

# The Manitoba Co-operator

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

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No. 10



## What is the Object?

But where does all this co-operative activity lead? What is the goal for which co-operators are aiming? Is it merely a more efficient economic system? It is that; but it is something more. Is it a more satisfying economic system because it is more moral and because it solves most of the present-day problems of industry and commerce? It is that; but it is something more, for Co-operation has other aims than economic ones. The earnest co-operator seeks to apply co-operative methods to all purposes of social life, and does so because he believes that in working with others for the common good, man's highest qualities are enlisted and developed; and in the employment and development of these qualities the man himself becomes a better man, and the quality of the human race is improved.

—F. Hall and W. P. Watkins, in  
Co-operation: A Survey of the History  
of the Co-operative Movement.



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COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators  
Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing  
Association

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Manitoba Co-operative Livestock  
Producers

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

# NEWS and VIEWS

To read without reflecting is like eating without digesting.

—Burke.

We are still trying to run a twentieth century world with eighteenth century minds.

—Sir Evelyn Wrench.

The state is the stable background of the individual's welfare and just as truly the indispensable condition of his rational wellbeing as are the earth and air of his physical life.

—Professor Henry Jones.

While it is a fact that people live in badly drained houses, drink sewage water, purchase bad meat or adulterated groceries, it is of no use urging that their interests would lead them not to do so. The fact demolishes any amount of presumption and argument.

—Professor Jevons

Dr. James P. Warbasse has been advised that his book "Co-operative Democracy" has been translated into the Bulgarian language. It has previously been translated into Chinese, German, Japanese and Slavic. You may get it out of the Wheat Pool Library—in English!

A conference called by the Commonwealth Government of Australia to consider amending the constitution so as to give validity to federal legislation affecting inter-state trade failed to reach a decision on a number of proposed amendments and thus no referendum is possible. The matter will probably go before the Privy Council.

There is a war today—a universal war—and the weapons are not navies, armies, or aeroplanes, but tariffs, quotas and shifted currencies. There is no authorized standard of international money exchange, and each change in a tariff, a quota or currency is nothing other than a move—a hostile move—in this war. The worst of it is that the situation is not officially recognized as a war.

—Sir Percy Bates,  
Chairman, Cunard Company.

He who courts oppression shares the crime.

—Shelley.

The National Farmers' Union of Great Britain has drafted a marketing scheme for eggs and poultry but the locals of the Union will consider it before it goes to the minister of agriculture.

Free trade is the program of individualism and competition; the program of co-operation is unrestricted exchange; ability to perceive wherein these programs differ is the acid test of a co-operative economist.

—T. W. Mercer.

The Italian government has limited the profits of commercial companies to six per cent. for three years. All surplus in excess of six per cent. must be invested in special state bonds.

The British hairdressers, the meat traders, the grocers, the motor manufacturers are all out to get their respective businesses brought under statutory legislation for the purpose, they say, of eliminating all unfair competitive methods and maintaining a good efficient service. Well, doctors, engineers, optometrists, lawyers and other professions are organized like that even in Manitoba; why not the barbers and butchers and the grocers and all the rest of them?

In 1922 a California judge rendered judgment on a loan of \$100 made in 1897, with interest at 10 per cent. monthly, compounded monthly. The amount of the judgment, which required a staff of clerks several days to compute, was the immense sum of \$304,840,332,912,685.16—all out of a \$100 note in 25 years! Needless to say the judgment was not collected. One dollar placed at simple interest at the time of the birth of Christ, at 4 per cent. would amount to merely \$78.24; compounded annually the amount would be, in round numbers, \$600,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000!

—Clement Wood, in  
The Outline of Man's Knowledge.

Reading maketh a full man,  
conference a ready man, and writing  
an exact man.

—Bacon.

A national economic council has been established by the government of Estonia in which the co-operative movement has two representatives.

The individual life and conduct are permeated and penetrated by state enactments; the individual is what he is and has what he has because the state has conferred on him the privileges he possesses.

—Archdeacon Cunningham.

An advertising promoter admitted to a U.S. Senate committee a few weeks ago he had suggested to his clients that they should start a whispering campaign to the effect that President Roosevelt was becoming insane.

It is hot as we write this but we think of the Italian soldiers mobilizing on the borders of Abyssinia with the thermometer 120 in the shade, travelling in freight trucks like cattle with two pints of water per day for drinking and washing purposes. And all for the glory of—no, not Italy—Mussolini.

The British National Farmers' Union in a report on the operation of the British Bacon Marketing scheme says that the effect of the scheme has been to give a scarcity value to Danish bacon because the British people have a preference for it. Now what's the solution for that problem—make 'em eat British bacon and like it?

## OUR PUZZLE CORNER

In the long division sum given below, letters have been substituted for figures. Can you find what figure each letter stands for?

To indicate the method of solution, it may be pointed out that in the second subtraction E from E leaves F, so that F must be 0.

AB)CDEF(JBG  
GC

HE  
BE

AFF  
EA

E

For answer see page 15.

## DENMARK AND BELGIUM TAX WHEAT IMPORTS

The Danish government's new corn law, which remains in force until the end of August, 1936, provides for a levy on all grain imports. The proceeds of the levy will be paid into a special fund to be distributed among the smaller landowners. If the proceeds do not reach \$4,288,000 the balance will be obtained by a special increase in the income tax. The object of the new law is to protect home grain producers by reducing the present heavy imports of foreign grain, and to economise the country's exchange reserves.

The Belgian government has also decided to re-introduce the duty on wheat imports which was removed at the time of the devaluation. The object is to stabilize internal prices at the level which is considered normal. If world prices fluctuate the duty will be adjusted accordingly, while if inland prices fall, it is proposed to make good the loss to the farmer out of the proceeds of the levy.

According to a statement by the minister of agriculture, the purpose of the measure is to promote industrial exports. If the farmers increase their wheat production, they will produce less butter and meat, and these products will be imported from abroad, from countries which will consent to take Belgian industrial products in return.

## AUSTRALIAN WHEAT MARKETING SCHEME

At the annual conference of the New South Wales Farmers' and Settlers' Association, Dr. Earle Page, leader of the Country Party and Acting Prime Minister of Australia, stated that he was opposed to the recommendations of the Wheat Commission for a compulsory pool for wheat under government control. He asked the farmers to prepare an alternative scheme.

This was done by the above mentioned organization. The scheme proposed a board in each state to set up under state legislation, composed of three growers and two government nominees. The state authority shall have power to join with any Commonwealth authority set up under Commonwealth legislation and

also with any corresponding body set up in any other state, for the handling and marketing of wheat.

The scheme sets out in detail the respective powers and duties of the state authority, and the federal authority, who between them are invested with all the powers that are necessary to receive, handle, transport and market wheat at home and abroad, fix prices for home consumption, regulate the trade between states so as to prevent dumping or price cutting and to enter into marketing arrangements with other wheat exporting countries and exchange date regarding wheat.

This plan has been laid before the government but in the meantime two states have passed enabling legislation and the third has probably passed it ere this.

## HOME PRICE FIXED FOR AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

A conference of federal and state ministers comprising the Commonwealth Agricultural Council, meeting at Canberra on October 7 approved of and recommended a price of four shillings and nine pence a bushel (94 cents at current exchange or \$1.15 at the old par of \$4.86) for all wheat used in home consumption. This decision must be ratified by the Commonwealth Government and the state governments.

The decision will affect roughly 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, not quite one-third of the average crop of Australia and slightly below 30 per cent. of the marketed crop.

## DENMARK WANTS A BUTTER CONFERENCE

The Danish Foreign Ministry has invited Australia and New Zealand to take part with Denmark in a joint butter conference. The object will be to relieve the difficult situation of the world butter market and achieve more satisfactory conditions for the producing countries. Danish journals, commenting on the proposal, point out the difficulty of influencing the London market, which is the most important butter market, without the collaboration of Holland, Sweden and the Baltic States, and suggests that the conference should devote its attention to the opening-up and sharing out of new markets, trying to direct overseas producers to the Asiatic markets, which

might offer a valuable new field for development.

—I.C.A. News.

## BRITISH VEGETABLE MARKETING SCHEME

A strong lead towards another marketing scheme is given in a report on vegetable marketing in England and Wales, just published by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. After surveying the field of vegetable production and marketing, the report suggests five main objectives, viz:—

(1) Improvement in quality and presentation by better production and more general adoption of grading and standardization of packs and containers.

(2) Stimulation of demand for all classes of fresh vegetables by an advertising and educational campaign coupled with more attractive presentation both on markets and in retail shops. This would be particularly valuable on the approach of peak periods of supply, during which produce is too often sold at prices which do not afford the grower any return for his labor.

(3) Reduction in the risks and therefore in the costs of the marketing process, by standardization, improved market intelligence, bulking of supplies, particularly in areas of specialized production, and withholding low-grade produce from the market, at least during glut periods.

(4) Closer adjustment of supply to demand over long as well as short periods, by the improvements referred to in (3) above, by wider use of facilities for storage and preservation, and in the case of certain crops by some form of acreage planning.

(5) The adoption of uniform trade practices and the introduction of some form of registration of salesmen and dealers.

According to the prime minister of Holland, while Europe consists of fighting state units the world outside is forming into economic groups: a Japanese group in Eastern Asia; a group under development by the U.S.S.R.; a North and South American group; the British Empire group. This arrangement he thinks constitutes the foundation of a new economic world.

# 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**

## \$8,262,415 to be Shared Among 1930-31 Low Paid Shippers

### ADJUSTED PRICES FOR 1930-31 POOL

Wheat will be equalized at 60 cents per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William.

Durum wheat will be equalized at 60 cents, basis No. 1 Fort William plus actual sales premium received.

|  | Per Bushel |  |
|--|------------|--|
| Oats will be equalized at 30 cents basis No. 2 C.W. Fort William |            |  |
| Barley " " " " 25 " " " 3 C.W. " "                               | 25         |  |
| Rye " " " " 35 " " " 1 C.W. " "                                  | 35         |  |
| Flax " " " " \$1.25 " " " 1 C.W. " "                             | \$1.25     |  |

In accordance with the provisions of the Canadian Wheat Board Act, the Wheat Board has completed negotiations for taking over all stocks of wheat and contracts to take delivery of wheat held by Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers. All growers who delivered grain to the 1930-31 pool on initial payment lower than the equalization rate set out above will receive adjustments based on that rate.

Pool members who delivered grain to the Pool in 1930-31 after the following dates, are entitled to participate in this adjusting payment:

|        |                      |
|--------|----------------------|
| Wheat  | after Oct. 14, 1930  |
| Oats   | after Sept. 22, 1930 |
| Barley | after Oct. 30, 1930  |
| Rye    | after Sept. 22, 1930 |
| Flax   | after Sept. 22, 1930 |

Before cheques in settlement can be sent out it is necessary that all growers' participation certificates covering 1930-31 pool deliveries which have not previously been sent in, be sent in to head office immediately and growers should observe the following instructions:

1. Endorse all certificates on the back and give your present post office address. If this has been changed, state the former address.
2. If certificates have been assigned, notify the interested parties and request them to forward certificates to the Pool office.
3. If certificates are lost, advise by letter of the kind and approximate quantity of grain you delivered to the 1930-1931

Pool, and at which shipping point.

It will, of course, take some time to make the necessary individual computations and get out the cheques, but this work will be done as promptly as possible and growers are requested to help by forwarding their certificates without delay.

What is involved in completing the adjustment operations was explained in a public statement by L. C. Brouillette, president of the Board of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, on October 11.

"It is entirely untrue," Mr. Brouillette said, referring to a press report, "that cheques have been sent out or will be sent out to members next Monday (October 14) and the procedure that has to be followed in a business transaction of this magnitude shows the absurdity of such a statement.

"The deal consummated was between the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, and the Canadian Wheat Board, and approved by the Governor-in-Council, as the Act provided. When the Canadian Wheat Board has paid the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, the amount involved, each of the three provincial Pool organizations will receive the share to which its members who were underpaid for their 1930 deliveries are entitled. The provincial organizations will then make a settlement with individual members, and payment will be made when the accounting departments

of the three provincial Pools have the necessary documents dealing with each producer's individual account."

### GET YOUR CERTIFICATE

Shippers to the Canadian Wheat Board should make sure they get a producers' participation certificate from the elevator agent. This certificate the grower should keep in his own possession as proof of delivery to the Board and as title to participate in any surplus there may be. The certificates should be held until the Board asks for their surrender.

### FARMERS GAIN MANY MILLION DOLLARS BY STABILIZED MARKET

"For over four years members have been hoping that such an equitable adjustment could be made," declared L. C. Brouillette, president of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, in publicly announcing the completion of the transaction with the Wheat Board. "If the 1930 Pool carryover had been thrown on the market, it would have been impossible to carry on the stabilization operations undertaken by John I. McFarland, general manager of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, at the request of producers and prominent Canadian citizens and with the financial backing of the federal government for his operations. For over two years of these operations, the 1930 Pool carryover composed nearly a hundred per cent. of the holdings which were used in the stabilization operations.

"It is impossible to make any accurate estimate of how much these stabilization operations have meant to all producers of wheat from the time they were undertaken until the stocks and contracts have now been taken over by the Canadian Wheat Board. It is admitted by all competent authorities that the increased price

(Turn to page 9)

SHAREHOLDERS' OFFICIAL NOTICE

This is the official notice advising you of the date, time and place of the Annual Meeting of your Association. The business of the meeting is to consider the Financial Statement of your Association for the year ended July 31st, to have a report also on the operations of Manitoba Pool Elevators

Limited, for the same period, to hear the report of the delegate who attended the Annual Meeting of the Provincial Organization and to elect a delegate and officers for the ensuing year. Your District Director or other officer will be present to add any explanation of the report which may be required.

REMEMBER. Pool Elevators

is a co-operative organization; that is a business controlled by the membership. Their chief responsibility is shaping policy and determining the general direction of the organization. In other words, co-operation is democracy in business and the success of a democracy depends on the extent to which its members take an interest in its affairs.

ELEVATOR ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETINGS 1935

Table with columns: Station, Date, Time, Speaker. Lists meeting details for stations like Alexander, Arden, Baldur, Barnsley, Basswood, Belmont, Benito, Bethany, Beulah, Bield, Binscarth, Birdtail, Birnie, Birtle, Boissevain, Bowsman, Bradwardine, Brandon, Brookdale, Broomhill, Brunkild, Cardale, Carey, Carman, Cartwright, Chillon, Clanwilliam, Clearwater, Coulter, Crandall, Croll, Cromer, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dalny, Dand, Dauphin, Decker, Deloraine, Domain, Dropmore, Dufrost, Dunrea, Durban, Ebor, Eden, Edwin, Elgin, Elle, Elkhorn, Elm Creek, Elphinstone, Erickson, Ewart, Fairfax, Fallison, Fannystelle, Forest, Fortler, Foxwarren, Franklin, Gilbert Plains, Glenboro, Glenora, Goodlands, Gordon, Graham, Grandview, Graysville, Hamiota, Harding, Hargrave, Hartney, Hathaway, Holland, Homewood.

Table with columns: Station, Date, Time, Speaker. Lists meeting details for stations like Ipswich, Jordan, Justice, Kaleida, Kemnay, Kenton, Kenville, Killarney, Landseer, La Riviere, Lauder, Leighton, Lena, Lenore, Letellier, Linklater, Lyleton, Makaroff, Manitou, Manson, Maples, Margaret, Mather, Medora, Menteth, Mentmore, Millwood, Minnetonka, Minnedosa, Minto, Moline, Moorepark, Morris, McAuley, McConnell, Napinka, Nesbitt, Ninette, Ninga, Oak Lake, Oakland, Oakville, Pierson, Pilot Mound, Pipestone, Portage la Prairie, Purves, Rapid City, Rathwell, Regent, Reston, Rhodes, Roblin, Rossburn, Rounthwaite, Sanford, Silver Plains, Sinclair, Snowflake, Solsgrith, Somerseth, Souris, Sperling, Starbuck, Swan Lake, Swan River, Thornhill, Tilston, Treherne, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wood Bay, Woodnorth.



# THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR

(Formerly *The Scoop Shovel*)

Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement  
in Manitoba

Office: 8th Floor, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg

Editor—J. T. HULL

## THE KEY TO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Among economists, orthodox and heterodox, the question of the causes of the great depression is being hotly debated, with the defenders of the capitalist system getting themselves into position of hopeless scepticism and the heterodox schools running hopelessly amuck.

The studious co-operator can always with perfect consistency claim that his philosophy for one hundred years has demonstrated not only why the capitalist order cannot function for the production and distribution of plenty but what must be established in order to provide plenty. To back up this assertion we reproduce here from our British contemporary *The Co-operative Official*, an article which first appeared in *The United States Gazette* nearly one hundred years ago and we introduce it with the remark that anyone who studies it and reflects upon it will soon find himself in possession of the key to the greatest of modern economic problems, namely, why the present economic order cannot give us abundance and what kind of an order can give it.

### FIRST PRINCIPLES

#### I.—Physical Principles

1. CONSUMPTION is the motive, or incentive, to production; for without consumption there would be no use of production.
2. Whatever arrangements tend to lessen consumption must, of necessity, check production; and the promotion of consumption will be the promotion of the industry of society.
3. The greatest degree of consumption can only be found in the liberal participation of all.
4. If the ability to consume exceed the ability to produce, poverty **must** ensue.
5. If the ability to produce exceed the ability to consume, wealth can be generated; but unless nice arrangements for exchanging are made, industry will be subject to disorder, while poverty **MAY** ensue to one part, and superabundance to another.
6. All exchanges, other than equal quantities of labor for other equal quantities, must be a loss to one party therein.
7. Any parties continuing a course of exchange, unless of equal value on both sides, one or the other must, in time, become exhausted.

#### II.—Moral Principles

1. Labor **ONLY** can produce—and products can rightly belong only to the laborer that produces them, or he to whom he may voluntarily bestow them. Nor do combined operations alter this position; for the first interest of each is in exact proportion to the personal application of each.
2. All who consume, without themselves producing, must consume the products of others.
3. All abstractions from the products of a producer, without exact compensation, whether through the medium of capital or any other means, wherein he is not an equal giver, must be **rationaly** unjust, whatever be its legal character.

"Therefore," says "N.B.," the author of the preceding statement, "Co-operation is the only true method of obtaining general prosperity, and escaping distraction."

## THE FREE PRESS RUNS A BLUFF

Inasmuch as *The Free Press* has again insisted that in the early days of the depression and accumulating wheat stocks it urged that the government should allow wheat to flow freely at whatever the market price might be and bonus the farmer so as to give him a remunerative price, it is necessary once more to deny the claim. Let us look at the records.

The first mention of a bonus to the farmers in the editorial columns of *The Free Press* was on January 18, 1935. *The Free Press* on that occasion said:

"When the crisis was developing, *The Free Press* made the suggestion over and over again that the people of Canada, recognizing the part which the wheat crop plays in the national economy and appreciating the plight of the farmers on the western plains, left defenceless to a world-wide hurricane, should stand behind the western wheat farmer and see that he was enabled to stay on the farm and to sell his wheat. Any such policy would have involved the fixing of minimum prices for wheat when delivered but complete freedom to sell wheat in the world markets at the going price. This would have antedated and forestalled the adoption by Argentina of precisely this policy."

It will be noticed *The Free Press* states that the adoption of this policy "would have antedated and forestalled the adoption by Argentina of precisely this policy." The obvious inference is that *The Free Press* "when the crisis was developing" urged the policy which Argentina subsequently adopted.

But on December 29, 1934, *The Free Press* said:

"The Argentine government is buying wheat from its farmers at a fixed price and selling it for what it will bring in the world market, accepting where necessary a loss . . . Whether the Argentine policy is exactly the right one for Canada may be debatable."

Now if words mean anything at all the above extract means that on December 29, 1934, *The Free Press* was not sure whether the Argentinian plan was "the right one for Canada." All that it was sure about was that Argentina was selling wheat and "Canada's first concern should be to keep its place as a trader" and that "the process of holding up prices and losing business can be continued only so long without ruining the country." There was no mention whatsoever, even at that date, let alone since the beginning of the crisis, of a straight bonus to the farmer: that was a "debatable" proposition.

But two weeks later *The Free Press* had made up its mind. The Argentinian policy was "the right one for Canada"; not only that but Canada, or that part of it which reads *The Free Press*, was boldly told that *The Free Press* urged this policy for Canada before it was adopted by Argentina.

Let us make this perfectly clear:

On December 29, 1934, we were told it was "debatable" whether the Argentinian policy was the right one for Canada.

On January 18, 1935 we were told the policy had been advocated by *The Free Press* "when the crisis was developing" and at a time when its adoption would have "antedated and forestalled" its adoption in Argentina.

Now really *The Free Press* ought to know better than to run a bluff of that kind. Just think how much easier it is to check up an editor than a politician!

## WHAT COULD BE DONE WITH PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS

Here is another argument in favor of co-operation. Economists are telling us that the great desideratum for the restoration of world trade is price stabilization but they differ considerably among themselves as to how prices may be stabilized.

Let us assume we are living in a co-operative state, a state in which all business is on a co-operative basis, production as well as distribution. In such a state all business is done at cost and all surplus in excess of cost is returned to its source in society. It is plain that in such an economy the adjustment of supply to demand and so the stabilizing of prices could be accomplished by manipulation of the patronage dividend. Overproduction, for example, could be met by increasing the dividend and thus the amount of purchasing power in the hands of the people and so stimulate demand and increase consumption. The increased dividend would at the same time decrease the surplus available for capital purposes and thus arrest any increase in production.

Conversely underproduction would be met by decreasing the dividends paid to the people and thus by decreasing the purchasing power in their hands diminish demand and in consequence, consumption. A decrease in the dividend paid out would in its

turn increase the surplus available for capital purposes and thus stimulate the development of production.

So by manipulation of the patronage dividend purchasing power could be increased or decreased and so production and consumption increased or decreased, and any adjustment made that might be necessary to bring production and consumption into a more or less stable relationship.

A prominent economist declares that economics is an experimental science and that it is the business of every nation to make its own experiments and consequently create its own principles of political economy. Another school, and a growing one, insists that economics is a matter of the working of the institutions which man has set up for the purpose of his economic life and not something inherent in the nature of things. These new contemporary ideas mean that orthodox political economy is the product of assumptions existing in a competitive system and is not applicable to a different system. But co-operation is a different system and consequently experiments in co-operation would give us an entirely different set of principles of political economy. It certainly would be highly interesting to have one of the upper ten of economists work out the economic consequences of a universal co-operative patronage dividend.

# 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*



# THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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

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## A BUSY WINTER

There is work to be done on the farm every day of the year, winter and summer, but usually there is some leisure, especially in the evenings, during the winter months. If we are wise we shall plan to make use of that leisure and to do something that we shall be able to look back on with pleasure and that will be of benefit to us and to others in the future.

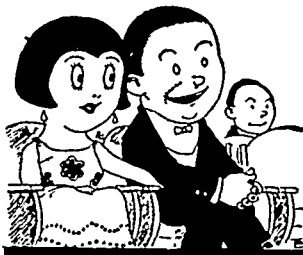
One resolve every co-operator should make right now is that he or she will attend every co-operative meeting held in his or her community. The annual meetings of the Poultry Pool locals are now in progress and those of the Pool Elevator associations will be held during the next three weeks, while the consumers' co-operatives, the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies and other organizations will be meeting in the near future.

As co-operators we boast that our organizations are thoroughly democratic, that we follow the principle of one man one vote and that every member has an equal voice in the control of our mutual affairs. But if only a few attend the meetings there isn't much democracy after all. The annual meeting of the local organization is the members' opportunity to make their control effective. It is the place to get information as to how the business has been conducted during the past year and to express approval or disapproval of the actions of the directors and officers. It is the place to elect new directors and to inform them as to the wishes of the members and to appoint delegates to represent the locals at the annual meetings of the central organizations. These duties should not be left to a few: every member should be on hand if it is physically possible.

### Social Gatherings

The winter season is also the

time for social and educational gatherings in the school houses and community halls. Here is a great opportunity for co-operative organizations



to render a service to the community and at the same time to promote the cause of co-operation. Give the people a real good time at a co-operative social and they will realize that the co-op is a live organization and worthy of their practical support. A judicious mixture of entertainment and propaganda is always effective. Local talent, when it can be secured is usually best, but if outside help is needed the provincial co-operatives can usually supply a speaker. A program of motion pictures suitable for both children and adults can also be provided by the Co-operative Marketing Board without expense to the local organization.

Local groups wishing to have the motion pictures are invited to write to the secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board at the address given above, who will be glad to arrange a date.

### A Free Library

There will, however, be many evenings during the winter that will be spent in a comfortable chair beside the stove. That's when we need a good book. Fortunately, in rural Manitoba, there is no difficulty about where good books are to be found. They are in the Pool Library, over 4,000 of them, and to all responsible residents of rural Manitoba they are free for the asking, with postage paid both ways.

There are no novels in the Pool Library, but there are well chosen books on almost every important subject, co-operation, history, biography, science in many branches,

art, literature, the money question and other branches of economics, and so forth, many suitable for children, some for beginners on a particular subject, others for more advanced students, books in fact for everyone. And if you don't know what to read first on any particular subject, just ask the librarian, who will be glad to give you guidance.

Those wishing to make use of the library should write to the Librarian, Manitoba Co-operative Conference, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg, asking for a catalogue and mentioning the co-operatives, if any, of which they are members.

### Radio

And then there is the radio—at least for those who have one with the batteries still alive. We all have our favorite programs, some like this and some like that, but there will be one program every week during the winter that every farm family should hear—the co-operative broadcast at 6.45 every Friday night over CKY and CJGX. This program is being put on by the Co-operative Marketing Board with the object of giving information on the co-operative movement to the people of Manitoba and all others within range who choose to listen. Some of the addresses will be given by co-operative workers in Manitoba, while others will consist of messages from leaders of the movement in other lands telling of the accomplishments of co-operation in their own parts of the world.

The French government reduced civil service salaries 10 per cent., urged others to do likewise and at the same time inaugurated a policy by which local authorities were to fix prices at a reduction of 10 per cent. Alas! the wages are down but getting the prices down to correspond appears to be quite beyond either the local or the central authorities.



# Consumer Co-operation

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

## PROGRESS REPORTED

A meeting of the board of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale was held last week at the head office in Winnipeg, the directors spending two whole days, October 9 and 10, reviewing the operations of the organization during the last few months and making plans for the future. The whole board was present, comprising W. F. Popple, president; W. J. Pollock, Brandon, vice-president; H. A. McIntosh, Hamiota; J. J. Siemans, Altona; William Robson, Hartney; R. W. Johnson, Grandview; and D. J. Wallace, Cartwright, secretary.

Highly satisfactory reports were submitted by the president and general manager, W. F. Popple, on the different branches of the business, showing that with an increased volume of business and economical management the association is growing in strength and in the ability to render service to the locals as their source of supplies. The directors, being officials of consumers' locals were also able to testify to the good relations existing between the locals and the Wholesale and to the satisfaction of the individual members with goods supplied.

H. S. Coulter, field service man, reported on his work in the country, stating that the locals were as a whole making good progress in spite of short crops in many localities.

### In Southern Manitoba

One reason for increased business by the Wholesale this year has been the development of three local consumers' co-operatives in the territory south of Winnipeg, the St. Anne Co-operative Oil, Ltd., the Lowe Farm Consumers' Co-operative, Ltd., and the Rhineland Consumers' Co-operative, Ltd., whose headquarters are at Altona.

The St. Anne organization, after

making a number of purchases from the Wholesale, has now become a member of the organization by the purchase of shares. This connection will undoubtedly be of advantage both to the St. Anne local and to the other member locals. Abraham M. Penner is president of this local, and H. W. Wohlgenuth is the capable and energetic manager.

### Lowe Farm

Lowe Farm Consumers' Co-operative has been in existence since 1929, but its business was comparatively small until this year when Edward Groening became manager. Mr. Groening put new life into the organization and a few months ago it acquired a large building, including a lumber shed, flour warehouse, coal bins, implement warehouse and gasoline pump. Storage tanks, it is expected, will shortly be erected and the association will then have one of the best equipped plants in the province. Meanwhile gasoline is handled in drums. The agency for a well known line of implements has been secured and already the business has developed to a very satisfactory volume. B. W. Thiesen is president of the organization. It buys from Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.

### Rhineland

Rhineland Consumers' Co-operative has already made its name as one of the most progressive institutions of its kind in the province and this was recognized last winter when its president, J. J. Siemans, was elected to the board of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.

During the past year, however, under the management of J. H. P. Kehler, Rhineland has made greater progress than ever and it is understood that a particularly good report will be submitted to the annual meeting of the association which will be held about the end of October.

The Rhineland association operates at a lower expense ratio than most of the consumers' co-operatives in Manitoba and is a

model of efficiency and good management. Its buying is all done through Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.

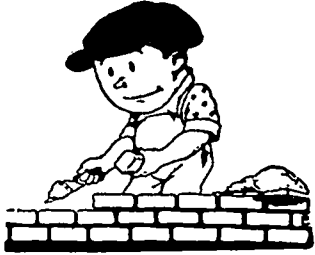
## Annual Meetings

Most of the local consumers' co-operatives will be holding their annual meetings between now and Christmas and it is hoped that large numbers of the members will show their interest in their own business by attending. Since the locals are the owners of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, which they established for the purpose of giving them service in the purchase of their supplies and to enable them to take joint action in matters of mutual interest, it is desirable that the wholesale should have a representative at the local meetings to give an account of its activities. Local secretaries are therefore requested to notify the wholesale as soon as the date of the annual meeting is fixed so that arrangements may be made for the attendance of a responsible representative.

## FARMERS GAIN MANY MILLION DOLLARS

(From page 4)

received by wheat producers as a result of these operations amounted to many cents per bushel, and the total benefit to growers has been estimated between a hundred and fifty and two hundred million dollars, as the operations covered the marketing by Canada of close to a billion and three quarter millions of bushels. The world wheat situation has entirely changed within the past few months, but there has been no desire on the part of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers to secure for its holdings or contracts anything above a fair market price. We are naturally gratified that this is sufficient to make an equitable adjustment to those who received less than the initial price of 60 cents set by the Pools and approved by the lending banks for the 1930 crop, and we feel this is an act of justice to the members of our organization whose grain and sales organization with government credit was used to make possible better returns to all producers of grain in Canada over a period of years."



# Co-op. Livestock Marketing

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

## MARKET PROSPECTS

Since our report in the last issue the cattle trade has experienced its high spots, and due to extremely heavy deliveries on all markets within the past two weeks we have run into a severe reaction and practically all classes of cattle are now selling on a lower basis. The break in prices has not been as drastic on the better grades of cattle, whether in the killing or stocker class, as quality has not been represented too strongly. The plain and medium classes of cattle are selling sharply lower and far too many of these are showing up.



Up until ten days ago the demand from Ontario for stocker and feeder cattle was very keen and while a fair number of quality cattle were delivered to eastern farmers, still a much larger number of plain and in-between grades found an outlet there at really high prices, when the shipping costs were added to their original costs. Many plain cattle that last year were going into the hands of killers for low grade meat have gone to Ontario farms and each week large numbers of cattle have been shipped east for disposal.

Indications are that much of the Ontario farmers' requirements have been taken care of, and after taking into serious consideration the prices being received for fat cattle off the grass and the high purchasing cost of replacement cattle, prospective buyers are firm in their resolve to buy these cattle on a lower and more conservative basis. What winter values of grain-fed cattle will be is anyone's guess, but general opinion is that the same high levels of last winter will not be reached and the number of cattle fed will be larger.

We look for continued heavy runs for the next few weeks and

hardly expect the trade to show any permanent strength while they last. New high levels have been reached for strictly dry-fed cattle, especially baby beefs, and farmers who have taken the trouble to finish this class for the present market have been well repaid for their labor.

The lamb market has been satisfactory, with top and finished lambs bringing mostly over \$5.00 and up to \$5.50 per hundred.

The hog market has not changed much in the past few weeks and bacon hogs have held within a range of \$8.00 to \$8.50 and at these prices there should be good money in feeding.

## LIVESTOCK MARKETING SCHEME

In view of the fact that within the next month the Manitoba Committee on Livestock Marketing expect to launch their educational campaign leading up to a vote on a livestock marketing scheme in Manitoba, we are turning over most of our space to them this month.

The Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta committees met quite recently in Regina together with Mr. A. Leitch, chairman of the Dominion Marketing Board, and it is expected that schemes will be submitted to the producers in all three provinces at the same time. This extract entitled "Powers of the Local Board", taken from the Manitoba Scheme, contains the meat of the proposal to be submitted in Manitoba.

### Powers of Local Board

For the purpose of this scheme the Dominion Board shall authorize the Local Board to exercise all or any of the following powers:—

(a) To assist in research work relative to the marketing of the regulated product and to require full information relating to the marketing of the regulated product from all persons engaged therein from time to time as it may deem expedient, and for the purposes of this scheme to in-

spect the books and premises of such persons.

- (b) To regulate the time and place, quality and quantity, of the regulated product to be removed from any public stockyards and to determine the market to which such product shall be destined for sale and in the exercise of such powers the Local Board shall settle with the producers on the basis of the price prevailing on the public stockyards from which the product was removed on the day of such removal.
- (c) Solely for the purpose of ascertaining whether the orders and determinations of the Local Board have been or are being complied with, to inspect the books, accounts, records and documents of any person engaged in the marketing of the regulated product.
- (d) To procure the registration of the names, addresses and occupations of all persons engaged in the production of the regulated product within the area of production.
- (e) To settle the form of and to issue licenses to all persons engaged in marketing any regulated product and to cancel the same for violation of any provision of this scheme or of the Act or of any order or determination made hereunder. Provided, however, that the issue of such license to any person applying for the same shall not be unreasonably withheld, and provided further that no cancellation of license shall become effective until the expiration of two weeks from the date on which notice thereof has been given to the licensee. Notice of cancellation if delivered at the business premises of the licensee or mailed to him by registered mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to him at his usual place of business shall be sufficient notice hereunder.
- (f) To pay the organization, operating and necessary expenses of the Local Board.
- (g) To employ such servants, officers or agents as the Local Board may deem necessary or

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# Co-operative Dairying

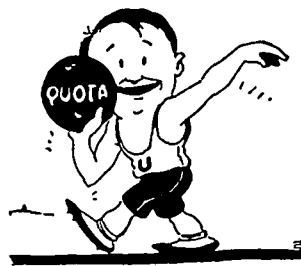
A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

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

## MARKETING BOARD EXPORTS BUTTER

To those in Canada concerned with dairying the interesting feature of the past month has been the action of the Dominion government in giving direction and assistance in exporting creamery butter to the Old Country.

Statistics as at September 1st showed storage holdings of 51,270,000 lbs. as compared with 50,850,000 lbs. in the previous year and 42,020,000 lbs in 1933. With this heavy holding and with the



promise of a considerably increased butter production during the fall and winter months it was generally agreed that the surplus over Canadian requirements would tend to force low cream prices during the winter. In an effort to prevent this, under the Natural Products Marketing Act a Butter Export Stabilization Scheme was approved and under authority vested in the Board nine Montreal firms were named as agencies of the Board for the purpose of exporting to Great Britain.

With storage holdings in Great Britain materially lower than a year ago and with war conditions in Europe, British prices have advanced fairly steadily and it was felt that Canada could pay a fair price to the producer and export a few million pounds to Great Britain without serious cost to the government through the Butter Export Stabilization Board. Eventually the Board set a price f.o.b. Montreal to be paid for butter for export purposes and creameries throughout Canada were asked to submit butter for export with the hope of improving the butter market.

### Manitoba's Million

The export quota set for Manitoba creameries was one million pounds and each creamery was given a proportionate part in this

amount. At the time of writing it is reported that Manitoba has provided for export considerably over her quota of one million pounds with most creameries readily providing their allotted shipment and some, including Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited, considerably exceeding their quota.

While from the standpoint of the shipper who provides cream for butter purposes, this effort to export is commendable yet the future does not look entirely devoid of clouds. In September Manitoba's butter make exceeded the previous September by over a half million pounds. Thus in one month half of Manitoba's export quota was provided by excess production as compared with the previous year. If this increase in production continues at about the same ratio it will be necessary for Canada to export at least ten million pounds if our winter markets are to be stabilized at a reasonable price. It is now reported that sales for export exceed five million pounds, but it is going to require concerted effort on the part of Canadian creameries to increase this until the ten million mark is reached.

At the present time British mar-

ket quotations would permit of Canadian butter being shipped from Western Canada at a price almost equivalent to the present local market price. That means that government assistance should not involve a great deal of outlay.

Should war conditions in Europe become more acute or should Australian or New Zealand weather conditions prove adverse, British markets might still continue to advance and if so fair prices would be more assured in Canada.

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## BATTERY RADIO

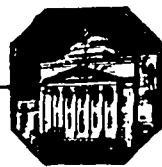
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# Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

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

## THANKSGIVING TURKEY

Thanksgiving Day coming two weeks later this year it is more suitable to the turkey market, allowing more time for the birds to mature. Those who have turkeys in shape for market will be able to secure fair value for them on the Winnipeg market at that time.



The Association will handle local shipments at the Winnipeg plant, allowing best market value at time of receipt of the poultry.

There will not be a pool period operating at that time and the birds will be paid for in full at sale value less cost of handling.

Shipments of poultry should be billed to our plant at 85 Lombard Street. Any enquiries re local shipments will receive prompt attention if addressed to our office at 402 Lombard Building, Winnipeg.

## Export Shipments

Though it is unlikely that export of fresh turkey and chicken will be as heavy this year as last, we still wish to have a quantity available for export by late November.

We have a name established in the United Kingdom for our good turkeys and we must maintain our connection with that market if we are to reap continual benefit from our past endeavors.

Our first export poultry must be loaded at country points or received at Winnipeg by November 20th. In these shipments we wish to market only well finished birds and realizing that there will be many turkeys not in condition for market at that time, we do not propose to go into our general country loading until later.

In some districts there will no doubt be turkeys and chickens well enough advanced to be pen or crate-fattened for early shipments. If you wish to finish and market your birds early, the poultry

may be shipped to our Winnipeg plant, or in any community where there is a quantity to be marketed at that time the Association will handle a shipment from that local by truck or in car lot shipment.

Local officials please notify head office if a shipment can be handled at your local on or near November 20th.

Export poultry will be handled through our dressed poultry pool as usual. The pooling period will probably open November 20th, and all dressed poultry received after that date will be included in the pool.

## Fall Shipping—Live Poultry

During October and November shipments of live fowl and chickens will be handled from any point in the province where a number of people in the district have poultry they wish to market alive.

If you wish to ship live poultry notify your local secretary or our Winnipeg office when, if a minimum shipment can be made up, a grader will go out with the truck to handle it.

Your organization is prepared and equipped to give locals this service at any time and through all seasons if desired. Let your own organization handle the business of marketing your poultry rather than sell to transient buyers whose profits are at your expense.

## New Locals Organized

New locals have been organized at Two Creeks, Manitoba, Manor, Saskatchewan, and Windthorst, Saskatchewan, and there may possibly be several others organized yet this fall for dressed poultry shipping.

Some of those who will now be contributing their poultry to shipments from these locals have formerly taken it to other points, though probably the majority will be new shippers. These locals are established for the convenience of many who previously were put to certain trouble and expense in marketing their poultry. We wish

to remind you that your local can only be successful and serve you as long as you take an active part and interest in the work. For the dressed poultry shipment to be made from these new locals, a canvass of the district will be made by the committee appointed, to obtain a list of the poultry to be delivered on shipping day. Please be prepared to give this information when required and to give what help you can when your local officials organize for the work in handling your dressed poultry shipment.

## Christmas Dressed Poultry Shipping

Regarding Christmas loading of dressed poultry, we wish to again point out to our members, and others who may have poultry to market, the importance of reporting to the local directors or secretary the number of each kind of poultry you will contribute to the shipment (or shipments) made from the local most convenient to you. A final report from local secretaries to head office is required not later than November 10th for the December pool shipments, and local executive committees must, therefore, have a list of the poultry to be shipped before that date. It is a difficult task for a local committee to make a complete canvass in any district, so do not leave this entirely to the secretary of your local, but notify him as soon as possible by mail.

## Re Dressed Poultry Regulations

Our dressed poultry this year will, as usual, be put up to conform with Dominion Government regulations as to grade and pack. Although the grade specifications are the same there is a supplement to the regulations this year which requires that the bird's legs must be plucked clean of feathers and no feathers left around the hocks, also that as many feathers as possible be removed from the necks of the birds. It is recommended also that only a few, if any, feathers be left on the wing tips.

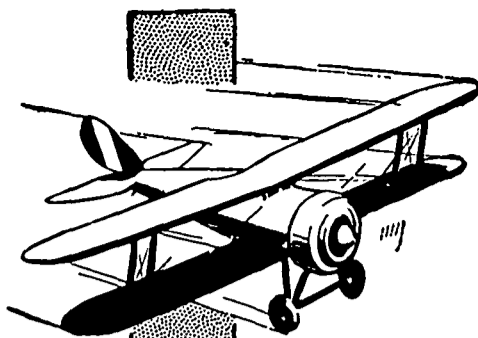
The removal of these feathers will no doubt improve the appearance of our pack and when preparing your poultry you are requested to pluck the birds to conform with the regulations in this respect.

## INCREASED POULTRY REVENUE

Only 23.98 per cent. of the chickens inspected in Canada during the fiscal year 1933-34, qualified for A grade. There is no mystery about the affair, nor is it difficult to point out the reason why the chickens did not grade higher. It was simply because they were not sufficiently fattened before they were marketed. Chickens must be well fattened and fleshed to qualify for grade A, and there is a much higher percentage of birds degraded on account of not having sufficient fat than on account of not having sufficient flesh. It is useless, says the chief market poultry inspector, to expect range-fed birds or short period crate-fattened birds to have the fat required for the top grades. It just does not happen. The matter of fattening the birds and thus increasing the producers' revenue, is entirely in the hands of the producers themselves. With the marketing of the poultry crop close at hand, now is the time for action.

By a simple method of crate fattening on a mixture of finely-ground home grains, there is no reason whatever why a very high percentage of the poultry marketed should not be made to qualify for grade Special and grade A. There are various fattening mixtures that give good results but the point is to make use of the feed produced and available on the farm. Good results will be obtained if the birds are put in disinfected crates from four to five weeks before marketing and the crates put in a reasonably warm room free from draughts. The birds should be fed twice a day, morning and evening, on a ration of finely-ground home-grown grains as follows: equal parts, oats, wheat, barley or buckwheat. Add potatoes at the rate of one-third of the total weight of the meal mixture. Mix with sour milk so that the mixture will pour easily. Further detailed information on crate fattening may be secured by writing the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for Pamphlet No. 125 on preparing poultry for market, or information may be obtained from the various provincial Departments of Agriculture.

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# AVOID AIR POCKETS

- • DANGEROUS IN FLYING
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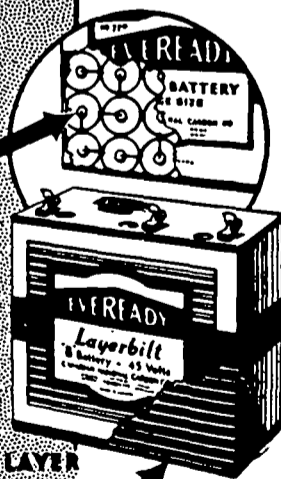
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Note the waste air pockets and the numerous delicate wire connections in yesterday's models. Compare with today's compact trouble-free Layerbilt where every cubic inch is actively engaged.

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MODERN LAYER CONSTRUCTION

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Canadian National Carbon Co. Limited, Toronto  
Montreal      Winnipeg      Vancouver



## CO-OP POULTRY MARKETING

(From page 13)

A large proportion of the poultry crop is bought or sold according to the government grades of the Canadian Dressed Poultry Standards, and current market demand has established grade price differentials. These price differentials are not established by the Dominion Department of Agriculture but by the consumer demand for quality, and that demand may change the spread in price between grades. Since poultry has been sold on official grades, the differentials have been approximately as follows: Selected B,

three to four cents over Selected C; Selected A, two cents over B; Selected Special, one cent over A, and two cents more for the class Milkfed over Selected. This means that Milkfed Special chickens are worth five cents per pound over Selected B, and in the case of Milkfed A, four cents per pound. It is up to producers to increase their revenue from market poultry by crate feeding.

—By Dom. Livestock Branch.

## CO-OP LIVESTOCK MARKETING

(From page 10)

desirable, and such persons shall receive such salaries or remuneration as may be fixed by the Local Board.

- (h) To designate agencies through which the regulated product shall be marketed.
- (i) To co-operate or act conjointly with any other Local Board or Local Boards constituted under the provisions of the Act.
- (j) To regulate jointly with other Local Board or Local Boards the marketing of livestock in the domestic or export market, and to distribute any accrued surplus to the producers on the basis of the toll contributed by each producer.
- (k) For the purposes of the scheme, to impose charges and tolls in respect of the marketing of the regulated product and to collect and disburse the same.
- (l) To co-operate with any Board or Agency established under this Act or the law of any Province to regulate the marketing of livestock and to act conjointly with any such Provincial Board or agency.
- (m) To co-operate with the Dominion Livestock Branch in making reductions in marketing costs consistent with the savings effected from the handling of increased volume.
- (n) To pass such orders and determinations as may be necessary or convenient to facilitate the business of the Local Board.
- (o) To exempt from any determination or order any person or class of persons engaged in the production or marketing of the regulated product, or of any class, variety or grade of such product.

# TRUTH

Ancient Philosophers argued mightily about the question: "What is Truth?" Their discussions on the subject fill many a fat volume on Library shelves today.

One of these old-timers, Gorgias the Sophist by name, put his definition in the form of a question. "What is right," he asked, "but what we PROVE to be right?" And that's the definition WE prefer.

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

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| Age 20.....  | \$7.20       | Age 20.....  | \$7.70       |
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—Thomas Hobbs in "Leviathan".

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- 200 lbs. Ground Wheat
- 100 lbs. Ground Oats
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- 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
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Total .....\$3.95

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Wheat Pool Bldg. Winnipeg

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

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

## MEDICAL

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**RELIEVE DELAYED AND STUBBORN** menstruation—use Kotab. Safe, reliable. no pills, taken in warm bath. \$3.00 post-paid. Paris Novelty, Aikins Bldg., 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 and \$1.00 box. Nurse Dencker, 610½ Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

## ANSWER TO PUZZLE ON PAGE 2

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| D=2 | 78          |
| B=3 | —           |
| H=4 | 49          |
| J=6 | 39          |
| G=7 | —           |
| C=8 | 100         |
| E=9 | 91          |
| F=0 | —           |
|     | 9           |

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

**GENTLEMEN BUY SANITARY RUBBER** supplies direct from manufacturer. Send 25c for six samples and price list or \$1 00 for 24 samples. We mail everything in plain sealed envelope. Novelty Rubber Co., Box 91, Hamilton, Ont.

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

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Stopped instantly by unique methods of German Doctor. State age and sex for FREE information and liberal guaranteed offer. DR. ZOTTMANN'S METHOD, Dept. 23A, 402 Avenue Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

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British Columbia Pilchard Oil has been biologically tested by the University of B.C. and is manufactured under scientific control in Canada's only Pilchard Oil Refinery.

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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.

# An Old Chinese Puzzle Makes a New Country Guide Contest

**COSTS  
NOTHING  
TO ENTER**

**MORE  
THAN \$6,000.00 IN  
PRIZES**

**First GRAND  
AWARD \$1,500.00**

**If you Have Not Yet Entered  
This Contest This Is Your  
Opportunity To Do So**

**More than 1,000  
Individual  
Awards!**

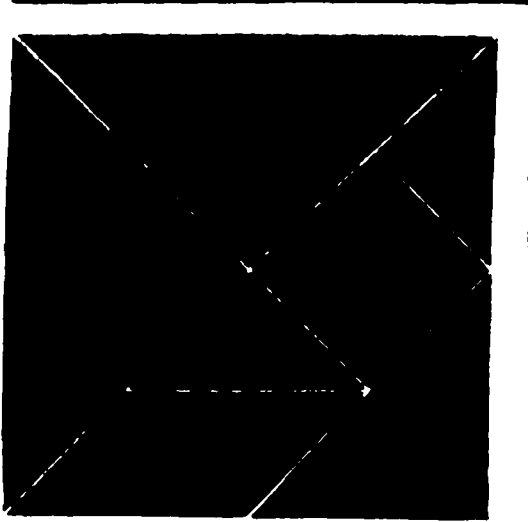
**There are Four Prizes  
You can  
Win!**

## CAN YOU MAKE

the three Chinese puzzle designs on this page? Only those who can do so will be eligible to enter this fascinating contest. First cut out the seven puzzle pieces in the lower left-hand corner carefully and find out how to make them cover the doll carriage. If you succeed show the exact position of each of the seven puzzle pieces by marking along the edge of each piece with pen or pencil. Then try the other two designs. When you succeed in solving all three, cut out and send the puzzle designs, attached to the Entry Form provided on the right, to The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

This contest is open only to persons living in Western Canada (between Fort Arthur and the Pacific coast) on farms or in places with less than 10,000 population. The winning of a prize will depend not on chance or neatness, but entirely on a person's own efforts. A board of impartial judges will award the prizes.

**You Can Win no Less  
Than Four Different  
Prizes**



Here is one of the Rewards of Success—a Chevrolet Six De Luxe Sedan

On the left are the pieces you work with. Cut out the whole working square and separate into seven individual pieces by cutting along the white lines. It takes all seven pieces to exactly cover each of the three designs printed above.

**It is only necessary to solve one set of Chinese Puzzles to enter The Country Guide's \$6,000 Contest. If you have previously sent your entry don't send another.**

### ENTRY FORM

Send your entry as soon as possible to  
 The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Name .....

P.O. ....

Prov. .... R.R. No. ....  
 Box No. ....  
 (Please write plainly) MC