

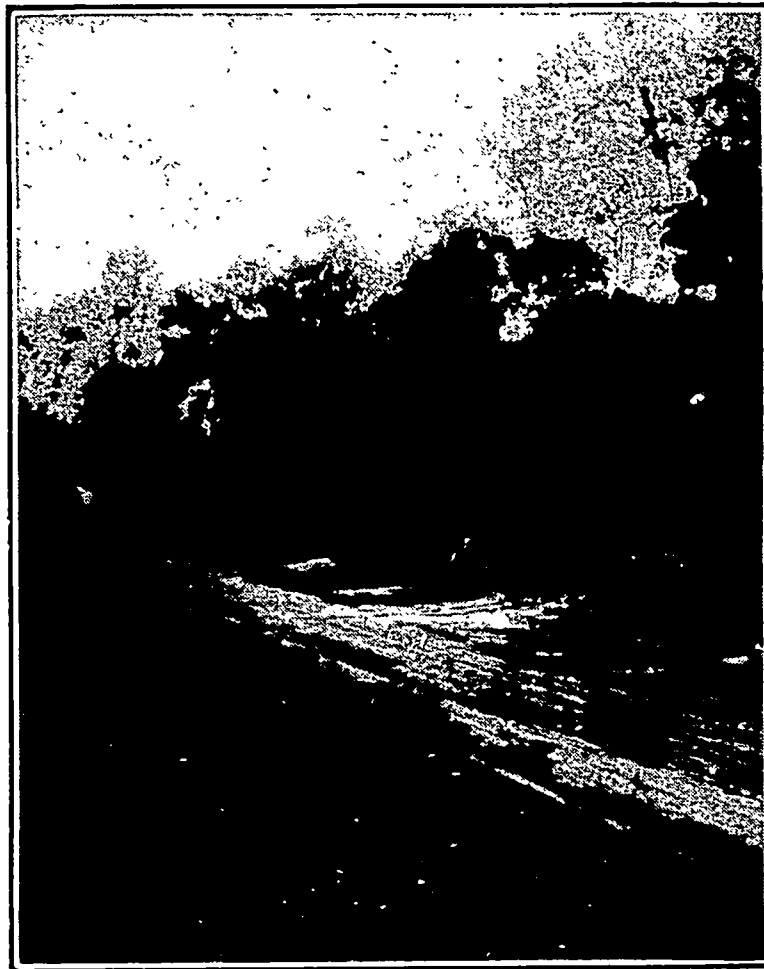
# The Manitoba Co-operator

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

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BEACH DRIVE, OAK LAKE, MANITOBA



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

COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators  
 Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association

Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Association  
 Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company  
 Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Society  
 Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers  
 The Co-operative Marketing Board  
 Manitoba Vegetable Growers' Co-op.

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## NEWS and VIEWS

Man is the only animal that can be skinned more than once.

—Reader's Digest.

The British Import Duties Advisory Committee has decided not to recommend to the government the application of the National Farmers' Union for an additional duty on all imported barley.

Minnesota leads the states in number of farmers' co-operative organizations. It has 1,416 associations, with membership of 332,100, doing an annual business over \$122,000,000.

According to reports issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the annual cash income from farm production in the United States increased from \$4,377,000,000 in 1932 to \$6,900,000,000 in 1935. Cash bonuses from the government make up about 25 per cent. of the increase.

Exports of Canadian live cattle to the British market totalled 13,831 head during 1936, up to June 18. The cattle exports to the United States for the same period amounted to 139,082 head. The exports for the corresponding period of 1935 amounted to 4,817 to Great Britain and 90,252 to the United States.

The government of the United States has appointed a committee to inquire into co-operative enterprises in Europe, their nature, ways of operation and place in the national economic structure. Previous reports of U.S. special committees on producer, consumer and credit co-operation in Europe are still among the valuable literature on the subjects.

Mr. Gunther, vice-president of the Deutschlandkasse, stated at a meeting of the Union of Rhenish Agricultural Societies that co-operative societies were responsible for 65 per cent. of the trade in agricultural produce, 40 per cent. of the milk marketing, 31 per cent. of the wine sales, and 72 per cent. of the savings and credit business of agricultural enterprises in Germany.

Every seven people in Canada are keeping an eighth on relief, that is, one-eighth of the people in the country are living on relief.

The British government has placed an order for 30,000,000 gas masks for the protection of the civilian population in event of war. And doubtless somebody will be thankful for the profits in the contract.

A bill has been passed by the French Chamber which prohibits temporary admission to France of foreign wheat for re-export and virtually suppresses trading in wheat futures.

Two million herrings thrown back into the sea by British fishermen; 100,000 milch cows slaughtered in Holland because of too much dairy produce. And one-half the world is not getting enough to eat. It's a mad world.

It is estimated China will this year harvest 3,000,000 bales of cotton as against 2,600,000 last year. The average for the five years ending with the 1934 crop was 2,471,000 bales. China is marching toward self-sufficiency in cotton.

The Health Committee of the League of Nations reports that 11 European and North American countries are co-operating in an investigation into the nutrition of the people. Only 11 when in every nation the masses are being insufficiently fed.

There were 862,109 private radio receiving licenses issued in Canada during the last fiscal year. This was an increase of 49,784 over the previous year. The following were the licenses issued by provinces with the 1934-35 figures in brackets: Ontario 342,056 (342,394), Quebec 221,702 (204,096), British Columbia 80,215 (70,759), Manitoba 56,986 (52,928), Alberta 55,318 (49,107), Nova Scotia 31,905 (28,989), New Brunswick 22,347 (20,194), Prince Edward Island 2,159 (1,945), Yukon and North West Territories 372 (350).

F. M. Ferg, of Glenboro, Man., was appointed official receiver for the administration of the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act, for the western, southern and central judicial district of Manitoba.

British business men are complaining that in anticipation of the coronation Japan is rushing on to the British market quantities of flags and bunting.

An agreement has been entered into between Italy and Hungary under which Italy will in future import all the wheat she needs from the outside from Hungary, to the exclusion of all other wheat exporting countries.

A decree issued by the government of Paraguay announces that in future the prices of foodstuffs and other prime necessities will be rigidly supervised by the state, and authorized nationalization of industries which produce or manufacture goods directly affecting the necessities of the people.

The United States requires that every box of fruits or vegetables going into that country from Canada be stamped, "Produce of Canada." The Canadian Horticultural Council is petitioning the Canadian government to require that boxes of fruits or vegetables coming into Canada from the United States be stamped clearly and legibly with the words "Produce of the United States of America."

—Country Life in B.C.

### OUR PUZZLE CORNER

Race-track betting is generally recognized as a social evil, but it gives rise to some interesting mathematical problems. In the Daily Double, speculators endeavour to pick the winners in two races, the first and third, and must have both right to win. In the Quinella, they try to select the horses which will be first and second in the last race, but do not have to say which of the two will be first.

Assuming that all the horses have an equal chance, and that there are ten in each race, what are the odds against winning (a) the Daily Double and (b) the Quinella?

For answer see page 15.

## AID TO FARMERS

Last month we published on page 4 the sums paid out within the last few years by the governments of Great Britain, United States, Australia and Canada in direct cash bonuses to farmers. An inquiry conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture yields the following additional information:

Since 1933 the government of France has incurred the following costs and expenditures in maintaining wheat prices—\$582,002,400.

Italy since 1925 when the "Battle of Wheat" began, has maintained wheat prices at a total cost to the country of \$2,381,517,600, which is nearly double what the United States paid out under the A.A.A.

The government of Spain since 1933 has maintained wheat prices in the home market at a total public cost of \$629,180,000.

In Germany since 1929 the cost to the public of maintaining the price of wheat is estimated at \$754,370,000.

These figures and the figures we published last month should be kept in mind when somebody starts shouting about a probable loss of \$15,000,000 on the operations of the Wheat Board.

## BONUSES FOR FARMERS PLANNED IN QUEBEC

In an address on July 5 Premier Godbout of Quebec, who is also minister of agriculture, announced the following program as part of the agricultural policy of his government. The problem of the land, he said, was one of economic necessity, and logical economic policy demanded that all efforts be made towards agricultural expansion.

"Farmers established in old rural centres will receive a bonus of \$10 an acre, up to five acres, each year, for lands which need to be cleaned, drained and otherwise placed in a state for proper culture," he said.

And to help the farmers meet foreign competition the government planned a butter bonus of three cents a pound and a bonus of 1½ cents a pound on cheese to run from October 1 to May 1 to compensate for high winter production costs.

From Nov. 1 to Aug. 1, he said, the government proposed to pay

a bonus of \$1.50 for each pig raised by Quebec farmers and classified as "select", and \$1.00 for each pig classified as "bacon."

From Aug. 1 to Nov. 1 these bonuses would be \$1 and 75 cents, respectively. In addition, the premier said, the government planned to pay 25 per cent. of the cost of building modern piggeries with a maximum of \$100 a piggery.

"As another step to aid agriculture, the government will appropriate \$2,500,000 to intensify the policy of land drainage," the premier said. "The sugar beet industry will be stimulated by bonus payments and the government will lend special efforts towards stock breeding.

Mr. Godbout said an office would be established to dispose of agricultural products. It would do double duty, directing production and selling produce through agents in London and New York.

The premier promised \$5,000,000 would be directed towards colonization. Colonists will be chosen for their integrity and competence and bonuses for clearings will be raised from \$10 to \$15 an acre up to five acres a year and until 30 acres have been cleared and put into cultivation and 20 acres actually plowed," he said.

"In effect, bonuses which are deserved should replace allocations for unemployment; here, as elsewhere," added the premier, "relief works will replace charity."

## IT CAN BE DONE

In 1930 the extension department of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S., was organized for the purpose of developing a plan of adult education its object being defined as "the improvement of the economic, social, educational and religious conditions of the people of Eastern Nova Scotia."

In carrying out the program the department in 1930-31 held 192 general meetings at which there was an attendance of 14,856; in 1935-36 the number of meetings was 470 and the attendance 43,000. Study clubs were initiated by the department and in 1930-31 these numbered 173 which held 1,384 meetings. In 1935-36 there were 860 clubs which held 8,000 meetings.

The practical aim of this work in the economic field is self-help—the building of co-operative enterprises. In 1932 there were 9 communities served by 13 co-operative societies, eight of which were credit unions. In 1936 there were 117 societies serving 75 communities. Of these 117 societies 65 were credit unions; 18 co-operative stores; 5 co-operative buying clubs; 10 co-operative fish plants; two community industries and 17 lobster canning factories.

## NEARLY 7,000 FARM WOMEN IN CONVENTION

From May 31 to June 12 approximately 6,500 farm women, about 200 of whom were from other countries, met in Washington, D.C., listened to a multitude of addresses and engaged in discussion covering a wide range of farm and home problems. Ladies from rural manors of the old lands came by luxurious ocean liner, the favored at home travelled in railway comfort and the less favored slept on the floors of day coaches or crowded into automobiles without respect for the age of the vehicle or its normal carrying capacity. The main thing was to get there!

The Third Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World was attended by about six times as many delegates as figured in the original plans. Women from the poorest agricultural sections of the country got there—somehow, and Washington, after recovering from the surprise, did its best to accommodate them all.

And in the twelve days these earnest farm women discussed almost everything incidental to a home from bread to roses. The economic problems of agriculture, rural medical and hospital service, education and library facilities, art, drama, music, rural electrification, marketing farm produce, handicrafts and numerous other subjects were included in the program. In a word it may be said they discussed matters affecting them as farm women, citizens and human beings. They were looking for the application of science to the work in the farm house to relieve them of drudgery and onerous work, to the creation of a better social and

(Turn to page 14)

# 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*

## WHEAT POOLS URGE ADEQUATE FIXED PRICES

The central executive of the Wheat Pools consisting of Mr. L. C. Brouillette, President, Mr. Geo. Bennett, Vice-President, and Mr. P. F. Bredt, went to Ottawa on July 6th to submit to the Wheat Committee of the Federal Government the views of the Wheat Pools and what they believe to be also the views of the majority of wheat growers and a large number of business interests in Western Canada, with respect to a minimum price for wheat for the 1936-37 crop year. They emphasized the importance of a price bearing a fair relationship to the cost of production and contended that the price would almost certainly be regarded by importing countries as the determining factor in world prices.

The continuance of the Wheat Board was urged as essential to the stability of grain marketing and prices, and vital to the permanence of agricultural life in Western Canada. The inclusion of coarse grains in the operations of the Wheat Board was recommended as provided for in Section 14 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act. These facts were also submitted: In the six years 1930-1935 inclusive the farmer's income from his wheat crop was \$1,200,000,000 less than in the previous five years 1925-1929! The total value of wheat production in the three prairie provinces from 1925-1929 inclusive was \$2,019,865,000 but for the six years 1930-1936 it was only \$818,040,000. This tremendous loss in revenue has had a most disastrous effect on the Canadian West, and in fact on the whole Dominion.

## CROPS IN MANITOBA

The hottest period ever recorded in Manitoba is damaging the crops to an extent which at present is difficult to estimate. The wheat crops in the unfortunate South-Western area of the province and at least four townships

in width along the international boundary are already far gone, and coarse grains are so nearly a failure that feed shortage is imminent. The crops along No. 2 Highway from Glenboro east and in the northern Red River Valley have benefited from rains and are good. Around Portage and from thence north and west through the bluff country and treed area the fields promise good yields provided timely rains continue. The central and west central parts have also suffered badly from the scorching heat, though immediate rains would give some feed and marketable grain. From the first week in July to date, July 15, the thermometer has on several days registered well over 100 degrees. During the last week the highest temperatures in the whole grain area, except Swan River (96 deg. F.) were at or over the 100 mark, varied from 100 deg. F. at Dauphin to 104 deg. F. at Russell, 108 deg. F. at Boissevain, and 112 deg. F. at Emerson.

The extreme heat will without doubt reduce the yields to a considerable degree, and probably affect the quality of the grain. It is estimated that from 10 to 12 million acres of wheat in Western Canada are threatened with complete failure by the continued heat and drought. Everyone wonders how much longer it is to last.

It is interesting to compare the rainfall since April 1st with that of the same period last year (in brackets)—Swan River 5.9 inches,

(9.34);	Dauphin	6.07	inches
(12.32);	Russell	6.08	inches,
(11.67);	Pierson	4.36	inches,
(15.67);	Emerson	2.10	inches,
(11.94).			

Last winter was a record for low temperatures, and the length of the period; this summer is a record for high temperatures and the period of duration. It may be a fallacy but one wonders if the destruction of trees and forests has any bearing on these extremes of weather?

## MINIMUM FIXED PRICE FOR WHEAT

A number of our locals have sent in resolutions urging a fixed minimum price for wheat of the coming crop. Some ask that the present price of 87½c per bushel be continued, others want a higher figure of \$1.00 per bushel, or \$1.03 or \$1.12½. Again some of the resolutions ask for grower representation on the Wheat Board and for the inclusion of coarse grains in the Board's operations.

A fixed price for wheat concerns more than the farmer, for his purchasing power has a most important bearing upon the business life of the country. This is recognized by many commercial concerns and several have urged the Government to give the matter serious consideration. The Retail Merchants Association of Saskatchewan passed the following resolution at their annual meeting held in Saskatoon in June:—

"Whereas there are rumors that the Wheat Board may be abolished, and whereas the guaranteed price for wheat sold through the Board is 87½c, which is a price sufficient only to keep the farmer on the land, but insufficient for him to pay off his encumbrances or past due debts, be it resolved that the Federal Government be urged to continue the Wheat Board in operation and treat the present guaranteed price of 87½c per bushel as a minimum price for all future guarantees."

Obviously if the farmer continues to receive a price below the cost of production there is only one end—bankruptcy—and every Pool Elevator Board, indeed every farmers' organization and every organization dependent on agriculture, should give serious thought to a fixed minimum price for the 1937 wheat crop, and let their views be known.

Long-winded Candidate: "If I have talked too long, it's because I haven't my watch with me, and there's no clock in this hall."

Voice from the audience: "There's a calendar behind you."

### WHAT DOES A BUSHEL OF WHEAT COST?

When you ask for a fixed minimum price for wheat the question naturally arises "What does it cost to raise a bushel of wheat?" In Canada's chief wheat province the farm management department of the University of Saskatchewan, under the direction of Dr. William Allen, and Professor E. C. Hope made a special study of the probable net revenues for the next ten years on the principal soil types on the basis of yield and grade in the years from 1918 to

1930. This survey provides an impartial and scientific basis for calculating the cost of wheat production and has been used by The Western Producer in computing costs on the principal soil types in Saskatchewan. The article was printed in their issue of June 25, 1936, and it should be read and studied by all grain growers. The tables show that the cost of producing a bushel of wheat varies from 59 cents on certain soils to \$1.29 on others; the average on both half-section farms and section farms is 85 cents per bushel. That is the net price the farmer

must receive at his shipping point to cover his costs on the farm. To this figure the freight must be added to cover his expenses at Fort William. The tables make no provision for wages and but little for new buildings, livestock and farm inventory. With prices below cost of production for the last several years the farmer is simply working for his health, though certainly not for his peace of mind.

We have several copies of this article on hand and will be glad to supply anyone making enquiries.

### BARLEY VARIETY TEST PLOTS

We publish below the names of co-operators, together with their locations, who are this year conducting the barley test plots.

The work is done under the auspices of the National Barley Committee and conducted by the University of Manitoba, the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture and Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited.

Nine varieties are being grown in these plots, namely: Mensury, Carton's, Peatland, O.A.C. 21—

Pierce strain, O.A.C. 21—Wiener strain, Thorpe, Hannchen, Wisconsin 38, Regal.

One object of the National Barley Committee is the production of barley which will meet the requirements of the malsters and feeders in both the domestic and export trade.

We believe that through these test plots it will be possible eventually to determine the varieties most suitable to various locations. They should be of particular interest to barley growers and we urge you to visit the plots that are being grown in your district.

### BARLEY CO-OPERATIVE TEST PLOTS—1936

District	Name	Location			District	Name	Location		
		Sec.	Twp.	Rge.			Sec.	Twp.	Rge.
Altona	Jacob Klippenstein	35	1	1	Letellier	Armand Louiselle	19	2	2E
Arborg	Leonard Shebeski	24	22	2E	Marquette	Leslie Tully	14	13	3
Aubigny	Camille Massinon	River Lot	438		Makaroff	Arthur Large	21	27	29
Binscarth	Glen Rice	3	19	28	Minitonas	E. R. Henderson	26	36	26
Beausejour	John J. Steffes	21	13	8	Minnedosa	Harold Peterson	17	14	18
Benito	Lloyd Patten	30	34	29	Moore Park	Jas. McLean	33	12	17
Bethany	Ross Campbell	3	16	17	Manitou	Wm. Williams	4	4	8
Bowsman	Dale Silverthorn	34	37	27	Medora	Howard Sambrook	20	19	4
Cardale	Glen Greenaway	3	15	21	Napinka	O. S. Bugg	18	4	25
Clanwilliam	Leslie Bielby	17	16	18	Newdale	John S. Wyton	1	16	21
Carman	M. Swanton	13	6	5	Norgate	John S. Francis	9	20	15
Dauphin	Elmer Durston	13	24	19	Oakville	Raymond Morrison	13	11	5
Dand	Winston Norton	3	5	23	Otterburne	J. A. Huard, C.S.V.	River Lot		
Dutton Siding	Thos. H. Dutton	11	25	23	Osborne	C. E. Sweeney	12	7	1E
Dugald	Harry Brown	31	10	6	Ochre River	Gordon Blair	34	23	17
Durban	Ralph Holden	13	34	29	Pierson	Murray Lee	30	2	28
Dropmore	Douglas Cameron (Tummell)	17	24	28	Portage	Stuart Brydon	4	12	7
Erickson	Wallace Lee	12	18	19	Portage	E. A. Smallpiece	20	12	6
Elie	Leopold Girard	22	10	3	Rackham	R. A. Potter	9	19	19
Ewart	Milton Forsyth	17	8	28	Roblin	Gordon Jory	33	24	28
Emerson	Wm. Hartwig	10	1	3	Reston	Arthur Wilkins	17	7	27
Emerson	Glen L. Breckon	28	1	2	Roland	Gordon Bartley	10	5	5
Fortier	James Edmondson	9	11	4	Silver Plains	Morley Stephenson	7	6	2E
Franklin	Conrad Brugger	19	14	16	Souris	Hugh Clark	32	7	21
Fannystelle	Gordon Franzmann	25	8	3	Souris	J. A. Fallis	28	8	21
Grandview	R. E. Green	23	25	24	Strathclair	Arthur McCutcheon	19	17	21
Gordon	John R. Stewart	30	12	2E	Solsgirth	Wm. Hesketh	4	18	25
Gilbert Plains	Harry Frykas	6	21	25	Solsgirth	Merton Murray	10	18	25
Gunton	Ellwood Fraser	26	15	23	Somerset	Geo. Mason	32	4	9
Glenboro	Doug. Malyon				Swan River	John D. Shaw	27	35	27
Graysville	Hector Gray	25	6	6	Shoal Lake	Edgar Ross	28	16	23
Hargrave	Jack McLaren	18	11	26	Silverton	Hugh Simpson	1	21	27
Holland	Clarence Sundall	20	7	11	Somerset	Celestain Labossière	7	5	9
High Bluff	A. E. Young	23	12	6	Thornhill	Norman Lungair	8	3	6
Ipswich (Shoal Lake)	Russell Currah	7	17	22	Thornhill	Bennie Johnson	28	1	6
Kenville	Louis W. Matheson	20	35	27	Tilston	Gordon Pickett	30	5	29
Killarney	H. E. Walker	31	10	6	Waskada	Robt. Bennie	18	2	25
					Wawanesa	John Raisin	3	7	14
					Winkler	Peter Rempel	35	1	4

# 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 MARCH TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY

On page 3 of this issue of *The Co-operator* will be found the story of an international meeting of farm women in Washington last month. Although, as was only natural, the larger number of the 6,500 women who attended this meeting were from the United States—still the fact that some 200 came from other countries indicates the tremendous interest that farm women are taking in the problems of the farm, the home and the community.

We are not aware of any comparable meeting of farm men at any time and in view of the present drift of governmental policies such a meeting might not accomplish much, however desirable in the sense of true internationalism it might be.

There are, however, some tendencies that suggest at least one form of an agricultural get together that would have considerable value for Western Canada.

In the middle of last month representatives of the National Farmers' Union of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, got together in London and formed a joint co-ordinating committee, and it has been suggested that the next step should be to bring the farmers of the Dominions with the British farmers into a kind of imperial agricultural conference.

The importance of such an Empire gathering is indicated in the resolutions passed by this British joint co-ordinating committee. Briefly these resolutions demand that British agriculture should be consulted before the government concludes any trade agreements affecting British agriculture with either the Dominions or foreign countries; that imports of meat, livestock and dairy products from any country should be subject to a levy to form a bonus for British agriculture, and that imports of oats and barley should be taxed to give adequate support to home production.

The British farmers have seized avidly upon the movement to include promotion of home agricultural production in the defence policy of the government and they quote the following from a speech of Mr. Lloyd George in October, 1919:

I remember in those days (of the war) how sorry I was that our great foe had not imitated our example in reference to agriculture. I had wished in my heart that they had pursued the same policy . . . You cannot take any more chances of that kind for this country again. You cannot do it. We came too near disaster. We got through but it undoubtedly crippled us.

And so, as the Secretary of State for War put it, it has become "the duty of all those in authority at the present time to frighten the people out of their wits" with respect to Britain's food supply in

time of war. What this really means is that practically all agricultural imports into Great Britain from Canada are to be taxed and at a rate sufficient to make a substantial sum, when combined of course with such imports from other countries, which is to be distributed as a bonus to the British producer.

The situation is one which makes imperative the most complete organization of Canadian farmers so that they may make their voice heard in the framing of any imperial policy. If the farmers of Canada do not awaken to the menace of these movements toward self-sufficiency under the impetus of the fear of war and organize to give adequate expression to their interests they will discover some day that with them the depression has become permanent.

## WHY THE LEAGUE FAILED

Italy has formally annexed Ethiopia and the great nations of Europe—still protesting—are well on the way to accepting it as an established fact. Sanctions have been abandoned and Haile Selassie has received in due form the condolences of those upon whom he depended for help.

The Covenant of the League of Nations, so far as the big nations are concerned, has been diplomatically torn up; Japan, Italy and Germany have demonstrated that the collective principle of ensuring peace is so weak in contrast to national ambitions that it constitutes no obstacle to an aggressor who is bold enough to challenge it and who has some power behind the challenge.

And now Europe is back to the principle of the balance of power and the doctrine that to preserve peace we must prepare for war. The world is back to 1900 and the next few years will witness again the scares of "incidents" and their culmination in another human holocaust—unless---

Co-operators the world over are accustomed to failures of co-operative enterprises because members were ignorant or neglectful of fundamental co-operative principles or administrators were weak and inefficient. They have also keenly realized the damage that can be done to a co-operative marketing agency, for instance, by a minority which keeps to the old order of things. The League of Nations has suffered from all these causes. Successful co-operation demands earnest, sincere, and convinced co-operators and the wider its sphere of action the greater the number of its supporters must be. The members and administrators must, like Cromwell's Ironsides, have some conscience in what they do. The League of Nations has sustained defeat in the very kind of situation it was established to cope with. A strong minority following its own interest on the outside and creating a weakness partly through self-interest, partly fear, partly a lack of co-operative conviction among those on the inside, was enough to push into the background the whole principle of collective security, and Ethiopia, it is now certain, will not be the only victim of the wreck.

But when nations like Japan, Italy and Germany, when their national interests are supposed to demand it, can deliberately repudiate their pledges and agreements and proceed not only to do what they solemnly swore they would not do but actually

to find arguments to justify their treachery, it ought not to evoke surprise if among the rest of the nations some will hesitate and begin to count the probable consequences of living up to their pledges.

Nor ought we to be bitterly critical of them. The League of Nations failed because all the nations are not yet ready to co-operate in a positive manner to ensure peace, any more than they are ready to co-operate in a positive manner to ensure social and economic well-being. And if governments fail to measure up to high ideals in these respects what right have ordinary citizens to complain when they have themselves not yet learned to co-operate for common well-being in their own little localities.

Co-operation, like charity, begins at home; there would be much less fear of governments failing to co-operate if every government had behind it a people to whom co-operation was the accepted way of living. If we cannot learn the art of living together in a local way we will never learn it in a national or international way.

### THIS CRAZY ECONOMIC ORDER

An analysis of about one thousand industrial family budgets presented to the recent conference of Labor women in Great Britain, has brought more support to the conclusions of the inquiry reported upon by Sir John Orr, in which was contended, amply backed by research data, that more than 50

per cent. of the masses in Great Britain are 'insufficiently fed.

Another recent book published in England and entitled "Poverty and Public Health" makes the same claim and also reveals the relation between the death rate and income. The figures, as tabulated below, show a very definite connection between income rates and death rates:

Income rate per week	Death rate per 1,000
\$ 6.25—\$ 8.75	25.96
8.75— 11.25	19.34
11.25— 13.75	19.23
13.75— 16.25	15.13
16.25— 18.75	13.51
18.75 up	11.52

Common sense alone would suggest that insufficient food, inadequate medical attention, poor housing, insanitary home and factory surroundings, and kindred conditions would have a deleterious effect on the lives of the people and the figures back up common sense.

We may talk about poverty and all its consequences in the midst of plenty, but it is still quite obvious that the plenty is not there, even if it might be and it may also be contended that if the plenty were there it would not go beyond the existing purchasing power. It would be destroyed first. That's the kind of economic system we have and which some people still think is the best possible in this best of all possible worlds!

### THE PRICE OF GLORY

(By Harris Turner in The Western Producer)

Six thousand soldiers and their wives took ship from Montreal to see the battlefields again, to fight again the battles so incredibly fought, to gaze with awe upon the high, gray monument and whisper to each other: "What splendid chaps we were." The flags will fly, the trumpets blow. From out the mouths of smart and voluble men will pour great gusts of words to glorify the men whose speech was drowned those twenty years ago by loud, incessant clamor from the mouths of throbbing guns.

So I went up to the military hospital to see a man about something or another. And in there I met a man whose head was shaking like a heavy pumpkin set upon a slender rod, and whose legs were wobbling like those upon a new-born colt, and whose arms were waving like the arms of a drunken semaphore, and whose body was parched and lean, and whose speech was unintelligible, and whose eyes could just but see. And, shudderingly, we passed him by and passed a man who stumped along the corridor with one leg of his own and

one in which there was no pain at all, for it was factory-made. And then we went into a room wherein there sat a man who had no eyes at all and on whose cheek there glowed a reddish scar.

Up from the recreation room below came merry sounds of crippled soldiers singing "Oh, Oh, Oh, It's a Lovely War!" The epileptic in the corridor fell frothing to the floor. The one-legged man stumped slowly back and helped some middle-aged inefficient wrestle him into a room and on to a bed. The eyeless man sat stolidly in his chair. Phones rang, the elevator went up and down, the undertaker backed his sombre car expertly to its long-accustomed door.

Some seventeen years ago the frothing idiot and the fellow with the vacant eyes and even he for whom the whistling undertaker loitered at the door, climbed slowly up the pitted slopes of Vimy Ridge to paint the name of Canada in gory letters on the scroll of fame. Beribboned men will cry upon those same green slopes some coming hot midsummer afternoon that victory here was won and that the splendor of the men who stormed the hill that April day so long ago will never

dim. And even as they speak the one-legged man will stump his painful way along those painful halls, and he whose feet and head and arms are never still will mutter in the corridor, and he to whom the world is but a black abyss will sit in wretched patience in that silent place, and up from where the less afflicted victims pass their leisure hours will come the songs of soldiers singing merrily, "Oh, Oh, Oh, It's a Lovely War!"

There are still some who think that Mussolini and his like have something new to tell the troubled world; that Hitler and his froth-intoxicated dupes are fine examples of the things to be essentially desired; brave, patriotic foes of sickly pacifists and stupid dolts who tremble at the very name of war. They hold that racial strife is man's inevitable theme; that battle breeds emotions and heroic deeds more precious than the saltless fruits of peace.

Such fellows must be fools. The price of war is such that none can pay and not be bankrupt. The towering pillar set on Vimy Ridge is just a stupid mound, as meaningless as rotting weeds, unless it is the last impressive tombstone of its kind.



# 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

## EDUCATIONAL WORK

In spite of the heat, farmers and their families of the Dunrea district turned out over 300 strong for an educational meeting arranged by the local co-operative elevator association on July 13. The program consisted of motion pictures, featuring "This Generation" a four reel film made by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and depicting the story of wheat from seeding on a Saskatchewan farm, through the pool country and terminal elevators to the co-operative flour mills and bakeries of Great Britain. Other films were also shown and a short address on co-operation was given by J. W. Ward, secretary of the Co-operative Promotion Board.

Another successful meeting was held at Vita, in south-eastern Manitoba on July 15. Upwards of 100 adults and children attended at this point, and following the motion picture display discussion took place as to ways and means of establishing a co-operative association for the marketing of farm produce and the purchase of farm supplies. Mr. Ward addressed this meeting with the assistance of an interpreter, most of those present being more familiar with the Ukrainian language than with English.

## NEW CO-OPS

Two new co-operatives have been incorporated in Manitoba during the past month, La Laterie Co-operative Jolys Limited, which will operate a cheese factory south of St. Pierre, and the South East Farmers' Co-operative Limited of Steinbach, formed to market and transport farm produce. The new cheese factory near St. Pierre is an off-shoot of La Laterie Co-operative de St. Pierre formed a few years ago. This association has been conducted very successfully, returning to the farmers a better price for their milk than they formerly secured on a

butter fat basis and the original plant is now unable to handle all the milk offered. Hence it was decided to establish an additional plant, which is situated a few miles to the south of St. Pierre.

## DISASTER AT ALTONA

The entire plant of Rhineland Consumers' Co-operative at Altona was wiped out by a disastrous fire on July 11. The fire started when a tank car of gasoline was being pumped into one of the association's storage tanks, and spread so rapidly that it was only possible to shut off the valve to the tank car and remove the books from the office before the whole plant was in flames. The two large tanks containing gasoline and distillate exploded with terrific reports and the oil warehouse and office with their contents were completely destroyed.

The plant was situated at the north end of the town some distance from any other buildings and as the wind was from the south-west the fire did not spread to any other property. It is fortunate also that no one was burned or injured.

The cause of the fire has not been definitely ascertained. The intense heat of the day no doubt made the vapor escaping during unloading more inflammable and it is possible that this was touched off by a spark from the engine exhaust.

The damage is estimated at about \$4,800, most of which was covered by insurance. The association, however, will suffer considerable loss, including that resulting from temporary suspension of business. A new plant will be erected as soon as equipment can be secured and Rhineland Consumers' Co-operative will continue its successful career.

## ACROSS THE LINE

The first co-operative oil association in the United States was or-

ganized at Cottonwood, Minnesota, in June, 1921, and started operations early in July.

In the fifteen years since then, over 1800 such co-operative oil associations have been formed. They are found in all parts of the country, in cities as well as in the open country, among people of many races, nationalities, creeds and occupations.

The Cottonwood co-operative association evolved out of the realization of the farmers in that vicinity that they were being exploited by the oil companies. It arose from consciousness of need and from the hope that by uniting purchasing power they could not only make direct savings, but also develop a bargaining power with which to carry their activities further.

## Real Co-operators

Five men were instrumental in its beginning. They were George A. Smith, Charles Cravens, Ed. Elmer, Leslie Larson and Charles Madison. They gave their time gratis, paid their own expenses while selling shares, attended meetings and did all the work necessary to organize the company.

During the fifteen years of operation the Cottonwood co-operative has paid out \$61,918.15 in patronage refunds. Sales for 1935 were \$74,627.53, on which the net earning was \$5,685.40, or 7.59 per cent.

Total capital of the co-operative is now \$26,420.55. There are 654 shares outstanding, held by 474 stockholders.

The present board of directors is as follows: George A. Smith, president; Ed. Eye, vice-president; Albert Hovdesven, treasurer; Julius Sween, secretary; Fred Gullickson, H. Giestfeld and O. O. Miller.

The Cottonwood Co-operative is a member of Midland Co-operative Wholesale.



# Consumer Co-operation

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

## THE BRANDON CONFERENCE

Practical problems of consumers' co-operation as well as larger questions of co-operative policy were discussed at the annual summer conference of co-operative directors and managers held at Brandon June 22 and 23 under the joint auspices of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale and the Co-operative Union of Canada.

W. F. Popple, president of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, presided, and an important part of the program was the series of addresses given by George Keen, general secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada.

Over sixty directors and managers, representing the principal consumers' co-operatives of the province were present on the first day, but many of these had to return home in the evening and the attendance on the second day was not so large.

### Progress Reported

At the first session the roll was called and a representative of each local responded by giving a brief account of activities at his point and introducing his colleagues. In practically every case the reports given showed that the improvement in business recorded in 1935 was being continued in 1936. Locals responding to the roll call were: Brandon, Cartwright, Glenboro, Grandview, Hamiota, Hartney, Minnedosa, Minto, Neepawa, Rhineland, Solsgrith, Thornhill, Wallace and Wawanesa.

The respective merits of white and straw-colored distillate were then discussed. The representatives of one local were strong for the white product, but a large majority favored the colored article supplied by Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale which was declared to be superior in quality as well as lower in price.

After enjoying lunch as guests of the Wholesale, the delegates were given a civic welcome by Mayor Cater and then studied an analysis of the operating statements of the locals for 1935, submitted by J. W. Ward, secretary

of the Co-operative Promotion Board. This statement showed a considerable improvement in 1935 compared with the previous year, both in volume of business and net surplus.

### Co-operative Union

George Keen, general secretary of the Co-operative Union, gave the principal address of the day, speaking on "The Duties of Direction and Supervision of Co-operative Societies." Mr. Keen also dealt with the services rendered to individual co-operatives and to the movement generally by the Co-operative Union of Canada and extended an invitation to the locals to become affiliated with the Union and thus place themselves in direct contact with the national organization.

This question aroused considerable interest and a motion was adopted asking that the information on the Union be furnished to all locals and that the several boards of directors be requested to study the same and make recommendations to their annual meetings.

Discussion of advertising in connection with pump sales led to the passage of a resolution asking the board of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale to consider supplying one pump head of uniform design free to each local.

Mr. Popple announced that the Wholesale could now supply leaded gasoline, colored green and known as "Renown" provided the necessary agreement was signed by local officials.

### Valuable Services

The morning session on the second day was featured by an interesting address by Mr. Keen on the importance of national co-operative unity and the work of the Co-operative Union of Canada. In the course of his address Mr. Keen dealt with the services rendered to the co-operative movement by the Union during the twenty-seven years of its existence. He showed that in addition to continuously supplying information and advice to individual societies, the Union had

protected the rights of the co-operative movement generally in matters of legislation and in connection with federal income tax alone had saved them many thousands of dollars annually. Mr. Keen concluded with an appeal to all co-operative associations to become affiliated with the Union. He stated that the affiliation fee for consumers' co-operatives with a turnover of less than \$20,000.00 a year was at the rate of one dollar per thousand of turnover, while for those doing more than \$20,000.00 the minimum was one dollar per week. For producers' co-operatives, which did not receive the same service as consumers' associations, the fees were fixed by negotiation between the executive of the Union and the applying society.

P. F. Bredt, president of Manitoba Pool Elevators, briefly addressed the conference, expressing the goodwill of his organization towards other branches of the co-operative movement.

In the afternoon A. Gladstone, of the Winnipeg office of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, spoke on his recent visit to the headquarters and factories of that organization in Scotland.

J. W. Ward, secretary of the Co-operative Promotion Board, addressed the conference on the educational work being carried on by that organization.

George Keen gave the final address of the conference, dealing with co-operative education. He declared that the chief cause of failure among co-operative societies was a lack of understanding of the aims and principles of the movement by members, directors and managers, and recommended the establishment of an educational committee in each local. Mr. Keen also suggested the formation of study groups consisting of from five to twelve members who would meet regularly for systematic study.

A recent study made by the Pennsylvania State College of six co-operative purchasing associations in that State indicates that 92 per cent. of the members and 50 per cent. of the non-member patrons were of the opinion that the co-operative associations had lowered the prices generally paid for farm supplies in the counties served.

# Co-op. Livestock Marketing

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

## HEAT TAKES ITS TOLL

The trend of the cattle trade during the past month has been downward and, apart from brief spurts shown for strictly dry fed cattle as the supply became shorter, each week has seen further reductions in values. Farmers who have fed cattle until along in the summer months, when prices for good dry feds are usually enticing, have suffered keen disappointment and the general feeling has been one of disgust and resentment at the present existing market trend.

Along with other conditions which tend to lower prices, the extreme heat of the past two weeks has taken its toll from the livestock trade and this applies in particular to strictly dry fed cattle, which as a rule are attractive at this time. Beef consumption has dropped down to a very low ebb during the hot weather and packers complain that they cannot keep beef moving out of their coolers fast enough to take on additional supplies of any volume and have been making their purchases on restricted orders.

We are sure that the trade for strictly dry fed cattle, if there are any left in the country, will stage a comeback under more moderate weather conditions.

## Pastures Drying Up

All markets have been flooded of late with grass cattle, cows and little stocker type cattle. Apart from cows, very few of the balance have little if any killing value and sales have been more or less forced. Ontario pastures are dry and need rain badly and Eastern farmers are backward in purchasing stocker cattle, until they can see more definitely what grass they will have. The stocker and feeder movement has started early from the West due largely to cattle being forced out by drought conditions and as yet there is no open outlet for this class of cattle apart from a few orders for the better grades, which are few and far between.

The outlet for cattle on the Winnipeg market the past month

has been practically a local affair. Price conditions to the south of us have stopped any movement that way and there has been no export to the Old Country. Eastern markets, both Toronto and Montreal, have had liberal runs and have had their own troubles in disposing of offerings without looking to the West.

Looking toward the future the present does not paint any picture that has much color in it. Should good rains take place, both through the West and the East, it may have the desired effect in the West of slowing up the present liquidation of thin cattle and on the other hand give the Eastern farmers some encouragement to take on supplies for their winter feedlots.

The lamb trade has been healthy and shows only the normal price trends.

Hogs have been the bright spot right up until the present and have been a real asset to the farmer and worth real money.

## A ONE MAN COMMISSION?

Although it was originally intended to appoint three members of the Royal Commission recommended by the special committee which inquired into wheat marketing during the sitting of Parliament, so far only one has been appointed, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, and he may be the whole commission. It is reported that he has gone to Europe to look into the situation with respect to wheat in normally importing countries. Other members of the government have also gone across the Atlantic presumably to look into other phases of the marketing of agricultural products.

## BRITISH FOOD IMPORTS

A fall of nearly 30 per cent. in imports of foreign food since 1931, as a result of Great Britain's protective policy, is shown in a survey of imports of various agricultural commodities into Great Britain in 1935, issued by the Agricultural Economics Research

Institute, Oxford. The Institute's index number of the volume of food imports which compete directly with British farm products was 103 last year, compared with 104 in 1934 and 117 in 1931 the year before restrictions began. Imports are now only 3 per cent. higher than in 1927-29, when farm prices in Great Britain were 18 per cent. higher than they are now. Only dairy product imports remain above the 1927-29 level. While the total of food imports has dropped by 11 per cent., supplies from the Empire have increased by 17 per cent. since 1931. The share of the market for imported food products which is filled by the Empire has risen from 38 per cent. in 1931 to 51 per cent. in 1935.

—I.C.A. News.

## U.S. FARM IMPORTS AND HOME PRODUCTION

A statistical analysis of imports of agricultural products into the United States in recent years and of the acreage displaced by these imports is to be made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A similar study in 1930 led to the conclusion that about 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 acres would have been required in the late nineteen-twenties to produce all of the imported agricultural products that could have been grown in the United States or products for which substitutes could have been readily produced in this country.

The area then used in producing crops was about 365,000,000 acres, and the products of 60,000,000 acres were exported, "so that shutting out all the imports that could be replaced by production in the United States, would have left about 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 acres producing for export."

The study soon to be made will reveal what changes have taken place in the last few years.

—U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

At a meeting of co-operators and trade unionists recently held in London, it was decided to establish a co-operative repertory theatre. Initial capital will be £2,500, shares being one shilling each. Called the "Left Theatre", the project is supported by 85 workers' organizations, chiefly branches of unions and co-op guilds.

# Co-operative Dairying

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

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

## QUALITY CREAM AND MARKETS

We would like to congratulate our shippers on the care they are taking of their cream. June was an exceedingly hot month yet in most of our plants the percentage of table grade cream was higher than in the month of May. This carefulness in handling cream helps out to quite an extent as the recent change in regulations governing the sale of butter makes it more difficult to sell the lower grades of butter and, of course, it takes the higher grades of cream to make the best grades of butter. At the Brandon Fair our Winnipeg plant placed second for the highest score butter and at the Edmonton Fair Chatfield tied for the highest score May sample while our Dauphin plant tied for the high score June sample.

Manitoba's butterfat production in June amounted to 3,193,608 lbs., an increase of 5 per cent over the preceding June; Canadian production for June is reported as 38,938,875 lbs., an increase of 2,200,000 lbs. Storage holdings of creamery butter in Canada on July 1st are given as 27,379,212 lbs., an increase of 4,640,000 lbs. from the figures issued on July 1st, 1935, in spite of comparatively heavy export (over 1,400,000 lbs.) during June whereas there was practically no export in June of a year ago.

### Market Situation

British prices continue strong and have shown steady advance in the last two weeks with cheese prices also strong. It will be recalled that in the fall months of 1935 Canada exported nearly seven million pounds to Great Britain. With our excess storage on July 1st it would seem that Canada will have considerable butter to export yet if we are to go into the winter months without surplus and if surplus does exist then Canadian prices are bound to be lower. Recently cream prices have advanced with the advancing butter market and at the present time are from 2c to 4c higher than a year ago.

With the present promise of a decrease in receipts it may be that production will not equal that of the fall months of 1935 but with the increased price of butter we can also look for a somewhat lowered consumption. All indications are that the continued high price for cream is dependent on the strength of the British market and fortunately the general opinion seems to be that for the next two or three months the British market will hold its present strength, except for temporary fluctuations.

### PICNIC AT CHATFIELD

On June 12th our shareholders in the Chatfield district held a picnic in conjunction with the Women's Institute at that point. In spite of a fairly heavy rain fall during the night and morning a goodly crowd gathered and enjoyed the sports and program pre-

pared. One feature of the program put on by the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies was a cream grading competition in which many took part, the prize winners being:

O. Langstrom  
P. Holm  
Mrs. A. H. Conley  
Mrs. Coverdale

The first named correctly graded nine samples out of ten and each of the other three placed eight correctly.

Farmers may organize to market their produce co-operatively in every state in the United States except one—Delaware. Only 34 states provide legally for the setting up of consumer co-operatives.

—Consumers' Guide, Vol. III No. 5.

There is room in the world for more enthusiasts. It is the enthusiasts who have sounded the trumpet in times gone by, and who will sound it again in times to come whenever there is any great cry of oppression, and any great effort to be made for the relief of human suffering.

—Sir Charles Russell's Final Speech to the Parnell Commission.



**12<sup>th</sup> Year of Leadership**  
**On the farms of WESTERN CANADA**

Unequaled in quality and dependability, these insect-repelling brands of HOLLAND Binder Twine have attained new heights of popularity with prairie farmers.

*Avoid Disappointment by Insisting on*

**QUEEN CITY 550 ft. or PRAIRIE PRIDE 600 ft.**

**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.

### CO-OPERATIVE WORK IN NOVA SCOTIA

The Canadian Poultry Sales, Ltd., on behalf of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Poultry Pools, gives a ten minute address every Friday, on subjects of vital interest to poultry producers.

Please make a note of the following stations, and times of these broadcasts:

CJRM Regina, dial 540  
time: 1.00 to 1.10 p.m.

CJGX Yorkton, dial 1390  
time: 12.30 to 12.40 noon.

CJRC, Winnipeg, dial 630  
time: 12.30 to 12.40 noon.

For the benefit of those who may not have had the privilege of hearing our broadcasts, we are giving below in part, a copy of a recent broadcast, prepared by Mr. W. A. Landreth, president and general manager of the Canadian Poultry Sales, Limited.

In our talk today we propose to tell you something about the development of the co-operative movement in other areas of Canada during recent years. We have never been satisfied with the methods or policies practised in the effort to develop the co-operative movement in Western Canada. Undoubtedly we have often been imbued with more enthusiasm than knowledge. Possibly our enthusiasm would have been sufficient had we directed the major portion of it towards a more intelligent study of our problems. We believe that the proper approach to any problem with which we are faced in life is to take a little time out to study the problem before making a decision, or taking any definite action.

#### The Story

It has been our privilege and pleasure to have enjoyed a more or less intimate knowledge of the development of the co-operative movement in Nova Scotia since 1930, under the leadership of Dr. M. M. Coady, Director of Extension, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

The Co-operative League, 167 West 12th Street, New York, have recently published a pam-

phlet, No. 355, entitled "How St. Francis Xavier University Educates for Action." The price is 20c and if you are interested in hearing more of the fundamental practices which have made this great achievement possible, send for this booklet, either to New York, or to Canadian Poultry Sales, Limited, 402 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. You will enjoy reading the booklet.

#### Education for Action

The Co-operative League summarizes the program adopted by St. Francis Xavier University very ably under the heading "Education for Action."

"The program of adult education adopted by the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University of Nova Scotia has a double significance.

"First, it is a challenge to other colleges and universities. The people must be taught the principles and practice of democratic co-operative economic organization in order to solve unemployment, poverty and war. Either our present public tax-supported schools or our private endowed schools must teach us how to organize purchasing, marketing, production and credit co-opera-

tives, or we will be forced to set up People's Folk Schools which will do it. St. Francis Xavier University has pioneered the way and proven that our present schools can truly serve the people if they will, by pointing the way from a competitive to a co-operative economic organization of society.

"Second, the methods of adult education which St. Francis Xavier University has adopted have proven successful and can well be followed by other groups. They consist primarily of the following:

1. A small group who become inspired to lead out in re-organizing their neighborhood into a Co-operative Community Beautiful and then thoroughly informing themselves about the co-operative movement.
2. Mass meetings to create general interest, concluded by a call for voluntary leaders and the setting up of small study groups.
3. Study groups small enough to encourage participation in discussion by every member.
4. Voluntary leaders trained by special conferences.
5. Discussion material supplied by a central organization.
6. General rallies of members and leaders of all groups in each neighborhood.
7. Practical organization of co-operatives after thorough un-

## YOUR BANK is as near as your Post Box

■ If there is no branch of The Royal Bank of Canada near you, it is still quite simple to conduct your banking business by mail. By using a form specially prepared by this bank, you can make deposits, draw money, remit cash to mail order houses, arrange for collections, etc., as simply as though you were at the bank itself. Write to the nearest branch of The Royal Bank of Canada and ask for Form S.F. 531, "Banking By Mail". This pamphlet explains exactly what you should do.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

OVER 700 BRANCHES IN CANADA AND 30 OTHER COUNTRIES

derstanding of principles and practice.

8. An educational committee within each co-operative association which persistently carries on an educational and recreational program among employees, youth and adults.

"These methods of adult education have proven highly successful in the organization of co-operatives of every type, as well as in the educational, recreational and cultural development of the people of Nova Scotia served by St. Francis Xavier University."

We believe there are thousands of people who are anxious to do their part in carrying out a similar program in Western Canada. Our social and economic problems will only be solved when we learn to co-operate as they have done in Antigonish, Nova Scotia. Let us accept the challenge and get under way in 1936.

### EGG STATIONS TO BE CLOSED

Receipts of eggs at some of our smaller egg stations are now becoming lighter as egg production decreases. The volume of eggs now handled at some of these points is not sufficient to continue operation, and on July 31st, we will close our egg stations at Reston, Rocanville, Cypress River, Arborg, Ethelbert and Shoal Lake. We are not now operating at Wawanesa or Foxwarren, as these egg stations were closed early this month, due to lack of volume.

### CONVICTED UNDER LIVESTOCK ACT

M. Yanowski, of Winnipeg, manager of Primary Products, was convicted and fined costs of the court at Dauphin July 8 for an infraction of the Livestock and Livestock Products act. The accused at first refused to plead but changed his mind and pleaded guilty of failing to make returns within seven days to an Ethelbert merchant, from whom he purchased thirteen crates of eggs.

Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin has announced in the House of Commons that an Imperial Conference will be held in London next May immediately following the coronation. The coronation will take place May 12, 1937.



**FAST, CLEAN SEPARATION**  
with the  
**MASSEY-HARRIS**  
**STEEL THRESHER**

Here's a thresher that puts all the grain in the bin and none in the straw-stack—the Massey-Harris. Massey-Harris Steel Threshers (made in three sizes) are light running and free from vibration. The rigid, all steel, hot-riveted frame ensures long life. The rugged construction in every part means steady operation without costly repair delays. All adjustments can be made from the outside with the machine in operation.

**New Massey-Harris Straw Bruiser**  
For use in those localities where it is desired to save the straw for feed or other purposes, Massey-Harris have perfected a new straw bruiser with a shredding and cutting action. This equipment is built into the thresher at the factory and has proven an advantage in many localities. Obtain full details from your local agent or write direct.

● When you are in need of parts, new machines or information, see your Massey-Harris agent. He is a member of your community and is ready to give you service and to help you to more profitable farming.

# MASSEY-HARRIS

COMPANY LIMITED  
Established 1847

## NEARLY 7,000 FARM WOMEN IN CONVENTION

(From page 4)

economic order and to the enjoyment in the farm home of cultural contacts and the better things of life.

Dr. Carl Taylor summed up the group discussions under the following heads: First, the physical well-being of rural people; second, the economic well-being of rural people; third, the use of modern technology in farm life; fourth, creation and conservation of rural culture. He emphasized, himself, the need for co-operation, which, he said, should be based on the pattern set by the home life and not on that set by big business.

## WORLD DIRECTORY OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The 9th edition of the International Directory of Co-operative organizations published by the International Labor Office, League of Nations, gives in a concise form the greatest possible amount of information concerning more than 700 co-operative

organizations in 57 countries and also international co-operative organizations and institutions.

The first part gives the most recent details about the title (in English, French and German) of each organization, its address, the date of its foundation, the chief officials, its journal (with the periods at which it appears, and the strength of its circulation), its national and international affiliations, the number of its members and figures showing the importance of the activities of its constituent units.

The second part presents in three statistical tables supplementary data illustrating the various activities of the co-operative central organizations.

The third part has been considerably enlarged. The principal data concerning 14 categories of primary co-operative societies and 12 categories of Central Co-operative Organizations have been classified and summarized in 31 tables. They give for each category the totals by countries and for the whole world and thus constitute an attempt to compile international statistics of co-opera-

tive organizations and the societies affiliated to them.

## PLANNING FOR FIRST U. S. CO-OP. COLLEGE

Delegates from more than 100 co-operative stores affiliated with the Central Co-operative Wholesale, Superior, Wis., at their recent annual meeting, voiced the opinion that the rapid growth of consumers' co-operatives in every section of the country has made it imperative to train competent managers and employes for such groups. To meet this need the board of directors of the co-operative was instructed to take initial steps, along with the other co-operative wholesales, toward the establishment of a national co-operative college. As a first step in this educational program an eight weeks' training school for present and prospective co-operative employes was authorized for this fall. The training school probably will be held in Superior under the direct supervision of Central Co-operative Wholesale and the Northern States Co-operative League.

# GOOD GOVERNMENT

**GOOD GOVERNMENT does not come by accident. It is the result of sound policies applied by honest and experienced leaders. Manitoba has had Good Government under the Bracken administration. Today the Bracken Liberal and Progressive group is the only Manitoba political party with its feet on the ground . . . offering the people common sense policies and experienced leadership.**

### EXPENSES DOWN

In 1930-31 our controllable expenditures, (i.e. other than fixed charges) amounted to \$9,805,000. With approach of the Depression Manitoba was the first province to institute economy measures; with the result that in 1935-36 controllable expenditures were reduced by \$2,187,000, or 22 per cent., below the 1930-31 figures.

No other province in Canada can equal this record of efficient financial administration.

### PROVINCIAL DEBT 1935

Saskatchewan	\$174,600,000
Alberta	160,500,000
British Columbia	148,200,000
Manitoba	122,500,000

### DEBT INCREASE 1932-35

Ontario	\$104,000,000
Saskatchewan	46,000,000
Quebec	53,000,000
Alberta	16,000,000
British Columbia	23,000,000
Manitoba	14,000,000

### EXPENDITURES 1935

British Columbia	\$21,600,000
Alberta	17,400,000
Saskatchewan	16,400,000
Manitoba	14,200,000

### CITIZENS AIDED

Since 1931 the Bracken Government has extended more than \$2,137,000 of special assistance to the drought-stricken area of the province. Millions of dollars have been spent for the relief of unemployed citizens. Mothers' Allowances, Old Age Pensions, Hospitals, Schools and charitable institutions have been amply provided for in spite of seriously decreased public revenues.

Since 1931 the Manitoba government has rendered special assistance to the drought area to the extent of \$2,137,000.

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

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Answer to Puzzle on Page 2.

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