

The Manitoba Co-operator

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The Inadequacy of the Existing Order

The present system is inadequate from whatever angle it is regarded.

It is psychologically inadequate because, for most, by appealing mainly to the emotion of fear, it inhibits the exercise of those qualities which would enable them to live a full life.

It is morally inadequate, in part because it confers rights upon those who have done nothing to earn them, in part because where such rights are related to effort, this in its turn has no proportionate relevancy to social value. It makes a part of the community parasitic upon the remainder; it deprives the rest of the opportunity to live ample lives.

It is economically inadequate because it fails so to distribute the wealth it creates as to offer the necessary conditions of health and security to those who live by its processes.

As a result, it has lost the allegiance of the vast majority of the people. Some regard it with hate; the majority regard it with indifference.

Prof. H. J. Laski,
in *A Grammar of Politics*.



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

COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators
Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing
Association

Winnipeg District Milk Producers'
Association

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

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company
Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers

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

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NEWS and VIEWS

The British Milk Marketing Board is to commence a newspaper advertising campaign to increase the consumption of milk and will spend about \$300,000.

The per capita consumption of milk and cream in cities and villages of the United States was 37.7 gallons in 1934 compared with 38.8 gallons in 1933 and a peak of 40.8 gallons in 1929.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in most of the important producing countries there are fewer hogs than at this time a year ago and decreased supplies are anticipated for the remainder of 1935.

Even Sweden, finding herself with more wheat than she can use, has gone into the export market, which means dumping wheat into Great Britain, along with the other dumpers, France, Germany, Italy and Argentina.

The acreage under wheat in Roumania is 15 per cent. more than the 1934 acreage. In the Danube Basin the total acreage is 21,337,000 as compared with 19,958,000 acres last year.

The value of imports and exports throughout the world during March, 1935 is estimated at 956 and 893 million old U.S.A. gold dollars respectively. These figures are slightly higher than those for February but are considerably lower than those for March, 1934 when imports were valued at 1,003 and exports at 962 million old U.S.A. gold dollars.

The Food Research Bureau of Leland Stanford University guesses that wheat stocks in the world at August 1, 1935, will be about 870 million bushels, 285 million bushels less than last year but 300 million bushels or thereabouts more than the accepted normal. The Bureau puts the carryover for Canada at 165 million bushels and 175 million bushels for the United States, which is normal for the latter but much more than normal for Canada.

The total gross agricultural revenue of Canada for 1934 is estimated at \$931,347,000, as compared with \$802,946,000, the revised estimate for 1933. This represents an increase of \$128,401,000 or 16 per cent. There are increases in the revenue from all items, the greatest increases being shown in field crops, farm animals, and dairy products.

The Dominion parliament has adopted a bill providing for the establishment of a national economic council for Canada. According to the bill, the council is to consist of the Prime Minister as chairman and fifteen members appointed by the Governor in Council and selected from specialists in social and economic problems, seven of whom are to be drawn from the public service and five from organized bodies, together with three additional members having similar qualifications.

World Events quotes the World Committee for Relief as reporting that "2,400,000 human beings died of starvation, and 1,200,000 humans committed suicide because of economic distress in 1934. At the same time 1,000,000 freight car loads of grain, 267,000 freight car loads of coffee, 560,000 hundredweight of sugar, 50,000 hundredweight of rice, and 50,000 hundredweight of meat were deliberately destroyed to keep up market price level."

In recent years markets which have hitherto absorbed foreign beef have been closed and supplies have been diverted to Great Britain. After failing to help the beef producers by restricting foreign supplies, the British government is now paying them a direct subsidy. A principal reason why the demand for home killed beef has fallen is the increasing supply of inferior cow-beef, which results from the expansion in the dairy industry. Another is reduced purchasing power of the people.

—Dept. of Agriculture

By a vote of seven to one wheat farmers in the United States have voted in favor of continuing the crop adjustment plan of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

NEW ZEALAND TO LEND ON EASIER TERMS

In connection with its programme of agricultural planning the New Zealand government proposes to set up a National Mortgage Corporation to take over existing state mortgage assets and lend on easier terms than those hitherto obtaining. The corporation will have a board of 7 directors with a treasury representative, appointed in the first instance by the government and later partly by shareholders and partly by the state. A share capital of £1 million (\$4,860,000) is suggested, with a limited dividend. The assets to be taken over by the corporation are valued at £50 million (\$243,000,000). These will be exchanged for bonds, and the various state credit departments merged in the corporation. Loans will be within a maximum limit of 70 per cent. of the value of the securities pledged and mainly for long terms and subject to amortization payments.

Another measure provides for the adjustment of farmers' debts if direct negotiations between creditor and debtor fail. Adjustment Commissions may order creditors to suspend the exercise of their rights in the event that a farmer has any prospect of ultimately satisfying his liabilities. Where a stay is ordered, property will be farmed for five years under supervision, with the income allotted to the farmer's maintenance, operating expenses and the satisfaction of creditors. At the end of that time a farmer leaving the land may be granted compensation for his services, this compensation to be payable by the mortgagee or purchaser of the farm.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

How many different words of 11 letters can be made from the word "co-operation", any arrangement of the letters being considered a word?

For answer see page 15.

THE CANADIAN GRAIN BOARD MEASURE

Declaring that the situation with regard to wheat marketing was "far too serious to discuss from the standpoint of narrow party politics," Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett on June 10th moved the following resolution in the house of commons:

That it is expedient to bring in a measure to establish a board to be known as the Canadian grain board, with power to purchase, receive and take delivery of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed, or any one or more of such grains for marketing, and to sell, store, transport and market such grains, and to provide for the appointment of such clerks, employees and assistance as may be necessary, and to provide for their remuneration and for the expense of, and arising out of, the operations of the board.

The resolution was passed and the Prime Minister introduced a bill with the title The Canadian Grain Board Act of 1935, which was given its first reading. The bill covers all wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Under the bill there will be set up the Canadian Grain Board consisting of three members appointed by the Governor-in-Council and holding office at the will of the government. Headquarters of the board will be in Winnipeg. The board under the Act is invested with power to enter into financial arrangements with banks, borrow money on the security of the grain delivered to it, and generally to perform such other corporate functions as may be necessary for the purpose for which it is established. It is also provided that the minister of finance may guarantee advances made to the board by the banks.

Powers of Board

An advisory committee consisting of not more than seven members will also be appointed by the Governor-in-Council and this board must meet at least once a month. The board to enable it to market the wheat in an orderly manner is given the following powers:

(a) To receive and take delivery of wheat for marketing offered by the producers or other persons

having possession of or being entitled to deliver the same.

(b) To buy and sell wheat and without restricting the generality of such powers, to acquire from the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., upon terms to be approved by the Governor-in-Council, all wheat or contracts to purchase or take delivery of wheat in respect of which the government of Canada has given any guarantee under any relief act.

(c) To store and transport wheat.

(d) To operate elevators, either directly or by means of agents, and subject to the provisions of the Canada Grain Act or any other statute of law, to pay such agents commissions, storage and other charges as the board, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council may deem proper.

(e) To make advances to producers and other persons delivering wheat at the time of delivery or at any time thereafter, such advances to be at such rate per bushel, according to grade or quality or place of delivery as shall be determined by the board with the approval of the Governor-in-Council; to issue to the aforesaid persons certificates entitling them to participate in the proceeds of the sale.

(f) Generally to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the intent and meaning of this act.

Although the bill was vigorously opposed by some members of the house of commons it passed the second reading on June 14 without a dissenting vote.

Western Pools Support Grain Board Bill

The following statement with reference to the Grain Board Bill was issued by the Board of Directors of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers on Monday, June 17:

"Because of the controversy which has already begun over the Canadian Grain Board Bill recently introduced in parliament, and in view of the statements which are being made with reference to the Pool in connection with this legislation, the Board of Directors of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers deem it advisable at this time, and before the controversy becomes of a character which will practically preclude them from taking part in it, to make their position clear to the farmers and the public.

"The issue is one of such great national importance, that in our opinion it should not be introduced into the arena of party politics, and we sincerely deprecate the circumstances which are tending to make it an element in party strife.

"For over thirty years the organized farmers of Western Canada have taken a keen and active interest in legislation affecting the marketing of grain. Their organization began in demands for legislation under which they would receive something like a square deal in the marketing pro-

cess, and throughout all this period changes have been made in the Grain Act, either in response to direct demands of the farmers, or recommendations of commissions appointed at their request to inquire into the working of the marketing system.

"In 1919 the wheat crop was marketed by a wheat board set up by the Dominion government. In 1920 the government decided to discontinue the board and return to the private competitive system. The decision was strongly protested by the organized farmers and the government was urged to continue the wheat board, but without avail.

Bill of 1922

"In 1922 a new government, responding to the representations of the organized farmers, introduced a measure which passed both houses of parliament, providing, with enabling provincial legislation, for the establishment of a wheat board. The legislation did not become effective because of the action of one provincial legislature in which the provincial bill was defeated by a majority of three. In consequence the farmers turned to the organization of voluntary pools, the first of which commenced operations in Alberta in 1923, those of Manitoba and Saskatchewan following

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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*

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS IN BARLEY VARIETY TESTS

You may remember that in the March issue of this paper we stated that Barley Variety Tests were to be carried on by junior co-operators under the auspices of the National Barley Committee and that these experiments were to be conducted in co-operation

with the Extension Service of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

Perhaps you will be interested in seeing how these varieties develop and we therefore give you the names of the lads who are growing the plots, with their location:

West Central

		T.	Sec.	Rge
Rackham	R. A. Potter	9	19	19
Binscarth	George Goode	7	19	28
McCreary	Bruce Musgrove	5	21	15
Minnedosa (Odanah)	Murray Meadows	15	13	18
Minnedosa	Stanley Ericson	19	14	17
Franklin	Rey Dunmore	20	14	16
Ipswich	Cyril Gill	32	16	22
Roblin	Jack Edwards	12	26	19
Roblin	Ralph L. Jory	33	24	28
Silverton	Fred Hughes	2	21	27
Silverton	Ervin Dunn	16	21	27
Erickson	Levi Lee	7	18	18
Clanwilliam	Roy Munro	16	16	18
Clanwilliam	W. Kingdon, Crocus P. O.	28	16	18
Solsgirth	Merton Murray	10	18	25
Solsgirth	Geoffrey Hesketh	4	18	25
Newdale	Maitland Rose	14	16	21
Dropmore	Keith Alexander	8	24	28
Elphinstone	Elmer Sinclair	24	17	22
Elphinstone	Dan Bachewich	23	11	21
Makaroff	Gordon Pound	4	27	29

Winnipeg District

Arborg	Leonard Shebeski	24	22	2
Dugald	Henry Brown	31	10	6
Teulon	Elswood Fraser, Gunton P. O.	26	15	2E
Gordon Siding	Wm. Braid, R. R. 2, Winnipeg	5	12	2E
Beausejour	J. John Steffes	28	13	8E

Swan River Valley

Bowsman	Gordon Jeffrey	6	38	26
Benito	Edgar J. Patten	30	34	29
Minitonas	Chas. J. Paulin			
Kenville	Hubert Loat	24	35	28
Swan River	E. F. Sigurdson	1 mile south S. River		
Durban	David Campbell	23	34	29
Renwer	T. T. Brown	16	36	24

Dauphin Area

Dauphin	Walter F. Durston	13	24	19
Ochre River	Kenneth C. Fordham	28	23	17
Dutton	Cecil Meyer	26	25	23
Gilbert Plains	Oscar Lynch	28	24	22
Grandview	R. E. Green	23	25	24

Portage la Prairie Area

Portage	Allan Carrol			
Portage	Wilfred Young, High Bluff	23	12	6
Oakland	A. Finnie			
Fortier	Tom Nichol	24	11	4
Oakville	Lawrence Thynne	35	10	5

WHAT THE LOCALS ARE DOING

Forty-six associations have sent in minutes of their board meetings since the last report. That indicates a healthy activity, particularly when you remember that it was seeding time.

Membership

The canvass for new members is having results and it is gratifying to state that the increase is now well in excess of the number of eliminated "inactives." Ninety-eight associations report having secured 772 new members; after subtracting the names of those who have been placed on the "inactive" list there is a net gain in membership of 376. Several others are on the job and we will no doubt hear from them later. The following is typical of many letters received from our agents: "I have been out canvassing new members for our Elevator sign



up this last few days and it is with pleasure that I attach herewith 9 new applications. I expect to get a few more." We would like to mention the names of those who are conducting the drive but space will not allow. The boards, including the secretaries, are in many cases, co-operating with the agents, thus adding to their very gratifying results.

Material for Meetings

Twenty-two more boards state that they greatly appreciated the copies of articles by Mr. McFarland and Mr. Tinline. Elm Creek says that such information enables them to answer a lot of unfair statements regarding the Pool and Decker feels information of this kind worth discussing and should be given more publicity. Practically all the other associations spoke in like vein. In the matter of sending out material for discussion by local boards we are

quite anxious to know if and when we are on the right track. When it comes to reading, one must remember that our locals are constituted entirely of farmers and farmers work long hours, longer in fact than any other class and that they have not a great deal of time for reading; not nearly as much as they should have. We do not want to send out literature that will not be read; on the other hand, we try to send what we think is interesting and will be appreciated. Please, always mention in your minutes if the reading matter is brought to the attention of the board and if it is what you want. If it is not, don't hesitate to say so. We don't mind well intentioned criticism and are open for suggestions and ideas at any time. Furthermore, if you want any material on questions of general interest for discussions, debates, etc., don't hesitate to write; we are here to help.

General

Twenty associations dealt with matters relating to improvement of the property; for instance, Elkhorn has decided on having the old fashioned "bee" to haul cinders and build up the approach to the elevator. Nine associations have decided on "fixing up" the grounds and the agent's cottage. Moore Park appreciates "the efforts put forward by our agent in beautifying the elevator grounds which certainly is an improvement and indicates energy and interest." Jordan and Pilot Mound are talking about putting cleaners in their elevators whilst some of the others decided on making repairs to the equipment; Minitonas is going to instal a new weigh scale to accommodate motor trucks; and Dauphin is considering the building of additional storage space.

Mussolini declares that Italy alone will settle the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia. That's what Italy said once before in a scrap with Greece. That's what Japan said about herself in China. That's what every nation which feels strong enough to do it will say when the occasion demands it until teeth are put into the Covenant of the League of Nations and the League can back moral suasion with physical power.

ILLNESS OF MR. McFARLAND

Mr. McFarland was taken ill on Saturday, May 25th, with a heart attack which no doubt, was the result of the strain and worry of the heavy responsibilities he has had to assume.

He is confined to bed at the General Hospital under doctor's order to take complete rest for some time. Two weeks have passed and it is gratifying to report that he is showing the benefit of his enforced relaxation and is improving in condition. Indeed, it is reported he is looking forward to the time when he can again be in the harness (even though it is no picnic).

In his stabilization activities there has been one thought to which he has consistently adhered—"a fair price for the grain to those who grow it." He has an unaffected manner—is one of the boys—and his personality together with his policy, has given him a prestige amongst the farmers of Western Canada which any statesman might envy.

We all join in wishing Mr. McFarland a speedy recovery and continued years of useful service to the farmers and to Canada.

WHEAT COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE ITS WORK

The seventh session of the International Wheat Advisory Committee opened in London on Wednesday, 22nd May, 1935, and completed its work on Saturday, 25th May. The committee's permanent chairman, H. E. the United States Ambassador in London presided.

The principal items on the agenda were:

1. To review the world wheat situation.
2. To consider the prolongation beyond 31st July, 1935, of the 1933 wheat agreement.

In connection with the first item on the agenda, the committee considered a report submitted by its secretariat on the present and prospective world wheat situation. The more important features of the report were:

1. The world glut of stocks on August 1, despite the 1934 drought, will be about 800,000,000 bushels, compared with the 1922-28 average of 625,000,000 bushels.

2. European countries have slightly increased their acreage, their crop prospects are above normal, and their tendency to self-sufficiency has greatly restricted the markets for the big exporters, Canada, United States, Australia and Argentina.

3. While United States exports next year should be comparatively small, prospects for future years are likely to increase the world's market problem.

4. Argentina and Australia are likely to have their carryovers down to normal on August 1, but this favorable condition may be offset partially by slight increases in Argentina, whose acreage was reduced by only about 6 per cent. in 1934.

5. Canada, which reduced acreage nearly 10 per cent. last year, is expected to reduce another 3 per cent. this year, and her carryover is estimated at 163,000,000 bushels on August 1.

6. Russia may have a slight increase in acreage, but is not expected to take a leading position as an exporter again for many years.

7. The average price of wheat parcels imported into England during May has been 46 gold cents a bushel, as compared with the goal of 63 cents average for 16 weeks contemplated in the 1933 agreement as the basis for tariff reductions.

The committee then received a report from Dr. G. Capone, of the International Institute of Agriculture, which report confirmed the analysis, estimates and forecasts contained in the report of the secretariat. Following a discussion of the present statistical position and of the outlook for the near future, the committee concluded that while two successive crop failures in North America had resulted in a temporary amelioration of the statistical position, the maintenance of the present level of world wheat acreage must, given average yields per acre, result in the accumulation in wheat exporting countries, of further burdensome surpluses.

In connection with item 2 on the agenda, the committee reviewed the efforts which have repeatedly been made since Novem-

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THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR

(Formerly *The Scoop Shovel*)

Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement
in Manitoba

Office: 8th Floor, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg

Editor—J. T. HULL

THE FACTS IN THE CASE

That great champion of international peace in a military sense and international war in an economic sense, The Winnipeg Free Press, professing fear of the effects of a wheat marketing policy which had its support until the election of 1930, has finally worked itself into a political frenzy in which there is not even a pretense at rational argument.

Is it the effect on the farmers that The Free Press is fearful of? Not in the slightest degree. With somewhat ruthless candor it has told the farmers that while the price they get is important it is more important that the volume of production be maintained, because volume means prosperity for the grain trade, the transportation interests and general business. These economic interests it appears must be served even though it means for Western agriculture the condition once set out for it by a prominent Canadian statesman, namely, the peasant in a sheepskin coat, with a husky wife and a large family whose labor could be exploited, who would work from early morn to late night for a bare living, because he was used to it and never expected anything else.

However, the whole controversy on wheat marketing threatens to turn on personalities and political prejudices and this is exceedingly unfortunate and to be deprecated. We purpose, therefore, to forget about the personalities, the press and the politics, and look at the actual situation.

It is being argued that the trouble in the world today is because of tariff barriers and if the barriers were pulled down trade would revive, production would increase and all would be well with the world. The proponents of this naive idea assert, sometimes with considerable vehemence, not to say controversial virulence, that the wheat of Canada is not being sold because our tariff prevents buyers exchanging goods for it, or in the alternative because the price is so high we cannot engage in the pleasant and profitable game of dumping it in large quantities over the tariff walls which were erected for the express purpose of keeping it out.

The former argument is hopelessly at variance with the truth. Protective tariffs—undesirable though they may be—are not the single cause of the slump in trade. Control and regulation of international trade is as much an outcome of events as control and regulation of national trade and industry. If, for humanitarian or other reasons, nations legislate for minimum wages, shorter hours, control of child and women labor, decent conditions

in factories, workshops, stores and offices, old age pensions, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, mothers' pensions, and so on, all of which adds to cost of production, it is inconceivable that they would tolerate unrestricted competition from nations where no such economic obligation is laid upon industry. Thus it was that beginning in the last decades of the nineteenth century protectionism in Europe started out on a new lease of life and when the war broke out even in Great Britain, the one home of free trade, the tendency to adopt a policy of protection was steadily increasing.

After the war and years before the slump protectionism had increased everywhere and free trade as a national economic policy existed nowhere. The dread of war, the desire for national self-sufficiency, the revolution in industrial technology, the idea that social justice could only be achieved as a national policy, the fear in the smaller states of the strong economic organizations of the larger states with their capacity to dump goods, currency instability due mainly to the insane efforts to enforce reparations and war debts, unemployment—all these were factors in impelling nations to adopt more and more measures in restriction of foreign trading, and Canada simply joined the parade, ostensibly, of course, for the protection of her own economic interests. The important point to notice is that even before the financial crash practically the whole world was travelling in the direction of national self-sufficiency. The real import of this policy became acutely obvious after the financial structure crashed.

With regard to the price of Canadian wheat it is plain that the lowering of it to meet the competition of Argentina and others would have meant a price war in which victory would lie with the body of producers which would take the lowest standard of living. There is no reason to believe that the world wheat surplus would have been reduced in any substantial manner; if more Canadian wheat were sold, there would have been less other wheat sold; the pressure of the surplus would continue and the Canadian farmer would be a heavy loser.

It is urged now that the farmer should be protected by a bonus and the wheat sold for anything that it will bring. It will be noticed that those who are urging that method belong to the party which in Canada instituted the dumping duty, that is, a special duty on imported goods the export of which was bonused in one form or another. This bonusing of exports into the United Kingdom from Italy, France and Germany, is one of the forms of unfair competition Canadian exporters have to meet and if we all get into the game of bonusing exports it will take about \$50,000,000 a year to enable Canada to hold her own. What sense is there in entering into a war of that kind?

It is the part of wisdom to recognize that in the existing situation there are two schools of thought: one school regards the tariffs, quotas, and all other restrictions upon imports as simply emergency measures and the only means by which to meet the dumping, no matter how it is brought about; the

other school believes that the world has reached an economic stage in which direct control of foreign trade has become imperatively necessary for every advanced nation and that tariffs, quotas, import boards and such like, represent a scientific method of dealing with economic factors.

In practically every country today government control over economic factors is being extended and it is only by such extension in the existing economic order, that economic freedom can be secured, for economic freedom for the masses means the control, regulation and restriction of private economic power.

The important thing for the farmers of the west to note, however, is that it is the unity of these two schools with regard to present policies that is affecting the wheat market and the difficulty cannot be overcome either by letting Canadian wheat go at any price or arbitrarily lowering our own tariff walls. There is only one way to bring about a revival of international trading and that is by removing the fear of both military and economic war and neither is today so remote as to induce and promote confidence. The belief that it is possible to avoid military war while actively carrying on economic war is the most dangerous fallacy in the world today and the greatest menace to international peace.

WHEAT, FLOUR AND MILLING PROFITS

There seems to be an impression that it is only the cut-price competition of the grain trade of Argentina that Canada has to meet. This is far from the truth and the chairman of Spillers, Limited, the great British milling company, at the recent annual meeting of the company, showed the kind of competition that is going on in the United Kingdom and how the milling companies can still manage to keep out of the red.

In 1925, he said, France, Italy and Germany together sent 49,580 sacks of flour of 280 lbs. each into Great Britain; in 1934 they sent 1,056,387 sacks. France sent 491,924 sacks and this flour was sold in Great Britain at about four-fifths of a cent per pound as against a French domestic price of 4 $\frac{4}{5}$ cents a pound. Italy shipped 160,230 sacks which were sold at three-fifths of a cent per pound as against an Italian domestic price of over 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Germany shipped 404,233 sacks which were sold at nearly one cent per pound against a German domestic price of five cents per pound.

At the same time a subsidy of about two-fifths of a cent per pound of flour was paid to the British wheat growers on all flour milled from British wheat, this tax of course raising the price of British flour correspondingly and making the dumping from other countries more annoying.

This dumped flour sold for considerably less than one-half the price of Canadian flour and easily one-half the price of other flours, but in spite of the dumping and the subsidy to the home wheat grower, the support to Canadian wheat and all the other

factors which the milling combine is complaining about, the profits of Spillers, Limited, rose from \$1,970,000 in 1933 to \$2,226,000 in 1934, an increase of \$256,000 for the period, and the British millers have the unmitigated gall to tell the Canadian farmers that they should be content with a lower price for their wheat and there are some people in Canada who are doing their best to put the Canadian farmer under the heel of the British milling combine.

THE WHEAT BOARD

The atmosphere of political partisanship in which the Canada Grain Bill has been enveloped threatens to become so dense as to prevent anybody seeing the subject clearly and discussing it in a healthy manner. There was, therefore, all the more reason for the board of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers making their position on the subject definite and clear to the farmers and the public and we commend to the attention of our readers their statement appearing on page 3.

In 1922, after the whole situation of that time with regard to wheat marketing had been examined from every angle and threshed out in the agricultural committee, the government of the day, which is now the opposition, introduced a bill on the recommendation of the committee, to establish a wheat board which would have complete control of the marketing of the western crop.

The act did not come into force, but the mere fact that the government decided that a wheat board was necessary to meet adequately conditions which are scarcely comparable with the conditions of the last four years, constitutes justification for demanding that the present bill and the situation which has called it into existence be examined with much more light and much less heat than has been in evidence so far.

A grave duty rests upon every farmer (and citizen) at the present time to make himself acquainted with the factors in the world economic situation. The necessity for a wheat board arises from that situation and it is sheer foolishness, not to say suicidal, for us to neglect the facts so clearly set forth by every institution in the world in which agricultural statistics are collected and correlated. When this irrefutable evidence is dismissed as irrelevant or is deliberately ignored we may be sure that the attitude springs either from inveterate habit or threatened economic interest or both.

There are besides significant changes taking place in national economic organization. The state, on behalf of mass welfare, is interfering more and more in every country in economic activities and it is only by such interference that economic freedom can be secured. The world is moving toward economic democracy and we have to realize, human nature being what it is, that the movement will meet as much resistance and be accompanied by as much disturbance as the movement for political democracy, and the opposition will come from precisely the same type of mind, the type which may be described as the perpetual opposition to progress.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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

Members of the Board

Hon. D. G. McKENZIE, Chairman
F. H. DOWNING H. C. GRANT

F. W. RANSOM, Vice-Chairman
W. A. LANDRETH ROY McPHAIL WILLIAM ROBSON
Secretary: JOHN W. WARD

SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications are now being received for the eight entrance scholarships, tenable in the faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics at the University of Manitoba, which are being offered by the Co-operative Marketing Board.

Those eligible for scholarships are young men and women living in rural Manitoba who desire to take a course in Agriculture or Home Economics and who have shown their interest in the welfare of their own community by taking part in local activities such as Boys' and Girls' club work, the Junior U.F.M., the Scouts and the Sunday School. The scholarships amount to \$50.00 each, and will be payable when those to whom they are awarded enter the University next fall.

Those who wish to apply for a scholarship should write to Dr. Alfred Savage, Dean of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, who will supply application forms and further particulars.

U. F. M. CHAUTAUQUA

An ambitious program of rural education which it is hoped will be a great stimulus to farmers' organizations in Manitoba has been planned by the U.F.M. and will be carried out from June 26 to July 10.

This will take the form of a Chautauqua, which will be held for one day at 22 points in different sections of Manitoba.

The co-operative organizations of the province have joined with the U.F.M. in the endeavor to make the Chautauqua a thorough success and four co-operative speakers will appear on the program two on each of the two routes which will be followed.

The program at each of the 22 points is to open at 10 a.m. with a general session lasting until noon. After a picnic lunch there will be three afternoon



sessions from 2 to 4 p.m., for men, women and young people respectively. These will be followed by outdoor sports and games until 6 o'clock, by which time everyone should be ready to enjoy a picnic supper. For the evening, commencing at 8 p.m., a big program has been arranged, consisting chiefly of local talent and including elocution and oratorical contests, one-act plays and music, beside addresses by outstanding speakers. Musical items will also be interspersed throughout the morning and afternoon sessions, and the entire program has been planned so as to make it entertaining as well as instructive.

Beside local and district officials, the provincial officers of the U.F.M. will all be taking part in the Chautauqua. Mrs. M. J. Goodale, of Portage la Prairie, president of the U.F.W.M., W. J. Davidson, of Cypress River, vice-president of the U.F.M., and Mrs. George Dunn, Portage la Prairie, director of Young People's work, will be on the first route, while Mrs. E. L. Johnson, Arborg, vice-president of the U.F.W.M., J. S. Wood, Oakville, president of the U.F.M., and Mrs. A. R. Gray, secretary, will follow the second route.

The speakers from the co-operatives on the first route will be J. T. Hull, secretary of Manitoba

Co-operative Conference, who will speak on "Reading with a Purpose," and J. W. Ward, secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board, who will address the Young People's session and show motion pictures; and on the second route F. W. Ransom, secretary Manitoba Pool Elevators, who will speak on "Good Books and How to Get Them," and F. H. Downing, president, or Roy McPhail, secretary of Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, who will deal with livestock marketing problems.

Among the other organizations which are contributing to the program are the provincial department of public health, the extension service of the provincial department of agriculture, the St. John's Ambulance Association, the Women's Institute, the Colonization Finance Corporation and the U.G.G.

Local and district committees, in which other organizations are co-operating with the U.F.M., are working hard for the success of the Chautauqua at each of the 22 centres to be visited, and all that is necessary to make it a memorable occasion is fine weather and a big turnout. From some districts word has come that the whole countryside is going to "make a day of it." As the program starts at 10 a.m. it is hoped that as many as possible will arrive early prepared to spend a whole day in relaxation and enjoyment.

The points at which the Chautauqua will be held are as follows:

First Route—	Second Route—	Date—	
	Gretna	Wed., June	26
Stonewall	Elm Creek	Thurs. "	27
Hazelridge		Fri. "	28
Oakville	Bagot	Sat. "	29
Emerson	Darlingford	Tues., July	2
Cypress River	Pierson	Wed. "	3
Crystal City	Pipstone	Thurs. "	4
Minto	Rosburn	Fri. "	5
Elkhorn	Birnie	Sat. "	6
Oberon	Ochre River	Mon. "	8
McConnell	Minitonas	Tues. "	9
Grandview	Benito	Wed. "	10

Consumer Co-operation

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

BETTER TIMES COMING

The copious rains with which we have been blessed this season have given new hope to the farmers of Manitoba and the other prairie provinces, and districts which have been drought stricken during the past few years are again looking forward to harvest. We certainly hope they will not be disappointed again.

If the crop does come off this time the consumers' co-operatives of the province will undoubtedly reap their share of the benefit. Some locals in districts which have had no crops, or very light ones, have had a hard struggle to keep going and the members may sometimes have been discouraged. They now have the satisfaction,



however, of knowing that their organizations are still alive, able to take advantage of the improved conditions and to serve

their members effectively and economically.

The Square Deal local at Ewart, for example, is still carrying on with excellent prospects for the future, thanks to the never-say-die attitude of secretary D. J. Brownlee and other fine co-operators who live around those parts. Last fall the Square Deal local handled a carload of vegetables which were purchased for them by the Co-operative Wholesale from the Manitoba Vegetable and Potato Growers' Co-operative, and which gave complete satisfaction as to both quality and price. This year the folks in that district hope to grow their own vegetables again and to need more gasoline and binder twine than they have used in recent years. The Square Deal local is ready to supply these needs and the new manager, John Payne is energetically seeking orders.

They'll Come Back

The Pierson local, in the very heart of the dried out area for the

last few years, was perhaps the hardest hit of all the consumers' co-ops. It had to suspend business when practically no one had a crop to harvest, but the organization is still intact, the oil station plant fully paid for and the co-operative spirit ready to put the local into action again as soon as the crop can be considered sure.

Hartney Consumers' Co-operative has held its own remarkably well during a succession of poor crops. Its operations have shown a surplus each year in spite of a restricted purchasing power in the district, and its prospects are now very bright for the future.

The same comment might be made on almost all the consumers' co-ops in Manitoba. During the past few years the purchasing power of the members has been only half, and in some cases less than half, what it would have been with average crops. Nevertheless they have been able to carry on, pay their way and improve their financial position. With average crops and reasonable prices, the volume of business will increase considerably and if the members are loyal and do their business with their own institutions substantial benefits in the form of patronage dividends should be the result.

When the volume of business is low, overhead, those expenses such as depreciation, taxes, rent, fuel, light and so forth which go on whether sales are being made or not, eat up the margin between wholesale cost and selling price. Additional business can be taken care of at very little increased cost, and so as volume goes up net profits become larger and larger.

Secret of Success

It has often been said, and truly, that the members of a co-operative can make their own institution a success if they wish. When it has been properly organized and is efficiently managed, the one thing necessary to success and to make it pay dividends is volume of business. This the members themselves can supply, so that the

success or failure of their own business rests entirely with them.

This applies to wholesale co-operation as well as to the local retail association. Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale was established and is owned and controlled by the local co-operatives for the purpose of supplying them with their needs at the lowest possible cost consistent with quality and fair dealing on the co-operative plan. And just as the individual members can make a success of the locals, so the locals can make a success of the wholesale by seeing that it is efficiently operated and by doing all their buying through it.

Many locals are doing just that. Year by year the Wholesale is gaining more and more support and it is now well established upon a thoroughly sound financial footing. As a consequence it is becoming able to render more efficient service to the locals and to make buying arrangements which ensure the most reliable goods at the most favorable prices.

Apart from the fact that it pays to buy co-operatively, both in a retail and a wholesale way, it is well known that the continued progress and success of retail co-operation depends in a very large measure on the development of wholesale co-operation which leads eventually to co-operative production.

WHERE TO SHIP

CO-OPERATIVE WOOL

There is an encouraging outlook with regard to wool. World stocks are not excessive, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reporting that production in 1934 in 24 countries which produce over four-fifths of the world production, was about equal to 1933 but below that of 1931 and 1932.

Patrons of Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers in Manitoba are reminded to ship their wool to Winnipeg; the assembling is done at the warehouse of Manitoba Cartage Company, 345 Higgins Avenue. Sacks, paper fleeces and other supplies are to be ordered from Regina.

Shipments may be made to this warehouse at any time during the shipping season and cash advances in keeping with market prices will be made as usual by this co-operative organization.

Co-op. Livestock Marketing

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS, LTD.

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE, LTD.

Comparative receipts of the five highest firms at St. Boniface for the month of May:

1st—Can. Livestock Co-op (Western) Ltd...	82 cars	—16.2%
2nd—	76 "	—15. %
3rd—	76 "	—15. %
4th—	74 "	—14.6%
5th—	56 "	—11.1%

LIVESTOCK MARKETING SCHEMES

On May 22nd and 23rd an inter-provincial committee meeting on livestock marketing was held at Moose Jaw. Representatives were present from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and a general agreement was arrived at between the various provincial committees. An assurance was also received from the Dominion Marketing Board that the schemes which have been discussed during the past few months were generally acceptable to the Board.

A meeting has been called at Ottawa on June 18, 19 and 20 to which representatives from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have been invited to complete plans for submitting the marketing schemes to a vote in their respective provinces.

Annual Meeting Postponed

Because of the sudden calling of this meeting in Ottawa it has been deemed advisable to postpone the annual meeting of the Manitoba organization which was to have been held in Brandon on June 20 to a later date. At the postponed meeting it will be possible to discuss with certainty the scheme which will be submitted to the producers of Manitoba. The date of the annual meeting will be announced shortly.

Market Conditions

Trade conditions for dry fed cattle of quality and finish the past two or three weeks on Canadian markets have been very satisfactory. This has applied more particularly to a class of cattle suitable for the local trade and within the weights of 650 pounds and 1,000 pounds known to the trade as fed yearlings or butcher weight cattle.

Heavy steers weighing over 1100 lbs have not met with the same favorable reception. This can be blamed on the breaking markets in the United States, which has been our main outlet for finished heavy cattle since the first of the year. The local outlet for heavy beef is very limited and not many of this class can be handled to advantage by the local or Canadian trade.

United States markets have shown a steady decline since the high time of a month or so ago. Values there at this time are in spots \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hundred lower on strong weight cattle and the present export of cattle to markets there is very limited. This naturally has a depressing effect on the local trade and any over supply on our market tends towards weakness. Within the past week there has been an over supply of good quality cattle and prices on this class have shown a decided weakness. The local demand for fancy beef is limited and too much of this cannot be disposed of at one time. The outlet for more medium grades of beef is fairly broad and lower priced and less finished cattle will always find a more steady outlet.

Already quite a showing of plain grassers is finding its way to market and as these have little killing value the prices for them are unsatisfactory and disappointing to the producer and a heart breaker to the salesman.

Calf receipts have been abnormally heavy this spring but prices for these have held up well for the reason that dressed veal has been cheaper than either beef or pork and has been much in demand by the careful housewife.

The hog trade has been strong

with shorter deliveries of live hogs and a healthy export demand for Canadian bacon. It is expected that the present high prices for hogs will continue indefinitely and it appears as though farmers should be raising and finishing more hogs.

SPAIN REGULATES WHEAT MARKETING

The Cortes has passed a bill designed to counteract the harmful effects of the unusually heavy crops harvested during the last three years, which all came directly on to the market, as producers had no adequate means of financing stocks. A company with monopolistic rights, controlled by the state but with no direct claim on the state finances, will be put in charge of maize imports. It will receive all profits from the import of maize free of duty, and will levy a charge of 1 peseta on every 100 kg. of wheat bought or sold (approximately 5½ cents a bushel). The fund thus created will be used to pay a bonus of 2 per cent on the legal minimum price of all wheat held off the market for a certain length of time, which will be officially determined. The total amount of wheat to be removed from the market is at present fixed at 600,000 tons. Of this 400,000 tons may be temporarily held off the market, and the remaining 200,000 tons removed completely or denatured. The company is expected to require a capital of Pts. 200 to 300 million (38 to 57 million dollars). The bill also empowers the Minister of Agriculture to enforce a reduction of areas under wheat.

"La Libertad" (Madrid) in its issue of 19th March complains that the bill will benefit no one but grain dealers, and declares that for many years now the law has been countenancing a fraud by calling those traders' grain-dealers who are no more nor less than speculators.

—I.C.A. News.

There are now about 10 per cent. fewer young children in the United States than there were five years ago and about 17 per cent. more persons over 65 years of age. In nearly all European countries the same thing is to be observed due to a declining birth rate.

Co-operative Dairying

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

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

BUTTER STATISTICS

On April 30th creamery butter storage holdings in Canada are reported as 3,475,458 lbs. compared with 3,803,498 lbs. a year previous; on May 31st holdings were 5,784,943 lbs. against 7,064,894 lbs. on the same date in 1934, thus showing a comparative decrease in holdings for May.

Creamery butter production in May, in Manitoba, was 1,665,279 lbs., a reduction as compared with the previous May of 214,143 lbs. or 11.4 per cent.; in Saskatchewan production amounted to 1,890,000 lbs., a decrease of 14 per cent.; in Alberta production was 1,732,485 lbs., a decrease as compared with May, 1934, of 1,086,175 or 38.5 per cent. While Ontario and Quebec production figures for May are not to hand, yet weather and pasturage conditions have generally been excellent and with the comparatively low price of cheese, butter production is likely to have been fairly heavy.



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At the present time eastern markets are quoted at 19½c to 20c in solids, carlots, while the Winnipeg price is quoted as 17½c to 18c; these price quotations are about 1½c per lb. lower than a

year ago; in June last year speculative buying was active while this year it is not in evidence.

In Great Britain conditions show somewhat stronger than a year ago, Australians being quoted in London at 17½c to 18c in Canadian money equivalent, being about 1½c higher than a year previous; in London, New Zealand and Australia storage stocks at the end of May were 15,334 tons as compared with 18,467 tons at the end of May, 1934, a decrease of 17 per cent.

United States markets have shown a fairly active fluctuation; in the ten principal city markets storage holdings on May 31st, amounted to 17,619,000 lbs. as compared with 11,379,000 lbs. a year previous with current price quotations for 90 score butter in carlots at Chicago, 23¾c and at New York 24c.

A bill has been approved by the government of Latvia providing for the establishment of a chamber of agriculture. Its functions will be to defend agricultural interests, study the conditions of agriculture, prepare proposals for improvement, advise on proposed agricultural legislation, etc. The chamber will have fourteen sections, one of which will be devoted to agricultural co-operation.

FARM LOANS BOARD TO CUT INTEREST TO FIVE PER CENT.

Interest on mortgages and agreements for sale held by the Manitoba Farm Loans Association will be reduced immediately from six and seven per cent. to five per cent., Premier John Bracken announced on May 29.

This change of policy was authorized by the provincial government after the Farm Loans Board, at the request of the government, had studied the matter and found it feasible. In addition to this, the government, on the board's recommendation, has decided "that in all cases where the amount owing by the borrower or purchaser is paid in full, a discount of ten per cent. of the balance owing will be allowed."

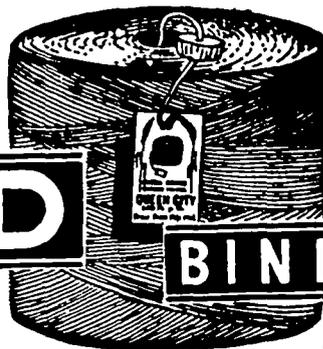
"This reduction takes effect from the last interest payment in each case," the premier continued. "The rate of interest now charged by the Farm Loans Board varies between six and seven per cent., depending upon the date when the mortgage or agreement was entered into. The average rate on the loans outstanding is about six and one-half per cent. The reduction, therefore, will mean a saving to the borrowers of from one to two per cent."

The man who delivers a thousand dollars worth of cream to a creamery does more towards making that creamery a success than the man who invests a thousand dollars in the creamery plant.

—Minnesota Farmers' Institute Annual

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Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

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

FINAL PAYMENT ON 1934 DRESSED POULTRY POOL

Cheques totalling approximately \$70,000.00, representing the final payment on the 1934 Christmas dressed poultry pool, were mailed to 7,600 poultry producers in Manitoba, Eastern Saskatchewan and Western Ontario on June 15 by the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association.

The final payments on the different classes and grades of poultry varied from one cent to 6 cents a pound, and total payments ranged from three cents a pound for culls to 14 cents for special turkeys and 18 cents for special milk-fed chicken.

The following statement shows the initial, final and total payments on each grade, in cents per pound:

	Initial Payment	Final Payment	Total Payment
Special Turkey	11	3	14
"A" Grade Turkey	9	3½	12½
"B" Grade Turkey	7	3½	10½
"C" Grade Turkey	6	2½	8½
Old Tom Turkey	6	3½	9½
Old Hen Turkey	6	3½	9½
Cull Turkey		3	3
Special Milkfed Chicken	13	5	18
"A" Grade Milkfed Chicken	11	5	16
"B" Grade Milkfed Chicken	9	5	14
Special Selected Chicken	11	6	17
"A" Grade Selected Chicken	10	5	15
"B" Grade Selected Chicken	8	5	13
"C" Grade Selected Chicken	6	4	10
Cull Chicken		3	3
"A" Grade Fowl	8	4	12
"B" Grade Fowl	6	4	10
"C" Grade Fowl	5	3	8
Cull Fowl		3	3
Old Roosters	5	3	8
"A" Grade Ducks	7	3	10
"B" Grade Ducks	5	3	8
"C" Grade Ducks	5	1	6
"A" Grade Geese	6	3	9
"B" Grade Geese	5	2	7
"C" Grade Geese	4	1	5
Cull Geese		3	3

The prices given above were net to shippers at loading points in organized districts, but in the case of a new shipper who was not previously a member of the association, one dollar was deducted to pay for a share and a share certificate was inclosed with the final payment. This certificate should be carefully preserved.

Anyone who may have occasion write to the head office regarding his or her settlement should give the loading point and the number of the voucher. All cheques are payable at par at any chartered bank in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Western Ontario.

A considerable number of producers living in districts where a unit of the association for loading dressed poultry has not been organized participated in the pool. These producers were under a dis-

advantage, having to pay transportation charges to Winnipeg, costing a cent to a cent and a half a pound, beside having to go to the trouble of securing containers and packing their poultry for shipment. This disadvantage, however, may be removed by the organization of a local and the producers in any district who desire to get the full benefit of co-operative shipping should write to the head office, 402 Lombard Building, Winnipeg, for information.

With thousands of shippers as members of the association, it is possible that through an error in initials or the spelling of a name or a change in a post office address, some who are already members have been charged with a new share. If this has happened the member should write to the head office, returning both the

old and the new shares and giving the correct name, initials and post office, when one of the shares will be cancelled and the dollar refunded.

The Poultry Federation

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association held last week, the newly formed Poultry Federation was considered. After discussion it was decided not to affiliate with the federation, and to notify that organization that the members of the board of the association who, without having been consulted, had been placed on committees of the federation could not act on such committees.

NEW EGG GRADING STATIONS

In the last issue of The Co-operator we announced the opening of our egg grading station at Boissevain. We have continued to receive eggs in good volume at Boissevain to date. The egg station there is being well supported and deliveries from local and outside producers are increasing, although the quantity is expected to decrease from now on, as production falls off.

We have recently opened two more egg grading stations, at Wawanesa and at Cartwright. These stations will operate in the same way as at Boissevain. Cash tickets will be issued promptly, together with a grade statement on all shipments or deliveries of eggs, and prices paid will be on the same basis as at our regular egg grading plants.

These local egg stations are experimental, and whether they are continued in operation depends upon the volume handled.

To those in the districts where these grading stations are located this means a cash market for eggs and an opportunity to secure a premium for quality. Cream trucks operated by Glenboro, Belmont and Cartwright creameries will pick up eggs on their regular routes at a nominal charge.

Let us have your support in this endeavor to improve markets by improving quality.

Live Poultry

During the summer months in the past many poultry producers have marketed young cockerels alive at less than half their value,

before they have had time to become of any size and put on flesh enough to make them dress out to best advantage.

There is a limited demand for live broilers and scarcely any sale at all at present for the very small birds which have been coming on the market, weighing from one to two pounds.

With the assistance of the Department of Agriculture we intend this summer to conduct a program of instruction on feeding and crate fattening of chickens for the fall market. We are anxious that as many of our locals as possible take advantage of this program, which is as follows:

At any point where a sufficient number of poultry producers are interested and wish to have the service of an experienced instructor on feeding and fattening, please write our office at Winnipeg, or notify the secretary of your local.

Local secretaries who wish this service in their district, are asked to advise head office as soon as possible.

In districts where instruction on feeding and fattening is desired a representative of the Department of Agriculture will spend some time and will visit each farm, giving direction as to feeding. Fattening crates will be arranged for and instruction given on crate fattening for market.

The Association will handle the birds in the fall, either alive or dressed as desired. It appears at present that properly finished birds will find a very good market next fall, and returns to producers should be well worth the work of feeding and preparation in comparison with the value of unfinished birds, sold alive during the summer. By noting returns from last year's poultry marketing and our final payment recently sent out to contributors, it will be readily seen that chicken was much more profitably sold dressed than alive, and that difference in returns was well worth the effort of finishing the birds.

Marketing Live Hens

We intend to conduct our usual summer marketing of live hens. If you have fowl to market, please notify your secretary, and when a sufficient number of birds is listed a loading day will be set to handle shipment.

Local secretaries are asked to

NEW! or what is'nt New is Better

FAIR DATES ARE YOUR DATES

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF MANITOBA
BRANDON • • JULY 1 - 5th

secure as soon as possible a list of the fowl to be marketed from their districts and to advise head office, as we wish to complete our summer poultry shipping itinerary.

There are still a number of live poultry questionnaires which have not been completed and returned to head office. The information asked for in this questionnaire is of value in the marketing of our poultry, and we ask that you give same your attention.

WHEAT COMMITTEE

(From page 5)

ber, 1933 to secure such readjustment of the operative clauses of the Wheat Agreement as appeared necessary to ensure its effective maintenance. The committee then recognized that in view of the failure of these efforts the operative clauses of the Agreement had in practice ceased to be fully applied.

But, realizing the probability

that world stocks will again increase to burdensome proportions, the committee believes that, in the best interests of all the signatory countries, every effort should be made to seek agreement upon effective methods of international collaboration designed to solve the wheat crisis. Accordingly preliminary consideration was given at the present session to certain suggested modifications of the Wheat Agreement, and the committee instructed the chairman to refer these suggestions, together with a report upon the work of the seventh session, to the 21 signatory governments.

Finally the committee unanimously decided to recommend, in its report to governments, the continuation of the framework of the Wheat Agreement through the maintenance of the Wheat Advisory Committee (on the present basis of representation and finance) and its secretariat, until 31st July, 1936.

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

**WESTERN POOLS SUPPORT
GRAIN BOARD BILL**
(From page 3)

in 1924. The pools, representing over 140,000 farmers, also secured amendments to the Grain Act designed to give the farmers greater security in the marketing of their produce.

A Thirty Years' Fight

"The interest of the organized farmers in matters pertaining to marketing has thus been continuous and consistent for the last thirty years, and since 1919 the belief has persisted throughout the West that only a central marketing agency handling the whole of the western crop would give efficient and satisfactory service and ensure the farmer the best that the market could do.

"That belief has been strengthened by the events of the last four years. Every farmer who has given attention to the situation is now fully aware that if it had not been for the stabilization operations carried on by Mr. John I. McFarland as General Manager of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, and guaranteed by the Dominion Government, the price of wheat might have dropped to even more ruinously low levels than it did, particularly in 1932.

"The open market cannot operate efficiently without specu-

lators, and the depression eliminated the speculators, with the consequence that the hedges which speculation now fails to absorb, have to be taken care of under stabilization operations. The desire to interfere as little as possible with the normal operations of the trade, however, has simply meant doing in a round about and expensive way, that which can be done more efficiently and economically in a direct way, namely, by establishing a grain board.

"The Pools have no other interest in supporting the proposed grain board than the welfare of producers. As co-operative elevator organizations operating over 1,600 country elevators and 9 terminals, with a capacity of 33,300,000 bushels, it might be said that our interest was in grain handling with a fixed tariff on every bushel passing through our facilities, but we are farmers' organizations, and primarily we want to see the farmers getting the best return possible for their grain, through the best possible kind of selling organization. More than ever the farmers of the West need a selling organization which will conduct its operations with the object of doing the best for the men whose livelihood is contained in the grain it sells.

Consumers Also Benefit

"We wish also to assure the public that we are anxious for justice to consumers as to producers. As co-operators we believe that the proper organization of the marketing and distribution of all products would give recognition in a mutual way to the rights of both. Incidentally it may be pointed out that the farmers represent the largest body of consumers in Western Canada.

"As producers' organizations, having Canadian national welfare and interest at heart, we make no apologies for urging and supporting legislation for the establishment of a Canadian grain board. We have urged it in the past and we shall continue to do so until the product of our farms is no longer an object for speculators and profit-seekers to play with, but is put into channels of consumption in the most efficient and economical manner to the benefit of both producers and consumers."

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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Last call—rush your orders for immediate delivery. Several thousand available each hatch to July 6th. Leghorn pullets mature quickly and are in strong demand during Oct. and Nov at 75c to \$1 each. With broody hens ready it will be no trouble to raise another hundred. All chicks from Government banded hens.

	100	50	25
White Leghorns	\$7.	\$3.75	\$2.00
Barred Rocks	8.	4.25	2.25
Odd Lots Pure Bred Chicks per 100—	\$6.00		

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From Government Inspected Flocks only. 100% live arrival. Order direct from this ad to save time Wire for C.O.D. shipments.

	per 100
White Leghorns	\$6.75
Barred Rocks, Br. Leghorns.....	7.75
Wyandottes, Rhode Is. Reds.....	8.75
Minorcas, Anconas	8.75
Grade "AA" Quality Trade Mark Reg'd. with breeding certificate	
White Leghorns	\$8.75
Barred Rocks	9.75
Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds.....	10.75
Pullets Guarant'd 97% accuracy. Per 100	
Leghorns, \$16. Barred Rocks, \$17.	
Orders less than 100 add 1c per chick.	
"Manitoba's Oldest Established Hatchery"	
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RELIABLE BABY CHICKS are fumigated against all disease and hatched from Gov't Banded flocks ONLY. Mostly for immediate delivery. 100% live arrival Wire for C.O.D. shipments.

White Leghorns	\$ 7.00
Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Minorcas	8.00
Wyandottes, Reds, Anconas	9.00
"AA" Quality with breeding certificate	
White Leghorns	\$ 9.00
Barred Rocks	10.00
Reds, Wyandottes	11.00
Pullets! 97% accuracy Guaranteed!	
Leghorns, \$16.; B. Rocks and others, \$17.	
Write for prices on Cockerel Chicks. Last hatch July 15th. Orders less than 100 add 1c per chick.	

RELIABLE HATCHERIES, Winnipeg

Since the organization of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the United States the sum of \$790,062,385 has been distributed among farmers in carrying out the adjustment program.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MACHINERY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

LOW PRICES ON MOTOR REBUILDING. Reborning, welding, rebabbitting. Service Machine Works, 756 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.

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

Tractor Repairs, Engines, Electric Motors, Generators, Belts, Pulleys, etc.

CITY AUTO ELECTRIC CO.

783 MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

CREAM SEPARATORS

Retinuing and Rebalancing
All Work Guaranteed

The Sommers Machine & Metal Works Co.
185 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg

GARDEN

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

SOW PERENNIAL FLOWER SEED JUNE and July—Columbine, Canterbury Bells, Delphinium, Forget-Me-Not, Hollyhock, Clove-scented Pinks, Sweet William, Lychnis, Sweet Rocket, Iceland and Oriental Poppies, Pansies, 5 cent packets. Any 7 for 25c. With cultural directions. Special—3 pkts. different Pansies for 10c. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man.

TOBACCO

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

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.

10 POUNDS GOOD OR 15 POUNDS BROKEN Leaf Tobacco, \$1.75, postpaid. Jos. Horvath, Amherstburg, 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.

INSURANCE

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

Assessment

LIFE INSURANCE

Rates Actuarially Sound

Protection At Actual Cost
A Few Premium Rates at the Age of 35
\$9.65 \$12.65 \$14.40 \$18.50

THE MUTUAL SUPPORTING SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Board Building, 325 Main Street
Winnipeg, Man.

HERBS

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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.

THIS BOOK IS FREE

ARE YOU ILL?

Nature has a remedy for you. Get our Herbalist and Nature's Doctor Book. Our Herbal Remedies have relieved thousands of sufferers.

Send Postcard Today

HERBAL REMEDIES LTD.

424 20th ST. W., SASKATOON, SASK.

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

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

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

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

SHEET METAL

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

CORRUGATED — BARGAIN PRICES.

Tanks, Troughs, Eavetrough. Everything in sheet metal. Canadian Rogers, Ltd., 1100 Winnipeg Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

CORRUGATED IRON METAL SHINGLES

siding and roofing; anything and everything in sheet metal work. MacDonald Bros. Sheet Metal and Roofing Co., Ltd., 51-53 Aikins St., Winnipeg.

BELTING

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST

on slightly used rubber belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main St., Winnipeg.

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.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE ON PAGE 2
6,652,800.

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.

"TRUTH OF SEX". DOCTOR'S FRANK revelations. 32 pages illustrated. Indispensable to happiness in home life. Problems explained. Postpaid 25c. International Salcs, Box 24, Toronto.

INVENTION

HAVE YOU A SOUND, PRACTICAL invention for sale, patented or unpatented. If so, write Chartered Institute, Dept. 16, Barrister Building, Washington, D.C.

FURS

NORTHERN QUEBEC MINK PELTS topped Montreal fur sales 1935. Raise this strain profitably. Also Silver Foxes. Full particulars. Assiniboine Fur Ranch, 84 Canora, Winnipeg.

COINS AND STAMPS

UP TO \$50.00 EACH PAID FOR U.S. Indian head cents. We buy all dates regardless of condition. Up to \$1.00 each paid for U.S. Lincoln head cents. Up to \$150.00 each for Canadian coins. We buy stamp collections, medals, books, old paper money, gold, etc. Send 25c for large illustrated price list and instructions. Satisfaction guaranteed or 25c refunded. Hub Coin Shop, 159-241 Front St., Sarnia, Ontario.

Label Your Cattle or Sheep

DURO EAR TAG

The tag that stays on.

Send for free sample and Price List.



MAPLE LEAF STAMP AND STENCIL CO., LTD.

470 Main St., Winnipeg. Phone 29 233

MEDICAL

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

GENTLEMEN' SANITARY RUBBER SUP-plies, best quality, send one dollar for sample packet of twenty-four, mailed in plain wrapper. Bengal Products, Box 342, Dept. A, Hamilton, Ont.

GENTLEMEN BUY SANITARY RUBBER supplies direct from manufacturer. Send 25c for six samples and price list or \$1.00 for 24 samples. We mail everything in plain sealed envelope. Novelty Rubber Co., Box 91, Hamilton, Ont.

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

VETERINARY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

COWS OR MARES SLOW TO SETTLE? USE Black Lily before service. Proven treatment. Satisfaction or money back. 85c for one, \$2.35 for 4, postpaid. Breeders' Catalogue free. Haines Farm Co., 507 Carman, Man.

FOR SALE

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

MELOTTE SEPARATOR AND 2 H. P. Lister Engine. Excellent condition. Dept. A, Manitoba Co-operator.

HOUSEHOLD

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

POULTRY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

TAYLOR'S CHIX REDUCED

Hatched from Government Banded Hens only

White Leghorns	100	50	25
Barred Rocks	\$6.50	\$3.45	\$1.95
White Wyandottes	7.50	3.95	2.15
Mixed Chicks	8.00	4.25	2.25

PULLET CHIX 16c

White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Wyandottes
Immediate Delivery. Guaranteed 100% alive

Alex Taylor Hatchery

362 Furby St. WINNIPEG, Man.
Phone 33 352

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE looking for, why not place a "Want Ad." in these columns. Results are surprising.

HOW MANY VOTES WILL BE POLLED IN THE NEXT ELECTION?

\$1,000.00 in PRIZES

Here is the Big Prize List Offered

TO THE SUBSCRIBER WHO SENDS IN THE:

Correct estimate of how many votes will be polled	\$ 500.00
Nearest to correct estimate	100.00
Second nearest to correct estimate	75.00
Third nearest to correct estimate	25.00
Fourth nearest to correct estimate	15.00
Fifth nearest to correct estimate	10.00
Next ten nearest estimates, \$10.00 each	100.00
Next ten nearest estimates, \$5.00 each	50.00
Next twenty-five nearest estimates, \$2.00 each	50.00
Next seventy-five nearest estimates, \$1.00 each	75.00
TOTAL IN PRIZES	\$1,000.00

Total Vote in Last Election Was - - - - - 3,922,481

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

Your new or renewal subscription to The Western Producer will entitle you to the number of estimates stated in the schedule printed below. If you do not wish to renew your own subscription at present, you will also be entitled to estimates by securing new subscribers to The Western Producer, as outlined in the printed schedule.

Read the Rules Carefully

1. Simply estimate how many votes will be cast in the coming General Election. Total vote only to count, irrespective of party.
2. Every prize winner must be a subscriber to The Western Producer.
3. Estimates must accompany the subscription orders.

4. Should two or more persons be tied for any prize, that prize, and as many following as there are persons tied, will be reserved for them before any prizes are awarded for less correct estimates.
5. Only one of the first five capital prizes will be awarded to any one person.
6. Prizes will be awarded on basis of figures issued immediately following polling day. Subsequent recounts or deferred elections will not be taken into consideration.
7. Contestants sending in subscriptions of others for estimates must collect the subscription price from the subscriber and not pay it themselves. Anyone found ignoring this rule will be disqualified and their estimates cancelled.
8. The contest will close after due notice has been given by The Western Producer.
9. No estimates will be allowed for subscriptions sent in following close of contest.
10. Estimates are not transferable from one to another.
11. No premiums or clubbing offers allowed with election contest subscription.

How Many Estimates You May Send In

FOR ALL NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS
 For six months at 50c... 2 estimates
 For one year at \$1.00.... 5 estimates
 For two years at \$1.50 ...10 estimates
 For three years at \$2.00....20 estimates

THE WESTERN PRODUCER

FILL IN This Handy COUPON!

The Western Producer, Saskatoon, Sask.

M.C.

I am enclosing \$.....for a (new) (renewal) subscription foryears.

Name

Address

Here are my estimates on total votes to be cast

.....

Additional Estimates May Be Entered on a Separate Sheet