

The Manitoba Co-operator

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A Protest Which is Also Prophecy

Amid the babel of voices broadcasting distress or panaceas, or both, in the world today, one voice can be heard distinctly above the rest. That voice is the voice against injustice. It may be heard from thousands of young men and women now entering into manhood and who can find no welcome in our economic life. It may be heard among adult men and women who for months or years have been without a job and who even now find no place in our industries, or businesses, or our trades or our professions. It may be heard among farmers who have labored long and hard, only to find their life savings in jeopardy and their future in the lap of the Gods. And within the last two weeks that voice has been expressed in no uncertain terms in a nearby Province.

Let us not be too critical of those who protest their lot,—whether it be the young seeking a chance to take their place in society, or whether it be the adult seeking a means of livelihood, or whether it be the farmer seeking to save his home, or whether it be a Province seeking a solution of its problems.

In the case of Alberta, impractical as their programme seems to be, the voice that has spoken there may not be the voice of wisdom, but at least it is the voice of Protest against injustice, the voice of hope that the injustice may be removed.

If the Alberta programme fails, and it would appear to us that in the present form it must fail, let us not be truculent about it, let us not be content with saying they must pay the price of their own experiment, let us rather take the vote recorded in that Province for what it is, namely, a warning that wholesale injustice from whatever cause will not long be tolerated by considerable groups of people. Let us take these protests—the vote in that Province—as a challenge that the unusual problems of today must be met and understood and that they must be solved in the light of equity and justice and fair dealing if worse results are not to follow.

—HON. JOHN BRACKEN, Premier of Manitoba.



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

Unequal economic conditions invalidate every plea for liberty.

The wheat crop of France for 1934 amounted to 338,390,037 bushels compared with 362,198,937 bushels for 1933.

The government of India is setting aside approximately \$4,000,000 to assist peasant cultivators and of this sum \$549,000 is to go toward expanding the co-operative movement.

World trade in butter increased by 6 per cent. in 1934, and Great Britain took 85 per cent. of the total world trade. New Zealand is now ahead of Denmark in supplying butter to Great Britain.

The Belgian government as a part of its policy for the increase of purchasing power as a means of decreasing unemployment is giving loans to newly married people to help them purchase furniture and set up house.

The Dominion government will continue its ram grading and ram premium policies this year, paying premiums running from \$4 to \$10 according to grade. The premiums apply only on rams officially graded under the Federal Ram Grading Policy.

If it helps any in the present state of affairs, the statistical bureau of the Metropolitan Life has completed an investigation which shows that dwellers in the country have on the average four or five years longer life than dwellers in the cities — which just means four or five years longer to worry over the mortgage.

The government of Italy has set up a "corporation" with a state furnished capital of \$3,000,000 (with an option up to 40 per cent. of it for banks and insurance companies) to take over the meagre coal business of the country and conduct research for coal. The state will give it \$200,000 a year to carry on the work and help the nation along the road of self-sufficiency.

A business of \$300,000,000 was done by the consumers' co-operatives in the United States in 1934.

A useful export outlet for Canadian dressed poultry has been opened up in the British West Indies, 100 boxes having gone forward during the first week of August.

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators is adding sixteen country elevators to its system by purchase and building. This will bring the number of its country elevators to 1,081 with a capacity of 36½ million bushels. The cost of the program is \$159,000.

Since America's capacity to consume thus depends on the distribution of income, it is interesting to note that in 1929, 42.5 per cent. of the families of the nation received practically the same amount of income as was received by two-tenths of 1 per cent. of the total number of families who were at the top of the income scale.

Prof. E. G. Nourse.

Because 20,000,000 pounds of butter were imported into the United States in the first six months of this year as compared with 1,107,000 pounds for the corresponding period last year, this heavy importation sending the New York market down from 38½ cents per pound on April 1 to 23 cents on June 25, the U. S. Tariff Commission has been asked to sanction a tariff increase from 14 to 21 cents a pound.

The government of Czechoslovakia has forbidden the opening of new shops, repair workshops and warehouses except by special permission of the appropriate ministry, the restriction to remain in force until June 30, 1937. New co-operative shops and workshops may, however, be opened if the proper co-operative authorities make a declaration to the effect that the new co-operative is required and will be capable of carrying out the objects for which it is being established.

Inequality materializes our upper class, vulgarizes our middle class and brutalizes our lower class.

—Matthew Arnold.

The German government has imposed a special tax on all business concerns the proceeds of which will be used to bonus exports.

The National Farmers Union of Great Britain has asked the Import Duties Advisory Commission to raise the duty on malting barley from 10 per cent. ad valorem to seventy shillings per quarter, approximately 60 cents a bushel.

Action has been taken in the British Columbia courts challenging the constitutional validity of the regulations of a Dairy Products Board set up under the provincial Natural Products Marketing Act and the Dominion Marketing Act. The nature of the action really calls in question the validity of the legislation as a whole and is therefore of interest to other marketing schemes in British Columbia.

Agricultural co-operative associations in the state of Pennsylvania in 1934 sold produce of the farm to the amount of \$27,039,455, and furnished farmers with supplies to the amount of \$7,793,182, a total co-operative business of \$34,832,637, representing an increase of nearly eight million dollars over the business of 1933.

The United Co-operative Society Dairy at Maynard, Mass., has been officially investigated following a complaint and the investigator declares that it is guilty of selling "a too superior product at too low a price"—in other words, its milk, the investigator said, in comparison with all its competitors was of so superior a quality that it should have been sold at 14 cents a quart instead of 13 cents. This seems to be a case of a Daniel come to judgment.

Our Puzzle Corner

Two posts eight feet and four feet high are set up and ropes are tightly stretched from the top of each to the bottom of the other. At what height do the two ropes intersect?

Answer on page 19.

DANISH FARMERS PLEAD FOR SPECIAL PROTECTION

With restrictions on the export of their bacon and eggs and with a loss of 10 cents a pound on every pound of butter they export, Danish farmers, leaders of the world in the co-operative organization of the marketing of their produce, now desperate in their distress, invaded Copenhagen 35,000 strong on July 29 and demanded an audience of their King and his ministers.

The King pleaded his constitutional position but referred them to the leader of the government. The farmers are convinced that they can get relief by effective restrictions on the imports of food stuffs, including wheat. As they cannot get markets for their eggs, bacon and butter (New Zealand has edged Denmark from the position of leading butter exporter to Great Britain) they want to go into cereal production and make it take the place of the production the market for which they have lost. They also urge the expansion of market gardening. Up to a year or two ago Denmark exported 80 per cent. of her agricultural production but as markets have been closed to her she has been compelled to destroy livestock and other produce, and now, her farmers contend, they must in self-preservation have their own home market exclusively reserved to them. Such is the plight of Denmark's farmers who, lifting their vocation from one of the most miserable to the most prosperous in Europe, are now as deep in the slough of misery as the farmers everywhere else.

WISCONSIN SCHOOLS TO TEACH CO-OPERATION

Co-operative marketing and consumers' co-operation must be taught in Wisconsin public schools, according to a law recently passed by the state legislature to take effect Sept. 1. Wisconsin is the first state to prescribe such a measure.

The new law states that co-operative marketing shall be taught in "every common school," that the state university teachers' colleges, normal schools and every public high school and vocational school "shall prescribe adequate and essential instruction in co-

operative marketing and consumers' co-operation," and that knowledge of co-operation shall be required for a certificate to teach economics, social studies, or agriculture. The state superintendent of public instruction and the dean of the college of agriculture at the state university will prepare outlines and other text materials for guidance to teachers of these courses.

THE BRITISH MILK MARKETING SCHEME

Organized marketing of farm products in Great Britain has successfully passed its first ordeal of a vote to continue or discontinue. After much noisy criticism and protest principally from the smaller producers who marketed their milk direct to consumers, a vote has been taken on ending or continuing the milk marketing scheme set up under the Agricultural Marketing Act. The result of the poll announced on August 19 was as follows:

The total vote was 98,458 producers milking 1,654,064 cows. For continuing the scheme the vote was: 79,711 (81 per cent.) producers, milking 1,431,342 (86½ per cent.) cows. For ending the scheme: 18,747 (19 per cent.) producers milking 222,722 (13½ per cent.) cows.

The register contains the names of about 170,000 producers, but it is said that between thirty and forty thousand have now no active interest in dairying and were not concerned about the scheme and the vote. Even at that at least 30,000 registered as dairy producers did not vote and therefore it must be assumed were not much concerned about what happened to the scheme. Their production was probably of not much consequence either to the individual or the scheme.

The British Milk Board is now faced with the problem of keeping up the price in the face of increased production, of making a market at home for British dairy produce and of reconciling consumer and producer interests.

The social thinking of a man with an income of \$20,000 a year will not be the same as the thinking of a man with \$1,000; and the wider the spread the greater the degree of antagonistic thinking.

WORLD WHEAT PROSPECTS

World wheat supplies outside of Russia and China in the 1935-36 season, according to the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, now appear likely to be about 240,000,000 bushels less than in 1934-35. World production excluding Russia and China will probably reach about 3,520,000,000 bushels or an increase of about 60,000,000 bushels over last year, but the world carry-over at the beginning of the current crop year was apparently about 800,000,000 bushels, or a decrease of 300,000,000 bushels compared with a year ago. Russia appears to be harvesting a good wheat crop with fairly good yields in the regions which commonly supply wheat for export, and that country may possibly export about 30,000,000 bushels. Exports from Russia may be offset to some extent by increased imports into China where the wheat crop is reported to be smaller than a year ago.

The prospect of an increase in world wheat production this year is due to an increase in the European crop of about 43,000,000 bushels, and to the larger crop in the United States now estimated at 594,615,000 bushels. Canada may also produce a little more wheat than a year ago. These increases, however, may be offset largely by smaller crops in the southern hemisphere and in North Africa.

The recent reports of conditions in Canada, Argentina, and Australia indicate relatively low yields for this year. Both acreage and yields are likely to be reduced in Argentina, and weather conditions to date in Australia and Argentina indicate that the outturn of the crop in those two countries may total only about 260,000,000 bushels as compared with 373,000,000 bushels harvested last year. In Argentina conditions for the crop have been bad for seeding and germination, but they may improve to some extent during the growing season. Conditions in Australia seem to indicate that the new crop may not differ materially in size from that of last year.

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

OFFICIAL NOTICE—ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, will be held on the Eighth Floor of the Marlborough Hotel, Winnipeg, commencing at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, October 16th, 1935. This is the official notice of said Annual Meeting.

F. W. RANSOM,
Secretary.

LOCAL BOARD MEETINGS

The suggestion has been made on several occasions that the meetings of local boards should be arranged in consecutive order on a fixed schedule. This suggestion developed into discussion at the annual meetings of several associations last year but no action was taken. Again this question has come to the fore and it is desirable that further consideration be given to it.

The reasons advanced in support of the suggestion are that such an arrangement of local board meetings would provide a constant schedule which could be attended by the District Director or other official of the organization. By such an arrangement closer contact could be maintained throughout the whole organization and greater interest would be stimulated.

This matter will receive the attention of the Provincial Board at its next meeting. Following this meeting a schedule will be submitted to each local. The board of each local should take up this question at their next meeting with the delegate who will attend the next annual meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited. During the progress of the annual meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators we hope this matter will be discussed and a decision reached.

At the Annual Meeting

How would it be to devote one evening to a round table discussion of organization problems? How to arouse interest is a fundamental one, or how can we improve the organization? Let's have a get together to hear the delegates' views on matters for the good of the order.

BY THE WAY—

Don't forget to send in just as soon as possible, any resolutions you desire brought up at the Annual Meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited. Try and get them in here before September 30th in which case they will be copied, put together and sent out to all the locals in accordance with our practice in other years. In view of the significant changes which have taken place in our wheat marketing system by the establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board and the fixing of prices, etc., no doubt the delegates will have many views to express when they come to the annual meeting.

At several meetings members have urged the inclusion of coarse grains in the operations of the Board as provided in Section 14 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act. Have you any resolutions on this question you want the delegates to consider?

It looks as though Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, is again going to have a pretty good financial statement, perhaps not quite up to last year, nevertheless paying our way and something for reserves. From what we hear the Saskatchewan and Alberta Wheat Pools have also had good years and will report substantial progress.

The state of Panama has refused the cheque of the U. S. government for \$250,000, the annual payment for the canal zone—as she did last year—because the agreement was that the payment should be made in gold. It will take a cheque for \$845,000 to make up these two payments to the equivalent of gold.

DEBT ADJUSTMENT

The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act is a measure to facilitate the adjustment of farmers' debts and it had the support of both parties in the Federal House.

In view of the urgent need for debt adjustment, it is surprising that there are not more farmers taking advantage of this legislation. It is a sad fact that a very large proportion of the farmers in Manitoba through no fault of their own, but largely as the result of abnormally low prices for the last five years, find themselves so heavily involved in debt that the future offers no hope of recovery without an adjustment being made with the creditors; this year of generally poor crops will accentuate the situation. This measure is exclusively for the benefit of farmers; several have submitted their cases to the Board of Review and awards have been made. In some cases the farmers have been pleased and indeed have spoken in high praise of the Board's decisions; on the other hand, many have expressed disappointment. We have no hesitancy in saying that all those farmers who are worrying about their financial position should bring their cases before the official receiver and have them considered and decided upon by the Board of Review. The extent to which the farmers make use of the Act will indicate their desire for adjustment of debts but if a small percentage of the farmers apply for consideration of their cases, then the logical conclusion is that there was not the need for this kind of legislation. Indifference may very easily defeat the intent and purpose of the legislation. If, on the other hand, wholesale use is made of the measure, then it should show the urgency of the situation and have a bearing on the decisions of the Board.

We submit two of several cases before us which have come before the Board. They would appear

(Turn to page 16)

Wheat Board's Prices for All Grades of Wheat

With the exception of "Feed" wheat, the prices at which the Canadian Wheat Board will purchase all grades of wheat from the producer, on a carlot basis, were announced by the Board on September 17.

When such wheat is purchased by the Board, a "Producer's Certificate" will be issued which will entitle the grower to participate in any surplus which may arise from the operations of the Board.

All prices relate to grain, basis in store, at Fort William or Vancouver. No price has yet been set for "Feed" wheat, the Board having difficulty in appraising its market value, but the Board does not anticipate a price of less than 50c for this grade of wheat, basis in store Fort William or Vancouver.

A decision in respect to "Feed" wheat is expected within a few days. The schedule of prices follows:

Grade	Price	Grade	Price	Grade	Price
One Hard	.89	Sprouted Three Mixed Wheat	.65	Damp No. 4 Mixed Wheat	.55
One Northern	.87 1/2	Sprouted Four Mixed Wheat	.59	Damp No. 5 Mixed Wheat	.58
Two Northern	.85	Sprouted Five Mixed Wheat	.62	Damp No. 6 Mixed Wheat	.53
Three Northern	.81	Sprouted Six Mixed Wheat	.57	Tough Rej. No. 1 Hard	.76 1/2
No. Four Wheat	.76	Smutty One Hard	.82 1/2	Tough Rej. No. 1 Nor.	.76 1/2
No. Five Wheat	.69	Smutty One Northern	.82 1/2	Tough Rej. No. 2 Nor.	.74
No. Six Wheat	.61	Smutty Two Northern	.80	Tough Rej. No. 3 Nor.	.70
No. Four Special	.76	Smutty Three Northern	.76	Tough Rej. No. 4 Nor.	.68
No. Five Special	.69	Smutty Four Wheat	.72	Tough Rej. No. 5 Nor.	.61
No. Six Special	.61	Smutty Five Wheat	.65	Tough Rej. No. 6 Nor.	.58
Feed Wheat		Smutty Six Wheat	.57	Tough Rej. No. 4 Special	.68
One Durum	.87 1/2	Smutty Four Special	.72	Tough Rej. No. 5 Special	.61
Two Durum	.85	Smutty Five Special	.65	Tough Rej. No. 6 Special	.58
Three Durum	.81	Smutty Six Special	.57	Tough Rej. Feed	
Four Durum	.76	Smutty Feed		Tough Smutty No. 1 Hard	.79 1/2
Five Durum	.69	Smutty One Durum	.82 1/2	Tough Smutty No. 1 Nor.	.79 1/2
Six Durum	.61	Smutty Two Durum	.80	Tough Smutty No. 2 Nor.	.77
No. One Garnet	.82 1/2	Smutty Three Durum	.76	Tough Smutty No. 3 Nor.	.73
No. Two Garnet	.81	Smutty Four Durum	.72	Tough Smutty No. 4 Nor.	.70
No. One H.W. Spring	.82 1/2	Smutty Five Durum	.65	Tough Smutty No. 5 Nor.	.63
No. Two H.W. Spring	.80	Smutty Six Durum	.57	Tough Smutty No. 6 Nor.	.55
No. Three H.W. Spring	.78	Smutty One Garnet	.77 1/2	Tough Smutty No. 1 Special	.70
No. One Mixed Wheat	.73	Smutty Two Garnet	.76	Tough Smutty No. 5 Special	.63
No. Two Mixed Wheat	.65	Smutty One H.W. Spring	.77 1/2	Tough Smutty No. 6 Special	.55
No. Three Mixed Wheat	.69	Smutty Two H.W. Spring	.75	Tough Rej. Smutty 1 Hard	.72 1/2
No. Four Mixed Wheat	.63	Smutty Three H.W. Spring	.73	Tough Rej. Smutty 1 Nor.	.72 1/2
No. Five Mixed Wheat	.66	Smutty One Mixed Wheat	.69	Tough Rej. Smutty 2 Nor.	.70
No. Six Mixed Wheat	.61	Smutty Two Mixed Wheat	.61	Tough Rej. Smutty 3 Nor.	.66
No. One A.R.W.	.82 1/2	Smutty Three Mixed Wheat	.65	Tough Rej. Smutty 4 Nor.	.64
No. Two A.R.W.	.80	Smutty Four Mixed Wheat	.59	Tough Rej. Smutty 5 Wheat	.57
No. Three A.R.W.	.78	Smutty Five Mixed Wheat	.62	Tough Rej. Smutty 6 Wheat	.49
Rejected One Hard	.79 1/2	Smutty Six Mixed Wheat	.57	Tough Rej. Smutty No. 4 Spec.	.64
Rejected One Northern	.79 1/2	Smutty One A.R.W.	.77 1/2	Tough Rej. Smutty No. 5 Spec.	.57
Rejected Two Northern	.77	Smutty Two A.R.W.	.75	Tough Rej. Smutty No. 6 Spec.	.49
Rejected Three Northern	.73	Smutty Three A.R.W.	.73	Tough Rej. Smutty Feed	
Rejected Four Wheat	.70	Tough One Hard	.86	Rej. 1 Hard Mixed Heated	.75 1/2
Rejected Five Wheat	.63	Tough One Northern	.84 1/2	Rej. 1 Nor. Mixed Heated	.75 1/2
Rejected Six Wheat	.55	Tough Two Northern	.82	Rej. 2 Nor. Mixed Heated	.73
Rejected Four Special	.70	Tough Three Northern	.78	Rej. 3 Nor. Mixed Heated	.69
Rejected Five Special	.63	Tough Four Wheat	.74	Rej. 4 Nor. Mixed Heated	.64
Rejected Six Special	.55	Tough Five Wheat	.67	Rej. 5 Wheat Mixed Heated	.57
Rejected Feed Wheat		Tough Six Wheat	.59	Rej. 6 Wheat Mixed Heated	.49
Rejected One Durum	.79 1/2	Tough Four Special	.74	Rej. No. 4 Spec. Mixed Heated	.64
Rejected Two Durum	.77	Tough Five Special	.67	Rej. No. 5 Spec. Mixed Heated	.57
Rejected Three Durum	.73	Tough Six Special	.59	Rej. No. 6 Spec. Mixed Heated	.49
Rejected Four Durum	.70	Tough Feed		Rej. Feed	
Rejected Five Durum	.63	Tough One Durum	.84 1/2	Dried 1 Hard	.81
Rejected Six Durum	.55	Tough Two Durum	.82	Dried 1 Northern	.81
Rejected One Garnet	.74 1/2	Tough Three Durum	.78	Dried 2 Northern	.81
Rejected Two Garnet	.73	Tough Four Durum	.74	Dried 3 Northern	.81
Rejected One H.W. Spring	.74 1/2	Tough Five Durum	.67	Dried 4 Northern	.76
Rejected Two H.W. Spring	.72	Tough Six Durum	.59	Dried 5 Wheat	.69
Rejected Three H.W. Spring	.70	Tough One Garnet	.79 1/2	Dried 6 Wheat	.61
Rejected One Mixed Wheat	.69	Tough Two Garnet	.78	Dried No. 4 Special	.76
Rejected Two Mixed Wheat	.61	Tough One H.W. Spring	.79 1/2	Dried No. 5 Special	.69
Rejected Three Mixed Wheat	.65	Tough Two H.W. Spring	.77	Dried No. 6 Special	.61
Rejected Four Mixed Wheat	.59	Tough Three H.W. Spring	.75	Dried Feed	
Rejected Five Mixed Wheat	.62	Tough One Mixed Wheat	.71	Tough Rejected 1 Durum	.76 1/2
Rejected Six Mixed Wheat	.57	Tough Two Mixed Wheat	.63	Tough Rejected 2 Durum	.74
Sprouted One Northern	.82 1/2	Tough Three Mixed Wheat	.67	Tough Rejected 3 Durum	.70
Sprouted Two Northern	.80	Tough Four Mixed Wheat	.61	Tough Rejected 4 Durum	.68
Sprouted Three Northern	.76	Tough Five Mixed Wheat	.64	Tough Rejected 5 Durum	.61
Sprouted Four Northern	.71	Tough Six Mixed Wheat	.59	Tough Rejected 6 Durum	.53
Sprouted Five Northern	.64	Damp One Hard	.78 1/2	Tough Smutty 1 Durum	.79 1/2
Sprouted Six Northern	.56	Damp One Northern	.78 1/2	Tough Smutty 2 Durum	.77
Sprouted Four Special	.71	Damp Two Northern	.76	Tough Smutty 3 Durum	.73
Sprouted Five Special	.64	Damp Three Northern	.72	Tough Smutty 4 Durum	.70
Sprouted Six Special	.56	Damp Four Northern	.67	Tough Smutty 5 Durum	.63
Sprouted Feed		Damp Five Northern	.60	Tough Smutty 6 Durum	.55
Sprouted One Durum	.82 1/2	Damp Six Northern	.53	Tough Rej. Smutty 1 Durum	.72 1/2
Sprouted Two Durum	.80	Damp Four Special	.67	Tough Rej. Smutty 2 Durum	.70
Sprouted Three Durum	.76	Damp Five Special	.60	Tough Rej. Smutty 3 Durum	.66
Sprouted Four Durum	.71	Damp Six Special	.53	Tough Rej. Smutty 4 Durum	.64
Sprouted Five Durum	.64	Damp Feed		Tough Rej. Smutty 5 Durum	.57
Sprouted Six Durum	.56	Damp No. 1 Durum	.78 1/2	Tough Rej. Smutty 6 Durum	.49
Sprouted One Garnet	.77 1/2	Damp No. 2 Durum	.76	Tough Rej. 1 Garnet	.71 1/2
Sprouted Two Garnet	.76	Damp No. 3 Durum	.72	Tough Rej. 2 Garnet	.70
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Sprouted Two H.W. Spring	.75	Damp No. 5 Durum	.60	Tough Smutty 2 Garnet	.73
Sprouted Three H.W. Spring	.73	Damp No. 6 Durum	.53	Tough Rej. Smutty 1 Garnet	.67 1/2
Sprouted One Mixed Wheat	.69	Damp No. 1 Garnet	.73 1/2	Tough Rej. Smutty 2 Garnet	.66
Sprouted Two Mixed Wheat	.61	Damp No. 2 Garnet	.72	Tough Rej. 1 H.W. Spring	.71 1/2
		Damp No. 3 Garnet	.72	Tough Rej. 2 H.W. Spring	.69
		Damp No. 4 Garnet	.73 1/2	Tough Rej. 3 H.W. Spring	.67
		Damp No. 5 Garnet	.71	Tough Smutty 1 H.W. Spring	.74 1/2
		Damp No. 6 Garnet	.69	Tough Smutty 2 H.W. Spring	.72
		Damp No. 1 H.W. Spring	.71	Tough Smutty 3 H.W. Spring	.70
		Damp No. 2 H.W. Spring	.69	Tough Rej. Smutty 1 H.W. Spring	.67 1/2
		Damp No. 3 H.W. Spring	.65	Tough Rej. Smutty 2 H.W. Spring	.65
		Damp No. 1 Mixed Wheat	.57	Tough Rej. Smutty 3 H.W. Spring	.63
		Damp No. 2 Mixed Wheat	.57	No. 1 Mixed Grain	
		Damp No. 3 Mixed Wheat	.61		

THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR

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Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement
in Manitoba

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Editor—J. T. HULL

CO-OPERATION AND SOCIAL CREDIT

The success of the social credit party in the Alberta provincial elections may not indicate that every voter understands the propositions of either Major Douglas or Mr. Aberhart but it can hardly be gainsaid that it indicates a widespread dissatisfaction with things as they are, a belief that they can be improved and a desire to try one remedy about which the people in Alberta have been hearing for fifteen years without getting anywhere near experimenting with it until Mr. Aberhart took it up.

Putting aside the economic theory of the social credit movement as irrelevant to the situation in Alberta we are left with the irresistible concrete appeal to the hard pressed and distressed multitude embodied in Mr. Aberhart's promise of \$25 per month or thereabouts to every adult person in Alberta. Politicians are notoriously extravagant in their promises but a promise of a straight income of \$25 per month was something entirely new and much more tangible and understandable and persuasive than any promise heretofore made. Anyway the voters of Alberta reached out for it in no half-believing way.

It is probably merely one of the peculiarities of human nature that while the people of Alberta grasped so eagerly this promise made on the political field, they have paid but scant attention to as substantial a promise made by another movement on the economic field itself, a promise the premises of which are sound enough to gain the support of the world's greatest economists and the fulfilment of which is demonstrated in every civilized country in the world today.

That promise is embodied in the saving effected by co-operative enterprise. Millions of people throughout the world today either by drawing dividends from or doing business at cost through co-operative associations are adding to their ordinary income. If we could conceive the whole business of the community conducted through co-operative associations the increased income of the masses would be equal to the total amount now accruing as interest, profit and rent. In other words, doing business in the co-operative way means securing for the co-operators themselves all which now goes into the categories of rent, interest and profit.

But even if that is looking too far ahead, by the co-operation that is now easily available to them the people could make substantial additions to their income upon a perfectly sound and feasible economic basis. But the co-operative life demands mutual responsibility and men unfortunately fight shy of responsibility. They would much rather have some beneficent power hand them a good life on a silver plate. Mr. Aberhart has promised to do that. No

responsibility rests upon the people; nobody has to do a thing but walk up to the paying teller on pay day and get his or her social dividend. The government does the rest. In this respect we will venture on one assertion, namely, that no form of equitable society can be established on a permanent basis by social credit or any other mechanism unless the people or a substantial majority of them, undertake responsibilities which keep control of the system in the hands of the people. In other words, if we want a better order of society we must go out and deliberately build it—mould it according to our heart's desire.

THE "RIGHT" IN THE MATTER

According to Bertrand Russell, Ethiopia is not worth the precipitation of war between European nations. He is right, in fact, he might go further and say that none of the small nations in the world is worth such a war as we had from 1914 to 1918. But that cannot be raised today as an excuse for allowing Italy a free hand with regard to Ethiopia. Italy herself has just as good an argument when she declares that she intends to do no more than Great Britain, France, Germany and others did in pre-war days whenever the opportunity presented itself in a suitable manner, that is, grab a desirable piece of territory regardless of the rights and wrongs of the matter.

The answer to both Bertrand Russell and Mussolini is that in 1918 the nations of the world agreed upon a certain way of living together in order to prevent war and Italy now wants to act as though she had never pledged herself with the rest of the world in that solemn agreement. If she be allowed to do that then the Covenant of the League of Nations does not mean a thing to any small nation and the pledge of a big nation becomes a mere cynical gesture. Either the League of Nations must unite the nations in support of a cause made common by the signing of the covenant or it becomes immediately neither useful nor ornamental.

BRITISH MILK SCHEME SUSTAINED

The British farmers, having fully exercised their conceded right to complain, have also voted to continue the Milk Marketing Scheme, the vote being 81 per cent. for continuance and 19 per cent. against. The result of the vote seems to have been a complete surprise to the critics and opponents of the scheme, which, perhaps, accounts for the silence with which it was received by the opponents of our own marketing acts.

There is attached to the continuance of the scheme, however, a further demand by the British farmers which is fraught with great significance for Canadian farmers. The elimination of competition among themselves is only part of what the British farmers want; the other part is the elimination of competition from the outside. They want agricultural products from the Dominions taxed, and stiffly taxed, as well as products from foreign countries. Just as we begin in the west to give special attention to barley production the British National Farmers' Union demands a duty of 60 cents a bushel on barley. They demand duties on

dairy products, meats and grains, with not too much of a preference on Dominion produce. For dairy products, in fact, they are practically demanding a complete monopoly of the home market. There is no doubt the present government will go a long way toward meeting the farmers and an alternative, that is, a Labor government, would control all imports by import boards.

The situation thus looks none too promising for

us and we may eventually be driven to a similar organization of our own agricultural marketing. With the exception of Argentina, every competitor of Canada is endeavoring to get agricultural marketing on an organized basis, and our farmers will only injure themselves by refusing to do likewise. The world is travelling rapidly in the direction of trading among organized groups and we would be well advised to take active notice of that trend.

The Free Press Gets Bill's Goat

"I read the debate between Paul Bredt and the editor of The Free Press," said Bill after getting the old pipe into full working order, "and there's one thing in it that got my goat properly. By heck!" he continued somewhat vehemently, "the unmitigated gall of these editors who think we farmers exist only to help them to live in better style makes me so mad I could—well, what's the use, anyway" he lamely finished, stabbing at the tobacco in his pipe a trifle savagely.

"Well," I asked, "what was it that got you all het up?"

"I think I've got it here," he replied, fishing around in his pockets. "Yes, here it is," he went on, taking some newspaper clippings from a pocketbook.

"You know," he continued, "they were talking about regulating deliveries from the farm to the elevator. The Free Press said the idea was 'preposterous.' Paul came back with this: 'I am of the opinion that in some form even The Free Press practices a certain amount of regulation of output. . . . Does The Free Press print unlimited quantities and does The Free Press continue to offer their paper at lower and lower prices regardless of what the effect on their financial statement might be.' Well, now," Bill went on, "that seemed to me a perfectly reasonable question entitled to a straight, reasonable reply, but just look at the idiotic attempt to dodge it. Here's how The Free Press does the trick:

"Mr. Bredt's effort to find an analogy between the case of The Free Press which attends successfully to its own business and his conception of a super-imposed authority telling individual farmers how they should conduct their own affairs illustrates admirably how woolly thinking

about uncomprehended facts sometimes leads to strange conclusions'."

"Isn't that a piperina," Bill went on warmly. "The Free Press does its own business; what we farmers do is its business also, not ours. It has been yelling at us for years not to reduce our production but to go on producing because it was necessary for the general business of the country, meaning by that itself and its advertisers, I guess. But as a sane business policy for itself, it prints no more newspapers than it can sell, that is, it limits production to demand and when somebody points out that it is doing what it says the farmer shouldn't do, it gets on its high-horse and haughtily declines to have farming compared with such a superior institution as The Free Press. Lordy, lordy, what a conceit!"

"Fine, Bill, fine," I chimed in as he stopped, out of breath and commenced searching for a match. "Boy, you can go some when you get properly worked up, but at that you haven't got it all."

"That seems bad enough," Bill replied, "but what am I short of?"

"Well," I said, "The Free Press not only adjusts its production to the demand, but arbitrarily fixes the price. More than that it is a member of a national organization through which competition in the newspaper field is controlled and regulated by limiting the number of newspapers published in any given area to what it is estimated the area can adequately support."

"Great Scott!" Bill ejaculated, "I didn't know it was as bad as that. So what we get is this: The Free Press 'attends successfully to its own business' within a system which regulates competition between newspapers, permits arbitrary price fixing and maintains the price by the adjustment of

supply to demand. Who'd have guessed it?"

"Practically, that's what it all comes to," I said, "and personally I think it's a good system and works pretty well and—"

"But," interjected Bill impatiently, "The Free Press is incessantly denouncing combines and price fixing and the limiting of production and it certainly thinks the farmers should go on producing no matter what state the market may be in or what the prices are."

"That, Bill," I replied, "may only represent a difference of viewpoint between the editorial department and the business department of the newspaper. What the business department does to make a business success of the paper is one thing; what the editorial department thinks is an entirely different thing and often they don't jibe."

"In fact, Bill," I went on reminiscently, "I've heard of business departments that have blown up under the strain and proceeded to tell the editorial department just exactly how boneheaded it was, while the editorial department deplored with dignity the intellectual insufficiency of the business department!"

"Well," said Bill, with his hand on the door knob, "I think we farmers better take a hint from the business end of The Free Press and get our business on the same kind of basis, and let the editorial end have all the room it wants to make itself ridiculous. After all an opinion is only an opinion but a sustained price is what keeps the wolf from the door."

According to the press the International Loan Company of Winnipeg, claiming that the federal government has not the power to adjust the private debts of farmers, has started an action in the courts to have the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act declared unconstitutional.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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

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SCHOLARSHIPS

The Co-operative Marketing Board, with the object of assisting worthy young men and women to secure a training which would fit them for a career of greater usefulness, announced last spring its intention to award eight entrance scholarships of \$50.00 each, open to residents of rural Manitoba and tenable in the faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics at the University of Manitoba.

We now have the pleasure of announcing that these scholarships have been awarded to Mitchell G. Abey, Chater; Charles J. Campbell, Dauphin; Kenneth A. Gamey,

Strathclair; James Good, Souris; John Munshaw Mattice, Melita; William Berry McCreary, Rathwell; Colin Harold McInnis, Elm Creek; and Douglas Stuart Stevenson, Shoal Lake.

All of these young men will take the four year course leading to the degree of B.Sc. (Agric.), with the exception of Kenneth A. Gamey, who plans to take the two year diploma course.

The scholarships were open to both young men and young women, but no applications were received from girls and all the awards were consequently made to male students.

The regulations governing these scholarships provide that they shall be confined to young men and women living in rural Manitoba who are entering the University of Manitoba for a course in Agriculture or Home Economics; who have shown interest in rural life by participating in Boys' and Girls' Clubs and other activities or have demonstrated outstanding qualities as farmers or homemakers; who

have used the educational facilities provided locally to the best of their ability; and whose desire for further education and whose ability to profit by it would be assisted by an entrance scholarship.

Scholarships under similar conditions will again be offered next year. It is hoped that in future the girls will not allow the boys to take all the awards.

CO-OPERATION IN SWEDEN

There is probably no country in which the co-operative movement has made greater progress since the war than Sweden. Consumers' co-operation has been developing both rapidly and steadily during the past fifteen years and more recently there has been a corresponding growth of agricultural co-operatives for marketing and credit purposes in that country.

The driving force in co-operative progress, according to a Swedish authority, has been the depression, which has forced the farmers to find some means of improving their position. The state, recognising the value of co-operation as a means of restoring prosperity, has given financial assistance to the formation of new co-operatives, and the Swedish Central Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies, known as the S.A.L., has been active in promoting the work.

The S.A.L. was formed in 1917 and originally its main task was to deal with technical questions relating to agricultural production. It became evident, however, that problems of marketing were in more urgent need of solution than those of production and in 1929 the federation was re-organized to enable it to assist agricultural co-operatives in marketing their produce.

The Swedish National Farmers' Union is the wholesale purchasing society of the agricultural co-

operatives and beside buying fodder and fertilizers for the members also markets their grain. Its turnover has considerably increased in recent years and in 1934 amounted to 31,600,000 crowns (\$8,468,000).

As a result of the efforts of the S.A.L., the Swedish Co-operative Dairies Federation was formed in 1932 and by the end of 1934 comprised 24 district associations and 620 local dairies. At the same date the federation was marketing 80 per cent of the total milk output of the country, 95 per cent of the milk collected in co-operative dairies, 86 per cent of the butter output and 50 per cent of the cheese output.

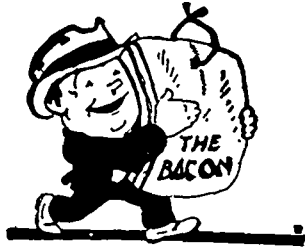
The S.A.L. was also instrumental in bringing about the formation of the Central Federation of Swedish Meat Marketing Societies and in organizing local societies throughout the country. At the end of 1934, 170,000 farmers were members of these locals.

Export Eggs

Another new organization is the Central Egg Marketing Society. About one-sixth of the eggs produced in Sweden are available for export and the handling of this surplus so as to prevent the flooding of local markets is one of the chief functions of the Central Egg Marketing Society. It is also responsible for the organization of the collection and grading of eggs in the local societies. The Stockholm Consumers' Co-operative, the largest in the country, takes the whole output of one egg marketing society.

Fruit marketing societies and forestry co-operatives have also been formed into federations for co-operative marketing with beneficial results, and rural credit societies have made remarkable progress. In 1930 there were 187 loan funds with 14,000 members, and three years later the number had risen to 699 with a membership of

(Turn to page 9)



Consumer Co-operation

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

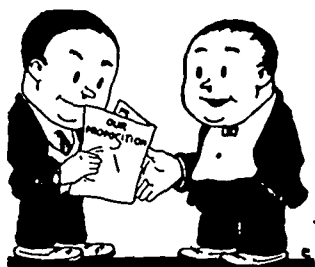
Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

BINDER TWINE

With the harvest just about over, Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, thanks to the loyalty of the locals, is able to report a very successful experience in the handling of binder twine. The volume supplied was considerably larger than last year which is very gratifying considering the disaster which overtook the crops in many districts.

Paint

A co-operative employee who lives in Winnipeg spent part of his summer holiday this year painting his house. Of course, being determined to have nothing but the best, he used M.C.W.



paint, and is very proud of the improved appearance of his home.

There is nothing that increases pride of ownership like well painted buildings,

not to speak of the longer life which paint gives. There are a lot of farm houses and barns that need a couple of coats of good paint, and when the job is done M.C.W. Brand is the only paint to use.

Coal

Coal prices have now gone out to locals from Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, and those who need good fuel for the winter can find out just what it will cost and hand in their orders at their own local consumers' co-operative.

The miners in Alberta, after some difficulty, have secured an increase in wages, which they badly needed, and as a result prices are slightly higher than last year.

Progress and Prosperity

We sometimes wonder how many members and officials of our co-operative organizations realize the real significance of the movement of which they are a part. It appears sometimes as if some of them at least look upon the co-op. as just another place to buy gas and oil and coal and

binder twine and all the other things which it handles and that unless the co-op. can quote lower prices than the other people it is of no value.

But to those who really understand co-operation there is a great deal more in it than that. Co-operation is a practical application of the idea of the brotherhood of man. It is a method of doing business without profit; or if you like of returning the profit to the people from which it is made, which is the same thing in the end.

We have heard a good deal this last year about the huge profits made by a few big concerns by the exploitation of the workers on the one hand and the consumers on the other, and various proposals are made for curbing the avarice of the profiteers. Under the profit system of business control is no doubt necessary, but it will also undoubtedly be expensive and difficult to make effective.

Under the co-operative system, however, such control is unnecessary. The proprietors of the business, the employees and the customers are all one. People do not deliberately exploit themselves. There is no object in co-operators as proprietors extorting high profits from themselves as purchasers, but even if they did, no particular harm would be done because those profits would go back to the purchasers anyhow in patronage dividends.

Under the profit system improvements in methods of production, the invention of labor saving machinery, seem to do an injury through throwing men out of employment. Under co-operation the result of such improvements would be entirely different. If a means were found of producing clothing, for example, with less labor in a co-operative factory, the price of clothing would immediately go down. The people would then be able to buy more clothing and have more money to spend on other goods and the workers not needed in the clothing factory would be transferred

to the production of those other things. The improvement of machinery would thus be a blessing to mankind and enable the people to enjoy more of the comforts of life without bringing suffering on anyone.

Progress under the co-operative system would thus bring prosperity; under the profit system it often brings poverty.

So if we want prosperity to accompany progress we must build up the co-operative movement; and we do not have to make any great sacrifice to do that. We may have to attend a few meetings, do some thinking and planning, but co-operation does not cost us money, it saves money. Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale and the local consumers' co-operatives throughout the province which it serves realize that in order to do business they must give at least as good a deal, in quality, service and prices, as any profit-making concern—and they do it.

Co-operation therefore makes two appeals to the farmers of Manitoba. It is sound, practical business from an immediate dollars and cents standpoint, and it has the power, as it is more generally applied, to make a great contribution to the solution of the economic and social problems which are such a burden on the world today.

The more you do for the co-operative movement, the more it will do for you.

If it is "M.C.W. Brand" it is of the best quality, whatever the price may be.

CO-OP MARKETING BOARD

(From page 8)

59,000 and a central federation had been formed. These funds grant both long and short term loans to assist members in marketing their produce and to promote the rationalisation of agriculture, and during 1934 loans were made up to a total of 43,500,000 crowns (\$11,658,000).

Sweden in 1932 had a population of 6,190,364. Its area is 175,380 square miles, about seven-tenths that of Manitoba but considerable greater than that of the settled portion of this province.

Richardson Denounces False 40c Wheat Production Cost Figures Attributed To Him

*Deliberate Attempt Made to Misdlead Public Concerning
James Richardson's Evidence Before
Wheat Board Committee*

Advocates Profitable Price to Farmer

Certain farm agitators and propagandists have been attempting for some years to inflame the public mind against the Grain Trade and those associated with it. The methods have been to issue unfair propaganda and to place a false and unfounded interpretation upon the words and actions of those whose views differ from their own. A glaring example of the sort of misrepresentation referred to is cited below, and must meet with the strong disapproval of fair minded farmers in Western Canada.

Mr. James A. Richardson, President of James Richardson and Sons Limited, on June 21st and June 24th, 1935, appeared at Ottawa before a Special Committee of the House of Commons hearing representations in connection with the Canadian Wheat Board Bill.

Following presentation to the Committee of his statement covering various phases of the Canadian Grain Trade, Mr. Richardson was examined by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett. In the course of this questioning a discussion took place concerning the cost of producing wheat in Western Canada. The evidence and examination of Mr. Richardson required some hours and occupied 65 printed pages of evidence containing more than 45,000 words. The excerpt from the verbatim report of the proceedings dealing with the discussion on cost of producing wheat reads as follows:

Right Honourable R. B. Bennett—"Now, Mr. Richardson, how much do you think the farmer should be paid for his wheat in order to break even. You have had a large experience in all branches of the business, how much should he have, not to make a profit, but just to break even?"

James A. Richardson—"Well, I have heard farmers say if they had a fair crop of wheat and got 40 cents on the farm they could get by; they would not be making any money, but they could get by all right."

Mr. Bennett—"Forty cents on the farm?"

Mr. Richardson—"Yes."

Mr. Bennett—"In Alberta that would mean what price on the market for No. 1 Northern—you mean No. 1 or No. 2 at forty cents?"

Mr. Richardson—"Well, I would say the No. 1."

Mr. Bennett—"No. 1 at forty cents on the farm?"

Mr. Richardson—"I suppose forty cents would apply in connection with all that he had."

Mr. Bennett—"I see what you mean. Now, Mr. Richardson, that

being so what would the price be on the market for that sort of wheat; how much would you have to allow for freight?"

Mr. Richardson—"Well, 15 cents a bushel would be high, it would be a top freight."

Mr. Bennett—"That is the top freight isn't it?"

Mr. Richardson—"Yes, sir, 12 cents average freight."

Mr. Bennett—"So that to the people in the country it should be 55 cents; you think that would be a satisfactory figure for the farmer?"

Mr. Richardson—"No, sir, I do not; I want to see the farmer get just as high a price as we could sell his wheat for in the world's markets. I am not satisfied to indicate any price, other than the best price we can possibly get for him."

Mr. Bennett—"You see, what has been suggested by one of the witnesses is that the government through a board should establish a minimum price and if wheat went below that price it should be subject to subsidy or assistance. The Chairman of your own grain exchange submitted practically that proposal. The board would have to arrive at a minimum price, and if the price established by supply and demand in the markets of the world went below that figure there should be some provision made by which the farmer would receive the difference. That is why I wanted to get from you some idea as to minimum price?"

Mr. Richardson—"If you appoint the board, Mr. Chairman, in the fall of the year once the crop of the northern hemisphere is assured and we have the information on which to form a little more intelligent idea I would be glad to give my views, and I am sure everyone else in the grain trade will, as to what we would think that price ought to be. I certainly would not attempt to do it now before knowing what the crop of the northern hemisphere is going to be."

Mr. Bennett—"I thought probably that was in your mind and that was the reason I asked you what you regarded as a reasonable price to the farmer for his crop, just to produce it, leaving out for the moment the question of profit, and that you say is forty cents?"

Mr. Richardson—"I do not say anything, except that I have been told by good farm people who know the business."

Mr. Bennett—"You have had something to do with farms, haven't you?"

Mr. Richardson—"Yes."

Mr. Bennett—"My information is that you have operated farms?"

Mr. Richardson—"Yes, sir."

Mr. Bennett—"Did you ever produce any wheat at 40 cents a bushel?"

Mr. Richardson—"Well, I am a coarse grain grower myself, I could tell you more about what it costs to feed hogs and steers."

Mr. Bennett—"But you have your own wheat?"

Mr. Richardson—"I could not tell you what it costs to grow it, but I am sure it was a big price."

Mr. Bennett—"Would it be more than 40 cents?"

Mr. Richardson—"I could not tell you what it is, because I have never calculated it."

Mr. Bennett—"I see."

Mr. Richardson—"I am sure that if I took interest on the money invested in my farm and everything else into consideration the figure would be high."

It will readily be seen that a price of 40 cents per bushel, plus freight, bringing the price to 55 cents per bushel was neither advocated nor stated as a fair price by Mr. Richardson. He advocated that the government should take steps to regain and extend the market for Canadian wheat, and that governmental assistance be extended to farmers under existing conditions and prevailing world prices.

By extracting a single sentence from more than 45,000 words dealing with Mr. Richardson's evidence, an attempt has been made, by those who are not concerned in placing the truth before the farmers, to make it appear that Mr. Richardson was advocating a price of 40 cents per bushel for wheat to the farmers of Western Canada. It will be clear from the foregoing evidence that Mr. Richardson did not in any sense advocate 40 cent wheat. Nevertheless deliberately misleading information was issued by the Alberta Wheat Pool in their Weekly Budget of News to the Weekly Newspapers of Alberta in an attempt to mislead the farmers into believing that Mr. Richardson considered 40 cents as being a price basis which our Canadian farmers should be prepared to accept for their wheat.

Similar misleading reports have appeared in newspaper organs published by Pool grain handling organizations and misleading statements to the same effect have been circulated and repeated throughout the countryside.

The Wheat Board Bill as originally introduced in Parliament made no provision for a guaranteed minimum price to the farmer. The producer was to get an initial payment and a participation certificate similar to the method followed under the Wheat Board of 1919. Mr. Richardson advocated that the farmer be given a guaranteed fixed minimum price. The bill was subsequently amended by the committee to provide for this proposed fixed minimum price to the farmer. In the course of his evidence dealing with the need of assisting in obtaining a fair price for the producer, Mr. Richardson said:

"If our Government wants to give our farmers financial assistance under existing conditions (and I would certainly like to see them do it), then there are several ways that this can be done. I consider it is possible to assure our producer a guaranteed fixed price, but still to permit

an open market, so that if our market declined below the fixed price the farmer would get a certificate from the elevator company entitling him to collect the difference between the fixed price and what his wheat actually realized. The farmer might, on the other hand, if thought advisable be paid a direct subsidy. It is a government problem as to how this matter may best be met, but it must be accepted as a fact, that the foreign buyer will continue to buy wherever he can buy the most with his money, and that he will take full advantage of depreciated currencies in certain parts of the world, and it is quite futile to try and induce him to subsidize citizens of other countries. . . .

"I would rather like to see the farmer assured of a fixed minimum price, that would give him some protection against depreciated currencies of the southern hemisphere, and a board with authority to use stabilizing influences in the market, if they thought it were necessary, and to feed out our surplus wheat as and when the market would take it, and try to allow the trade the largest possible freedom, and to act as a stabilizing factor, as an insurance and safety factor; to operate largely in that way would depend, of course, a good deal on good judgment being employed."

These persons who have sought to place Mr. Richardson in a wrong light in the minds of the farmers of Western Canada had available to them the above statement. Yet they apparently sought to mislead the farmers whom they are paid to serve. It is difficult to catch up with misrepresentation and falsehoods.

Mr. Richardson feels that in addition to production costs, farming industry, like other forms of business, should reap a fair margin of profit.

Mr. Richardson has spent his entire working life-time in the grain business. The firm of which he is now the active head commenced handling grain of Canadian farmers in 1857. For 78 years it has served the grain producers of Canada, and it will continue so doing in the same fair and efficient manner that has characterized all its dealings.

Restoration of wheat prices to a profitable level to the producer and the sale of Canadian wheat, rather than its storage in the bins of Canada, are the end to which Mr. Richardson has worked and will continue to work. Mr. Richardson, operating in the handling and exporting end of the Canadian grain business, has the interests of the Canadian farmer much more to heart than those who have caused loss of markets for Canadian wheat and who now seek to bury their folly by spreading false and malicious statements concerning the grain trade and those engaged in the grain business in the hope of causing elimination of sound competition.

In view of the quotations of the exact words used by Mr. Richardson before the Committee, we believe we can rely upon every fair minded farmer to condemn the untrue statements that have been made and the unfair inferences that have been drawn.—

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LIMITED—Advt.

THE CANADIAN CROP

The 1935 wheat production of Canada is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 290,541,000 bushels, comprising 277,274,000 bushels of spring wheat and 13,267,000 bushels of fall wheat. The crop in the prairie provinces accounts for 272,000,000 bushels, and this includes 16 million bushels of Durum wheat and about 60 million bushels of common wheat so shrunken by rust or frost as to be unfit for milling. The 1935 production of soft winter wheat in Ontario is much greater than in 1934, amounting to 13,267,000 bushels compared with only 6,724,000 bushels a year ago. The total production of wheat in Canada in 1935, 290,541,000 bushels, is 14,692,000 bushels or 5.3 per cent. above the unrevised estimate for 1934. The quality of the 1935 crop will be definitely poorer than that of 1934. The 1935 production of oats is estimated at 449,297,000 bushels—a 40 per cent. increase over the 1934 harvest of 321,120,000 bushels. The 1935 barley crop is also much larger than that of 1934, being estimated at 94,550,000 bushels compared with 63,742,000 bushels in 1934—an increase of 48 per cent. Better harvests of both rye and flaxseed are indicated. The combined Canadian crops of spring and fall rye are estimated at 13,354,300 bushels compared with the low yield of only 5,423,000 bushels in 1934. Similarly, the 1935 flaxseed production is estimated at 1,636,100 bushels compared with the 1934 production of 910,400 bushels.

Prairie Provinces

For the three prairie provinces, the preliminary estimates of total production in 1935, as compared with 1934 in brackets, are, in bushels as follows: Wheat, 272,000,000 (263,800,000); oats, 296,060,000 (172,040,000); barley, 73,036,000 (44,742,000); rye, 12,048,000 (4,381,000); flaxseed, 1,530,000 (827,000). By provinces the yields are: Manitoba—Wheat, 18,000,000 (37,100,000); oats, 34,416,000 (26,752,000); barley, 24,662,000 (17,298,000); rye, 2,172,000 (1,134,000); flaxseed, 164,000 (180,000). Saskatchewan—Wheat, 138,000,000 (114,200,000); oats, 157,156,000 (64,288,000); barley, 26,931,000 (12,403,000); rye, 6,221,000 (1,320,000); flax-

seed, 1,240,000 (542,000). Alberta—Wheat, 116,000,000 (112,500,000); oats, 104,488,000 (81,000,000); barley, 21,443,000 (15,041,000); rye, 3,655,000 (1,927,000); flaxseed, 126,000 (105,000).

The wheat yield in Manitoba placed at 7 bushels per acre is by far the lowest on records which date back to 1908. In previous rust years 1916 and 1927 the yields were 10.9 and 14.0 bushels per acre respectively. Fully one-half of the common varieties of wheat in Manitoba was uncut at the end of August. In some west central districts 90 per cent was uncut and a large proportion will not be cut.

The western wheat crop is estimated at 275,000,000 by the Winnipeg Free Press and 291,000,000 bushels by the Sanford Evans Statistical Service.

WORLD TRADE IN WHEAT

Mr. Broomhall says the world trade in wheat 1935-36 will be about 540 million bushels. Mr. Broomhall is a fair guesser but he was about 50 million too high for last year. Here is his estimate in millions for 1935-36 with actual figures for last two years.

	Estimate 1935-36	Actual 1934-35	1933-34
Canada	284	165	220
Argentina	88	182	140
Australia	96	110	89
Russia	24	3	27
Danube & others	48	63	47
	540	523	523

CO-OPERATION IN ITALY

According to recent statistics Italian Fascist co-operatives numbered 14,264 in 1934, and comprised 11,771 co-operative societies and 2,493 societies for mutual help, with a combined membership of about two million. The strength of the various sections is shown by the following figures: 3,860 consumers' societies with an annual turnover of \$128,000,000; 1,817 productive and labor societies with an annual output of \$44,000,000; 835 agricultural sale and purchase societies with a yearly turnover of \$89,600,000; 2,763 co-operative societies for the utilization of agricultural produce; 399 agricultural labor societies; 1,239 building societies; 302 transport societies; 552 agricultural mutual-ity societies.

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

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

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF LOCAL ANNUAL MEETINGS

Below is a complete list of all our local annual meetings for 1935 with the date and time of each meeting, also the names of the local secretaries.

Posters advertising the date, time and place for each meeting are being mailed to the local secretary.

All members are urged to make a special effort to attend the meetings in their respective districts. These are the members' meetings,

and a good attendance means a good meeting. Bring your problems and suggestions for improvements. Your District Director will be in attendance, prepared to give first hand information relating to all phases of the work of your association.

The business of each meeting will include:

1. Reports and discussions on last year's operations, and the preparations for future work.
2. Election of your local Advisory Board.

3. Appointing a delegate to represent your local at the next annual meeting.
4. Arranging for 1935 Xmas Dressed Poultry loading.
5. Arranging to load (by truck) live fowl and chicken during October and November, 1935.

The poultry crop for 1935 is considerably under that of 1934 and indications are that prices for well finished poultry will show a marked increase. We therefore advise producers not to dispose of their poultry before it is matured and properly finished; an extra pound or two and proper finish on a bird will increase the returns. Patronize your own marketing association. By doing so you will secure better net returns for your product.

DISTRICT NO. 1—W. S. PATTERSON

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Minto	Wed. Oct.	16—8:00 p.m.	Wm. Flewett, Jr.
Elgin	Thur.	" 17—3:00 p.m.	W. H. Lucy
Hartney	"	" 17—8:00 p.m.	S. C. Robinson
Lauder	Fri.	" 18—3:00 p.m.	C. W. Turner
Tilston	"	" 18—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. J. Hamilton
Alida	Sat.	" 19—3:00 p.m.	E. Lemieux
Willmar	"	" 19—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. E. Linton
Oxbow, Sask.	Mon.	" 21—3:00 p.m.	E. O. Chappell
Carnduff, Sask.	"	" 21—8:00 p.m.	Ken. Elliott
Carlevalle, Sask.	Tues.	" 22—3:00 p.m.	R. G. Gilliland
Pierson, Man.	"	" 22—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. Wm. Jensen
Lyleton, Man.	Wed.	" 23—3:00 p.m.	C. S. Murray
Melita, Man.	"	" 23—8:00 p.m.	C. Penson
Napinka, Man.	Thurs.	" 24—3:00 p.m.	A. W. Bodkin
Medora, Man.	"	" 24—8:00 p.m.	Geo. Ballard
Waskada, Man.	Fri.	" 25—3:00 p.m.	Chas. Howden
Deloraine, Man.	"	" 25—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. G. N. Stewart
Boissevain	Sat.	" 26—8:00 p.m.	John A. Patterson
Killarney, Man.	Mon.	" 28—3:00 p.m.	Roy Clark
Dunrea, Man.	Mon.	" 28—8:00 p.m.	Arthur J. Lamb

DISTRICT NO. 2—W. H. MITCHELL

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Virden, Man.	Tues. Oct.	15—2:00 p.m.	Geo. N. Walker
Elkhorn, Man.	Wed.	" 16—2:00 p.m.	S. Armstrong
Moosomin, Sask.	"	" 16—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. C. A. Buck
Wapella, Sask.	Thurs.	" 17—2:00 p.m.	Miss G. S. Spiers
Whitewood, Sask.	"	" 17—8:00 p.m.	in Gilbert Curry
Kipling, Sask.	Fri.	" 18—2:00 p.m.	Sidney Dash
Kennedy, Sask.	"	" 18—8:00 p.m.	A. Millar Skea
Fairlight, Sask.	Sat.	" 19—2:00 p.m.	F. N. Fallis
Woodnorth	Sat.	" 19—8:00 p.m.	Thos. Matheson
Pipestone, Man.	Mon.	" 21—2:00 p.m.	E. S. Ellsworth
Reston, Man.	"	" 21—8:00 p.m.	Arthur L. Geen
Redvers, Sask.	Tues.	" 22—2:00 p.m.	E. F. Daniels
Carlyle, Sask.	"	" 22—8:00 p.m.	Wm. Slykhuis

DISTRICT NO. 3—GEO. GORDON

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Lenore, Man.	Tues. Oct.	15—2:00 p.m.	Jack R. Bray
Bradwardine, Man.	"	" 15—8:00 p.m.	J. R. Parr
Brandon, Man.	Thurs.	" 17—8:00 p.m.	Miss Edna M. Poole
Souris, Man.	Fri.	" 18—2:00 p.m.	Allan Barclay
Terence, Man.	"	" 18—8:00 p.m.	E. J. Jack
Oak Lake, Man.	Sat.	" 19—2:00 p.m.	Geo. Gordon
Dubuc, Sask.	Mon.	" 21—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. H. Everall
Esterhazy, Sask.	Tues.	" 22—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. B. E. Leftwich
Spy Hill, Sask.	"	" 22—8:00 p.m.	Walter Miller
Tantallon, Sask.	Wed.	" 23—2:00 p.m.	E. O. Bobler
Rocanville, Sask.	"	" 23—8:00 p.m.	John Thomson
McAuley, Man.	Thurs.	" 24—2:00 p.m.	Jas. Hyslop
Miniota, Man.	Fri.	" 25—2:00 p.m.	H. D. Armitage
Hamiota, Man.	"	" 25—8:00 p.m.	Dr. F. M. Coombs
Oak River, Man.	Sat.	" 26—2:00 p.m.	R. J. Hays

DISTRICT NO. 4—W. B. MARTIN

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Decker, Man.	Tues. Oct.	15—2:00 p.m.	Thos. Gray
Cardale, Man.	"	" 15—8:00 p.m.	Thos. Peart
Strathclair, Man.	Wed.	" 16—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. Angus McKay
Basswood, Man.	"	" 16—8:00 p.m.	Fred Porter
Newdale, Man.	Thurs.	" 17—2:00 p.m.	Wm. Grayston
Sandy Lake, Man.	"	" 17—8:00 p.m.	H. B. Kristalovitch
Elphinstone, Man.	Fri.	" 18—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. J. C. Foster
Oakburn, Man.	"	" 18—8:00 p.m.	Thos. Campbell
Vista, Man.	Sat.	" 19—2:00 p.m.	Alex. McPhail
Rosburn, Man.	"	" 19—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. John Cormack
Angusville, Man.	Mon.	" 21—2:00 p.m.	R. E. Pritchard
Russell, Man.	"	" 21—8:00 p.m.	Clifford Whitmer
MacNutt, Sask.	Tues.	" 22—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. J. C. Hunter

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Calder, Sask.	Tues. Oct.	22—8:00 p.m.	Ingl Einarson
Marchwell, Sask.	Wed.	" 23—2:00 p.m.	Geo. W. Collins
Binscarth, Man.	"	" 23—8:00 p.m.	T. E. Gooda
Foxwarren, Man.	Thurs.	" 24—2:00 p.m.	H. Denham
Birtle, Man.	"	" 24—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. E. Fulton
Solsgrith, Man.	Fri.	" 25—2:00 p.m.	B. F. Dagg
Kelloe, Man.	"	" 25—8:00 p.m.	Wm. Paterson
Shoal Lake, Man.	Sat.	" 26—2:00 p.m.	W. B. Martin

DISTRICT NO. 5—C. B. McLEAN

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Benito, Man.	Tues. Oct.	15—2:00 p.m.	Fred Thomas
Kenville, Man.	"	" 15—8:00 p.m.	Miss Mildred Mayer
Big Woody, Man.	Wed.	" 16—2:00 p.m.	Miss A. Goodmanson
Bowsman, Man.	"	" 16—8:00 p.m.	A. J. Pope
Swan River, Man.	"	" 17—2:00 p.m.	Bert W. Finch
(at Lidstone)	Thurs.	" 17—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. A. W. Spicer
Minitonas, Man.	"	" 18—2:00 p.m.	Geo. Hertlein
Renwer, Man.	Fri.	" 18—8:00 p.m.	John Zaporzen
Pine River, Man.	"	" 19—2:00 p.m.	S. J. Syrnyn
Ethelbert, Man.	Sat.	" 19—8:00 p.m.	Phillip Kotyluk
Garland, Man.	"	" 21—2:00 p.m.	P. Sawczyn
Sifton, Man.	Mon.	" 22—2:00 p.m.	F. P. Bashchak
Fork River, Man.	Tues.	" 22—8:00 p.m.	John F. Shewchuk
Valley River, Man.	"	" 23—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. C. A. Dow
Gilbert Plains	Wed.	" 23—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. J. H. Ritchie
Dauphin, Man.	"	" 24—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. I. Anderson
Bield, Man.	Thurs.	" 24—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. Jas. Martin
Roblin, Man.	"	" 25—2:00 p.m.	Howard Wilson
Togo, Sask.	Fri.	" 25—8:00 p.m.	C. B. McLean
Grand View, Man.	Mon.	" 28—2:00 p.m.	

DISTRICT NO. 6—W. S. SMITH

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Magnet, Man.	Tues. Oct.	15—8:00 p.m.	W. Jopson
St. Rose, Man.	Wed.	" 16—2:00 p.m.	Jos. Molgat
Ochre River, Man.	"	" 16—8:00 p.m.	R. J. Reilly
Laurier, Man.	Thurs.	" 17—2:00 p.m.	J. W. Hunter
McCreary, Man.	"	" 17—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. Albert Greentree
Kelwood, Man.	Fri.	" 18—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. W. Spratt
Glenella, Man.	Sat.	" 19—2:00 p.m.	John Young
Plumas, Man.	"	" 19—8:00 p.m.	Jos. F. Rogers
Arden, Man.	Mon.	" 21—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. John Orton
Gladstone, Man.	"	" 21—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. F. Clayton
Erickson, Man.	Tues.	" 22—2:00 p.m.	Fred Rognan
Clan William, Man.	"	" 22—8:00 p.m.	Dr J. H. Dann
Rapid City, Man.	Wed.	" 23—2:00 p.m.	T. L. Davies
Minnedosa, Man.	"	" 23—8:00 p.m.	Jos. A. Calen
Cordova, Man.	Thurs.	" 24—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. A. Jamieson
Neepawa, Man.	"	" 24—8:00 p.m.	A. F. Arbuckle
Amaranth, Man.	Fri.	" 25—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. Lloyd Phillips
Langruth, Man.	"	" 25—8:00 p.m.	H. D. Wilson

DISTRICT NO. 7—W. A. LANDRETH

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Arborg, Man.	Tues. Oct.	8—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. E. L. Johnson
Oakville, Man.	"	" 15—2:00 p.m.	J. S. Wood
Portage la Prairie	"	" 15—8:00 p.m.	Chas. S. Askin
Beaver, Man.	Wed	" 16—2:00 p.m.	H. M. Smith
MacDonald, Man.	"	" 16—8:00 p.m.	E. E. James
Edrans, Man.	Thurs.	" 17—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. Geo. Moore
Brookdale, Man.	"	" 17—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. Frank Hunter
Carberry, Man.	Fri.	" 18—2:00 p.m.	Miss Janet Thompson
Austin, Man.	"	" 18—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. Poyser
MacGregor, Man.	Sat.	" 19—2:00 p.m.	J. B. Green
Bagot, Man.	"	" 19—8:00 p.m.	Albert Pogue
Ashern, Man.	Mon.	" 21—2:00 p.m.	T. Webster
Erksdale, Man.	"	" 21—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. Wm. Allen

DISTRICT NO. 8—D. F. CAMPBELL

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Cypress River	Tues. Oct.	15—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. T. Mawby
Rathwell, Man.	"	" 15—8:00 p.m.	C. Turnbull

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Treherne, Man.....	Wed. Oct.	16—2:00 p.m.	C. Turnbull
Elm Creek, Man...	" "	16—8:00 p.m.	W. R. Jamleson
Carman, Man.....	Thurs.	17—2:00 p.m.	Dr. J. A. Munn
Roland, Man.....	" "	17—8:00 p.m.	A. Cameron
Miami, Man.....	Fri.	18—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. Chas. Huehn
Stephenfield, Man.	" "	18—8:00 p.m.	R. H. Griffith
Altamont, Man.....	Sat.	19—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. A. Havard
Somerset, Man.....	" "	19—8:00 p.m.	A. Girouard
Baldur, Man.....	Mon.	21—2:00 p.m.	A. E. Cramer, Jr.
Belmont, Man.....	" "	21—8:00 p.m.	R. F. Fargey
Wawanesa, Man.....	Tues.	22—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. D. McPhail
Glenboro, Man.....	" "	22—8:00 p.m.	J. L. Christie
St. Claude, Man....	Wed.	23—2:00 p.m.	Gus. Bernard

DISTRICT NO. 9—R. H. GALLOWAY

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Glenora, Man.....	Tues. Oct.	15—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. S. Bateman
Cartwright, Man...Wed.	" "	16—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. W. H. Smith
Clearwater, Man....	" "	16—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. Gilbert
Pilot Mound, Man. Thurs.	" "	17—2:00 p.m.	R. H. Cruise
Manitou, Man.....	" "	17—8:00 p.m.	C. Cassells
Thornhill, Man.....Fri.	" "	18—2:00 p.m.	J. F. Russell
Darlingford, Man... "	" "	18—8:00 p.m.	T. Compton
Morden, Man.....Sat.	" "	19—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. W. Thompson

ONTARIO LOCALS

Pinewood, Ont.....Wed.	Oct.	16—2:00 p.m.	F. N. Reid
Emo, Ont.	" "	16—8:00 p.m.	C. Roy Austin

Organization Meetings

New locals will be organized at the following points. A. W. Badger, provincial secretary will attend all of these meetings.

Killing and dressing demon-

Point	Date	Time	Local Representative
Alameda, Sask.....	Mon. Sept. 30	3—3:00 p.m.	R. E. Bean
Manor, Sask.....	Tues. Oct.	1—2:30 p.m.	R. J. Gendall & Son
Ebor, Man.....	Wed.	2—2:30 p.m.	W. J. Hitchcock
Wawota, Sask.....	Thurs.	3—2:30 p.m.	Matt Price
Windthorst, Sask...Fri.	" "	4—2:30 p.m.	Mrs. John Kearns
Two Creeks, Man...Sat.	" "	5—2:30 p.m.	David Russell
Rivers, Man.....	Mon.	7—2:30 p.m.	Miss B. E. Paddock
Inglis, Man.....	Tues.	8—2:30 p.m.	F. G. Richardson

VALUE OF FARM EGGS

The value of farm eggs in Canada in 1934 was the highest recorded since 1931 and more eggs were laid than in 1933. This is all the more remarkable since there were approximately a quarter million less hens on farms than in the former year. Prices advanced in all the provinces and all provinces contributed to the increased valuations, although, so far as increased production was concerned, only three provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, were responsible. The increase in production was due principally to the somewhat higher production of eggs per hen. According to the official statistics, the total production of farm eggs in Canada in 1934 is estimated at 223,107,000 dozens, showing an increase of 853,000 dozens on the revised estimate of 222,254,000 dozens, in 1933. The estimated number of egg-laying hens in Canada in 1934 was 24,688,000, compared with the revised estimate of 24,922,000 in 1933. This represents a reduction of 234,000 birds. The value of eggs in 1934 is placed at \$33,206,000, an average price of 15 cents per dozen, in comparison with \$27,577,000, or 12 cents per dozen in 1933. Thus, the value increase between 1933 and 1934 is \$5,629,000.

—Dom. Dept. of Agriculture.

The logic of facts compels us to realize that men will not surrender what they have power to retain and that they will use their power to retain their privileges.

strations will be given under the supervision of Mr. A. C. McCulloch, Dominion Government Poultry Promoter for Manitoba, at all points where new locals are organized.

and apparently they believe there is money to be made in England as in Australia in stimulating the consumption of milk. In the light of a recent survey which revealed that in the Rhondda Valley there were households where fresh milk was bought only for the cat, there is some justification for the belief of the head of the Australian group that their venture will prove "a raging success."

MILK BARS IN THE OLD COUNTRY

The British Milk Board has put \$5,000,000 behind a nation-wide scheme to increase the sale of liquid milk by means of "milk bars." The plan is to cover the country with a chain of these milk bars in which the general public will be introduced to milk as a beverage in all the variety of forms in which it is known on this continent and in Australia. The venture, in fact, is in charge of an Australian who has had experience in a similar movement in that country. A group of Australians have organized the Black and White Milk Bars, Limited,

HEAVENS! IS IT THE END?

We are on the road to disaster. The government's policies are national self-sufficiency, currency depreciation, and embargo on issues of capital in the London market, and the restriction of output. Amazing! Four policies of ruin!

Our basic industries are in real distress. Unless the situation is adjusted before the world's reserves—now rapidly being used up—are exhausted, heaven help us all.

—Sir George Paish.

The real problem of civilization is not so much the production of goods as deciding whether distribution has to depend on purchasing power or social purpose.

THE GOOD START

Before a ship puts out to sea, she must be fully equipped. Regular savings deposits, accumulating at compound interest, can be used to equip boys and girls for their life voyage.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Co-op. Livestock Marketing

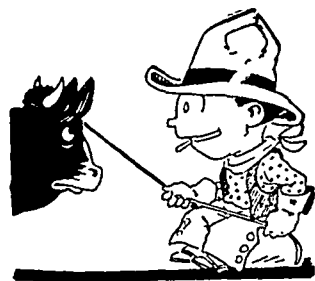
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS, LTD.

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE, LTD.

A GOOD MARKET

Deliveries of cattle on all Canadian markets within the past month have been very liberal and considerably in excess of the same period a year ago. The trade generally speaking has been very good and anything of good quality whether from a killing or stocker viewpoint has sold well and has paid the producer for the raising. The plainer grades of cattle while meeting with a ready market within their price range, which is considerably lower than that of

really good cattle, have not paid the farmer, and raisers of this class are inclined to put the blame on



market conditions when really the error is more their own, in allowing the breeding of their beef cattle to deteriorate to the extent it has.

The daily runs of cattle at St. Boniface and other markets are usually made up of plain and medium grades of killers which would not and cannot get fat under ordinary feeding, or stocker weight and fleshed cattle that a good farmer or feeder would be loath to buy if he could find enough of the better class to fill his requirements. Farmers who have been fortunate enough to keep cattle on strictly dry feed until this late time and who really had them good have been well repaid for their labor and feed by the high prices received for this class.

Ontario Wants Stockers

The bright trade so far this fall has been the Ontario stocker and feeder trade, which started fully three or four weeks earlier this year and shows healthy signs of continuing indefinitely. If it were not for this outlet there is no doubt that most grades of cattle would be selling on a lower basis. Ontario farmers and feeders made good money on their operations last winter, thanks largely to the demand and high markets of the

United States, and they are willing to try again. Then, too, there has not been such an abundance of hay and feed in Ontario for years as at present, and a sure way of marketing this crop is through feeding operations; and how well the average Ontario farmer understands this game! What the outlet for fat cattle will be through the coming winter months is somewhat problematical and time only will tell just how lucrative the returns will be.

Indications now are that the present ready outlet for all classes of cattle will continue for the balance of this fall and it is the idea of some of the dopesters that the heavy runs may wind up somewhat earlier this year, also that the later markets may show still more strength.

The hog trade has had the usual sky-rocketing action with values reaching an extreme high peak only to slide a full dollar per hundred without warning. A level of around 8.50 to 8.75 for bacons seems to be about the present value of hogs and with plenty of cheap feed hog raising somewhere near this range is very profitable. Present hog deliveries are light, but will increase as the fall advances, but generally speaking there does not appear to be any heavy production of hogs and their finished value should appeal to most farmers.

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK CO-OP (WESTERN) LTD.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Livestock Co-op (Western) Ltd. is being held in Winnipeg on September 16th and 17th. At this time it may be of interest to our members to know something of the structure of this organization.

The C.L.C. (Western) Ltd. is a company incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act of Manitoba and is controlled by the Saskatchewan Co-op Livestock Producers and the Manitoba Co-op Livestock Producers. It handles all the shipments con-

signed to it by these two organizations on the St. Boniface market beside carrying on the usual activities of any of the privately owned commission agencies.

The delegates to the annual meeting of the C.L.C. (Western) Ltd. are the Boards of Directors of the two provincial co-operatives, fourteen in all. The Board of C.L.C. (Western) is a board of six—three from each province. The members of the present board are as follows: P. E. Roblin, Saskatoon, president; F. H. Downing, Kelloe, vice-president; W. A. Hunter, Broadview; O. E. Tysdal, Briercrest; A. McCallister, Portage la Prairie; and Dr. J. A. Munn, Carman.

MANITOBA COMMITTEE ON LIVESTOCK MARKETING

Immediately following the annual meeting of the C.L.C. (Western) there will be a meeting of the Manitoba Committee on Livestock Marketing. Both Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently redrafted their livestock "schemes" and have made preparations for an educational program leading up to a vote this fall. The Manitoba Committee is meeting on Wednesday, September 18th and the officials are hoping to bring their work up to the level of the work in the other provinces.

The plan is that the educational campaign in connection with the livestock marketing schemes should commence immediately after the federal election.

The Department of Agriculture reminds us that "the importation of cattle, sheep, swine, beef, pork and bacon into Britain during the time of Charles I. was declared by law to be a common nuisance and was forbidden under pain of forfeiture; one-half to be given to the poor of the parish in which seizure was made, and another half to the informer." And they are fast getting back to the "common nuisance" idea!

The reason it is difficult to get truth in the news is not because of any moral perversity of newspaper writers, but because it is more important from the standpoint of success that the newspaper be interesting than that it be truthful.

THINK IT OVER!

*Manitoba Farmers and Their Families are Invited
To Consider the Following Facts Before October 14*

WHEAT

The policy of MacKenzie King supporters towards Canada's wheat problem is clear-cut, direct and practical. It recognizes the seriousness of the situation and offers remedial measures which have both immediate and long-range application. The immediate need is to guarantee our farmers a minimum price which will ensure a decent standard of living. The long-range need is to re-establish the grain producing business on a healthy, self-supporting basis.

Liberal and Progressive supporters of MacKenzie King believe:—

1. That it is the duty of the federal government to aid agriculture in times of distress.
2. That a guaranteed minimum price for all grades of wheat is essential.
3. That a Wheat Board is necessary at the present time, and that federal trade policies should render every possible assistance to the Board.
4. That the Bennett-Stevens antagonistic, high-tariff trade policy will hamper the efforts of the Wheat Board.
5. That the King trade policy of seeking wider markets for Canadian products will assist the Wheat Board and enable it to function more to the advantage of the Canadian farmer and the nation.

MARKETS

Since 1933 **Great Britain** has made twenty-one trade treaties with other countries.

Since 1933 **France** has made seven trade treaties with other countries, and **Argentina** has made five.

Since 1931 **Brazil** has made twenty-six trade treaties with other countries; and **United States** has made six since 1934.

Canada has made only two trade treaties since 1932!

The markets are there for the countries which will go out and get them!

The overseas demand for Canadian wheat will be stimulated when the Canadian government shows a willingness to permit the goods of other countries to enter Canada under fair and reasonable tariff schedules; and not until then.

The Bennett government does not want trade with other countries, because protection for Canadian manufacturers is the government's chief pledge.

The King government will seek trade with other countries, because stimulation of the primary producing industries will be the government's first concern.

TARIFFS

The most recent issue of the Canada Year Book shows the following capital investments in Manitoba:

Capital invested—
in manufacturing industries...\$179,720,000
Capital invested—
in primary production 415,719,000

Manitoba's capital investment in agriculture alone is \$383,000,000. More than half the province's population is directly attached to primary production. A large proportion of Manitoba's industrial workers is engaged in processing and forwarding the products of agriculture.

The whole economic scheme of things in Manitoba demands a federal trade policy which gives first consideration to the continuous export of our primary products.

YOUR CHOICE

Reconstruction

A high-g geared Tory party led by a man who sat for twenty years in Parliament and showed no sign of being a "reformer" until he saw that the leadership of the Conservative Party was beyond his reach.

C. C. F.

C.C.F. means* Socialism. Socialism means state ownership and control of the means of production. The farming industry cannot wiggle out of the Socialist state. Don't be fooled about that!

Conservative

High tariffs . . . Assured profits for large manufacturers . . . Diminished export trade . . . Low prices for farm products . . . Unemployment . . . Railway inactivity . . . Government and taxation by Order-in-Council . . . National stagnation . . .

Liberal and Progressive

A trade policy favorable to agriculture . . . Stimulation of export trade . . . Increased demand for Manitoba products . . . Better prices . . . More purchasing power . . . Economic revival.

**A WORKING MAJORITY BEHIND MACKENZIE KING MEANS STIMULATION OF TRADE
AND INCREASED DEMAND FOR MANITOBA FARM PRODUCTS—THEN BETTER PRICES
—THEN MORE PURCHASING POWER—THEN ECONOMIC REVIVAL.**

YOUR SUPPORT IS SOLICITED FOR

LIBERAL and PROGRESSIVE

OFFICIAL CANDIDATES

Co-operative Dairying

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

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

PRICES IMPROVE

During the past month there has been a distinct upturn in creamery butter prices with resulting increase in cream prices; this probably is largely due to an advance in Great Britain, the price of butter in England today leaving Canada very close to an export basis. In addition an effort has been made to induce the government to give some small assistance in exporting a volume sufficient to assure receipts and accumulations not exceeding Canadian demands until next spring.

While Canadian production figures for August are not yet available, each of the prairie provinces shows a very heavy increase over August of last year, Manitoba being 14.1% up. The July make in Canada was almost two million pounds in excess of the previous July but Canadian consumption was also up nearly the same amount.

Storage holdings of creamery butter in Canada on September 1st are given as 51,270,000 lbs., compared with 50,840,000 lbs. a year previous, being the heaviest storage holdings that Canada has had at this season. Owing to the heavy storage holdings and with an almost certain winter production heavier than last year it is felt that Canada's butter supply will exceed the consumptive requirements up to the time of new grass. However, lards and meats are comparatively high in price and this will have a tendency to increase the volume of butter consumption. Furthermore, British stocks of storage butter are over 40% lower than a year ago and during the past month British prices on New Zealand's jumped from about 90s to 112s. Making the usual allowance for Canadian butter as compared with New Zealand's, it would make our price in England about 23½c while the present price is 22¾c to 23c Montreal, with freight between Montreal and England about 1 1/3c.

Already a few thousand boxes of export butter have been sold and the trade is generally trying

to arrange for further exports immediately, taking advantage of the high British prices. Success in this effort may mean much to cream producers during the next few months.

THE MARKETING SCHEME

The Dairy Products Marketing Scheme, which has been prepared by a committee representing the Canadian Dairy Farmers' Federation and the National Dairy Council, is now ready for submission to the Dominion Marketing Board for approval. To avoid any possibility of the scheme becoming a political issue, however, it has been decided to hold it over until after the federal election on October 14, after which it is proposed to proceed without further delay.

The scheme, the main principles of which were outlined on this page last month, has been under consideration by representatives of the producers, the trade and the Dominion Marketing Board for several months. On approval by the Board it will be printed for general distribution and every farmer will then have an opportunity to express his opinion on it before it is finally dealt with.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES IN DENMARK SHOW INCREASE

According to the report presented to the recent annual meeting of the Danish Co-operative Dairy Association at Aarhus there are now 1,394 dairies affiliated to the association, an increase of six over last year. Of these 1,354 are co-operative and 40 private dairies. They represent over 80 per cent. of the national milk production and over 90 per cent. of the butter production, and are supplied with milk by 190,000 dairy farmers. The Co-operative Butter Export Unions have made remarkable progress in the last year and now market about half the country's butter exports, or twice as much as the private Danish exporting firms.

DEBT ADJUSTMENT

(From page 4)

to be favorable decisions but at the same time, we point out that there are also others who have expressed disappointment.

Case No. 1

(A) Secured creditors, Mortgage \$1,600.00, Bank \$104.00 loan, wages \$525.00. The rate of interest on this mortgage was 7%, the amount owing on the original mortgage at the time brought before the Board was \$1,681.10. The man's taxes had been paid to the end of 1933.

Finding of Board

1. Reduced mortgage to \$1,125.00 as of the 1st day of December, 1934, and interest reduced from 7% to 6%.
2. Payment to be made as \$75.00 the 1st day of December, 1935; \$100.00 in 1936; \$150.00 in 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942; and the balance \$175.00 on the first of December 1943, interest at the said time.
3. Taxes are not to be affected by this proposal.
4. Unsecured creditors' claims shall not be affected by this proposal.
5. Delivery to the Mortgagee on or before the 1st day of Nov., 1935, 1936 and 1937 of 1/3 share of all grain crops grown on the said land shall prevent default operating against the farmer in respect of the payments to be made under this proposal.

Case No. 2

(B) Owing under a mortgage a total of \$2,929.27, owing for taxes \$228.35. Other creditors \$420.00. Farmer had broken leg and incurred hospital expenses \$168.00.

Finding of Board

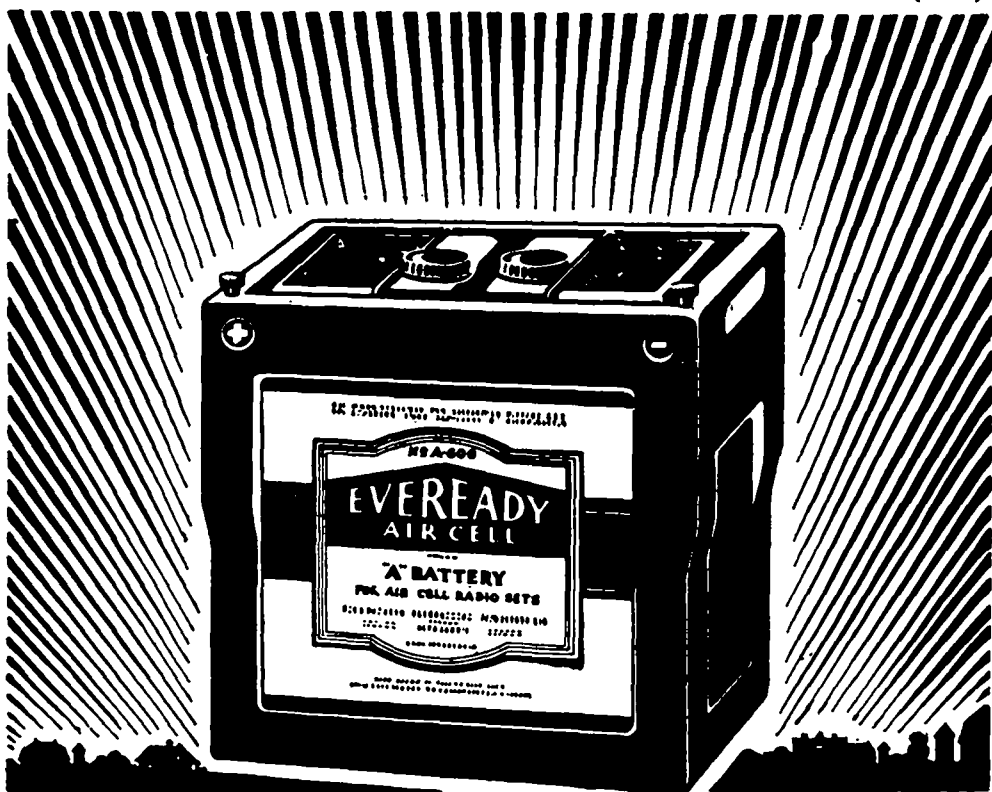
1. Agreement reduced to \$2,000.00 interest reduced from 6% to 5%.
2. November 1935 to 1938 to pay \$100.00 per year.
3. Taxes shall be paid at the rate of \$22.84 for 1935, 1936; \$45.67 for 1937 and 1938; \$91.33 for November 1939. No order made regarding hospital account owing to the rural municipality.
4. Unsecured creditors' claims reduced by 50%.
5. Delivery of 1/3 of the crop shall prevent default.

WHEAT CONTROL IN SOUTH AFRICA

A bill is being introduced into the House of Assembly in South Africa to set up a wheat marketing and control board for the Union. The control board will consist of seven members, of whom three will represent wheat producers who are members of farmers' co-operative organizations, one will represent private producers, one will represent the millers, and one will be a commercial man "who will represent the interests of the consumer"! A member of the department of agriculture will be chairman, and will possess a casting vote. The wheat co-operatives of the Transvaal, the Cape and the Orange Free State will each be represented by one of the three representatives referred to above.

The board will act on the principles of similar marketing organizations in other Dominions, i.e. a levy will be imposed on all wheat handled by the millers; and will be recoverable by them from the farmers for whom they have ground or treated the wheat. The proceeds of the levy will be used to compensate any producer or co-operative organization who has stored not less than 12,000 bags of his own wheat during any year ended September 3rd, and has suffered loss in consequence. The board will, of course, have power to compel the storing of wheat in order to realize even prices during each year, and secure the control of marketing.

Losses incurred by farmers will be calculated on the basis of the difference between prices which such producer or organization has obtained or in the opinion of the board will be able to obtain eventually for the wheat and those which he or it would have been able to obtain had the wheat not been stored. The benefits of the levy will accrue solely to the province in which the levy is collected.



Here's the "A" battery that needs no re-charging!

A NEW DEAL for those who live in unwired districts. Now they can have perfect radio reception with no more trouble than their city friends who have electric sets.

Think of it!

- Air Cell "A" Battery does away with the storage battery problem—it needs no recharging as it "lives on air."
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Ask your nearest radio dealer for a demonstration. Hear the clear tone, the extra power—and think of the convenience of no recharging.

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LIVES ON AIR
FOR 1000 HOURS

EVEREADY
AIR CELL
"A" BATTERY

Flash—Air Cells
Reduced to
\$7.50

U. S. NEW WHEAT ADJUSTMENT PLAN

The new wheat adjustment plan, asked for by wheat producers in their referendum May 25, is expected to be ready to offer farmers soon in substantially its present form, announces the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The new contract follows the lines worked out in conferences between the Administration and representative wheat farmers. It will cover the four-year period, 1936 to 1939 inclusive. The contract will become effective on the wheat crop for 1936. So that winter wheat growers may start their planting plans, it was announced that the required reduction with respect to the 1936 crop year will be 15 per cent. of the base acreage. With the adjustment of 15 per cent., any contract signer may plant not more than 85 per cent. or less than 54 per cent. of his base acreage for 1936. Planting in subsequent years can be varied up or down within a 25 per cent. maximum, as demanded by conditions. The new program is expected to divert excess wheat acreage to soil improving and erosion-preventing crops and to return some of it permanently to grass or to tree crops. Under the contract the producer has the option of withdrawing from the contract at the end of 1937, if he has met all requirements up to that time. The contract may also be terminated by the Secretary of Agriculture at the end of any contract year by proclamation before July 1 of such year. The producer agrees to adjust his acreage as may be required in any one year but not by more than 25 per cent. of his base acreage, and if they have other farms not under contract, they agree not to increase acreage on those farms. As consideration for his performance under the contract, the government agrees to make adjustment payments to producers in such an amount as will tend to bring producers as a whole a parity of fair-exchange value return on their allotments, which are 54 per cent. of their adjusted average base production. Adjustment payments are to be made in two installments. The first payment is to be approximately two-thirds of the difference between the average farm price and

parity price on a representative date before July 1 of the year for which the payment is to be made. The second payment, at the end of the contract year, will be adjusted upward or downward, depending upon the average price of wheat during the marketing year, and will be in such an amount as will tend to complete payment to give the producer a parity return on his allotment, which is the share of his average production consumed in the United States.

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in any quantity less than car load lots.

We supply empty bags

Canada Paint Co.

LIMITED

112 Sutherland Ave.
Winnipeg

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Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

REBUILT FURNACES IN VARIOUS makes and sizes at exceptionally low prices. If you have a heating problem, write to Brockest Bros., heating engineers & sheet metal workers, 629 Wall St., Winnipeg.

TOBACCO

SURLEY, 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. Joe. 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.



SOMETHING FOR NOTHING THAT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY!

Have you picked up your ARMY & NAVY Fall and Winter Catalogue from your Post Office? If not, ask your Postmaster for yours today—over a half million have been mailed for free distribution through the Post Offices. Its 108 pages, fully illustrated, will show you what is new, and every price is Canada's lowest price.

POSTMASTERS: If insufficient catalogues received at your office write us or notify those requesting same to write us direct for copy. Thank you

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MAIL ORDER REGINA DEPT. STORE

STANDARD, WESTFALL & DOMO CREAM SEPARATORS

World's Closest Skimmers. Rustproof, stainless, self-balancing bowl, automatic lubrication, ball bearings.

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Easy payments. 30 days' free trial. If not satisfied, return at our expense and money will be refunded.

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Assessment

LIFE INSURANCE

Rates Actuarially Sound

Protection	At Actual Cost
A Few Premium Rates at the Age of 35	
\$9.85	\$12.65
\$14.40	\$18.50

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Board Building, 325 Main Street
Winnipeg, Man.

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DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULL, 5 years old, dark red, low and thick. Also 2 bull calves 6 months old. A. W. Stacey, Lunder, Man.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SHORTHORN BULL calf, nearly 11 months. Well grown, rich dark red. R.O.P. milk records behind both sire and dam. Grand sires Quarteroak and Benmore Baron. Inspection invited. Thos. H. Wilson, R.R. 2, Deloraine, Man.

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.

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WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY Ltd.

We Specialize in

Egg Cases
Butter Boxes

Poultry Boxes
Poultry Coops

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

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

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HOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN EGG MASH

- 200 lbs. Ground Wheat
- 100 lbs. Ground Oats
- 100 lbs. Ground Barley
- 100 lbs. Bole's Balancer
- 25 lbs. Calcium Carbonate Powder
- ½-Gallon "Synthetic Sun" Cod Liver Oil.

To save you cost of can, and trouble of mixing, we will mix (without mixing charge).

- 100 lbs. Bole's Balancer\$2.95
- ½ Gallon "Synthetic Sun" C.L. Oil .75
- 25 lbs. Calcium Carbonate Powder .25

Total\$3.95

We also prepare—

- Two purpose Lime Grit (a substitute for oyster shell), per 100 lbs.....\$.95
- Meat Meal 50% protein, per 100 lbs. 2.25
- Meat Meal, 60% protein, per 100 lbs. 2.50
- Alfalfa Meal, per 50 lbs. 1.25

Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg,
Subject to Change without notice

BOLE FEEDS
ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

MACHINERY

LOW PRICES ON MOTOR REBUILDING. Reborning, 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., 861 Fort St., Winnipeg.

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

CREAM SEPARATORS

Retinuing and Rebalancing
All Work Guaranteed
The Sommers Machine & Metal Works Co.
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STOVE REPAIRS FOR ALL CANADIAN and American ranges, furnaces and heaters. Green's Greater Stove Co., 35 Martha St., Winnipeg.

MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED GRAIN Elevators, Weed Hog Harrows, Acme Harrows, Buggies and other lines. Reduced prices. F. N. McDonald & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

DOGS

ENGLISH COLLIE PUP. FEMALES, \$1.50 each. Gordon Anderson, Lenore, Man.

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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.

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branches—

at your service

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AGENCIES, LTD.

Wheat Pool Bldg. Winnipeg

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

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

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 Alkins 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

The answer to a problem of this kind can always be obtained by multiplying and adding the two heights together and dividing the product by the sum. In this case (4 x 8) divided by (4 plus 8) gives 2 8/12, or 2 feet 8 inches. The distance that the posts are apart makes no difference.

REBABBITING

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

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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.

GET MARGARET SANGER'S FAMOUS booklet, for married people and those about to marry. Vitally important. Only 50c postpaid. G. E. Duncan, Box 372, Vancouver, B.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.

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.

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 35c 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. **MOHAWK RATTLESNAKE (GENUINE)** oil. Alleviates pain. Absolutely guaranteed. Postpaid, 50c. Mohawk Remedy Company, Saskatoon.

SANITARY RUBBER GOODS

Direct from manufacturer. Guaranteed 5 years. Newest type 27 for \$1.00. Send money to

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS CO.
615 Main Street - Winnipeg, Man.

VARICOSE ULCERS—RUNNING SORES—old or new wounds healed while working. Nearly fifteen years' successful practice. Many testimonials. Nurse Dencker, Steele Block, Winnipeg.

ECZEMA, PSORIASIS, IMPETIGO, SALT Rheum, Poison Ivy and many other skin ailments healed by my ointments, well known in Canada and United States. Practicing nearly fifteen years in Winnipeg. When you are afflicted with skin disease try these ointments. 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 box. Nurse Dencker, Steele Block, Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

BELTING

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

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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. Kyle Ayrshire Farm, 507 Carman, Man.

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Funeral Service

A Capable and Sympathetic
Service to Winnipeg and
Western Canada for over
40 years

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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.

Co-operation on the Air



Under the auspices of the Co-operative Marketing Board, a series of weekly broadcasts dealing with the social and economic problems of Agriculture from the Co-operative viewpoint will be given over stations CKY and CJGX on Friday evenings from 6.45 to 7 p.m., Central Standard time.



**Opening Broadcast, Friday Oct. 18, at 6.45 p.m.
Listen in Every Friday Night to CKY or CJGX**

Hear What Co-operation is --- What it has Done --- What it Can Do

REMARKABLE CO-OPERATIVE LAW IN COLUMBIA

The Republic of Columbia has recently passed a co-operative law which is of remarkable interest. The law regards co-operative societies, properly constituted, as organizations of public utility. They are divided into eight classes: consumers' co-operative societies, purchasing and marketing societies, co-operative societies for building and construction, credit societies, insurance societies, house-owning societies, industrial producers' societies, societies of artisans, professional men, and workers.

The law confers certain privileges upon co-operative societies, including the right of having perishable goods for their use transported on the public railway system before other goods, and of paying lower transport charges. In some cases the government will give them financial aid by grants. The consumers' co-operative societies are considered by the government, by the county, and municipal authorities, as the regulators of price in the districts where they distribute goods. Accordingly, they have the right to be

consulted and represented on all organizations which provide food-stuffs. In the same way, the credit co-operatives are considered by the law as organizations regulating the rate of interest on capital in the districts where they exist. They have, in their turn, the right of being consulted on every question which concerns the regulation of credit, and of being represented at all official enquiries into problems of credit.

It will be seen that the Columbian government regards the co-operative movement in its several branches as an organization which should serve as a model to all other forms of organization, or, in other words, as an element of order and planned progress exercising a beneficent influence in the general anarchy of industry and commerce.

—The Link.

Security for nations depends on economic arrangements, and not on armaments. The stumbling block in the path of disarmament is the system under which countries compete—and in the last resort fight—for economic advantages for their peoples. It is be-

cause governments shut their eyes to these obvious facts that their whole approach to the problem necessitates their failure.

—Sir Stafford Cripps.

OUR NEXT COMPETITORS!

It comes with something of a shock to read that the average income of the Chinese farmer the country over is only \$26 a year in Chinese money or \$8.60 in Canadian money. China is a nation of small farmers, some 328 million people making their living off the soil. Half of these are tenants. Nine per cent of Chinese land owners own 43% of the arable land of the country, this being cultivated by tenant farmers on small holdings. The huge mass of hopelessly poor, illiterate Chinese farmers constantly live on the edge of starvation, working the soil with inadequate tools and, over large areas, in fear of drouth, floods, dust storms, brigandage, etc. The Chinese farmer is the most individualistic of all people. They seem to have met the deserts of the unorganized and helpless in a world that delights to take advantage of such people.

—The Budget.