

# The Manitoba Co-operator

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

VOL. XII.

WINNIPEG, JUNE, 1936

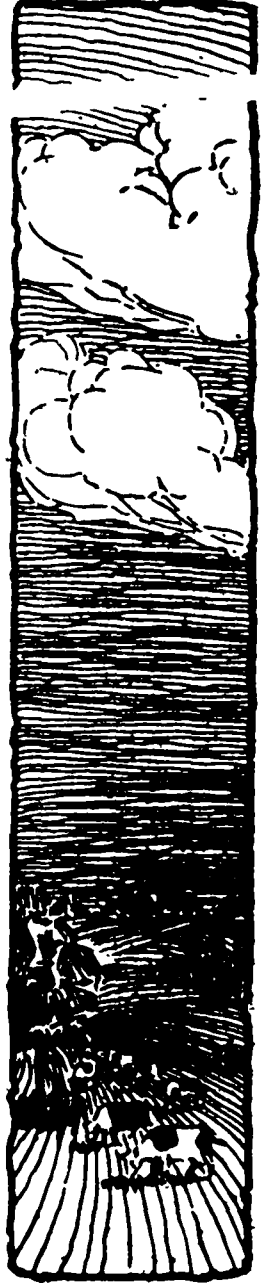
No. 6



## The Weak Spot in Agriculture

Agriculture is the most essential, the most ennobling, the most patriotic, and the least profitable, of all the great industries of the world, and incidentally the most vulnerable, not only owing to its political difficulties but also because it is less organized, as a rule, than the great urban industries of most modern states. At this crisis in its history I would most earnestly implore all British and, indeed, all Empire farmers to close up their ranks and emphasize to the best of their ability their points of contact rather than their points of difference.

—Rt. Hon. Viscount Bledisloe, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.



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## NEWS and VIEWS

The grading of all beef sold for human consumption was urged in a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Western Canada Livestock Union.

The average gross farm income in the United States for the years 1924-29 was \$11,680,000,000; the income for the years 1930-35 was \$7,031,000,000 an annual average loss of \$450,000,000.

Beginning on July 1, the German Government will pay families having monthly incomes of less than \$60, a bounty of \$4 per month for every child after the first four. Now, what is the proper thing to say about that?

—Montes Quilers.

The government has set up a special committee composed of 17 Liberals, 4 Conservatives, 1 Social Credit and 1 C.C.F. to investigate wheat marketing with power to examine officials of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and terminal elevators.

The B.C. Sheep Breeders' Association has worked out a marketing plan for B.C. but has decided to approach the sheep producers in Alberta and the Alberta government with the proposition of a scheme to take in both provinces.

The Primary Producers' Union of New South Wales has suggested to the State Government that a conference of Empire primary producers be held in Sydney as part of the programme associated with the sesqui-centenary of New South Wales.

Every country, or almost every country in Europe, whether nominally an importer or an exporter, subsidizes or protects growers by one method or another, with the result that France, Sweden and Poland, among others, find themselves with surplus wheat which they seek to place on any market that will take it. Even Portugal joined the ranks of the exporters this year.

—Report of Liverpool Corn Trade Ass'n.

Liberty is the right to do what the laws allow; and if a citizen could do what they forbid, it would be no longer liberty, because others would have the same powers.

Spillers Ltd., the British flour milling combine, made a profit of £418,462 (\$2,000,000) last year and paid a dividend of 15 per cent. Everybody can make money out of wheat but the grower of it.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that according to farmers' intentions at May 1, the area under field crops in Canada will be increased by over 1,000,000 acres of which 800,000 acres will be in spring wheat.

The Wheat Industry Control Board of the Union of South Africa has issued to the farmers a warning of the dangerous reaction with respect to wheat prices that will arise in the event of a crop this year as large as that of last year. Acreage under wheat has increased 59 per cent. since 1923 and production for the crop years 1929-1933 was 66 per cent. above that of 1919-1923.

It is estimated that there were 94,000 less egg-laying hens on farms in Canada in 1935 than in 1934 but 268,000 dozen more eggs were laid, and the total estimated value of eggs (\$37,763,000) shows an increase of \$3,309,000 over the revised valuation of 1934. The average value of eggs in 1935 is estimated at 17 cents per dozen against 15 cents per dozen in 1934.

—Dom. Dept. of Agriculture.

British agriculture produces 50 per cent. of the nation's beef and veal requirements; 42 per cent. of its mutton and lamb; 43 per cent. of the pork and bacon; 16 per cent. of the butter and cheese; 25 per cent. of the wheat requirements. The National Farmers' Union is for bringing the low percentages up to the high with some farmers urging that all of them should go up to 80 per cent. at least.

Public opinion is the opinion of the bald-headed man at the back of the omnibus.—Walter Bagehot.

The volume of German net imports (imports less exports) of agricultural produce has declined about 18 per cent. during the last five years, the main decline being in breadstuffs, feed stuffs, livestock and poultry products.

Through this hellish yperite or so-called mustard gas thousands of peasants will be groping their way down the dark years because of a dictator, whose name they have never heard of but whose decree of ruthlessness has put out their eyes.

—The Secretary of the Ethiopian Red Cross.

The United States congress has passed a bill appropriating \$410,000,000 for a ten-year program for rural electrification. — \$50,000,000 to be spent up to June 30, 1937 and \$40,000,000 yearly during the succeeding nine years. Farm organizations are actively engaged in creating co-operative electric systems.

A film sponsored by an American Oil Company has been taken of two expert motor car drivers who covered some miles in the traffic section of New York, one driving carefully, the other doing his best against time. At the end of the trial the driver who took all the chances of a smash was precisely 15 seconds ahead of the careful driver.

In a debate in the British House of Commons it was alleged that during the great war the private fortunes of individuals in Great Britain increased by almost \$25,000,000,000, that the providers of war materials robbed the state and that whole sections of British business were guilty of treason by supplying goods to the enemy. Business is business!

### OUR PUZZLE CORNER

Mrs. Brown bought seven young trees to beautify her lawn and asked her husband to plant them in six straight rows of three trees each. Like a good husband he did as he was bid. How did he do it?

For answer see page 15.

## A CO-OP MEDICAL SERVICE

Economy, a village of about 300 people in a typical farming community in Indiana, U.S.A., has tackled the problem of adequate medical service in a co-operative way.

In brief, the plan of the Economy Mutual Health Association is as follows: Membership is open to both individuals and families. Families pay a fee of \$1.30 a month, payments being made quarterly in advance. Individuals pay one-half the family fee. Of this fee, \$1.25 goes to the doctor and 5c is for administrative expense. The member family is entitled to the service usually expected of a general practitioner, specifically:

1. All medicines that the doctor prescribes.
2. Free office consultation.
3. Physical examinations at least yearly.
4. Free home calls.
5. Emergency cases.
6. Full care for chronic cases.
7. Free smallpox and diphtheria vaccinations for children under five, and for all others at the cost of serums.
8. Minor surgery that can properly be done in home or office. The doctor's attendance at hospital surgical cases is included.

## SUPREME COURT GIVES JUDGMENTS ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION

The supreme court of Canada, June 17, gave judgments on the legality of eight statutes passed by the Bennett administration, and referred to it by the King government to test their constitutionality.

Of the eight laws, two were found constitutional—the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement act, a device to scale down farm debts, and section 498A of the criminal code, which imposed fines and imprisonment for unethical business practices, as recommended by the price spreads commission.

Two were found invalid — the Employment and Social Insurance act, under which men and women could contribute a portion of their wages and receive weekly doles when they lost their jobs, and the Natural Products Marketing act, a statute enabling groups of producers of natural products to set prices and regulate the marketing of their products. They were two

of the most important of the eight laws.

The judges split 3-3 on three of the statutes—minimum wages, 48-hour week and a weekly day of rest. Upholding the laws with the exception of one section of the Minimum Wage act were Chief Justice Duff and Judges Davis and Kerwin. Finding them unconstitutional were Judges Rinfret, Cannon and Crockett.

One statute was found to be invalid in part, the one establishing a trade and industry commission as a sort of referee over business, as recommended by the price spreads commission. The court found unanimously that section 14, one of the main clauses empowering the commission to approve price and production agreements among business rivals, was unconstitutional. Another section found to be unconstitutional designated the words "Canada Standard" as a national trademark.

### To Appeal Judgments

The judgments of the court will be appealed to the privy council in England, either by the provinces or the Dominion, depending upon the verdict in each case.

The judgment of the court is not binding and does not wipe the unconstitutional laws off the statute books. It is merely an opinion of the court.

## FARMERS ROBBED BY SECRET PROTECTION

By Grant Dexter  
in Winnipeg Free Press

Concealed protection which has cost farmers tens of millions in cold cash was unmasked at sessions of the commons' special committee on implement prices. The evidence left members, regardless of party, astonished and angry. Apparently no information on the agricultural implement or farm tractor tariff has been accurate since 1907. The Bennett Canada first tariff, it is now clear, was more than 30 per cent., not 25 per cent. as the law of parliament said. The present tariff is about 16 per cent. and not 7½ per cent. Likewise farm tractors have never been duty free. Actually the tariff used to be more than 30 per cent. and is now at least eight per cent.—this despite the fact they are not manufactured in this country and by law are duty free.

When C. R. Morrison, vice-president of the International Harvester company of Chicago gave evidence on June 10, he called attention to the curious fact that the national revenue department since 1907 has compelled the Chicago company to take excessive profits from Canadian farmers. The Chicago company sells its implements through subsidiary companies. It always has desired to sell to the Canadian subsidiary at the same price it sells to its U.S. selling subsidiary. But the customs bureaucrats have ruled that this would be dumping and have imposed a value for duty higher than the ordinary U.S. sale price. From 1907 to 1917 this valuation raised the price of imported implements by a large amount. In 1917 it was cut to 12½ to 15 per cent. That is, the International Harvester was compelled by Ottawa to charge 12½ to 15 per cent. more when it sold to Canada than when it sold in the U.S. In May, 1935, the valuation was cut to five per cent. where it now remains. On tractors, which have never been made in this country, the valuation used to be 25 per cent. increase on U.S. prices but is now five per cent. Not only must the Canadian International Harvester company (the importer) pay this higher price but, also, it must pay the tariff and the primage duty on it.

The explanation, apparently, is that Canadian companies could not compete with the International Harvester on the basis of the statutory tariff and were given this additional protection. It is not alleged that the Chicago company ever sold implements to Canada cheaper than in the U.S. (the legal definition of dumping) nor that the standard of living in its U.S. factories is lower than in the factories of this country.

Presumably the government knew about this secret protection in 1907, 1917 and 1935. Otherwise its existence seems never to have been suspected.

### The Reason

"I have been twitted with being a turncoat," exclaimed the street-corner orator. "Years ago, I admit, I supported the other party. Then I had a reason, but now, gentlemen (here came a triumphant gesture) now I have lost my reason."

# MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

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## WORLD WHEAT PROSPECTS

A 3 per cent. increase in the 1936 wheat acreage is indicated by estimates of winter wheat acreage, seeded or remaining for harvest in the Northern Hemisphere, excluding Russia and China, and by reports of spring wheat intentions-to-plant in the United States and Canada. The increase is due largely to an indicated increase in the United States and Canada of about 12 per cent. over 1935. A decrease of 4 per cent. is estimated for Europe as a whole. Important countries reporting decreases are the Danube Basin countries, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Poland and Spain. Estimates for the North African countries indicate a decrease of 10 per cent. from last season. In Soviet Russia, an increase of about 9 per cent. in winter wheat acreage is indicated. India reports a slightly decreased acreage and production.

### European Crops

The crop situation in Europe presents a mixed picture. Central European conditions are reported to be generally satisfactory, and prospects apparently are most favorable in the Danube Basin countries and least favorable in Spain and Portugal. They are also poor in Tunisia. Crop conditions in Canada appear to be very favorable. Winter crops in Soviet Russia are reported in good condition, and good progress was made in the sowing of spring wheat during late April and early May. In China, the crop, although late, is making favorable progress.

### The United States

Less favorable winter wheat crop prospects than a month ago, together with prospects for a reduced carry-over on July 1, now make it very uncertain whether or not the United States will be faced with a sufficiently large exportable surplus to reduce prices to export levels. With the small winter wheat crop indicated at present, the size of the surplus will be largely dependent upon the outturn of spring wheat. On

the basis of the intended acreage and present growing conditions, it appears reasonable to assume that the spring wheat crop may bring the total wheat outturn to about 700,000,000 bushels. With prospective July 1 carry-over stocks reduced both in quantity and milling quality, a crop of this size could probably be largely or entirely absorbed in the United States. Domestic prices under such circumstances would average above export levels. Exceptionally favorable growing conditions in the Spring Wheat Belt would be necessary for the crop to be sufficiently large to result in a surplus for export at prevailing world price levels.

—U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

\* \* \*

### Canada

The world demand for wheat has continued at disappointingly low levels during the past month but the high proportion of the total demand being diverted to Canadian wheat introduced an element of optimism. Up to the middle of May shipments of wheat and wheat flour from Canada amounted to approximately 176 million bushels or 10 million bushels in excess of the export movement in the entire crop year 1934-35. It is commonly and confidently expected that world demand will be concentrated on Canadian wheat during the remaining eleven weeks of the 1935-36 season. The outward movement in May and June will probably be the heaviest since 1929. Shipments may decline in July as new crop supplies in Europe are either being used or anticipated at that time. During the first 5 or 6 months of the new crop year, 1936-37, the volume of Canadian exports should be greater than usual because of the limited southern hemisphere residuals. The export situation will remain obscure, however, until the 1936 crops in the import areas and in the United States, Russia and the Balkans are more definitely known. Making possible exceptions for Russia and Hungary,

present indications are that competition from northern hemisphere export areas will not be severe in the August-December period of 1936. On the contrary, it is apparent that the dominant position that Canadian wheat is now holding in world markets cannot be relied upon to continue after the 1936 crops are threshed.

Dom. Bureau of Statistics.

## BOUNTIES TO FARMERS

From October 1931 to March 31, 1936, the British Government paid out as subsidies to farmers a total sum of \$244,000,000.

From May 12, 1933, to December 31, 1935, the government of the United States paid out in cash to farmers the sum of \$1,108,322,870. To this has to be added the amount of \$296,000,000 to be paid out this year.

In Australia the sum of £15,187,234 (roughly \$75,000,000) has been paid out by the Commonwealth government as bounties to farmers, and in addition £12,000,000 (say \$58,000,000) has been granted for debt relief.

In Canada, in 1933, a bounty of five cents a bushel on wheat was paid, the total amounting to \$12,719,901 and in 1935-36 bonuses amounting to \$1,083,780 were paid to cheese producers.

## AUSTRALIAN FARMING UNDERGOES CHANGES

An analysis made by the "Economist" of the trade recovery which has taken place in Australia shows that this has been accompanied by noteworthy changes in agriculture; while arable farming has been restricted, pastoral farming has expanded. Since 1929 there has been a substantial increase in livestock. The total of sheep rose from 104½ million to 114½ million in 1934. And of cattle from 11.2 million to 13½ million in 1933. Accordingly there has been over the past 7 years a slow growth in wool exports and a striking increase in butter and meat exports. These three classes accounted for 54 per

cent. of all exports in 1934-35. Their total value, however, was only £55.6 million last year, against £70.6 million in the previous year and £73.6 million in 1928-29. A factor of great and growing importance is the improvement in the transport of chilled beef, of which 134,000 cwt. were exported to Great Britain in 1934-35 against 6,400 cwt. in 1933-34. On the other hand, wheat growers have had an especially difficult period since 1929 and consequently wheat now occupies a somewhat less important place in the exporting trade than before the depression. As a result of restriction of production, with a view to raising prices, acreage has fallen from 18.1 million in 1930-31 to 12.4 million in 1934-35 and 11.9 million acres in the 1935-36 season.

—I.C.A. News.

### THE COLLECTIVE FARMS OF THE SOVIET UNION

The department of statistics of the People's Commissariat for agriculture of the Soviet Union recently issued statistics relating to the state of "Kolkhos" (collective farms) on January 1, 1935, which are summarized below.

The number of "Kolkhos" at that date was 241,451 with 16,474,000 members and their lands amounted to 378 million hectares of which 142 million were arable. The area cultivated in 1935 was 128 million hectares of which 88 million were planted with cereals.

The "Kolkhos" had 10,331,000 head of large stock (including 3,032,000 cows) besides 3,514,000 pigs and 12,372,000 sheep and goats. In addition, the members of the "Kolkhos" owned as private property 15,968,000 head of large stock (including 9,565,000 cows) besides 6,755,000 pigs and 14,274,000 sheep and goats.

In order to supply the "Kolkhos" with the necessary agricultural machinery the state has established 3,535 machinery and tractor stations which had 181,466 tractors, with a total horse power of 2,776,000. These stations were serving 107,990 "Kolkhos" and 74,219,000 hectares were ploughed by means of their tractors.

—I.L.O. Service.

Note—A hectare is 2.47 acres.

### NINE-POINT WHEAT POLICY ADOPTED AT POOL MEETING

A nine-point wheat pool policy, enunciated by J. H. Wesson, vice-president of the Saskatchewan wheat pool, received unanimous endorsement at a largely attended convention of all committees in sub-districts 3 and 4 of district 16 at North Battleford recently.

The general policy of the Saskatchewan wheat pool, as laid down by Mr. Wesson, stressed: Necessity for continuance of the wheat board; payment of a minimum price by the board, at not less than 95 cents per bushel, basis No. 1 northern, Port Arthur; the imperative clauses in the Wheat Board act to be brought into force so that the wheat board shall handle all wheat as well as coarse grains; setting up of a committee representative of organized producers to act in an advisory capacity to the wheat board international agreement and co-operation; provincial legislation to deal with quota deliveries from the individual producer, in the event of huge surpluses, complete elimination of the speculative system of fixing prices; advising the board to sell wheat direct to buyers, instead of waiting for foreign exporters to buy from them; stressing the necessity for finding markets and retaining them, if possible by government extension of trade agreements.

### THOSE POOL DEDUCTIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

The following appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press of June 4:

To the Editor, — In your issue of May 13 you printed a copy of a cheque issued to me from the Saskatchewan wheat pool in payment of the 1930 adjustments.

I wish to know by what authority you printed this private document of mine. I wish to advise you that I have no criticism to direct to the pool as regards this payment, and if I did have I would deal with the pool myself.

As it appears to me you have printed above-mentioned cheque to act as disrupting influence between the pool members and their organization. Your feelings toward the Saskatchewan wheat pool or any other farmers' organization, of course, are your own business, but I must object to you

using any of my documents to further such.

When you printed my cheque and deductions therefrom, why did you not at the same time print the clause in the 1930 adjustment legislation instructing payment of assignments, which reads as follows:

"If any primary producer of wheat shall have assigned his right to receive any additional payment in respect of wheat delivered in the crop year 1930-31 to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., through a provincial pool organization, any additional payment hereunder in respect of such wheat shall be made to the assignee of the primary producers upon proof by the assignee of the assignment in such manner as may be provided for by regulations to be made hereunder."

Hence the pools were legally bound to make these deductions. Why did you, Mr. Editor, not explain this when you printed my cheque?

As you had my cheque printed on your front pages of your paper be good enough to also print this, and your answer to it, on your front pages.

I am yours truly,

Knud Bork,  
Hyas, Sask.

### The Free Press Reply

\*\*The Free Press published the copy of the cheque issued to Mr. Bork as a matter of public interest. It has already published the information contained in Mr. Bork's re-statement of the clauses of the 1930 adjustment legislation. As to Mr. Bork's complaint of the use of "his" property, it may be pointed out that Mr. Bork cashed his cheque, which thereupon ceased to be his property, and his complaint is without foundation.

According to figures issued by the Soviet government, exports of wheat from Russia during 1935 showed a considerable increase over the previous year, the total amounting to 719,350 tons compared with 211,766 tons in 1934. Of last year's total, 376,572 tons were taken by Great Britain, against only 38,801 tons in the previous year. Total exports of all grain from Russia last year were 1,519,349 tons against 771,096 tons in 1934.

# 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

## ETERNAL—AND INFERNAL— NONSENSE

In the ultra-respectable pages of the Saturday Review, Lady Houston, advocate of a big army, big navy, big air force, to enable her country to show all foreigners where they get off at, announces her philosophy of life in these words:

God's eternal law is that those who would hold what they have must fight for it. The birds of the air, the beasts of the field, the fish . . . even the insect kingdom, know this law and follow it. None can alter the truth that Might is Right. War has always been—war must always be . . . until the lamb lies down with the lion.

Even Hitler and Mussolini would find it difficult to improve on that, in as many words. The lady must have got great satisfaction in noting the vindication of "God's eternal law" in Ethiopia and it must bring great exaltation to her soul to read of the discovery of stronger and more virulent poison gases and the invention of more powerful instruments of destruction.

With what complacency some people in specially favored circumstances can formulate a plan for the universe in which not they, but others, but endure unspeakable pain and misery because of what they are pleased to call "God's eternal law."

Plain common sense tells us that what Lady Houston calls an eternal law is merely a personal opinion. Long ago Kropotkin demonstrated that mutual aid, as well as strife, was a factor in evolution and moreover that what we call progress is essentially the increasing of the force of co-operation in life. It is true the pages of history are stained by the records of wars; it is not demonstrable that "war has always been" and there is at least one school of anthropologists which insists that primitive man did not make war—that war is a product of what we call civilization and emerged when human beings were discovered to have economic value which could be exploited.

Anyway, there is no sense whatever in war today. Anybody who can discover "God's eternal law" in imperialist greed and commercial avarice, in poison gas, bombs, bayonets and bullets, in war planes and submarines and battleships, in plans to starve and murder men, women and children wholesale, is out of place outside of a mental hospital.

## BRITISH AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The National Farmers' Union of Great Britain is a powerful body and when its recommendations with respect to raising the economic status of agriculture receive unexpected support from an increasing number of eminent scientific men who are

deeply concerned about the nutrition of the nation, and public men who are concerned about defence and security, Canada as an agricultural exporting nation vitally connected with the British market, must take note of the resultant movement and its probable effect upon this country.

The British farmers are preparing for the expiration of the Ottawa agreements and the next Imperial conference on trade relations. They have told the British people what they want through meetings and the press and they have told the world through the medium of short wave radio. What they want is this: The termination of all existing trade agreements with other countries; the negotiation of new agreements on the basis of priority to home produce in the home market; abolition or modification of the "most favored nation" clause in trade agreements; consultation of producer interests before any trade treaty with any country is entered into by the government.

The N.F.U. is not opposed to Empire preference, but it is opposed to free import from the Dominions. Competition from the Dominions, the farmers say, is just as harmful to British agriculture as competition from other countries and therefore imports from the Dominions should be taxed at a rate which definitely gives priority to home produce.

As Great Britain is only one of the countries in which positive action has been taken to reduce competition from the outside with domestic agricultural products, it is not difficult to understand the shrinkage in world trade, but it is difficult to know just what we should do about it. Certainly it is of no use to talk of maintaining markets by beating down prices; the prime requisite in the existing and the prospective situations, is a determined desire to proceed by the way of co-operation.

## CO-OP DIVIDENDS AND CO-OP PRICES

At the Scottish National Co-operative Conference held recently a resolution was introduced recommending that in future no retail co-operative society pay a patronage dividend of more than two shillings in the pound (10 per cent.) The idea was to make an attack on the citadel of prices. A speaker against the resolution said that his society paid 3/4 in the pound (16 2/3 per cent.) and a two shilling (10 per cent.) bonus as well. The resolution was lost by a vote of 331 to 303, and the big dividend with the big price goes merrily but precariously on, to the dismay of the very poor to whom lower prices would be a greater aid than high rebates.

Commenting on the vote The Scottish Co-operator says:

To the informed co-operator who regards co-operation as a national system and not merely as a convenient local trading arrangement the case for uniform dividend (and prices) is unanswerable, but the number of co-operators who are concerned about the ultimate development of the movement is pitifully small, and it would be unwise to make other than Fabian assaults on dividend's stubborn tradition.

There doesn't seem to be anything more to say. The full realization of the social philosophy of co-operation is only to be reached by education and the process, unfortunately, is a slow one.

## New Books in Pool Library

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**B389 Great Contemporaries** Essays by various hands on 37 of the modern world's notable characters.

### CO-OPERATION

**C260 Fowler, Bertram B.** Consumer Co-operation in America. The first attempt to describe the modern consumer co-operative movement in the United States—300 pages.

### CANADA

**391 England, Robert** The Colonization of Western Canada. The story of the development of the West. 340 pages.

### ECONOMICS

- E502 Cole, G. D. H.** What Marx Really Meant. Another "explanation" of the philosophy of Marx.
- E503 Dickinson, John** Hold Fast the Middle Way. The democratic way by avoiding extremes.
- E498 Fairchild, Henry Pratt** Profits or Prosperity? An examination of the relation of profits to the adequate functioning of the economic order.
- E499 Henderson, Fred** Capitalism and the Consumer. The consumer in the capitalist order. 156 pages.
- E504 Henderson, Fred** The Economic Consequences of Power Production. The problem of wealth distribution related to modern power of production. 220 pages.
- E500 Keynes, J. M.** The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money. An exceedingly stiff analysis of the relation of modern finance to employment. 400 pages.
- E505 Mackenzie, Kenneth** The banking systems of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States. 230 pages.
- E497 Select Special Committee of the House of Commons** Report on Price Spreads and Mass Buying. Report of this committee which was appointed in February 1934.
- E501 Strachey, John** The Nature of Capitalist Crisis. Why crises cannot be avoided in the capitalist system. 200 pages.

### HISTORY

- D430 Cruttwell, C. R. M. P.** A History of the Great War. 645 pages.
- D431 Trotsky, Leon** The History of the Russian Revolution. The story of a great event by a man who played a predominant part in it. 1266 pages.

### SCIENCE

- F605 Haynes, Williams** Men, Money and Molecules. The social side of modern chemistry. 186 pages.
- F606 Kruij, Paul de** Why Keep Them Alive? A scientist's protest against an economic order which prevents the benefits of science reaching the poor. 290 pages.
- F607 Rose, Dr. William, Editor** An Outline of Modern Knowledge. An excellent symposium on modern science, philosophy, economics, politics and art. 1054 pages.

### SOCIOLOGY

- Attlee, Clement R. (General Editor)** Labor Shows the Way Series. Small books, about 120 pages each, giving the attitude of the British Labor Party toward the fundamental problems of the day.
- H804 Attlee, Clement R.** The Will and the Way to Socialism.
- H805 Citrine, Walter** Labour's Way to Provide Work and Leisure.
- H806 Greenwood Rt. Hon. Arthur** Labour's Way to Health and Happiness.
- H807 Grenfell, David R.** Labour's Way to Plan Prosperity.
- H801 Henderson, Rt. Hon. A.** Labour's Way to Peace.
- H803 Lansbury, Rt. Hon. G.** Labour's Way with the Commonwealth.
- H809 Williams, Tom** Labour's Way to Use the Land.
- H802 Wilmot, John** Labour's Way to Control Finance.

## A CALL TO ACTION

The International Co-operative Alliance now comprises the national co-operative movements of 40 states, with a membership exceeding 100 million persons, mostly heads of families. It includes unions or federations of consumers' societies, agricultural and industrial producers' societies, agricultural credit societies, co-operative banks and assurance societies. So large is its representation of the population that it is the greatest organization of consumers in the world, and the only one which stands for the interests of the community as against their exploitation by capitalist enterprise for private profit. This vast army, which in its separate units has built up wealth for the community, has purged trading methods of many of their evils, has produced a genuine system of collective economy—should at this hour be arming itself for a great advance. The deepest and longest world depression ever known is now showing definite signs of disappearance, and we hope that before long the way will be clear for the co-operative movement to go forth and conquer in new fields. . . .

In the international co-operative field we are looking forward with confidence to the certainty of a great advance in the future, near or far, and the appeal I would make to the workers of Canada is to be ready for that advance towards the economic and social emancipation of the mass of mankind.

Link up with the great co-operative forces of the world. Cultivate assiduously the organization of production and consumption upon the co-operative plan; join their forces for the necessary inter-relations, and thus provide in the Canadian co-operative movement an element of real impulsion towards the international co-operative association which shall transform world economy for the benefit of the common people.

—H. J. MAY, in his radio message to Canadian listeners.

### Double Entry

"Where is the cashier?"  
 "Gone to the races."  
 "Gone to the races in business hours?"  
 "Yes, sir. It is his last chance to make the books balance."



# THE CO-OPERATIVE PROMOTION BOARD

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

Members of the Board

Hon. JOHN BRACKEN, Chairman  
F. H. DOWNING

W. A. LANDRETH ROY McPHAIL

F. W. RANSOM, Vice-Chairman  
WILLIAM ROBSON

Secretary: JOHN W. WARD

## OUR GOLD MEDALIST

In last month's issue it was announced that the Co-operative Promotion Board's gold medal in Economics, annually awarded to a student in the graduating class in Agriculture at the University of Manitoba, had been won by James Reginald Bowring.

A member of the faculty in giving particulars of this student and his college career, says: "Bowring is English and very much of a gentleman. He entered college here in 1932 and won a general proficiency scholarship for his first year's work. Since then he has sailed straight through. In his senior years he took all the economics courses on the horizon and supplemented them with quite a lot of field husbandry. At present he is working in the Agronomy Department with Dr. McRostie. I doubt if he ever will become a Canadian farmer, but he is a fine type of lad.

"I have already heard rumors of his taking advanced work in economics. I hope that he may do so; he seems to have a flair for the subject. The point is that the medal was not misplaced."

We hope to hear more of Mr. Bowring. It is to be hoped that he will have the opportunity to further develop his talents and that they will always be used to promote the best interests of the tillers of the soil.

## U.F.M. CHAUTAUQUA

The second annual Chautauqua of the United Farmers of Manitoba was held from June 9th to June 20th, with sessions at 21 points scattered throughout the province. Two traveling parties, each following a different route, were engaged in the program, that for route No. 1 being led by Secretary W. R. Wood, and that for route No. 2 by President J. S. Wood. With the President were Mrs. G. H. Dunn, Director of

Junior Work; Mrs. N. A. Robertson, U.F.W.M. director for Marquette; D. G. McKenzie and F. L. Dickinson of the U.G.G.; J. T. Hull, Manitoba Co-operative Conference; D. W. Richmond, of Manitoba Pool Elevators, and Miss Hilda Smith, physical instructor.

On the first route the Secretary was supported by Mrs. E. L. Johnson, President of the U.F.W.M.; W. J. Davidson, Vice-president of the U.F.M.; Miss Esther Thompson, of the Agricultural Extension Service; J. H. Kiteley, of the Department of Education; Roy McPhail and F. H. Downing of Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd.; Miss L. Illingworth, physical instructor, and J. W. Ward, Secretary of the Co-operative Promotion Board. Other speakers also took part at some of the sessions.

Party No. 1 began at Poplar Point and took in in succession Oak Bank, Emerson, Pomeroy, Darlingford, Regent, Forrest, Franklin, Clanwilliam, Dauphin and Lavender, finishing its tour on June 20.

Party No. 2 opened at Gimli on June 9, proceeding to Treherne, Pilot Mound, Melita, Woodnorth, McGregor, Arden, Foxwarren, Roblin and Minitonas, where the closing sessions were held on June 19.

The programs at the different points varied somewhat according to local circumstances. As a rule, however, the traveling party made up the afternoon program and local talent provided the evening entertainment. On the first route the afternoon program opened with motion pictures shown by Mr. Ward, followed by a first aid demonstration by Mr. Kiteley. The juniors then left for the school playground where they spent an enjoyable hour in games and physical exercises under Miss Illingworth. Meanwhile the seniors heard with great interest

Miss Thompson's account of rural life in the Scandinavian countries and the work of the agricultural and home-making schools which she recently visited in Norway. An address on the U.F.M. and its work was given either by Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Wood or Mr. Davidson, though this feature was sometimes deferred until the evening session. At the afternoon session also Mr. McPhail (the first week) or Mr. Downing (the second week) discussed questions relating to the marketing of livestock.

For the evening session there was always a full and varied program lasting well on toward midnight and almost entirely provided by U.F.M. members in the district. Vocal and instrumental music, readings, elocution and public speaking contests, and dramatic sketches were the features of this part of the program and every item was as usual well done and greatly appreciated.

A similar program with different speakers and subjects was carried out on the other route, but since this is being written in the middle of the tour by a member of the first party particulars cannot be given here. It is reported, however, that large and enthusiastic audiences have been met at every point.

In a recent address Mr. A. Siva Rama Menon, president of the Malabar District Co-operative Conference (India), gave an example of a native farmer borrowing from a money lender which showed that if the terms of the loan were strictly observed the rate of interest was 30 per cent. per annum, but if the farmer failed to pay promptly the rate might reach 100 per cent. Relief from these onerous conditions is being sought through co-operative credit and mortgage banks supported by the government.



# Consumer Co-operation

**MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE**

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

## THE GOOD PROSPECTS

The excellent rains of this past week were very welcome to the farmers of Manitoba and the prospects for good crops are improving rapidly, stimulated by the added moisture and warm weather. We hope that these ideal weather conditions will continue.

## CO-OPERATION IS BEING STUDIED IN WINNIPEG

Some attention is again being given to consumers' co-operation in the city of Winnipeg. We say again because Winnipeg has seen three or four efforts to promote consumers' co-operation all of which started out full of promise (and promises!) struggled heroically for a time and then passed

into the night. That kind of experience of course, is far from unusual and one of these days another start will be made.

This time another kind of approach is being made. Co-operative education will precede any attempt at co-operative business. Study groups are being formed each of which is taking as a text book "Fundamentals of Consumers' Co-operation" by V. S. Alanne, a fair sized pamphlet costing thirty cents, which covers the ground in a commendable manner. Out of these study groups others will be formed and it is hoped before the end of the year to have between one and two hundred people engaged in learning about co-operation and getting ready for co-operative action.

Putting co-operative study ahead of action should make it possible to get a substantial body of support for a co-operative enterprise when the decision is made to go into one and the study groups should become the nucleus of a strong co-operative movement in the city.

## BINDER TWINE

All Consumers' Co-operative Locals are urged to push the booking of orders for "Buffalo Brand" binder twine. If we can get the orders in, in good time it will enable us to give you better service on the twine.

## THE GLENBORO STORE

The Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Limited, is now operating the branch of the Consumer's Co-operative Movement at Glenboro and is equipped with good stocks to serve the people of that district. Mr. Harry Lewis, the new manager, will be glad to receive orders and promises the best of service.

## THE CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS

Wool market reports, both at home and abroad, have been quite encouraging during the past two months, and with wool in good demand everywhere, the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers looks forward with confidence to another satisfactory season in the handling of the 1936 clip. At present the cash advance payment is 8 cents per pound on domestic wool and 10 cents on range type wool, delivered at any of the Co-operative Wool Growers' branch warehouses — Winnipeg, Saskatoon or Regina.

From May 1st to December 31st, 1936, the tariff on L.C.L. wool shipments from country points to the co-operative's collecting centres will be at 3rd class rate instead of 1st class rate as formerly. This reduces local freight charges by approximately one-third.

Eighteen years of operation have unmistakably demonstrated the advantages of marketing wool on a graded co-operative basis, and the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers merits the support of every sheepman in Manitoba. Sell your wool co-operatively and buy your supplies, sacks, twine, dip, etc., co-operatively.

# DO YOU REALIZE?

That thousands of Manitoba citizens are helping themselves and one another by pooling their purchases of

**SHEET METAL  
PRODUCTS  
BUILDING MATERIAL  
ROOFING  
FENCING  
HARNES  
TWINE  
SALT, COAL,  
ETC.**

**GASOLINE  
KEROSENE  
DISTILLATE  
LUBRICATING OILS  
GREASES  
PAINTS  
BULK STATION  
SERVICE STATION  
EQUIPMENT**



This Trade Mark is Your  
Guarantee of Quality

**MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE LTD.**

316 McINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG

There is a Consumer Co-operative Local  
in close proximity to you. Buy there!

## Co-op. Livestock Marketing

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

### Directors' Report for the Year Ending May 31, 1936

Your board is glad to report that the organization has experienced a fairly successful year. For your convenience we wish to set out the activities of the association under the following divisions:—

The auditor's statement, which will be presented to you, today, for your approval, shows the association to be in the most favorable financial position, since its inception.

Since its organization, the Co-operative has invested its earnings in improving the marketing position of its members and patrons. Your board offers the suggestion that the distribution of any further surplus revenues accruing to the organization might well be considered at this time by the delegates.

#### Field Work

Acting under the instructions of the last three general meetings of delegates, your board has directed its activities to the broad question of marketing livestock, apart from the activities generally associated with co-operative marketing.

During these years the only approach to this vexed question has been through the agency of "schemes" under the Natural Products Marketing Act. Inter-provincial committees of livestock men, co-operative and otherwise, have worked together on the problem. These efforts have absorbed the major



part of the time of your chief executive officers. This of necessity militated against the carrying on of our field services as in former years. Whether the time and efforts have been well expended only time will tell. The result of these discussions and experiences on these committees have led your

board to the conclusion that the problems of livestock marketing are too pressing and their ramifications too intricate to be dealt with by a purely co-operative organization acting alone.

#### Public Markets

Out of the above mentioned inter-provincial conferences, held during the past two years and also as a result of the findings of the committee on mass buying and price spreads, one outstanding fact seems to loom large: the steady and determined efforts to short circuit the public markets of Canada, seriously menaces the bargaining position of the primary producer of livestock. More and more it has been brought home to your directors that this most unbusinesslike method of disposing of livestock not only prejudices the general position of the producer but that the individual who markets his livestock direct, actually receives over a period of years, less returns for his product. To quote Mr. N. K. Carnes, manager of the Central Co-operative Association of South St. Paul:

"By this method" (referring to direct shipments) "the trained buyer avoids the skilled salesman who is the agent of the producer on the public market. Direct buyers usually do the weighing and grade the stock to suit themselves. In most cases they have the advantage from the standpoint of fill. In addition to the control of the sale factors which have a direct bearing on the sale value, the direct buyer marks the price ticket."

Your board directs your attention to the solving of this problem.

#### Rail Grading

Facilities for rail grading of hogs are now available in the Winnipeg packing plants and your co-operative is prepared to give every assistance to those producers who desire to try out this new method.

# Confidence

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

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

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

# EATON'S

#### Export Outlets

During the past year, as a result of trade agreements with the United States, markets have been secured for 155,000 cattle weighing over 700 pounds, 52,000 calves weighing under 175 pounds and 20,000 dairy cattle on a somewhat lower tariff basis. In 1937 the Empire Trade Agreements, which have supplied a most satisfactory outlet for hog products, will terminate. Your board wishes to go on record as commending both of these trade agreements and pledges its support to the further exploration of outside markets.

#### Staff

Your board desires to take this  
(Turn to page 11)

# Co-operative Dairying

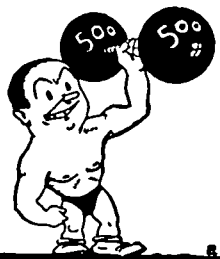
A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

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

## MARKETS ARE STRONGER

Butterfat production in Manitoba in May amounted to 1,772,785 lbs. as compared with 1,665,279 lbs. in May, 1935, an increase of 6.5%. Reports indicate that the increase in Ontario and Quebec was considerably heavier than here. Creamery butter storage holdings on June 1st are given as 10,663,000 lbs. with the year previous showing only 5,825,000 lbs., a heavy difference indeed. Ordinarily this would leave a very unpromising situation but the British market has been quite strong and some butter has been sold for export on a basis of 22½c to 23c Montreal. British storage holdings are about 30% less than a year ago but New Zealand reserve holdings are almost equal to the British shortage. Australian

make is down materially and Denmark is sending increasing shipments into Germany; these things



tend to strengthen the British market which now gives promise of carrying through the summer months at prices considerably in advance of last year. Furthermore, cheese prices are very strong, country board sales in Eastern Ontario last week running as high as 135/16c per pound; Canadian June cheese was quoted in England last week at 64s a hundred-weight, equal to 14.35c per pound. This strong cheese market should have a tendency to switch some butterfat from creameries to cheese factories.

Every indication is that there will be a fairly heavy surplus of butter in Canada this year and an effort is now being made to export all possible while the British price is fairly strong.

### A Trying Situation

The marketing situation has been exceedingly trying during the past month. Two weeks ago butter was being offered from some of the larger stores of Win-

nipeg to customers at 18c per pound, first grade; at the same time cream in a pound of butter was costing us at the churn door 17.7c. Before it would reach the store there had to be added manufacturing costs, wrappers, allowance for cutting loss, printing costs, delivery charges, cost of carrying the account, together with other overhead costs. At the same time wholesale butter in Winnipeg, that is butter in 56-lb. boxes, was being sold at 19c and over. Disagreement among operators was responsible for the absurd and disturbing situation.

We would ask shippers to cooperate with us in reducing hauling costs of cream. The best way to do this is to ship only full cans or cans very nearly full. If trucking costs are 25c per can and a part can, say with 5 lbs. of butterfat, is shipped it means that 5c per pound butterfat has to be paid for hauling charges. We think you will agree that this is reasonable and we would ask your careful consideration in helping to eliminate part can receipts.

Four leading fruit co-operative marketing organizations in the states of Oregon and Washington have formed an alliance which is to be known as the Pacific Northwest Fruits, Inc., for the collective marketing of apples. The members of the pool are: Wenatchee-Okanogan Co-operative Federation, Skookum Packers' Association, Yakima Fruit Growers' Association and the Hood River Apple Growers' Association. They are inviting other co-ops into the pool.

### CO-OP LIVESTOCK MARKETING

(From page 10)

opportunity, to express its appreciation to all the officers and employees of the association for their loyalty, co-operation and industry. Without an efficient organization and a fine sense of employee loyalty to the interests of the co-operative, we should not have been equal to the task we were called upon to perform.



**HOLLAND**  
"Extra Prime"  
**BINDER TWINE**

**QUEEN CITY 550<sup>ft</sup>**  
**PRAIRIE PRIDE 600<sup>ft</sup>**

*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.

## LIVE POULTRY

During the summer months, commencing June 15th, we will be handling live hens at our egg stations located at the following points:

Belmont	Deloraine	Neebawa
Bolssevain	Ethelbert	Oxbow
Brandon	Esterhazy	Reston
Carman	Foxwarren	Russell
Carnduff	Grandview	Shoal Lake
Cartwright	Lauder	Swan River
Cypress River	Manor	Wawanesa
Dauphin	Minnedosa	Winnipeg

At Dauphin, Lauder, Brandon, Winnipeg and Carman, the live poultry may be delivered to the egg station on any day of the week. At all of the other stations poultry is accepted on one particular day of each week. Anyone interested may find what day the poultry is accepted if you will get in touch with the manager of the egg station in your district. The poultry will be graded, weighed, and paid for in full by cash ticket at the time it is delivered at the egg station. The prices which will be paid for live hens are at present as follows:

- Live Hens No. 1, over 5 lbs.....10c
- Live Hens No. 1, 4 to 5 lbs..... 8c
- Live Hens No. 1, under 4 lbs.... 6c
- Old Roosters ..... 5c

These prices are subject to change according to market value.

You now have a service in the handling of live poultry at these egg stations, which provides a convenient point for you to dispose of your birds at any time suitable to you. You will receive honest grading and weight, and will profit by disposing of your non-laying fowl to your Co-operative Association at the local egg station rather than disposing of your birds to transient buyers. Once the laying season is past, it is not profitable to keep hens on your farm which are not producing any revenue for the cost of their keep, and we would advise that you use facilities provided by the association for putting them on the market.

As well as receiving live hens at the above egg stations, we will provide a service for handling a shipment of fowl by truck from any point in the province where there is a sufficient quantity of

hens to make a shipment. If you desire this service and there is not an egg station located convenient to you, please communicate with our Head Office at 402 Lombard Building, Winnipeg, when we will endeavor to arrange a suitable date to pick up the fowl by truck.

If you wish to have an experienced poultry culler cull your flocks, please get in touch with your Local Secretary, or advise Head Office of the Association.

## Prospective Egg Market

To date this season, producers throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan who marketed their eggs through the facilities provided by the Co-operative Associations, have realized approximately twenty-five per cent. greater net return than that of last year. This has been made possible by the efficient and constructive marketing policies made effective by your Association.

Do you ever stop to think and wonder why you are receiving as much or more for your eggs than the producer in Eastern Canada? In the case of every other agricultural product we can think of, the producer in Eastern Canada is

paid more than the producer in Western Canada. The reason is obvious. Only in Western Canada do producers co-operate extensively in marketing their eggs through the facilities they have created for this purpose. True, when values are established by your Association, those in competition are able to pay the same price in many instances. It is an acknowledged fact that you can not build a market for yourself alone, every one benefits whether a co-operator or not.

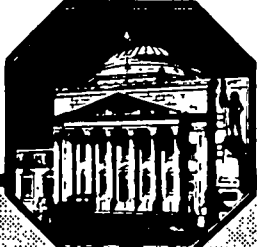
Better facilities and more efficient and economical service could be given by your Association if a larger percentage of producers realized what was being accomplished. In this period of infancy of the co-operative movement, progress would be more rapid if each and every member of the Association could devote some time informing non-members of the constructive policies of the Association. It is also important that you make sure that your product is reaching the Association, and not being diverted to other channels.

As the season advances and production falls off, the premium on A grade quality will advance. In order to assure yourself of the maximum return, every care should be exercised in the handling of your eggs and if possible, have them reach the candling station twice each week. Refuse to

*Safety*, the watchword—  
conservative management,  
the guiding principle . . . . for 118 years.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
*Established 1817*

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

HEAD OFFICE

MONTREAL

accept a straight receipt price from any merchant. You do not want to be party to an illegal transaction, and if the marketing of eggs in this province is to become established on a basis of quality, your co-operation is essential.

### THE BURDEN OF PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS

Every person in Canada would have to work 17 days each year to pay the annual deficits of governing bodies in Canada, the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada estimates in its annual report.

The 1934 deficits on current account of the 3,978 governments in Canada—federal, provincial and municipal, and the 23,946 school public-spending bodies totalled \$197,000,000, the report states. The 1935 deficit, it estimates, can hardly fall below \$154,000,000.

The federal government deficit for 1934, the report states, was \$63,000,000, not including debt charges on government advances for direct relief. The nine provinces operated at a deficit of \$63,000,000, while the more than 3,900 municipalities, handling current expenditures of over \$160,000,000, showed a deficit of \$20,500,000.

In only three provinces, the report states, the percentage of current revenue required to meet carrying charges on provincial debt falls below 35 per cent. The Dominion in the fiscal year 1934-35 required 46 per cent. of its total tax revenue to pay debt charges.

### RETAIL PRICE

#### FIXING IN ITALY

Following the prohibition of all sales of goods from 'sanctionist' countries, the government has given orders for the 'equalization of prices' throughout Italy. It is the intention of the government to intervene in trading now that all foreign competition has been eliminated, with a view to preventing profiteering. Minimum and maximum retail prices will, therefore, be fixed. This will, it is stated, cause hardship in some trades where the profit margin is very small.

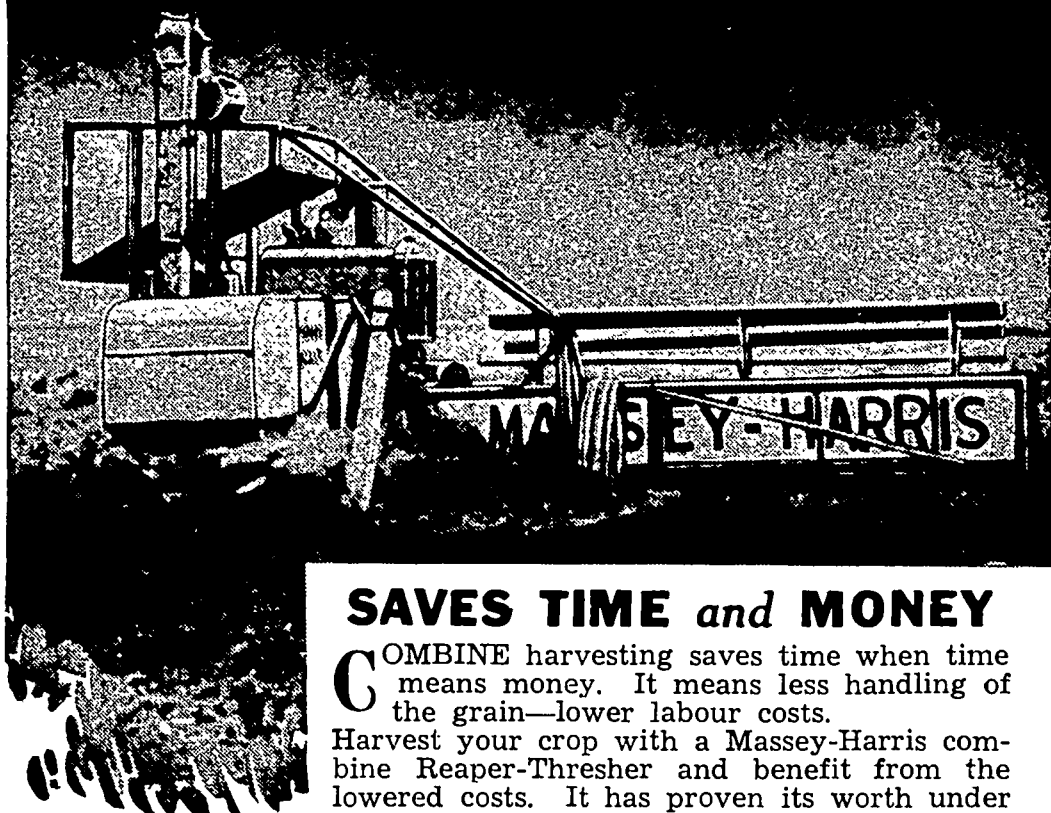
—I.C.A. News.

The Canvasser: "That boy of yours has the head of a politician, Mrs. Fallows."

Mrs. Fallows: "'Tain't 'is fault, sir; 'e fell out of the pram when 'e was a baby."

# MASSEY-HARRIS REAPER-THRESHER

## combine



### SAVES TIME and MONEY

**C**OMBINE harvesting saves time when time means money. It means less handling of the grain—lower labour costs.

Harvest your crop with a Massey-Harris combine Reaper-Thresher and benefit from the lowered costs. It has proven its worth under the most difficult conditions; most users report savings as high as 10 and 15 cents per bushel over other methods of harvesting.

### BAR TYPE CYLINDER AND CONCAVE GETS OUT ALL THE GRAIN

The secret of the great success of the Massey-Harris Reaper-Thresher lies in its rugged construction plus the bar type cylinder and concave. The rubbing action of this type of cylinder is the most effective for combine work—no teeth to bend, break or get out of alignment. The concave can be easily adjusted to suit the kind and condition of the grain and the large capacity lets it do a fast clean job of threshing in heavy crops. It is the most economical and efficient combine harvester you can buy.

Ask your Massey-Harris Agent for full particulars about this Reaper-Thresher. He can advise you on the choice of implements best suited for your farm jobs.

# MASSEY-HARRIS

COMPANY LIMITED

Established 1847

# GOOD GOVERNMENT

*Manitoba Farmers and their Families  
are invited to consider these matters  
before July 27th*

GOOD GOVERNMENT during the past four years has placed Manitoba in a position of leadership among the Canadian provinces. GOOD GOVERNMENT has not been accidental; but has resulted from the application of sound policies by honest and experienced leaders.

\* \* \* \* \*

On July 27th the people of Manitoba will have an opportunity of expressing their approval of the Bracken Government's administration of provincial affairs. They will be asked to give the Liberal and Progressive government a fresh mandate to work for the further improvement of Manitoba's position.

\* \* \* \* \*

Will you instruct the Bracken Government:

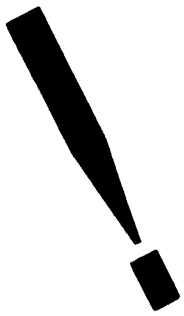
- to negotiate for voluntary reduction of interest rates and other fixed charges?
- to proceed with a new deal program for agriculture?
- to attack the unemployment relief problem on a fresh basis?

\* \* \* \* \*

Other political groups will offer you fancy remedies under the leadership of men who are inexperienced and unproved. Only the Liberal and Progressive group offers you the combination of a sound program under the capable leadership of the Bracken Ministry.

**YOUR SUPPORT IS SOLICITED FOR  
LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE  
OFFICIAL CANDIDATES**





# FOR LESS THAN ONE CENT PER WEEK

**T**HE WESTERN PRODUCER was originally established to give Western agriculture a strictly independent medium of news and information. Its beginning was small, but in only thirteen years it has grown to be one of Canada's greatest weekly farm newspapers. From coast to coast, almost 100,000 subscribers eagerly await its weekly visit. It is the one publication you can depend on to give you full and complete information of matters of general interest and importance.

The Western Producer is designed especially to meet the reading requirements of Canadian farm homes, and its annual subscription price is no greater than less valuable weeklies. In particular, it refrains from giving undue prominence to news and stories of the "sensational" type. It does not carry liquor or any other advertising not always in good taste, so that every member of the family may read its columns in perfect safety.

Fifty cents will pay your subscription for one full year. For this small amount you will receive 52 issues, each of which includes a full summary of the current news of both home and abroad; interesting articles by well-known writers; special sections for the women and youth; a full page of sport news for the men folk; a radio section unequalled by any other weekly in Canada; full length serials by world-famous authors; short stories and other fiction; livestock, poultry and gardening sections; comics and cartoons, and many features not carried by other publications.

Include in your reading budget a newspaper that has attained a nation-wide reputation for its intelligent and authoritative presentation of those questions affecting the primary producer in these days of severe economic and social disturbance. It costs less than ONE CENT PER WEEK.

**CLIP AND MAIL  
THIS COUPON  
TODAY!**

**Regular Rates**

1 year .....	\$1.00
2 years .....	1.50
3 years .....	2.00

**THE WESTERN PRODUCER  
SASKATOON, SASK.**

**USE THIS HANDY ORDER FORM**

To the Circulation Department,  
The Western Producer, Saskatoon.

Please send me the full 52 issues of Canada's most independent and progressive weekly. I am enclosing 50c in full payment.

Name .....

Address .....