

The Manitoba Co-operator

A MAGAZINE OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION, FORMERLY THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Vol. XII.

WINNIPEG, MAY, 1936

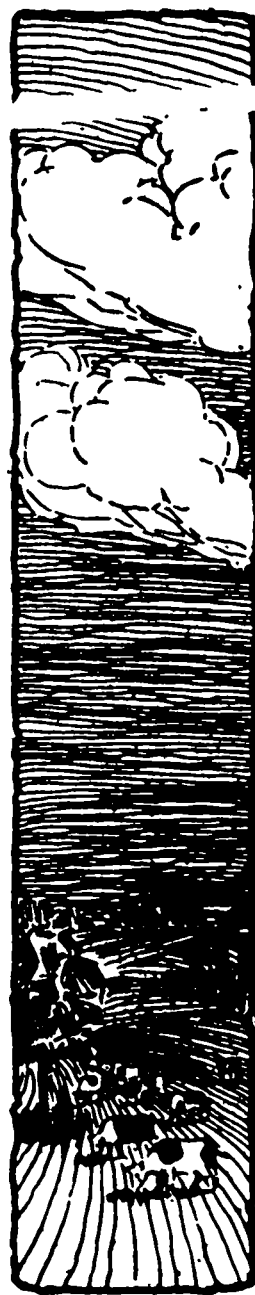
No. 5



The Great Social Question

The question is, how can the primary producers and industrial workers manipulate the forces operating in the economic fields for their own good? How can they get their hands on the throttle of their own economic destiny and, as it were, climb into the driver's seat? We shall find the answer when the masses of the people bring themselves to that point of intelligence and efficiency where they can do for themselves what they have been paying others so dearly to do for them in the past. Not only will such action give them an undreamed of measure of economic freedom but it will serve as a potent instrument for their education and their intellectual and spiritual advancement. This opens the door to the whole realm of group action, or what is commonly called co-operation.

—Dr. M. M. COADY, Director of Extension,
St. Francis Xavier University.



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

COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators
Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing
Association

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Issued on the 20th of each month
Office: Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg. Telephone 905 160.

Winnipeg District Milk Producers'
Association

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers

Subscription: 50c per year.

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

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

NEWS and VIEWS

The Commonwealth Government of Australia has voted £1,878,906 (approx. \$9,300,000) to be distributed as a bonus to wheat growers.

Legislation to encourage home agricultural production in the Irish Free State has resulted in an eight-fold increase in wheat production since 1932.

A British aviation paper remarks that the Italian justification for the bombing of the Red Cross camps is that in the camps they were engaged in "reconditioning cannon fodder."

The co-operative bodies in New South Wales, Australia, are up in arms following an announcement of the government that the exemption of co-operative societies from income tax is to be abolished.

The U.S. Federal Power Commission reports that litigation started by private enterprise to prevent the construction or operation of publicly owned power plants has cost \$13,000,000 and delay in connection with such plants totalling 289 years!

An English firm has succeeded in making a shell which will penetrate 12-inch armor plate. The march of civilization will now exhibit, first, a rush to stock up on the shells and then a greater rush to turn out an armor plate that the shell will not penetrate. — Science and civilization make a great team for advancing human ideals!

On May 6 the British government was expected by British farmers to give Argentina six months notice of the intention to terminate the trade agreement which came into force in May, 1933. The farmers want a levy on meat imports sufficient to provide a fund to subsidize British meat producers to the extent of the difference between existing prices and a standard price of 48 shillings per cwt. It is calculated this would require a fund of approximately \$50,000,000.

Between 1930 and 1935, that is, throughout the depression years, the number of farms in the United States increased by 523,702, that is from 6,288,648 to 6,812,350.

Of more than 8,000 Nova Scotia lambs marketed co-operatively in 1935, 81.4 per cent. graded tops, that is, weighing between 70 and 100 pounds, of good type and well-finished.

Four marketing plans are being studied by a committee of the B.C. Beef Cattle Growers Association and the committee will report to an extraordinary general meeting of the association.

Statistics compiled by the International Labor Office (League of Nations) show over 25,000,000 unemployed in the principal countries of the world. Of this number approximately 12,000,000 are in European countries and 12,600,000 in the United States.

"The limit of patience and endurance has been reached," according to a farmers' meeting in England, because the government has not yet granted the demand of the National Farmers' Union for a tariff duty of £1 per quarter (60 cents a bushel) on malting barley.

The joint committee of the National Farmers' Union and the National Poultry Council which set out to draft an egg and poultry marketing scheme for Great Britain found such difficulties in their way that they appealed to the Minister of Agriculture for help. Mr. Elliott, however, it is reported, "has politely, but firmly, indicated that the move is with the industry."

What's this? "Angry farmers shouting 'Down with the clergy'" at a bailiff's sale of sheep for non-payment of tithe in Somersetshire. A scene from the great agitation all over the land in connection with the new tithe law. But when the squire gets that way about the parson what's English country life coming to?

Recent conferences of wheat growers in the states of Victoria and South Australia have repeated the demand for a compulsory wheat pool for all Australia.

The governments of Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil have combined in a propaganda campaign the object of which is to retain their present quotas for chilled beef in the British market.

Imported meat, butter, cheese and milk products will cost the British housewife more toward the end of the year as the result of the government's move to encourage the home producer.

—Reynold's News.

Complete government control of the wheat market has been established in Italy and prices have been fixed. The use of Durum wheat has been considerably restricted. Think of the poor Italian deprived of his usual supply of spaghetti!

Feeding hens in Holland, where feed is cheap, then shoeing them across the border to lay in Germany, where eggs are dear, has sent eight Rothenbach farmers to jail. After the innocent fowl had laid two million duty-free eggs, custom authorities discovered the racket.

Exports of cattle from Canada to the United Kingdom in March were valued at \$141,000 as compared with \$59,000 a year ago, and to the United States \$1,007,000 against \$980,000 a year ago. Cheese exports to the United States jumped from \$57,000 a year ago to \$272,000.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

CO)OPER(ATE
OE

BE
BG

ER
ER

Can you substitute numerals for the letters in this example of long division?

Clues are plentiful. Look for instance at the last stage. If E times O is R, and E times C is E, what must C be?

For solution see page 15.

GERMANY'S NEW POLICY WITH REGARD TO LAND

New land laws have been enacted in Germany for the purpose of taking land off the market and establishing a stable, secure rural culture. The new law provides for "inherited freeholds" ranging in size from 18.5 to 308.75 acres which cannot be sold or mortgaged. The owner must be an efficient farmer, an "Aryan" and a German citizen. He may possess only one freehold. He may be deprived of it if he fails to manage it efficiently and he may not pledge it as security for debt, or sell it without the consent of an "inherited freehold court," consisting of a judge and two farmers. The freehold must pass undivided to the proper heir, who may not be a wife. The heir succeeds not only to the land but everything on it, buildings, livestock, equipment and furnishings. The rest of the family have a right to education out of the income of the estate—if there is enough of it.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 farms, composing 54 per cent. of the agricultural land of Germany may become "inherited freeholds" (ninety per cent. of German land is worked by owners). The government has also under way land reclamation projects totalling about 3,000,000 acres and it is expected that 600,000 acres of this will be under cultivation within the next two years. Most of this land will be included in the "inherited freeholds."

FARM POLICY IN THE BALTIC STATES

The dependence of the Baltic States, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia, on the export of agricultural produce is the determining factor of their economic policy. When prices fell on the world markets, the only way in which agricultural production could be maintained was by export premiums. The farmer can now rely on fixed prices for his grain, flax, export butter, eggs and bacon in all the three States, but the fierce competition on the world markets has compelled him to raise the standard of his products continually. In Lithuania the "Pienocentras" Co-operative Butter Marketing Union, with 230 affiliated dairies, has been particularly successful. It controls the whole

butter exports of the country; these amounted to 10,000 tons in 1934, and this year have increased by 25 per cent., despite the loss of the German market. Lithuania is thus overtaking Latvia and Estonia, which were formerly considerably ahead in dairy technique, and there is a proposal to introduce a standard brand of "Baltic butter."

In order to counteract the effects of British bacon import restrictions, Latvia has decided that pig production shall be made dependent on milk production. The farmer brings the pigs intended for export to the dairies, but only a certain number, proportionate to the volume of milk he delivers, are accepted. The Baltic States have made themselves independent of other countries for sugar supplies, and have improved the quality of the flax, which has once more become a profitable crop.

—I.C.A. News

THE U.F.M. CHAUTAUQUA

From June 9th to 20th, the United Farmers of Manitoba will present their summer Chautauqua at twenty-one local points in rural Manitoba. This is a co-operative social and educational event, made possible by the co-operation of the United Grain Growers, the Co-operative Conference, the Co-operative Livestock Producers, the Co-operative Promotion Board and the Provincial Departments of Health, Agriculture and Education, with the central and local organizations of the United Farmers. The local boards of trade, teachers, ministers and others are helping. It is a people's enterprise in the broadest sense.

A forenoon conference for U.F.M. workers will be held at each point. Two afternoon sessions will be held, one for adults and one for juniors, and a united evening session, devoted to dramatics, elocution and public speaking contests and music. A moving picture period will open each afternoon. The juniors will have physical training periods and a variety of interesting numbers for both afternoon and evening. The interval between afternoon and evening sessions will afford opportunity for a basket picnic and a real good time among neighbors and friends.

These sessions are open to the rural and rural town public. The

nominal fee of twenty-five cents is designed merely to cover incidental expenses. Nobody is making any money out of it. The places to be visited are:

June 9th—Poplar Point and Gimli. June 10th—Oak Bank and Treherne. June 11th—Emerson and Pilot Mound. June 12th—Pomeroy and Melita. June 13th—Darlingford and Woodnorth. June 15th—Regent and MacGregor. June 16th—Forrest and Arden. June 17th—Franklin and Foxwarren. June 18th—Clanwilliam and Roblin. June 19th—Dauphin and Minnitonas. June 20th—Lavender

GUARANTEED PRICES FOR NEW ZEALAND FARMERS

Under a bill to be introduced during the present parliamentary session, dairy farmers in New Zealand will receive guaranteed prices for their produce. The government will take over the produce and pay the farmers in New Zealand currency, which will mean a substantial increase over what they are at present receiving on the London market. The bill provides for the setting up of a dairy industry account to finance the "guaranteed prices" system. If the price of butter in London advances the difference between this and the price paid by the New Zealand government to the farmers will be paid into the dairy industry account, where it may be used to give increased benefits to the farmers. In explaining the government's policy, the Prime Minister, Mr. Savage, stated that the question of reduction of the exchange rate was one of great difficulty and that possibly no reduction would be made in the rate until the "guaranteed price" system was extended to the whole of the farming industry. In the meantime the system would be applied only to dairy farmers.

—I.C.A. News.

The Canadian Wheat Board is still asking low prices, comparatively speaking, for high grades of Canadian wheat, and while this policy continues wheat prices will not have a chance to lift, and organized buyers will rub their hands and congratulate themselves that they have very "soft" sellers to deal with.

The Primary Producer,
Western Australia

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*

COARSE GRAINS PAYMENT 1930 POOL

The final payment on rye delivered to the 1930 Pool and the adjustment payments on flax and barley were sent out by cheque to the growers on May 2nd, 1936. A letter was enclosed with the cheque giving the net payment on each grade and other particulars. The Manitoba Pool share in the distribution of the surplus was as follows:

Rye	\$21,426.15
Flax	15,846.20
Barley	17,560.95
	<hr/>
	\$54,833.30

WESTERN PRODUCER

All locals have been written urging them to take advantage of a plan for increasing the circulation of The Western Producer in Manitoba. In the opinion of the three Pool boards of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, it is desirable to have one newspaper to be the publicity medium for the organized farmers of Western Canada. The plan in Manitoba is to increase the subscription list to 15,000 on attaining which this paper, The Manitoba Co-operator, will be discontinued. Of those associations in good financial standing 46 have passed resolutions to send The Western Producer to all their members and this has increased the number of subscribers by 3,250, making a total circulation in Manitoba over 10,500. We hope the other associations, in similar financial position, to which we have written will give this matter their early attention. It is a very important way of helping forward the cause of the organized farmers. At the other points not in as good circumstances group organizers have been appointed. Their names appeared on the back cover page of the last issue of this paper. Where they secure a minimum of twenty names a special rate is offered. If you want to strengthen your efforts to secure better conditions, subscribe to The Western Producer. It is farmer-owned and

controlled. Its total circulation is 100,000. Build it up by taking advantage of the group subscription plan.

BRITAIN'S WHEAT CROPS

The area planted to wheat in the United Kingdom since the enactment of the British Wheat Act on May 12, 1932, has been increased from an annual average of 1,368,000 acres during the five years ending with the 1932 crop to 1,882,000 acres for the 1935 crop.

Production during this period has increased from the average of 44,643,000 bushels before the Act went into effect to 65,445,000 bushels in 1935. In 1934 when 1,866,000 acres were harvested the crop totalled 69,775,000 bushels.

Under the Wheat Act home producers are guaranteed a price of 10s. per cwt. (\$1.32 per bushel) on all sales of millable wheat as long as such sales do not exceed 50,400,000 bushels. . . . Should the amount of millable wheat exceed this maximum the deficiency payments (the difference between the market and the guaranteed price) are correspondingly reduced.

—U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

There has been an unusual number of opposing tendencies in the world wheat situation during the past month. The main pessimism is derived from the lack of either continuity or breadth in world demand. Minor factors discouraging an enthusiastic outlook are the continued provision of export supplies by European countries, the scarcity of foreign exchange, the possibility of an exportable surplus in the United States in 1936-37, and repeated forecasts of increased 1936 acreage in Australia, Argentina and Canada. The persistent failure of Liverpool traders to be impressed by the drought in the United States hard winter wheat area has been a recent discouragement.

Opposing these bearish tendencies is a wide variety of more

constructive forces. Of principal interest to Canada, in possession of two-thirds of the total exportable supply of wheat, is the fact that importers are taking such a high proportion of their supplies from this country, with the probability of higher percentages in the very near future. The remaining surplus in Australia, which has been our main competitor since last October, is now reduced to less than thirty million bushels and C.I.F. prices of Australian wheat have consequently risen to a premium above most Canadian sorts.

Secondly, growing crop conditions in important European countries are less favorable than they were a year ago. During the past month, prospects have been reduced in Spain, Italy, Germany and the Balkan states. Hot, dry weather has persisted in the North African countries that are counted upon by France and Italy to fill their domestic wheat deficiencies. Low temperatures and dust storms have been harmful in Russia. The official forecast of the United States winter wheat crop issued on April 10 was lower than expected and subsequent weather has not been favorable to crop development.

Dom. Bureau of Statistics.

DEBT ADJUSTMENT

In the last issue we gave recent official figures with respect to adjustment of debt in the three western provinces under the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act. In Manitoba the average reduction is over 46% in the awards given on 557 cases by the Board of Review. It is surprising that more farmers are not taking advantage of this protection. It was supported by all parties in the House when made a statute and hence is not a subject of political controversy. It was enacted to save the farmer from going into bankruptcy, to provide security and restore agriculture. To speak of the act as encouraging dishonesty is sheer nonsense, there may be some rare cases of undue advantage taken but they are the exception. If

farmers' debts were due to carelessness, laziness or gross mismanagement, it would be another story but the fact is their unfortunate position is due primarily to successive years of low prices, prices below the cost of production. The farmer has not been responsible in the least degree for this condition; he works long hours and performs useful labor in producing the necessities of life and maintaining society and it is not fair or right that he should bear the whole of the burden. The Act does not provide the way to disregard all one's obligations or for wholesale cancellation and repudiation, it is intended to re-establish the farmer by adjusting the debt to an amount he can reasonably hope to pay. One's first duty is to his home, wife and children. Without any hesitation, we say they come before any creditor: the sanctity of contract is secondary to the sanctity of the home. It is not dishonest to protect it by all legitimate means in your power. Let not false pride stand in your way.

F. W. R.

WHERE TO GO FOR DEBT ADJUSTMENT

The following is the present personnel in the administration of the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act in Manitoba:

Creditors' representative on the Board of Review, A. B. Rosevear, K.C.; farmers' representative, R. C. Brown, Lisgar; registrar at Winnipeg, Irving Keith; official receivers: S. A. Nault, Winnipeg; A. H. Campbell, Teulon; L. S. Matlin, Beausejour; T. P. Hillhouse, Selkirk; F. H. Fahrni, Gladstone; H. A. Lye, Macgregor; J. H. Metcalfe, Portage la Prairie; M. S. Watson, Deloraine; C. D. Treble, Crystal City; M. R. Morgenstern, 160 Tenth St. Brandon; W. J. Burgess, Hamiota; W. T. Warnock, Dauphin.

Figures issued by the League of Nations show that the gold value of world trade in the last quarter of 1935 was 6.6 per cent. higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1934. The volume of trade was about 3 per cent. higher, reaching 84.1 per cent. of its level in 1929 or the highest figure recorded since 1931. The gold bloc countries, however, continued to show a decline in trade.

THE MANITOBA CO-OP CONFERENCE

Some people ask 'What value do we get for the grant made to the Conference?' The most pertinent answer we think is in the question 'What value do you get for the millions spent on public schools, colleges and universities?' The question can only be answered in the abstract; returns cannot be shown on a financial statement nor can value received be precisely outlined. No one suggests we should dispense with the school system and similarly in the co-operative movement educational activities are found to be indispensable. No successful organization is in operation anywhere without its work of this nature. The University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, through its extension service is doing a wonderful work amongst farmers, fishermen, miners and others in Nova Scotia. It is a case of taking the university to the country where its missionaries preach the gospel of co-operation. They meet the people through meetings of which they held 450 last year with an attendance of 27,000 and they helped to organize 940 study groups with 8,460 members. They studied the things in which they are most interested, affecting their living and their lives. The university assists in preparing and sending out the material these groups require, not high brow discourses, but such as is useful in gaining an understanding of their problems and in organizing to meet them. What is the result of this educational work? After five years the following co-operative organizations have been established:

- Credit Unions 45 (membership 9,000)
- Co-op. Stores 8
- Co-op Buying Clubs 10
- Co-op. Fish Plants 5
- Community Industries ... 2
- Lobster factories 14

The number of communities served is 60. This is given as an instance of the part played by education in co-operative development. To give a very brief account of the work of the M.C.C. last winter: 83 meetings were held, attended by 7,800, or an average of 94. At 73 of these moving pictures were shown and in every case a talk was given on some subject in relation to co-

operation. There were 26 weekly broadcasts of fifteen minutes each; 3,830 copies were distributed; in many cases they were discussed by study groups. Amongst the number 49 Pool elevator associations reported in their minutes having read and discussed the broadcasts sent out, 44 of them commented favorably and in effect said 'keep up the work.' When a local board meets under these circumstances they constitute a study group. The office here is ready and anxious to prepare and send out material to groups in any of the organizations for their own consideration and discussion at any time. Much greater use is being made of the library. During January, February and March 1878 books were mailed out as compared with 1052 books for the same period in 1935, an increase of 78 per cent. There is a growing demand from the people in the country for all the services provided by the Conference.

F. W. R.

EGYPT KEEPS WHEAT IMPORTS AT \$2.10 Bus.

Owing to special protective tariff duties and direct government encouragement wheat production in Egypt has increased from an average of 37,982,000 bushels from 1,489,000 acres for the ten years 1920-1929 to an average of 43,144,000 bushels from 1,546,000 acres for the last six years. The duty on wheat is on a graduated scale and varies from \$1.02 to \$1.66 per bushel, the import price being maintained at approximately \$2.10 a bushel.

ESTIMATED WORLD WHEAT CARRYOVER

The Food Research Institute of Leland Stanford University estimates world wheat carryover at July 31, 1936, at 625 million bushels, compared with 892 million for 1935, 1,158 million in 1934 and the 1922-27 five-year average of 608 million. Canada is given a carryover of 100 million which compares with 215 for 1935, 204 million for 1934 and 41 million for the 1922-27 five-year average.

The French government announced on May 12 that agreement had been reached with representatives of agriculture to export an additional 1,120,000 bushels of wheat.

THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR

(Formerly *The Scoop Shovel*)

Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement
in Manitoba

Office: 8th Floor, Wheat Pool Building - Winnipeg

Editor—J. T. HULL

THE WHEAT BOARD AND THE WHEAT PROBLEM

Mr. J. R. Murray and his colleagues on the Wheat Board are to be commended for the succinct, clear and unequivocal statement which they submitted to the committee at Ottawa with respect to the world wheat situation and the problem it creates for Canada. True, it is not a problem which has suddenly emerged; it has been emphasized during the last four years by the Pool organizations, by Mr. McFarland and by the International Wheat Committee. Unfortunately for Canada, however, the real problem has been obscured by a reluctance on the part of those who ought to have known better to accept the factual situation and their stubborn belief that what we faced was merely temporary dislocation of international trade which would yield to treatment of the old-fashioned kind. Crop failures here and there have contributed to this idea, but as Mr. Murray said, we cannot deal adequately with the problem by relying upon crop failures in other countries.

The simple bald truth is that given what on the acreage would be a normal wheat crop in Western Canada this year we will step right into an economic crisis, and by present policies, productive and economic, we are deliberately inviting that crisis.

We cannot with impunity continue to ignore the changed conditions in Europe and go on as though they did not exist and as though the market were there for all we chose to produce. Countries which were formerly our customers are turning increasingly toward policies of self-sufficiency, and some are becoming our competitors. The care of agriculture has been systematically undertaken by every country of importance. In Germany and Italy and Russia agriculture has been thoroughly organized for state purposes; in Japan a five-year state plan for self-sufficiency in wheat is making toward success; other countries are stimulating home production by special measures of various kinds. Warnings against over-production have been issued in Australia and South Africa while in the United States it is anticipated that there will be a surplus for export this year.

The prospect is not good, although of course nature may again take a hand in the game, but, we repeat, it is sheer foolishness to court a repetition of the production of 1928 and then bemoan its disastrous economic consequences.

The Wheat Board did a courageous thing when it boldly affirmed what so many have ignored or pooh-poohed and what these same people doubtless expected the Board to ignore or pooh-pooh, and it is gratifying to note the report that the committee was duly impressed and that the recommendation

for the appointment of a Royal Commission to go into the whole wheat problem will in all probability be acted upon. If such a commission be appointed it is imperative that, as Mr. Murray suggested, it devote itself to the real problem of how, in a changing world, to retain our position as a wheat exporting country and a decent standard of living for the people on the land, and not waste time threshing over old straw. The matter is of far too great importance to be smothered in trivialities.

WHEN THE POT CALLS THE KETTLE BLACK

The Canadian press is becoming critical of its modern competitor in the dissemination of news—the radio. Matter and form alike in radio news are provoking discussion and we even have regrets expressed about the inaccuracy of some of the news.

The London Advertiser, for example, has this to say:

Probably Canadians can do nothing to prevent the inaccurate and often prejudiced broadcasting of news by certain announcers across the line. Then follow examples of "inaccurate" and "prejudiced" news.

It is deplorable, of course, but then has the press any substantial reason to make such a complaint? Is it always accurate and unprejudiced? Not if we can believe those sincere men who have given us some very full analyses of the handling of news in the press, men like Lippman and Sinclair.

And then we have experiences of our own. The following despatch from Ottawa, for instance, appeared in the Free Press on April 22:

Authorize Payment of Wheat Cheques

Ottawa, April 21. (Special)—The government telegraphed at noon Tuesday to agencies in the three prairie provinces, instructing cheques to be issued under the act of settlement with the wheat pools. Payment to the extent of nearly \$7,000,000 will be made forthwith.

Now, as a matter of fact, the authority was not telegraphed on Tuesday, April 21, and the Minister at Ottawa telegraphed the Pools to the effect that the report in the Free Press was false. But, of course, the thousands of farmers who were waiting for these cheques did not know that. The authority was telegraphed four days later—Saturday, April 25.

When it is alleged that some radio news announcers "do not even present news honestly," it might be just as well to remember that the press itself is not guiltless in that respect, not by a long way, and that the pot doesn't get very far when it starts calling the kettle black.

TO COMPETE OR CO-OPERATE — WHICH?

It is not without significance that the Australian Royal Commission investigating the wheat and allied industries of the Commonwealth in its recent fifth and final report recommends that the government and the industry study thoroughly the world wheat situation and endeavor to get the exporting countries to enter into some agreement which will prevent the piling up again of huge surpluses of wheat.

This recommendation will be worth considering by any Royal Commission appointed in Canada to study the wheat problem. It would probably mean a revival for action of the International Wheat Commission and doubtless that would meet with no approval in those quarters in which price is believed to be the only solution of an economic prob-

lem, even with three-quarters of the world forcibly pushing price into the background.

We have only two choices in this wheat problem. We may choose to compete and adopt all the methods of economic war, or we may choose to co-operate and adopt all the methods of peace. The sooner we make up our minds to co-operate the better it will be for our farmers and the country.

Royal Commission May Investigate Wheat Marketing

J. R. Murray, Chairman of Wheat Board Says Wheat Marketing Problem so Serious That It Demands Analysis by a Commission of Able Men.

Giving evidence at Ottawa before the Special Committee on the Marketing of Wheat, on April 30, Mr. J. R. Murray, Chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, submitted a statement giving the considered opinion of the Wheat Board with regard to the wheat marketing problem.

The little consideration we gave to the question of wheat marketing ten years ago, the statement said, is not sufficient for the problem of today. World wheat trade up to 1929 was sufficient to absorb the surplus from exporting countries, but that situation no longer exists. World trade last year was 520,000,000 bushels and it will probably be no larger this year including 50,000,000 bushels which may be imported by the United States.

"We cannot count on the United States continuing as an importer and they may in a few months again become exporters. Europe may not be as successful as in recent years in growing large crops, but no sensible person would advocate in dealing with this problem that our main dependence should be on Providence continuing to help us through crop failures in other countries.

The Real Problem

"Our problem for the future then is, briefly: Normal crops on present acreage in exporting countries will give from 640,000,000 to 740,000,000 bushels exportable surplus. The available market may be 500,000,000 to 550,000,000 bushels.

"How can Canada continue to grow crops of 375,000,000 to 425,000,000 bushels and fit into this picture without again piling up

unwieldy and burdensome surpluses?"

The public controversy on wheat marketing the statement said, has simply resulted in piling contradiction upon contradiction and both farmers and business men are confused by bewildering masses of statistics.

Need Royal Commission

After citing figures of Canadian wheat trade in comparison with Argentine exports and stating that if we have an average export of 250,000,000 to 275,000,000 bushels we must look beyond the British market and enlarge our trade with European countries and the Orient the statement goes on to say that we need to get a clear idea of the problem as a whole by means of an intelligent impersonal analysis of the existing world situation by "a commission of able men who have nothing but the national interest to serve."

Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce and chairman of the committee agreed that it was desirable the wheat problem should be studied by a Royal Commission.

Mr. Bredt's Comment

Commenting on this statement, Mr. P. F. Bredt, President of Manitoba Pool Elevators in a public statement said:

"Mr. J. R. Murray's statement, recommending a royal commission to investigate our wheat marketing problem, indicates that he has a clear grasp of the present situation. World markets, as he pointed out, have shrunk, and with normal world wheat production, we are entering rather than emerging from a wheat crisis. This is precisely the view which

the pools in the last few years have endeavored to place before the government and the Canadian public.

"If this is to be a commission of entirely impartial, independent individuals, who will examine the problem in the national interest, then a great deal of good could be accomplished. If, however, it is to be another hurried whitewashing episode, we will get exactly nowhere.

"The investigation of such a commission should not be restricted to importing countries only, but should take in the other wheat exporting countries, for it is obvious the problem cannot be solved by Canada alone.

"Any commission which fails to take into consideration the undeniable fact that the prosperity of Canada is based on the prosperity of the man on the land, and which adopts the attitude expounded by many of our so-called experts during the past few years — that cheap wheat is going to solve our wheat marketing problem—might better never be appointed."

WHEAT INQUIRY URGES EXPORTER CO-OPERATION

In its fifth and final report, the Royal Commission (Australia) on the wheat and allied industries recommends that the federal and state governments and the wheat industry give the fullest consideration to the world wheat situation with a view of co-operating with the major wheat producing countries in international agreements as may be necessary to avoid the re-accumulation of large world stocks of wheat in excess of prospective requirements.

Emphasis is placed upon the need for the intensification and co-ordination of scientific, technical and economic research into problems pertaining to the wheat, flour and bread industries, through the Australian Agricultural Council.

The Commission recommends

(Turn to page 13)



THE CO-OPERATIVE PROMOTION BOARD

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

Members of the Board

Hon. JOHN BRACKEN,
F. H. DOWNING

W. A. LANDRETH ROY McPHAIL
Secretary: JOHN W. WARD

F. W. RANSOM
WILLIAM ROBSON

NEW CO-OPERATIVE STORES

Two consumers' co-operatives have been incorporated in Manitoba during the past month and it is expected that by the time this is read both will be in operation.

The new societies have been organized to conduct general retail stores, one at the busy mining town of Flin Flon and the other at Gimli, a farming and fishing town on Lake Winnipeg. In both cases considerable time was spent in securing information and studying the situation before action was taken and everything points to the likelihood of success.

In the case of the Flin Flon Society the movement originated with the Cost of Living Committee of the Employees' Welfare Board of the mining company operating at Flin Flon. This committee entered into correspondence with the Co-operative Marketing Board and with Mr. George Keen, secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, a year ago, and last summer Mr. Keen visited Flin Flon to consult with and advise the committee. Since that time an earnest study both of co-operative principles and of the technique of running a store has been made and incorporation was secured on April 27 last.

The payroll of the mining company at Flin Flon amounts to \$140,000 a month, so that there is ample business available for the operation of a large and successful business. If the miners of Flin Flon prove as good co-operators as their brothers at Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, and those of England and Scotland, they may before long have the largest co-operative store organization on the American continent.

Considerable preliminary work also preceded the organization of Gimli Consumers' Co-operative Ltd., whose members are chiefly

farmers of Ukrainian and Polish origin. Many meetings in community halls and farm kitchens were held and over 70 prospective members had been secured before a delegation was sent to Winnipeg to interview co-operative officials there. The details of incorporation were attended to by the secretary of the Co-operative Promotion Board, who also had the pleasure of addressing two meetings, one in Gimli and one at a community hall four miles from town, where the project was thoroughly discussed with over 100 farmers and their wives.

Store premises in an excellent location both for farmers' and summer visitors' trade have been secured, and with a stock of groceries, hardware and dry goods Gimli Consumers' Co-operative, Ltd., is starting off with every prospect of success.

COLLEGE TERM ENDS

Congratulations are due to the 450 young men and women who at the colorful ceremonies of the convocation of the University of Manitoba last week received their degrees. Particularly interesting from an agricultural standpoint was the procession of graduates in Agriculture and Home Economics, many of whom have now gone back to their farm homes where it is hoped they will use the knowledge they have acquired to improve agricultural practices and enrich community life.

Among the prizes presented to graduates at convocation was the Co-operative Promotion Board medal, in gold, given for the highest standing in Economics and allied subjects in the agricultural business option of the fourth year in Agriculture. James Edward Bowring, B.S.A., was the recipient of this award.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS

With the object of assisting worthy young men and women to secure university training, the Co-operative Promotion Board

is again offering eight entrance scholarships of \$50.00 each tenable in the faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics at the University of Manitoba.

These scholarships are available for either the diploma or the degree course. They are confined to young men and women who live in rural Manitoba and who are entering their first year at the University next fall.

Applications for the scholarships must be made by the students, on forms which will be supplied on request by the Dean of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Last year was the first time these scholarships were offered. No applications were received from girls and the scholarships were consequently all awarded to boys. It is hoped that this year farmers' daughters as well as sons will take advantage of the offer.

SOCIAL BENEFITS OF A CONSUMERS' SOCIETY

The Union des Co-operateurs de Charleroi, one of the most important Belgian consumers' societies, has paid out of its social welfare funds Fr. 1,392,000 in benefits to sick or injured members. These benefits have been shared amongst 15,153 co-operators and compensated them for the loss of 363,667 working days. In the financial year ending June, 1935, no less than 2,355 members received compensation for 56,665 days. In addition, the Society paid in dividend on purchases to its members Fr. 1,304,000, on a total turnover exceeding Fr. 43 million.

—I.C.A. News.

The consumers' co-operative movement in France comprises eight million members in 9,000 stores which do an annual business of \$260,000,000.

Consumer Co-operation

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

COMPETITION

The Consumers' Co-operative movement in Manitoba, as it continues to forge ahead, encountering and surmounting many problems which are common to all similar organizations, endeavors to improve conditions for its members, as well as for thousands of other consumers who indirectly benefit as a result of the efforts put forth by our movement.

Each year, as we expand and our volume of business increases, we experience keener competition, which it is only reasonable to expect. As a matter of fact, we rather welcome and enjoy clean business-like competition for the reason that the properly conducted co-operative method of doing business is fast becoming recognized as one of the solutions to our economic problems and, therefore, we are finding it much easier to convince consumers to join our ranks.

At the same time we feel sorry for those of our competitors who are not able to play the game—those who find it necessary to write our local directors and others in an attempt to turn them away from their own central organization. Needless to say, their high-power sales talk and misrepresentations have failed, for the reason that they have underestimated the principles and loyalty of the members.

TWINE

We are glad to be able to announce that Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Limited has completed arrangements for the distribution, in the province of Manitoba, of high quality binder twine known as "Buffalo Brand." This twine has proven very satisfactory in Eastern Canada, Alberta and in Manitoba, and will be handled by all consumers' co-operative locals in Manitoba this year on a co-operative basis.

We understand competitors are

out employing their favorite tactics—namely credit. This is a weapon that is getting pretty well worn out against the co-operatives and still there are a great many consumers who are not familiar with the manner in which it is applied. For example: Where so-called credit is given to the dealers or local managers, the supply is delivered on consignment (which, by the way, appeals to those who wish to carry on a credit business). But here is the "joker": In order to get supplies on consignment, the dealer or local manager must sign an individual bond, the terms of which read: "All twine must be sold for cash" and on the date that the company's representative calls to check up, the dealer having signed the bond must have either the twine or the money. This, on the face of it, seems fair enough, but we should not forget that the object of purchasing on the consignment basis is that credit may be extended to the consumer.

Beware!

Now, in case the consumer finds (as has frequently been the case during the last four or five years) that he cannot pay for his twine, in what position does the person who has signed the bond find himself? We would suggest that you enquire from the bond company before you sign a bond of this kind.

We would point out further, that in most cases the salesman will politely tell the consignment purchaser: "We will give you plenty of time to collect for your sales." This, if given to the bond signer in writing, would render the bond useless—not worth the paper it is written on.

In other words, the salesman referred to will have you sign a bond which is absolutely binding and, at the same time, "wink" at the terms of the bond when he tells you he will give you plenty of time to collect your accounts, for this is entirely contrary to the bond.

A much better way, we suggest, is the co-operative method of fin-

ancing for supplies. That is by working together on an equitable basis and not unfairly placing the responsibility on any one person, but, as a group, arranging with your bank, if necessary, to purchase and sell for cash. In the first place, credit business is only a bad habit and in the second place, cash prices are always lower than consignment prices so why not adopt the cash basis and participate in the consumers' co-operative patronage dividend?

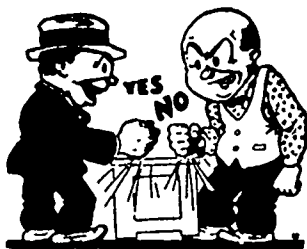
THE BRANDON CONFERENCE

Monday and Tuesday, June 22 and 23, are the dates set for the conference of Manitoba Co-operatives, which will be held in Brandon, under the auspices of The Co-operative Union of Canada. This gathering will include the regular annual meeting of the local managers and directors, and visitors representing all consumers' co-operative locals in the province. Mr. Geo. Keen, general secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, will be present. Representatives of all co-operative organizations in Manitoba, as well as others, will be invited to attend and assist us in making this a very successful meeting. We trust that all who are interested will plan to be present at all sessions both Monday and Tuesday. Further announcements will be mailed to all locals in due course.

WHY?

An account of the milk strike in Chicago uses this expression "Ignoring the consumer, who has no voice in the matter," and then goes on to list the three groups who do the ignoring as "organized" producers, labor and distributors. And why shouldn't these three organized groups ignore the consumers as long as the consumers do not organize themselves? But also why should not the consumers organize themselves into co-operative associations and themselves become the distributors? The experience in European countries proves that when consumers do organize co-operative milk associations and eliminate the private-profit middleman that they pay less for the milk they buy, and that labor and producers get more.

—Consumers' Co-operation



Co-op. Livestock Marketing

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

A DISAPPOINTING MARKET

The action in the livestock trade during the past month has been terribly disappointing to everybody connected with it. Producers who have fed cattle through the hard winter and who put feed and hard labor into a project with the idea of getting a fair return, certainly feel as though they are being cheated, when selling at the low market levels of the past few weeks. There is very little satisfaction in knowing that western farmers are not alone in their misfortune, but that eastern feeders as well as feeders in the United States are also sharing the same losses.

The marketing of livestock in Canada since the first of this year has depended a lot on trade conditions to the south of us and large numbers of our better class of cattle have found an outlet in the United States.

A much larger number of cattle went on feed not only in Canada but in the United States and the apparent outlet has not been sufficiently broad to absorb these cattle and keep values up to a profitable price level, from the feeders' viewpoint.

U. S. Prices Down

Southern markets have shown sharp declines from week to week and prices there are from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per hundred lower than a year ago. This condition reflects back to our local trade, for in Canada we cannot anything like take care of the number of cattle marketed and irrespective of price conditions, whether high or low, a certain surplus must find an outlet elsewhere and so far this elsewhere has been the United States.

While a certain number of cattle have been shipped to the Old Country, this demand has been limited by price conditions and the volume has not been sufficiently large to be much of a factor in establishing prices.

Estimates on the number of cattle still on feed to be marketed within the next three months are about 20 per cent. heavier than a year ago and figuring on this basis and with warmer weather here, which usually lessens beef consumption, there is nothing in sight to offer much encouragement for better trades before grass cattle start to run.

Hogs

The hog trade has been the one bright spot and hogs have sold at prices which are very profitable to the grower. Within the past week hogs have been under pressure and from an \$8.50 bacon market last Monday, their value has steadily decreased to \$7.90 at the closing sessions. The blame for the break in hog values is placed on the market for Old Country bacon which has dropped within the past week.

CO-OPERATIVE PROGRESS

We feel that it can be said that co-operative sentiment is at a higher level than it has been for some time and that producers are more responsive to the co-operative appeal than at any time during the past number of years.

This situation should provide the possibility for sound progressive action on the part of all our co-operative associations. Accordingly this spring we are making a special appeal to all our friends,

both in our own organization and in our sister organizations, to see to it that shipments by truck from their districts should be directed to the Livestock Co-operative at the Public Markets, St. Boniface.

Public Market Best

There has never been any doubt in our minds that direct shipments to packing plants were destructive to the bargaining power of the producers as a whole, but it was only after making quite a number of careful tests that we have felt free to state our conviction that, except in very rare cases, it does not even pay the individual who ships away from the public markets.

Only last week we made a test on some 18 hogs shipped in from Roland. These hogs were weighed off truck when they arrived at the stock yards and were put on feed for less than two hours. After making all legitimate stockyard charges they netted \$2.00 more to the owner than if they had been sold when they arrived. Roland is in what we would call easy trucking distance from the Winnipeg market and if this is a fair test from a close-in point like Roland how much more does it mean to the producer who lives 100 miles or more away from market to have his hogs properly serviced on the public market before being sold to a packing plant?

Last year we sent out a letter to a large number of men, mostly directors of pool elevators. The results were quite gratifying. This year we are venturing to extend our list in the hope that we can get still more gratifying results.

ATTENTION! LIVESTOCK MEN

TOPIC! SPRING DISEASES IN LIVESTOCK

Calf Scours is a much dreaded disease and unless caught in time, may spread through the entire herd. Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder (\$1.00) must be given at once.

Scratches in horses can not be neglected. Internally, give Dr. Bell's Kidney and Blood Powders (60c); Externally, apply Dr. Bell's Healing Powders (60c) or Dr. Bell's Special Gall Ointment (50c).

Rickets, Worms in hogs can be effectively treated by giving Dr. Bell's Hog-onic the Vegetable-Mineral Hog Tonic.

For Coughs, Colds, Chills, Colic, Fever, give Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder (\$1.00) the quick-acting first-aid Home Remedy for animals.

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

Co-operative Dairying

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

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

BUTTER MARKETS FOR 1936

In April, Manitoba farmers shipped 1,086,000 lbs. of butterfat as compared with 901,000 lbs. in April, 1935, an increase of over one-fifth. All-Canada production of creamery butter amounted to 14,350,000 lbs. as compared with 13,330,000 lbs. a year previous, an increase of 1,000,000 lbs. Storage holdings of creamery butter on May 1st are given as 4,497,000 lbs. as compared with 3,475,000 lbs. a year previous and 2,493,000 on May 1st, 1934. Production promises to be heavier than in 1935 and with the heavy storage holdings of May 1st it makes the marketing of butter a problem which should seriously concern every cream shipper.

Consumption Increased

As stated last month, in 1935, two marketing schemes under the Natural Products Marketing Act helped out for that year. Announcement from Ottawa indicates that the bonus to shippers to cheese factories will not be continued. The assistance given in exporting butter last fall is reckoned to have meant millions of dollars to producers and the cost was nominal. However, the price of butter in Great Britain is running from 2c to 4c higher than one year ago; furthermore, with the comparatively low prices prevailing in Canada today Canadian consumption in April jumped from sixteen and three-quarter millions in 1935 to over eighteen and one-quarter millions in 1936 and in looking back we find that records almost invariably show that reduced prices bring increased consumption.

It looks very probable indeed that Canada will have a surplus of creamery butter this year; if any of this surplus had to be put on the British market today it would reduce Winnipeg prices by probably another 2c or 3c, bringing cream very low. Again we would urge shippers to get in

touch with their representatives in Ottawa pointing out the seriousness of the present situation.

The U.S. Market

United States consumption of creamery butter is about one and a half billion pounds per year and her import requirements in 1935 reached over 22,000,000 lbs. There is also some movement in the United States to educate the people to the value of creamery butter as compared with vegetable fat butters and this should tend to increase creamery butter consumption. These figures surely make us wonder why our small surplus could not be placed with our neighbor to the south. At the present time a duty of 14c per pound prevents this but when reciprocal reduction in tariffs is looked upon with favor why should not the tariff on butter between the United States and Canada be reduced by each country to 5c per pound? It might be a great boon to Canada and possibly could be so regulated that it would not adversely affect the United States dairymen. Why not ask your Ottawa representative to investigate the possibilities of this suggestion.

DEBT OF FARMERS OF MADRAS IS \$87,000,000,000

A crore is 100 millions, a rupee is 1s. 6d. (35c). Madras province (India) has only half a crore of people. The ryots (peasants) of this province, however, a recent inquiry conjectures, have an indebtedness of over 200 crores of rupees. The figure is astronomical. Halving it would leave it astronomical still.

—Prof. C. R. Fay, in Year Book of Agricultural Co-operation.

THE NEW & ONLY ALL RUSTPROOF-STAINLESS "WESTFALIA-STANDARD" & FAMOUS "DOMO" CREAM SEPARATORS

Best in Quality - Lowest in Price

Prices as low as \$18.95



Closest Skimmers, Ball Bearings, Automatic Oiling, Speed Indicator, Self - Balancing Bowl, etc. Guaranteed for 10 yrs. 24 models to choose from. Write at once for particulars and easy terms.

STANDARD IMPORTING & SALES CO. 126 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man. Branch: 10133-99th St., Edmonton, Alta.

12th
YEAR OF LEADERSHIP
ON THE FARMS OF WESTERN CANADA

Excels in LENGTH STRENGTH & EVENNESS
Ask YOUR DEALER FOR

HOLLAND
"Extra Prime"
BINDER TWINE

QUEEN CITY 550^{ft}
PRAIRIE PRIDE 600^{ft}
Manufactured by
UNITED ROPEWORKS
Rotterdam Holland

No other binder twine equals the quality and dependability of these two popular brands. Ask for Queen City (550 ft.) or Prairie Pride (600 ft.) by name.

HAROLD & THOMPSON
GENERAL SALES AGENTS
REGINA SASK.

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

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

NEW EGG REGULATIONS

This information is especially directed to the attention of egg producers, dealing more particularly with the new egg regulations which are now in effect throughout the three prairie provinces.

All eggs sold by a producer to a retail merchant or dealer must be paid for according to grade specifications, as outlined in the new regulations. If any retail merchant or dealer pays you for eggs at a flat price, he is guilty of a breach of the regulations and his license to buy eggs can be cancelled and a fine may also be imposed. This may appear to be drastic legislation, in view of the manner in which eggs have been traded by many merchants and dealers in the past, but most of us can remember when grain was purchased at a flat price, irrespective of grade, and when cream was bought at a flat price by merchants, irrespective of quality or butter fat content. I am sure that we all agree that it was materially in the best interests of the producers that the practice was eliminated by definite regulations governing the grading of these products. The new egg regulations

merely apply the same principle to the marketing of eggs.

In order to get the maximum return from your eggs, you will first see that the nests are clean. Gather the eggs

at least twice a day and keep them in a cool, dry place. Only fresh, clean eggs are graded A grade. Slightly soiled eggs will not grade better than B grade, and small, dirty, misshapen, or stale eggs are graded C grade. Our associations have hundreds of producer shippers whose eggs grade consistently 95 per cent. A and B grade, while a smaller percentage average 75 per cent. A grade consistently during the entire season.

Swat the Rooster

Many producers still appear to be of the opinion that roosters with a flock make a contribution to egg production. Roosters should definitely be eliminated from the flocks immediately you have sufficient eggs for hatching purposes. Fertile eggs deteriorate rapidly in warm weather. Next to a wolf or skunk we are doubtful if anything is more detrimental to the quality of eggs than allowing roosters to run with a flock during the production season.

If you are not located in close proximity to one of the co-operative egg stations, where you can deliver your eggs direct, either arrange to forward your eggs by a collective shipment with your neighbor to the nearest egg grading station or, if the local merchant with whom you trade is a shipper to the nearest co-operative egg station, arrange with him to forward your eggs along with his shipments. Should you not have sufficient quantity to make a direct shipment, or should you

prefer to trade your eggs to your local merchant for merchandise, on receipt of your eggs, he will make you an advance of 80 per cent. of the market price of B grade. When he receives his settlement from the co-operative egg station, he will give you a voucher from the station showing the grade and the price he received, and the cost of transportation on your portion of the shipment. He will deduct from the gross return the advance he has made, plus the transportation, and pay or credit you with the balance due.

Egg Stations

This association has co-operative egg stations at the following points: Arborg, Belmont, Boissevain, Brandon, Carman, Carnduff, Cartwright, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Esterhazy, Ethelbert, Foxwarren, Grand View, Lauder, Manor, Minnedosa, Neepawa, Oak River, Oxbow, Pilot Mound, Reston, Rocanville, Russell, Shoal Lake, Swan River, Wawanessa and Winnipeg.

The service which we have just outlined is available to every egg producer in Manitoba and Saskatchewan if the eggs are forwarded to the co-operative egg station. In view of the fact that this service is available at approximately thirty co-operative egg stations within reasonable shipping distance, there is no legitimate excuse for any infraction of the new regulations. Unfortunately, there has been a group of dealers and merchants operating throughout these provinces who have deliberately ignored the laws, and from information recently received, they are continuing to do so.

EXPRESS RATES

The following statement gives a comparison of the old and new express rates:

Regular Express Rates

New Express Rates

Miles

Second Class

LCL Fght. Rate plus 5c per hundred

On	Rate	1-30	10-30	Returned Empties	Average Rate	1-30	10-30	Returned Empties
1 to 50	\$.80	\$.55	\$4.40	6c each	\$.30	\$.50	\$1.80	6c each
50 to 100	1.05	.70	5.78	6c "	.46	.50	2.76	6c "
100 to 150					.60	.60	3.60	6c "
150 to 200					.75	.60	4.50	6c "

Please Note—Our Voluntary Storage Pool closes on June 13, 1936.

1936 LIVE POULTRY MARKETING

The usual car loading and truck loading service for disposing of your live fowl will be available this season. For car loading, it

requires 800 birds at each loading point, and for a truck a minimum load is 500 birds.

Questionnaires have gone forward to all our local secretaries asking for information as to the

1936 hatch of chickens and turkeys and how many old hens each local wants to market.

This truck loading of live poultry is open to any point that can guarantee 500 birds, and as many

as 1,000 birds can be handled in one load.

If you have an egg marketing problem, or if there is any information which you would like to have, please direct your communication to—Canadian Poultry Sales, Limited, 402 Lombard Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CO-OPERATION HAS GOOD PLACE IN NATIONAL ECONOMY OF POLAND

During the discussions of the Economic Conference, convened by the Polish government from the 28th February, to the 2nd March, and attended by about 300 delegates representing every form of economic activity in Poland, Mr. A. M. Nowakowski, the director of the Union of Agricultural and Economic Co-operative Societies, spoke in the name of the co-operative organizations. He said that in Poland there are about 22,000 co-operative societies, of various kinds, including more than 8,000 co-operative credit societies, 8,000 distributive societies, 2,500 agricultural productive and marketing societies, and 3,000 other societies. The membership of the 11 auditing unions comprise 5,292 credit societies, 4,282 distributive societies, 1,275 productive societies and 913 co-operative societies of different types. From the point of view of nationality, the membership represents 6,421 Polish societies, 3,411 Ukrainian societies, 1,005 Jewish societies, and 925 German societies. The total membership of the affiliated co-operative societies amounts to 2,750,000, of which 67 per cent. are agriculturists, 8 per cent. clerical workers, 7 per cent. industrial workers, 7 per cent. traders and industrialists, 5 per cent. artisans, and 6 per cent. other professions. Notwithstanding the losses due to the periods of inflation and of crisis, the affiliated co-operative societies control a capital of Zl. 1,155 million (\$171,050,000) that is to say, Zl. 265 million of own capital and Zl. 890 million of borrowed capital, Zl. 366 million of which represents deposits.

—I.C.A. News.

JAPAN GETS CLOSE TO SELF-SUPPLY OF WHEAT

The "five-year plan" of the Japanese government inaugurated in April, 1932, and designed to make the country self-sufficient

in the supply of wheat has fallen down for the last crop. The plan called for 50,000,000 bushels; unofficial estimates, according to the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, put the crop at 45,900,000 bushels compared with 48,721,000 bushels last year, although the acreage has increased five per cent. It has to be noticed, however, that the average production for the ten years ending with the 1932 crop was 30,397,000 bushels from an average of 1,189,000 acres, so that under the five-year plan the acreage has been increased by nearly 510,000 acres and production by 15,500,000 bushels.

WHEAT INQUIRY URGES EXPORTER CO-OPERATION

(From page 7)

that the financial requirements for this research work be met by a levy of one-twentieth of a penny per bushel to be paid by the wheat growers on the annual production of saleable wheat, 6d. per ton to be paid by the flour millers upon the annual export of flour, and 6d. per ton to be paid on flour used for human consumption in Australia.

The Commonwealth Government is urged to take steps to make surveys of and make available information regarding world trends in economic control, and, in particular, to ascertain the degree of success or failure achieved

by control measures in other countries.

The Commission says that it is impressed with the fact that study of agricultural economics has been seriously neglected in Australia.

It considers that a continuous economic survey organized and operated by the co-operative effort of the main primary industries, in conjunction with the Governments, is necessary to avoid, as far as possible, the worst effects of depression periods.

—The Land, New South Wales.

CO-OPERATION IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the latest report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the total number of societies with unlimited liability is 214 and with limited liability 161. The total membership is 86,316, of which 13,473 are members of consumers' and trading societies. The strongest societies numerically are the seven wool and mohair marketing societies with a total membership of 16,302. The 19 maize societies have altogether 13,584 members, the 8 tobacco societies 8,751 members, the 9 wine selling societies 4,619, and the 56 fruit selling societies 3,961. Other groups with totals of over 3,000 members are the crop insurance societies and the societies engaged in marketing wheat, dairy produce, eggs and general produce.

—I.C.A. News.

THE GOOD START

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

THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

CLASSIFIED

SEED

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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.

\$5,000 CROP FROM HALF ACRE—MEN, women everywhere making money growing **GINSENG** (medicine herb). We supply seed, instructions and contract to buy every pound. Enormous profits. Send 10c for proposition. Associated Herb Growers', Dept. M, Sperling, Manitoba.

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.

HOUSEHOLD

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

RID YOUR HOUSE OF BED BUGS IN A few hours. Method is cheap and easy. Works 100 per cent. Send self addressed stamped envelope for particulars. Box 86, Edmonton, Alberta.

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.

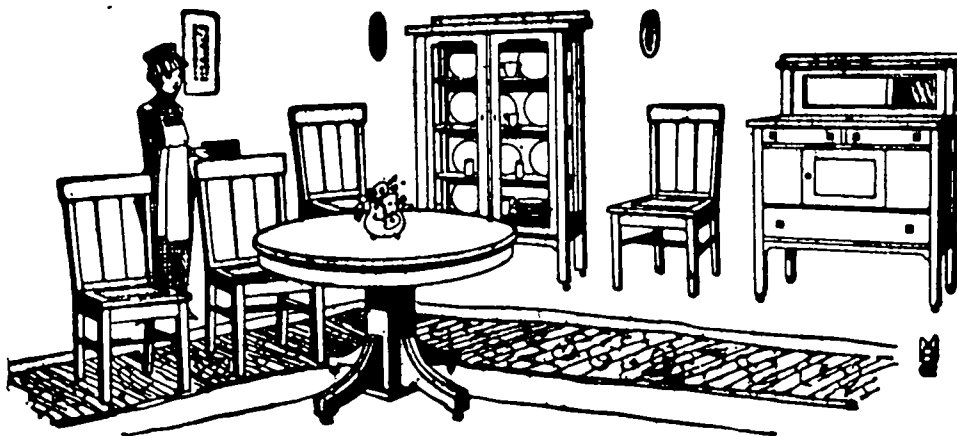
Here are a few illustrations and descriptions of the Furniture that is traded in to

WILSON FURNITURE LIMITED
352 MAIN STREET **WINNIPEG**

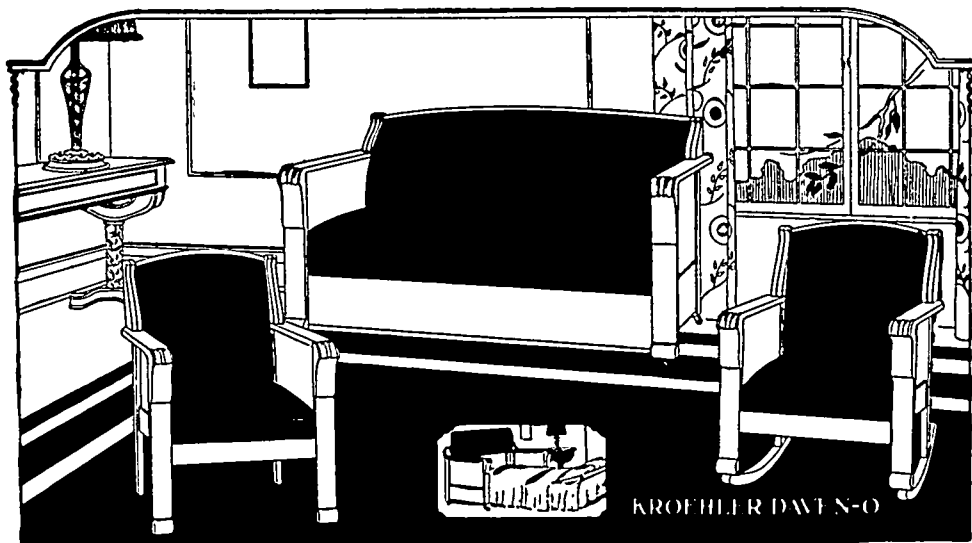
All this furniture is first fumigated, then all loose joints tightened, all breaks repaired and finally the article is re-finished like new and that's how they are sold to you.

SOLID OAK DINING ROOM SUITES

At right is illustrated the style of Dining Room Suites we get through Trade-In. They are not all exactly the same, of course, but the style is. Some are plain oak, others are quarter cut. We have them in golden or fumed finish. We can ship a suite to you of four leather-seated Chairs, Buffet and Table for as low as \$35.00, or an 8-piece Suite, 6 Chairs, Buffet and Table for \$42.00. Nine-piece Suites have the China Cabinet. Some of these suites sold for as much as \$275.00 when new. You can get them now for \$59.00 and \$69.00.



KROEHLER DAVENETTES



These Davenettes are all re-upholstered with tapestry or Red or Brown Craftsman leather, a new, thick felt Mattress replaces the old one, the frames are solid oak. Although the illustration shows two chairs we do not often get the chairs in to match. The price quoted is for Davenette only—

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Answer to Puzzle on Page 2.

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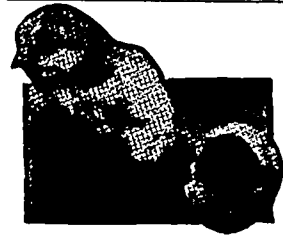
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