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A Pretentious Fraud

Whether under tariffs or under free trade plenty has produced universal poverty. The essential paradox of the world's economic trouble, including our own, is that under our existing economic system the exuberance of the earth's gifts has resulted in creating a famine in millions of households. The economic system under which we work has been shown up by the world crisis to be a pretentious fraud which has robbed humanity of its fair share of the good things which science has produced in abundance for the benefit of mankind.

—Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.



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

COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators
Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing
Association

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies
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Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers

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

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

NEWS and VIEWS

The British National Milk Publicity Council is planning a special campaign this year to popularize English made cheese.

Contrary to the belief which our politicians seem to hold, you can't produce the millenium by giving away money.

—Channing Pollock.

The Scottish farmers are demanding a subsidy on oats similar to that on wheat. They have a tariff protection of 2.7c a bushel but they claim this is offset by free imports from Canada.

The United Farm, official organ of the United Farmers of Alberta, after over 15 years of service to the farmers of Alberta, has been compelled for financial reasons to suspend publication with the issue of March 27.

Figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that between 1929 and 1933 the material wealth of Manitoba fell from \$1,979,000,000 to \$1,562,000,000. The wealth of the people fell much further than that.

Further steps in the centralization of the Italian banking and credit system are to be taken, and under them the Corporative State will have a unified control over the entire financial system of the country, with complete powers over the investment of savings, and widespread credit control.

The French budget for 1936 contains subsidies for flax, hemp, olive and wine production totaling \$3,386,000 and \$1,000,000 for the re-organization of milk marketing. The latter repeats a subsidy of last year.

The British government, in adopting a new armament program, which they say is necessary for adequate defence, has included the food supplies of the country which apparently means that measures are to be introduced to stimulate home production to the point where there is no fear of a food shortage in the country during either war or peace.

The Australian government is giving financial assistance to importers of pedigreed stock from the United Kingdom.

The British National Horse Association is preparing a case for an import duty on horses for presentation to the Import Duties Advisory Committee.

Australians pay \$5.45 a head for military purposes, compared with \$3.15 for New Zealand, \$2.50 for the Irish Free State, \$1.40 for Canada and 85 cents for the Union of South Africa.

According to Dr. Goebbels there is a serious shortage of butter in Germany because five million more men have gone to work and so increased the consumption of butter. Germany, he said, cannot purchase abroad without borrowing and they will not borrow. They must be heeding the old proverb: "He that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing."

Portugal has gone into the world wheat market to sell not to buy. She has a few million bushels of a surplus to get rid of. So has Czecho-Slovakia but little things like that will not prevent somebody rising to remark that it will be a good thing if Canada has four hundred millions to export after the next harvest.

The German government has decreed that the quantity of cattle killed in the country shall be 60 per cent. of the quantity killed between October, 1934, and March, 1935. Hogs have been similarly restricted. It is claimed this drastic restriction will result in a considerable shortage of meat.

A large number of British cooperative societies undertook to pay an extra shilling (25c) per ton for coal in order to improve the wages of miners. Now they are learning that where the income of a household is increased by reason of that voluntary shilling allowance under the Unemployment Assistance Acts may be reduced. What a world!

The poor live on those foods which satisfy hunger at the lowest cost. They get very little of the foods which are essential for health—fresh milk, fresh eggs, fresh fruit and vegetables.

—Sir John Orr.

Being thoroughly committed to the cause of peace, the Japanese government has prepared a special budget of \$300,000,000 to put more power behind its operations in China and Manchoukuo!

There is no necessity for a single tin of cream to be imported as it is possible for 27 counties in England and Wales to cease producing milk tomorrow and there would still be enough milk to meet liquid requirements.

—Thos. Baxter, Pres., British National Farmers' Union

The President of Poland has issued a decree empowering the Minister of Commerce to dissolve trusts, combines, and cartels without authority from the Courts. Thirty groups have been dissolved for increasing prices without justification.

The "Oxford Mail" of September 16 contained an interview with a Canadian farmer who had emigrated from Britain twenty-four years ago. After speaking of conditions in Canada, he strongly advised both English farmers and farm workers to stay at home, where they were much better off than the farm worker on the prairie. He particularly emphasized this in his striking American accent: "You tell 'em from me, boy, they're better off here, but they don't know it."

—The Land Worker.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

Last month we found that 117¼ gallons of surplus milk, with 3.5 per cent. butterfat, added to 100 gallons of cream containing 35 per cent. butterfat would make 217¼ gallons of 18 per cent. "coffee cream." If the dairy company pays 20 cents per pound butterfat for cream and 90 cents per 100 pounds for surplus milk with 3.5 per cent. butterfat, and sells coffee cream at 14 cents per half pint, what per cent. gross profit does it make, reckoning 10 lbs. of milk or cream to the gallon?

For answer see page 17.

(For answer see page 19)

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE COUNCIL IS FORMED

To advance on all occasions the co-operative movement, to co-ordinate the activities of co-operative organizations and to give service to them, and to co-operate with similar bodies in other provinces, is the declared purpose of the Alberta Co-operative Council.

Thirty-eight delegates representing twenty-eight co-operative associations, responding to an invitation from the Alberta Wheat Pool, met at Red Deer, March 20-21, agreed upon the formation of a body to unite the co-operative movement provincially, adopted a constitution to carry back to the boards of their respective associations, and elected a provisional board of directors. The Alberta Co-operative Council, like the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, has been formed to give unity, coherence and organized direction to the co-operative movement in Alberta.

For the purpose of electing a board the delegates were divided into the following divisions: grain, dairying, livestock, poultry, wool, purchase and distribution of supplies. The provisional board is the following: L. Hutchison (grain); George Church (dairying); W. C. McKenzie (livestock); J. H. Rhodes (poultry); C. Jensen (wool); N. F. Priestley (purchase).

Subsequently the board met and elected the following officers: Chairman, C. Jensen, Magrath, first vice-chairman, W. C. McKenzie, Lethbridge; second vice-chairman, J. H. Rhodes, Brant; secretary, E. W. Brunsdon, 500 Loughheed Bldg., Calgary.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT GIVES AID TO FARMERS

The Japanese government has enacted measures designed to prevent a further fall in agricultural prices, to increase the purchasing power of farmers, and to ease the burden of farm indebtedness. These measures involve a considerable degree of government control over agriculture, particularly in silk, rice and wheat production. With respect to rice and wheat, the government measures aim to maintain self-sufficiency in these products through tariff protection and price stabilization. In the case of silk, the measures are concerned mainly with the problem

of how to keep the export price at profitable levels.

DEBT ADJUSTMENT IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

In 557 cases of debt adjustment completed by the Board of Review in Manitoba, the original debt has been reduced 46.06 per cent. and the annual interest reduced by \$164,074, according to information furnished by the Department of Finance, Ottawa. For the three prairie provinces the cases and the decisions under the Act are as follows:

The number of proposals submitted by farmers to Official Receivers by provinces is as follows:

Manitoba	1,751
Saskatchewan	3,518
Alberta	2,539

The number of cases referred to the Boards of Review by provinces:

Manitoba	1,073
Saskatchewan	1,589
Alberta	1,738

The number of cases in which the Boards of Review have rendered final decisions:

Manitoba	557
Saskatchewan	803
Alberta	610

Amount of original debt in cases completed by the Boards of Review, reduction in debt, and the annual interest reduction:

Manitoba	
Total debt	\$4,601,011.51
Total Red.	2,119,433.90
	46.06%
Ann. Int. Red.	164,074.24
Saskatchewan	
Total debt	\$8,829,276.85
Total Red.	2,462,316.13
	27.87%
Ann. Int. Red.	124,269.00
Alberta	
Total debt	\$5,928,018.54
Total Red.	1,984,099.12
	33.47%
Ann. Int. Red.	215,709.32

WOOL CO-OP PAYS 1/2c POUND REBATE

Because its efforts and methods have been successful in every province of the Dominion, the work of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers was labelled "unique and of paramount importance as an example of farmers' co-operative marketing" by Archibald Leitch, former Dominion Marketing Board chairman, when he addressed the wool growers' 18th annual meeting recently at

the Royal York hotel in Toronto.

"The government must give farmers more assistance in marketing," Mr. Leitch insisted, "if the natural handicaps of agriculture are to be overcome."

Col. Robert McEwen of London, Ont., stated in his presidential report that the 1935 wool clip had been the best in recent years, and emphasized particularly the advances made in the production of Western Canada range wools.

"The consistent success of co-operative principles on which we operate has resulted in a gradual increase in stock ownership by the sheep breeders' and wool growers' associations across Canada, until at present 22 of these groups hold 13 per cent. of our capital stock, with the balance owned largely by individual sheep owners and breeders," Co. McEwen said.

In presenting a very strong annual financial statement, Geo. E. O'Brien, general manager, announced that the directors had voted the usual interest payment of 5 1/2 per cent. to stockholders. In addition, a 1/2c per pound rebate, amounting to over \$20,000 and made possible by the earned surplus from the year's operations, will be paid to all 1935 shippers, he stated.

Wool growers from every part of Canada had reported that final settlement prices for their output sold on the co-operative basis exceeded without exception the average price received by producers who sold through individual channels, Mr. O'Brien said, adding that all stocks of wool had been cleared and that everything was in excellent shape for handling the 1936 wool clip.

Sales of the English C.W.S. reached a total of £98,283,975 in the year ended 11th January, 1936. This is a record for the society, with the exception of the year 1920, when prices were highly inflated. The increase in trade as compared with the previous year is £8,106,303, or 8.9 per cent. The result is the more satisfactory since an increased contribution was made by the society's own productive works. During the year the value of their output was £32,450,070, an increase of £3,130,264, or 10.6 per cent. over 1934-35. It is anticipated that sales will reach £100 million in the current year.

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*

THE BOARD AND THE POOL SETTLEMENT

Appreciation of the work of Pool Elevators in connection with securing equalization settlement of the 1930-31 pool payments is expressed in a resolution passed by Boissevain local. The resolution reads:

That we extend to Manitoba Pool Elevators Board our appreciation for the efforts put forward by them to procure the final settlement of the 1930-31 crop payments.

It is not generally known what an amount of work was required to secure this settlement owing to the necessity of putting the new government in possession of all the facts and removing some persistent misunderstanding with respect to the operations in wheat during the last four years. The success of the efforts of the Board—with their colleagues of Saskatchewan and Alberta—came from the clear, strong and able presentation of their case.

DANUBIAN CLEARING HOUSE FOR WHEAT

Conversations upon the possibility of carrying out a scheme of economic co-operation among the Danubian States are taking place among their representative ministers. Dr. Hodza, Premier of Czechoslovakia, will go to Vienna on 9th March to continue discussions with the Austrian government. Afterwards Dr. Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor, will pay a visit to Belgrade. The question is also being discussed at the economic conference of the Little Entente which opened at Prague on 24th February. During his recent visit to Paris Dr. Hodza explained to the French Foreign Minister a plan for the creation of a Danubian clearing house for wheat. This would, it is considered, enable Hungary, Yugoslavia and Roumania to market their wheat surplus advantageously and Czechoslovakia to buy or sell wheat according to her crops, while it would provide

a cheap source of wheat for Austria. It is pointed out, however, in an official statement issued during the recent visit of Dr. Hodza to Belgrade, that while all attempts at economic co-operation in the Danube basin are to be supported, any scheme can only attain a definite and official form after being submitted to France, Great Britain, Italy, Germany and all the States of the Danubian basin. Only after this can it be decided whether a special conference of the Danubian States shall be called, or whether it will be sufficient for representatives of these States to meet at Geneva on the occasion of the League meeting.

—I.C.A. News.

EUROPEAN WHEAT ACREAGE

The European winter wheat acreage is lower than in 1934-35 and in several important countries there are definite signs that recent high yields will not be repeated this year. This of course is a very important factor that will gain in effect as it becomes translated into the reality of lower supplies. Heavy rains have weakened the resistance of winter wheat in France; the recent improvement in the weather has come too late. Excessive rainfall is also reported in Holland, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Spain, Portugal and Italy. In the Danube Basin conditions are described as generally satisfactory, but this optimism is tempered by the considerable acreage reduction in Roumania, the principal export area. In the U.S.S.R. the winter wheat area is increased by three million acres and a greater spring acreage is "planned". Prospects are favorable but the harvest is by no means assured. In contrast to the wet winter season experienced in western and southern Europe, North Africa has suffered from drought until recently and Algeria still reports the need of rain. In India the 1936 acreage is now officially estimated at 33,329,000 acres compared with 33,-

774,000 acres a year ago. Prospects are favorable. The United States winter wheat crop is generally believed to promise a return about 75 to 100 million bushels more than in 1934-35, despite dust storms and winter killing in important areas.

—Dom. Bureau of Statistics.

SOUTH AFRICA HARVESTS BIG WHEAT CROP

The 1935-36 wheat crop in the Union of South Africa was an all-time record of 20,209,000 bushels, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. Last season the crop was 15,343,000 bushels; the annual average for the four years ending 1933-34 was 11,513,000 bushels.

During the ten years 1920-21 to 1929-30 the Union produced only 64 per cent. of its wheat requirements, the crop averaging 7,720,000 bushels and consumption 12,139,000 bushels annually. The remaining 36 per cent. was imported mainly from Australia and Canada.

The South African government has repeatedly warned growers of the dangers of over-production, but the farmers have been reluctant to forego the possibility of assured profitable returns from wheat in view of the relatively low returns obtainable in recent years from such products as wool and corn.

A second important factor in the increased wheat production of the Union has been the stabilization of domestic wheat prices at artificial levels by government action. Since 1930 the Union Government has maintained a special import duty on wheat equal to the difference between the landed cost of foreign wheat (including the ordinary duty) and 22s. 6d. per bag of 200 pounds (\$1.66 per bushel). South African millers at the same time were protected against foreign competition of imported flour by the imposition of a special duty amounting to the difference between the landed cost of foreign

flour (including the ordinary duty) and 18s. 6d. (\$4.55) per 100 pounds. Moreover, no wheat or flour can be imported except under special government permit.

The South African wheat grower is not actually guaranteed 22s. 6d. per bag (\$1.66 per bushel) for his wheat but since foreign wheat cannot be sold for less than that figure the control over imports has served to maintain prices for the domestic product at high levels compared with the world market price and has been the main factor in rapid expansion in production.

Recognizing the danger likely to result from excess wheat production, the government late in 1935 adopted the Wheat Industry Control Act. This law empowers a board to submit proposals to the government for dealing with the situation. As a measure of temporary assistance the board was authorized to compensate growers, effective November 1, 1935, for losses incurred in consequence of storing wheat. The fund to defray these losses is obtained by the imposition of a processing tax on wheat ground into flour. Such levies may not exceed 1s. per bag of 200 pounds (7.4 cents per bushel).

—U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

WHEAT CONFERENCE HAS BEEN POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

The International Wheat Conference, originally planned for the middle of January and postponed until February, has been again postponed for an indefinite period, and is now considered unlikely to materialize. The United States which was responsible for calling the conference, has now entered into direct negotiations with Canada. Both countries appear to favor free competition on the world market, and are trying to achieve closer collaboration between Winnipeg and Chicago. The original idea of restricting world wheat areas has thus dropped into the background, especially as the Argentine will not be able to judge the results of the State wheat programme until after the harvest. In addition, considerable changes in the channels of European supply may be expected when the Mid-European Wheat Bureau in Vienna starts work.

—I.C.A. News.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT STARTS CONSTRUCTION OF TERMINAL ELEVATORS

Tenders have been let by the Argentine government for the construction of 15 public terminal elevators, and work has already commenced on fourteen of these, with the total cost at completion amounting to about \$17,000,000 in American funds. In addition 321 country elevators are to be constructed, with work on these to start within the next few months. The entire work on construction is expected to be completed within the next four years, at a total cost of about \$28,000,000.

When construction is completed Argentina will have a total country elevator capacity of 42 million bushels and terminal elevator storage capacity of 41 million bushels. The latter will include, however, the present privately-owned terminal elevators, which have storage facility for some 19,000,000 bushels. It is understood that the Argentine government will shortly take over these privately-owned elevators. Argentine wheat at the seaboard is at present handled in bags and facilities permit only the storing of about 9,000,000 bushels in this manner.

WHAT THE FARMER MUST SECURE

If the farmer is to retrieve himself from the bog of bankruptcy, he must secure the following:

(1) Power to fix the price of his products. This can be secured through compulsory marketing legislation.

(2) Power to stabilize the rate of interest, which is his biggest factor in cost of production. This can be secured through legislation setting up a Mortgage Bank.

(3) Power to prevent undercutting prices of primary products, and the reduction of the farmers' standard of living. This can be secured by means of legislation making the organization of primary producers compulsory.

(4) Power to secure the adjustment of farm debts to the farm's capacity to pay. This can be secured by the extension of existing debts adjustment legislation.

(5) Some measure of control of overseas prices by means of reciprocal trade agreements which can be secured only through legislative action.

—The Wheatgrower, West. Australia.

RUSSIA INCREASING WHEAT EXPORTS

A marked increase in exports of wheat is shown in statistics issued by the Soviet Union for January - September, 1935. Total exports for the period were 309,852 tons against 187,362 tons during the same period last year. Exports of grain of all kinds totalled 706,269 tons against 624,293 tons for the first nine months of last year. They included 286,201 tons of barley, against 138,029 tons; oats 78,893 against 74,870 tons; rye 18,887 against 94,622 tons and maize 9,666 against 125,745 tons. The principal destinations of these exports were: Wheat—England 175,880 tons; Belgium and Luxembourg 50,745 tons; Holland 32,128 tons; Greece 31,538 tons. Rye—Norway 18,362 tons. Barley—England 182,248 tons; Belgium and Luxembourg 31,923 tons; Holland 51,442 tons; Germany 12,069 tons. Oats—Germany 41,504 tons; Italy 10,596 tons; Switzerland 13,851 tons.

—I.C.A. News.

JUNIOR CO-OPERATIVE SEED GROWERS' PLOTS

The Barley Variety Test Plots which last season were carried on by Manitoba Pool Elevators in co-operation with the National Barley Committee and the Extension Service of the Province of Manitoba, were so successful and met with such favorable comment wherever situated that it has been decided to extend this work for the 1936-37 crop season.

Barley test plots will be conducted at approximately 70 points throughout the province. The juniors are being selected by agricultural representatives, by the junior seed growers' clubs and boards of directors of Pool Elevator Associations. In a later issue of the "Co-operator" the points will be listed and the names of the junior co-operators given.

This season nine varieties will be seeded: O.A.C. 21 Pierce's strain; O.A.C. 21 Wiener's strain; Garton's; Mensury; Peatland; Regal; Wisconsin 38; Hannchen; Thorpe.

Manitoba Pool Elevators this season is also working with the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture in the formation of junior seed growers' clubs. Further particulars of this will also be given in later issues.

FINAL WHEAT PAYMENT 1930-31 POOL

The following letter from the President of Manitoba Pool Elevators accompanied the 1930-31 wheat equalization cheques:

Dear Sir or Madam:—

Under the provisions of "The 1930 Wheat Crop Equalization Payments Act," money has now been made available to make the final payment on wheat delivered to the 1930-31 Pool, on the basis originally proposed by the Pool in their agreement with the Canadian Wheat Board.

Cheque for the amount due you according to the grade and quantity of wheat delivered as shown by our records, is enclosed herewith. If you have assigned your payment to another party, a memorandum only is attached for your information.

All Initial Prices Are Basis Fort William or Port Arthur.

The payment which you received by cash ticket at the time of delivery was the net amount after freight and handling charges had been deducted.

A schedule of prices showing all initial payments basis Fort William or Port Arthur at the various rates and the corresponding final payment, is given on the attached statement to enable all growers to verify the amount due them based on the number of bushels contributed to the Pool. For instance, if a member delivered 2 Amber Durum on the 54c basis, his initial payment (basis Fort William or Port Arthur) as shown on the list, was 51c per bushel, while the final payment is at the rate of 11.27c per bushel, making a total of 62.27c per bushel for 2 Amber Durum, which is the price fixed by the legislation to be paid for this grade as shown in Schedule B.

The Act does not provide for adjustment payments to those having delivered any grade of Red Spring Wheat on the 70c basis, nor to those who delivered 1 Northern at the 60c level in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

This Cheque Covers Payment on Wheat Only.

Cheques for adjustments on rye, flax, and barley, are in the course of preparation and will be mailed almost immediately to members of the Coarse Grains Pool having made deliveries of these grains in 1930-31.

We are glad to be finally able to make this long delayed adjustment. The Pool Executives have always been sincere in their conviction that consideration was due to our grower members who had delivered to the 1930-31 Pool, and whose grain, both wheat and coarse grains, had been used in some form or other for stabilization purposes. For your information we are enclosing a brief summary of our efforts, which date back to August 1931, to obtain this adjustment.

Yours very truly,

P. F. Bredt.
President.

WHEAT FINAL PAYMENT—1930-31 POOL

The column on the extreme right shows the official final price of wheat for the respective grades as given in Schedules A (Red Spring Wheat) and B (Durum) attached to the 1930 Wheat Crop Equalization Payments Act.

SCHEDULE A—RED SPRING WHEAT

Grade	60c BASIS		55c BASIS		50c BASIS		Final Price
	Initial Payment	Final Payment	Initial Payment	Final Payment	Initial Payment	Final Payment	
1 Hard	60	.875	55	5.875	50	10.875	60.875
1 Northern	60		55	5.	50	10.	60.
2 Northern	57	.129	52	5.129	47	10.129	57.129
3 Northern	52	1.5	47	6.5	42	11.5	53.5
4 Northern	48	1.54707	43	6.54707	38	11.54707	49.54707
No. 5	42	4.25	37	9.25	34	12.25	46.25
No. 6	32	9.125	27	14.125	27	14.125	41.125
Feed	25	13.125	20	18.125	20	18.125	38.125
Tf. 2 Northern	51	2.18485	46	7.18485	41	12.18485	53.18485

Grade	60c BASIS		55c BASIS		50c BASIS		Final Price
	Initial Payment	Final Payment	Initial Payment	Final Payment	Initial Payment	Final Payment	
Tf. 3 Northern	46	3.80585	41	8.80585	36	13.80585	49.80585
Tf. 4 Northern	42	4.35292	37	9.35292	32	14.35292	46.35292
Tf. No. 5	36	7.43285	31	12.43285	28	15.43285	43.43285
Tf. No. 6	26	12.41685	21	17.41685	21	17.41685	38.41685
Tf. Feed	20	15.41685	15	20.41685	15	20.41685	35.41685
Tf. Smt. 2 Nor.	43	5.63385	38	10.63385	33	15.63385	48.63385
Tf. Smt. 4 Nor.	34	8.05192	29	13.05192	24	18.05192	42.05192
Tf. Smt. No. 5	28	11.38285	23	16.38285	20	19.38285	39.38285
Tf. Smt. Feed	20	13.19185	15	18.19185	15	18.19185	33.19185
Tf. Rej. 2 Nor.	43	6.50266	38	11.50266	33	16.50266	49.50266
Tf. Rej. 3 Nor.	38	8.37366	33	13.37366	28	18.37366	46.37366
Tf. Rej. 2 Nor. Sptd.	43	5.30266	38	10.30266	33	15.30266	48.30266
Tf. Rej. 3 Nor. Sptd.	38	7.99866	33	12.99866	28	17.99866	45.99866
Tf. Rej. 4 Nor. Sptd.	34	8.93292	29	13.93292	24	18.93292	42.93292
Tf. Rej. No. 5 Sptd.	28	12.3731	23	17.3731	20	20.3731	40.3731
Tf. No. 5 Special	36	4.68496	31	9.68496	24	16.68496	40.68496
Tf. No. 6 Special	26	10.545	21	15.545	16	20.545	36.545
Rej. 1 Northern	52	3.25781	47	8.25781	42	13.25781	55.25781
Rej. 2 Northern	49	3.38681	44	8.38681	39	13.38681	52.38681
Rej. 3 Northern	44	5.00781	39	10.00781	34	15.00781	49.00781
Rej. 4 Northern	40	5.44207	35	10.44207	30	15.44207	45.44207
Rej. No. 5	34	8.25	29	13.25	26	16.25	42.25
Rej. 2 Nor. Sptd.	49	2.88681	44	7.88681	39	12.88681	51.88681
Rej. 3 Nor. Sptd.	44	4.63281	39	9.63281	34	14.63281	48.63281
Rej. 4 Nor. Sptd.	40	5.06707	35	10.06707	30	15.06707	45.06707
Rej. No. 5 Sptd.	34	8.1071	29	13.1071	26	16.1071	42.1071
Rej. 2 Mixed Wheat	27	11.37543	22	16.37543	17	21.37543	38.37543
Rej. 5 Mixed Wheat	32	16.80043	27	21.80043	22	26.80043	48.80043
Rej. No. 4 Spl. Sptd.	40	2.36418	35	7.36418	27	15.36418	42.36418
Smt. 1 Hard	52	2.889	47	7.889	42	12.889	54.889
Smt. 1 Northern	52	2.389	47	7.389	42	12.389	54.389
Smt. 2 Northern	49	2.518	44	7.518	39	12.518	51.518
Smt. 3 Northern	44	3.639	39	8.639	34	13.639	47.639
Smt. 4 Northern	40	4.18607	35	9.18607	30	14.18607	44.18607
Smt. No. 5	34	7.14	29	12.14	26	15.14	41.14
Smt. Rej. 1 Nor.	44	6.6	39	11.6	34	16.6	50.6
Smt. Rej. 2 Nor.	41	6.77581	36	11.77581	31	16.77581	47.77581
Smt. Rej. 3 Nor.	36	8.14681	31	13.14681	26	18.14681	44.14681
Smt. Special No. 4	40	2.48318	35	7.48318	27	15.48318	42.48318
Smt. Special No. 6	24	12.395	19	17.395	15	21.395	36.395
Smt. 1 Mixed Wheat	37	7.24443	32	12.24443	27	17.24443	44.24443
Smt. 3 Mixed Wheat	34	8.45603	29	13.45603	24	18.45603	42.45603
Smt. 4 Mixed Wheat	24	12.639	19	17.639	15	21.639	36.639
Smt. 5 Mixed Wheat	32	16.75043	27	21.75043	22	26.75043	48.75043
1 Mixed Wheat	45	4.62543	40	9.62543	35	14.62543	49.62543
2 Mixed Wheat	35	7.62543	30	12.62543	25	17.62543	42.62543
3 Mixed Wheat	42	5.83703	37	10.83703	32	15.83703	47.83703
5 Mixed Wheat	40	13.00043	35	18.00043	30	23.00043	53.00043
1 Mixed Grain	25	10.145	20	15.145	20	15.145	35.145
3 Mixed Grain	20	2.75783					22.75783
Broken Wheat	15	15.00043	15	15.00043	15	15.00043	30.00043
Damp Rej. 5 Sptd.	22	13.6071	17	18.6071	15	20.6071	35.6071
1 Nor. & Durum	42	5.83703					47.83703
2 Nor. & Durum	42	5.83703					47.83703
*Special No. 4	48		43	2.86418	35	10.86418	45.86418
Special No. 5	42	4.4211	37	5.44211	30	12.44211	42.44211
Special No. 6	32	6.145	27	11.145	22	16.145	38.145
1 White Spring	50	7.406	45	12.406	45	12.406	57.406
2 White Spring	47	8.27353	42	13.27353	42	13.27353	55.27353
3 White Spring	42	11.395	37	16.395	37	16.395	53.395
Tf. 1 White Spring	44	9.77185	39	14.77185	39	14.77185	53.77185
Rej. 1 White Spring	42	10.64381	37	15.64381	37	15.64381	52.64381
Rej. 2 White Spring	39	11.51134	34	16.51134	34	16.51134	50.51134
Rej. 3 White Spring	34	14.88281	29	19.88281	29	19.88281	48.88281
Smt. 1 White Spring	42	9.775	37	14.775	37	14.775	51.775
Smt. 3 White Spring	34	13.895	29	18.895	29	18.895	47.895
Smt. Sample Wheat	23	.00043	18	5.00043	15	8.00043	23.00043

*No payment 60c basis.

SCHEDULE B—DURUM

Grade	64c BASIS		54c BASIS		49c BASIS		Final Price
	Initial Payment	Final Payment	Initial Payment	Final Payment	Initial Payment	Final Payment	
1 Durum	64	2.270	54	12.27	49	17.27	66.27
2 Durum	61	1.270	51	11.27	46	16.27	62.27
3 Durum	56	1.645	46	11.645	41	16.645	57.645
4 Durum	52	.46445	42	10.46445	37	15.46445	52.46445
5 Durum	42	3.25612	36	9.25612	31	14.25612	45.25612
Tf. 2 Durum	55	4.74685	45	14.74685	40	19.74685	59.74685
Tf. Rej. 2 Dur. Sptd.	47	7.17654	37	17.17654	32	22.17654	54.17654

Grade	64c BASIS		54c BASIS		49c BASIS		Price Final
	Initial Payment	Final Payment	Initial Payment	Final Payment	Initial Payment	Final Payment	
Tf. Smtly 1 Durum	50	8.65895	40	18.65895	35	23.65895	58.65895
Tf. Smtly. 2 Durum	47	7.74685	37	17.74685	32	22.74685	54.74685
Rej. 1 Durum	56	4.1931	46	14.1931	41	19.1931	60.1931
Rej. 2 Durum	53	3.69969	43	13.69969	38	18.69969	56.69969
Rej. 3 Durum	48	4.345	38	14.345	33	19.345	52.345
Rej. 2 Durum Sptd.	53	2.69969	43	12.69969	38	17.69969	55.69969
Rej. 2 Durum X Heated ..	41	9.0825	31	19.0825	26	24.0825	50.0825
Smtly. 1 Durum	56	4.1821	46	14.1821	41	19.1821	60.1821
Smtly. 2 Durum	53	3.27	43	13.27	38	18.27	56.27
Smtly. 3 Durum	48	4.1668	38	14.1668	33	19.1668	52.1668
Smtly. 4 Durum	44	4.21445	34	14.21445	29	19.21445	43.21445
Smtly. 5 Durum	34	7.25612	28	13.25612	23	18.25612	41.25612
Smtly. Rej. 1 Durum	48	7.1052	38	17.1052	33	22.1052	55.1052
Smtly. Rej. 2 Durum	45	6.69969	35	16.69969	30	21.69969	51.69969
Smtly. Rej. 3 Durum	40	7.8668	30	17.8668	25	22.8668	47.8668
Smtly. Rej. 2 Durum X Htd.	33	12.4515	23	22.4515	18	27.4515	45.4515
Smtly. Red Durum	30	8.145	20	18.145	15	23.145	38.145
1 Durum & Spring	44	9.00043	40	13.00043			53.00043
Durum & Barley	32	3.145	25	10.145			35.145
Tf. Rej. 4 Durum	38	8.5538	28	18.5538	23	23.5538	46.5538

The 1930-31 Adjustment Payment

The following statement dealing with the 1930 adjustment payment has been issued by the Central Board of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, to the members of the Provincial Pool organizations who delivered wheat to their respective Pools during the 1930-31 crop year.

Since the close of the 1930-31 Pool year, every effort has been made by the Central Board and the three Wheat Pool organizations to secure for our members an adjustment of the 1930 initial payments. At long last this adjustment has been made as regards wheat. Under the provisions of "The 1930 Wheat Crop Equalization Act" recently enacted by the federal government, money has been made available on the basis originally proposed by the Pooling organizations in their agreement with the Canadian Wheat Board to make the final payment on wheat. It is, therefore, an opportune time to review briefly how the necessity for this adjustment came about and the steps taken by the Pools to secure this adjustment.

Initial Payments

The agreement, made when the Pools first started to operate, between the Central Selling Agency and the lending banks provided for a margin of 15 per cent. between the advances to the Pools and the open market prices of grain, hence initial payments to Pool members at the beginning of the season were of necessity below ruling market prices.

In November, 1930, Mr. J. I. McFarland accepted the position of General Manager of Canadian

Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd. At that time grain prices had declined to the point where the market value of wheat delivered by Pool members was very close to the amount of the advances made by the banks to provide the initial payment. This in spite of the fact that initial payments to growers had been successively lowered from 60 cents per bushel, basis No. One Northern, Fort William, to 55 cents and later to 50 cents per bushel.

Stabilization

The federal government provided the necessary credit for the proper functioning of the Pool organizations and some time later arranged for stabilization operations being carried on in the name of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, backed by a Dominion government guarantee. The unsold 1930 Pool wheat amounting to over 76 million bushels, formed the basis of stabilization activities and was held off the market in order to prevent a price collapse which would have reacted on all grain producers and business interests in Canada.

In an effort to maintain a measure of stability in the succeeding years, the Central Selling Agency was used by Mr. McFarland to carry on stabilizing operations, and for four years the unsold Pool

wheat composed the major share of these operations.

The justice of the claim of Pool members who had received less than the 60 cent initial payment for an adjustment was persistently pressed upon the federal government.

The Wheat Board

The position was reviewed from time to time by the Central Board and by the provincial organizations and in 1932 representations were made to the above effect. During the intervening period negotiations were continued with the government of the day, while at the same time strong representations were made that nothing short of a national marketing organization with control over the marketing of the Canadian wheat crop would bring an adequate measure of stability into wheat marketing conditions. This was at last realized by the government and in 1935 parliament passed the Canadian Wheat Board Act, which provided for the establishment of The Canadian Wheat Board. This Act provided that the Wheat Board could take over the stocks of wheat and contracts to purchase or take delivery of wheat held by the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, and which were guaranteed by the government of Canada. At the earliest date possible after the organization of the Wheat Board an offer was submitted on behalf of the Central Board to transfer to the Canadian Wheat Board the stocks and contracts held by Central on the following conditions:

The Pools' Offer

1st. That the Wheat Board

would assume all liabilities of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers guaranteed by the government; and

2nd. That the Wheat Board would pay to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, \$8,262,000.00. This sum was made up of three items. These were:

"a" The amount required to adjust payments to growers delivering wheat to the 1930 Pool to the basis of 60c per bushel 1 Northern, Fort William.

"b" The amount required to adjust the initial payments on coarse grains delivered to the 1930 Pool to the highest initial payment declared during the 1930-31 crop year.

"c" The amount required to pay the 1930 Pool operating costs of the three provincial Pool organizations.

The Offer Accepted

The offer of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, was accepted by The Canadian Wheat Board, and on October 10th, an Order-in-Council was passed, approving the agreement, subject to auditor's verification. Auditor's report and certificates were supplied by the Pools.

When the new government took office after the federal elections, a second auditor's certificate was asked for. There was inevitable delay through press of business on the new government and the preparation of auditor's report.

The Central Board was in continuous correspondence with the federal government urging the earliest possible settlement, and the executive of the Central Board met with the Wheat Committee of the federal government before the legislation, "The 1930 Wheat Crop Equalization Act" was introduced into the House.

Coarse Grains

While the basis of adjustments on wheat was incorporated in the Act which received royal assent on April 9th, the government did not accept the views of the Pools on adjusting the initial payments on coarse grains, or the payment of Pool expenses in connection with the 1930-31 crop. The amounts standing to the credit of the Pools on coarse grains were included in the settlement. The contention of the Pools was that as coarse grains were all involved in the stabilizing operations, adjustments in initial payments on

coarse grains should have been made on the same basis as on wheat.

The settlement of the 1930-31 adjustment payments has been one of the most difficult problems with which your organization has had to deal for many years. Although the amount voted by parliament is not for the full amount agreed upon in the original settlement with the Canadian Wheat Board, and we regret that we were unable to secure a satisfactory adjustment for coarse grains, the Pools are satisfied with the settlement secured on wheat and that money which has long been due them and which is badly needed will be distributed to so many thousands of farmers.

TEACHING CO-OPERATION IN WISCONSIN SCHOOLS

The teaching of co-operation in the schools of Wisconsin is provided for in an amendment to the act setting out the curriculum in certain schools. The amendments as enacted are as follows:

Section 1. Sub-section (1) of section 40.22 of the statutes is amended to read. (40.22) (1) Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar and composition, geography, arithmetic, elements of agriculture and co-operative marketing, history and civil government of the United States and of Wisconsin, citizenship and such other branches as the board may determine shall be taught in every common school. All instruction shall be in the English language, except that the board may cause any foreign language to be taught to such pupils as desire it, not to exceed one hour each day.

Section 2. Four new sub-sections are added to section 40.22 of the statutes to read. (40.22) (11) Co-operation. Every high school and vocational school shall prescribe adequate and essential instruction in co-operative marketing and consumers' co-operatives.

(12) Teaching Training. The governing boards of the university, state and teachers' colleges and county normal schools shall provide in their respective institutions adequate and essential instruction in co-operative marketing and consumers' co-operatives.

(13) Text Material. The state superintendent of public instruc-

tion and the dean of the college of agriculture at the state university shall co-operate in the preparation of outlines to be used by teachers in the courses offered under sub-sections (11) and (12) and they shall have power to request the assistance of any teacher or professor in any of the schools of the state in the preparation of such outlines. They may also make a recommended list of material now in pamphlets or books for guidance of teachers of these courses.

(14) Teachers' Certificates. In granting certificates for the teaching of the course in economics, the social studies and agriculture, adequate instruction in co-operative marketing and consumers' co-operatives shall be required.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE BUSINESS IN CANADA

When the Agricultural Economics Branch was established within the Dominion Department of Agriculture in 1929, the object of one phase of its work was to study the farmers' co-operative movement. To that end, under joint arrangement with the provincial governments a survey of existing organizations was undertaken in 1931, with the expectation that such a survey will be made annually or at intervals of a few years. The information thus obtained forms the basis for a permanent record of co-operative activities, and Publication 481, "Farmers' Business Organizations in Canada, 1935," just issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, supplements and brings up to date the information contained in Bulletin 173, previously published. The contents of the latest publication are based on information received from farmers' business organizations in Canada in 1933 and 1934 and summarize the business activities of co-operating associations during the crop years of 1932 and 1933.

The records obtained from farmers' business organizations at present on the active list show that during the latter part of the last century and up to 1915 development of co-operative enterprises in Canada moved slowly. The records of the Agricultural Economics Branch show that of the companies at present active,

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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

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY AND THE DOMINIONS

It is not without importance to the farmers of Western Canada that the new defence policy of Great Britain includes as a vital element in security a certain and adequate food supply. In a joint letter to *The Times* five prominent public men emphasized the place of agriculture in the defence of the nation and contended that the \$1,500,000,000 to be spent in five years on the armed forces might be useless unless in the peace years agriculture was encouraged to produce well over \$1,500,000,000 worth of food stuffs every year. This would mean an annual increase in home agricultural production of over \$500,000,000 on present prices, an amount roughly equal to one-half of the imports of food stuffs into Great Britain from the Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George in the debate in the House of Commons stated that shortage of food more nearly brought defeat than anything else in the Great War and he referred approvingly to the suggestions contained in the joint letter to *The Times*.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, stated that the government was giving consideration to the food supply in its defence policy and that the agricultural policy of the government had resulted to date in a gross increase of 40 per cent. in home agricultural production.

Concurrently with this linking up of agriculture with defence policy, a number of eminent men of science are urging that more attention be paid to the necessity of providing all the people with a diet adequate for health, strength and well-being. In a recent report on "Food, Health and Income," Sir J. B. Orr classifies the nation with respect to income and diet and presents evidence to show that 22,500,000 people have not the income which will permit them to spend on food enough to provide adequate nutrition. Even they are urging that national defence demands strong, healthy men (and women?) and that it is just as important to have efficient men for war as efficient machines. These scientists want to see a very large consumption of milk, fruit, vegetables, meat, cheese, butter and eggs, and in the main they also believe the required increase could be produced at home.

The National Farmers' Union, naturally, is in the thick of this fight and it makes no bones about what it wants. It has no objection to a tariff preference on imports from the Dominions but is definitely opposed to any policy of free imports. Competition from the Dominions, the leaders of the N.F.U. say, is just as injurious to the British farmer as competition from anywhere else. The Union wants a levy on all agricultural imports to be earmarked as a subsidy to the British farmers, com-

modity for commodity, that is, the levy on meat to be distributed among livestock producers, on dairy products to dairy producers, and so on.

The most determined protest against this policy has come from Australia and New Zealand. It has been pointed out on behalf of the latter that the proposals of the N.F.U. would mean a levy of \$10,000,000 on imports from New Zealand on a buyer's market and which would, therefore, inevitably fall on New Zealand producers and virtually compel them to subsidize, to that amount, the British farmers.

The British Ministry of Agriculture is not very happy in this conflict. A spokesman for it points out the contradictions it is expected to reconcile: to restrict imports and yet not decrease exports; to get more for farmers without provoking the consumer to protests; to get subsidies for farmers without arousing opposition of the taxpayers; and most important of all perhaps, to prevent the subsidizing of agriculture from impairing technical efficiency.

In this conflict the interest of the western farmers is linked with that of the farmers in the other Dominions. Given continuity in British policy—and there is no reason to think otherwise—there is going to be no earthly chance of maintaining a hold on the British market except by agreement and organized marketing, and the tendency is all in that direction with respect to the European market in general.

It is of no use whatever to say the policies are all wrong and that some day these Europeans will discover their mistake. We have to live day by day and whatever our customers may do sometime in the future, right now it is the part of wisdom for us to accommodate ourselves to their policies and fit ourselves into the conditions in the most efficient and advantageous manner. Before the next Imperial Conference is held and trade agreements within the Empire reached, it would help tremendously if the producers of the Empire could get together and reach some understanding which would make the task of the statesmen somewhat easier.

CO-OPERATION AND PROFITS

Some people, not unfriendly to the co-operative movement, deprecate the co-operator's attack upon profits and maintain there is nothing wrong with the profit-making system outside of abuses connected with it which are remediable and that even co-operatives exist to make profits for their members.

This attitude reveals a failure to understand the economics of both the co-operative system and the profit system. Profit in the economic sense is a surplus over costs of production and to the recipient is income. The patronage dividend of a consumers' co-operative is a surplus over costs of production, but to the recipient is a rebate and not additional income. Profit is a return to an investor on his investment; the co-operative dividend is a saving to the co-operator on his expenditure, whether it be on the purchase of goods or the handling of produce for market.

The great objection to the profit system is not because of abuses but because its very nature constitutes an insuperable obstacle to an era of abun-

dance. It is impossible to reconcile profits with plenty. Farmers ought to realize that; experience has surely taught them that to produce in abundance in the existing economic order is to court financial ruin.

RECOVERY IN ARGENTINA

Argentina is another of the countries which has set itself the task to overcome by intelligent effort the disastrous results of the depression and restore an element of economic well being in the country. She has established control of the foreign exchanges, reformed her monetary and banking system, and created a central bank with a monopoly of the note issue. She has set up control of grain prices and eased the financial pressure by a mortgage moratorium, and regulated foreign trade so as to increase business with her foreign creditor nations, by means of trade agreements.

A writer in Foreign Affairs, telling of the efforts of Argentina towards recovery, asserts that the country "has emerged from the crisis to an extent beyond any other American country" and that the government "has conjured her economic ills with expertness and intelligence." He gives the follow-

ing in connection with agriculture in addition to the grain control:

Other boards have been set up from time to time: a foreign trade advisory board; two meat boards, one charged with finding new export markets for beef and mutton, the other to establish an Argentine-owned packing house to compete with British and American packers who monopolize the industry; also an unemployment board, a dairy industry board, a grain elevator construction board, a board for co-ordinating transportation, a fruit board, a foodstuffs board, and a colonization board. Under the auspices of the National Meat Board has been created a nation-wide co-operative to which all cattle breeders must contribute one per cent. of their sales. Of the proceeds, 80 per cent. will be used as capital of the co-operative, each producer receiving one share in the organization for every ten pesos paid into the fund.

With both exporting and importing countries adopting such policies and control with respect to agriculture it would appear that Canada must follow suit in accord with her position and circumstances if this country is not to be relegated to an inferior position in world production and trade.

Western Agricultural Conference Meets

Four Provincial Organizations Protest Dumping; Support Principle of Marketing Act; Approve Empire Producers' Conference; Ask for Producer Representation at Imperial Conference; Request Uniform and Adequate Protective Legislation for Shippers.

The Western Agricultural Conference met in Calgary on March 26th with representatives present from the B.C. Chamber of Agriculture, Alberta Co-operative Council, Saskatchewan Co-operative Conference, and Manitoba Co-operative Conference.

Reports from H. B. Cowan, secretary of the Canadian Chamber of Agriculture, were submitted to the meeting showing that organization was proceeding in Ontario and interest had been aroused in the Maritimes, but that the largest organization in Quebec, the Co-operative Federation, had decided not to support the Chamber at present. Plans for financing the Canadian Chamber were discussed for submission to the provisional board of the Chamber.

Dumping on B.C.

Breaking of the B.C. market for dairy products and livestock by dumping from the prairies was brought to the attention of the Conference and the Conference declared itself in favor of "any practical steps for regulating trade practices which unnecessarily upset market stabilization with

corresponding loss to primary producers," and expressed the belief that "such regulation can best be achieved by amendment to the Natural Products Marketing Act and additional power given to provincial marketing boards."

Nat. Products Marketing Act

A review of the situation with regard to the Natural Products Marketing Act showed that it was probable parts of the Act would be amended or repealed no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court would be. The Conference agreed that the underlying principles of the Act should be retained and that amendments to the Act should be preceded by a conference of producers and the government and that the provisions of the Act should be brought into line with the actual experience in schemes set up under it. It was pointed out that there were 22 schemes in operation and 26 schemes proposed but not yet approved. The commodity grouping of schemes in operation was as follows: fruit marketing, 6; vegetables, 5; dairy products, 4; tobacco, 2; livestock, 1; fish, 3;

shingles, 1. Ten of the operating schemes were in British Columbia; six were Dominion wide; 4 in Ontario; one each in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There were no schemes operating in the three prairie provinces, Quebec, or Prince Edward Island.

After a full discussion of the subject the following resolution was passed unanimously:

WHEREAS the validity or invalidity of the Natural Products Marketing Act remains unannounced by the Supreme Court of Canada; and

WHEREAS two years have passed since this legislation was placed upon the statute books of Canada; and

WHEREAS in this two year period forty-eight marketing schemes have been formulated under the Act, of which twenty-two are now in operation; and

WHEREAS the operation of these marketing schemes in various sections of Canada has demonstrated their worth; and

WHEREAS the Natural Products Marketing Act offers the only immediate solution to a large number of agricultural producer problems and, in addition, makes a definite contribution to consumer economic interests through an improved agriculture;

BE IT RESOLVED that this Western Agricultural Conference approve the general principles of

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THE CO-OPERATIVE PROMOTION BOARD

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

Members of the Board

Hon. D. G. McKENZIE, Chairman
F. H. DOWNING

W. A. LANDRETH

ROY McPHAIL

F. W. RANSOM, Vice-Chairman
WILLIAM ROBSON

Secretary: JOHN W. WARD

OUR NAME CHANGED

The Co-operative Marketing Board will in future be known as The Co-operative Promotion Board. This change was made by an amendment passed at the recent session of the legislature to the Wheat Board Money Trust Act, under which the Board was created.

The Act was also amended to bring educational work in support of Consumers' Co-operation as well as of Co-operative Marketing within the powers and duties of the Board.

CO-OPERATIVE CHEESE FACTORIES

The Hanover Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd., has been incorporated for the purpose of establishing a cheese factory near Steinbach, Man. The association has been formed by farmers of the district and the number of cows owned by the members is sufficient to supply an adequate volume of milk to the new factory. Hitherto most of the milk produced in the district has been skimmed and the cream sold for buttermaking purposes. By converting the milk into cheese it is anticipated that better returns will be secured for the producers.

A substantial amount of capital has already been secured and the erection of the plant will commence as soon as the ground is fit.

Co-operative cheese factories have been established at St. Pierre and La Broquerie during the last few years and both are being successfully operated. There are also a number of other small cheese factories in the province, some operated by farmers' associations and others by private owners.

Manitoba cheese is considered equal in quality to that produced in Ontario and Quebec and the price obtained by the factories is the same as that which prevails in the East. At present, and for some time past, the relative prices of cheese and butter have been

such that cheese factories in Manitoba have been able to pay a slightly higher price for milk than would be secured by skimming and selling cream for butter making purposes. The margin is not very great, however, and a substantial increase in the price of butter without a corresponding rise in the value of cheese would make the cheese factory difficult to carry on. It is recognized, also, that an increase in cheese production in Manitoba up to a point above local demand, would result in prices being brought down to an export basis.

Under these circumstances a rapid expansion in the cheese industry of Manitoba is not considered desirable. There is room, however, for a gradual growth in output as our cheese makers become more expert and dealers and consumers more generally recognize the quality of the Manitoba product, and it is highly desirable that as new factories are established they shall be operated on the co-operative plan for the benefit of farmers and consumers rather than for the profit of private interests.

ON THE AIR

The series of broadcasts sponsored by the Co-operative Marketing Board and heard over CKY and CJGX every Friday evening throughout the winter was concluded on April 17, when F. W. Ransom, vice - chairman of the



Board, spoke on "Co-operation, a Way of Life." Other addresses given during the past month were by Roy McPhail on "Livestock Marketing in Western Canada," by J. W. Ward on "What You Can Do," and by G. W. Tovell on "Marketing Canadian Butter."

Many letters expressing appreciation of these broadcasts and asking for copies of the addresses have been received and it is evident that they have, to some extent at least, achieved their purpose of stimulating interest in the Co-operative Movement.

The Co-operative Marketing Board and the Registrar of Co-operative Associations have received more enquiries as to the steps necessary to incorporate a co-operative during the past few months than in any similar period for several years past. In several cases plans for launching new associations are well advanced and charters will be issued in the near future.

To what extent the radio program is responsible for this new interest is not known, but undoubtedly it has been a contributing factor. Copies of most of the addresses are still available and may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Co-operative Promotion Board, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg.

A CO-OP DIRECTOR FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

The British government commission which is now in control of Newfoundland has appointed Mr. W. D. Beveridge, of the Scottish Department of Agriculture, as director of co-operation. After recent study of the economic distress of the region, the commission decided that co-operative methods were those best suited to solve its problems. Accordingly a programme of co-operative education has been adopted and a representative is being sent to St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia, to study the methods of the co-operative study circles organized by that university preparatory to the formation of societies.

Consumer Co-operation

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

RHINELAND ESSAY CONTEST

The essay contest conducted by Rhineland Consumers' Co-operative, Ltd., has been concluded and sixteen young people of the Rhineland municipality have received their prizes, ranging from a fully paid up \$10.00 share in the association down to \$1.00 in cash.

The purpose of the contest was to encourage the younger generation to study the history and principles of the Co-operative Movement and the results were highly satisfactory. Thirty-two boys and girls, from 11 to 20 years of age submitted essays on "The Value of Consumer Co-operation to the Community." All the essays were well written and it was evident that each of the contestants had given considerable study to the subject.

J. T. Hull, secretary of Manitoba Co-operative Conference, and

J. W. Ward, secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board, were the judges. Allowance



was made for the ages of the contestants and the awards were made as follows: First, John Rempel, South Park School district, age 15; second, Jacob Dueck, Alt-Bergthal, age 17; third, Arnold Heinrichs, Halbstadt, age 15; fourth, Arona Klaassen, Gretna, age 20; fifth, Henry R. Weibe, Neuhoffming, age 15; sixth to sixteenth (in alphabetical order) Alma Heinrichs, Halbstadt, age 13; Otto Heinrichs, Halbstadt, age 14; Anne Hildebrand, Houston, age 19; Gertrude Klaassen, Gretna, age 19; Henrietta Klaassen, Halbstadt, age 12; Herta Krahn, Edenthal, age 11; Tina Penner, Rosengart, age 11; Peter Sawatsky, Halbstadt, age 14; Jake K. Schroeder, Weidenfeld, age 18; Arthur Schwartz, Altona, age 17; and Arnold Sobering, Gretna, age 19.

The success of the Rhineland experiment should encourage other consumers' locals to arrange

similar competitions for the young people of their own district.

FERTILIZER.

The management of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale was instructed by the last annual meeting to make arrangements for the supply of commercial fertilizer and is now in a position to give service to locals in this commodity.

The fertilizer handled by the Wholesale is produced by Canadian Industries Limited and is a superphosphate containing 20 per cent. of available phosphoric acid. The concentration is less than that of some other brands of fertilizer, but the price is correspondingly lower and it is claimed by some experimenters that 20 per cent. is sufficient for the needs of the crop.

Many of our members, however, will want to try the product for themselves before using it on a large scale and for this year the Wholesale is not looking for large orders. We are anxious, however, that the fertilizer should be tried out in as many different localities as possible and would suggest to locals that they procure 500 or 1,000 pounds each and ask their members who use it to report the results.

The Wholesale believes the 20 per cent. superphosphate is well worth trying, judging from results obtained at many points in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and will co-operate with the locals in every way with the object to conducting the tests as cheaply as possible.

Full information on this subject went to locals some time ago, but a number of them have not yet responded. Seeding is now almost upon us and those who wish to try the product handled by the co-operative should act without further delay.

IT'S "UP TO YOU"

Now that spring has arrived business has begun to move and co-operative locals are filling their gasoline tanks and stocking up in other supplies. Your Wholesale has renewed arrangements for

supplies from the same sources as last year, with strict guarantees as to quality, and full value for your money is ensured by using co-operative goods.

Besides petroleum products the Wholesale supplies many other commodities used on the farm, such as formalin, cerasan, harness, culverts, plow shares, batteries, tires, paint and oils, poultry and stock foods, fencing and cream separators.

Some of our locals are handling all these things; others are confining themselves to a few of the more important commodities. By handling as many lines as possible locals can increase their turnover and thus cut down their overhead and increase the saving to their members. Members also should remember that increasing volume is the surest way to lower the cost of doing business and so increase the patronage dividend. The members by their purchases can make every local consumers' co-operative a real success. In other words: "It' up to you."

FARM CO-OPERATIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN

The report on the working of agricultural co-operative societies in 1934 published by the Minister of Labor states that total membership in all agricultural societies at the end of 1934 was 280,000, a decrease of 4,000 on 1933. Their share and loan capital and reserves were £3,858,000 against £3,669,000 in 1933. Sales of requirements such as seeds, fertilizer, etc., to members increased by £960,000 in 1934 but sales of produce decreased by £345,000. The number of agricultural supply societies fell from 313 to 297. On the other hand, their combined membership increased by 300 to 85,942, sales by £1,084,143 to £8,419,030 and net surplus from £143,523 to £253,339. Societies in this category consisted of farmers' societies and allotment societies. The produce marketing societies, 267 in all (6 more than in 1933) included 72 dairy, 75 egg and poultry, 14 market gardeners', 37 farmers' and growers', 22 miscellaneous, and 47 fishermen's societies. Their combined membership increased by 1,165 to 44,094, but sales fell by £478,548 to £3,257,305.

Co-op. Livestock Marketing

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

CATTLE RECEIPTS HEAVY

The cattle trade for the past month has been very uneven and there has been no stability in prices. The runs at St. Boniface and on all Canadian markets have been much in excess of those for the same period a year ago and in fact practically establish a record. Such a volume has been somewhat difficult to dispose of without some other outlet than local consumption and demand and we have been forced into some export outlet, principally the United States markets. Unfortunately all southern markets were well supplied with cattle from their own feedlots this year and prices there have been anything but attractive and very discouraging to the Canadian shipper, with the additional expense of a \$2.00 per hundred duty to contend with, in order to take advantage of this outlet.

There have been some cattle purchased for Old Country export, but this has not been much of a factor in steadying our trade and any cattle purchased for the Old Country have been within a limited price level that has not been high, in order to compete with imports of Argentine dressed beef.

Disappointing Returns

Generally speaking cattle markets up to date have been very disappointing to the Canadian feeder who put cattle into feedlots last fall with expectations of a decent trade after the first of this year, knowing that some benefit was to be derived from lower tariff to the United States and with the extremely high trades of last spring standing out in his mind.

The average quality received this year has not been up to the standard of other years. Not only has there seemed to be a lack of good breeding, but cattle have lacked flesh in spite of liberal supplies of feed, this being accounted for by the poor quality of the feed and its lack of fattening value. Light weight cattle on the fed yearling order have been plentiful and this class in

particular showed up very poorly as far as finish was concerned and sold at disappointing prices.

Prospects for trade the balance of this spring for fat cattle should be brighter, judging from previous years, but the whole deal depends largely on the strength shown on the United States markets and no one is capable of foretelling what these conditions may be.

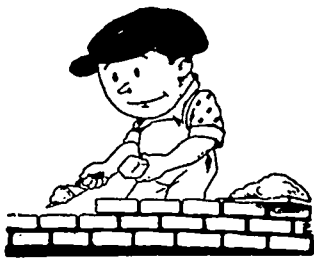
Lambs and Hogs Strong

The lamb trade has been good and anyone feeding lambs throughout the winter did well.

Hogs, too, got very good action and sold at attractive prices ranging from \$8.00 to \$8.50 per hundred for bacons. Considering the cost of feed, hogs have been real good money makers for the farmer.

CO-OPERATIVE PROGRESSING

An anxious friend of the Co-operative recently inquired as to whether the C.L.C. (Western)



was losing its hold on the business at St. Boniface. He had been informed that such was the case.

We are in a position to deny the rumor but the importance of such a question has compelled us to check it with our actual business.

A comparison of receipts this year with previous years reveals the fact that for the past three-month period (January, February and March) the Co-operative has had the largest receipts in its history. The nearest approach was in the year 1929 which was somewhat of a banner year throughout.

It will also be pleasing to our friends to know that the reserves of the organization are being consistently built up. This is altogether to the credit of the board of directors who through these trying years have insisted on continuing to entrench the financial position of the organization. Largely as a result of their work the Livestock Co-operative today

is in a better position than ever before to serve the farmers of Western Canada.

Use Your Co-op

With the truck season now upon us we are asking our many friends in the country to see to it that their livestock are marketed on the public market and by the Cooperative. Do not let the truck man talk you into delivering your stock direct to an abattoir. The saving in actual cost in direct shipments is trivial, and we know from intimate knowledge of this business that the loss over a period of time in shipping stock direct to an abattoir off-sets many times over the supposed saving.

Contact

THE Mail Order Catalogue is full cousin to the Radio.

Sit by your radio, turn a dial—and immediately there comes to you an intimate picture of a Snappy Night Club—a Concert Hall—a Political Meeting—a Hockey Arena.

Sit in front of your Eaton Catalogue, turn the pages—and immediately there is spread before you the charm and interest of a stroll through a great city store. The wide variety—the modern styling—the range—the moderate prices—practically every advantage the large retail store has to offer is brought you between the covers of the Eaton Catalogue.

Nothing today brings the rural dweller in such intimate touch with the everyday life of the world outside as that wonder of modern civilization, the Radio. Nothing can bring him so closely and completely in touch with the markets and merchandise of that world as the Mail Order Catalogue. Throughout the West hundreds of thousands turn every day with pleasure and confidence to their dependable price guide—EATON'S Catalogue.

EATON'S

Co-operative Dairying

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

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

THE MARKET SITUATION

Comparing 1936 with the same period of 1935, Canadian creamery butter storage holdings on April last amounted to 8,512,000 lbs. as compared with 6,900,000 lbs.; production in Manitoba showed an increase in March of 18%, all Canada production being 9,560,000 lbs. as compared with 8,735,000 lbs.; consumption also showed an increase of about 750,000 lbs., and prices of solids in Winnipeg ranged from 20c to 22¼c or about 1½c higher than the year previous. If April production and consumption this year equal those of last year then it would seem with storage holdings as at April 1st, that we will enter May with a fairly heavy surplus when holdings should be at a minimum.

Heavier Production

Since last September each month has shown a production heavier than a year previous and if the coming season is reasonably normal production will likely continue to be heavier. This forces a consideration of marketing possibilities and every producer should bear in mind that satisfactory marketing is necessary to maintain a satisfactory cream price. In 1935, two marketing schemes under the Natural Products Marketing Act helped to take care of the situation; the first provided a bonus of 1½ cents per

pound butterfat to the patron shipping milk to the cheese factory. This encouraged some milk going into cheese which otherwise would have gone to butter and correspondingly kept down butter production and surplus. The second plan took care of export of butter last fall, the Dominion Government guaranteeing the price. Under this plan nearly 7,000,000 lbs. of butter were exported to England, the cost to the Government being less than \$80,000. Removal of this surplus held Canadian butter and cream prices at a reasonable level during the early winter months and until increased production indicated in the latter part of January a fairly plentiful supply for requirements until spring.

A comparison of prices of solids in Winnipeg in the early winter months of 1934 and 1935 is interesting, having in mind that 1934 production just about met consumptive requirements while 1935 production provided the surplus which was exported. In 1934, October price of solids in Winnipeg was 17¾c to 18c, in 1935 21¾c to 23¾c an improvement of 4c per pound; the increase was probably even greater in November, December, and the first half of January. Production in these three and a half months was about 50,000,000 lbs. and it is generally

felt that Canadian farmers benefited from this export scheme to the extent of \$2,000,000 or more, the cost to Canada being nominal.

At present neither of the above helpful plans is in operation. Cheese patrons have asked for a continuation of the first scheme and cream shippers might well urge upon their Ottawa representatives the importance to the whole dairy industry of reviving operations under both plans. It is imperative that immediate attention be given to providing some plan looking to the prevention of ruinously low cream prices because of a small surplus. This is a matter which concerns each producer and prompt action is advisable.

All creameries receive frequent complaints on weights of cream; a new five gallon can is standardized to hold 50 pounds of water or very nearly 50 pounds of cream; as the can gets older it becomes dented to some extent and consequently cannot possibly hold as much as when new; the extent of these dents determines the lessened weight of can contents even if absolutely full.

After the hard winter we are all glad to see bright warm days coming again; this means that systematic cooling of cream must be put into practice again immediately if high grades are to be maintained.

MILK-OO-OO-OO!

The English Milk Marketing Board has started with the establishment of a chain of cream and butter factories. "Sites," it is stated, "have been inspected for the establishment of four or five large scale factories, each of which will have an ultimate capacity of about 70,000 gallons a day. The average throughput of each factory is expected to be about 30,000 gallons a day."

The Board is also considering plans for providing mothers and children under five years of age with milk at the reduced price of three cents per pint. The Board also has in hand plans for installing over one thousand milk bars throughout the country by next summer. It has been estimated that consumption through these bars will increase by 1,500,000 gallons monthly.



Our Dauphin Plant

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

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

NEW MARKETING LEGISLATION

The organized poultry producers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are grateful for the action taken by our provincial governments in enacting legislation which will eliminate boot-leggers and illegitimate dealers from the produce business.

Under the new provincial Livestock and Livestock Products Act, all retail and wholesale dealers in produce will be licensed. In the case of wholesale dealers, they will also be bonded. The regulations under which these licenses are issued provide for the cancellation of the license in the event of merchants or wholesale produce dealers buying eggs on a straight receipt basis or selling eggs on other than a graded basis. Unquestionably this new legislation is the most constructive legislation which has been enacted by our provincial governments in respect to the produce industry. It will undoubtedly result in producers and merchants exercising greater care in the handling of the product. No longer will producers or merchants who market under-grades and rots, receive the same price as those who market clean, fresh eggs of good quality.

This new legislation was made effective in Saskatchewan on April 15th. We are notified by officials of the Manitoba government that it will be in effect in Manitoba not later than April 25th.

VOLUNTARY STORAGE POOL

The Voluntary Storage Pool opened on April 13th. Due to weather and road conditions, egg receipts generally have been materially below normal. We are pleased to report that your Association is showing an increase in volume handled over that of last year.

Eastern dealers have lowered their market to a basis under our

present paying prices so eggs could only be marketed in the East at a substantial loss. We are determined that there shall be no further reduction in paying prices and in order to maintain, and if possible, increase paying prices, we will have to place a considerable percentage of our receipts in storage for the next six weeks.

You make it possible for us to finance a larger volume or storage when you co-operate in having your eggs included in the Voluntary Storage Pool. As a contributor to the Storage Pool, you not only have every prospect of realizing a greater return for your product but you have a further satisfaction of knowing that, as a result of your action, you will help to establish better prices for all producers.

NEW EGG STATIONS

In order that producers may obtain the best possible grade for their eggs and with the further object of giving a maximum of efficient service and eliminating transportation costs to as large a degree as possible, your Association has now opened egg stations at Swan River, Ethelbert, Grandview, Dauphin, Neepawa, Russell, Foxwarren, Shoal Lake, Minnedosa, Esterhazy, Rocanville, Oak River, Brandon, Reston, Lauder, Carnduff, Oxbow, Deloraine, Boissevain, Belmont, Cartwright, Pilot Mound, Carman, Arborg and Winnipeg.

To give these services and obtain for you a maximum market value, these stations must have

volume. A minimum of seventy-five cases per week is required in order to operate an egg station. The larger the volume is over this minimum, the greater will be your returns. We earnestly solicit the co-operation of all producers and merchants. Your shipments will assure the successful operation of these stations.

If you have a transportation problem in shipping your eggs or any problem arising out of the new regulations, write to your nearest egg station. They will arrange a satisfactory service at the lowest possible cost.

OUR WINNIPEG BRANCH

Our Winnipeg plant is now located in the Winnipeg Cold Storage Building. Shippers please address any shipments of eggs or poultry in future to the Association at Salter Street and Jarvis Avenue, Winnipeg.

Best grades and prompt returns are assured by shipping to your own association.

DEBT ADJUSTMENT FOR FARMERS IN BRAZIL

A little over two years ago a decree issued by the government of Brazil provided that all debts of farmers were to be reduced by 50 per cent., the government itself taking over the 50 per cent., cancelling it so far as the farmer is concerned, and issuing to the creditors government bonds. Up to the middle of November, 1935, 7,033 claims for adjustments of debts had been made, totalling \$70,000,000 (at official rate of exchange) and 5,400 had been settled involving \$22,759,200.

The sum of \$10,000,000 has been appropriated by the Norwegian government for financial aid to farmers. \$3,500,000 will be available in loans for making new farms.

ATTENTION! LIVESTOCK MEN

Are your horses in shape for spring work? If not **Dr. Bell's Condition Powders (75c)**, **Dr. Bell's Kidney and Blood Powders (60c)** and **Dr. Bell's Worm Powders (60c)** will help you to help them do their work.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder is the world's greatest Colic and Distemper Remedy for all livestock, dogs and foxes. More and more it is being thought of as "The Animal Life Saver" and first aid remedy. The price is \$1.00 at all drug stores and dealers. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct, asking for Free Veterinary Booklet.

DR. BELL WONDER MEDICINE COMPANY
WINNIPEG, CANADA 124 PHOENIX BLDG.



WESTERN AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE MEETS

(From page 11)

the present Natural Products Marketing Act; and

That in the event of the present Act being declared valid this Conference urge the Dominion government to seek the co-operation of the provinces to ensure that its terms be immediately supported by uniform enabling legislation by the provinces, and by the immediate advance to producer groups wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the Act, of sufficient finances to cover initial organization; and

That in the event the Act is declared ultra vires, this Conference urge a new Act be immediately passed embodying the principles of the present Act and that the Dominion government be requested to call a conference of representatives of marketing boards now functioning under the Marketing Act and of producer groups responsible for schemes being advanced but now held in suspense, with a view to securing the greatest possible advantage of their collective marketing experience.

Grading Regulations

In view of the decisions of the courts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, declaring unconstitutional the legislation under which the control and regulation of grading was vested in the Dominion government, the Conference strongly urged "that the control and regulation of the grading and marketing of agricultural products be continued in the hands of the Dominion government with the co-operation of the provinces by the enactment of the required legislation."

Empire Trade Agreements

The proposal to hold a conference of agricultural producers from within the Empire, which is under discussion by producers' organizations in the Dominions, was approved by the Conference, together with producer representation in an advisory capacity at the next Imperial Conference, in the following resolution:

That each branch of the agricultural industry entering the export field be represented at the conference of primary producers within the Empire to be held prior to the Imperial Conference on trade agreements and that the Canadian government

be asked to invite organizations of primary producers to nominate representatives to accompany the government representation to the Imperial Conference in an advisory capacity.

Protection of Producers

The introduction of a resolution with respect to sales on consignment by primary producers brought out the information that in 1924 an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act revealed extensive fraudulent dealings by distributors of fruit in Western Canada to the great detriment of the producers. The investigation showed that the laws of the four western provinces were defective and did not give proper and adequate protection to the producer. Subsequently, an understanding was arrived at by the Attorneys-General of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba on the principle of a bill to give adequate protection to the producer. The bill was passed in British Columbia and Saskatchewan, but distributive agencies interfered in Alberta and Manitoba and ultimately succeeded in killing the measure in those two provinces. The bill, however, is now the law in British Columbia and Saskatchewan. It was urged in the interests of the agricultural producer that the measure be passed by Alberta and Manitoba, thus giving uniformity to legislation for the protection of the producer.

The Conference agreed the uni-

formity was desirable and adequate protection necessary and adopted the resolution which read as follows:

That the Western Agricultural Conference request the governments of Manitoba and Alberta to pass legislation similar to the Sales on Consignment Act, 1927, Saskatchewan, for the adequate protection of producers of agricultural products. The provisional officers elected last July were continued in office and are: Chairman, J. H. Wesson, Saskatchewan; vice-chairman, E. D. Barrow, M.L.A., British Columbia; secretary, J. T. Hull, Manitoba.

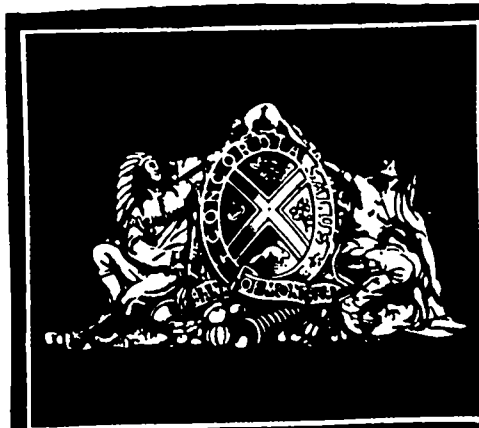
THE CONTROLLED STATE

Our agricultural marketing legislation must now be considered a permanent feature of our commercial life. Trade treaties, and the growing use of import quotas, have indicated the inauguration of a controlled system of foreign trade. In all sections of industry there is a formidable movement towards control and the ending of competition. Even conservative business men have become advocates of control; and 1934 will go down in history as the Year One of the Controlled State.

—The Producer, Manchester.

There may be heaven; there must be hell;
Meantime, there is our earth here
—well!

—Robert Browning.



TOTAL ASSETS
IN EXCESS OF
\$750,000,000

**BANK OF
MONTREAL**
Established 1817

Modern,
EFFICIENT BANKING SERVICE
... the outcome of 118 years
of successful banking operation.

Head Office: Montreal



FARM LEGISLATION IN VICTORIA

The Premier of Victoria (Mr. Dunstan) has reason to be pleased at the volume of legislation, affecting the welfare of primary producers, passed during the recent session. It was contended by the Premier that not only had the position of primary producers been greatly improved by the new legislative enactments, but metropolitan interests had not been neglected. The primary producers' legislation includes the Dairy Products Bill, Dairy Produce Bill, Wheatgrowers' Relief (Commonwealth) Bill, Grain Elevators Bill, Marketing of Primary Products Bill, Farmers' Debt Adjustment Bill, Financial Emergency (Mortgages) Bill, Health Bill, Newmarket Sheep Sales Bill, Auction Sales Bill, Farmers' Advances Bill, Wheat and Wheat Products Bill, Road Traffic Bill, Legislative Council Elections Bill. Some eighty-two measures in all were passed, many of course being small machinery bills.

Of the bills passed, probably the most far-reaching is the Marketing of Primary Products Bill, which gives power to producers, after taking a poll, to appoint a board which shall have the right to market the products of any

particular industry coming under the scope of the measure. These boards can be dissolved on the taking of a vote favoring such a course, and the principle of advisory consumers' committees has been incorporated in the measure.

—G. and N. Co-operator, Melbourne.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE BUSINESS IN CANADA

(From page 9)

139 were established during that period. During the next decade and up to the present time, organization in business by farmers has made steady growth in numbers, membership and business. Co-operative organizations now hold an integral position in the movement of farm products to market and the purchase of farm supplies, and they have gained an important place in the field of Canadian business. The activities of the larger organizations, such as the wheat pools, live stock and fruit co-operatives have reached a high stage of development, and have received world-wide recognition. In addition to these there are hundreds of comparatively small organizations which are working quietly and effectively in serving local areas.

—Dom. Dept. of Agriculture.

Sensational Discovery
FIXES PUNCTURES WITHOUT PATCHING
 Pays YOU Up to \$6.95 AN HOUR
NO-FLATZ —amazing new product fixes punctures INSTANTLY and PERMANENTLY without patching—without removing tire from rim or even jacking up wheel. Just squirt it into tube through valve stem, pump up tire and drive away. No-Flatz seals the puncture AIR-TIGHT and makes the tire puncture proof besides. No matter how many nails or tacks are picked up, tire will never go flat again. Popular priced! GUARANTEED! Pays up to 203 per cent profit. F. L. Griffin made \$6.94 his first hour.



FREE SAMPLE —Men! This is a hot one! Auto, fleet, taxi and truck owners eager to buy. Get in on ground floor. Rush name and address for Free Sample offer and money-making details.

NO-FLATZ COMPANY

Dept. 22E

31 Willcocks St., Toronto

The more closely one studies ancient history, the more clearly one realizes that what is called civilization has no connection with humaneness. A nation can be highly organized, can produce great works of art, erect magnificent buildings, live under luxurious conditions, and yet be no better than a pack of cutthroats. Even a high state of intellectual civilization, as revealed by wide learning and a large literary output, does not necessarily imply any proper understanding of man's prime obligation, his duty towards his neighbor.

—Arthur Weigall.

CLASSIFIED

REBABBITTING

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

FURS

NORTHERN QUEBEC MINK PELTS topped Montreal fur sales 1935. Raise this strain profitably. Also Silver Foxes. Full particulars. Assiniboine Fur Ranch, 84 Canora, Winnipeg.

HOUSEHOLD

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

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

SHEET METAL

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

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

SEED

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

Notice to Seed Grain Advertisers

The Seeds Act requires:

- 1—That no seed grass or grain can be sold as seed until it is graded.
- 2—That all advertisements quoting a price must give the grade.

Ads. cannot be accepted which do not conform to the requirements of the Act.

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.

SELECT SANDCHERRIES, \$2.50 PER 100 postpaid. Extra hundreds at \$2.00. Hardest plums, crabs, apples and roses. Price list to applicants. Boughen Nurseries, Valley River, Man.

RUTABAGA SEED, NORTHWESTERN variety. ¼-lb., 12c. Garden Peas, 1 lb., 18c; 2 lbs., 33c, postpaid. Ernest Ward, Roblin, Man.

AMERICAN WONDER AND DUNLOP strawberries, raspberry cones, 100—\$1.00. Lotham and Ohta raspberries, 100—\$1.25. Missouri, black, red and white currants, rhubarb and native plums, all 15—\$1.00. Yellow and purple Iris, 30—\$1.00. Pink and white honeysuckle, 12—\$1.00. Double pink roses, 10—\$1.00. John A. Hunt, Miami, Man.
GRADE 1 ARCTIC WHITE BLOSSOM sweet clover seed, 4 cents lb. Grade 1 Yellow Blossom with about 25 per cent Arctic, 4c lb. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man.

BED WETTING Method of German specialist in bladder diseases, offers guaranteed immediate relief. State age and sex of sufferer for liberal offer. **FREE** information.
DR. ZOTTMANN'S METHOD
 628 Avenue Bldg. Dept. 26 Winnipeg, Man.

OLD GOLD

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.

TOBACCO

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

FOUR POUND SAMPLE PACKAGE BURLEY, Zimmer and Prior Leaf, flavoring and recipes; or 3 pound sample package Virginia, Burley, Zimmer, and Prior leaf, 2 samples manufactured, \$1.00 postpaid. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, 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 TOBACCO. Dark Leaf, \$8.50 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.

PERSONAL

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

VETERINARY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

BREEDERS!—USE BLACK-LILY BEFORE service. For slow breeding cows and mares Proven treatment. Gets results or money back. 85c per cow or mare. 4 for \$2.35, postpaid. Catalogue free. Kyle Ayrshire Farm, 507, Carman, Manitoba.

MACHINERY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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.

CREAM SEPARATORS

Retinuing and Rebalancing
All Work Guaranteed

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

FACTORY RE BUILT SEPARATORS

SAVE
1/3

...not just "repacked," but **REBUILT** from top to bottom **AT THE FACTORY.** Written new machine guarantee with every one. See us or write at once.

state Brand and Size Desired.

ANKER-HOLTH MFG. CO.
Box 738-MC Sarnia, Ontario

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

26 AC. 5 CULT. 15 TIMBER. 30 FRUIT trees, small fruits, alfalfa, irrigated, 6-room house, outbuildings, \$1200.00. Half cash. H. E. Dill, Nelson, B.C.

MUSHROOMS

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

SPRING IS THE TIME. SHIP US ANY distance, dried mushrooms, \$1.25 per lb. Free spawn and particulars. North American Spawn Company, Ontario Bldg., Toronto.

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

INSURANCE

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

MOTHERS — WIVES ATTENTION!

The chances are more than two to one that you will become a widow. Induce your husband to provide for such a contingency. If every wife knew what every widow knows, every man would own adequate life insurance. \$1,000.00 protection at age 35 can be had for as low as \$9.65 per year.

Mutual Supporting Society of America
Phone 94 877 325 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba

HANS FUERTSCH, Representative

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 one 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

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, 616 Main St., Wpg.

BELIEVE DELAYED AND STUBBORN menstruation—use Kotab. Safe, reliable, no pills, taken in warm bath. \$3.00 postpaid. Paris Novelty, Alkins Bldg., Winnipeg.

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

GENTLEMEN BUY SANITARY RUBBER supplies direct from manufacturer. Send 25c for six samples and price list or \$1.00 for 34 samples. We mail everything in plain sealed envelope. Novelty Rubber Co., Box 81, Hamilton, Ont.

DR. J. L. WISEMAN, SPECIALIST, PROS-tate, kidney, bladder. 909 Boyd Bldg., Wpg.

Answer to Puzzle on Page 2

504 per cent. on cost. The cost would be \$80.55 and the selling price \$486.64.

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

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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.

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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.

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Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

SAVE ALL YOUR BABY CHICKS

Just do as George Kwint did. He lives in West Kildonan. Mr. Kwint writes:—

"My 270 chicks were 3 weeks old last Monday. Not one chick has died. I use Bole's Baby Chick Starter."

This Starter will grow flocks that will bring in returns every week to buy groceries and other necessities—will give you the comfortable security of being independent of field crops.

Price F.O.B. Winnipeg

Bole's
Baby Chick Starter
\$2.95 per 100 lbs.

BOLE FEEDS

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA

DOMINION APPROVED CHICKS

	May	June
White Leghorns	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.25
Barred Rocks	10.75	5.75
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Pullet Chicks 97% Jap Sexed	\$20.00	per 100
Cockerels—Leghorns, \$5.00 for 200		(Ship at once)

ALEX. TAYLOR HATCHERY
362 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man.

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Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS FROM NATURAL healers, \$3.00 each. Gas engine, 1 1/4 h.p., \$10.00. Gordon Anderson, Lenore, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED POLLED HERE-ford Bull, 33 months old. Oliver Grieve, Lauder, Man.

TWO SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE—11 months. T.B. tested. Forty dollars. Clifford Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.

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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.

A. S. Bardal Funeral Service

A Capable and Sympathetic
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Secrets of Sex Now Revealed

Everything you want to know about sex, love and marriage is disclosed in simple, understandable words in Sexual Guidance. Price 75c postpaid (Regular price \$2.00). Or send 10c for Illustrated Catalogue (25c Coupon Included). Franklin Publishing Company, Dept. 6, 326 Main, St., Winnipeg.

A GARDEN BEAUTIFUL

GROW GLADIOLI THIS YEAR

More and more prairie folk are coming to the realization that beauty makes for greater happiness. What is more beautiful than a garden of Gladioli, particularly when Gladiolus bulbs renew themselves and multiply every year. A Gladioli garden is a permanent investment in beauty. Their wealth and variety of color; the richness of their markings; the size of flowers; their profusion of bloom—all combine to make the most effective flowers for your garden, either for massing or for single specimens.

Get Your Bulbs This Easy Way

Through an arrangement with Colin H. Burnell, Willowbrake Farm Nurseries, Oakville, Manitoba, who has become famous throughout Western Canada for his selected stock of Gladioli, The Western Producer is pleased to offer its subscribers one dozen assorted Gladiolus bulbs absolutely free and postage paid with your new or renewal subscription. Each assortment contains at least six varieties and will be accompanied by full directions for planting.



Suitable for Western Canada

These plants have been developed by Mr. Burnell for the rigorous climate of the prairies and are fully acclimatized. The bulbs may be planted from May 1 to June 1. They bloom from late July to October, unless heavy frost comes earlier. All orders will be filled immediately.

NO ORDERS FOR BULBS CAN BE FILLED AFTER MAY 15

The Western Producer is More than a Weekly Newspaper!

Although established primarily to serve the needs of Saskatchewan farmers, their wives and families, its influence has spread until it has become an important factor in all parts of the Dominion where agriculture is the primary industry. If you are not already a subscriber you are depriving yourself of a pleasant and instructive acquaintanceship with a great family journal that now commands the interest and respect of almost 100,000 farm homes in all parts of Canada; it constitutes the inspiration for thousands of rural dwellers in Canada's far-flung prairies.

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Take advantage of the "Group" subscription plan. See the group organizers shown opposite for particulars.

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M. G. Richmond, Mather, Man.
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Use This Handy Application Form

To The Western Producer, Saskatoon,
Gladioli Department.

Gentlemen:

Please mail me free and postage paid one dozen Gladioli bulbs as advertised in The Manitoba Co-operator. To qualify this application I am enclosing One Dollar (\$1.00), for twelve months' subscription to The Western Producer.

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POST OFFICE

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

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