

The Manitoba Co-operator

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The Menace of the Profit Motive

"If profit, and profit alone, be the end sought by human effort, then society must reconcile itself to steady disintegration, increasing conflict between individual groups and nations, and eventual destruction. It is only when men rise above the profit motive and learn to subordinate profit to service that social, economic and political order begin to come within sight of a firm foundation and a continuing existence, with peace and happiness assured to the great ranks of mankind."

—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler,
President of Columbia University.



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

COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators
Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing
Association

Winnipeg District Milk Producers'
Association

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company
Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers

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

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

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NEWS and VIEWS

At the end of 1934 there were, in all, 593 registered co-operative societies functioning in Palestine, 521 Jewish, 50 Arab, 5 German, 1 Armenian, and 1 mixed.

The British Co-operative movement has set an objective for itself of a total annual trade of approximately \$1,150,000,000 and a membership of 7,632,621 for the end of 1936. This is the first year of the co-operative 10 year plan.

It makes no practical difference to the livelihood of a farmer here (Great Britain) where the stuff comes from, or whether it has been raised under the Union Jack or the Red flag. To him the effect is equally ruinous.

—Mr. Lloyd George.

At a recent meeting of the British Central Chamber of Agriculture the following resolution was passed with only two dissentents: "That the regulation of overseas imports by means of tariffs provides the surest basis for the maintenance of the agricultural industry."

It may be said that improvements of technique are the greatest curse of the modern world. Some infernal scientist comes along and shows us how two blades of grass can grow where one was before. Instead of that being the highest praise it is one of the most damning accusations you can make against any man or any country just now.

—Rt. Hon. Walter Elliott.

The following resolution was passed at a recent conference of the National Poultry Council of Great Britain and affiliated societies:

"This Poultry Parliament endorses the principles of organized marketing and instructs its representatives on the Joint Committee to submit a marketing scheme for eggs and poultry after taking into consideration the resolutions and recommendations which have been made since the issue of the Reorganization Commission's report."

In spite of the continued depression the British co-operative movement records an increase of \$48,600,000 in retail sales in 1934 over 1933.

For the half year ending July 13, the English Co-operative Wholesale Society reported an increased sales revenue of almost \$13,000,000 over the corresponding period last year.

We live in a world in which we go in terror, not of scarcity, but of plenty, while a considerable proportion of its population stands idle, by idle machines, because it has not yet learned to distribute the food it already produces.

—Sir Norman Angell.

The outlook at the beginning of 1935 was distinctly more confused and unpromising than it had been a year earlier . . . but given economic peace and international co-operation the signs of economic improvement in the summer of 1935 are more encouraging than at any preceding period since the depression began.

—The beginning and the ending of the League of Nations' World Economic Survey, 1934-35.

The "Statist" quotes an estimate of Dr. J. A. Venn, president of the British Agricultural Economic Society, in which the total value of governmental assistance to British agriculture in direct grants and indirect relief is given at more than \$213,700,000 a year. This sum has been, the president of the Trades Union Congress had pointed out, the equivalent of \$3.75 a week for each of the 1,150,000 persons occupied in farming.

In Mexico since the passing of a new law on co-operative societies in May, 1933, the government has been encouraging the formation of producers' and consumers' co-operatives among workers and farmers, and 1,100 have been legally authorized. In the first half of 1934, 324 co-operatives were formed, with a membership of 12,190. Of these, 136 are consumers' co-operatives, 118 producers' co-operatives, and 80 mixed co-operatives.

The number of members in British consumers' co-operative societies has passed the 7,000,000 mark and now stands at the record of 7,202,721, an increase of 285,583 over the preceding year.

London has now a co-operative membership exceeding 1,000,000, an increase of 130,000 being recorded for 1934 over 1933. Sales revenue in the same period increased by \$14,500,000.

It's best not to be too hard on the Aberhartites, the Douglasites, the McGeerites, and the rest of the crowd; when you're dead broke and debts are piling up any method of getting hold of money is attractive.

Of all farm property in the United States covered by fire insurance about 55 per cent. is protected by about 1,900 mutual fire insurance associations owned and controlled by farmers. During the past twenty years these farmer-owned mutual insurance associations have increased their business from 5¼ billion dollars in 1915 to 11 billion dollars in 1935, according to the U.S. Farm Credit Administration.

As leader of a party from the United States investigating co-operation in Europe Professor James C. Drury, Professor of Marketing in New York University said in his report:

Labor conditions in co-operative factories in Europe are far superior to those in private industries. Clean, airy workshops, vacation with pay for everyone, social clubs, educational opportunities and a higher wage scale are but a few of the many advantages enjoyed by the co-operative worker.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

Jones has one of those "inexpensive and reliable pocket time-pieces," supplied by Fakehem and Diddle, and, to ensure continuity of performance, he finds it advisable to wind it up to the full extent twice daily—once at 7.30 a.m., and again on retiring for the night. Eight turns of the winder are required in the morning, and twelve at night.

What is Jones' bed-time?
For answer see page 23.

SASK. POOL PAYS WARM TRIBUTE TO McFARLAND

Warm tribute to John I. McFarland for his labors during the past five years on behalf of western farmers was paid by delegates of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in the form of a resolution passed unanimously at their recent annual meeting. They instructed that an address be presented to Mr. McFarland expressing their appreciation.

Among resolutions bearing on marketing questions was one urging that the Canadian Wheat Board should start handling coarse grains immediately, establishing a minimum price for this class of grains.

The delegates endorsed the action of their board of directors in giving support to efforts to continue in operation the general set-up of the National Products Marketing Act.

They approved that the central organization, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, should continue to function as a body coordinating the activities of the three provincial pools. They also asked the board to continue its efforts for reduction of debts, and to work with the provincial and federal debt adjustment boards to this end.

STATE ASSISTANCE FOR FRENCH FARMERS

The creation of wheat, wine and cattle monopolies is one of the measures proposed in five bills to be introduced in the next French parliamentary session. The bills have been drawn up by the Socialist party with the object of alleviating the present agricultural distress. The first bill seeks to empower the government to take such action as may be necessary to end rural distress and improve the lot of farm laborers. This action is to include the revalorization of farm produce by the creation of monopolies and the establishment of national offices to control the import and export of those commodities in the interests of farmers, and to reduce the cost of their distribution. The second bill creates a moratorium on all debts owed by farmers other than those due to tradesmen. The third empowers the government to grant ample and easy credit to farmers. The fourth provides for

the supply of fertilizers at cost price, payment to be made only at harvest time. The fifth bill aims at the modification of the present legislation governing farm rents and land tenure. A recent decree allocates the sum of \$2,250,000 for the purchase and destruction of tuberculous cattle. Two others widen the scope of the Credit Agricole (Agricultural Credit Corporation) and make it possible for farmers to borrow more easily and at a lower rate of interest.

—I.C.A. News.

TO SPREAD INFORMATION ON CO-OPERATION IN U.S.

The Consumers' Advisory Board set up at Washington has undertaken a systematic plan to spread information on the co-operative movement throughout the United States. The chairman, W. Hamilton, Professor at Yale University, states that the consumers' interest will be furthered in the following ways:—

By a study of the consumers' movement both in America and abroad with a view to giving information on its organization, administration and the problems arising in connection therewith to American groups interested in co-operation; by further nationwide organization of local consumers' councils to gather data and distribute educational information on consumers' problems; by making enquiries into prices in specific industries so as to suggest means of eliminating those factors which keep products out of reach of the consumer; and by the recognition of the interests of the consumer in all matters dealing with production, prices and trade practices.

—I.C.A. News.

THE WHEAT POOLS ON THE AIR

The "Wheat Pools on the Air," a series of thirteen broadcasts over a prairie hook-up of seven stations, commenced on November 6 with an address by Louis C. Brouillette, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool on "The Wheat Pools and their Objective." On November 13 Dr. H. W. Wood, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, spoke on "The Farmer and the Modern World"; on Novem-

ber 20 F. W. Ransom, secretary of the Manitoba Pool Elevators spoke on "Another Manitoba Milestone," giving the record of Manitoba Pool Elevators. Speakers for the next four broadcasts are: November 27, R. D. Purdy, general manager, Alberta Wheat Pool, on "Alberta Gives an Answer"; December 4, G. E. Robertson, secretary, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool on "A Saskatchewan Survey"; December 11, Paul F. Bredt, president, Manitoba Pool Elevators on "The Canadian Wheat Board"; December 18, George Bennett, director, Alberta Wheat Pool, on "Carrying the Farm Risk."

These talks are of fifteen minutes each and are given every Wednesday evening (except December 25 and January 1) at 9 o'clock C.S.T. and 8 o'clock M.S.T.

LABOR SUPPORTS CO-OPERATION

The forty-third annual convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor (U.S.A.) passed the following resolution, which shows how American labor forces are turning to consumers' co-operation as a way out of present difficulties:—

"Whereas, present economic difficulties point to the necessity of building our social and economic structure, and

"Whereas, the value of the co-operative movement has been strikingly demonstrated in Norway and Sweden and other European countries, and also by numerous successful farm and city co-operatives throughout the U.S.A.

"Whereas, there is a general agreement that the development of the co-operative movement would bring rapid and permanent improvement in the standard of living of both farmers and labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, assembled in its forty-third annual convention at Appleton, Wisconsin, expresses its unanimous approval in favor of assisting in the building of a sound co-operative movement and directs the incoming executive board to sponsor joint meetings with executive committees of co-operative organizations."

—The Link.

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

LOCAL ANNUAL MEETINGS

One hundred and fifty local annual meetings have been held since the general annual meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators. Attendance at these meetings was somewhat better than last year but there is room for considerable improvement in this respect. Financial statements, reports of delegates to the general annual meeting and matters of general interest were discussed at these meetings, considerable interest being shown in the reported adjustments of the 1930 pool payments and the newly established Wheat Board. At many of the meetings formal resolutions were passed expressing full confidence in the present personnel of the Wheat Board. Organization was another matter to which special attention was given and in nearly all cases the proposal to give head office authority to arrange local board meetings on a systematic and consecutive basis was approved.

The following letter from director George McConnell recording impressions of his itinerary gives a fair picture of conditions throughout Manitoba and the depressed morale of our farmers:

"I completed my last meeting Saturday, (Nov. 9th) at Millwood—snowing hard all day and real winter weather. On the whole I am sure that they were the most satisfactory series of meetings I have ever had.

"The farmers certainly appreciate the progress that Manitoba Pool Elevators have made, regardless of the fact that all of us as farmers have fared rather badly.

"One cannot help but notice the steady decline that has taken place in rural conditions and in things personal and general. I have in mind farmers' homes, condition of buildings, fences, lack of paint, etc. The feed grain shortage and the general poor quality of feed shows in the thin horses.

"One cannot help admire and respect people who are interested enough to come seven miles in a snow storm, with lots of patches on their clothing. It made me think that maybe they have more faith in and hope for greater and better things from their Pool organization than just a successful grain handling proposition.

"I sensed a greater defeatist feeling among our farmers than at any time in the past four years. Lack of purchasing power is at the bottom of it all. I still believe most men wish to pay their way but as time goes on it is becoming increasingly difficult. There are many now who frankly admit failure.

"Rural conditions today are a challenge to any group or organization offering leadership and Pool Elevators will have to measure up because of the confidence that (I am more than ever convinced) they have in us."

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting was held on October 16th at the Marlborough Hotel, Winnipeg. One hundred and forty-five delegates attended; only five associations were unrepresented; there were also several visitors. Mr. Burnell was chosen chairman of the meeting, a position his experience well qualified him to fill. Probably no one in Manitoba has presided at so many farmers' meetings. Mr. Gourlay acted as vice-chairman.

It only lasted two days, a rather surprisingly short time for all former annual meetings took three days. Whether this was due to the fact that there was no Canadian Co-operative annual report to read or consider, or meant that the delegates were satisfied with the progress made during the year or perhaps that they were despondent over their own crop conditions, it is hard to say; at any rate whilst there were lots of questions on the annual report, there was not as much discussion altogether as in former years.

The annual report again showed another year of financial progress. Besides paying all operating expenses and making the annual payments of interest and principal to the Province, substantial contributions were made to reserves and to working capital. The delegates asked for information on the figures showing an increase in the membership, on the lease of the Terminal Pool No. 2 at Port Arthur, on deliveries, the Barley Variety Tests, the Manitoba Co-operative Conference and increasing the circulation of *The Western Producer*, Canadian Pool Agencies and insurance rates, etc. There was quite a lot of discussion on cleaning charges, and spread between street and track prices, the capital liability to the Province, whilst the most interest was shown in the prospective 1930 Pool adjustments and *The Canadian Wheat Board*.

Mr. Bredt and Mr. Kane dealt with practically all the matters arising out of the directors' report. There is something about "Dan's" manner which takes well with the members both at the annual and other meetings besides which he is so thoroughly at home on anything relating to grain handling; then Mr. Bredt, particularly when dealing with money matters is so exact and thorough he impresses the delegates with his grasp and mastery of the situation and inspires confidence.

The auditors' report for the year brought out questions on the investments, depreciation, the working capital loan, the Pool terminals, etc., all of which were answered explicitly and impartially by Mr. McVey representing the shareholders' auditors.

The election of directors took place in the usual way, viz.: the delegates meeting in seven separate groups and each group electing a director for the district represented. This resulted in one change on the Provincial Board, Mr. Gourlay replacing Mr.

Quick. The Directorship for District No. 7 seems to alternate between these "old timers" of the Pool with pendulum-like regularity and as Mr. Bredt said "he could but repeat what he said last year and wished that both of them could be on the Board."

Thirteen resolutions were submitted to the meeting by the Resolutions Committee. The annual grant to the Manitoba Co-operative Conference went through with but little discussion. A resolution urging the inclusion of coarse grains in the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board had the unanimous support of the meeting; a motion to reimburse farmers who had sold their wheat before the Wheat Board was established and another to eliminate the spread between street and track prices were both withdrawn; a resolution authorizing the Provincial Board to fix the dates of local board meetings created a lot of discussion on organization work

and was carried; the Canadian Wheat Board and its personnel were unanimously supported by the delegates in a resolution of "absolute confidence" and another resolution expressed confidence in Mr. McFarland and "our gratification that a man of his ability and integrity has been appointed chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board."

The meeting was fittingly concluded with a banquet attended by all the delegates and many friends. Mr. Popple, president of the Co-operative Wholesale and Mr. Robson, president of the Co-operative Dairies conveyed the greetings of their organizations. Addresses were given by the Honorable I. B. Griffiths representing the Provincial Government; Dr. Savage, Dean of the Agricultural College; and Mr. Brouillette, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, and of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

DIRECTORS' REPORT, 1934-35

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
October 16th, 1935.

To the Shareholders,
Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited.

This is the Tenth Annual Meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited. We are submitting herewith for your consideration, the Annual Report covering the operations of your organization for the year ended July 31st, 1935.

Manitoba Crop Production 1934

Seeding operations commenced about April 21st, and were general towards the end of the month. Extremely dry weather during May resulted in soil drifting, especially in the south-western part of the Province. Timely rains in June revived the crops throughout Manitoba, there being a marked recovery in the drought area. Unfortunately this was of short duration, and a further period of dry weather in the south-western and central-western sections was responsible for very serious damage by soil drifting, which spread into areas not previously affected. The losses due to grasshopper infestation were also considerable, and extended into the central districts. Favorable moisture conditions in the northern, eastern-central, and Red River Valley areas, produced quick growth and finally resulted in yields which were good in the northern and eastern sections, excellent in the Red River Valley, poor in Western Manitoba, and a complete failure in the South-west. Ideal harvesting weather brought the crop along rapidly, and threshing was finished earlier than usual.

The following figures showing the production of all grains in Manitoba, as well as acreage and yield for the season 1934-35, are taken from reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:—

Manitoba 1934 Crop Production

Grain	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Production
Wheat (Total)	2,533,000	14.6	37,100,000
Durum (Incl. above)	902,700	12.9	11,666,430
Oats	1,458,000	18.3	26,752,000
Barley	1,125,000	15.4	17,298,000
Flax	25,600	7.0	180,000
Rye	87,400	13.1	1,134,000

The quality of the 1934 crop was of high standard, as shown by the fact that 89.4 percent of the Spring Wheat delivered to Pool Elevators graded either 1 Hard, or 1 or 2 Northern, while 91.2 per cent. of the Durum was in the first three grades.

The protein survey made by the laboratories of the Board of Grain Commissioners, of the four top grades of Hard Red Spring Wheat grown in Manitoba, showed the average protein content to be 14.4 percent for 1 Hard, 13.9 percent for 1 Northern, and 13.1 percent for 2 and 3 Northern.

Changes in the world wheat situation and stabilization operations which were carried on throughout the year, were largely instrumental in preventing the price of wheat from reaching the low level of the preceding four years, the average closing price basis 1 Northern, Fort William, for the 1934-35 season being 81¼c compared to 68½c for 1933-34, 54¼c for 1932-33, 59¾c for 1931-32, and 64¼c for 1930-31. The high price for the year of 94c basis 1 Northern, Fort William, was in effect as usual at a time when farmers have little or no grain to sell, on August 9th, while the low occurred on October 3rd, namely 75¾c. In order to prevent undue fluctuations, prices were "pegged" on November 1st, 1934 at 75c for the December, and 80c for the May Future. Again on June 14th, 1935 an August Future was introduced, and the price fixed at 80c. This had a steadying effect on the market, which remained slightly above the "pegged" minimum for the balance of the season.

The Dominion Bureau of statistics estimates the gross agricultural revenue for Manitoba for the year 1934, at \$71,735,000.00 compared to the revised total for 1933 of \$57,211,000.00. This represents an increase of about twenty-five percent, but is still little better than half of what it amounted to in 1926—the year usually accepted as normal—when it reached \$139,913,000.00.

Membership

Acting on the suggestion made by the Board in last year's report, and approved of by the delegates, many associations adopted a more aggressive policy during the past season in soliciting new members from amongst their non-member patrons. In a

general way we believe the results may be considered as very satisfactory, although there are some points outside of the drought area in South-western Manitoba, which so far have taken no action.

The following data gives the progress of the membership canvass during the past summer:—

Active Membership, July 31st, 1934	9,278
New Members to April, 1935.....	277
New Members to May, 1935.....	235
New Members to June, 1935.....	588
New Members to July, 1935.....	224
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Total New Members	1,324
Put back on Active List, 1935.....	174
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	10,776
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Removed from Active List during the year	634
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Active Membership, July 31st, 1935	10,142
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Increase in Active Membership over last year	864
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The following five Associations have signed up thirty or more new members during the canvass:

Dauphin, 32; Grandview, 38; Minnedosa, 35; Oakville, 50; Swan River, 42.

Deliveries

At the beginning of the 1934 crop year deliveries were at an absolutely unprecedented rate, considering the size of the crop. In only one year, 1928, have we had heavier daily receipts than last fall. On August 27th, 1934 our deliveries for the day were in excess of 550,000 bushels to the elevators alone.

The total of all grains handled by our organization during the past crop season was 10,908,637, made up of 9,996,997 bushels delivered to the elevators, and 911,640 bushels shipped over the platform. Based on these figures, our percentage of the total deliveries in Manitoba was 25.4, compared to 26.9 in 1933-34. Complete crop failure in the south-western part of the Province, where a comparatively greater number of our elevators are located, was undoubtedly the reason for this decrease.

Elevator patrons continue to make good use of our cleaning facilities; 3,109,858 bushels of grain were cleaned during the past season, and over 4,000 tons of screenings returned to shippers. The latter, at a conservative valuation of \$6.00 per ton, means a saving of approximately \$24,000.00 in respect to feed value alone, with an additional saving in freight of \$13,600.00, based on an average rate of 17c per cwt. from Manitoba points.

A table showing the annual deliveries to our elevators since we started to operate in 1925, is again presented for your information:

Year	Number of Houses	Total Handling (Bushels)	Average Handling per House (Bushels)	Platform Handling (Bushels)	Total Handling By Man. Pool Elevators, Ltd. (Bushels)
1925-26	8	1,433,238	179,154	8,418,403	9,851,641
1926-27	30	5,783,161	192,772	9,322,663	15,105,824
1927-28	59	6,957,021	117,915	3,674,879	10,631,900
1928-29	143	26,048,182	182,155	5,669,653	31,717,835
1929-30	155	15,417,781	99,469	2,348,930	17,766,711
1930-31	153	17,838,111	116,589	2,308,740	20,146,851
1931-32	153	7,985,656	52,194	709,626	8,695,282
1932-33	153	12,538,421	82,489	1,278,113	13,816,534
1933-34	153	9,323,532	60,938	710,827	10,034,359
1934-35	153	9,996,997	65,340	911,640	10,908,637

Country Elevator Operation

The figures given in the preceding table indicate that we handled 673,465 more bushels through our elevators last year, than we did in 1933-34. This increase, however, was confined to a comparatively small area, and resulted in large receipts at individual elevators, quite a number of them handling 200,000 bushels and over. When such large quantities are delivered, it does not give the same opportunity for merchandizing and making additional earnings as the grain is passing through. Such a station cannot carry more than 30,000 or 40,000 bushels in store during the winter. If these large receipts could have been distributed over five or six elevators, instead of being handled by one house, it would naturally have resulted in greater earnings due to storage. In this connection it should be mentioned that thirteen of our elevators in the drought area were not opened at all, and it was impossible to fill these houses, due to the excessive cost of back-hauling the grain. A number of others in the surrounding territory handled less than 15,000 bushels per elevator. Thus, we were not able to take advantage of a considerable portion of our

country storage facilities. Earnings as a result of carrying charges, were further reduced due to the higher value of the grain, which materially increased the cost of interest and insurance. Details of these costs are given in the Financial Statements.

Competition by way of overgrading and paying overlist prices was more pronounced than in previous years, but fortunately through the use of our cleaning machinery we were enabled to keep the losses incurred within reasonable limits.

During the past season major repairs have been made at several of the elevators, and all of them have been kept in first-class operating condition. Installation of new equipment was made at the following points:

Superior Separator Cleaners—Durban, Jordan, Makaroff and Minitonas.
Carter Disc Seed Cleaner—Birtle.
Scales—Minitonas and Letellier.
Engines—Bield and Millwood.

With two exceptions, all Pool Elevators are now equipped with cleaning machinery.

In addition, two new operators' cottages were

built at Graysville and Fortier, and a third one was purchased at Durban.

As a result of successful operations during the preceding year, thirty-one stations have painted their elevators. The Management this year recommends similar action for the consideration of other Locals which are financially able to do so, and where the elevator is in need of a new coat of paint.

Terminal Operation

Repeated reference has been made in reports of previous years to our lack of adequate terminal storage capacity, which has compelled us to divert considerable quantities of our own grain to facilities owned by outside interests. While in most cases premiums have been received on such grain, it undoubtedly has resulted in some loss of revenue.

In the early part of last summer, crop prospects in Manitoba were very promising, and this influenced your Board of Directors to make enquiries for more terminal space. On July 2nd we entered into an arrangement with the Gillespie Grain Company whereby we acquired under a satisfactory lease agreement, Terminal No. 2, which some years previously had been operated by Manitoba Wheat Pool. The lease is for a term of three years, with the option to renew it for a like period. Despite the fact that rust has tremendously reduced our total grain production and the yield per acre, your Board and Management considers this an advantageous arrangement for our organization. In July it put us in the position to handle approximately 1,500,000 bushels of our own grain, which otherwise we would have been obliged to divert. Terminal space is still at a premium at the Head of the Lakes, and we will have no difficulty in making full use of our additional capacity during the coming year. In size Pool No. 2 is slightly larger than No. 1, the respective ratings being 1,375,000 and 1,300,000 bushels.

Total receipts at both terminals for the year under review amounted to 11,146,119 bushels—Pool No. 1 receiving 9,631,019, and Pool No. 2—1,515,100 bushels. This figure is slightly higher than last year, when No. 1 alone handled 11,028,714 bushels. During the season 1,843,251 bushels were diverted to other terminals and to various mills, realizing premiums to the extent of \$24,866.72.

As in previous years we received all Eastern shipments made by the Alberta Pool—a total of 3,755,246 bushels—on which we paid premiums amounting to \$38,882.64.

Shipments over the platform consigned to our terminals, totalled 723 cars, compared to 606 a year ago, the number of bushels being 911,640 and 710,827, respectively. We are continuing our practice of setting up to the credit of platform shippers, the amount of terminal earnings due them on a per bushel basis. When finally stock in Manitoba Pool Elevators is issued to our Local Associations, these patrons will receive their proportionate share also.

The regular yearly payment of \$37,124.60, plus interest of \$15,592.34, was paid to the Saskatchewan and Alberta Pools on August 1st last. This is the fourth payment we have made, and reduces the outstanding balance on Terminal No. 1 to \$222,747.69, as shown in the Financial Statements.

Terminal No. 1 has again been operated to full

capacity, and the results have been satisfactory. We are maintaining this plant in first-class operating condition, making the necessary replacements and alterations in order to keep it modern and up-to-date. When we leased Terminal No. 2 it did not contain sufficient cleaning machinery, and certain changes had to be made in the equipment. A five-unit Emerson machine has been transferred from Pool No. 1, and we have also purchased two new Superior Cleaners. This has increased our cleaning capacity so that we are now able to clean all grain as it is being taken in, saving double elevation and thereby reducing the overhead. All cleaning machinery installed in Pool No. 2, of course remains the property of Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited.

Financial Statements

The Balance Sheet and Financial Statements duly certified by Millar, Macdonald & Company, the Shareholders' Auditors, are printed along with this report, and will be presented by Mr. McVey, the firm's representative. Later on in the meeting the delegates will be given ample opportunity to ask questions and obtain information on any item they desire.

While the results of our operations financially have not measured up to the previous year, they cannot be considered other than satisfactory when it is realized that a considerable portion of the Province suffered almost complete crop failure. Empty elevators do not produce revenue, but overhead costs such as taxes, insurance, and interest on capital liability, must be met. The year end figures, which permit us to make the substantial contribution of over \$47,000.00 to our working capital reserve, are better than anticipated by your Board and Management earlier in the season.

During the year now under review, discussions with the Government of the Province as to repayment of our capital liability to them, in terms of the agreement of August 2nd, 1931, were concluded. As a result it was definitely determined that on completing payment of the sum of \$1,639,363.87 payable to the Government as at August 1st, 1935, with interest thereon at 5%, the liability of Manitoba Pool Elevators to the Province will be liquidated in full. After all capital monies with interest due from the Local Associations are collected in full, there will accrue to the credit of your organization a balance of \$201,308.92. This amount has been set up on the Balance Sheet as "Capital Liability Adjustment Account." We will continue to pay over to the Government in each year, the full amount of principal, interest, and special reserve monies which are collected from the Local Associations. The Province has agreed, however, that when such payments exceed the amounts due for interest and principal on the total debt as above stated, such excess payments shall be considered to apply in reduction of the Working Capital Loan. In terms of this provision, the sum of \$16,245.00 was so applied in 1934-35, and this portion of the Working Capital Loan is now shown as definitely deferred, leaving the balance of \$283,755.00 which is callable annually. The Government has again undertaken to leave this latter amount with Manitoba Pool Elevators as working capital for financing the current crop.

The consolidated statement of operations of all

Local Associations shows that after taking care of all expenses, there is a net operating surplus of \$308,524.15, which has been allocated as follows:—

(a) Interest to Prov. of Manitoba—5%	\$82,460.16
(b) Instalment of Principal to Province of Manitoba	95,262.26
(c) Contribution to Special 10% Reserve	12,447.62
(d) Interest on Growers' Equities	9,310.47
(e) Surplus repayable	9,786.00
(f) Construction Advances repaid	14,873.28
(g) Credit to Platform Shippers and Reserve	37,076.15
(h) Contribution to Working Capital....	47,308.21

In addition to the payments referred to above, we have paid the annual instalment, plus interest, on Terminal No. 1, the sum of \$60,000.00 having been set aside for this purpose out of terminal operating revenues.

Voluntary Pool

Total deliveries to the Voluntary Wheat Pool for the season 1934-35 were 101,680 bushels—slightly higher than in the preceding year.

The initial payment at the time of delivery was 35 cents per bushel basis 1 Northern or 1 C. W. Amber Durum, Fort William, which was raised to 50 cents per bushel in the latter part of September. An interim payment of 15 cents was made on all grades on March 27th last, and final payment cheques were mailed to the growers, together with a statement showing the results obtained for all grades, on July 26th, 1935.

The gross sales price was 82.5 cents per bushel basis 1 Northern, Fort William, and 89.1 cents for 1 Amber Durum. The same policy as in other years, of distributing sales throughout the crop season, was followed, and the resultant final price compares favorably with the open market average when carrying charges are taken into account.

As the newly established Canadian Wheat Board is now actually in operation, no Voluntary Pool is being conducted by Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited this year.

The Canadian Wheat Board

The establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board marks a milestone in the development of the grain marketing system of our Dominion. Ever since the Wheat Board of 1919-20 was abolished, there has been continuous agitation on the part of producers generally, for the setting up of a national marketing system. Failure of a Wheat Board being established in 1923, after the necessary legislation had been passed at Ottawa, resulted in the formation of the Provincial Pools. With the discontinuance of contract pool operations there were renewed demands for the re-establishment of a Wheat Board. At our own Annual Meeting in 1932 a resolution was passed urging the Dominion Government to take steps towards the formation of a national grain marketing board, and similar resolutions had the endorsement of the delegates at the Annual Meetings of the Saskatchewan and Alberta Wheat Pools.

The Executives of the Pooling Organizations have taken advantage of every reasonable opportunity, to urge and press the claims of the organized

grain growers of Western Canada in this connection. Finally on June 10th, 1935, a Bill was introduced providing for the constitution and powers of a Canadian Wheat Board. A Special Committee under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, was appointed to take evidence and to consider and report on the Bill. Opposing interests sent a strong and influential delegation to present their case against the proposed measure, while producers were represented by the three Executive Members of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers and their technical advisors. The evidence submitted by the grower representatives created a great deal of interest in the Committee, and has been widely quoted in newspapers and periodicals all over Canada. Contradicting certain statements made by other witnesses, members of the Pool Executive submitted evidence showing that the Pools had not pursued a holding policy; that in fact they had been keen to sell, actually offering wheat for sale during July, August, and September 1929 on fifty-two out of the seventy-six marketing days, at less than the price quoted on the Winnipeg Exchange; that they had not antagonized British and foreign buyers; that they had sold more wheat than the Trade, and contributed less to the carryovers in 1928-29 and 1929-30.

The Bill with certain amendments, known as the Canadian Wheat Board Act, passed the House of Commons without division, on July 4th, 1935. The measure provided for a Wheat Board of three Commissioners and an Advisory Committee of seven—four of whom shall represent wheat producers. The Board is empowered to take delivery of wheat from producers only, to buy and sell wheat, to establish a fixed or minimum price, to acquire all the holdings of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, and with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, make investigation of the operations of the Winnipeg and Vancouver Grain Exchanges. The Board will also issue participation certificates, entitling the grower to share in the distribution of any surplus available after all wheat is sold.

The operations of the Act may be made applicable to coarse grains on approval of the Governor-in-Council. Certain so-called compulsory sections of the Act shall come into force only on proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, and in that case the Board would control the operation of the entire grain handling facilities.

The personnel of the Canadian Wheat Board and Advisory Committee was announced by the Prime Minister on August 14th as follows:—

Wheat Board

John I. McFarland, General Manager, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited; D. L. Smith, formerly Sales Manager, and subsequently Sales Representative of the Central Selling Agency of the Pools in England; Dr. H. C. Grant, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Manitoba University.

Advisory Committee

Robert McKee, Vancouver, Managing Director, Canadian Grain Export Company; Lew Hutchinson, Director, Alberta Wheat Pool; Louis

C. Brouillette, President, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers and President, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; B. Catton, Director, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; Sydney T. Smith, former President, Winnipeg Grain Exchange; Paul F. Bredt, President, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited; and C. G. C. Short, Montreal, General Manager, Lake of the Woods Milling Company.

The most important matter from the standpoint of producers, naturally was the fixing of the minimum price. This was set by the Board at 87½c per bushel basis 1 Northern and 1 Amber Durum, Fort William, approved by the Governor-in-Council, and announced by the Prime Minister on September 6th. On that day the price of 1 Northern was quoted at 85¾c basis Fort William. The next day the open market "came up" to the minimum, in fact closed at 88½c—1c higher than the fixed price, and has continued on a somewhat higher level ever since.

Prices on all other grades except "Feed" Wheat were announced by the Board on September 17th, and a list giving particulars, was published in the September issue of "The Manitoba Co-operator." On September 23rd, the price of "Feed" Wheat was announced at 50c per bushel.

A number of our Pool Elevator Associations have forwarded resolutions urging the inclusion of coarse grains in the operations of the Board. The matter has been given serious consideration by the Pool Executives, and a memorandum endorsing these requests has been prepared and submitted to the Canadian Wheat Board.

After years of endeavor, our efforts have finally been successful, and we now have a Canadian Wheat Board. Its success will depend entirely on the extent to which Western Canadian producers will make use of the facilities provided. Sincerely believing in the soundness of this method of marketing our wheat, your Board of Directors has no hesitation urging and recommending to the farmers of Manitoba, that they "get behind" the newly created Wheat Board and give it their active, willing, and whole-hearted support.

Manitoba Co-operative Conference

During the past year the activities of Manitoba Co-operative Conference, the educational and publicity arm of the co-operative movement in this Province, included the following: Interviews with the Provincial Government with respect to Provincial marketing legislation; a request that the Provincial Government make representations to the Dominion Tariff Board with regard to the tariff on petroleum products and on farm tractors; recommendations to the Provincial Government for the establishment of a system of testing gasoline and setting up of standards for oils and gas; presentation of a case for the removal of the duty on petroleum products to the Dominion Tariff Board; participation in a conference at Ottawa called to consider the formation of a Dominion Chamber of Agriculture; participation in a conference of agricultural co-operatives of the four Western Provinces at Calgary at which the Western Agricultural Conference was formed; assisting in the U.F.M. Chautauqua; setting

in motion a plan to increase the circulation of The Western Producer in Manitoba with the object of making it the organ of the co-operative movement in Western Canada. The Manitoba Co-operator during the year has given special attention to the development of organized agricultural marketing throughout the world, so that our farmers may realize the competitive forces which they have to face in world markets.

The Conference was compelled last fall to abandon the broadcasting service which it had conducted for seven years, owing to the raising of the rate from \$72.50 a month for a series of daily 10-minute broadcasts to \$25.00 for each daily 10-minute broadcast. It is, however, co-operating with the Co-operative Marketing Board in a series of weekly broadcasts to be given every Friday night throughout the coming winter months.

Your Directors unanimously recommend continuance of the grant to the Conference and a resolution to this effect will be submitted to you.

Elevator Improvement Competition

More than the usual interest has been taken in the Elevator Improvement Competition by operators and superintendents during the past year. The good effects on the one hand of making the premises less of a fire hazard, and on the other of contributing to the operator's interest in his work and promoting general efficiency, are becoming more and more apparent. Strictly from a business standpoint—a matter of dollars and cents—it is to the interest of the organization that these activities be carried on and their sphere widened. Very favorable reports continue to come in to Head Office about the general excellence of the condition of our elevators, and your Board of Directors decided that some tangible recognition should be given for work well done. In addition to Certificates of Merit, cash prizes of \$15.00, \$10.00, and \$5.00, respectively to the men standing first, second, and third, in each superintendent's district, have been awarded this year.

The cup indicating the Provincial Championship goes to Mr. Dan Gillies of Lenore. The runner-up for this honor was Mr. W. H. Govier of Crystal City, winner of first place in his own district.

The following are the winners in their respective Superintendent's Divisions:

Dist. Superintendent	Operator	Station
J. R. Morton	1. Dan Gillies	Lenore
	2. Ted Ballance	Reston
	3. V. O. Hollier	Oak Lake
Allan Anderson	1. Wm. Murdoch	Crandall
	2. Alex Stevenson	Moorepark
	3. Alex Pirie	Ipswich
W. L. Breadner	1. S. Finkbeiner	Dropmore
	2. G. M. Hall	Birnie
	3. R. Rusk	Roblin
P. O. Lee	1. B. H. Herron	Boissevain
	2. G. A. McLean	Regent
	3. W. H. Oakes, Jr.	Ninette
J. J. Marty	1. E. E. Payne	Oakville
	2. J. W. Braithwaite	Homewood
	3. J. H. Whyte	Portage la Prairie
O. W. Couch	1. W. H. Govier	Crystal City
	2. J. Frank Russell	Thornhill
	3. W. H. Oakes, Sr.	Swan Lake

Barley Variety Tests

The sum of \$500.00 was voted by last year's Annual Meeting for the purpose of carrying on barley variety tests, in order to determine the suitability of certain varieties for different districts in the Province. This work was proceeded with in co-operation with the Extension Service of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agronomy of the University, assisted by members of the National Barley Committee.

The following six varieties of barley were used in the tests:

O. A. C. 21
Wisconsin 38
Gartons
Olli
Peatland
Regal

In all, forty-four plots were planted by Junior Co-operators at thirty-nine different points in Manitoba. Unfavorable weather having delayed harvesting and threshing operations, the final results are not available at this time, but a general report on the work done so far will be submitted to the delegates.

Assistance in Drought Area

Successive years of drought accompanied by destructive soil drifting and a plague of grasshoppers created a condition in south-western Manitoba in which hundreds of homes were left in a state of destitution. The delegates at the last Annual Meeting unanimously passed a resolution to again organize for the assistance of those in need, and voted an initial subscription from Pool Elevators of \$5,000.00, towards a fund to be used in the purchase of clothing and footwear, chiefly for women and children either residing in the drought area, or for those who had been compelled to move out and were residing elsewhere.

Committees were organized, made up of representatives of church societies, rural organizations, the municipal council, and the Local Pool Elevator Association. It was the responsibility of these committees to make a survey of their respective districts, determine the needy cases, find out the most urgent requirements in clothing for all members of the family, make up orders, and finally distribute the parcels when received. It was voluntary work involving the sacrifice of much time and effort, and the Board of Directors desires to express its appreciation and extend its thanks to all those who so unselfishly participated in this activity.

Many were the letters of sincere gratitude received, of which the following is typical: "I would just like you to know that from all the homes in this district that were visited, there was a heart full of gratitude for the extra help that came through the Pool relief. Each article was of splendid value and the recipients felt as though words failed to express their appreciation."

The total amount contributed was \$5,283.23 and 2,706 persons were assisted.

Central Selling Agency

The Annual Report of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited for the season 1934/35 is not available at the present time. This is due to the fact that stocks of grain and contracts for the delivery of same, are in the process of being taken over by the Canadian Wheat Board. The report, however, will be printed in the "Manitoba Co-operator" as soon as received.

At last year's Annual Meeting the Natural Products Marketing Act and the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act were considered at some length and endorsed by the delegates. Information as to the application of these measures is contained in the report of the Central Selling Agency.

Canadian Pool Agencies Limited

Canadian Pool Agencies Limited originally formed in September, 1928, as a subsidiary of the Central Selling Agency, was taken over by the three Provincial Pooling Organizations in the fall of 1931. It has continued to function in a very satisfactory manner in looking after the insurance requirements of the three pools. The stock which Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited holds in the Agency, amounting to \$6,660.00, has been paid for entirely out of patronage dividends.

The result of the year's operation shows a net surplus of \$49,062.70 compared to \$37,291.50 the preceding season. The increase in the earning is due to the higher price of grain during the past year, as well as to extra business on lake and ocean marine shipments, including Churchill, made by the Central Selling Agency.

After payment of six per cent. interest on the capital stock, the balance of the surplus shown above was distributed amongst the three Pooling Organizations as follows:—

Six per cent. interest on Capital Stock \$1,200.00
July 31st, 1935—Distribution of Surplus:

Manitoba	\$ 4,262.50
Saskatchewan	21,126.41
Alberta	10,702.59

TOTAL	\$37,291.50
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Mr. R. C. Findlay, who has just obtained leave of absence as Manager of Pool Agencies, will be in attendance at the meeting and will be prepared to give information on questions respecting insurance.

Governmental Co-operation

The support given by the Government of this Province in again making available the Working Capital Loan of \$300,000.00, has materially assisted in arranging the necessary bank credit. Your Board of Directors wishes to take this opportunity to express their thanks and appreciation for this helpful co-operation. In doing so we are certain that this statement will have the hearty endorsement of all our membership in the Province.

Staff

Your Board of Directors wish to take this opportunity to express their appreciation of the loyal and efficient service rendered by the staff of Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited at Head Office and throughout the entire system. It is not possible, and it would not be fair to single out any particular branch of the organization, as all have contributed their full share to whatever measure of success Manitoba Pool Elevators have had in the past season.

One matter which really does not concern the business of the year under review, but which is deserving of attention, should be mentioned here. At the urgent request of Mr. McFarland, the Chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, the services of our Manager, Mr. D. A. Kane, have been temporarily made available to help in the organization of the Wheat Board. So far as the members of your Board are concerned, they consider this a sacrifice in the interest of producers generally. Mr. Kane will undoubtedly carry to his new duties a wealth of experience that will make him a valuable official of the Board, and at the same time one who will keep the interest of the producer uppermost in his mind. This being a purely temporary arrangement, there will be no re-organization in the Executive staff at Head Office. Our General Superintendent, Mr. R. C. Steele, will be in charge in the meantime, and he is assured of the full and free co-operation of all members of the staff. Mr. Kane will be in attendance at the Annual Meeting as usual.

Conclusion

In conclusion your Directors wish to point out what, as co-operators, we are apt to forget. During the last few years we have all heard a great deal from one quarter or another as to the ways and means of giving to the people a more equitable share of the wealth which is produced. There is not one of these new plans which is not challenged with respect to its soundness by one school of economists or another. The co-operative movement stands above all these controversies and remains after one hundred years of experiment, the one demonstrable method of extending into economic activities the democratic principles which we all accept in political activities. No school of economists challenges the soundness or rightness of co-operative economics. There is not a single proposal made outside of the co-operative movement for the betterment of social conditions which does not build in one respect or another on co-operative principles. These principles are embodied in your organization and the amount of good it can do is limited only by the extent of its membership; the greater the support to the movement, the sooner it will be possible to realize the full advantage of co-operative practice.

Respectfully submitted,

P. F. BREDT, Pres.

C. H. BURNELL, Vice-Pres. } Executive.

J. W. BALDWIN

W. J. PARKER

G. N. McCONNELL

J. QUICK

W. E. RING.

CO-OPERATION UNDER MODERN DICTATORSHIPS

How has the co-operative movement fared in those countries where democracy has been supplanted by a dictatorship? H. J. May answers this question in the July issue of *The Review of International Co-operation*: The following is an extract from his article:

"If we are to view the situation as a whole we are bound to take into account all the forms of dictatorship and anti-democratic government which operate in Europe today.

Russia

An objective review of the situation compels us to recognize that the first important complication was provided by the Russian revolution in October 1917, which brought the Bolshevik Party to power in Russia and the co-operative movement into subjection as an instrument of "the Dictatorship of the Proletariat." The fact began to be apparent at the Congress of Basle in 1921, but the fears which were then expressed

were partly allayed by the report of the official delegation of the International Co-operative Alliance which visited Russia in February 1922, and reported that the co-operative movement was in the enjoyment of its autonomy and independence, save for certain exceptional circumstances which it was declared would soon disappear, leaving the co-operative movement free and commanding its own proper sphere. It is sufficient here to say that the promise has never been realized and, therefore, that the movement in Russia has never become free in the Soviet state.

Italy

The Italian movement, one of the oldest members of the I.C.A., was dismembered and partly destroyed by the Fascist forces of Italy in 1923-1924. The central organization of the movement was dissolved, and such of the societies as escaped incendiarism and destruction were forcibly subjected to Fascist control. Subsequently a co-operative movement was reconstructed as a sec-

tion of the state directed economic enterprise. The new movement has been built up on the ruins of the old. Its organization has much to commend it within the limits of the powers it is permitted to exercise, but it is not free. . . .

Germany

The case of Germany is now fairly well known. In May 1933, the National Socialist authorities, on the pretext that the societies were mixed up with political activities, but more particularly in the interests of private trading enterprise and in pursuance of the anti-democratic policy of the new regime, entered forcibly into control of the co-operative movement as they had already done in the case of the provincial and municipal government. The results of the movement in Germany have been, perhaps, more disastrous than in any other land where the dictatorship has entered into control. The hand and influence of organized capitalism has been the principal motive force in many coun-

(Turn to page 13)

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

AGRICULTURE AND PLENTY

We have heard during the last five years a great deal about poverty in the midst of plenty, and farmers, the world over, have had read to them by events a very bitter lesson on the folly of creating plenty in a world which does not know what to do with it. The great indictment of the existing order is that it can command plenty but refuses to do so.

There is not in the world plenty in the sense of enough to satisfy every human need, and despite the fact that foodstuffs have been, in places, deliberately destroyed, there never has been in the world enough food to give every man, woman and child a diet fully adequate to promote health and resist disease. One-third at least of the people of the United States and of Great Britain cannot afford more than a bare subsistence diet and one-sixth more could stand a good deal of improvement in the daily diet.

Taking a daily diet recommended by experts as one which would be adequate for health and nourishment, the Department of Agriculture at Washington figured out what it would mean to agriculture if such a diet could be enjoyed in every home in the United States. The department found it would be necessary to increase the land under cultivation by approximately 41,000,000 acres over that in cultivation in 1933. It would require an increase of 4,700,000 head of beef cattle over that of 1933. An increase of 5,600,000 in veal calves; 16,000,000 in hogs; 6,700,000 in sheep and lambs; 15,700,000 in dairy cows and 66,000,000 in poultry. These are only some of the goods the production of which would have to be much increased. The cost per day for a family of five of the diet which would mean such a tremendous increase in agricultural production was figured at \$1.85 or \$13.00 per week. And yet 80 per cent. of the people in the United States cannot afford to spend that much on food.

In a discussion between the Economics and the Physiology Sections at the last meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, Sir J. B. Orr, an eminent authority on the subject of nutrition, in urging the adoption of a national food policy said:

"We might accept as a tentative conclusion that if the diets of all classes below the economic level of a household of £1 per head per week could be raised to the level at which on the whole they are adequate for health, there would be a marked improvement in physique and a restriction in disease. What effect would such improvement on the national dietary have on consumption?

"It is estimated that there are about 20,000,000 of the population below this economic level. To

raise the diet of these 20,000,000 to the required standard would involve an increased consumption of about 10 per cent., representing at retail prices about £100,000,000 (\$486,000,000) a year. The diet at the 25s. (\$6.25) per head limit is about the optimum. With such a glut of foodstuffs embarrassing the economists there is no reason why everyone should not have an optimum diet up to this generous level. It would mean an increased consumption of about 20 per cent., representing an increased trade of about £200,000,000 (\$972,000,000) a year."

Nearly sixty million in the United States and 20 million in Great Britain are thus below what may be called the dietary health line. Add to that the correspondingly under-nourished millions in other countries and then turn to the other side of the picture and see the poverty-stricken, debt-ridden, producer of foodstuffs, harassed to the point of desperation because he has produced too much. The world can consume and ought to be consuming billions of dollars worth more of foodstuffs and yet it is destroying food and severely punishing the producer of it.

The explanation is that the existing economic system will not give us profits and plenty together. Abundance wipes out profits and no profits means no production. Only a co-operative order of production and distribution can give us abundance, because then we would have production for use and for the satisfaction of human needs and not merely for profit.

THE WASTE OF WAR

According to the League of Nations Society in Canada the Great War cost Canada \$1,695,000,000. How much is that? It means an expenditure equal to \$2,400 per day since the beginning of the Christian era, that is to say, \$2,400 a day for 1935 years. Civilization is said to have begun 10,000 years ago: \$1,695,000,000 represents an expenditure of \$460 a day since the beginning of civilization.

The Great War cost the belligerents \$331,600,000,000. What does that mean? The war lasted from August 1, 1914 to November 11, 1918. During the whole of that period the war cost an average of \$150,000 per minute or \$9,000,000 per hour. It means \$470,000 per day since the beginning of the Christian era or \$90,000 per day since the beginning of civilization.

Because of that war Great Britain must raise \$3,000 every minute of every day in the year to meet war debts and the annual payment represents the whole time labor of 2,000,000 men. Because of that war 60 cents in every dollar of taxation in Great Britain goes to pay war debts.

What could be done with such expenditures in the cause of peace? The average annual cost of the League of Nations, including the International Labor Office and the World Court, is approximately \$5,500,000. It costs about \$40,000,000 to build a modern battleship and about \$2,500,000 a year to run it. If the capital and maintenance cost for twenty years of one battleship were put aside or donated to the League of Nations it would at 5 per cent. interest almost run the whole League forever. One battleship out of the world's great naval forces!

Every person who can do simple arithmetic should take these figures of war cost and work out for himself or herself what could be done with such expenditures in the way of providing better homes, better schools, adult education facilities, the development of natural resources, the creation of economic security for the masses of the people, and so on. One hour at such a voluntary task would soon dissipate the notion that we cannot afford, that is, that the nation is not economically able, to provide the conditions of a better life.

AMPLE COMPENSATIONS

The Countess of Iveagh, who was a member of the last British House of Commons and may have been re-elected in the recent general election, belongs to a family who are large landowners and consequently she understands all about the advantages of living in the country—in an aristocratic style. Recently the Countess made the following remarks concerning those who have to plow, harrow and seed the beautiful English countryside about which poets wax rhapsodic and who have to live, somehow, upon wages that do not correspond with the scenery:

“Although rural wages are very low and rural housing is sometimes deplorable, I think they (the farm workers) realize that whatever might be the disadvantages of the country, they will always have the delights of nature and God’s fresh and free air. They have ample compensations.

Now there’s a thought for our farmers. When the mortgage company threatens foreclosure, when debts are piling up and prices refuse to rise with them, when drought, or rust, or hail, or grasshoppers ruin the crops and the markets compete with them in encompassing your ruin—think of “the delights of Nature” with which you are surrounded and the “fresh and free air” which is yours for the taking. If you are driven crazy trying to make ends meet; if you do not know how you are going to provide for your wife and family; if you are in danger of losing your morale because the economic order in which you live has knocked you down and is jump-

ing on you, just take a deep, deep breath and remind yourself and your family that you have “ample compensations.”

How easy it is sitting in the seats of fortune, privilege and plenty, to turn to those who are impoverished in the very process of supporting the fortune and providing the plenty, and talk to them about the “delights of nature and God’s fresh and free air.” Some day the tiller of the soil will recognize the real meaning of “the delights of nature and God’s fresh and free air” and when he has made the fruit of his toil as abundant as the fresh and free air (and he will one day) there will be no place in the world for anyone to talk to him in tones of pious mockery from the seat of fortune and privilege.

THESE SIGNIFICANT YEARS

In every country in the world since the war significant changes have been taking place in national economic organization and while it has become a habit to dismiss such changes as the temporary product of an extreme nationalism, the truth is that they represent a confused effort to adjust national conditions to a growing recognition of the effects of a far developed stage of the capitalist system. State interference beyond precedent in private enterprise, a great extension of social legislation, control, regulation and even direction in industry, commerce and agriculture are the outstanding changes during the last ten years and they cannot be dismissed as a mere temporary phenomenon in the modern world. They represent, in fact, a variety of efforts to give a more substantial content to the idea of individual freedom by putting the state definitely and positively on the side of the under dog. To be sure this process involves an extension of the idea of majority rule into the economic sphere, but just as political democracy is impossible without some subordination of the individual to the community, so is economic democracy impossible without a similar discipline. Economic freedom cannot be achieved except by some form of economic organization and all organization is collective as opposed to individual effort and, therefore, disciplined effort.

CO-OPERATION UNDER MODERN DICTATORSHIPS

(From page 11)

tries, but in Germany it has been effectively guided by the state so that the movement today is but the skeleton of its former self. Unless wiser counsels prevail, as they well may, the German co-operative movement seems doomed to extinction, or at least to absorption into the general capitalist economy.

Austria

Austria furnishes an example of a more encouraging nature. There the initial troubles were of a purely political character and the government, in spite of a violent and

sustained campaign upon the part of the trading rivals of the movement, confined their administration to the purging of the movement of its political activities. From the first they declared their intention of preserving the economic organization of co-operation, and also of restoring its complete autonomy. That promise has been largely fulfilled, and the Austrian movement is proceeding under normal conditions.

GERMANY’S INCREASING FARM PRODUCTION

According to the Institut für Konjunkturforschung, German

agricultural production has risen by 27 per cent. from the low level of 1932-33, and now stands at about \$2,600,000,000, compared with \$3,300,000,000 before the depression in 1928-29. Owing to the fall in prices during the depression, these figures do not accurately express the quantity produced, which had actually risen by 2 per cent. in 1932-33, and by nearly 10 per cent. in 1934-35, above the level of 1928-29. About one-quarter of the output is absorbed by the agricultural industry itself. The figures are based on the amount sold, not the amount produced.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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

Members of the Board

Hon. D. G. McKENZIE, Chairman

F. W. RANSOM, Vice-Chairman

F. H. DOWNING

W. A. LANDRETH

ROY McPHAIL

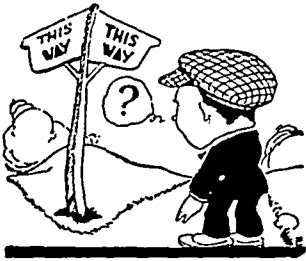
WILLIAM ROBSON

Secretary: JOHN W. WARD

MILK PRODUCERS MEET

With 125 members and a large number of visitors in attendance, the annual meeting of the Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Co-operative Association was held in the Marlborough Hotel, Winnipeg, on Thursday, November 14. President F. O. Sargent was in the chair and a large amount of business was transacted after discussions which showed great interest on the part of the members in the affairs of the association.

The directors' report, dealing with the activities of the association during the past year, was submitted by the secretary, B. E. Lewis, of Stonewall.



Better Prices

It related the negotiations which have taken place between the association, the distributors, and the Municipal and Public Utility Board with reference to milk prices, resulting in an order of the Board setting the price to producers at \$1.50 per 100 lbs. for four summer months and \$1.80 per 100 lbs. for eight months, a substantial increase over last year's prices of \$1.30 and \$1.70. Statistics were given showing that the distributors during the past year had paid the full price for 3.8 per cent. more milk than they had actually sold as fluid milk, which was only partially offset by the sale of surplus milk in the form of chocolate milk. Consumption of fluid milk in Winnipeg was given as .6 pints per head per day, compared with .605 pints in the previous year, a reduction of only five thousandths of a pint.

Consideration had been given to the possibility of bringing the industry under the Natural Products Marketing Act, and the association had co-operated with

other members of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference in this matter. It had been found, however, that the provincial legislation would have to be amended considerably before any action could be taken, and the matter therefore had to remain in abeyance.

Increased Membership

Other matters dealt with in the report were an endeavor to secure a reduction in the customs duty on gasoline and other petroleum products, the establishment of a Western Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives, co-operative purchasing of staple commodities, compensation for reactors in the establishment of T.B. free areas, and the need for publicity in order to maintain good relations with the consuming public.

A substantial increase in membership, it was reported, had taken place since the appointment of B. E. Lewis as full-time secretary, from April 1st, last.

After discussion which lasted into the afternoon session, the report was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions

Resolutions were passed asking the Public Utility Board to make a levy on all milk shipped into Winnipeg sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the association; asking that 30 days' notice be given by distributors to producers before their contracts are cancelled; urging the abolition of the spread between wagon and store prices of milk; pointing out that the discount of 10 per cent. on relief milk in Winnipeg came out of the pockets of the producers and asking that it be discontinued; requesting that the legislation providing for control of the milk industry in Greater Winnipeg by the Municipal and Public Utility Board remain in force indefinitely instead of having to be re-enacted each year; and asking that the distributing companies be required to pay the full price,

instead of the surplus price, for milk used in such products as chocolate milk, butter-milk, ice cream and cream.

All the retiring directors were re-elected, namely: F. O. Sargent, Petersfield; D. N. McIntyre, Meadows; A. W. Brown, Dugald; Edmond Prefontaine, St. Pierre; William Elliott, Stonewall; C. H. Roche, Dickens; George Foster, Clarkleigh; and C. Barnabe, Letellier.

Luncheon Addresses

A very pleasant feature of the day's proceedings was the luncheon held at noon, at which addresses were given by Premier Bracken, Mayor Queen, Hon. D. G. McKenzie, minister of agriculture, D. L. Mellish, a member of the Public Utility Board, and Edmond Prefontaine, M.L.A.-elect, who last winter served the association as secretary.

Mr. Prefontaine, replying on behalf of the association to the Mayor's address of welcome, did some plain speaking as to the conditions under which dairymen are working. "Men, women and children," he said, "worked all last winter on our dairy farms to produce milk for the city of Winnipeg, and worked under conditions equally as bad and probably much worse than the notorious sweatshop conditions in the factories as revealed by the recent price spreads inquiry at Ottawa." The price of \$1.70 per hundredweight received last winter by milk producers, and more especially the price of \$1.30 per hundredweight the previous summer, was not satisfactory to the producer. It resulted, he said, in the majority of the producers supplying milk at a loss while the consuming public of Winnipeg purchased its milk at a price considerably lower than the average price paid throughout Canada. The present winter price was \$1.80. This was an improvement,

(Turn to page 15)

Consumer Co-operation

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENTS

Over 750 people in the vicinity of Grandview and Gilbert Plains attended co-operative educational meetings during the first week of November. The meetings were arranged by the Grandview Co-operative Oil and Supplies with the assistance of the Co-operative Marketing Board, and were held in the community halls at Tamarisk, Umatilla, Pleasant Valley, Buffalo Lodge and Venlaw, commencing on Monday evening and continuing until Friday. The attendance at each meeting was well over 100 and for the final meeting at Venlaw the hall was packed to the doors with over 200 men, women and children.

Motion Pictures

A big attraction at the meetings was a display of motion pictures put on by the Co-operative Marketing Board. The pictures included a two-reel film, "Partners", showing the activities of the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society in the production and distribution of tea, with interesting views of the society's tea plantations in India, and arrival of the tea at

the London docks, its preparation and packing in the London and Manchester tea warehouses and

its sale in a co-operative store. Scenic films, the Calgary stampede and a comedy were also shown.

Addresses were given by John W. Ward, secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board, who spoke on the great achievements of the consumers' co-operative movement in Great Britain, and Roy W. Johnston, manager of the Grandview Co-operative Oil and Supplies, who dealt with the affairs of the local organization and showed how the members and other residents of the district could by their co-operation great-

ly increase its success and the benefits it brings to the community.

The meetings were a thorough success. The motion pictures were greatly enjoyed by young and old and the short addresses were listened to with great attention. As a result new customers have already been seen at the co-operative stores and oil stations operated by the Grandview Co-operative at Grandview and Gilbert Plains, and there is no doubt that beside providing entertainment for a large number of people the meetings will result in increased interest in the co-operative movement in the district.

Officials of other co-operative associations who would like to have the motion pictures for a similar series of meetings in their territory should write to the Co-operative Marketing Board and arrange dates.

ESSAY CONTEST AT RHINELAND

The annual meeting of Rhineland Consumers' Co-operative was held at Altona on November 2. A very satisfactory report was presented, showing an increase in turnover and a substantial surplus on the year's business, which permitted the declaration of a patronage dividend. The members decided to leave all dividends with the association and to apply them on capital stock, thus improving the financial strength of the organization.

Discussion took place as to educational work and the members voted funds for prizes in an essay contest among students in the public schools of Rhineland municipality. The essays are to deal with the value of consumer co-operation to the community, and will be judged mainly on the information which they contain and the understanding of the principles of co-operation displayed by the writers.

A MASTER FARMER

Congratulations are due to W. J. Pollock, of Kemnay, Man., on his selection for the honorary title of Master Farmer.

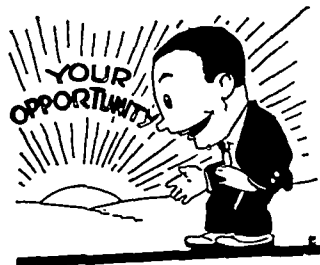
Mr. Pollock is president of Brandon Consumers' Co-operative and vice-president of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale—a good farmer, a good co-operator and a good fellow.

CO-OP MARKETING BOARD

(From page 14)

but was still below the price paid in many Canadian cities and 30 cents under the price paid in the Toronto milk shed. There was some reason, he added, for believing that an effort would be made to break down the present price structure before the winter season finished. If this happened it would be deeply and bitterly resented by the organized milk producers.

At the afternoon session J. T. Hull, secretary of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, spoke on the work of that organization and of the benefits to be derived from co-operation between co-operatives.



Lowe Farm Consumers' Co-operative. The new premises of a young and enterprising Manitoba Co-operative.

Co-op. Livestock Marketing

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS, LTD.

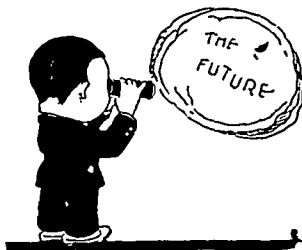
CANADIAN LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE, LTD.

MARKETS IMPROVE

Within the past month all Canadian markets have experienced very heavy runs of cattle which are in order at this time of year. While trade conditions may have appeared unsatisfactory to our producers, still when the volume of receipts, which were quite a little in excess of last year, are considered, there was a fairly open trade and all classes of cattle found an outlet at prices much higher than the past year or two.

The quality has been disappointing and apart from strings of well bred range cattle, which sold at a premium, the general run was very plain.

The deliveries within the past two weeks indicate a clean-up and the end of the heavy fall runs.



Large numbers of plain and medium cows and plain grades of stocker and killer cattle have comprised

the bulk of the runs and very few cattle in any class good enough in quality or flesh to sell at top prices have come forward.

Within the past week a decided improvement has been shown and killing steers and heifers have met a ready outlet at prices 25 to 50 cents higher, and while the cow trade does not show the same increase, still they, too, are selling on a higher basis.

The stocker and feeder trade has failed to register much life of late and sales have been somewhat spotted and uneven with a very limited outlet for these from Ontario. Within the past month Manitoba and Saskatchewan farmers have taken quite a few stocker cattle back home and this applies more particularly to parts of the country that were depleted of cattle within the past two years on account of drouth conditions.

Reports from all parts of the country are that large numbers of cattle have gone on feed and in Ontario the number will be

more than double that of last year. The outlet for these still is somewhat problematical, although the whole situation at this time looks much brighter on account of the new trade treaty just signed between the United States and Canada, and the prospects of lower tariffs on livestock entering the United States, the details of which have not yet definitely been announced.

Generally speaking we feel that the farmers and producers of livestock can look toward the future with every optimism and that they can carry on with renewed energy and efforts with every reason to believe the worst is over. Barring the unforeseen chances of drouth, rust and other well known evils sent to try us, the prospects of mixed farming in Western Canada especially looks much brighter at this time.

MARKETING SCHEMES

The various provincial marketing committees in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba which have been working on marketing schemes have received formal notice from Mr. A. Leitch, chairman of the Dominion Marketing Board, that their work must be suspended until the Natural Products Marketing Act has been referred to the Supreme Court of Canada to test its validity.

It is to be hoped that the splendid work done by these committees will not be wasted. The question as to whether the Act as passed by last parliament is constitutional is for lawyers to decide. The need for marketing reform in the sale of livestock is still with us and will be with us until such time as something is done about it.

DISCUSSION NEEDED

Now that the noise of political battle has died away on the radio as well as on the public platform and street corner, it should be possible for the citizens of Western Canada to discuss certain public questions without having in

the back of their minds the immediate effect of the fortunes of the political group to which they have attached themselves as individual electors.

The C.L.C. (Western) welcomes the political armistice for an especial reason. We believe that some of the most important problems facing livestock producers will have to be discussed in an atmosphere far removed from that created by the partisan strife between the "ins" and "outs."

Here are some of the "cold" facts which face every livestock producer in Canada. First of all, due to economic forces largely outside the immediate control of our own political leaders, we are obliged to sell our product to a consuming public whose purchasing power has been drastically curtailed.

According to an analysis of the situation prepared by the University of Illinois and set out in Bulletin 408,—“Whereas during the five-year period prior to the war the producer received 56c out of the consumers' meat dollar, today the primary producers receive only 31c.”

We are not here suggesting any sinister or deliberate attack on primary producers by the processing and retailing interests. This is just the inevitable result of elaborate organization on the one side and hopeless, directionless lack of organization on the side of the primary producer.

And the Cows Have Halitosis

I shipped a bunch of piggies and had reason to expect that most, or half of them at least, would be marked as select. To my surprise and chagrin, not one pig made that grade, So I assumed as you would, that an error had been made, And when I asked the shipper if he knew why this was so: He said, “I hate to tell you but they suffered from B.O.” “I would have mentioned it before, but it's one thing I dread,” O, say, was I embarrassed? O, folks, was my face red? “Cheer up,” said he, “Take my advice, it's no use feeling sore; Wash all your hogs with ‘Oh, Boy! Soap,’ and you'll get the premium sure.”

—F. A. Twilley.

Co-operative Dairying

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

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

SHAREHOLDERS MEET

Snow-blocked side roads prevented a large attendance at the annual meeting of shareholders for the Northern District of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, held at Dauphin on Thursday, November 14. About 50 members assembled in the town hall, however, under the chairmanship of D. J. Hill, of Makinak, president of the district board, and the reports of the board of directors, the secretary, G. W. Tovell, and the manager of the Dauphin plant, W. Voss, were the subject of interesting discussions.

In common with other companies operating large creameries, the association, it was reported, had had a difficult year, owing to insufficient volume of cream and the narrow spread between cream and butter prices. The Dauphin plant, however, showed a small favorable balance for the year and Mr. Voss was highly complimented on his good management.

Considerable discussion took place as to the best means of securing additional support for the creamery. It was pointed out that the loyal support of the members who own the plant would ensure its success, and in view of the difficulty in securing a satisfactory attendance at a winter meeting a resolution was adopted, which will be submitted to the other district meetings and to the annual meeting of delegates, in favor of holding a special general meeting of members in each district next June, and thereafter changing the date of the annual meetings to that month.

Directors Elected

Five members of the local board retired at the expiration of their two-year term. B. F. Boughen, Dauphin; A. J. Pope, Bowsman; A. J. M. Poole, M.L.A., Kelwood; and Paul Johnson, Rorketon, were re-elected, with a new member, J.

Potoski, of Sifton, who succeeds W. J. Perepeluk, who has discontinued farming. The other members of the local board are: D. J. Hill, Makinak; James Elliott, Grandview; B. Izon, Dauphin; and Adam Sangster, Deepdale.

At noon the shareholders and visitors were entertained at lunch, when an address of welcome was given by Mayor McDonald and replied to by A. J. M. Poole, M.L.A. Short addresses were also given by W. J. Ward, M.P.-elect, and W. G. A. Gourlay, a director of Manitoba Pool Elevators.

The annual meeting of shareholders for the eastern district will be held at Winnipeg on Wednesday, November 20, and that for the western district at Brandon on November 27. The annual meeting of delegates, which is the official annual meeting of the association, will be held at Brandon immediately after the western district meeting.

Prices Advance

The butter export scheme organized by the Dominion Department of Agriculture under the Natural Products Marketing Act resulted, it has been announced, in the export of 7,250,000 lbs. of butter. Since the removal of this quantity of butter from the Canadian market domestic prices have shown steady improvement, while British quotations have dropped rapidly. Montreal and Toronto quotations at present are about 25½ cents, and Winnipeg 23½, wholesale. Cream prices in Manitoba were advanced one cent per pound butterfat on November 14, bringing the price of table grade to 22 cents f.o.b. country points.

A Free Ride

A pompous, but shabby-looking man was boasting of his past greatness.

"You may not believe it," he said, "but I can remember the day when I rode in a Rolls-Royce."

"Yes," said one of his hearers, "I also have voted Conservative."

BRITISH BUTTER SUPPLIES

In a survey of Great Britain's butter supplies the "Economist" estimates that home production, amounting to about 932,600 cwts. a year, accounts for less than one-tenth of the total supplies sold during the past six years. The volume of imported butter, on the other hand, has been steadily increasing and its annual value is now greater than that of any other foodstuff. Thus during 1934 total imports were 9,703,000 cwts. against 8,832,000 cwts. in 1933 and 6,397,000 cwts. in 1929. Owing to the tariff of 15s. per cwt. on foreign butter imports, Empire butter, which is given full entry for three years from November, 1932 (under the Ottawa agreement), has gained considerably, at the expense chiefly of Danish. In 1934 imports of Danish butter, totalling 2,486,000 cwts., yielded first place to New Zealand, whose exports reached the record total of 2,677,000 cwts. Butter imports from Australia last year were 2,104,000 cwts. The Empire percentage has risen from 41.5 in 1929 to 54.4 in 1934. The price of New Zealand butter last year was 73s.3d. (15½c per lb.) against 173s.9d. (38c per lb) in 1929, while that of Danish butter was 99s. (21c per lb.) against 182s. (40c per lb.) in 1929. Meanwhile, states the "Economist", the British consumer has reaped no small benefit from the decline in prices, and consumption of butter per head of population has increased from 18.7 lbs. in 1930 to 25.2 lbs. in 1934. Prices this year have, however, been well above those ruling in 1934.

—I.C.A. News

HITCH IN B. C. MILK MARKETING PLAN

The B.C. Lower Mainland Dairy Products Board has been advised by Dr. A. Leitch, chairman of the Dominion Marketing Board, to suspend the scheme of equalizing returns on milk marketed for at least a month.

Thus controlled milk marketing in British Columbia is back at precisely the same point that led to the breakdown of compulsory regulation in the Fraser Valley four years ago, dispute over the basis of cash settlements in the milk pool.

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

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

XMAS POULTRY POOL

Below is a list of dressed poultry shipping points, with dates of each shipment.

In drawing up our shipping program, we have considered requests of locals for certain dates wherever possible. In some cases this has not been possible, but as the dates are arranged, there are both late and early shipments in many districts, which will allow contributors to market their poultry at the time and local most suitable.

Preparation of Poultry

Before delivering poultry to local shipping points, we request

shippers to see that legs and necks of their birds are plucked clean of feathers.

Our poultry pack in the past has been very satisfactory as to quality and there will be no change in the application of the grade standards. The reference in the Poultry Regulations to plucking requires that poultry must have legs plucked absolutely clean of feathers, and neck feathers removed down to the head. This is not a change in the standards but will be adhered to this year in all poultry packed for sale under government inspection certificate, and does not apply only to our own pack.

Export Poultry

During the week November 21 to November 29 our branches at Lauder, Brandon, Carman, Neepawa and Dauphin will be open to receive dressed poultry.

The purpose of this is to secure poultry for export. We have mentioned in previous issues of The Co-operator the necessity of maintaining our connections with the Old Country market.

We have every reason to expect final returns from our Export Pool will compare well with returns on the later shipments, and suggest that any poultry producers who have turkeys and chickens in condition for market, would do well to market their birds through this Export Pool.

It may be that a local has a set loading day convenient to you, but if not, you may deliver or ship your poultry to whichever of the above branches is nearest to you.

Our Winnipeg plant at 85 Lombard St. is open at all times.

Fattening Poultry

Information on fattening of poultry may be secured at any time on request from our Head Office, 402 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg.

WHAT BRITAIN WANTS

There has been an exceptionally good market for Canadian dressed poultry in the British Isles this year. From January 1, to September 30, 1935, a total of 2,331,165 pounds of chicken, turkeys, fowl, ducks, and geese have been shipped from the Dominion, compared with a total of 832,090 pounds for the corresponding nine months of 1934, and 4,375 pounds for the similar nine months in 1933.

Of this year's shipments, 1,689,750 pounds were chickens, 570,625 pounds were turkeys, 30,240 fowl; 47,800 pounds ducks and 2,500 pounds geese. The British Isles import annually about 45,000,000 pounds of poultry, and according to officials of the Poultry Services, Livestock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Canada has never had a greater opportunity than at present to get a share of that market. As a result of the increased volume of poultry exported from Canada prices have advanced to Canadian producers. If, however, Canada desires to continue to hold the

1935	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Tues. Dec. 3	Garland	Fork River	Glenella
Wed. " 4	Ukraina	Dauphin	Plumas
Thurs. " 5	Valley River	Togo	Gladstone
Fri. " 6	Sifton	Roblin	Arden
Sat. " 7	Ethelbert	Bleid	Kelwood
Tues. " 10	Benito	Grand View	Neepawa
Wed. " 11	Kenville	Gilbert Plains	
Thurs. " 12	Bowsman		Langruth
Fri. " 13	Minitonas	Magnet	Amaranth
Sat. " 14	Swan River	Ochre River	Portage
Mon. " 16	Renwer	Laurier	
Tues. " 17	Pine River	McCreary	

1935	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Mon. Dec. 2			Lenore
Tues. " 3	Calder	Marchwell	Bradwardine
Wed. " 4	Russell	Binscarth	
Thurs. " 5	Angusville	Foxwarren	Decker
Fri. " 6	Rossburn	Birtle	Cardale
Sat. " 7	Vista	Kelloe	Rapid City
Mon. " 9		Solsgirth	
Tues. " 10	Oakburn	Shoal Lake	Spy Hill
Wed. " 11	Elphinstone	Strathclair	Minlota
Thurs. " 12	Sandy Lake	Newdale	Hamlota
Fri. " 13	Erickson	Basswood	Oak River
Sat. " 14	Clan William	Minnedosa	Oak Lake
Mon. " 16			Brandon

1935	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10
Mon. Dec. 2	Whitewood		Willmar	Oxbow
Tues. " 3	Wapella	Beaver	Carlyle	Carnduff
Wed. " 4	Moosomin	Macdonald	Manor	Carievale
Thurs. " 5	Elkhorn		Redvers	Pierson
Fri. " 6	Two Creeks	Oakville	Reston	Melita
Sat. " 7	Virden	Bagot	Pipestone	Hartney
Mon. " 9		Brookdale		Alida
Tues. " 10	Dubuc	Edrans	Windthorst	Tilston
Wed. " 11	Esterhazy	MacGregor	Kipling	
Thurs. " 12	Rocanville	Carberry	Kennedy	Lauder
Fri. " 13	Tantallon	Austin	Fairlight	Souris
Sat. " 14	McAuley		Woodnorth	
Mon. " 16			Terence	

1935	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14
Mon. Dec. 2	Elgin	Lyleton		
Tues. " 3	Minto	Waskada		
Wed. " 4	Dunrea	Deloralne	Thornill	
Thurs. " 5	Wawanesa	Boissevain	Morden	
Fri. " 6	Belmont	Killarney		Glenboro
Sat. " 7	Baldur	Cartwright		Cypress River
Mon. " 9	Glenora			
Tues. " 10	Somerset	Clearwater	Treherne	
Wed. " 11	Miami	Pilot Mound	Rathwell	
Thurs. " 12	Altamont	Manitou	Carman	
Fri. " 13	Roland	Darlingford	Elm Creek	Ashern
Sat. " 14	Stephenfield		Arborg	Eriksdale
Mon. " 16				
Tues. " 17			Pinewood	
Wed. " 18			Emo	

British market, more attention must be paid to producing Milkfed A and B grades. The majority of poultry that has been exported has been selected B and C grades, the two lowest commercial grades. Reports received by the Dominion Department of Agriculture from Great Britain would indicate very clearly that better than selected B and C grades must be shipped if the market is to be held. The production of Milkfed birds is comparatively easy. All that is required is to crate fatten them from two to three weeks before killing, on a ration of equal parts of ground oats, wheat, barley or buckwheat, mixed with boiled potatoes at the rate of about one-third of the volume of meal mixture and then mix with sour milk.

The greatest demands for chickens in the British Isles is for birds of four pounds and under when dressed.

FRANCE WILL REDUCE WHEAT PRODUCTION

A re-organization of France's wheat market and production was announced November 3, with the promulgation of a special decree law.

Since 1932 it has been observed wheat harvests in France have considerably exceeded internal consumption, obliging successive governments to take measures to absorb the over-production. The government has spent more than 2,000,000,000 francs (\$133,300,000) in this wheat absorption programme. The government now plans to take measures to maintain wheat production within the needs of the state.

The new decree provides that between August 14 and 31, annually, a committee, presided over by the prefect, will estimate the crop in each department of France. The minister of agriculture will transmit the statistics thus established to presidents of the chambers of agriculture, who will receive a special status by the decree. In this way an inter-professional committee on grains will be created to concentrate on possible excess grain.

The two organizations set up by the decree law will fix annually the quantity of wheat to be imported, if the year's crop is below its estimate.

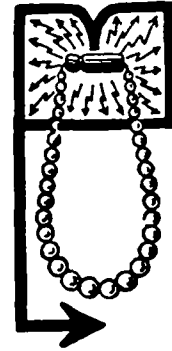
If over-production is indicated, the committee will recommend how to take up the excess. This will be effected by distillation of denatured products or by putting a certain amount of wheat in a reserve stock.

THE HORROR OF IT

The horror's not in the gun and shell,
In pain and anguish, war's dark hell,
In maimed and wounded, beds in rows,
Nor crosses where the poppy blows.
It's not the legions killed in fight,
The towns destroyed, the raids at night,
The mud, the filth, the terror grim,
The howl of guns, while grey light dim
Through smoke and flames fall on the field
Where death and pain lie unceasing.
The horror's not where men go mad,
Not actual warfare, though that's bad.
It's babies starved when fathers die.
It's joy and love which wars deny.
It's lonely mothers waiting long.
It's hearts to whom the world seems wrong.
It's simple-hearted men and boys
Who die, the heedless statesmen's toys
Which they can thrust about and break
Absolved by profits some will make.
It's hate which warps the minds of men.
It's propaganda's lying pen.
It's all the beautiful and true,
The best in men like me and you,
Which in the battle somehow goes.
It's seeds of crime that slaughter sows.
The horror is that man turns beast
And noble thoughts and dreams have ceased.

It's bitter, fierce, and searing shame
Burned deep on all creation's name.
Will nations ever comprehend
That war's disgrace must really end?

—Ed. C. Dahl.



The New Vita-Ray Health Necklace A Great Achievement of European Science

Truly outstanding and gratifying results have been obtained in Europe and America with this new method of treating

ailments of old age as well as

RHEUMATISM, STOMACH and NERVOUS DISORDERS

This new invention is based on the theory of Ray-Therapy of the famous Prof. Sauerbruch and Prof. Lakhovsky. Glowing letters of praise from sufferers all over the world testify as to the remarkable health-restoring qualities of the Ray-Necklace. Many regained their health within a short time, and old people state that it brought them new vigor, health and happiness.

Miss Rose Graef of W. Hamilton, Ont., writes:—Your Vita-Ray Health Necklace is very good. Before using it, I was crippled up for 6 years. Now I am able to work again and enjoy life. I cannot thank you enough. May God bless you to live long and help the sick with your Health Necklace.

Many more of such testimonials have been received. People who had long before given up all hope, have regained their health and vigor of youth. Ladies like to wear it for its beautiful appearance and men can wear it unnoticeably underneath their clothes. One will be good forever. There is nothing more to buy. Consequently the introductory price of \$3.00 is very low, indeed, and satisfaction is guaranteed without question or your money will be refunded. You take no risk whatsoever. Don't keep on suffering, mail your order or request for further details today to:

VITA-HEALTH CO., Dept. S-501
520 Avenue Bldg. Winnipeg, Man.

A CONSTRUCTIVE FORCE

The ever-flowing river needs proper equipment to transform its waste into profit. The Royal Bank, in its Budget Book offers practical methods for conserving family funds that otherwise would slip away.

Available on request.

THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

Letters to the Editor

GENUINE CO-OPERATIVES

The Editor:

The encouragement given in the report of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads to the development of consumers' co-operation, and the widespread public interest shown therein as a substantial means of raising the economic standard of the people which has been growing since the commencement of the depression period, have attracted the attention of individuals with a company promoting interest, and actuated by a desire for personal gain instead of to give social service.

These facts were under the consideration of the annual congress of this union held recently at Saskatoon when a resolution was passed urging the various governments to scrutinize with care all applications for incorporation of co-operative societies with a view to being satisfied they are of bona-fide consumer or producer origin, and not of promoter origin.

In the resolution the public are warned to apply the same test, and be satisfied, before becoming members of or making investments in corporations claiming to be co-operative, that they are so in fact, and under effective democratic control. In such resolution the press is also requested, in the public interest, to give publicity thereto. The courtesy of publication of this letter would consequently be much appreciated.

GEORGE KEEN,

Gen. Sec'y, The Co-operative Union of Canada.

STATE AID FOR FARMERS

The Editor:

I have just read your article under the heading Farmers Gain Many Millions by Stabilized Markets. We heard this same statement by all Tory speakers during the recent campaign. To those who have never received one cent from the five cent bonus or from stabilizing wheat, this statement gets rather monotonous. Mr. Bennett seems to think he can broadcast a bonus on wheat only over Western Canada, also stabilize the price of wheat only and all farmers get the same benefit. Don't forget that only those who

have wheat to sell get any benefit from the bonus or stabilizing, and it is mostly the big wheat growers who benefit and at the expense of those who have none. I know farmers who hold from ten to fifteen thousand in government bonds. Do they need government assistance? They get it because they happen to have wheat while their neighbors who didn't happen to have any wheat got none, but were taxed to help pay interest on his bonds also his bonus on wheat.

Why stabilize wheat and not barley or livestock, also potatoes and fish? Why give protection at the expense of the tax payer to manufacturers or the growers of wheat and not these others? Why be partial? Crop disaster has helped Mr. McFarland so far to stabilize wheat but at the expense of those who suffered. The ones that need government assistance the most do not get it while those that don't need it do. No bonus or stabilizing can be administered with justice unless it is on all farm products. Those who lost all their wheat by rust have to take a low price for barley while those who had wheat are guaranteed a high price.

The question is can they find a market for all the grain we can grow at stabilized prices? I don't think this is possible without placing restrictions on competition; confine it to those growing it for a home and a living. Debt adjustment and the Wheat Board will soon lose their effect unless they eliminate competition by those growing grain for speculation. If we are going to assist the wheat grower, why not all classes of farmers?

E. E. JAMES,
Macdonald, Man.

AGRICULTURAL RE-ORGANIZATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The farmers' co-operative organizations in South Africa are pressing for the government to adopt measures of compulsory marketing something on the lines of the English marketing schemes. They have just submitted a draft bill for this purpose. The bill's object is to secure stability in the prices of agricultural products by regulating marketing for the benefit of producers and consumers alike. Under it a central

board of agriculture would be created with five members, the chairman, one with experience as a trades commissioner, an economist of repute (these three to be appointed by the Governor-General), two other members elected by and responsible to, the Representative Council of Agriculture; all to hold office for three years (re-election possible). The functions of the central board to be in collaboration with the Board of Trade and Industries, to recommend maximum prices for each regulated product, and to determine at which stage between producer and consumer the maximum price should be fixed; to consider and advise the government on schemes submitted by boards of control; to investigate the economics of agricultural production and marketing; to consider reports submitted by the representative council of agriculture; and to consider other matters concerning the welfare of agriculture. Power would be given to take evidence on oath and to compel the disclosure of information.

A representative council for agriculture would also be set up, consisting of one member elected from each of the boards of control. The minister may appoint public servants to attend meetings of this council, but without voting powers. The council would co-ordinate the work of the boards of control and have general consultative and deliberative powers.

Boards of control would be established for each of the following products: meat, maize, deciduous fruits, citrus, sugar, tobacco, dairying, wool, wheat, wine, poultry, mohair, vegetables, wattle and timber, ground nuts, and any other product requiring such control. Constituencies of producers for each commodity would be made out and producers registered. The boards would be elected by these producers; other interests could be represented on them up to a maximum of fifty per cent. The boards would formulate schemes of regulation of production and marketing to be considered by the representative council of agriculture, the central board and the minister, who would, after due consideration, make the schemes legally binding by an order.

**CHANGING AGRICULTURE
IN IRISH FREE STATE**

The serious shrinkage of the English market for Irish cattle, butter and eggs since 1932 has compelled the Free State to re-organize its economic life in the direction of increased self-sufficiency. Wheat and fodder were formerly the chief agricultural imports, but these have been greatly reduced. The area under wheat in the Free State has been increased by means of subsidies from 25,000 acres in 1931 to nearly 200,000 acres this year, and now forms the next largest crop after oats and potatoes, with 583,000 acres and 343,000 acres respectively in 1934. Even this only supplies 20 per cent. of the national wheat requirements, but further extension will be difficult owing to the unfavorable climate. Sugar beet cultivation is also being encouraged, and from 15,000 acres in 1925 has grown to 46,000 acres in 1934 and 80,000 acres this year, nearly sufficient to meet home needs. Hemp, flax and tobacco are other crops to which the Ministry of Agriculture is devoting considerable attention, but without much success.

The number of livestock is slowly being reduced. In 1933 there were 4.14 million head of cattle, but only 4.09 million in 1934. For sheep the corresponding figures are 3.40 million and 2.93 million; and for horses 441,000 and 429,000. Pigs alone show a slight increase from 931,000 to 968,000.

—I.C.A. News.

**“EAT MORE BREAD”
CAMPAIGN BY
BRITISH MILLERS**

The flour millers of Great Britain in co-operation with the baking trade, have set in motion a five-year campaign to increase the consumption of bread. The milling industry for the past few years has been occupied in working out a voluntary scheme of rationalization. It is now ready to turn its attention to marketing and has formed its own marketing organization which the coming campaign is designed to support.

**Flash—Air Cells
Reduced to
\$7.50**

AIR CELL battery
lives on air.
for 1000 hours.

Here is the “A” battery which has revolutionized the radio industry. It is making the battery set as efficient and as simple to operate as an electric receiver.

Eveready Air Cell needs no recharging. It energizes itself by “breathing” oxygen—it literally “lives on air” for 1000 playing hours.

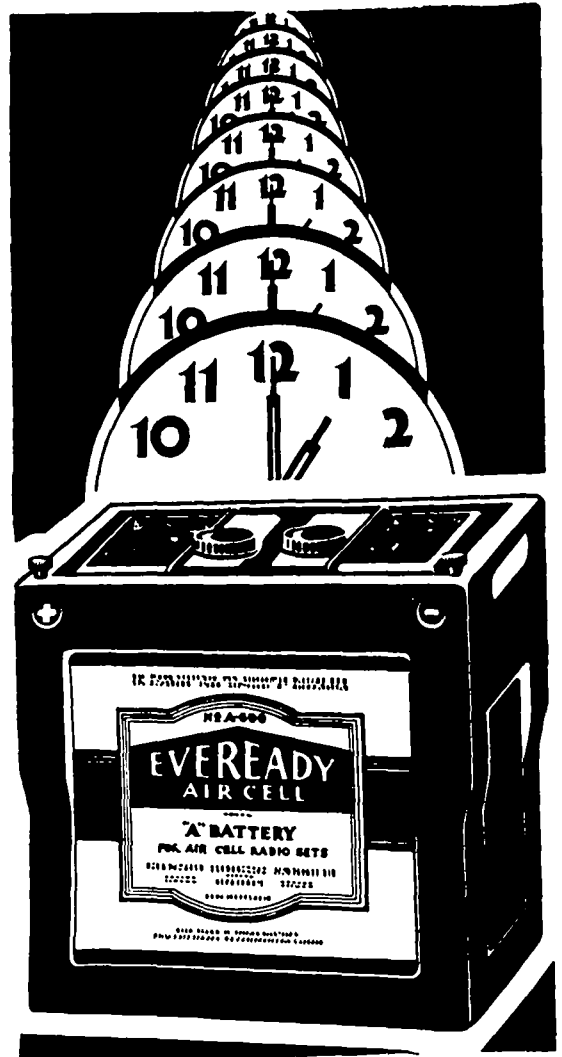
With the Air Cell there is no gradual slackening of power which so often spoils radio reception. It maintains itself at full strength to the end.

Don't envy your city friends who have electrically operated radio sets. Now you can have the same clear reception with no trouble or bother. That is, if you buy a new Air Cell Radio.

These new sets, now made by all Canadian radio manufacturers, use the Eveready Air Cell “A” battery which does away with storage batteries and needs no recharging.

The amazingly long life of the Air Cell—with no upkeep costs—gives you true economy.

Eveready Layerbilt “B” Battery is the ideal companion.



CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO., LIMITED
TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver

**EVEREADY
AIR CELL
“A” BATTERY**

NEW MARKETING ACT FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Col. Reitz, Minister of Agriculture in the Union of South Africa has announced that an agricultural marketing bill, to be introduced next session, would mark a new era in the development of South Africa's inland markets.

The measure would set up a central marketing board which would not only act as a comprehensive information bureau for farmers, but which would exercise extensive control over inland markets. This board, he hinted, would necessarily usurp some of the powers at present exercised by local authorities.

Timid old lady (who is being ferried across the river): "Are there ever any persons lost in this river, boatman?"

Ferryman: "Bless ye, no, mam, —we always find 'em next day."



HO-MAYDE

Bread Improver

Helps wonderfully during cold weather. Batter rises sooner even when chilled. More bread, better bread. Packet sufficient for 100 loaves, 20c

C. & J. JONES, LTD
WINNIPEG

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY Ltd.

We Specialize in

Egg Cases
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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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WINNIPEG Established 1874 MANITOBA

ELEVATOR MACHINERY
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MACHINING OF ALL KINDS
ANYTHING IN STEEL OR IRON

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE

CLASSIFIED

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Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

TO THE CO-OPERATOR READERS

If you are interested in protecting your family at the lowest possible rate that is sound, in some cases from 50% to 50% of the ordinary insurance rates associated with investment features, then address a letter or post card to this Society. We will be glad to give you the required information. Over 3,000 members in the past few years already have availed themselves of the protection.

The Mutual Supporting Society of
America

Board Bldg., 225 Main St., Winnipeg

REBABBITTING

MANITOBA BEARING WORKS. CRANK-shaft grinding. Re-babbiting. Prompt service. High-class work. 160 Water St., Winnipeg.

PERSONAL

MARRY—INTRODUCTIONS BY PRIVATE letters. New system. Hundreds of lady members. Farmers' daughters, teachers, nurses, widows with property. Many wealthy members. Particulars 10c. Canadian Correspondence Club, Box 128, Calgary, Alta.

QUIT TOBACCO, SNUFF, EASILY, INEXPENSIVELY. 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 post-paid. G. E. Duncan, Box 372, Vancouver, B.C.

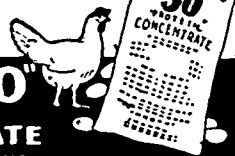
POULTRY

FEED for PROFIT

100 lbs. of BIG "50" Protein Concentrate, when added to 700 lbs. of your own home-grown grains, will give the maximum egg production for the minimum cost, besides keeping your birds healthy and full of vitality. Send for booklet, "Feeding Home Grown Grains for Profit," which will show you how it is possible to secure \$50 to \$60 for an investment of \$4.

Canada Packers Ltd.
St. Boniface
Man.

BIG "50"
PROTEIN
CONCENTRATE



HERBS

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

ARE YOU AILING? TELL US YOUR trouble. We have here remedies that give relief in many cases where other remedies have failed. Herba-Medica, 1280 Main St., Winnipeg.

STAMMERING

STAMMERING CORRECTED. PAMPHLET gives full information. Write: Dennison School, 150 Carlton St., Toronto

IMPORTED-FRENCH-PHOTOS AND NOVELTIES-CATALOGUE WITH PICTURES FREE—DEPT. Z. PARIS NOVELTY - WINNIPEG, MAN.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS BARGAINS

A Giant size of Shaving Cream regular 75c, only 35c
20 Royal Blue Blades highly tempered steel, double edge, fits both the old and new style Gillette Safety Razor, only.... 50c
15 Eastman Razor Blades, made of finest Swedish steel, fits the Autostrop Safety Razor, our special 50c
30 A.M.A. Blue Blades, double edged, made of the finest quality steel, fit both old and new style Gillette Safety Razor, extra special 30c
10 Jury single edged blades, made of the finest quality steel, an excellent blade, fits Ever Ready and all Gem razors, a real bargain 50c
Adhesive Tape Bandage, 1/2-inch wide, 5 yards long. Our special 20c
Men's or boys' Wrist Watches with Bracelets complete. Fully guaranteed. Regular \$6.00 value for.....\$2.98
A "Goodrich" Sharpener Hone, used for sharpening all kinds of safety razor blades and also straight razor one side for sharpening safety razor blades and the other side for sharpening straight razor, complete directions with each hone, reg \$1.00 value for 25c
A Powder and Perfume set, wrapped in cellophane, beautiful box and very nice bottle. Ideal gift, colors natural, flesh and Rachel, reg. \$2.00 value for..... 75c
3 Bars of Witch Hazel Shaving Soap, regular 35c value, only 15c
First Aid Kit, pocket size, consisting of Iodine, Gauze, Cotton, Adhesive Tape, etc., reg. 60c, only 25c

We pay postage on all orders when money or postal order accompanies order. Send money to

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS COMPANY
615 Main Street Winnipeg, Manitoba

HOUSEHOLD

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MAKE YOUR OWN EGG MASH

400 lbs. Ground Grain
170 lbs. Boles Balancer
Combination per 170 lbs. .. \$3.95

BOLE FEEDS

ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

MACHINERY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"



THE NEW DAIRY QUEEN Cream Separator is the latest machine out. Made in Canada. Every bearing a ball bearing. Automatically oiled. Changes from small size to largest size by merely changing bowl. Costs less than any standard machine.

CUSHMAN FARM EQUIPMENT CO.

Dept. M.C. WINNIPEG

LOW PRICES ON MOTOR REBUILDING. Reborring, welding, rebabbitting. Service Machine Works, 756 St. Joseph, St. Boniface, Man.

AUTO AND TRACTOR PARTS—USED AND NEW— Generators for charging batteries, at lowest prices. Engines, Springs, Gears, Axles, Radiators, Wheels, Tops, Windshields and Glass. Large stock of parts for all makes of cars. Everything guaranteed. Winnipeg Auto Wrecking Co., 261 Fort St., Winnipeg.

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

CREAM SEPARATORS

Retinning and Rebalancing
All Work Guaranteed

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

STOVE REPAIRS FOR ALL CANADIAN and American ranges, furnaces and heaters. Green's Greater Stove Co., 35 Martha St., Winnipeg.

SELLING 20 DOUBLE-DISCS COMPLETE, good condition, for Van Brunt drill. Garnet Leflar, Dropmore, Man.

Diesel Engineering

Men Wanted

Men now being selected to qualify as Diesel Engineers, Mechanics, Aviation, Diesel Power rapidly opening BIG PAY JOBS—Land, Water, Air—Free R.R. Fare to Shops. Write for FREE Pamphlet, American Diesel Engine School, Power Building, Winnipeg.

LIVESTOCK

P. B. SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFER, seven months, \$30. T.B. tested. Clifford Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.

FOR SALE CHOICE PURE BRED POLLED Hereford Bull, two years old. Oliver Grieve, Lauder, Man.

SELLING SHORTHORN BULLS, SHROP-shire and Southdown Rams. Wm. Davey, Oak Lake, Man.

Insurance

In all its
branches—

at your service

CANADIAN POOL AGENCIES, LTD.

Wheat Pool Bldg. Winnipeg

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer to Puzzle on Page 2
9.54 p.m.

SANITARY RUBBER GOODS

Direct from manufacturer. Guaranteed 5 years. Newest type. 30 for \$1.00.

Send money to

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS CO.

615 Main Street - Winnipeg, Man.

BED WETTING

Stopped instantly by unique methods of German Doctor. State age and sex for FREE information and liberal guaranteed offer. **DR. ZOTTMANN'S METHOD,** Dept. 23B, 520 Avenue Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

PERSONAL SANITARY RUBBER GOODS Catalogue (6M) free. Texide or Silvertex brand (three to hinged box), 24 for \$1.00. French Photo Novelties Catalogue (15M) with pictures 10c. Walton Smith Company, 826 Main St., Winnipeg.

THIS 100-PAGE HEALTH BOOK IS FREE. In clear, simple language, and with the aid of 47 illustrations, the "Compact Guide to Perfect Health" tells you the cause and treatment of 31 common ailments by strictly natural methods. It explains Nature's own healing forces, tells you the health facts you have always wanted to know. The Rev. Dr. H. Hudson of Winnipeg declares: "It is like a University Course in the science of healthful living." Send no money. Priced at \$1.00, this book of 100 pages and 47 illustrations is being distributed Free—for a limited time only—for publicity purposes. As evidence of your real interest in regaining and retaining good health by strictly natural methods, we merely ask you to enclose ten cents in postage stamps and a clipping of this advt. Send for your copy today. The Health Supply Centre, Dept. 16, 325 Donald St., Winnipeg, Man.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOUR LBS. WOOL TWEED GOODS \$1.50. Mill ends, approximately 12 x 60 inches; assorted colors; suitable for winter quilts—\$1.50 postpaid. Eton Mills, Dept. MACO, Outremont, Montreal.

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

Learn Hairdressing



Many Ladies being accepted train as Hairdressers, Permanent Wavers, Guaranteed Systems BIG PAY, Steady Postpone Booklet FREE. Write nearest branch: Marval Beauty Academics, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Vancouver, Ft. William, or Headquarters, 300 Donald St., Winnipeg.

BELTING

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

TOBACCO

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

BURLEY, VIRGINIA, ZIMMER AND HAV-ana 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, SMOKE SWEET and cool. Five pounds \$1.00. Four pounds Virginia Leaf Cigarette Tobacco \$1.50. Postpaid with recipes. G. W. Jeffrey, Leamington, Ont.

10 POUNDS GOOD OR 15 POUNDS BROK-en Leaf Tobacco, \$1.75, postpaid. Jos. Horvath, Amherstburg, Ont.

FIVE POUNDS CHOICE LEAF BURLEY, \$1.00; six pounds Virginia Leaf Cigarette Tobacco, \$2.00. Postpaid with recipes and flavoring. Natural Leaf Tobacco Co., Leamington, Ont.

OLD GOLD

BE SURE TO GET FULL PRICE FOR YOUR old gold jewellery, gold teeth, etc., by dealing direct with refiners. Cash by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or parcel returned prepaid. Provincial Refiners, 361W Yonge, Toronto.

SHEET METAL

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

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

A. S. Bardal Funeral Service

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

843 Sherbrooke St.
Winnipeg

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

NEW CO-OPERATIVE MOVE IN RUSSIA

Because of the great improvement in the operation of the state retail establishments and the Workers' Supply Departments in the towns of Russia, the co-operative movement of the U.S.S.R. will in future confine its activities to the rural areas and the co-operative societies in the towns will be transferred to the Commissariat of Internal Trade. The co-operative organization is being loaned about \$140,000,000 to enable it to expand in the rural areas and it will open 5,000 new large stores. It is said the purpose of this move is to raise the standard of living in the rural areas.

AUSTRALIA HAS TROUBLE IN MARKETING BUTTER

Although a marketing scheme for butter under a Commonwealth act is in operation in Australia, it appears the butter situation is far from favorable and according to a recent speech of the acting prime minister the root of the

trouble is the increase of butter production from 130,000 tons in 1928-29 to 190,000 tons in 1934, which has more than doubled the exportable surplus of the country, raising it to more than one-half of the total production, while in the same time the foreign markets for Australian butter have been contracting. No amount of scientific marketing can dispose of an increasing production in a simultaneously contracting market.

DEBT RELIEF FOR NORWEGIAN FARMERS

The Labor government in Norway has increased its budget and levied fresh taxes in order to assist both agriculture and industrial workers to escape from the depression. The peasants are being helped mainly by debt relief. The Co-operative Credit Societies have been granted \$32,160 and the Savings and Joint Stock Banks \$120,600 to enable them to reduce interest on agricultural debts. Fishermen have been given a cheap State loan of

\$1,206,000 for the mechanization of the fishing fleet and the renewal of equipment.

—I.C.A. News.

CONSUMER CO-OPS AND MARKETING ACTS

The National Co-operative Authority of Great Britain at a recent meeting adopted a report on Agricultural policy which will be submitted to the Parliamentary Labor Party with a view to a joint policy. In addition to calling for amendments to the existing marketing acts to remove monopoly from the producers and safeguard consumers' interests, the report urges the setting up of machinery for negotiation between the movement and a possible Labor Government in connection with legislation affecting co-operative interests. It also places before the Labor Party the movement's proposal for the establishment of a national co-operative food supply service in place of the existing Marketing Acts.

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.



Listen in Every Friday Night to CKY or CJGX

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