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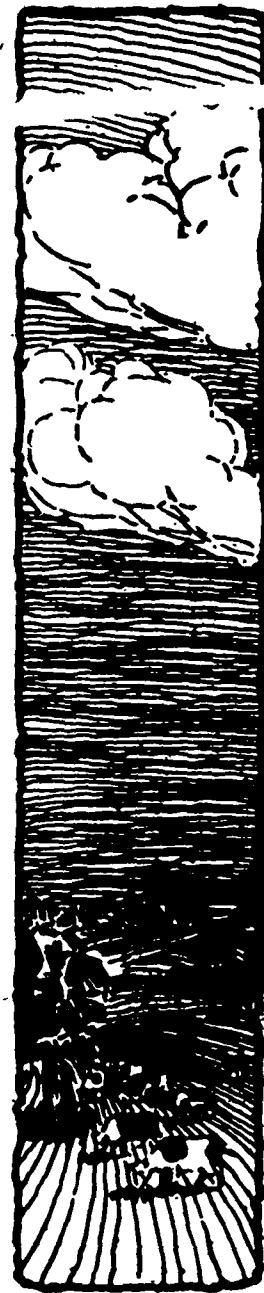
No. 7



Why This Civilization Must Plan or Perish

I tried to set down in as few words as possible the sheer folly and futility of a situation in which the forces of plenty are waiting to be unloosed upon the world, but are held back by the workings of an economic system which is compelled to pursue scarcity as a means to survival. If we wish to escape from this absurdity and to establish a system of common welfare and social justice, we must resort to a form of planned economy which will take as the guiding principles of its activity the full utilization of the available productive resources and the planned distribution of incomes so as to promote the standards of consumption most consistent with common welfare. I have tried to show that these ends are utterly inconsistent with the survival of a planless economy, which rests on the explicit assumption, first that the distribution of incomes must be left uncontrolled as an essential element in the pricing system and the free market, and secondly that production must be adjusted not to the needs of the consuming public but to the effective demands which are the result of this uncontrolled distribution of incomes.

—G. D. H. COLE,
in Principles of Economic Planning.



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

Approximately 750,000 farmers marketed their livestock through co-operative associations in the United States last year.

A New York agent in an interview modestly states that he saved a million dollars in four years out of financial promotions. Anybody who believes that a million dollars is to be made in four or in forty years by honest work is simply crazy.

The 1935 wheat adjustment payments in the United States will be at least 33 cents a bushel as compared with 29 cents a bushel last year. This will mean approximately \$14,000,000 more to be distributed among co-operating wheat growers.

A conference of western agricultural co-operative associations called by Manitoba Co-operative Conference, will be held in Calgary on July 29th. The purpose is to canvass the possibility of forming a Western Canada federation of agricultural co-operatives for the promotion of the co-operative movement.

The average value per acre of occupied farm lands in the various provinces of Canada in 1934, including improved and unimproved land together with dwelling houses, barns, and other farm buildings, is reported as P.E.I., \$34; Nova Scotia, \$27; New Brunswick, \$24; Quebec, \$34; Ontario, \$41; Manitoba, \$17; Saskatchewan, \$16; Alberta, \$16; and British Columbia, \$60.

—Dom. Dept. of Agriculture

In Lancashire there are more hens than people and the Lancashire producer of eggs vehemently demands the instant prohibition of foreign eggs, particularly of Chinese liquid eggs. But at the same time Lancashire vehemently demands an increase in the export of textile manufactures. This is the sort of problem that cannot be solved by any logical remedy.

—Mr. Walter Elliott, British Minister of Agriculture.

Drought is bothering the farmer in Argentina; too much rain is bothering the Manitoba farmer. There's always something to make farming the sport of unforeseen contingencies.

The 645 large scale co-operative livestock marketing associations in the United States which have been continually in business during the last 18 years have handled a total of 155,862,000 head of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep, with an aggregate value of over \$3,000,000,000.

George Broomhall, British grain trade authority is reported to have suggested a minimum price of 55 cents a bushel to be set by the Canadian Grain Board. Fifty-five cents Fort William would be about 45 cents on Manitoba farms. It's to be hoped the Fort William price is much nearer to 75 cents.

It is calculated that in recent years the domestic market has absorbed approximately 85 per cent. of Canadian farm produce. The home market has come to be almost the sole outlet for animal products, with the exception of bacon, and there are three products only, namely, wheat, apples and cheese, of which more than 50 per cent. of production is exported. The importance of the home market, therefore, may readily be appreciated.

—Dom. Dept. of Agriculture

A recent compilation prepared by the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare indicates that the six Canadian provinces in which mothers' allowances systems are in effect, viz: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan, are expending \$5,200,000 to \$5,300,000 per annum for aid to 15,750 families, having in care approximately 40,200 children. Of the remaining three provinces, no such legislation exists in Quebec or Prince Edward Island, while in New Brunswick an Act was passed in 1930 but never proclaimed.

Canada's trade in farm products registered a gain in the fiscal year 1934-35 over the preceding fiscal year. Farm exports increased by \$24,713,523, or 10 per cent., from \$237,718,499 in 1933-34 to \$262,432,022 in 1934-35.

An effort is being made by the Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association, with the co-operation of the Livestock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, again to encourage the marketing of wool this year through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association.

Great Britain harvested last year the largest crop of apples on record and a large quantity went into cold storage for the winter supply. Because of this large crop exports from Canada were limited to high grades by the export board and this prevented a disastrous slump in the apple market. The export board was set up under the Marketing Act.

During 1934, the Estonian Co-operative Union succeeded in obtaining the creation of a chair of co-operation in the University of Tartu, the cost of which will be borne jointly by the central co-operative organizations of the country. The Council of the Co-operative Congresses of Latvia reports, for its part, that it has petitioned the Ministry of Education to introduce the teaching of co-operation in primary schools and in teachers' training colleges. The Ministry has already promised to encourage school co-operative societies.

—I. L. O.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

A woman went to market with a basket of eggs. The first customer took the half of what she had and half an egg. The second customer took the half of what she had left and half an egg; the third customer took half of what she had left and half an egg. She had then sold all her eggs and had not broken a single one. How many eggs did she have to begin with?

For answer see page 15.

The Canadian Wheat Board Act

The Grain Board Bill as finally approved by parliament provides for a Wheat Board of three members and an advisory board of seven, of which four shall be producers. The Board will be a body corporate with power to enter into commercial and financial transactions on its own credit and to take delivery of, buy, sell, store and transport wheat. Oats, rye, barley and flax will not be handled by the Board unless circumstances make such an expansion of its powers expedient, when the necessary power will be given by order-in-council.

The Board will pay an initial fixed price approved by the governor-in-council, on delivery of the grain and issue participation certificates as did the Wheat Board of 1919. These participation certificates provide for additional payments to deliverers of wheat provided the sale price so far exceeds the initial price as to give a distributable surplus. Un-

like the certificates of 1919, these certificates will not be transferable and will have a notice to that effect printed on them.

The Board will take over the wheat now held by Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd. on terms approved by the governor-in-council.

The Board must offer wheat for sale continuously through the existing channels of trade, that is, through the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, but if, in the opinion of the Board, the existing agencies at any time are not operating satisfactorily, the Board may "take such steps as it deems expedient to establish, utilize and employ its own or other marketing agencies or channels." It may also investigate operations on the Grain Exchange and for that purpose is invested with the power of a commissioner.

All elevators are brought under the power of the Board and within the provisions of the Act.

MILK PRODUCERS GET SLIGHTLY HIGHER PRICES

On June 28th the Public Utility Board issued a new milk order setting the price to producers at \$1.50 per cwt. for the four months beginning June 1st, and \$1.80 for the eight months beginning Oct. 1st. This compares with \$1.30 summer price last year and \$1.70 winter price. The Milk Producers Co-operative Association asked for continuance of \$1.70 through the summer months, pleading that they lost considerably on the \$1.30 summer price last year, but the Public Utility Board decided as above.

The price to consumers is to remain as before the issuance of the new order and will not be changed when the rate goes up to \$1.80.

Dissatisfaction with the new order was expressed in the Winnipeg press which apparently believes that the producer is getting an advantage at the expense of the consumer. The rate to the producer, however, is below that of several other large cities. In Montreal, as from March 1st, the price was set at \$1.70, reduced

from \$1.85; in Quebec at March 15th it was reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.85. Prices similar to these prevail in other cities.

It is exceedingly doubtful if milk can be produced in the Winnipeg area under good healthy conditions for less than \$2.00 a cwt. The experience of one dairyman who keeps good accounts shows that operating costs alone for last year amounted to \$1.86 per cwt. to which must be added 25 cents for freight charges, making a cost of \$2.11. This cost does not include capital charges and contains no return on the capital investment.

The Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Co-operative Association has fought hard to get prices on to a remunerative basis. It is making progress and has now about two-thirds of the producers in the Winnipeg milk shed as members. It should, however, be 100 per cent. strong and will need to be if there is going to be public criticism of what are not yet even fair prices to the producers. Every milk producer should be a member of the organization and helping to make it a real instru-

ment for improving their position by making it strong both numerically and financially.

A REGIONAL WHEAT MARKETING PROPOSAL

Agricultural countries of the Danube Basin are again considering a joint agreement on the marketing of agricultural products. While no definite program has been announced, it is understood that the cereal-exporting countries of the Basin are moving towards renewed consideration of marketing their export surpluses of wheat and other cereals in common, or at least along uniform lines.

Roumania has expressed the chief interest in the revival, of this proposal for a 'pact of agricultural co-operation,' which contemplates:—

(a) Allotment of European grain markets among the Danubian exporting countries;

(b) Establishment of agreed prices for export; and

(c) Adoption of a common sales policy when exporting to important European markets so that the competitive position of the European surplus countries with respect to overseas exporting countries may be strengthened.

The attitude of Hungary, one of the important grain-surplus countries, is not yet known. At present Hungary is enjoying certain special concessions in favor of her wheat in Italy, Austria and Germany. It is questionable, therefore, whether Hungary would regard the proposed pact as offering sufficient advantages to offset the present special reciprocal agreements indicated. It is reported, however, that the ultimate success of the proposed agreement still depends in large measure on the attitude of the major European countries with economic interests in the Danubian States.

—Foreign Crops and Markets

The gross value of the agricultural output in Great Britain in 1932-33 is estimated at £219,000,000 (\$1,068,340,000) and the average total declared value of imported foodstuffs, excluding drink, tobacco and fish, for the years 1932 and 1933, was £297 million (\$1,443,420,000).

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

WHAT THE LOCALS ARE DOING

The membership continues to grow. Since our last report in the June issue of this paper, 306 members have been added to the list besides which over 160 names of those who were marked "inactive" have returned to their districts or resumed farming and are re-established as active members.

Many of the associations have been busy on the canvass and from the standpoint of numbers, the following are conspicuous:

Grandview	38	Fortier	22
Oakville	35	Letellier	20
Arden	27	Minnedosa	36
Clanwilliam	22	Swan River	38
Dauphin	30	Gordon	21

Other associations which show smaller numbers may have worked just as hard and are entitled to as much credit, the difference in figures being due in some cases to smaller farming population.

Treherne means business! They are putting an advertisement in the local paper, The Treherne Times, setting forth the advantages of becoming a member of the association. This advertisement will appear in nine issues. In the dried out areas, in view of the fact that they had no crop last year, we could not expect that any effort would be made to increase the membership and it was therefore gratifying to note the interest shown, in spite of the handicap, at places like Lauder where they secured eleven new members and Ewart where they secured fifteen.

Improvements

There is nothing like the old fashioned "bee" as a demonstration of genuine co-operation. Portage, Birtle and Snowflake are each going to have a get-together of this kind to improve the approaches to their elevators. Somerset is going to make some repairs on its Duck Walk and Killarney is to do some work on its Goose Walk. What about the

"Chicken Run" and the "Crow's Nest"? Fourteen associations are painting the agent's cottage. Few improvements do more to brighten up the appearance of a district than a coat of paint. In driving through the country, the need of a coat of paint is quite apparent and is another indication of the economic condition of the farmer.

Notes

Eight more association boards state they have read Mr. McFarland's article, "Page Mr. Raikes" and Mr. Tinline's on "Cultural Practices in Barley Production" and, like several others, express the opinion that discussions on these and similar subjects are worthwhile.

* * *

Solsgirth made a grant to its local Junior Seed Growers' Association. Any help given young people in work of this kind is surely worth while.

* * *

Much interest is shown in the Grain Board Bill; a number of associations have passed resolutions endorsing the measure and several wired their resolutions to their constituency member at Ottawa.

* * *

Ten associations endorsed the plan to increase the circulation of The Western Producer and in many other associations the agent is canvassing for subscriptions. Homewood says a weekly paper on the same basis as The Manitoba Co-operator is desirable. They think there would be great educational value if the Co-operator were combined with The Western Producer and the latter paper had a Manitoba section. Holland association is in sympathy with the idea of getting the paper into the farm homes.

* * *

From the preliminary reports which are coming in on the Barley Variety Test Plots, it is quite evident that the Junior Co-operators have entered their work

with some enthusiasm, and they are also creating a good bit of interest amongst the parents and neighboring farmers. The neighbors are calling to see how the different varieties are developing and no doubt there will be much interest as to the results of the experiments. We hope to have a fuller report in succeeding issues.

WHEAT PROSPECTS

The Canadian wheat crop, assuming favorable weather conditions right through harvesting, may reach 365,000,000 bushels, according to the weather and yield studies of the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The world's wheat crop, exclusive of Russia and China, will probably be about five per cent. greater than that of 1934-5, although the total world supply will likely be about three per cent. less.

The production estimate includes an increase of 35 per cent. over last year in North America, a slightly less production for Europe and a 25 per cent. reduction in North Africa. In the southern hemisphere there may be a reduction if the dry weather continues. The Russian crop is materially larger than last year.

Broomhall's estimate of import requirements for 1934-35 is 544 million bushels. World shipments to the middle of June amounted to 466 million bushels, two million bushels more than for the corresponding period last year. To reach Broomhall's estimate 78 million bushels must be shipped by July 31st; it is not likely that this figure will be reached by 30 million bushels.

Since 1931 and up to the middle of May the National Coffee Department of Brazil had destroyed 34,942,593 bags of coffee and will have some millions more to burn out of the crops of 1934-35 and 1935-36.

Paul Bredt Shatters Charges Against Pools

Definite, irrefutable evidence that the Canadian Wheat Pools held less than their proportionate share of the carryover of 1928-29 and 1929-30; that they never withheld wheat from sale and that their business methods did not antagonize European buyers, was laid before the Special Committee on the Canadian Grain Board Act by Paul F. Bredt, president of Manitoba Pool Elevators.

With respect to the carryover and the building up of the surplus in Canada, Mr. Bredt showed that for the concluding two years of the operations of the Pools, the Pools actually sold more wheat than the ordinary trade and contributed less to the carryover. The carryover in both years was 127,-

000,000 bushels; the Pools handled in each year 51.3 per cent. of the wheat delivered, yet in 1928-29 they held only 41 per cent. of the carryover and in 1929-30, 50 per cent. In this connection Mr. Bredt quoted the following from the Leland-Stanford University Wheat Studies:

"It is clear that for the year 1929-30 as a whole the Pool cannot be alleged to have taken less than its share of Canadian sales of wheat."

With respect to sales policy Mr. Bredt cited letters received from importing agencies and millers in Europe all going to prove that so far from having antagonized buyers the Pool method was highly favored and considerable regret

was expressed when it was abandoned.

But it was in connection with actual offerings on the market in the hectic months of July, August and September, 1929, when the price on the Grain Exchange was forced above \$1.78, that Mr. Bredt shattered once and for all the false charges of opponents of the Pools. For the first time he made public the actual trade offerings of the Pools as compared with the market price and demonstrated conclusively that so far from holding wheat off the market the Pool was striving to sell against the operations of an excited and distorted market. These figures are so important that we publish them below from the records of the Special Committee. What they show is that out of 76 market days in these months the selling agency of the Pools offered wheat 52 days under the market price; 14 days over the market price, 2 days on the market and 8 days no offers.

EXPORT OFFERS AND COMPARISON WITH MARKET PRICES JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1929

Date	Option Basis	Market	Offers	Under	Over	Date	Option Basis	Market	Offers	Under	Over
July 2	July	1.34½	1.33½	(1)		Aug. 16	Oct.	1.64	1.61	(3)	
" 3	"	1.39⅞	1.38	(1⅞)		" 17	"	1.67⅜	1.63	(4⅜)	
" 4	"	1.44	1.42	(2)		" 19	"	1.64½	1.61	(3½)	
" 5	"	1.43⅛	1.42	(1⅜)		" 20	"	1.61⅝	1.59	(2⅝)	
" 6	"	1.41⅜	1.42		⅝	" 21	"	1.55½	1.55¼	(¼)	
" 8	"	1.43¾	1.43	(¾)		" 22	"	1.53¾	1.53¾		
" 9	"	1.41⅞	1.43		1⅞	" 23	"	1.56⅞	1.55¼	(1⅝)	
" 10	"	1.43	1.44		1	" 24	"	1.55¼	1.54¼	(1)	
" 11	"	1.44¼	1.44	(¼)		" 26	"	1.53⅜	1.52	(1⅜)	
" 12	"	1.47¾	1.46	(1¾)		" 27	"	1.55	1.52	(3)	
" 13	"	1.55¼	1.52	(3¼)		" 28	"	1.52⅝	1.49¾	(2⅞)	
" 15	"	1.66⅞	1.64	(2⅞)		" 29	"	1.53½	1.49¾	(3¾)	
" 16	"	1.67½	1.64	(3½)		" 30	"	1.53¼	1.49¾	(3½)	
" 17	"	1.76⅜	1.72	(4⅜)		" 31	"	1.54¼	1.49¾	(4½)	
" 18	"	1.73⅜	1.72	(1⅜)		Sept. 3	Oct.	1.54⅜	1.50	(4⅜)	
" 19	"	1.68	1.72		4	" 4	"	1.51⅞	1.50	(1⅞)	
" 20	"	1.62	1.72		10	" 5	"	1.52⅞	1.50	(2⅞)	
" 22	"	1.69¾	1.72		2¼	" 6	"	1.53⅜	1.50	(3⅜)	
" 23	"	1.70	1.72		2	" 7	"	1.54⅞	1.50	(4⅞)	
" 24	"	1.69½	1.72		2½	" 9	"	1.54¾	1.50	(4¾)	
" 25	"	1.76½	1.72	(4½)		" 10	"	1.54⅞	1.50	(4⅞)	
" 26	"	1.76⅝	1.72	(4⅝)		" 11	"	1.56⅝	1.51½	(5⅝)	
" 27	"	1.78¾	1.72	(6¾)		" 12	"	1.58¼	1.53	(5¼)	
" 29	"	1.78⅝	1.72	(6⅝)		" 13	"	1.56⅝	1.53	(3⅝)	
" 30	"	1.72	1.70	(2)		" 14	"	1.54¼	1.51½	(2¾)	
" 31	"	1.72	1.67	(5)		" 16	"	1.50⅞	1.50	(⅞)	
Aug. 1	Oct.	1.70⅝	1.70	(⅝)		" 17	"	1.50½	1.50	(½)	
" 2	"	1.67⅝	1.67	(⅝)		" 18	"	1.50⅝	1.50	(⅝)	
" 3	"	1.65⅞	1.65	(⅞)		" 19	"	1.50	1.50		
" 5	"	Holiday				" 20	"	1.48⅜	1.48	(⅜)	
" 6	"	1.54⅞	No offers			" 21	"	1.48⅜	1.48	(⅜)	
" 7	"	1.55⅝	"			" 23	"	1.46⅝	1.46	(⅝)	
" 8	"	1.54⅜	"			" 24	"	1.43¼	1.46		2¾
" 9	"	1.54⅞	"			" 25	"	1.43¼	1.46		2¾
" 10	"	1.55⅞	"			" 26	"	1.46¼	1.46	(¼)	
" 12	"	1.52½	"			" 27	"	1.44¼	1.45		¾
" 13	"	1.52½	1.54		1½	" 28	"	1.41⅜	No offers		
" 14	"	1.54⅝	1.55		⅜	" 30	"	1.43½	"		
" 15	"	1.56⅞	1.57		⅞						

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

THEORIES AND THEORISTS

In his evidence before the Special Committee on the Canadian Grain Board Act, Mr. James Richardson is reported as saying in evidence:

"I believe the false marketing theories of the Wheat Pools have greatly accentuated Canada's wheat problem. The Pools were built up on the theory that producers of wheat could practically dictate their own prices to the consumer. That theory I believe to be wrong, not only because it has been proven wrong during the long history of the world, but because Pool propagandists, inexperienced in the economics of business have insisted upon demonstrating it before our eyes."

That is a fair sample of the kind of stuff that has been given wide circulation by the grain trade and its newspaper supporters especially during the last five years, and it was knocked to pieces by Mr. Bredt in his evidence before the same committee. Mr. Bredt demonstrated beyond any cavil, that the grain trade sold less wheat in the two crop years 1928 and 1929 in comparison with handlings than the Pool did; that it contributed by far the larger portion of the carryover and that it was the trade and not the Pools which created the marketing difficulties in the hectic trading in July, August and September, 1929.

If all men were the reasoning animals they are supposed to be and always adjusted their opinions to the facts, Mr. Bredt's evidence ought to silence for all time this particular criticism of the Pools; but it won't. With too many the old saw rules:

Convince a man against his will.

He's of the same opinion still.

Critics of the Pools in the main are not looking for the truth; they are looking for sticks with which to beat the Pools. They do not like the Pools, not because they believe them to be wrong, but because they interfere with and encroach upon certain established economic interests.

Mr. Richardson talks about the Pools being built on the theory that producers of wheat could dictate prices to the consumer. Critics of trade unions used to indulge in similar antagonistic exaggerations fifty or sixty years ago, but the unions went on despite it. The theory of the Pools in marketing was not that the producer could by combination dictate prices but that he could by collective action gain advantages that were not possible by individual action. And that is true no matter what critics of the Pools may say and collective action is the dominant feature in social and economic movements of the last half century. As to the practice the table on page 5 shows very conclusively who tried to gouge the consumer: it wasn't the Pools.

One word more: Mr. Richardson talks about theorists who are inexperienced in the economics of business. The most dogged and stubborn theorist, economically speaking, is just the man experienced in the economics of business. The student will hold his theory as a provisional explanation subject to revision and modifiable by increasing knowledge; the theory of the business man hardens into a dogma and a practice. The idea that it may be wrong or inadequate is thrust into the background and men become convinced that because certain results are produced by present forces therefore the results are inevitable and to be accepted with resignation. And so the Grain Exchange, for example, becomes the unimprovable machine for selling wheat and the Grain Trade the real friend of the farmer, and their definition of economics might possibly be that of the school boy: The thing that tells you how to get the maximum of what you want with the minimum of honest effort.

For ourselves, being among those who do not believe that all progress is ended and that civilization has reached finality, or that the Grain Exchange represents the highest possible achievement of the human mind in the distribution of wheat, we will continue to urge collective action in creating better conditions and in the substitution of co-operation for competition in getting the world's work done so that the workers will reap the benefit of it.

THE U.F.M. CHAUTAUQUA

Beginning in the last week in June and ending on July 10th the United Farmers of Manitoba staged its first Chautauqua. For a first effort it was gratifyingly successful. Twenty-two meetings were held, the proceedings beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasting until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. The story of this enterprise of the U.F.M. is told on page 8.

The Chautauqua system is a form of adult education and adult education has attracted a considerable amount of attention in Manitoba during the last few months especially. It is not before time, because in education, using the word in its widest sense, lies the hope of western civilization. Some one has said that what the world is at present witnessing is a race between education and catastrophe: that we believe to be true and consequently it is imperatively necessary to give impetus to the whole process of education if we are at all anxious to avoid catastrophe.

The idea that this civilization of ours will live no matter what we do is a fallacy and for a democracy a deadly fallacy. The world has seen many civilizations rise, flourish, and disappear, and this civilization will follow those of Egypt, Babylon, Greece and Rome to the grave unless we learn the art of adjusting ourselves to new situations and of living together. Education, fundamentally, is a process of adjustment to environment but for us as members of social organizations it means also the larger adjustments of societies. We have mastered neither the social nor the inter-social art of living together and so we live in the midst of economic war and the persistent fear of military war.

We need a much greater stress upon this fact in our educational system as a whole, and it is not an exaggeration to say that unless by some means we systematically continue the educational process into and through adult life all the care imaginable on the elementary systems will not save this civilization from catastrophe. Indeed, it may be said that in leaving adults to form judgments on adult experiences on a juvenile education we are simply adding to the dangers of democracy for democracy demands mature judgment on the problems it presents.

The U.F.M. therefore started a good work with its Chautauqua and it ought to become a regular institution within the farmers' organizations. The attendance at each place indicated an interest that is well worth encouraging and the programs were happily laid out to provide education, recreation and entertainment.

PACIFISTS WHO ARE FOR WAR

It is one of the paradoxes of public opinion that some people who warmly support what has been called the "collective system" in international affairs, that is, the system represented by the League of Nations, are bitterly opposed to the extension of the collective idea to the field of economics. To the logical and ruthless extremes of military strife they oppose the pacifist means of co-operative action; the equally logical and ruthless extremes of economic strife they accept not only as something inevitable in the nature of things but desirable as the way of promoting human wellbeing. When co-operative action is proposed in international political affairs it is welcomed as the only rational course; when it is proposed in international economic affairs the proponents of it are described as "living in a cloudy realm of theories, slogans and catch-phrases." Be it also noted that the realists who believe that war is a biological necessity and inevitable in the nature of things describe all the opponents of war as living in a cloudy realm of theories, slogans and catch-phrases.

Because Mr. Brouillette, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, in his evidence before the Special Committee on the Grain Board Act, spoke in favor of solving the world wheat problem by international co-operation The Free Press described his position as one of sheer altruism which would allow Argentina and Australia to capture the entire wheat market to the economic ruin of Canada. And so, according to The Free Press, Mr. Brouillette is "hypnotized by the theories of co-operation" and is "living in a cloudy realm of theories, slogans and catch-phrases."

There is not a particle of difference, morally speaking, between unlimited strife for supremacy in the economic field and unlimited strife for supremacy in the military field. The Free Press is for economic war to secure economic supremacy and consequently, on moral grounds, it might just as well applaud the Mussolinis, the Hitlers, and the rest of the bombastic crew who seem determined in their pursuit of power to give the earth another blood bath.

Mr. Brouillette being a co-operator spoke for rational, ethical, cultured means of solving an international problem; The Free Press speaks for an irrational, unethical and primitive means. The Free Press is against military war and for economic war; Mr. Brouillette, the co-operator, is against all war and the arrogance of power and supremacy secured through strife and for the rule of reason and understanding and co-operation among all men for the promotion of common human interests.

PRODUCER REPRESENTATION ON GRAIN BOARD

The Canada Wheat Board Act provides for a Board of three to conduct the actual selling of the wheat and administer the Act, and an advisory committee of not more than seven members, of whom four shall represent wheat producers, to advise the Board.

The Act does not specifically provide that on the Board of three there shall be a representative of the producers; it is apparently to be a Board composed of men acquainted with market technique. Knowledge of such technique is of course essential but it is extremely desirable that the technical side of the Board be continuously in touch with the views of the producers. The farmers of Western Canada have been asking for many years for such a centralized system of selling as that provided for in the Act, and it is very important that in the operations of the system there shall be established the utmost confidence between the producers of the wheat and those who are selling it. Confidence of this kind in fact is an indispensable condition of success. Nor would it be impossible to get a producer member of the Board who possesses at once the full confidence of the farmers and a working knowledge of the grain business. Such a member of the Board would constitute an active link between the administrative Board and the advisory committee and maintain the imperatively necessary connection with the growers. This is a matter to which, in our opinion, the government should give thoughtful consideration.

THE POOLS AND THE CANADIAN GRAIN ACT

The following statement was given to the Canadian Press on July 9th, 1935, by the Central Executive of the Canadian Wheat Pools:

"Reports in Western newspapers have left the general impression that the amendments made

to the Canadian Grain Board Bill have been of a very drastic nature and that the provisions supported by the organized producers of Western Canada have been changed materially or entirely omitted. It has even been stated that the Bill as finally passed by Parliament shows a complete reversal of policy, which, of course,

is absolutely incorrect. It should, therefore, be made abundantly clear that the so-called compulsory features which were in the original Bill are in the Act as passed by Parliament, but they do not become operative until proclaimed by the Governor-in-Council. There has been no change in

(Turn to page 13)



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

U.F.M. CHAUTAUQUA

The United Farmers of Manitoba are to be congratulated on the success of their first Chautauqua, held at 22 rural points in the province from June 26 to July 10. The Chautauqua was probably the most ambitious program of rural education ever attempted by the U.F.M. and the manner in which it was carried out reflects great credit both on the provincial officers of the organization and on the local and district officials and committees, including representatives of church organizations, Women's Institutes and Boards of Trade, which were responsible for the local arrangements.

The co-operative organizations of the province also took a prominent part in the Chautauqua supplying several speakers and providing cars for the transportation of the travelling parties.

The Chautauqua was arranged in two routes each of which included one point in each of the eleven U.F.M. districts of the province. This necessitated two groups of speakers, one travelling over each route. Route No. 1, which commenced on Thursday, June 27, and continued daily with the exception of Sundays and Dominion Day until July 10, embraced the following points in order: Stonewall, Hazelridge, Oakville, Morris, Cypress River, Crystal City, Minto, Elkhorn, Oberon, McConnell and Grandview; Route No. 2 opened on June 26, and with an intermission on June 28 as well as on Sundays and the holiday, covered Gretna, Elm Creek, Bagot, Darlingford, Pierson, Pipestone, Rossburn, Birnie, Ochre River, Minitonas and Benito.

The program as arranged was substantially the same at each point, but modifications had to be made according to circumstances. On the first route the morning session, scheduled for 10 o'clock,

opened with the singing of O Canada, followed by devotional exercises led by a local minister, greetings from local officials and the chairman's address. J. W. Ward, on behalf of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies then gave a short address on "The Path of the Gopatis," which turned out to be a sketch of the history of the cow from the ancient days when cattle were first domesticated and the Gopatis was the Lord of the Cows. The remainder of the morning session was taken up with motion pictures contributed by the Co-operative Marketing Board.

In the afternoon the Chautauqua was divided into two sessions, for adults and young people. For the adult session there was a very full program, including addresses by Mrs. Goodale, president of the U.F.W.M., on the aims and ideals of that organization; by J. T. Hull, secretary of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, on "Reading With a Purpose," in which reference was made to the Pool library and the fact that through the support of the Co-operative Marketing Board books from this library can now be obtained free of all charges by all rural people in Manitoba; by representatives of the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, on various phases of scientific agriculture; by Miss Jessie Blackwood, of the University of Manitoba, on "Children's Play"; by Fred Hadlow, of the St. John's Ambulance Association, on First Aid; and by Dr. F. W. Jackson, deputy minister of health and public welfare, on "Public Health Units."

Meanwhile in the Young People's section another program was given under the direction of Mr. G. H. Dunn, of Portage la Prairie, director of the U.F.M. young people's work. Here Mr. Hadlow gave a demonstration of first aid work, Mrs. Dunn gave a short and interesting address on

the work of her department, and J. W. Ward, secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board showed motion pictures, the most popular of which were "Ride 'em Cowboy" and "Felix Lays the Ghost."

Between four o'clock and supper time the young people enjoyed games and physical training under the direction of Miss V. Brigden of the Margaret Eaton College, Toronto.

The evening programs were almost entirely contributed by the people of the district, the exceptions being addresses on U.F.M. work given by W. J. Davidson, provincial vice-president of the U.F.M., and Mrs. Goodale, president of the U.F.W.M. The remainder of the program was made up of music, one-act plays and elocution and oratorical contests. At one or two points there was a dearth of entrants for the contests, but at most places there was a very keen competition and all of the programs were very greatly enjoyed.

The attendance at the different points varied considerably. The morning audiences were the smallest, ranging from 25 to 125. In the afternoon the numbers present varied from a dozen children and fifty adults to 200 children and 150 adults. At every point the evening session attracted a crowded house, the number present being limited only by the capacity of the hall.

On the second route the opening exercises at the morning session were followed by an illustrated address by F. L. Dickinson, of the U.G.G., entitled "With Seed Growers from Coast to Coast," an interesting series of slides being projected by means of the delineascope loaned by the Co-operative Marketing Board.

In the afternoon men and women met together to hear an address by F. W. Ransom, secretary of Manitoba Pool Elevators on

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Consumer Co-operation

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

CONSUMER CO-OPS CONFERENCE

An increase in business compared with last year and a confident optimism for the immediate future were reported from all parts of Manitoba when directors and managers of consumer co-operatives met in their annual conference under the auspices of the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale at Brandon on June 20.

The attendance was the largest in the history of the conference,—representatives being present from Altona, Brandon, Cartwright, Glenboro, Hartney, Kenton, Minto, Moline, Minnedosa, Neepawa, Rhodes, Birtle, Thornhill, Virden, and Wawanesa, as well as from the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale and the Co-operative Marketing Board.

W. F. Popple, president of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, was voted to the chair, and D. J. Wallace, Cartwright, was appointed secretary of the conference.

At the morning session representatives of the different locals were called upon for short reports upon the progress of their organizations and as already stated these were all of a most encouraging nature.

Statistics

Following this John W. Ward, secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board, submitted an analysis of the operating statements of 19 co-operative oil stations in the province for 1934. This showed total sales for the 19 organizations of \$381,130.78, compared with sales of \$336,794.38 by the 21 stations analyzed last year; a gross surplus of \$60,507.41, or 15.88 per cent.; and operating expenses, \$51,597.58, or 13.54 per cent.; leaving a net surplus of \$8,909.83, or 2.34 per cent of sales.

Individual associations, the statement showed, had gross surpluses varying from 13.22 per

cent. of sales to 19.71 per cent., and operating expenses, including delivery of gasoline, etc., ranging from 11.97 per cent. to 16.82 per cent.

After lunch, when the delegates and their friends were guests of the Wholesale at the Hotel Cecil, Mr. Popple reported upon the arrangements made by the Wholesale for the supply of various commodities to the locals. He stated that as a result of the loyalty of the locals the Wholesale had been able to secure for them a superior grade of white gasoline at rock-bottom price and satisfactory arrangements had also been made for supplies of lubricating oils, guaranteed to their own specifications, and of the highest quality binder twine.

Cheap But Good

Some discussion took place as to the price at which the locals were retailing M.C.W. lubricating oil. It appeared that some locals were selling at lower prices than others, and while it was felt that uniformity was generally desirable it was recognized that local conditions had to be considered and it was agreed that each local should set its own price. A somewhat peculiar situation, it was reported, had arisen at certain points, some members expressing the opinion that it was impossible to sell good oil at the low price charged for M.C.W. brand. After using the oil, however, they were convinced of its high quality, finding it fully equal to high priced oils sold under expensively advertised names.

Replying to questions regarding fuel oil, Mr. Popple stated that there was now a large demand for this product in the cities for heating purposes. To be safe and to comply with new government regulations, furnace oil had to have a high flash point which made it unsuitable for tractors, and the oil companies had indicated that tractor fuel oil would soon be off the market.

Apples were also discussed. Mr. Popple said the Wholesale was in touch with a first-class

source of supply but to secure apples in carlots on a satisfactory basis it would be necessary for locals to decide at an early date, and without waiting for definite prices, whether they could handle a carload. The delegates present agreed to take the matter up with their respective boards at the earliest opportunity.

Paint That Barn

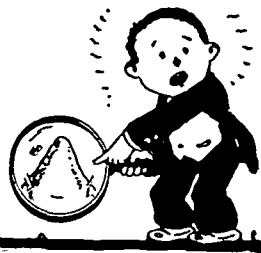
Paint was another topic of discussion and Mr. Popple urged the locals to push the M.C.W. brand. The Wholesale, he said, had not gone to the expense of putting the product into fancy cans, but the paint put out under the M.C.W. brand was of the highest quality on the market at the price and could be recommended with the greatest confidence.

J. W. Ward reported upon the investigation being made by the Canadian Tariff Board into the tariff on gasoline and other petroleum products and his appearance before the Board at Regina on behalf of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference. Hearings had also been held at Calgary, Vancouver and in the Maritime provinces, and a strong case had been presented for the reduction or abolition of the duty, but the major oil companies had not yet made their reply and the result would not be known for some months.

H. S. Coulter, formerly the successful manager of Neepawa Consumers' Co-operative, and now field service man for Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, spoke briefly with reference to his work and thanked the directors and managers for their co-operation with him in his endeavors to promote their common welfare.

As the result of a suggestion by W. J. Pollock, president of Brandon Consumers' Co-operative, it was decided to put on an exhibit at Brandon Fair, details being left in the hands of H. S. Coulter and C. A. Henderson, manager of the Brandon local.

Wheat farmers of the United States voted seven to one for continuance of the wheat program. Of producers of cotton, tobacco and corn-hogs 85 per cent. voted for continuance of the adjustment schemes.



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 June:

1st—Can. Livestock Co-op (Western) Ltd.....	102 cars	—20. %
2nd—	73 "	—14.2%
3rd—	70 "	—13.7%
4th—	61 "	—11.9%
5th—	57 "	—11.2%

The number of really good, well finished dry-fed cattle coming forward the past few weeks is comparatively small and these are selling on a steady basis with a practical top for really choice kinds of \$6.50. Unfortunately a number of half finished dry-feds have shown up and these are meeting competition from the better grades of grass cattle and returns on these have no doubt proved disappointing to producers.

While markets generally have shown a more steady tone, heavier receipts of inferior quality grass cattle have had a depressing effect on prices and with the exception of really good cattle all prices are generally 25 to 50, and in some spots more, lower.

There is a fair demand from the United States and Ontario for good quality well bred stocker and feeder cattle. Remarkably few of these are coming to market, the bulk of the receipts being common, plain and medium cattle which are extremely hard to move and have to be peddled out to the best advantage.

An unexpected break in the Old Country bacon market caused a rapid decline in the price of hogs from the top of \$9.50 down to the present level of \$8.00. It would appear that the optimism of Canadian packers for a strong bacon trade in the Old Country is a little premature and unless conditions over there change for the better it is improbable that there will be much change in prices. Fortunately this is the season of the year when hog receipts are light, otherwise the market might have worked to lower levels. Too many unfinished hogs are coming forward and these should be kept at home until they weigh at least 210 pounds.

Sheep and lamb receipts are much lighter to date this year due to the lateness of the lamb crop and ideal pasture conditions, and choice lambs are holding fairly steady at from \$6.00 to \$6.50 while a few sales were made last week as high as \$7.00.

ANNUAL MEETING

On July 10th the annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited was held in Brandon. The meeting was well attended and representatives of the various districts of the province were present.

After the conclusion of customary business a thorough discussion on the submitted Manitoba Livestock Scheme took place. Not only members of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd. were present but several others representing various interests sat in, and at the conclusion a resolution was passed endorsing the plan as presented as a step in the right direction.

The week commencing July 15th will see a joint meeting of representatives of the three Western Provinces when a final effort will be made to bring the three provinces together. A thorough discussion will take place and an effort will be made to work out each individual section and clause of the various schemes so that each and everyone will be thoroughly acquainted with the same. It is expected that this will take the best part of the week and we are looking forward with confidence that the results of this meeting will enable the various schemes to be given wider publicity throughout the western provinces.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING PLANS APPROVED BY MARKETING BOARD

The Dominion Marketing Board, after thorough investigation, has approved the principles of the livestock marketing plans advanced by groups of producers in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, it was announced on July 18.

In making this announcement the board paid high compliment to the western stock men who have been engaged for several months in a study of the Natural Products Marketing Act in its relationship to their own marketing problems. Their work, board members consider, should result in a most valuable contribution to the livestock industry of western provinces. It offered western producers an opportunity heretofore impossible to improve their positions.

The three local boards are now proceeding with examination of the factors involved in the operation of the proposed schemes as these relate to both producers and other livestock interests. To expedite matters the chairman of the Dominion Marketing Board will meet provisional local boards in Regina this week.

POLITICAL DEFEAT LEADS TO CO-OPERATIVE ACTION

Fifty consumers' co-operative buying clubs and thirty co-operative stores have been organized in California in the last eight months, according to a report from the California Co-operative Council, 1717, West Pico Street, Los Angeles. The sudden growth of the consumers' co-operatives followed the political disillusionment of the defeat of Upton Sinclair as candidate for governor. The efforts of many of Sinclair's followers are now directed into economic action to build for themselves co-operatives which make possible production and distribution for use. A co-operative wholesale organization has been established in Los Angeles to purchase collectively supplies for the co-operative buying clubs and stores and to make available to consumers' co-operatives the products made in "Production for Use" co-operatives.

Co-operative Dairying

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

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

BUTTER MARKET IMPROVES

On June 30 creamery butter storage holdings in Canada were reported as 22,343,894 lbs. compared with 24,780,765 lbs. a year previous, showing a decrease in holdings of about 2,400,000 lbs.

Butterfat receipts in Manitoba in the month of June were 3,420,588 lbs., a decrease as compared with the previous year of 3.1 per cent. Alberta showed a decrease in production of about 15 per cent. and Saskatchewan of about 1.5 per cent. Figures for Eastern Canada are not yet available.

Markets have firmed up a little and the general buying tone has been better than earlier in the season. British markets continue firm and with her butter stocks much less than a year ago there seems to be a general opinion that the British market will continue to strengthen. In the United States production has been fairly heavy and markets are about the same as a month ago.

Bonus on Cheese

The whole dairy industry is much interested in the million dollar item provided by the Dominion government for stabilizing prices of dairy products. As an initial effort the Hon. Mr. Weir has announced that farmers shipping milk to cheese factories will receive as from July 1st a bonus

of 1½c per pound on butterfat delivered for cheesemaking purposes. This should have a tendency, particularly in Eastern Canada, to turn some milk from buttermaking to cheesemaking and it undoubtedly has been a factor in stiffening up butter prices and should show beneficial results to all producers of dairy products this season.

CO-OPERATION WILL GIVE FARMERS A MUCH BETTER LIFE

Mr. Yankovitch, Yugoslav Minister of Agriculture and president of the Union of Serbian agricultural co-operative societies, recently made a speech of some importance which was broadcast and published in the entire press of the country. Having stressed the value of the co-operative movement all over the world, and particularly in the agricultural countries, the Minister bore witness to the importance he attached to co-operation in Yugoslavia.

"Today," he said, "the peasant question is the key problem to our country's national life as seen from within. It cannot be solved by politicians and political struggles; a positive, organized peasant economic system is required; and therefore co-operation, the symbol of the economic and social emancipation of the village, must be and

must remain the symbol of peasant unity.

"During the conflicts which are sapping the economic and social system in every part of the world, the co-operative system has proved its virtues and the high value of its doctrine of peace. Between capitalism on the one hand and communism on the other, co-operation is a Christian ideal and a means of solving the fundamental problems of society . . . It is the antithesis of revolution and of dictatorship by a single class. It prevents conflict and brings interests into unison by satisfying all demands . . .

"By means of co-operation we intend first of all to unify the peasant class and then to propose our system to handicraftsmen, manual workers and salaried employees; for each and every social group may find in it the achievement of its hopes.

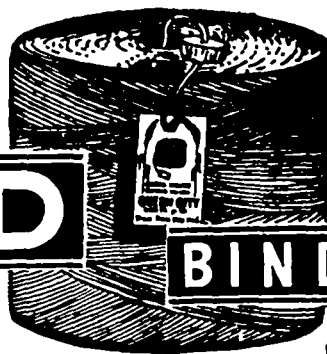
"Attached as we are to the ideal of co-operation, we believe that it will provide a means of improving conditions of life in agriculture; and we shall therefore do our utmost to prepare a co-operative Bill applying to the whole country, so that agricultural co-operation in Yugoslavia may be consolidated. In short, by unifying the agricultural co-operative movement we aim at unifying the Yugoslav peasant class."

—I. L. O.

According to the London Economist British consumers of bread in 1934 paid approximately \$35,000,000 as subsidy to British farmers on the wheat they sold.

Use

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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.

LIVE POULTRY SHIPPING

As a service to poultry producers in providing a convenient market for non-laying hens during the summer months, we are handling live poultry continually at our egg stations located at Lauder, Brandon, Carman, Dauphin, Neepawa, Boissevain, Cartwright, and Wawanessa. Live poultry may be either shipped or delivered to any of the above branches, and will be promptly graded and paid for when received. Prices paid will be in full according to Winnipeg market value.

Coops for shipping poultry will be shipped out on request sent to the egg station most convenient to the shipper.

While over two pound springs are accepted at present, the market is limited, and we advise against marketing young cockerels until more mature. Chicken can be profitably finished this year for the fall market.

For prices and further particulars on shipments or delivery of poultry at the egg station, please write or call and see the manager of the egg station located nearest to you.

Country Loading

We intend to carry out our usual program of country loading of live hens during the summer months.

Already we have requests in from twenty of our locals to move a shipment by live poultry car, or by truck, in late July or in August. First shipment will be made from Bagot on Thursday, July 18th. We have not been able to set loading dates for other points as yet, but expect that our country loading of poultry will be heavy through August and will continue through September and October.

To local secretaries, and local committees: If there are people in your district who will have hens to market, we request that you write in to head office, giving all information as to quantity, most suitable date to ship, etc. If you are unable to state a definite

quantity of poultry to be shipped, estimate as nearly as possible.

A truck can carry up to 1,000 or 1,200 birds, but if there is not sufficient for a truck load in your own district, it may be possible to complete a load at another town near you.

Fattening Cockerels

In the last issue of The Co-operator we pointed out the advisability of fattening cockerels for fall market, and explained the program of instruction on crate fattening being conducted through the summer and fall by the Dominion Livestock Branch Dept. of Agriculture.

We would remind you that this instruction on fattening may be had free in districts where sufficient producers are interested, and to the extent that the department is able to carry on the work.

Those desiring the service should immediately notify the secretary of their local, and he, or she, in turn, should notify head office of the number of people who wish such instruction.

Marketing Live Chickens

The association this fall will carry out a much more extensive program of marketing live chickens.

It is not the intention to handle chickens with early shipments of fowl during the summer months.

If you intend marketing your chickens alive, feed the birds until the fall, when the association will provide facilities for disposing of them to best advantage, allowing you full sale value, less cost of handling.

There is a profit to be made in well finished chickens sold alive, and full profit will be returned to the producer only when your own organization markets it for you.

If you will have chickens to market, notify your own local officials in good time so that head office may be sure to include your local when placing cars or arranging for truck loading at country shipping points.

Any poultry loaded on truck or in cars at country points is

weighed, graded, and paid for in full by cash ticket when delivered on shipping day.

Prices paid for live fowl, delivered at shipping point are at present, subject to change, as follows:

	Per lb.
Live hens No. 1 over 5 lbs.....	8c
Live hens No. 1 4/5 lbs.....	6c
Live hens No. 1 under 4 lbs.....	4c
Live hens No. 2.....	4c
Old roosters	4c

Local Shipments to Winnipeg

Live poultry will be received continually at our Lombard St. plant at Winnipeg. Poultry shipped or delivered at Winnipeg will be paid for in full when received, according to sale value at that time.

Coops will be supplied at any time on request.

RELAXATION OF GERMAN GRAIN CONTROL

The rigid system of grain delivery, adopted in Germany to secure adequate supplies of bread and to prevent the excessive use of wheat and rye for feeding stock has been relaxed. All the available storage space being now occupied and ample supplies assured for the remainder of the crop year, the National Grain Office has decided to allow those growers who have satisfactorily fulfilled their obligations in respect of delivery to sell wheat and rye for fodder purposes. Under the system of control introduced after last year's moderate harvest, every farmer with more than 5 hectares was allotted a delivery quota corresponding to the quantity he had previously marketed. This quota was to be delivered in specified percentages in the course of the year. Up to the 31st March, 85 per cent. of the rye and 75 per cent. of the wheat were to be delivered. It is not yet clear, however, whether the satisfactory fulfilment of delivery obligations means the delivery of the full quota or not.

—I.C.A. News

Because of widespread results of malnutrition the British government has appointed a special committee to inquire into the diet of the people and the bearing of modern scientific knowledge on food values.

THE POOLS AND THE CANADIAN GRAIN ACT

(From page 7)

the fundamental principles of the Bill which in any way would make it less satisfactory to the producers. May we state again it contains all the principles included in the original draft and the additional provisions should leave it just as satisfactory to Western farmers as the original Bill.

"An amendment made by the Senate and accepted by the House should correct the very misleading report, widely circulated, that there was to be something in the nature of a fire sale of our present wheat surplus. In Clause 'C' of Section '4' the words 'as speedily' were stricken out. That means that as regards the disposition of the surplus, the wheat is to be disposed of as 'may be reasonably possible having regard to economic and other conditions.' This is an important change in the wording and does, most certainly, not imply a reversal of selling policy.

"The producer representatives submitted to the Committee the necessity of a provision for a minimum price which would bear a relationship to the cost of production. We feel that the satisfactory operation of the Board this year will depend very largely on the minimum price advanced to the producer when he delivers his wheat and we consider that the basic minimum price for No. 1 wheat for the present year may have to be higher than some people would consider adequate. There are large sections of Western Canada that have had no crop for three, four or even five years. This year's crops are also very late. There is danger of rust, danger of frost, as well as other risks of a later harvest than usual, to be encountered, with a great likelihood of a considerable percentage of the crop not making the top grades. Unless the minimum payment is large enough to give some purchasing power to the producers, it will be necessary to continue farm relief on a large scale. Every cent that the farmer receives for his wheat goes immediately into circulation for the necessities of life, for equipment, or to pay taxes or debts. We,

therefore, feel that the minimum price established must take these facts into consideration, so that Canadian business and industry may share the benefits of increased purchasing power on the farm.

"Speaking of the Bill as a whole, we feel that the passing of this legislation is one of the most progressive steps taken by any Parliament in Canada to deal with a situation that affects the entire Dominion.

"It is a matter of very great satisfaction to the organized producers that the principles for which they have so long contended—that the wheat problem of Western Canada is a national problem—has received the approval of all parties in our Canadian Parliament."

INDUSTRY WILL BE REGULATED IN FRANCE

The bill for compulsory cartels in industry has now been passed by the French chamber. Under the bill agreements to rationalize production will be made obligatory by cabinet decree if desired by a majority in any industry. Two committees are to be formed, one for arbitration and one with power to insist on the formation of cartels in industry. The policy is designed as an emergency measure, but has been attacked as a step towards the corporative state. Mr. Marchandau, who is respon-

sible for the policy, has acknowledged his debt to Lord Melchett's proposals in England. Commenting on the scheme, Mr. Flandin pointed out that it is not universal but affects only those industries which are suffering acutely from the crisis. The duration of the agreements to be entered into is definitely limited and in certain circumstances these agreements can be terminated before their period of duration has expired. The purpose of the scheme, he states, is to adapt production to consumption and he denies that it will have the effect of raising prices or affect French, in relation to world, prices.

—I.C.A. News.

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OF CANADA

BOOSTING AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA

The government of India, acting in conjunction with the provincial governments and some states, and in accordance with recommendations of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, has commenced a substantial move to organize the marketing of agricultural products. The recommendations the government is following include the establishment of marketing information for both home and foreign markets; the grading and standardizing of produce; planning production on the basis of quality and demand; the establishment and development of "regulated markets"; market survey for the purpose of developing uniformity in marketing throughout India and other matters incidental to agricultural production and marketing. A central marketing board has been set up, the head of which has been taken from the Marketing Branch of the British Ministry of Agriculture. The staff will include seven marketing officers and ten assistant marketing officers, while each province will have one senior marketing officer with one assistant or more.

The essential purpose of this

organized effort is to improve agricultural conditions by developing both the home and foreign market for Indian agricultural products. The government of India in undertaking the work considered substantial expenditure on it fully justified if thereby "the position of Indian agricultural produce in world markets could be strengthened and greater advantage taken of the huge internal market for such produce."

INDEBTEDNESS OF COLLECTIVE FARMS CANCELLED

With the aim of further strengthening the economic position of the collective farms,

and assisting in their future development, the Council of People's Commissars has decreed the cancellation of all indebtedness of the collectives to the government Selkhozbank (Agricultural Bank) incurred up to January 1, 1933. The decree, published on December 23, 1934, involves the enormous sum of 435,639,000 rubles, including loans amounting to 415,424,000 rubles and interest of 20,215,000 rubles. The various branches of the Selkhozbank are instructed to complete the cancellation and the return of the outstanding notes to the collective farms by February 15, 1935.

—Economic Review of Soviet Union

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LOW PRICES ON MOTOR REBUILDING. Reboring, welding, rebabbiting. 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.

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

CREAM SEPARATORS

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

TOBACCO

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

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.

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Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

Assessment

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Rates Actuarially Sound

Protection	At Actual Cost
A Few Premium Rates at the Age of 35	
\$9.65	\$12.65
\$14.40	\$16.50

THE MUTUAL SUPPORTING SOCIETY OF AMERICA
Board Building, 325 Main Street
Winnipeg, Man.

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.

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.

GARDEN

PLANT IRISES IN AUGUST FOR SPRING bloom.—12 Beauties, all different, \$1.00; 6 for 50c, postpaid. John Hlscock, Baldur, Man.

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 51 685.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE ON PAGE 2

The woman had seven eggs.

REBABBITTING

MANITOBA BEARING WORKS. CRANK-shaft grinding. Re-babbiting. 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.

QUIT TOBACCO, SNUFF, EASILY, INEX-pensively. An absolutely reliable remedy. Free information. Box M-1261, Saskatoon.

INVENTION

NEW IDEAS NOW SALEABLE BEFORE patenting. What have you? Write Chartered Institute, Dept. 16A, 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.

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 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, PROS-tate, kidney, bladder. 909 Boyd Bldg., Wpg.

Private and Confidential

Newest Type — Best Quality — Lowest Prices
Price List of **SANITARY PERSONAL RUBBER**
GOODS for men and women on request
Everything mailed in plain sealed envelopes
IMPERIAL IMPORTS
28-30 Wellington W., Dept 6 Toronto 2, Ont.

MOHAWK RATTLESNAKE (GENUINE) oil. Alleviates pain Absolutely guaranteed. Postpaid, 50c. Mohawk Remedy Company, Saskatoon.

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.

LIVESTOCK

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULL Calf—Hollywood Baron. 8 months, rich dark red from R.O.P stock. Grand sire—Benmore Baron—now Sr. Herd Sire at Brandon Experimental Farm. Sucking. For quick sale, \$45 00 Thos H. Wilson, R.R. 2, Deloraine, Man. Phone 169 R 12.

OFFERING SHORTHORN BULLS 6 TO 13 months. Wm. Davey, Oak Lake, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEE WITHOUT GLASSES. FREE INFOR-mation. Well worth your investigating now. Write Eyesight Research Institute, Saskatoon.

GET MARGARET SANGER'S FREE INFOR-mation for married people and those about to marry. Vitally important. Enclose 3-cent stamp. G. E. Duncan, P.O. Box 372, Vancouver, B.C.

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

Insurance

In all its branches—

at your service

CANADIAN POOL AGENCIES, LTD.

Wheat Pool Bldg. Winnipeg

U.F.M. CHAUTAUQUA

(From page 8)

"Reading With a Purpose," and then broke up into men's and women's sections.

The men's section was addressed at some points by Roy McPhail, secretary of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, and at others by F. H. Downing, president of that organization, their subject being "The Place of the Public Market in the Marketing of Livestock"; and by representatives of the Canadian Finance Corporation and the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, on Scientific Farming.

In the women's section addresses were given by Mrs. E. L. Johnson, vice-president of the U.F.W.M., or by Mrs. Gee-Curtis, past president, on "The Rural Woman and Her Ideals"; by Miss Bernice Madson, of the Agricultural College, on "The Place of Play in Child Development"; by Nurse Arthur or Nurse Stodart of the Public Health Nursing Service on "The Activities of the Public Health Nurse in Rural Manitoba"; by Dr. F. W. Jackson on "The Public Health Unit."

The young people also had an afternoon session at which they were entertained with folk dancing and physical drill under the direction of Miss I. Diffin, were given instruction in elocution and public speaking by Mrs. A. R. Gray, U.F.M. secretary, and heard short addresses by Mrs. Gray, Mr. Ransom or Mr. Dickinson.

After the separate sessions a general meeting was held at which Mr. Dickinson gave an interesting illustrated lecture showing many of the beauty spots of Canada with an address on "Citizenship."

The evening sessions followed the same plan as on the first route, music, one-act plays, elocution and public speaking contests and an address by J. S. Wood, president of the U.F.M., on "Agricultural People and their Interests" making up an enjoyable program. Mrs. A. R. Gray, the provincial U.F.M. secretary also addressed some of the evening meetings.

The attendance on the second route was on the average somewhat higher than on the first, the

morning audiences ranging from 50 to 90, the afternoon from 90 to 250, with a full house every night.

EASTERN CANADA POTATO MARKETING SCHEME

The Eastern Canada Potato Marketing Scheme submitted by representatives of the potato industry, was recently approved by Hon. Robert Weir, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, and the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Dominion Marketing Board.

The scheme embraces the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario. The potato growers in these provinces have been receiving inadequate returns for their potatoes and the position of the growers has been particularly difficult this year. A very large crop and lack of organization has resulted in demoralized marketing conditions. The 1934 potato crop for the four provinces is placed at 43,308,000 bushels, an increase of 8,188,000 bushels compared with the production in 1933.

Under the scheme, it is expected orderly marketing will result primarily through control of the grades of potatoes entering the commercial channels of trade and potatoes of inferior grades will not be allowed to glut the market. Consignment selling, which has been contributing largely to price demoralization will be prohibited and sales will be made under firm contracts. The scheme also provides for the development of export markets and for increasing domestic consumption of potatoes.

Moreover, it is believed the utilization of potatoes in various forms which might be marketed in this country or find an outlet to other countries, has not been fully explored and that organization of those concerned with potatoes will greatly facilitate the type of work necessary to develop such possibilities.

—Dept. of Agriculture.

COMPARATIVE WHEAT PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Hon. T. H. Bath, in The Primary Producer, Perth, West Australia, publishes a table of average annual wheat prices for Australian, Argentinian and Canadian wheat in Great Britain since

1904, excluding war years. In the 22 years examined Australian wheat was a higher figure than Canadian in seventeen of the years, the excess ranging from 6 cents to \$1.33 per quarter (8 bushels). In four of the years Canada was high and one year was an even average. In 14 of the years Canada was above Argentina; in eight Canada was below Argentina. The much talked of world price for wheat seems to be pretty much a myth.

Wheat cost 56½c a bushel to produce on 17 Illustration Farms in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan. The average yield was 18½ bushels per acre. Complete records of the cost of production were kept by the Brandon Experimental Farm. Items charged included land rental, machinery, horse and man labor, seed, twine, threshing and other costs. Mr. James Richardson told the Special Committee at Ottawa that farmers had told him that "if they had a fair crop of wheat and got 40c a bushel on the farm they could get by."

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