

The Manitoba Co-operator

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The Limitations of Economics

Political economy is not a body of absolutely true doctrines, revealed to the world at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, but a number of more or less valuable theories and generalizations.

Modern economic theories, therefore, are not universally true; they are true neither for the past, when the conditions that they postulate did not exist, nor for the future, when, unless society becomes stationary, the conditions will have changed.

—From the preface to *Economic History*,
by Sir W. J. Ashley.



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

COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators
Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing
Association

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Issued on the 20th of each month

Office: Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg.

Winnipeg District Milk Producers'
Association

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers

Telephone 905 160.

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

The Co-operative Marketing Board

Manitoba Vegetable Growers' Co-op.

Subscription: 50c per year.

NEWS and VIEWS

Equality causes no war.

—Solon.

There are 4,888 co-operative societies in Bulgaria with a membership of 828,979. Of the number 2,025 are credit societies with a membership of 372,693.

British farmer organizations are so pleased with the work of Mr. Elliot, Minister of Agriculture, that they are urging the government to increase his salary by raising the Ministry of Agriculture to an equality with the higher cabinet positions.

The estimate of the Bureau of Statistics of the value of field crops in Manitoba for 1935 is \$30,792,000 as compared with \$49,761,000 for 1934 and \$35,653,000 for 1933. The Bureau's figures also show that with the exception of flax the average price of field products in Manitoba was below that of 1934.

The membership of the consumers' co-operative societies in Sweden in 1933 was 543,712, made up as follows: farmers, 14.7 per cent.; farm laborers, 4.1; artisans, 8.3; industrial workers, 28.3; other workers, 14.7; employees and officials, 12.3; independent traders, 4.1; professional men, 2.2; and others, 10.5 per cent.

The London co-operative society carried on throughout the month of January a membership drive with the objective of one new member per minute per working day or a total of 37,440. If the objective is reached the membership will be raised to over 578,000.

According to Charles W. Holman, secretary of the U.S. National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, the treaty of reciprocity between Canada and the United States is a "dream child of fantastic internationalism, written by gentlemen who live in a cloud of unreality." Some people in Canada are saying the same thing about it, which just demonstrates how lop-sided is the thinking of most people.

War—what is it—after all, the people get? Why, widows, taxes, wooden legs and debt.

Unless we have international co-operation based on non-profiteering motives, based on the systematized motives of co-operative principles, there will be no solution whatever to the question of international warfare.

—Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa.

During 1935 the 13 U.S. banks for co-operatives under the Farm Credit Administration, including the Central Bank at Washington loaned marketing and purchasing co-operatives approximately \$66,000,000 as compared with \$40,000,000 during the previous year.

The new scheme for the marketing of eggs in Great Britain, prepared by the Egg and Poultry Reorganization Commission, includes an addition to the present tariff duties of 12 cents per long hundred on all eggs in shell whether Dominion or foreign. That means a duty of 12 cents on every case of ten dozen eggs going into Great Britain from Canada.

Speaking in the British House of Commons recently a Conservative member said that instead of bonusing the farmers to produce, the government should bonus the poor to consume and the increased consumption would stimulate increased production. That is alright provided the bonus to consumers is taken from those who have more than they need for consumption.

December was a banner month for those who enjoy unearned income. Canadian corporations paid out \$65,485,094 in dividends, which compares with \$47,047,562 for December, 1934, and \$22,564,583 for December, 1933, and with the previous record payment of \$55,054,508 in June last. For the twelve months of 1935 dividends paid total \$225,028,329, which is 30 millions over 1934 and 84 millions over 1933, and which has only been exceeded by the \$262,398,994 paid out in 1930.

We can get along if it is essential without butter, but never without cannon.

—Joseph Goebbels,
German Minister of Propaganda.

A Credit Union League has recently been founded for Nova Scotia to federate the local unions for the purpose of mutual advice and assistance. Since the passage by the Nova Scotia legislature in 1932 of the Credit Union and Co-operative Bank Act, 42 Credit Unions have been established. Twenty-eight of these have already joined the League.

Edward A. Filene, Boston, famous American merchant, who for the last decade has been active in the organization of co-operative credit unions throughout the country, recently announced the organization of the Consumer Distribution Corporation with capital of \$1,000,000 to actively promote the organization of co-operative department stores.

Out of Germany's total sales of 7.4 million tons of grain, 3.5 million tons are handled by agricultural co-operative societies. Nearly one-half of farm and farm home supplies are purchased from co-operatives and about one-quarter of farm machinery. Nearly 2,300 new co-operative dairy societies were formed in 1934 as part of the national scheme for regulating the milk market.

Armament production in Sheffield has, during the past few months, been greater than at any time since the war ended. Firms are working overtime for the first time since the armistice, manufacturing aerial bombs, armourplating for warships and tanks, shrapnel shells, torpedo blades, hand-grenades, and a new type of anti-aircraft projectile.

—London Daily Herald.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

Two farmers, both driving sheep, met on the road and stopped to talk. Brown, who was a socialist, said: "If you give me one of your sheep we shall both have the same number." "No," said Smith, who was a capitalist, "you give me one of yours and then I shall have twice as many as you." How many sheep did each man have?

For answer see page 15.

ARGENTINA'S HUGE ELEVATOR SCHEME

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has issued the majority report of a committee which had been appointed to consider ways and means of creating a grain elevator system at the port of Buenos Aires. A plan submitted by a Canadian expert, which envisaged the erection of a chain of country elevators, each of 1,000 tons capacity, was rejected. The scheme recommended by the majority of the committee (and accepted in the main by the government) included elevators of larger size, say, from 2,000 up to 5,000 tons. There would be 321 of these with a total capacity of over 600,000 tons, and the cost—including the necessary sidings—would be 38,361,000 pesos. The proposals also covered the erection of 14 terminal elevators, which, with machinery and other essential equipment, would cost a further 25,800,000 pesos.

It would appear that by this scheme the Argentine government seeks to revolutionize the entire method of handling and selling the country's grain crops, for it is intended that the elevator system shall operate as a national service and private firms, so it is rumored, will not be allowed to compete or, at least, will not be permitted to operate elevators and trade in grain at the same time. Also, it is said, that the cost of erecting and maintaining the national elevators will not impose even a temporary burden on the primary producers, as the plan is to finance them from the tariffs which are proposed.

—The Miller.

THE EXPLOITED PRODUCER

Mr. Allen P. Allensworth, writing in the *Northwestern Miller*, tells us that the workers on the land in Argentina "live in brick adobe huts with tin roofs. These rude habitations have brick or earthen floors. Furnishings are crude and scanty. Windows are screenless and glass panes are rare. The feathered and four-legged population are on intimate terms with the occupants. Invariably there are swarms of flies and sanitation usually is conspicuous by its absence." The same writer also says: "Futures markets at Buenos Aires and

Rosaria are operated for profit as well as to facilitate grain handling. They are strong financially and pay handsome dividends." One guess is allowed in answer to the question: For whom does the Argentine wheat grower work? Or for that matter, the wheat grower anywhere!

U.S. FARMERS' CO-OPS DO A BUSINESS OF 1½ BILLION DOLLARS

Farmers' co-operative marketing and supply buying associations in the United States showed satisfactory progress during 1935. Gains were made both in membership and value of business despite adverse factors in certain areas. The 10,700 associations listed by the Co-operative Division, Farm Credit Administration, for 1935 is slightly less than the number listed for 1934. From data it received the Division estimates that these associations did a total business of \$1,530,000,000 during the marketing season 1934-35, an increase of 12.1 per cent. over 1933-34 figures. Total membership is estimated as 3,280,000, an increase of 3.9 per cent.

Of the 10,700 associations listed, 8,794 were engaged in marketing farm commodities and 1,906 in purchasing farm supplies. The marketing associations had a total membership of 2,490,000 and did an aggregate business of \$1,343,000,000. The supply buying associations had a membership of 790,000 and a total business of \$187,000,000—gains of 14.2 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively, over the previous year's report.

AN EMPIRE CO-OP

Overseas Farmers' Co-operative Federation, Limited, London, is directly owned by co-operative organizations of producers in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. It is registered in Australia and is controlled by a board of directors, representing these organizations, which meets in Melbourne. It is actually owned by the huge numbers of producers who make up the Empire producers' co-operatives which control it, and it is a direct co-operative instrument organized for their service.

It is interesting to note that the Empire producers who own it have not made a direct contribution of one penny piece towards

its creation. Its small paid-up capital came from earnings and the large business done during the years of its existence has enabled a reserve fund of £150,000 to be built up. Its earnings are provided from commission earned in the marketing and other activities on which it has embarked. These rates of commission were fixed by the board of directors in Australia. In no instance were these rates higher than those previously paid to private marketing agencies in the United Kingdom, and in many instances they were lower. Before Overseas Farmers was created the commissions were paid away and that was the end of them. They were gone. Since Overseas Farmers was organized it has provided sufficient working capital for its purposes; it has built up a substantial reserve fund to ensure belief in its financial stability, and has returned considerable sums to the co-operative organizations of producers which own it as a rebate proportioned to the business they put through it.

Some Figures

In its first year the turnover of Overseas Farmers was \$486,000. In a year when the prices of primary products on the British market were high it has done a business of \$48,600,000. For the past year the turnover was \$34,000,000, but although low prices affect the monetary turnover at present, the volume of commodities dealt with is a record. In 14 years the total business has amounted to \$390,000,000. Overseas Farmers, Ltd., has now a reputable standing which enables it to negotiate very large business in finance and insurance necessary to the marketing of Empire products in the United Kingdom.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

The number and variety of co-operative social activities is really amazing. Study circles, classes in social affairs, economics and literature, adult and junior choirs, orchestras, dramatic societies, operatic societies, concerts and physical culture classes—all these by no means exhaust the list, and do not even include the myriad winter activities of the various guilds, both adult and junior.

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

P. F. BREDT, President and Managing Director

C. H. BURNELL, Vice-President

D. A. KANE, Manager

Directors: *J. W. Baldwin, W. G. A. Gourlay, G. N. McConnell, W. J. Parker, W. E. Ring*

T. J. MURRAY, K.C., Solicitor

F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

Government Announces Payment to Equalize 1930-31 Wheat Pool Prices

Four months ago we announced that in accordance with the Canadian Wheat Board Act, the Wheat Board had completed negotiations for taking over all stocks of wheat and contracts to take delivery of wheat held by Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers and that all growers who delivered grain to the 1930-31 pool on low initial payments would receive an adjustment on the basis we set out.

We made that announcement in good faith expecting that the money would be paid immediately. The new government, however, apparently required certain information from the auditors before making the payment, causing a delay which has given us and the

Pool members considerable anxiety.

However, on February 18, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King informed the House of Commons, in answer to a question by Mr. Gordon Ross, member for Moose Jaw, that a bill would be introduced at an early date in the House authorizing payment of \$6,000,000 to the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers to equalize the payment on wheat delivered to the 1930-31 pools at 60 cents a bushel, on the recommendation of the auditors. This payment does not exclude a further settlement on coarse grains on which presumably an announcement will be made at an early date.

LOCAL BOARD MEETINGS

We appreciate very much the way in which the local boards agreed to the proposition allowing head office to fix the dates of their meetings. This has facilitated meeting with local boards. Already E. J. Watson has met with the directors of Ipswich, Binscarth, Brandon, Clanwilliam, Arden, Roblin, Bield, Gilbert Plains and Makaroff, whilst Director Gourlay met the boards at Elphinstone and Rossburn and had a general meeting at Erickson.

The questions discussed were the barley markets both domestic and export, The Western Producer, the seed grain situation and the 1930 Pool. Not only the directors but other members also attended, and from the minutes it is apparent that these visits and meetings proved interesting.

Naturally, the local boards want to keep in touch with what is going on. Indeed there is not only interest but enthusiasm as is indicated by this quotation from a report by Mr. Watson of the Binscarth and Chillon meeting which is indicative of the others: "Full board of Binscarth, and Mr. L. R. Ryan and Mr. Wm. Fraser of the Chillon board met with me today, notwithstanding it being one of the worst days of the winter, about 40 below zero and a high wind blowing. Two members of Binscarth board, Mr. Wm. Broomfield and Mr. W. E. Rice walked in six miles and five and one-half miles respectively, owing to roads being too bad to take a team. It was a dandy meeting, interest keen . . ."

WHAT THE LOCALS ARE DOING

Twenty-four associations report that they have read the copies of the broadcasts given by J. T. Hull and others and, with one exception, they heartily approved and urged the keeping up of the good work. Seventy-nine boards discussed the Eden resolution, having reference to the scarcity of seed and urging the Dominion

OBITUARY

ROBERT P. McBURNEY

Robert P. McBurney, formerly our elevator operator at Menteith, passed away at his home on January 16th, 1936. He was in the harness almost to the last for it is only about six months ago that he retired from service to which reference was made in a recent issue of this paper. Mr. McBurney was born at Teeswater, Bruce County, Ontario in 1872. He came west with his parents in 1892 and settled in the Hartney district. He started buying grain at Menteith about 1903 and has been the Pool Elevator buyer since 1927. He was married to Miss Lucy Cole in Ontario twenty-seven years ago. Mrs. McBurney predeceased him in 1928. The son, Frank, who has taken his father's place as our operator at Menteith and five brothers and four sisters survive to mourn his loss.

GEORGE JUNKIN

We regret to announce the death of George Junkin of Sanford on January 13th. Mr. Junkin came from Ottawa where he was born in 1875. He settled and established his home in Sanford district in 1901. There he married Miss Bertha Moors in 1907 and raised a family of five children all of whom survive him. Mr. Junkin was president of the Sanford Pool Elevator Association for some years and took a live interest in the several co-operative activities of the district. His decease will prove a real loss to the community and his place not easy to fill.

FRED JOHNSON

Just as we go to press, word has been received of the death of Mr. Fred Johnson, one of the directors of the Franklin Pool Elevator Association. He leaves a wife and two small children and our sympathy is extended to them in their sad loss.

government to assist farmers in need to procure their requirements for 1936; thirteen of these associations either tabled the resolution or opposed it. -

We may add for the information of our members that this resolution was taken up here with the Minister of Agriculture. He advises that according to the Municipal Act, the initiative must come from the municipal council and that when it has passed the necessary resolution the provincial government will assist in procuring seed and the distribution of it to the municipalities.

Many of the secretaries have forwarded the resolutions to their provincial and federal members. That we think, is the right course to follow; make your wants known to the proper quarters. The seed situation is probably more serious this year than it has ever been. Five associations in January dealt with the coarse grains question and urged their inclusion in the operations of the Wheat Board. Fifty-four associations passed resolutions urging the federal government to make the adjustment on the 1930 Pool and in most cases forwarded the resolution to their federal member.

MATERIAL FOR LOCALS

Ipswich Association asked us to print in this issue information as to the treatment of seed for smut, etc. We got in touch with the Extension Service of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and learned that they were preparing a leaflet giving methods of treating seed and other important advice. As the space in this paper is limited, we decided to send these leaflets to our agents who now have them for distribution.

We have received many favorable comments on the broadcasts put on by the Co-operative Marketing Board and requests for copies. Two consecutive talks given by F. W. Ransom on "The Trend of the Times," indicating the direction we are going, have recently been sent out.

"The Agricultural Situation and Outlook, 1936," is the title of a pamphlet prepared by the Dominion Department of Agriculture which has also gone forward. It points out that in view of a greatly reduced world import demand, the wheat resulting from a nor-

mal yield this year would be difficult of disposal.

The annual report of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference for 1935 was mailed to all the officers of the locals. It contains an account of the activities of that body and should prove interesting reading.

THE PROSPECT FOR WHEAT

Should the present level of world wheat acreage be maintained and should production conditions return to normal the world surplus will probably increase and lower prices will naturally result. While it is too early to predict the world production for 1936 it is not likely that the unusually low yields of 1935 will be repeated. . . .

A matter of more than usual interest, and one which should be regarded as being most significant, is that whereas formerly a political situation in Europe such as now exists would have caused a rapid rise in the demand for wheat, no such tendency has been noted during the present disturbance, and the assumption is that no undue concern is felt regarding the adequacy of wheat supplies. The ultimate effect on demand of continuation or extension of the present conflict, of course, remains to be seen. . . .

While the wheat situation insofar as Canada is concerned is involved at the moment, yet this country must and will continue to produce wheat on a substantial scale. It should be noted, however, that in view of the greatly reduced world import demand the wheat produced by a normal yield on an acreage similar to that sown in 1935 would be difficult of disposal.

—The Agricultural Situation and Outlook, 1936, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

AUSTRALIAN FARMERS GET BONUS OF 7½ MILLION

The Commonwealth government of Australia will distribute \$7,520,000 (current exchange rates) among wheat growers of which \$1,075,000 will be marked for special drought relief. The remainder is calculated on a basis of 20 cents (in Australia one shilling) per bushel on all wheat consumed in Australia, which is approximately equivalent to a bonus of 5 cents (current exchange) a bushel on total wheat production.

DANUBIAN COUNTRIES TO FORM ECONOMIC UNION

The possibilities of an economic federation of the Danubian countries is understood to be one of the subjects which were discussed between the Austrian Chancellor and the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister on the occasion of the former's visit to Prague on 15th December. The federation would consist of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania. The initiative in re-opening the negotiations has been taken by Czechoslovakia.

—I.C.A. News.

FIXED WHEAT PRICE FOR NEW ZEALAND

Legislation embodying a plan designed to stabilize the prices of wheat, flour and bread was introduced in the parliament of New Zealand on February 10. The plan provides for an average price of \$1.05 a bushel for wheat, with an accompanying price of \$67 a ton for flour and 20 cents for a four pound loaf of bread. The plan also provides for an embargo on the importation of flour.

WANT NATIONAL POLICY FOR AGRICULTURE

The following resolution was passed at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies in Saskatoon:

"Be it resolved, that we the delegates of the organized agricultural societies of the province of Saskatchewan assembled in annual convention at Saskatoon these 16th and 17th days of January, 1936, do unanimously request our federal government in conjunction with the respective provincial legislatures, to concentrate their attention towards outlining and putting into effect some policy of action which will have the very definite and complete effect of raising and thereafter maintaining the standard of living of the primary producers of this country."

The consumers' co-operative movement in France is organizing a six weeks' propaganda campaign to commence on February 1st. The campaign is to increase membership and sales, make better known the principles of co-operation and to increase the circulation of co-operative papers and magazines.

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

IS IT TO BE CATASTROPHE?

The week of February 24-29 is education week and we hereby do our bit in the effort to promote an interest in education by again calling attention to the Pool library. It is, of course, right and proper to give earnest consideration to the problems connected with primary and secondary education, but it is equally important that every adult person should remember that education does not finish with the last year in school or university but is a process beginning with the first breath we draw and ending only with the last.

That continued process of learning does not depend upon attendance at a school or university; "The true university of these days," said Thomas Carlyle, "is a library of printed books." That kind of a university is available to all Manitoba farmers and their families, and it is free. The co-operative movement always and everywhere has been a pioneer in adult education and here in Manitoba it has lived up to the best traditions of the movement. It has provided this library and conducted it in a manner to give the people on the land access to the best thoughts of the day in as easy a form as that enjoyed by people in the towns. Here one may study science, economics, sociology, history and kindred subjects; learn something about the world in which we live, about ourselves as "lords of creation," about the civilizations men have built, what happened to them and why it happened. If we are sorely puzzled at the condition of civilization today we should look at the various diagnoses that have been made and the remedies prescribed. If for example you want to know the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, about world agriculture and the wheat situation read "World Agriculture," a survey by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, or the equally impartial study "The Agricultural Crisis" by J. M. Goldstein. It will pay you.

H. G. Wells has said that our civilization is witnessing "a race between education and catastrophe." We invite every farm family to avail themselves of the educational opportunities presented in the Pool library and to throw their weight on the side of education. It is terrible to think of the alternative yet the world is travelling fast toward catastrophe and another senseless human holocaust threatening the wholesale destruction of the youth of the world. There is no escape from this catastrophe except by way of education; the world will only be saved through knowledge, understanding and co-operation. You fathers and mothers, young men and young women of Manitoba, which do you choose—education or catastrophe?

PURCHASING POWER VS. NEEDS

There is a story told about a teacher in science who startled a dumb student with the question "What is electricity?" "Er, er," stumbled the student "I did know but I've forgotten." "Gentlemen," said the teacher addressing the class in his most solemn manner, "this is nothing short of a calamity. Here is the only person in the world who knows what electricity is and he has gone and forgotten it!"

It is a great pity Sir Edward Beatty, when telling the Holstein-Friesian Breeders at their recent annual meeting, that the prices of agricultural products could move only in accordance with the normal operation of economic laws and not as a result of artificial agencies, did not say what those economic laws were and how they differed from artificial agencies. The distribution of agricultural or other goods is made through institutions built by man and when these institutions fail to satisfy man's ideas of efficiency or justice he can change them. There are no economic laws which prevent men creating conditions which conform to their developing ideas of more satisfactory economic and social relations.

Sir Edward also expressed the conviction that there was no over-production in agriculture but a great deal of under-consumption. It might also be contended there was no over-building of railroads in Canada but a regrettable under-use of them; and correspondingly no over-production of goods for transportation but simply an under-consumption of these goods. If goods and people were transported free there would most certainly be a great increase in the activity of the railways but we are doubtful if Sir Edward would on that basis urge an expansion of transportation facilities: he would most certainly say that the transportation facilities were enough for the use that was being made of them at the price of the service. In other words the service is provided to meet the effective demand, that is, the purchasing power and not the human need.

We agree that there is a deplorable under-consumption and that given a standard of food consumption adequate for health and strength among the masses of the people, the present agricultural production would be grossly insufficient. But with all other productive agencies limiting production to the effective demand, that is, the purchasing power of the people, why should the farmer be expected to play the part of a lone philanthropist and keep on producing regardless of the purchasing power for his product?

Fundamentally the question is this: can the existing economic order furnish purchasing power and satisfy needs at the same time? Can it abolish under-consumption and permanently maintain production? Sir Edward has been very critical of some economists lately; we wish the school he thinks is right would give more attention to that particular economic question.

THE POWER TO LEGISLATE

The Court of Appeal of Manitoba, like the similar courts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, has declared the Dominion Livestock Products Act beyond the constitutional powers of the Parliament of Canada and not validated by the Livestock Products Act

of Manitoba. It was under this Dominion Act and the complementary acts of the provinces that grading regulations were issued and enforced by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. With these decisions all grading of farm products is abolished except insofar as the provincial acts may definitely establish grading, within the province.

The Supreme Court of Canada has before it at this time several acts of the Dominion Government the constitutionality of which is in doubt, including the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act and the Natural Products Marketing Act. It is important that it be understood what these questions of constitutionality involve.

Within Canada all powers of government rest in the Dominion Parliament plus the provincial legislatures. The British North America Act invests the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures with certain legislative powers respectively; taken together these legislative powers cover the field of parliamentary sovereignty so that while the Dominion and the provinces are each limited in power together their powers are, politically speaking of course, unlimited.

When, therefore, it is judicially declared that, say, the Livestock Products Act is unconstitutional, it is not meant that there is no power in the country to establish and enforce the intention of the Livestock Products Act but only that the intention cannot constitutionally be carried out in that particular way. In order, therefore, to re-establish grading and enforce it in the way contemplated the legislation will have to be drafted in a different manner. It is, therefore, merely a question of form and not of substance with respect to the legislation and this applies also to all the acts now before the Supreme Court. The court may hold, for instance, that the form of the legislation with regard to, say, debt adjustment, or the marketing of farm produce, is wrong but that does not make it impossible to carry out the intention of this kind of legislation. The court will not say the intention of such legislation cannot be carried out in Canada; it will merely say the intention cannot be carried out in the particular manner set out in this particular legislation. In this respect sovereignty is vested in the parliament and legislatures of Canada; they may legislate together for the accomplishment of any purpose.

Co-operative Marketing of Wool In Manitoba and Saskatchewan

Canada's wool production is far below the amount required to meet the needs of her own people and from many angles it offers favorable opportunity for development. With this in mind the

Dominion Department of Agriculture in 1911 appointed a committee to inquire into sheep raising in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. The committee made an exhaustive inquiry and submitted a report which among

(Turn to page 13)

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

Copies of these broadcasts may be obtained by writing the Co-operative Marketing Board, 8th Floor, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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

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GOOD READING FREE

Judging from the demand for books from the Pool library, there is more serious reading being done in rural Manitoba this winter than for some years past. As a result of applications from new borrowers, the supply of catalogues has been exhausted, and it will be some weeks before a new edition can be printed.

The librarian reports that a number of persons who have obtained catalogues have not applied for books, and it has been suggested that this may be because they expected to find novels and other fiction listed and have been disappointed. The Pool library does not contain fiction, the 4,000 volumes on its shelves being all of an educational character and covering a very wide range of subjects such as co-operation, science, economics, biography, history, art and literature, and including books suitable for juveniles and for adults who are either beginners or advanced students in a subject.

The use of the library is free to all rural residents of Manitoba, postage on the books being paid both ways by the Co-operative Marketing Board as part of its educational program.

SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS

A very successful series of meetings arranged by the Wallace Consumers' Co-operative, of Vir-den, in conjunction with the Co-operative Marketing Board was held in the territory served by the former association during the first week of February.

D. W. Richmond represented the Marketing Board, showing motion pictures which were greatly enjoyed by young and old and addressing the meetings on co-operation. Representatives of Wallace Consumers' Co-operative were also present at the meetings and spoke on the work which that organization is carrying on so successfully.

The points visited in this series were Woodnorth (where two meetings were held, for the children in the afternoon and for adults at night), Hargrave, Ross School, Elkhorn, Kola, Springvale and Laggan. The attendance was good in spite of cold weather, ranging from 35 to 150.

In the Swan River Valley a series of meetings arranged by the U.F.M. district board was held with great success from January 24 to 31.

Motion pictures exhibited by John W. Ward secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board, provided the entertainment feature and were followed by addresses on Co-operation by Mr. Ward and on the work of the U.F.M. by local speakers including J. W. Campbell, district president, at Grahamville and Dunkinville; and George Emmond at Benito. Other points at which meetings were held in this series were Oakhurst School, Avonlea School and Bowsman.

A third series of meetings, at Forrest, Bradwardine, Harding, Kenton and Lenore, was addressed by F. W. Ransom, vice-chairman of the Co-operative Marketing Board, from February 10 to 13.

Motion pictures were shown and as usual were greatly enjoyed. The largest gathering on this trip was at Bradwardine, on the occasion of the annual Pool Elevator frolic, when 175 people spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening, which was preceded by an afternoon program at which 50 children were present. The younger generation was also well represented at Lenore, 100 school children making up the greater part of the audience.

Other meetings at which the Marketing Board has assisted were at Rosedale School, north of Winnipeg, where F. W. Ransom spoke under the auspices of the Manitoba Vegetable and Potato

Growers' Co-operative, and at Steinbach where J. W. Ward met a group interested in the formation of a new co-operative.

Altogether the Marketing Board has had the privilege of taking part in 22 meetings during the past month. In spite of exceptionally cold weather, the attendances have been good throughout, averaging about 80 including men, women and children.

RADIO

The Co-operative Marketing Board's program of radio addresses on Co-operation has been carried on each Friday evening during the past month over CKY and CJGX, and will be continued until April.

"From Producer to Consumer" was the subject of an interesting talk broadcast on January 24 by Herbert Sulkers, president of the Manitoba Vegetable and Potato Growers' Co-operative. On the following Fridays addresses prepared by George Keen, secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, were read, these dealing with "Thriving During Depression" and "Why Some Co-operatives Fail." On February 14 we had a message on "International Co-operation" sent from London, England, by Henry J. May, secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance. Another message from overseas



H. J. MAY will be heard shortly, W. T. Mercer, editor of The Co-operative Official and one of the ablest of co-operative journalists, having kindly consented to prepare a broadcast.

Consumer Co-operation

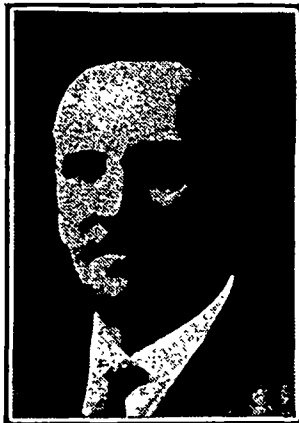
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

OUR ANNUAL MEETING

Reports showing an increase of membership, an expanding business and the best financial position in the history of the association were submitted to the ninth annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Ltd., held at Winnipeg on January 22 and 23.

Twenty-six delegates representing member associations, besides the members of the board of directors and a number of visitors and fraternal delegates were present at the meeting, which was presided over on the first day by president W. F. Popple and on the second by vice-president W. J. Pollock, with F. J. Leathers acting as secretary.



W. F. POPPLE

Loyalty Pays

The president in his report expressed appreciation of the loyal support given to the wholesale by the locals during the past year, mentioning one particular instance in which this had resulted in a very substantial saving to the locals and through them to their individual members.

He referred to the need for closer co-operation between co-operatives, and urged the local consumers' associations to do everything in their power to support the marketing co-operatives.

Mr. Popple also spoke on the importance of education in building up a sound co-operative movement and the responsibility of the locals as well as the central organization in this respect.

New Members

He announced that St. Anne Co-operative Oil, Ltd., Home-wood Co-operative Elevator Association and the Manitoba Vegetable and Potato Growers' Co-operative had become affiliated with the Wholesale during the year and gave a cordial welcome to their representatives.

Vice-president W. J. Pollock submitted the directors' report, dealing in detail with the commodities handled by the Wholesale and the arrangements made to ensure satisfactory quality and prices.

H. S. Coulter, in charge of the field service, also reported on his work during the year and made several helpful suggestions as to further development.

Good Financial Statement

The financial statement submitted by W. J. Macdonald, C.A., showed the association to be in a very strong financial position. Sales in 1935 showed a satisfactory increase over 1934 and net surplus on the year's operations was more than double that of the previous year, being over 80 per cent. of the paid up capital. Current assets were more than three times liabilities to the public, organization expense had been completely written off and ample provision had been made for any possible loss from the comparatively small outstanding accounts.

The meeting adopted the recommendation of the board that the association pay five per cent. interest on paid-up capital and a patronage dividend of two per cent. on purchases by affiliated locals in 1935, the same to be applied to the credit of the locals on their subscribed capital stock in the Wholesale.

It was also decided that any non-member locals which become members by purchasing a share of stock during 1936 shall receive dividends on their purchases in 1934 and 1935.

Share Capital Growing

The by-laws at present require member associations to hold one paid-up share of \$10.00 for each of their own members before receiving interest and dividends in cash. As a result of this rule the locals have acquired substantial equities in shares in the Wholesale and the Wholesale has built up its working capital. It was felt, however, that this rule was working a hardship on some locals with a large membership in proportion to their purchasing power, and after discussion a resolution

was adopted asking the incoming board of directors to work out an equitable basis of contributions of capital stock and to report to the next meeting.

Roy W. Johnston, Grandview, one of the charter members of the Wholesale and a director ever since its incorporation, announced that he would not stand for re-election owing to another business connection, and his place on the board was filled by the election of W. A. Wilkie, also of Grandview. The other members of the board were re-elected, as follows: W. F. Popple, Minto; W. J. Pollock, Brandon; William Robson, Hartney; J. J. Siemans, Altona; H. A. McIntosh, Hamiota; and D. J. Wallace, Cartwright; with G. E. Wardle, Virden, as alternate.

Millar Macdonald & Co. were re-appointed auditors.

An interesting function was the presentation by Mrs. A. R. Gray, secretary of the U.F.M., of a life membership in that organization to W. J. Pollock, vice-president of the Wholesale.

At the close of the first day's business the delegates and visitors were entertained at an enjoyable banquet at Moore's restaurant. Rev. J. W. Clarke, M.C., was the guest speaker and fraternal delegates from the various marketing co-operatives were also heard from.

Following the annual meeting the board of directors met and re-elected W. F. Popple, president, W. J. Pollock, vice-president, and D. J. Wallace, secretary. H. S. Coulter was also re-engaged for field service work.

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FAIRVIEW CHEMICAL CO. LTD. REGINA, SASK.

Co-op. Livestock Marketing

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

CATTLE PRICES DOWN

Market conditions for cattle since our last edition a month ago have proven very unsatisfactory from the feeders' outlook and from a profit making basis.

As a result of a large supply of feed in most districts, considerably more cattle were put on feed, not only in the West but in Ont-

ario, and with these cattle now coming to market there is not a sufficiently broad outlet

to permit them to be disposed of at any fair figure.

Conditions in the United States this year are the reverse of a year ago when there was a decided shortage of beef cattle and when Canadian cattle found an outlet at attractive prices to the feeder. This year large numbers of cattle were fed in the United States and there appears to be anything but a shortage and price conditions there are so low that even under a low tariff Canadian cattle cannot be marketed there profitably.

More cattle are coming in on all Canadian markets than a year ago, and with really less outlet for live cattle or dressed beef, the trade has declined fully a dollar per hundred since right after the first of the year and present prices for grain fed cattle are not much different from what they were for cattle off the grass in the late fall.

The outlook for the next six or eight weeks does not look encouraging, and little if any improvement is expected within that time. It is hoped that American markets will show some improvement in the late winter and early spring and thus help to ease the general situation by making an outlet for some of our surplus cattle on feed.

Regardless of price conditions, the average quality so far this winter has been disappointing and cattle do not show the same condition for the same amount of feed. This no doubt is due to the

lightness and poor quality of feed as compared to other years. All markets have been flooded with unfinished, half-fat, warmed-up cattle, which would never be high sellers even under good conditions, and which sell at what appear to most producers to be sacrifice prices when sold on a poor market.

Lambs and Hogs Strong

The lamb trade has been a bright spot all winter, and fat lambs marketing at \$7.00 to \$7.50 per hundred are making money for their raisers.

Hogs have also held their place in the limelight and with bacon hogs bringing anywhere from \$8.00 to \$8.50 per hundred and fed on the present cheap feed, they are real friends to the feeder.

With spring coming along, just a few words of advice to our producers which mean money. Be sure and dehorn your commercial cattle. With possibilities of some outlet to the United States within the next year or two, dehorned cattle are the kind wanted there, whether as feeders or fat. Dehorned cattle will get the preference anywhere.

Castrate your bull calves early and do not let them get staggy or market them as bulls. Even when sold as calves, bulls will bring fully a dollar per hundred less than will steer or heifer calves of the same quality.

What is the Remedy?

It has long been a characteristic in the co-operative marketing of livestock that when the co-operative could be of the most value to its patrons, they sell their stock to country buyers. Conversely, when prices are declining they consign their shipments to their own organization.

The reason for this is obvious. When prices are rising, the drover, who watches market conditions, is a keen buyer. He can offer more than the producer expects to get and still leave himself a handsome margin of profit on his purchases. At such a time the receipts to the Co-operative shrink rapidly and the firms who handle drovers' stuff are busy. On

a steady or declining market our receipts begin to build up once more.

What is the answer to this problem in our marketing? Simply this — a strong co-operative shipping association in every district throughout Manitoba where co-operative shipments will go out regularly regardless of price fluctuations.

Confidence

TURNING over the pages of an old volume the other day, we came across a glowing pearl of wisdom in the shape of a proverb, which we think particularly applicable to us and to our business:

"He who gaineth Confidence, Also accepteth a Trust."

We have said before in these writings that one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of all EATON'S assets is the CONFIDENCE of the West—confidence based on more than twenty-five years' mutual respect, each for the other. But the story does not end there. For just as we appreciate the value of this confidence, so also do we realize the importance of the TRUST which that confidence imposes on us. Very seriously we accept that trust and see to it that it is rigidly kept in every last detail. The efforts we put forth to secure for you the finest in values that the markets of the world have to offer—the unceasing vigil which our Research Bureau keeps over the quality of everything we offer—the EATON'S guarantee itself — "Goods Satisfactory or Money Refunded" — are all merely features of our great determination that the confidence of the West in EATON'S, and EATON'S way of doing business, shall not be misplaced.

EATON'S



YOU CAN MAKE YOUR HORSE LAUGH

at Bots and Worms with

A SUR-SHOT

12½c treats a colt—25c a horse.
FAIRVIEW CHEMICAL CO. LTD.
REGINA, SASK.

Co-operative Dairying

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

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

CREAM AND BUTTER

During the greater part of the past month Manitoba Co-operative Dairies has paid for table cream at its larger plants, 24 cents per pound butter fat, f.o.b. shipping point. To this must be added approximately 2 cents per pound express or trucking charges, bringing the cost of the highest grade of cream to 26 cents. During the same period, the wholesale price of butter at Winnipeg was from 20 to 22 cents per pound. To bring butter from Brandon or Dauphin to Winnipeg costs over half a cent a pound.

The result of course is a substantial loss, but we are forced to take these losses periodically in order to meet competition in cream prices. To plants which do not have some other source of income the problem is serious.

Some people are under the impression that "over-run" takes care of apparent discrepancies in price such as that shown above. Unfortunately, however, such is not the case. Roughly speaking, a churning of butter weighs about 20 per cent. more than the butter-fat which it contains, the over-run being composed of water, salt and constituents other than fat contained in the cream.

Figure It Out

A little figuring will show that if 120 pounds of butter is sold at 21 cents a pound, the money received is just sufficient to buy 100 pounds of butter-fat at 25 and one-fifth cents a pound and that to pay 26 cents a pound for it means a loss of four-fifths of a cent a pound before taking into account manufacturing costs at all!

But a long and tedious process must be carried out with scientific accuracy before the cream which flowed from your separator becomes the golden compound of bright sunshine, green pastures and running water which is called butter and whose wax-like texture is as pleasing to the eye as its rich flavor is delightful to the palate.

Space will not permit us to follow that process in detail here; an outline must suffice. On ar-

iving at the plant, the cream is weighed and after stirring, a sample is taken. It is tasted on the expert tongue of a provincial government grader to determine the flavor, and if the flavor is good it is chemically tested to measure accurately its sweetness or acidity. Another expert, by a mechanical test, determines the percentage of butter-fat, and records are made from which the payment due to the producer is ascertained.

The Manufacturing Process

Different grades of cream are of course kept separate, and the manufacturing process begins with pasteurization, in which a controlled temperature destroys any harmful germs which may be present. In the case of cream which, because of acidity, did not reach Table grade, a neutralizer is added during the pasteurizing process. The neutralizer reduces the acidity of Special or No. 1 cream to about a quarter of one

per cent., but still these grades do not make quite as good a product as that made from Table cream. Then after being held for two hours or more, the cream is ready for the churn, a huge barrel capable of holding from 60 to 80 five-gallon cans of cream. When the churn has been turning over for about 50 minutes the butter begins to break, the churn is stopped, the buttermilk drained off and replaced by water in which the butter is churned for a few minutes. The second washing in water follows and when this is drained off there is a mass of butter weighing 1,000 to 1,400 pounds in the bottom of the churn. At this point the salt, about one pound to fifty pounds of butter, is added and worked into the butter by setting the churn into slow motion with the rolls inside revolving.

Packing


If the butter is for outside markets it is packed from the churn into wooden boxes coated inside with paraffin and lined with parchment. Each box must contain 56 pounds of butter, and to allow for shrinkage and ensure full weight 56¼ pounds is put into each box and vigorously tamped down so that no air spaces are left. On the surface of the butter our own brand "ManCo." or "Purity" is impressed, the lining papers are washed with a salt water solution and neatly folded over, and then the lid is fastened on.

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to the public by
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Co-op. Poultry Marketing

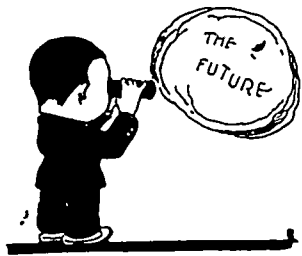
A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

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

PROSPECTIVE MARKETS FOR COMING SEASON

By W. A. Landreth

There is every indication that, in view of the higher value received for eggs during the past season and a more abundant supply of feed throughout the prairie provinces, there will be an increase in the production of eggs during the coming season. As to the values which will be maintained or established, these will depend entirely on the percentage of the product which is marketed through the associations of the organized producers. It must not be forgotten that, in spite of the reduced production of 1935, there was a surplus of eggs in Canada over domestic requirements. Any increase in production at present values might be expected to add to that surplus. A market for that surplus in the United Kingdom is open to Canada.



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domestic requirements. Any increase in production at present values might be expected to add to that surplus. A market for that surplus in the United Kingdom is open to Canada.

Old Country Market

It is impossible to say at this time what the value of eggs for export next autumn will be, but it is reasonable to suppose that those values will rule approximately in line with those of the season just past. For the time being, egg production appears, temporarily at least, to have reached about its peak in the United Kingdom. Our Empire trade agreements have definitely fostered an increased demand for Empire products, and at the same time, the United Kingdom has definitely placed barriers or restrictions on the possibility of its market being flooded by imports from foreign countries.

The egg deal generally in the United Kingdom during the past season has shown a margin of profit on the basis of values established in 1935. For this reason values of the past season should be reasonably maintained in 1936.

Domestic Prices

Referring again to the prospec-

tive domestic market I am confident that values will only be maintained in line with those of last season if the legitimate trade of Western Canada is prepared to carry the major portion of our own surplus production. The day has passed when we may expect the produce trade of Eastern Canada not only to absorb the stored surplus of production in that area, but also to carry the burden of surpluses over minimum requirements which accumulate during the production season in Western Canada. Undoubtedly, if we are endeavoring to make them carry the entire load of these surpluses, values will materially decline, but should we follow the same policy as that so successfully carried through last season, I am confident that values equal to those values can be maintained in 1936. The assurance that these values will be maintained in 1936 can be given to the producers of Western Canada provided that they cooperate with each other through the channels of their own organizations.

Dressed Poultry Prospects

Due to the higher values that were realized for poultry meats during the past season, it may reasonably be expected that producers throughout Western Canada and no doubt in other sections of Canada, will make some effort to increase their production in 1936. We are confident that the high values established in some of the large consuming centres during the past season cannot be maintained unless general conditions rapidly become very much better than at present.

We are of the opinion that good quality poultry will move early into consumption providing that turkeys and chicken do not go to values over 30 cents per pound. We believe that 35c to 40c for chicken and turkeys to consumers is just as ridiculously out of line as values of 15c to 20c per pound. Our objective should be to maintain values to the producers in Western Canada from 15c to 20c per pound according to grade and if possible see that these go into

distribution to the ultimate consumer in Eastern Canada at values from 25c to 30c. We are further of the opinion that, in order to maintain even these values under present conditions, every effort must be made to export the maximum tonnage possible to the United Kingdom. If we have a material increase in the volume of poultry meats produced, we must adopt policies in respect to marketing that will assure us that at least two or three million pounds put up in first class market condition will be marketed in November, making it possible to export same to the United Kingdom in time for the Christmas market.

Early Maturity Essential

The greatest hazard which our dressed poultry industry faces in 1936 is that many producers, as a result of the higher values realized in December this past year, due to short crop, may refrain from making a special effort to mature a reasonable proportion of their flock at an earlier date. Should this happen, it is inevitable that our domestic market will become over-supplied, with every prospect that values will materially decline. In other words, if we are going to develop production of poultry meats in Western Canada, we must adopt policies making it possible to export a considerable portion of our production to the United Kingdom.

SHIPMENTS TO WINNIPEG

By E. G. Horwood

We again remind egg and poultry shippers that poultry or eggs may be shipped at any time to our plant at Winnipeg and will be paid for in full when received, at market value at that time.

Country Egg Receiving Branches

Our egg station at Lauder, Manitoba, still remains open. Receipts of eggs at Lauder have kept up very well for this season, and the quality and grade of receipts has been exceptionally good. We will probably have egg stations at Brandon, Dauphin, Neepawa, Carman and Boissevain open early in March, but no definite opening dates can be given at this time.

Our plans at present are to open several new local egg grading stations this spring. Locations and dates of opening these stations will likely be announced in the next issue of The Co-operator.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF WOOL IN SASK. AND ALTA.

(From page 7)

other important recommendations pointed out the advantages of wool grading and co-operative sale.

Early Developments

In conformity with the committee's report numerous local, and in some cases provincial, wool marketing associations were organized across the Dominion between the years 1913 and 1917. In both Manitoba and Saskatchewan the provincial departments of agriculture organized the first co-operative wool sales in 1914 and carried them on successfully for several years. It was however soon apparent that one organization owned by the growers and handling the clip of the entire Dominion could render more effective service at lower costs and in January 1918 the seventeen individual associations united into one wool marketing agency under the name of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited.

Registration was taken out under the Dominion Company's Act with an authorized capital of \$200,000.00 divided into 20,000 shares, \$10.00 each. The charter provides for operation on the Rochdale co-operative system; only those interested in sheep raising may become shareholders, each shareholder has one vote only, and no shareholder may own more than fifty shares. The business is handled at cost and any surplus is rebated to the wool shippers in proportions to the weight of wool supplied. The work of the organization is controlled by a board of fifteen elected directors; the head office is located in Toronto, Ontario; branch offices are maintained at Lennoxville, Quebec, and at Regina, Saskatchewan, and local associations from coast to coast co-operate to provide an efficient wool marketing service.

System of Operation

The branch office at Regina, Saskatchewan, is in charge of the work of assembling the domestic or farm clips from both Manitoba and Saskatchewan and takes care of all correspondence relating thereto. During the wool shipping season three receiving warehouses are operated; one at Regina, one, at Saskatoon and the

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HIGHLIGHTS OF 1935

ASSURANCES IN FORCE . . . Exceed Two Billion Seven Hundred Million Dollars. This is the amount which will be paid by the Sun Life as the policies now in force reach maturity. By thrift and foresight more than a million policyholders have provided, through Sun Life policies, for the support of their families in case of premature death and their own independence should they live to old age.

NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR . . . Exceed Two Hundred Million Dollars for the year. During 1935 more than seventy thousand persons established estates by purchasing Sun Life policies, thus providing security for many thousands of homes.

POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES . . . Benefits amounting to Eighty Million Dollars were paid out—over Two Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Dollars for each working day. Since the Sun Life commenced business 65 years ago it has paid out to policyholders and beneficiaries well over Nine Hundred Million Dollars.

ASSETS . . . Of over Seven Hundred Million Dollars ensure that every Sun Life policy will be settled promptly when the time for payment arrives. In the meantime, this fund invested on behalf of policyholders, contributes notably to national and industrial progress.

SUMMARY OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

ASSURANCE IN FORCE, December 31, 1935	- - -	\$2,736,960,000
NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR	- - -	219,076,000
<hr/>		
INCOME	- - -	153,406,000
DISBURSEMENTS	- - -	106,175,000
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS	- -	47,231,000
<hr/>		
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES:		
During the year 1935	- - -	80,284,000
Since Organization	- - -	968,614,000
<hr/>		
ASSETS	- - -	707,052,000
LIABILITIES	- - -	692,620,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (\$2,000,000) and balance at credit of shareholders' account	- - -	\$3,281,000
RESERVE for depreciation in mortgages and real estate	- - -	5,201,000
SURPLUS	- - -	5,950,000
		<hr/>
		\$14,432,000

*The valuation of the assets has been made in accordance
with the basis authorized by the Insurance Department
of the Dominion of Canada*

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

CO-OP. MARKETING OF WOOL IN SASK. AND ALTA.

third at Winnipeg, where car loads are assembled and forwarded to the central warehouse at Weston, Ontario. At Weston the wool is weighed and graded under the supervision of the Dominion Livestock Branch, and each wool shipper is supplied with a government grade certificate covering both the weight and grade of his shipment. If desired wool sacks and paper twine for tying fleeces are supplied from the Regina office as a charge against shipments and, if desired, cash advances on shipments are available as soon as the wool is delivered.

Permanent agencies are maintained in London and Boston, the recognized centres of the world's wool trade keeping the management informed of every market development and sales are made in the Canadian, American and European market, as may be most advantageous to the producer. Sales of each grade are pooled throughout the season, and when all of the wool has been sold each shipper is paid the average price per pound secured for each grade which he contributed, less freight and handling costs. Consistent grading year after year has resulted in material improvement in the clip as evidenced by the fact that in 1920 over 20% of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan wool handled by the organization was

classed as Burry and Seedy with considerable quantities in other Reject grades but by 1935 such improvement had taken place that all Reject grades combined totalled less than 6%. Our Manitoba and Saskatchewan 1935 wool shipments netted growers an average of well over 11c a pound f.o.b. local receiving warehouses.

Producers' Agreements

The fact that over 1500 sheep owners in Manitoba and Saskatchewan have signed agreements to market their annual wool clip co-operatively is not without significance and this willingness to co-operate has served very materially to strengthen the whole organization in recent years. This agreement is of such a nature that it may be terminated by either the shipper or the organization

giving notice in writing during January in any year.

The organization has been in operation for eighteen years and has now handled over seventy million pounds of wool or an average of approximately four million pounds per year. Sheepmen who have shipped consistently year after year agree that they have averaged considerably more than their neighbors who sold locally and sheepmen who have not directly patronized the organization freely admit that indirectly its operations have been of real assistance to them.

Stockmen's Supply Service

In addition to its wool marketing work the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, handle an extensive line of stockmen's supplies.

K E R O L

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE LONG RUN

Approved by Dominion Health of Animals Branch, with a co-efficient of 18 to 22 Hygienic Laboratory Method.

STERILIZING means KEROLIZING

Obtainable through your Wool Growers Association, or Drug, Hardware, Seed and Feed Stores

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS LIMITED
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Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

INSURANCE

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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 60% 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., 325 Main St., Winnipeg

FURS

NORTHERN QUEBEC MINK PELTS topped Montreal fur sales 1935. Raise this strain profitably. Also Silver Foxes. Full particulars. Assiniboine Fur Ranch, 54 Canora, Winnipeg.

BELTING

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

PERSONAL

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

GARDEN

THATCHER WHEAT, FIELD INSPECTED and registered in Minnesota. Dominion certified. Germination 90%. Graded No. 2 because of being bleached. \$2.80 or in club orders of 100 bus. \$2.75 Freight paid to any station in Manitoba on total of 6 bushels or over, individual or club orders. Less than 6 bushels no freight allowance Montgomery's Oakbank Apiary and Stock Farm. H. L. Montgomery, 311 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

SEED

BURBANKS HULL-LESS BARLEY, threshes out like plump wheat. Heavy yielder. Weighs sixty pounds to the bushel. For further particulars and sample write Castle Bros., Gilbert Plains, Man.

YOU CAN GROW GLADIOLUS BULBS, Blizzard Proof and Winter Wise Nursery Stock. Get our catalogue. Agents wanted in every locality. Liberal commission. Colin H. Burnell, Willowbrake Farm Nursery, Oakville, Man.

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

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LOOK! REALIZE EXTRA CASH FOR your Old Gold chains, watches, bracelets, rings, gold coins, teeth, etc. Canadian price \$35.15 fine ounce. Cash by return mail. Canadian-American Gold Purchasing Co., 615 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

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HORSE SENSE

to protect your horses
against Bots and Worms

A SUR-SHOT

Guaranteed Bot and Worm Remover is the most sensible treatment—and the cheapest.

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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.

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Retinling and Rebalancing
All Work Guaranteed

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185 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg

FOR SALE—IMPERIAL INCUBATOR, 400 egg size, first class condition, \$20.00. Geo. Milliken, Reston, Man.

FULL LINE NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED grain grinders, all sizes; low prices. Write Standard Gas Engine Works, Morden, Man

POULTRY

MILLER'S CHAMPION BABY CHICKS

Special offer of 10 extra chicks for early orders. We are only supplied with eggs from Government Approved and Blood-tested flocks this year. There will be a shortage of eggs this year on account of the blood-testing, so order early and avoid disappointment. Write for price list and catalogue today.

THE E. S. MILLER HATCHERIES

Manitoba's Oldest Established Hatchery
Winnipeg. 258-260 Main St. Man.

10 FREE CHICKS ON EACH 100

Pay half cash this month. Balance later. All flocks Blood-tested. Order now. Dominion Hatchery Approved Permit No. 303.

March-April May June

White Leghorns, per 100	\$9.75	\$9.25	\$8.75
Barred Rocks	10.75	10.25	9.75
Wyandottes, Minorcas	11.25	10.75	10.25
White Rocks, Reds	11.25	10.75	10.25

We can ship Chicks to Any Province.

Pullet Chicks 97% Jap Sexed—\$20 per 100. Prices and Circular on Poultry Profit—Free.

ALEX. TAYLOR HATCHERY

362 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man.

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

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

MEDICAL

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.

Answer to Puzzle on Page 2
Brown had five sheep and Smith seven.

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.

PERSONAL SANITARY GOODS. SAFE grades, best quality. Write for catalogue. Reliable, established 1896. Universal Specialty Co., Box 2704, Montreal.

SANITARY RUBBER GOODS. SILVER TEX or Texide. Double tested—(very thin). Special 36 for \$1.00. W. Young, 307 Donalds Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Wise Women Know

LADIES! WHEN DELAYED, DON'T USE doubtful medicines and expect results. D.F.S. Double Strength Pills force remarkable, speedy results in most discouraging delays. Mrs. K. says: "Had missed two months. After a few doses it started." Per box, \$3. C.O.D.'s accepted. Walton Smith Company, Dept. C. Winnipeg, Man

Wets Bed Fifteen Years Now Completely Recovered

A young girl troubled for fifteen years with bed wetting stopped immediately after using a remarkable German discovery. It can now be secured for children and adults everywhere by addressing Dr. Zottmann's Method, Dept. 23-D, 520 Avenue Bldg., Winnipeg, Man., without obligation. Send for free information and liberal guaranteed offer, stating age and sex.

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.

SANITARY RUBBER GOODS

Direct from manufacturer. Guaranteed 5 years. Newest type. 30 for \$1.00. Free 5 Blue Blades for Gillette with order. Send money to

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

RATTLESNAKE OIL, INDIAN LINI-ment, for treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, aches, pains, etc. We are selling two \$1 bottles of Rattlesnake Oil Liniment and \$1 box of 14-Day Wonder Tablets and Blood Purifier, \$3 value, for \$1, postage prepaid. Send money order. Household Products, 615 Main St., Wpg.

SALESMEN WANTED

"J-N" HOOF TRIMMER & DEHORNER

One Instrument for Two Jobs
Needed on Every Farm
Trims the hoof with
the foot on the ground.



Dehorsn
Young
Stock

PRICE DELIVERED:

CASH \$6.60; C.O.D. \$6.85

Money Back Guarantee

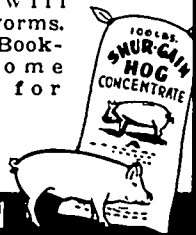
Salesmen Wanted. Write for Details
JACOBI-NESS SALES CO.
705 McIntyre Bldg. Dept. MC Winnipeg

LIVESTOCK

FEED for PROFIT

Get rid of the pathetic sight of under-nourished, badly crippled winter hogs. Balance their ration with **SHUR-GAIN HOG CONCENTRATE**. It will double your profits. Contains all the necessary protein, mineral and vitamin supplements to save your hogs from rheumatism and rickets will produce remarkable gains per pound of feed consumed—twice as many selects—larger, healthier litters; will free hogs from worms. Write for **FREE** Booklet, "Feeding Home Grown Grains for Profit."

Canada Packers
Limited
St. Boniface, Man.



SHUR-GAIN HOG CONCENTRATE

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.

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

FIVE POUNDS BRIGHT LEAF BURLEY, \$1.00. Four pounds Virginia Leaf Cigarette tobacco, \$1.50. Fifteen pounds No. 2 Burley, \$3.00. Postpaid with recipes. G. W. Jeffrey, Leamington, Ont.

SPECIAL PRICES ON AGED LEAF TO-bacco. Dark Leaf, \$3.50 cwt.; Choice Burley, \$13.50 cwt.; Virginia Leaf Pipe Tobacco, \$12.50 cwt. Packed in 50-lb. boxes, f.o.b. here. Natural Leaf Tobacco Co., Leamington, Ont.

HOUSEHOLD

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

Insurance

In all its
branches—

at your service

CANADIAN POOL
AGENCIES, LTD.

Wheat Pool Bldg. Winnipeg

A. S. Bardal Funeral Service

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

843 Sherbrooke St.
Winnipeg

Third Annual Garden Seed Distribution

FOR THE third successive year, The Western Producer has arranged with one of Canada's leading seed houses for a supply of garden seeds to be distributed to its subscribers. Last year over 15,000 of these free garden seed collections were distributed, and hundreds of other applicants were disappointed. This year, The Western Producer has ensured that every application for seed collections will be supplied. The only stipulation is that each application must be accompanied by a new or renewal subscription for not less than one year.

FIFTEEN GENEROUS PACKETS OF CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS

Each seed collection consists of fifteen generous packages of seed that has been tested by the Dominion Seed Testing Laboratory. Fifteen different varieties are included. Collections will be mailed free and postage paid to your post office on receipt of your subscription to The Western Producer. The subscription rate is only \$1.00 per year.

Here Is What This Free Collection Contains

CARROT: Early Chantenay: First-class table carrot and often used by market gardeners as main crop. Big yielder.

LETTUCE: Grand Rapids: early maturity; Sufficient for fifty feet.

ONION: Yellow Globe Danvers: skin is thin, of rich straw color; flesh is pearly white.

PARSNIP: Half Long Guernsey: sufficient seed for 250 feet of drill.

TURNIP: Swede Canadian Gem: this is a beautifully rounded turnip slightly flattened.

PUMPKIN: Sweet or Sugar: Packet will sow ten to fifteen hills.

BEEF: Detroit Dark Red: the best round, red beet. Good winter keepers.

CUCUMBERS: Early Russian type: sufficient seed to sow forty feet of row.

CABBAGE: Enkhuizen: Sufficient to produce 100 good heads.

RADISH: French Breakfast: only 25 days to maturity.

ONION: Barletta. Small white for pickling.

TOMATO: Earliana. One of the best extra early.

TURNIP: Summer. Early Golden Ball.

WONDERBERRY: Or garden huckleberry. Fruits first year from seed.

LETTUCE: Haneon Head. Ready after the leaf lettuce.

Address All Seed Applications to
The WESTERN PRODUCER

SASKATOON, SASK.

IF MORE THAN ONE SEED COLLECTION IS DESIRED

One seed collection is supplied free with one year's subscription. If more than one collection is desired, they will be supplied by increasing the term of your subscription on the following basis:

\$1.00 for 1 yr.—1 collection
\$1.70 for 2 yrs.—2 collections
\$2.50 for 3 yrs.—3 collections

**NO MORE THAN 3 COL-
LECTIONS SUPPLIED
ANY ONE SUBSCRIBER**

Use This Handy Application Form

To The Western Producer, Saskatoon,
Seed Distribution Department.

Gentlemen:

Please mail me free and postage paid seed
collections as advertised in The Manitoba Co-operator. To
qualify this application I am enclosing \$

for year's subscription to The Western Producer.

NAME

POST OFFICE

R.R. or BOX NO. PROV.

For safety and to avoid possible disappointment, please remit
by Post Office Money Order, Postal Note or Express or Bank
Money Order.

This Offer Good in Western Provinces Only