling their requirements for feeder cattle this fall, along with a probable demand for feeders from the South, to say nothing of taking care of the feed lots of our Western farmer, should tend to hold up the prices of all grades of cattle to a fall level not known for some years.

The hog trade shows every sign of strength and high prices for the next two months. The Old Country bacon trade is good and should hold up for some time.

## When the Cows Come Home

When the cows come home . . . It is important that the milking, the separating and the cooling of the cream be done right.

But after all these are done with care and cleanliness, there is yet another item of vital importance to you . . . That is, that you **Ship Right!**

There is just one way that any co-operator in Manitoba can **Ship Right!**

That is . . . to ship every can of cream to a Co-operative.

**Ship Right**—to the Branch of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Ltd., nearest you.

### Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited

WINNIPEG

CHATFIELD

BRANDON

GILBERT PLAINS

DAUPHIN

The present hog runs are light and too many light pigs are being marketed that should be back on the farm growing into money. Statistics on the hog crop in the south show that the United States will be away short from a year ago in their feeding and marketing of hogs.

Generally speaking the livestock situation, as far as our Western producer is concerned, looks reasonably bright and the farmer should feel a renewed confidence in his undertaking which has been so unprofitable the past few years.

**Be Careful in Shipping**

This is the season in which a high percentage of consignments are coming in by truck. We find numerous cases where producers believe that their stock is going to be handled by their co-operative, but through lack of proper instructions to the trucker the stock is simply dumped off at some abattoir in Winnipeg, there to be weighed up and priced by a packer buyer, or worse still, bought by a private dealer on the street.

We even have cases where stock has come to the public markets but our shipments have been turned over in all good faith by the authorities here, to a private commission firm because of faulty instructions from the consignor. This leads to confusion and inconvenience both to ourselves and to the private firm involved.

In order to avoid any mistakes consign your stock to the Canadian Livestock Co-operative. It will then be taken care of by us. Every day we get stories of

stock being bought in the country at ridiculously low prices. Of course there is the odd case where a country buyer makes a mistake and pays more than the market price but these are the exceptions. Try and persuade your neighbors to ship their stock on a commission basis. This is the only businesslike way to market livestock. The most successful livestock producers in Manitoba follow this practice consistently.

**WOOL CO-OP PLANS NEW AND IMPROVED SERVICE**

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, have now completed seventeen years of successful operation during which they have marketed over sixty-five million pounds of fleece wools for Canadian producers and have firmly established a place for Canadian wool in the world's markets. Permanent agencies have been established in London and Boston, the recognized centres of the world's wool trade, through which the management is informed of every market development, enabling this growers' marketing organization to make sales to the best advantage and to otherwise promote the interests of its members.

The volume of wool handled during the past year was the largest yet experienced, when incoming new wools exceeded five million pounds and the number of shipments handled exceeded those of 1933 by some 1900 lots.

**New Plans for 1935**

With the object of furnishing still better service to its members

and patrons and to reduce wool marketing costs to them, this Dominion-wide co-operative has made the following arrangements for the handling of the 1935 clip in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan:

1. The office in Regina, Sask., as in the past, will look after all correspondence and accounting.

2. A stock of wool sacks, paper fleece twine, sheep dip and other necessities will be carried at Regina and will be available to all shippers in both provinces at uniform delivered prices. When desired these supplies will be furnished as a charge against wool on receipt of requisition.

3. Three wool receiving warehouses will be operated this season instead of two as formerly. This will cut down the L.C.L. freight haul on many shipments and in other cases will enable our shippers to take advantage of the special free cartage service provided at destination by the railway companies.

In Saskatchewan the Regina warehouse will continue to serve the southern portion of the province and a new receiving station at Saskatoon will serve the northern sections of Saskatchewan.

In Manitoba the warehouse at Portage la Prairie has been closed and this season Manitoba shipments will be assembled in Winnipeg, which will be a decided advantage to shippers in the southern and eastern parts of the province, and, owing to the special delivery service above mentioned and the lower carload rate from Winnipeg to Weston, will

(Turn to Page 13) \*

*Use*

**HOLLAND**



**EXTRA PRIME  
BINDER TWINE**

*Manufactured by UNITED  
ROPEWORKS Rotterdam Holland*

— OUR BRANDS —

**QUEEN CITY 550ft.**

**PRAIRIE PRIDE 660ft.**

**HAROLD & THOMPSON**  
GENERAL SALES AGENTS • REGINA SASK.

**Some of our Special Features**

Every ball wrapped in oil-proof paper carrying printed warranty. Eight-lb. balls have patented plug to prevent crushing and ensure free starting of twine. Especially treated against insects by secret formula, proven successful on Canadian prairies. Excels in length, strength and evenness.

**SEE YOUR NEAREST  
HOLLAND DEALER**

# Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

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

## NOTES FROM OUR SECRETARY

The date for mailing the final payment on the 1934 Christmas Dressed Poultry Pool has definitely been set at June 15, 1935. This means that a further payment of approximately \$70,000.00 will go forward to the producers who marketed their dressed poultry co-operatively, through the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited.

The continued success of the co-operative carload system of marketing dressed poultry for the Christmas trade, both domestic and export, has added many names to the membership of this Association, and, let me say, to the poultry producers in districts where this service has not been effective, it is available for the 1935 Christmas marketing. All you have to do is, write to the head office of the Association, 402 Lombard Building, Winnipeg, and full information as to organizing a local shipping unit will be forwarded to you.

### 1935 Live Poultry Marketing

The usual car loading and truck loading service for disposing of your live fowl will be available this season. For car loading, it requires 800 birds at each loading point, and for a truck a minimum load is 500 birds.

Questionnaires will go forward to all our local secretaries this week asking for information as to the 1935 hatch of chickens and turkeys and how many old hens each local wants to market.

This truck loading of live poultry is open to any point that can guarantee 500 birds, and as many as 1,000 birds can be handled in one load.

### The Superintendent Says—

On April 17th we opened a new egg grading station in the town of Boissevain. This egg station has since been receiving a good volume of eggs from Boissevain and outside districts.

The general merchants of Boissevain have discontinued receiving eggs into their stores from the

farmers and the eggs which they sell are purchased from the egg station according to grade, and are sold to their customers graded.

We believe this is proving very satisfactory to the Boissevain merchants, and producers are benefiting by marketing their eggs at the egg station on a basis of quality and grade.

The egg station at Boissevain is prepared to handle shipments or deliveries of eggs from outside points in any quantity.

Either egg producers or merchants convenient to the Boissevain grading station, will receive prompt service and best grading on eggs delivered or shipped there.

Cream and egg trucks are now operating in the district, and will deliver your eggs at the egg station on your request, for a small carrying charge.

We invite you to visit the egg station and to see your own eggs graded.

### Re Operation Of Trucks

We are again operating our truck in the area tributary to our Neepawa branch. This truck is now running on a scheduled route on highways carrying eggs to Neepawa branch.

If you have eggs to market and wish to have your eggs picked up and delivered to Neepawa by this truck, please notify the manager of the Neepawa egg station, when, if at all possible, arrangements will be made to give you this service.

We also have arranged with cream trucks to carry eggs to Neepawa and to our other egg stations. These trucks have regular routes on which they pick up cream and eggs from the farms, and from points on the road convenient to the farmers. If you are not being served by one of these trucks at present, and wish to have a truck call for your eggs please advise the egg station nearest to you, when a pick-up service will be arranged for your eggs, if at all possible.

## A CLAIM— AND THE TRUTH—

Below is an article taken from the Free Press of May 10. Following it is a true statement of the case, as submitted to the same paper by our secretary.

"Declaration that as a result of the organization of the Manitoba Poultry federation, egg prices had been increased, came from Elswood Bole, vice-president of that body, Thursday night.

"Mr. Bole's statement is as follows:

"To correct the injustice to producers of lower prices being paid by some receivers than others of eggs on the Winnipeg market, the federation has been very active and successful in establishing higher market prices for eggs.

"Last week, grade "A" large were quoted at 13 cents, and the market is now 17 cents for this grade. The trade (members of the Manitoba Poultry federation), who are paying this market price, are endeavoring to give the producer as large a part of the consumer's price as possible. This present market price gives the producers an increased revenue of \$800 a day on the Winnipeg market, without materially increasing the price to the consumers."

### Mr. Badger's Reply

"To the Editor,  
Winnipeg Free Press,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Sir:

"Our attention has been drawn to a short article appearing in your publication of May 10th under the heading "Sees Federation as Aiding Egg Prices." Mr. Elswood Bole, as vice-president of the Manitoba Poultry Federation, appears to distort facts in the same careless manner as he does when speaking for the Poultrymen's Protective Association.

On April 29th and 30th the Manitoba Pool, and other legitimate dealers raised their paying prices at country grading stations from a basis of 13c to 14c to the producer for "A" grade large. On May 1st the Saskatchewan Pool and other legitimate dealers in that province raised their prices from 13c to 14c for "A" grade large.

In view of the higher prices being paid in the country by the Pool and other legitimate dealers

the Winnipeg dealers, members of the Manitoba Poultry federation, apparently were forced to raise their paying prices. We are of the opinion that the market prices quoted in your paper by T. J. Coyle & Co., Ltd., as 15c for "A" large are authentic.

It is doubtful if your paper is making any contribution to the poultry industry by printing the distorted half-truths uttered by Mr. Bole.

Yours very truly,  
Man. Co-op Poultry Marketing Association, Ltd.  
A. W. BADGER,  
Sec'y-Treasurer."

### WHEAT STORAGE CO-OPS IN FRANCE

In an effort to maintain wheat prices in France the government under a number of acts and decrees beginning as far back as 1930, set up agricultural co-operative societies for the purpose of storing, processing and marketing wheat in an orderly manner. The co-operative thus established must consist wholly of agriculturists and can store or market only the produce of its members. It is not permitted to pay dividends on capital but may pay interest at a fixed rate. The surplus earnings of these co-ops are distributed among the members in proportion to their deliveries. The society enters into a contract with the minister of agriculture and undertakes to store wheat and market it in accordance with the rules and specifications issued by the minister. In return it receives from the government a storage fee made up in the following manner: (1) five francs per quintal per year (slightly over 1½ cents per bushel); (2) interest on the capital of the society paid at the rate of the Bank of France for advances on security and calculated on a basis price equal to the minimum price fixed at the beginning of the season. The contracts are drawn for periods of twelve or nine months.

The Minister of Agriculture has recently ordered the direct purchase of wheat in order to create a stock of three million quintals (11,000,000 bushels) to be kept by the co-operative societies which benefit from the official contract. The wheat is being bought at a government fixed price, and a special subsidy is

being paid to the co-operative societies on half of the wheat to be stocked by them.

In 1930 there were 18 co-operative societies for the storing and sale of cereals, 43 co-operative mills, 28 milling and baking establishments, making a total of 89 agricultural co-operative societies handling grain. At October 1, 1934, there were 1,028 societies organized under the new legislation. These societies are united in a national federation and the agricultural societies and the general consumers' co-operative societies are working towards collaboration and the bringing of producer and consumer into direct relationship through the co-operative societies.

### INSURANCE FOR BRITISH AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

A scheme of unemployment insurance for 750,000 agricultural workers based on a contribution of 4d. (8c) weekly each from man, employers and State, is recommended in a report issued by the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee. The report suggests that the scheme should be self-contained as to finance, the necessary funds being obtained from an account set apart out of the fund for general unemployment insurance. The rates of benefit are 12s. (\$3) per week for an adult male, 6s. 6d. (\$1.60) for a wife, and alternative scales of

2s. (50c) for each child or 2s. for the first child and 2s. 6d. for each additional child up to a maximum of 30s. (\$7.50) a week. Special recommendations are made in regard to five problems: the family farm, piece-work contractors, special seasonal workers, Irish migratory laborers, and the private gardener. The government has not yet decided whether legislation based on the above proposals will be introduced. The scheme is criticized on the ground that insurance is not needed in agriculture since there is little unemployment. In reply the report points out that since 1926 unemployment has increased among agricultural workers, and that the rate is now 7.5 per cent, which is materially higher than the rate in a number of industries whose workers are already insured.

—I.C.A. News.

### WOOL CO-OP. PLAN

(From Page 11)

not, except in a very few cases, increase the transportation costs on shipments from other sections of Manitoba. The net result of this change will be decidedly advantageous to Manitoba shippers.

Shipments may be forwarded to any of these warehouses at any time during the shipping season, and cash advances, in keeping with market prices, will be available throughout the season as usual.

### THROUGH STORM AND CALM

Security against the shifting winds of chance is provided by a Royal Bank Savings account. It offers shelter from the storm till the vane swings again.

THE

ROYAL BANK

OF CANADA

### FRENCH WHEAT PROBLEMS

In spite of the measures taken in December of last year by the French government to deal with the surplus wheat, the "Economist" of 2nd March, points out that farmers are not yet satisfied and the outlook remains uncertain. The government's undertaking to purchase surplus wheat involves a long delay. It is reported that wheat is still hard to sell in the provinces, even at the existing unregulated average price of Fr. 70 per quintal (app. \$1.14 per bushel). The low home price level is still materially higher than the world price for better qualities, which is under Fr. 40 (app. 66c per bushel). Moreover the disposal of the wheat surplus involves a heavy financial outlay estimated at Fr. 2,200 million (\$132,000,000) for 1935. The government scheme is based on the assumption that the bumper crops of the last three years were exceptional. It is pointed out, however, that over-production may become permanent, since though the area planted has been reduced by about 18 per cent. since the war, production has considerably increased owing to the increasing use of high-yield seeds, fertilizers and modern farm machinery. Thus the crops for the years 1932-34 totalled 90.8, 98.6, and 83.6 million quintals respectively, while annual home consumption is about 85 million quintals. Meanwhile winter sowings in 1934, made before the law of December prohibiting extension of planting came into effect, are reported to be larger than for 1933. Should the next crop again show a surplus, therefore, the government will be forced to consider the possibility of establishing a permanent wheat export subsidy, involving a high cost of living in the country.

—I.C.A. News.

### WHAT THE LOCALS ARE DOING

(From Page 5)

This question has received a good deal of attention from the Wheat Pool boards and has been discussed and endorsed at the annual meetings. As it has come to the front at Ottawa, and in the newspapers, no doubt more will be said about it and the Pools in all probability, will elaborate their views. In the meantime, we suggest that you read the summary of the recommendations for controlled wheat marketing made by the Australian Royal Commission on the wheat industry, appearing in this issue. A summary of the advantages and disadvantages taken from the report are being mailed to Swan Lake and will be sent to any others asking for it.

Carman association states it has increased its handle by 50 per cent. over last year; it has a live board and an active agent. Congratulations!

At Cartwright, J. B. Brown resigned from the board owing to "the pressure of other public business." His resignation was accepted with regret and at the same time the board expressed their pleasure in the activities which necessitated this decision and wished him every success in public life. To Mr. Brown the cause of co-operation is a religion and whatever course he follows he will continue a devoted worker and will give of his best to the movement. As for Cartwright, we know of no place in the province where there is more interest in and enthusiasm for farmers' organization. You have only to attend their general meetings to find out.

Lyleton and Coulter are apparently working together in engaging an operator to look after both points for the handling of relief shipments.

Thornhill and Hartney are join-

ing with their Consumer Co-operatives to instal certain equipment for their mutual advantage. Reston congratulated E. A. Wilkins for his very commendable showing at the Brandon Winter Fair where he secured the grand championship and reserved grand championship awards with his Shorthorn cattle. We join with Reston in this expression of appreciation.

There are a number of other associations and their activities to which I would like to make reference but the Editor says there is no more room.


**STANDARD, WESTFALIA & DOMO CREAM SEPARATORS**  
 World's Closest Skimmers. Rustproof, stainless, self-balancing bowl, automatic lubrication, ball bearings.  
 Prices as low as **\$18.95**  
 Easy payments. 30 days' free trial. If not satisfied, return at our expense and money will be refunded.  
**STANDARD IMPORTING & SALES Co.**  
 156 Princess St., Winnipeg  
 Branch: 10133—99th St., Edmonton



**RELIABLE BABY CHICKS**  
 Are fumigated against disease and are hatched from Manitoba inspected and Sask. Bloodtested flocks. 100% live arrival. Mostly for immediate delivery. Free Catalog.  
 New Reduced Prices.  
 May 20 June 1  
 to to  
 June 1 June 17

White Leghorns	.....	\$ 7.50	\$ 7.00
Barred Rocks	....	8.50	8.00
Br. Leg., Minorcas	.....	8.50	8.00
Wyandottes, Reds	..	9.50	9.00
Buff Orpingtons	..	9.50	9.00
Silverlaced Wyandottes	..	12.00	11.00
Jersey Blk. Giants	..	13.00	12.00
"AA" Quality with breeding certificate			
White Leghorns	..	10.00	9.00
Barred Rocks	....	11.00	10.00
Wyandottes, Reds	..	12.00	11.00

New Prices on Pullet Chicks  
 Reliable Custom Hatching \$2.50 per 100  
**RELIABLE HATCHERIES, Winnipeg**



**MILLER'S CHAMPION CHICKS**  
 Are leaders for "Quality" for the past 16 years. Hatched from Manitoba Inspected and Sask. Blood tested flocks. Such well known breeders as Mrs. Geo. Carruthers, Mrs. D. S. McNabb, Mrs. W. C. Brethour, C. G. Hunter, Wm. Allen, Walter Robb, J. Nesbit, J. Urquhart and others, have been supplying us with eggs. For "Satisfaction" place your order for "Champions." 100% live arrival. Mostly for immediate delivery. Free Folder.

		May	June
White Leghorns	..	\$ 9.75	\$ 8.00
Barred Rocks, Br. Legh.	....	10.75	9.00
Minorcas, Wyandottes	..	11.75	10.00
R.I. Reds, Orpingtons	.....	11.75	10.00
Silverlaced Wyandottes	..	14.00	12.00
Light Brahmas	....	16.00	15.00
Grade "AA" Quality Trade Mark Reg'd.			
White Leghorns	.....	12.00	10.00
Barred Rocks	.....	13.00	11.00
Reds, Wyandottes	.....	14.00	12.00

Custom Hatching \$2.50 per 100 eggs.  
 New prices on Pullet Chicks  
 "Manitoba's Oldest Established Hatchery"  
**E. S. MILLER HATCHERIES**  
 258-260 Main Street Winnipeg, Manitoba



## KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY Ltd.

We Specialize in

Egg Cases  
 Butter Boxes

Poultry Boxes  
 Poultry Coops

Our model factory is equipped to make wooden containers of all kinds—at lowest prices consistent with good workmanship and material.

Write us. Prompt attention to your orders—big or small

336 TACHE

ST. BONIFACE

MANITOBA

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