

The Manitoba Co-operator

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

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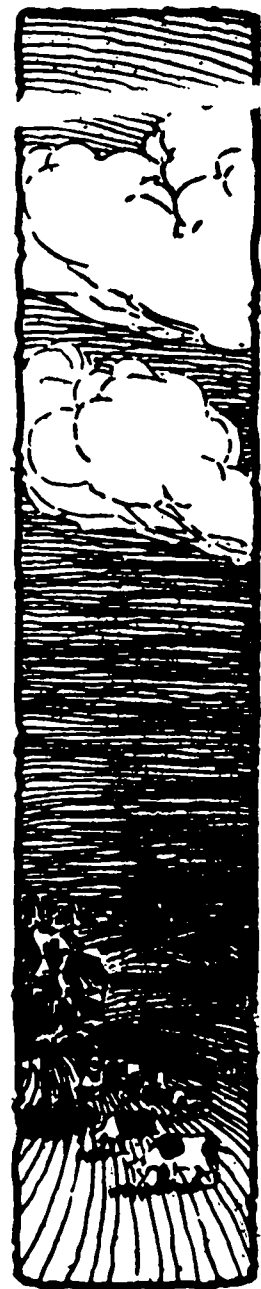
No. 8



Co-operative Movement an Exercise in Fellowship

The essence of co-operation is a denial that the profit-making motive can ever produce a just or humane society. My inference from this is the vital one that between co-operation and capitalism there can be no peace. They are mutually exclusive conceptions of society. The one seeks to end the exploitation of man by man; the life of the other is built upon that exploitation. The one puts need where the other puts profit. The one thinks of the community as a great fellowship of consumers integrated into unity by common wants; the other thinks of it as an aggregate of individuals whose rights are measured only by the effective demand they embody. The one thinks of international trade as an exchange of goods and services to mutual advantage; how the other regards it is shown, dramatically enough, not merely by tariff and subsidy and quota, but, even more, by Japanese aggression in China, the Italian imperialism in Abyssinia. The co-operative movement is an exercise in fellowship, or it is nothing. Capitalist society assumes that the individual's pursuit of his own gain is the inescapable condition of public well-being. There can be, as I say, no peace between co-operation and capitalism in the same world, there is no room for the ideologies of both.

—From "The Spirit of Co-operation,"
by Harold J. Laski.



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

COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators

Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing
Association

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

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Office: Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg. Telephone 905 160.

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Association

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers

Subscription: 50c per year.

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Society

Manitoba Co-operative Livestock

Producers

The Co-operative Promotion Board

Manitoba Vegetable Growers' Co-op.

NEWS and VIEWS

Noah was 600 years old before he knew how to build an ark, so don't lose your grip.

—Elbert Hubbard

The Soviet government has reduced the interest payable on state bonds from 8 to 4 per cent, owing to the increase in public saving.

Liberty requires the opportunity to make a living—a living decent according to the standard of the time, a living which gives a man not only enough to live by, but enough to live for.

—President Roosevelt

A Directory of Co-operative Associations in Canada has been issued by the agricultural Economics Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and may be obtained free by applying to the Department.

The opposition (to the private munitions trade) has an honorable but perhaps mistaken ideal regarding the sanctity of life and the iniquity of war.

—Sir Herbert Lawrence
of Vickers, Ltd.

Although the farmers of Great Britain are being warned against overproduction of milk, farm papers point out that in 1935 Great Britain's imports of milk products amounted to over \$240,000,000.

The Brookings Institution has compiled figures which show that during 1929, the year of the greatest prosperity, six million families in the United States had incomes under \$1,000; twelve million families were under \$1,500; sixteen million families received less than \$2,000; while nineteen million families were under \$2,500.

When statesmen and others are willing to give as much thought, time and expert knowledge to the solution of economic problems as they give to the preparation for mass slaughter, then they will solve the difficulties we have today and the world will have peace.

—George Lansbury.

The average man's opinions are made for him like the house he lives in.

—Bertrand Russell

A farmer's milk marketing co-op in Kansas City, is distributing co-op groceries, via its milk trucks, to the farmer members.

A non-profit group hospitalization plan in New York City has over 85,000 members who pay \$10 a year and are entitled to use of a semi-private room in a member hospital when necessary.

As a producer in the capitalist system man is compelled to promote scarcity; as a consumer his interest is all in the direction of plenty. That is the great economic paradox of this day and age.

Jumping at conclusions without adequate evidence is one of the favorite indoor sports among the critics of co-operation and likewise among the memberships of some associations.

—F. W. Peck, Director of Extension,
University of Minnesota.

A vote on amendments to the Milk Marketing Scheme in Great Britain, proposed by the Board was taken last month. The minimum majority required to approve of the amendments was 66 2/3 per cent of the votes cast. The vote was light but actually the vote in favor was 9,000 above the minimum requirements. With all their objections and criticisms the English farmers are not disposed to scrap organized marketing and go back to the old system.

When the Socialist and co-operative Premier of Sweden, Albin Hansen, who didn't have a majority in the House, was pressed by the opposition and his non-Socialist supporters to spend more money on armaments he finally agreed on condition that the opposition would give him \$1,250,000 for old age pensions. — Nothing doing; the non-socialists combined and threw him out of office.—Rearmament has become the greatest craze in Europe.

An educated proletariat is a constant source of disturbance and danger to any nation.

—Nicholas Murray Butler

The ever-open door to all and sundry to market new supplies of milk on equal terms with those who have been milk producers for many years is inequitable and dangerous.

—Thomas Baxter, Chairman,
English Milk Marketing Board

The cash income of U.S. farmers for the first six months of 1936 amounted to \$3,291,000,000 as against \$2,956,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1935. This year's income included \$171,000,000 in AAA payments against \$286,000,000 last year.

Oscar Ameringer, editor of "The American Guardian," published in Oklahoma City, is helping to establish a co-operative farm on land under his control, believed to be in Louisiana, and advertises that there is room for 60 more families. The farm will be run on Rochdale principles. The soil is said to be unsurpassed, the climate favorable, and roads, schools and markets good.

The prime minister of New Zealand claims that since the Labor government took office (December 5, 1935) the wool growers have received 41 per cent. more for their wool than at the corresponding period last year, the butter producers 20 per cent. more, the cheese producers 21 per cent. and beef producers 14 per cent.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

A boy had to carry a load a distance of half a mile and as it was heavy found it necessary to take an occasional rest. Each time he picked up his burden he carried it half as far as on the previous occasion. After a great many trips he discovered that by this method he would never reach his destination. So he made one trip of the same length as the preceding one, and that brought him exactly to the end of his journey. How far did he carry the load on the first trip?

For answer see page 15.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN GERMANY

What the German Nazi government has done for agriculture is set out in a report prepared by E. C. Donaldson Rawlings, commercial counsellor to the British Embassy in Berlin. Germany, the report says, is now producing 80 per cent. of her food supply at home. The country is divided into five corporations or estates—agriculture, industry, handicrafts, transport and labor front. It is under agriculture that the greatest progress has been made.

For the purpose of developing agriculture the government has:

Created nearly 700,000 entailed farms which cannot be distrained upon;

Sent former agricultural laborers back from towns to the land;

To stimulate grain growing maintained the internal price of wheat above the world level;

Divided some big estates for the benefit of small holders;

Adopted as a slogan the transformation of the land worker into the yeoman farmer.

Farmers Repay Debts

German returns show that agricultural employment has fallen from 223,000 in 1932 to 52,000 in 1935. During this period German farmers repaid \$250,000,000 of their debts. A vast marketing organization has been evolved. Every form of scientific farming is encouraged. It is claimed that four out of five German farmers now have access to electrical power, compared to one in eight in the United States.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION BY CO-OPERATIVES

Co-operative electricity societies have, in a number of countries, taken an active part in the electrification of rural areas, a project which is generally not attractive to private enterprise. In a majority of cases, they confine themselves merely to the distribution of power and the construction and maintenance of electric lines. There are, however, as in Czechoslovakia, societies which have their own power stations.

At the end of 1934, there were in Europe (Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia) 7,101

societies affiliated to federations, with a membership of 476,424. Their total resources amounted to 67.5 million Swiss francs (\$13,027,500) and their turnover to 31.5 million Swiss francs (\$6,079,500).

These figures pertain only to federated co-operative societies. There are, besides, a good number of non-federated societies in different countries, especially in Sweden and Japan.

In the United States of America, the farmers, organized on a co-operative basis, are now availing themselves of the facilities (credits for 20 years at 3 per cent.) placed at their disposal by the "Rural Electrification Administration" for the electrification of the rural areas.

—I.L.O. Co-operative Information.

A PLAN TO TAKE THE CURSE OFF PLENTY

The International Wheat Committee, sitting in London on July 23, heard a suggestion from Augustin Edwards, Chilean Ambassador in London, designed to increase the consumption of wheat. Mr. Edwards stressed the danger of burdensome wheat surpluses again accumulating and suggested that the committee explore the value of an international revolving wheat reserve controlled and financed by an international body. These reserves should be at the service of countries and regions needing food supplies but unable to pay the current market prices. Their needs could thus be supplied without pulling down prices and consumption would be increased thus mitigating the danger of unwieldy surpluses.

ONLY CO-OPS MAY BUY FOR FRENCH WHEAT BOARD

The French government's bill for setting up a wheat board has now been approved. The board's day to day activities are to be supervised by a council on which producers, consumers, traders, millers, and bakers will be represented.

The two chief tasks of the board are to organize French wheat production on rational lines and to guarantee farmers a remunerative price for their products. It is authorized to fix the price of wheat, flour and bread,

and will devote particular attention to the narrowing of the present gap between wheat prices and bread prices. It will have the monopoly of the import and export trade in wheat and flour.

To prevent the sale of wheat at a price under the minimum fixed by the board it is provided that only approved co-operative societies will be authorized to buy wheat from producers. A number of farmers' co-operative societies are already in existence, but many more will have to be set up to give effect to the new measure. These societies, in conjunction with the Agricultural Credit Corporation and ultimately the Bank of France, will be authorized to extend credit facilities to farmers. The cost of running the co-operative societies will be paid by the farmers themselves in the form of a small tax on all the wheat they sell, though the smallest producers will be exempt from it.

BIG CO-OP CONFERENCE AT ANTIGONISH

Hundreds of delegates representing more than 100,000 residents of Eastern Nova Scotia who have been reached by co-operative associations and co-operative study clubs sponsored by St. Francis Xavier University Extension Division will meet at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, August 19, 20 and 21. The occasion is the fourteenth annual Rural and Industrial Conference called by this catholic university, but bringing together representatives of all creeds and faiths in Eastern Canada.

The work of the credit unions, producers' co-operatives, consumers' co-operative stores and clubs, farmers' co-operative organizations and the education program of the movement which has commanded international attention will be chief subjects for discussion. A number of American speakers and visitors will attend the conference.

The annual Congress of the British co-operative movement held at Newcastle-on-Tyne first week in June passed a resolution condemning producer control of agricultural marketing schemes.

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*

Group Elevator Meeting at Killarney

At the suggestion of the Glencora Association, with the approval of many others, a group meeting of representatives of the locals in District No. 3 was held in Killarney on the afternoon of July 24th.

The meeting was attended by sixty-five delegates including fifteen operators representing eighteen associations, also Messrs. Bredt, Kane and Ransom of the head office and W. E. Ring, director. J. M. Cruikshank of Glencora was in the chair and D. L. McBrien of Crystal City, acted as secretary. The chairman explained that the purpose of the meeting was a 'get-together' to talk over questions relating to the marketing of the crop, local problems and the improvement of the business and service of Pool Elevators.

Fixed Minimum Price for Wheat

Mr. Bredt was asked to address the meeting and he spoke briefly on the necessity for a fixed minimum price for the present crop, based on the cost of production. He pointed out that an investigation conducted by the University of Saskatchewan covering the period 1918 to 1930 showed that the grower could not avoid loss at a figure below \$1.03 per bushel, Fort William. A low fixed price would indicate to the world what Canada expected and would tend to pull prices down and have a general bearish effect on the market; further, with an initial price fixed below the prevailing market prices, the farmer in his present financial circumstances, would of necessity, have to sell on the open market in order to get the most income to meet his debts and thus the government might consider itself justified in dispensing with the Board through lack of support. Eastern manufacturers are protected to the extent of millions

of dollars at the expense of the Western grain grower whilst in Europe, countries formerly customers of Canadian wheat, had subsidized their growers to the total of 3,250 million dollars.

Mr. Bredt stated that it was the intention of the Provincial Board to suggest to the next annual meeting of delegates a modification in the Supplementary Agreement which would provide for a portion—perhaps fifty per cent.—of any further surplus to be distributed as a cash patronage dividend. This would not be effective until the 1937 crop. A good deal of discussion was centred around a minimum fixed price for the 1936 crop and the continuation of The Canadian Wheat Board and unanimous support was given to a resolution that—

"In view of the fact that the prosperity of Canada is largely dependent on the prosperity of the Western grain grower and in consideration of the fact that wheat cannot be produced for less than \$1.00 per bushel we ask the Dominion Government to continue and improve the operation of the Canadian Wheat Board and to immediately set the minimum price at not less than \$1.00 per bushel for the coming crop."

Operators' Convention

Several questions followed on supplying twine to patrons, terminal earnings to platform shippers, methods used by competitive buyers, etc., which were dealt with by Mr. Kane. In answer to another question, he stated that Manitoba Pool Elevators would again this year, ended July 31st, be able to meet not only its operating expenses but all payments due to the Province, an answer which was very favorably received. The operators present were invited by the chairman to join

in the discussion and this brought out a talk on the practical difficulties in meeting the competition of over-grading and paying over list prices and other problems. The delegates were of the opinion that it would be in the interests of the organization if each year a meeting of all the agents was arranged and a resolution was passed:

"Resolved that this meeting endorse the holding of an annual operators' convention."

It was explained that the resolution would be submitted to the delegates at the next annual general meeting.

Administration

Criticism of overhead expenses and business administration was effectively dealt with by Mr. Bredt who pointed out that both overhead and salaries in Pool Elevators are lower than those of other companies. He added that the debt to the government has been substantially reduced and that the government and the banks have indicated an increasing confidence in this organization. The meeting expressed its appreciation of the efficient administration by the management and of its efforts in securing adjustment payments on the 1930-1931 crop, in a resolution which carried unanimously.

Need for Study Groups

Mr. Ransom was asked to speak on the social side of the movement. He spoke of the new movements in the world today which are becoming a serious threat to democracy. Co-operation in practice, Manitoba Pool Elevators as an example, provided one of the chief bulwarks against dictatorships, of fascism and big business, it upheld and developed the principle of government by the people. He stressed the need for small study groups, stating that experience in all countries had proven that education is fundamental to the permanence and success of co-operation and cited briefly the results

of the study group activities in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Ring spoke of maintaining the closest relationship between the members and their elected officials and of keeping oneself informed on not only the handling operations but as well, the activities of the organization in its efforts to procure improved legislation in the interests of the producers.

As the chairman pointed out in his opening remarks, it was the delegates' meeting and evidently they were glad they came for they passed another unanimous resolution:

"That District No. 3 adopt the policy of holding a meeting annually and early in the summer."

HOW THE COMPETITIVE MARKET SYSTEM WORKS

Note the following changes in the price of the December wheat future in a ten day period:

August 3rd.....	\$1.06 $\frac{1}{8}$
" 4th.....	1.03
" 5th.....	1.05 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 6th.....	1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 7th.....	1.01 $\frac{5}{8}$
" 8th.....	1.02 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 9th.....	Sunday
" 10th.....	.99 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 11th.....	.97 $\frac{3}{8}$
" 12th.....	.99 $\frac{5}{8}$
" 13th.....	1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 14th.....	.99 $\frac{1}{2}$

That's the kind of a marketing system we have. Now up, now down, wavering, oscillating, uncertain and unstable. The farmer is trying to build a home and make a living on that kind of foundation! It cannot be done, never has been and never will be. No business has ever been established on a permanent successful basis when it was subjected to continually changing prices. It is true that agriculture is permanent but the farm home is not. One of the chief reasons for the insecurity and the indebtedness of the farmer is "fluctuating prices." Look at the markets for other grains, for cattle, for hogs, etc., and it is the same picture. The farmer frantically tries to get the 'high' by guessing the right time to sell, but experience insistently shows him his business cannot be built on guess work. Why then should he continue to support a system which makes him

work twelve hours a day for his health?

In one day the wheat market closed $2\frac{3}{8}$ to $2\frac{7}{8}$ c lower. The Winnipeg Tribune of August 11 says:

"Reason for the break appeared to be that, due to early harvest, country deliveries were considerably greater than those of a year ago. As a result hedging sales were noticeable. Liverpool prices were also discouraging, slumping sharply. As the overseas market slipped, fairly good buying which developed at the opening dried up."

It is wonderful how the law of supply and demand operates but mark you, all organized business interferes with that law, whatever it is, to the extent of regulating supply to meet demand. You don't see daily fluctuations in the prices of oil, coal, sugar, iron, agricultural implements and other manufactured articles. Business organizes to control and that is good business.

EXCHANGES AND THE PATRONAGE DIVIDEND

The "Commodity Exchange Act" United States, contains a clause which forbids any board of trade (Grain Exchange) to rule or regulate against the payment of patronage dividends to members of co-operatives. The farmers of the United States, particularly through the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, have for some years protested in Court and in public against the rules of Boards of Trade prohibiting their members from paying patronage dividends out of net earnings. Their stand is now recognized and justified by law. Many farmers here will remember the fight that was waged by their organization "the Grain Growers Grain Company" in the days of its birth against the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on account of its discrimination against the co-operative principle of the payment of the patronage dividend. Any body or corporation which has chosen to clothe itself with a public interest should not be allowed to deprive persons who conduct their business honorably and in conformity to the law of the right to return surplus earnings to its members in proportion to their patronage.

POOL ELEVATOR RECEIPTS

Total net receipts through Pool Elevators for the year ending July 31st were 8,894,000 bushels. This takes in 670,000 bushels returned to owner but dockage and screenings are not included. The figures in the annual report will give the gross receipts and will therefore differ from the above.

Platform loaded grain was 319,000 bushels and together total 9,213,000 bushels.

PROTEIN CONTENT

An outstanding feature of the wheat this year is the high protein content. We heard of one sample testing 21.9%, probably a record. The grain is of good quality when taken into consideration with the abnormal season and weighs well per bushel; wheat as much as 65 pounds per bushel and barley 53 pounds per bushel have been delivered. A large proportion is within the first three grades.

The names of 3,714 members have been added to the subscription list of The Western Producer since February 3rd, 1936. The total number of subscribers for the paper in Manitoba as at June 4th last was 10,069.

A payment totalling \$453,025 was made to the Alberta government by the Alberta Wheat Pool on August 1st, this being prepayment of the year's installment of principal and interest on the amount due September 1st on the 1929 overpayment.

We do not claim to possess sufficient information to pass upon the specific measures essential to the realization of the Christian goal in society, but we do believe that as we approach the Christian ideal, brotherly co-operation will supplant competitive struggle, the appeal of creative service will increasingly replace the desire to acquire, and democracy will be extended as autocracy is curbed.

—From Resolution of
World Methodist Conference.

Henry Smith of Toronto has invented an automatic stoker designed to catch seven or eight sheaves as they come from the binder and set them up against each other.

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 NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT

Although the Supreme Court of Canada unanimously agreed that the Natural Products Marketing Act is beyond the constitutional power of the Dominion Parliament the wording of the decision of the Court is of considerable importance with respect to this class of legislation. The language of the Chief Justice was:

Regulation of individual trades or trades in individual commodities in this sweeping fashion is not competent to the Parliament of Canada and such a scheme of regulation is not practicable "in view of the distribution of legislative powers enacted by the Constitution Act without the co-operation of the provincial legislatures" to quote from the judgment of the Judicial Committee in the Board of Commerce case.

It is quite apparent, therefore, that the Dominion government plus the provincial legislatures, acting together, are not prevented by the constitution from enacting legislation of the character of the Natural Products Marketing Act. Given the "co-operation of the provincial legislatures," that is, the passing of such legislation as might be required to give authority to the Dominion legislation, then such legislation would not be beyond the powers of the Dominion Parliament.

The strange thing about the decision of the Supreme Court is that the condition laid down by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council upon which the Court relied, actually existed in the case of the Natural Products Marketing Act. The co-operation of the provincial legislatures was obtained and the provincial legislatures passed the necessary complementary legislation. Thus the Natural Products Marketing Act plus the legislation of the provinces provided, as laid down by the Supreme Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council a perfectly valid constitutional system of legislation for the purpose set out in the Act. But, and this also is strange, the reference to the Supreme Court did not include the provincial legislation and apparently the Court was asked to judge on the Dominion Act as though it stood alone and "the co-operation of the provincial legislatures" had neither been asked nor obtained. The great question now is this: What would have been the decision of the Supreme Court had the reference to it been not the Natural Products Marketing Act alone but that act plus the provincial acts as constituting a national system of legislation for a specified national purpose? We think the actual decision makes it clear that the Court would have said that the co-operation of the provinces made the legislation thoroughly constitutional.

THE FIGHT FOR PROFITS

An application to an Indiana court to compel the secretary of state to issue letters of incorporation to a consumers' co-operative as a non-profit organization, he having refused to issue the charter, was rejected by the court which upheld the government official. The judge gave the following reason for his decision:

If a concern like this is going to compete with private capital and private enterprise, it should pay the same taxes as other corporations engaged in similar lines of business. The sole purpose of this organization is to obtain goods cheaper than can be bought from private concerns. This constitutes profit.

In Ontario the Milk Control Act prohibits the paying by co-operatives of patronage dividends on milk to consumers but producers may be paid such dividend. More than this, the Act forbids anybody to sell better milk except at a higher price.

Under the milk scheme in England the co-operatives are not forbidden to pay a patronage dividend on milk but they are forbidden to sell better milk except at a higher price. In some European countries similar prohibitions on co-operative societies are in effect even to the extent of eliminating or restricting all patronage dividends and forbidding the expansion of the consumer movement.

It is to be noted that all these restrictions arise out of objection to the fundamental basis of co-operative enterprise—business at cost. That principle is antagonistic to all profit-making, and profit-making being essential to the capitalist system; maintenance of that system makes imperative the restriction of the co-operative movement.

The Indiana judge's facile way of describing profit would make an economist gasp, but there is no misunderstanding when he talks about "competition with private traders." It is precisely that competition which has stimulated all the antagonism to the co-operative movement and enlisted governments in the effort to suppress it and save business for the profit makers.

WHY SURPLUSES ACCUMULATE

In its annual report the Federated Chamber of Commerce of the British Empire says that the world food surplus should be distributed among the masses of the people who are suffering from under-consumption and that the remedy for unsaleable surpluses lies in converting human need into effective demand.

Now, if the Chamber had only gone on from there and shown how the undoubted need could be converted into effective demand it might have made a valuable contribution toward solving an exceedingly perplexing problem. As it is the Chamber has merely pointed out what everybody knows, namely, that these surpluses accumulate because the people who need them cannot buy them. And so far the only solution of the problem comes from those unorthodox thinkers who insist that the capitalist system being based on scarcity cannot handle plenty and so must be replaced by another system which

will be based on plenty and not scarcity—in other words, in which production will be for use and not for profit.

But Chambers of Commerce, generally speaking, serve the system based on scarcity and hotly oppose the idea of a system based on plenty, be-

cause the former system creates private profits and the latter does not. And so they go on supporting and the people as a whole go on tolerating the system which produces such tragic results and the system will continue until enough people have learned to put a co-operative system in its place.

WHY THE WORLD IS GETTING POORER

It is reported in the English press that the people of Jarrow-Tyne are talking about marching on London and presenting a petition to the King. They are in a deplorable condition. Eighty per cent. of them have been unemployed for years and two huge trusts stand inexorable and immovable in their way toward recovery.

As a boy and a young man I have wandered into the busy steel works and shipbuilding yards on the Tyneside, and wondered at the mighty machinery and marvelled at the endurance of the men stripped to the waist, their bare muscles gleaming in the perspiration induced by the roaring furnaces and the ponderous ladles of molten metal. I have seen them in good times and bad times and I have seen the people of Jarrow go almost wild with joy and excitement when a slack period was ended by an admiralty order for Palmers for a warship. What did those unemployed workers care about the use to which their skill was being put and the ultimate purpose of their labor. A ship was a ship and an order meant work and pay; why should they care if their work aided eventually in the conflagration of disastrous war? No; they would even have rejoiced if the ship had been sunk on its maiden voyage for that would have meant a replacing order. They are not to be blamed; the economic system in which they earned their living made them behave in that way.

But Palmers shipyard was closed two years ago by agreement with the National Shipbuilders Security, Ltd., which, financed by the Bank of England, exists for the purpose of buying up shipyards, dismantling them and selling the sites under restrictions against further use for shipbuilding. It has closed down or destroyed over 100 shipyards so that the remainder may make bigger profits out of which to buy

and close up more and more yards. And it is not the only organization of its kind; they exist in other industries. For the sake of profit production must be cut down and the entire capitalist system is working to that end.

The plight of the workers of Jarrow roused to exertion some men of wealth. They proposed to establish steel works and so reduce the unemployment. But they reckoned without the British Iron and Steel Federation which is affiliated with the international steel trust. The Federation stepped in and laid down the following laws observance of which was a condition of the proposed works being allowed to do business:

1. Only the least profitable iron and steel products were to be made.
2. These must be sold at 15s (\$3.75) a ton above the price of any other members of the Federation.
3. The 15 shillings (\$3.75) excess charge must be distributed among firms nominated by the Federation.

Faced with this arrogant demand the promoters of the proposed new works wilted and the workers of Jarrow went up in the air. They would march on London and lay their grievance at the foot of the throne. We can easily guess what Edward would think about it and even say, but what can he do about it?

The exigencies of the profit system demand that scarcity be maintained, not plenty. Profit and plenty are incompatible; organized destruction is merely one way of creating the scarcity which in its turn creates profits. But Nemesis lurks in the creation of the scarcity for by reducing employment it reduces purchasing power and diminishes consumption. What is produced cannot be consumed. It may work for a time but collapse is inevitable. That is why we have booms and depressions.

What the people of Jarrow are experiencing all the world is ex-

periencing, only it is not so clear and definite in the world conditions. Jarrow may be exhibited as the horrible example of the inherent contradiction in the capitalist system which makes it impossible for profits and plenty to exist together.

J. T. H.

JUST ANOTHER SUCKER

He was a genuine product of the soil and the frontier, born across the line and lured to Canada by prospects which will be better understood when we reach the end of this story. Hard work had left its mark on him but neither it nor age had dimmed the alertness in his eyes. He had borrowed a book from the Pool library (yes, he was a Pool man) and was returning it with many apologies for keeping it so long. But it had been stiff reading (it was on banking and finance) and he had wanted to get it all clear in his mind.

"Yes, sir," he said, "I've been interested in this money and banking business for a goodly number of years. The first vote I ever cast was for Peter Cooper, the Greenback party's presidential candidate in '76. I still think finance is the nigger in the woodpile and that bankers and bondholders-run the universe."

"How about the speculators?" I asked.

"Well, I guess you can include them. They play us for suckers too! I tried it once. I took \$400 and I said to myself: 'Now that's the limit. If the \$400 goes that finishes it and I'm through.' Well, do you know that \$400 went up and down and I found myself figuring out this buying and selling and demand and supply and altogether I had a real exciting time."

"But how did it finish?" I asked.

He looked at me with a grin. "I was just another sucker," he said. "I finished with an \$8,000 mortgage on the farm."

J. T. H.



THE CO-OPERATIVE PROMOTION BOARD

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

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CO-OPERATIVE STORE FOR WINNIPEG

The Greater Winnipeg Co-operative, Ltd., opened its doors on Saturday, August 8, and at the end of its first week it was reported that business had exceeded the most optimistic estimates.

The new venture was organized by a group in the suburb of St.

James, and the store is located on Portage Avenue at the corner of Marjorie St.

A number of residents of

the city are members, however, and the city is also represented on the provisional board of directors.

Painted white throughout and tastefully arranged, the store presents a very attractive appearance. A complete stock of foods is carried, including groceries, meats, fruit and vegetables, an electric refrigerator ensuring the freshness of perishable goods.

Most of the business is conducted on the self-serve, cash-and-carry plan, but telephone orders are also taken and delivery service is given when required. The telephone number is 62 902.

Educational Work

Several months of intensive educational and organization work preceded the opening of the store. Prominent in these activities were the Rev. H. E. Wakelin, one of the provisional directors, and C. W. Croft, who has been appointed manager. Meetings for the study of the principles of co-operation and discussion of the project in view were held in the gymnasium connected with the St. James Church of Christ, of which Mr. Wakelin is pastor, and at the same time the municipality

of St. James was canvassed for members. The Co-operative Promotion Board assisted in the educational work and a program of co-operative motion pictures was a feature of one of the public meetings held. As a result of the campaign the association had a membership of 250 householders and sufficient capital to equip and stock the store before business was commenced, and under these conditions it is felt that the prospects for successful operation are exceedingly bright.

Development Planned

The study of consumers' co-operation is also being carried on by groups in other parts of the city and district, and it is hoped that eventually a number of stores will be established in different localities all operated by one association and under the one board of directors.

Development, however, will not be undertaken hastily. Those who are interested in the project realize that the first essential of success is an understanding of co-operative principles and of the methods by which these have been put into successful practice elsewhere. Study by a number of small groups is consequently the first step and later on an effort will be made to interest larger groups. When a group large enough to support a store and living in a district small enough to be served from one point is ready to co-operate the time will be ripe for the opening of another branch.

Meanwhile the directors and management will be gaining experience at St. James and this will be of great value. Residents in all parts of Greater Winnipeg, and especially those living in the west end of the city where deliveries can be easily arranged, are invited to support the movement by joining the association. Shares are \$3.00 each.

7½ MILLION MEMBERS IN BRITISH CO-OPS

Provisional figures relating to the progress of the co-operative movement in 1935, issued by the Co-operative Union, show that total membership of all societies increased by 279,571 to 7,482,292 last year. Share capital increased by £6,936,430 to £135,755,325. The value of trade for the year was £220,341,900 or £13,327,091 more than in 1934. The figures relate to co-operative societies in Great Britain and in Northern Ireland. The largest expansion in membership, share capital and trade took place in the southern section of the Union. The number of members in this section increased by 101,170, share capital by over £2 million, and the value of trade by over £3½ million.

—I.C.A. News

CO-OPS TO HELP FRENCH GOVERNMENT

In putting into effect its programme of social legislation, the French government is finding the co-operative movement a valuable ally. A rise in prices consequent upon the higher wage rates and shorter hours now legalized is one of the possibilities which the government has to face. The National Federation of Consumers' Societies has addressed a letter to the ministers concerned, offering the support of the movement, "its experience, documentation and assistance in the struggle against speculative manoeuvres and attempts at unjustified price raising." The ministers have replied expressing their thanks and acknowledgements of the movement's offer, and stating that the government will take advantage of it when the proposed price control board has been set up.

—I.C.A. News

Consumer Co-operation

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

A VISIT TO THE SOUTH

During the early part of July our president and general manager, Mr. W. F. Popple, took a vacation trip south of the border. He was away from Manitoba during the worst of the hot spell; but it was a case of out of the frying pan into the fire, for the weather was still hotter south of the line.

Mr. Popple's idea of a holiday may be judged from the fact that he spent the first three days at a series of co-operative conferences, climaxed by the celebration of International Co-operative Day at Glenwood, Minnesota, on July 4th.

This latter event, which attracted thousands of co-operators from all parts of Minnesota and the neighboring states, was held under the auspices of the Midland Co-operative Wholesale of Minneapolis. It began with a street parade of automobiles and floats in which Mr. Popple drove his own car decorated with banners to show that it represented Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale and the Co-operative Union of Canada. Following this there were full afternoon and evening programs in the park, with speeches by prominent U.S. co-operators, including Dr. J. P. Warbasse, president of the Co-operative League of the United States. Mr. Robt. McKay, manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale and Mr. Popple conveyed greetings from Canada.

A very interesting feature was a series of dramatic re-enactments of historical events in the progress of the co-operative movement, such as the organization of the first co-operative oil association in the United States, which occurred at Cottonwood, Minnesota, in June, 1921, and highlights in the history of the Midland Co-operative Wholesale, which was organized in 1926 and which has

done much to stimulate co-operative oil associations and to make possible the great success which they have achieved.

From Glenwood, Mr. Popple went on to Minneapolis, where he was a visitor at the Midland headquarters and inspected their fine premises with special interest in the oil blending plant.

At the other Twin City, St. Paul, Mr. Popple visited the Farmers' Union Central Exchange, another big co-operative undertaking, which also has its own oil blending plant and supplies almost every need of the farmer.

A special object of interest at St. Paul was the Co-operative Tractor, a machine specially designed and manufactured for co-operators, and sold only through co-operative organizations. The tractor runs on rubber tires and has a six-cylinder high compression engine. It uses gasoline only, but is so economical in operation that it is said to be cheaper to run than tractors using lower priced fuels. With five speeds forward and one in reverse, the tractor can make a speed of anything between one and thirty miles per hour. As a practical engineer who loves the sound of a sweet running motor, Mr. Popple found the Co-operative Tractor a joy to handle.

After seeing the sights of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Mr. Popple proceeded to Des Moines, Iowa, trying to forget that he was a co-operative official but unable to resist the temptation to stop and chat with the managers of co-operative filling stations en route.

The melting effect of the 106 to 110 degree temperatures and the sight of brown pastures and leafless trees marred the pleasure of the trip somewhat, but the warm welcome extended by brother co-operators and the information gained as to the methods by which they have made such wonderful progress made it an occasion which Mr. Popple says will always be a vivid and happy memory.

BRITAIN'S NEW POLICY FOR LIVESTOCK

The payment of an annual subsidy of \$25,000,000 to home cattle producers, and the imposition of tariffs on foreign imports of chilled and frozen beef and veal, are proposals included in the government's plan for the permanent safeguarding of the British meat industry announced in parliament by the Minister of Agriculture. Legislation for putting the measures into effect will be introduced by parliament during the next session. Meanwhile an interim measure will be passed extending the existing cattle subsidy until the end of July, 1937. The government's plan also includes general power to regulate imports of meat and cattle. It is not proposed to place duties on imports of beef from Empire countries or on import of mutton and lamb from any country. The position of Argentina in connection with these measures is being discussed during the negotiations for a trade agreement which is now proceeding between that country and the British government. It is reported that a duty of 1½c a lb. will be placed on imports of Argentine beef into Great Britain. This would yield a revenue of \$15,000,000. The government asserts that retail prices will not be affected and that the whole of the duty will be paid by Argentina.

An important part of the meat plan is the proposal for the setting up of an Empire Meat Council and an International Meat Conference, representing the British Empire and foreign countries largely engaged in meat exporting.

—I.C.A. News

The failure of the farmer to organize co-operative marketing associations for his own protection and the protection of the consumer has left the door wide open for control of distribution by a few. It has permitted the taking of a toll from both producer and consumer, which along with the earnings from private control of natural resources, finds America in a position where comparatively few people control and own a major share of American wealth

—John Brandt, President,
Land-O'-Lake Creameries, Minn.



Co-op. Livestock Marketing

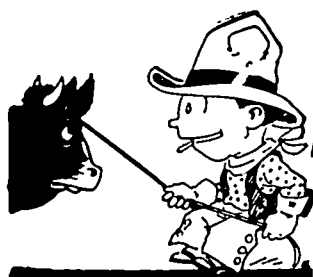
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS, LTD.
CANADIAN LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE, LTD.

FALL CATTLE TRADE

We are now into the start of our fall runs of grass cattle and for the next few months deliveries of cattle on all markets promise to be fairly heavy.

To date cattle receipts have been in excess of the previous year and this has been caused chiefly by drought conditions in certain areas and stock being forced to market before they were ready. Naturally trade conditions were not favorable for a class of cattle that had little if any killing value or for a thin grade of plain stockers that would have at least grown had they not been forced to market and price levels were established at an early low mark, which are hard to retrieve as the season advances and the outlet becomes more open.

It is very noticeable by all connected with the trade that no cattle marketed up to the present time carry the same amount of flesh that



that they did last year and the season can be fully blamed for this condition.

Ontario also suffers from drought and pastures are fairly bare and Ontario farmers are backward in making purchases of stocker and feeder cattle. Then, too, with the sad recollection of their last winter's feeding operations still in mind and fairly low present prices being received for killing cattle off the grass, these men are going to be very careful as to the price they pay when they do re-stock their feed lots.

Beef Consumption Higher

While the situation does not look altogether hopeless, still it must be borne in mind that with the cutting off of shipments to the United States due to adverse price conditions, and with no Old Country export trade from the West, the local markets are about the only outlet left to us. Al-

though the beef consumption in Canada shows some gain per capita from last year and should do so at the present low prices of beef, still there is also a limit to the consuming ability of every man, woman and child.

Strictly dry grain fed cattle that have been kept until the past two weeks have received favorable action at attractive prices. This class is now practically a thing of the past and cattle now being marketed are all grassers.

The lamb trade appears to be healthy and at this time as runs become heavier, the live price declines as is natural as the season advances and volume gets heavier.

Hogs are rough diamonds and a real source of revenue to farmers lucky enough to have some to market. No doubt prices for live hogs will reach a lower level as their season advances and they get more numerous.

The general feeling is that next winter will be a profitable one for the man who has the grain to feed and who can withstand the temptation not to market it over the elevator scales, but who will again take the gamble and put it through his livestock. Time will again tell the story.

OUR ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited should have been reported in last month's Co-operator but special circumstances prevented this.

This meeting was held in Brandon on June 12 with 62 people in attendance. Among these, for the first time in the history of the organization, were a number of ladies. We welcome this innovation realizing that the business of livestock marketing is of vital interest both to men and women of rural Manitoba.

Good Financial Statement

It largely makes for a smooth running convention when the management are able to report a successful year's business. This

was the case at this meeting. The report of the sales agency, Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited, showed one of the most successful year's business since the inception of the organization in 1927. The operating surplus amounts to \$16,234.56. The total reserves of the agency, according to the auditor's statement, amount to \$12,421.02.

Turning to the Manitoba Association's statement, the financial condition was equally satisfactory. Manitoba has a surplus over all liabilities of \$1,082.76. It was decided by the delegates to leave this amount in reserves rather than to make any distribution to patrons.

The Marketing Act

Dr. J. A. Munn, Vice-President of the organization and chairman of the Manitoba Committee on Livestock Marketing, gave a brief address in connection with marketing schemes under The Natural Products Marketing Act. The delegates were emphatic in their request that this work should not be abandoned because of the failure of the Act to pass the judgment of the Supreme Court.

An interesting discussion took place on the transportation situation, the convention voting in favor of better and cheaper stop-over privileges in order to meet truck competition. Development of beef grading was also advocated. Warble Fly Powder to be distributed at a low cost to producers was advocated, it being felt that this pest could only be eliminated if dealt with on a large scale.

In future the election of directors is to be made by districts rather than by the present method of electing the directors "at large." The management have been asked to submit a scheme for dividing the province into electoral districts in time for next year's election of officers.

Cirencester!

There was a young fellow from Bicester,
To a dance went with somebody's sicester,
Her name was Miss Dholmondeley—
She really was Colmondeley—
So he couldn't be blamed when he kicester.

Co-operative Dairying

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

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

FEED CONDITIONS POOR

The protracted dry spell is materially changing the outlook for winter marketing of butter. While in a general way wheat is turning out surprisingly well both as to volume and grade yet feed conditions are anything but promising.

In July Manitoba produced 3,073,000 lbs. of butter-fat as compared with 2,963,000 lbs.

a year previous, an increase of 3.7 per cent. All-Canada production of creamery

butter was 36,618,000 lbs., about 260,000 lbs. or $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% less than in July, 1935. While most provinces made some increase, Ontario and British Columbia showed a fairly heavy decrease. Storage holdings of creamery butter in Canada on August 1st amounted to 41,521,000 lbs. compared with 40,688,000 lbs. a year previous. With the export of last September and October and the increased holdings of nearly one million pounds, it looks as though Canada would still require to export some more butter; however, a shortage of feeds may decrease our production materially.

Helpful Factors

American markets are quite strong for both butter and cheese and Canadian cheese prices are also steadily advancing. With the British market still continuing firm the general situation gives promise of some steadiness and strength for fall and winter markets, in fact, if the demand for cream in the large cities of the eastern states develops further strength it might be that a fair amount of cream would be shipped from Ontario and Quebec and this together with the growing tendency for some factories to turn from butter manufacture to cheese manufacture might seriously affect the volume of butter production and it is just possible that this alone might largely take care of the surplus now in sight.

Your Own Plant

Co-operators frequently tell us that better truck service offered by the local creameries makes it almost impossible to ship cream to any of our plants. During the season of grain hauling to the elevators would it not be possible to take the cream can to the station and ship to us without incurring much additional labor or cost? Every can received by us makes our problem a little easier and when farmers have once combined and obtained a plant to manufacture their cream into butter, if they cease to ship that cream it surely makes it difficult for the plant to operate successfully.

Payments to U.S. farmers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act from its enactment until it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court totalled \$1,108,322,870. In addition to this sum \$296,000,000 has been made available to liquidate existing contractual obligations of the A.A.A. The Department of Agriculture has announced that \$40,500,000 will be distributed from this \$296,000,000 among wheat farmers.

CO-OPERATION IN DENMARK

A Danish farmer is now connected with a net-work of co-operative organizations. He buys his goods at a co-operative store; he borrows money from a co-operative credit association; he obtains his seed from a co-operative seed supply, fertilizers from the Danish Co-operative Manure Association, fodder through the co-operative fodder association, cement from the co-operative cement works, electricity from an electrical company established on a co-operative basis; and he sends his milk to the co-operative dairy, his pigs to the co-operative slaughter house, his eggs to the Danish Co-operative Egg Export, and his cattle to the Co-operative Agency for Cattle Export. He places his savings in the co-operative savings banks, and from co-operative breeding associations gets information about the best breeding stocks; he gains knowledge regarding the amount of milk each cow should yield from the control unions, and has at his service the most up-to-date theories of agriculture, brought to him through the consultants appointed by the agricultural unions. By joining such a comprehensive system of co-operation he brings to his farm all the advantages of large scale farming.

—From "The Folk High Schools of Denmark."



Head Office
Montreal

Behind every branch
—the full resources, organization and experience
of the entire institution.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

MODERN, EFFICIENT BANKING SERVICE

... the outcome of 118 years' successful operation ...

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

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

LOCAL ANNUAL MEETINGS

The September Manitoba Co-operator will carry a complete list of all 1936 Local Annual Meeting dates, the time and place of meeting. Posters will also be put up in territory tributary to each Local. We urgently request all members to read the September Manitoba Co-operator to find out the date of their respective meetings and make a special effort to be present.

ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

For the purpose of organizing new local units of this association, to assemble and load dressed poultry for the Christmas market, meetings will be held early in October at the following points: Manitoba—Birnie, Rivers, Ebor, Stonewall, Inglis, Swan Lake, St. Lazare, Warren.

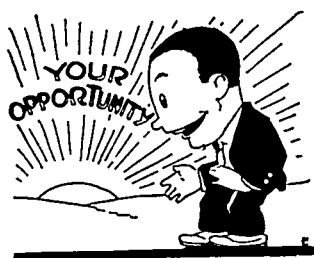
Saskatchewan—Antler, Kelso.

Other points may be added to the list. The September Manitoba Co-operator will give the date, time and place of each meeting. Personal notice will be mailed to farmers at each point and posters will be put up in stores and public places.

FEEDING, DRESSING AND MARKETING

Every year at this season, and continuing throughout the fall, truckers, pedlars, and all classes of produce dealers, are out to buy live poultry. Each year quantities of young chicken and turkey are marketed alive through these channels by producers, who by doing so are merely turning over the profitable end of the poultry raising to someone else. Poultry producers will realize that there are profits in finishing and dressing chicken and turkey and that otherwise produce companies would not induce farmers to dispose of their birds alive as they do.

On the farm the feed is grown and, therefore, cost of finishing poultry must be less than if fed in commercial feeding plants. The loss



through mortality of birds is bound to be lower on the farm where the poultry is less subject to disease. Risks and such losses must be, and are, taken into consideration by these dealers when buying poultry alive. Heavy loss through disease is not by any means uncommon in commercial feeding plants, yet poultry buyers apparently prefer to secure quantities of young birds alive, rather than dressed.

Last fall was a good example of the folly of marketing live chickens and turkey. Young turkeys were bought in the country in November for eight to ten cents per pound alive and those same turkeys, if properly finished and dressed, would have brought the producer over twenty cents per pound three weeks to a month later. Many chickens were bought

alive at less than ten cents per pound in the late fall and could have been put on the market as top grade dressed birds a short time later, at from eighteen to twenty cents per pound net to the farmer at their co-operative country shipping point.

There is a fair market for live broilers during a certain period in the summer and particularly for those producing a light breed of birds this outlet might have proved beneficial. This, however, is an entirely different product from the fall chicken, which is of fair growth but not fleshed, and as a result finally goes on the market as a low grade dressed chicken.

For a number of years your Co-operative Poultry Marketing organization has strongly recommended to its members and to all those engaged in poultry raising, that they finish their chicken and turkey on the farm; and has consistently proven to poultry producers the benefit of doing so.

With the education gained by themselves through their own association, farmers are able to fatten, dress and pack their poultry as efficiently as any packing plant. In other words, they have set themselves up in business and their business has been decidedly profitable.

Young birds must in some cases be marketed alive through necessity, but where feed is available, finish and dress your young poultry.

(Turn to page 14)

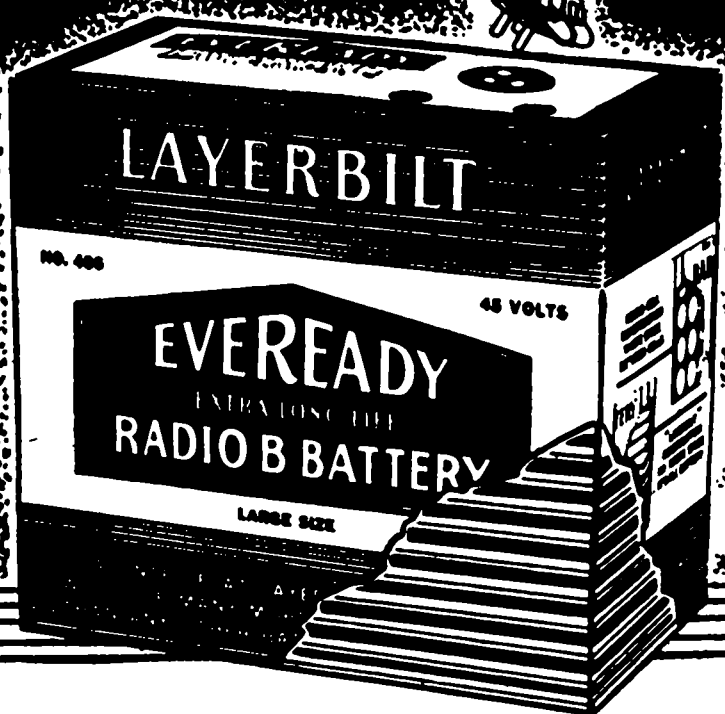
SAVE for a Farm of YOUR OWN

■ Most successful farmers at one time worked for someone else. They have farms of their own today because they saved their money—had cash in the bank when the right "buy" presented itself. Prepare now to take advantage of your opportunities when they come along. Open a savings account at The Royal Bank of Canada and make regular saving a habit.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

OVER 700 BRANCHES IN CANADA AND 30 OTHER COUNTRIES

for longer life



**THE ONLY BATTERY
BUILT IN LAYERS..**

MOST "B" BATTERIES look very much alike on the outside. But it isn't what a battery *looks* like that counts—but what it *does*.

Underneath the jacket of some brands of batteries, are small round cells. The heart of a Layerbilt is a series of tightly packed layers.

In the old-fashioned round-cell type, note the waste space in the "Air Pockets" around the cells. But the Layerbilt is *all battery*—solid layers containing 25% more power-making materials than a round-cell battery of the same size.

And because the exclusive construction uses up the maximum of these materials, Layerbilt gives 40% more power.

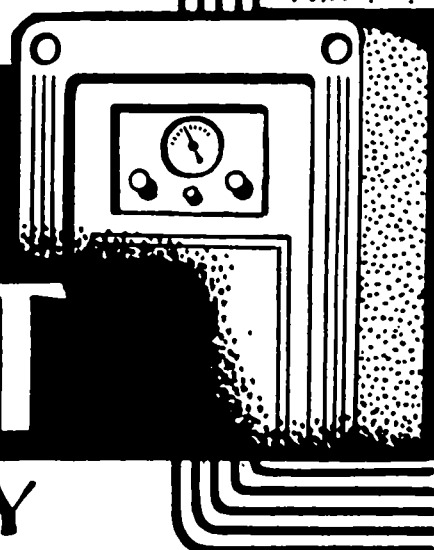
Layerbilt costs a little more at first—but saves you plenty in the end. Of all "B" batteries on the market, Layerbilt gives you "More Hours per Dollar"—longer life, trouble-free service.

This year—Layerbilt comes to you with an extra improvement—the "plug-in" which eliminates all terminal posts and gives you only one connection for each "B" battery.

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO. LIMITED
Halifax, Montreal, TORONTO, Winnipeg, Vancouver

See... and listen to... the new 1936 Air Cell
Radio Sets at your dealer's.

**EVEREADY
LAYERBILT
RADIO 'B' BATTERY**



CO-OP POULTRY MARKETING

(From page 12)

try, market it through a local of your Co-operative Association and you cannot go wrong.

Live Cull Fowl

We are carrying out our program of live fowl marketing during the summer season but confine our live poultry chiefly to non-laying or cull hens, after heavy production period is past. We are now well into our live fowl marketing season.

Since July 1st live fowl have been received at nearly all egg stations of the Manitoba Association, including four of these egg stations located in Eastern Saskatchewan; in addition to this we have already made several truck shipments from locals requesting this service.

Country grading stations handling live poultry are located at the following points: Carnduff, Oxbow, Manor, Esterhazy, Swan River, Grandview, Dauphin, Russell, Minnedosa, Neepawa, Brandon, Belmont, Boissevain, Carman, Cartwright, Deloraine, Cypress River and Lauder.

If none of these grading stations are located near you and a number of producers of your district wish to dispose of their fowl, a poultry truck and grader will be supplied to handle the poultry on a day suitable to you.

Many co-operative locals make up a shipment of live fowl each year, after the heavy laying season, and producers taking advantage of this service maintain that their returns are substantially greater than they could obtain through other sources. Please inquire at your nearest co-operative egg station, or communicate with Head Office, at 402 Lombard Building, Winnipeg, for any information in connection with the marketing of live poultry or for live poultry prices.

Egg Marketing

Our egg stations at Reston, Rocanville, Arborg, Ethelbert and Shoal Lake were closed on August 1st.

Grading stations now operating will remain open until Saturday, August 29th, when they will be closed for the season, with the exception of branches at Lauder, Carman, Dauphin, Neepawa and

Boissevain, which we expect will be kept in operation for an indefinite time after that date, depending upon volume of poultry and eggs received. Our Winnipeg plant, at present located at the Winnipeg Cold Storage Building, is open throughout the year.

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1936

The publication of the 1936 edition of the Canada Year Book is announced by the General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc.—in brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic condition of the Dominion. This new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.

The volume is illustrated by many maps and diagrams and the latest available data are everywhere included.

The Canada Year Book should be on the shelves of every local library. It is indispensable to study groups and, in fact, every local organization which is promoting attention to the questions of citizenship, social and economic well-being and community cooperation.

The Department states that owing to the urgent need for economy in the distribution of Government publications, it has become necessary to make a charge to **all individuals** receiving the Canada Year Book. Persons requiring the Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of \$1.50, which covers merely the cost of paper, printing and binding. By a special concession, ministers of religion, bona-fide students and school teachers may obtain paper-bound copies at the nominal price of 50c each.

STYLE

By JANE DEE

Many requests have come to us for a Style Service to advise and help women who have not the time or the opportunity to follow the current fashion trends themselves.

As a result EATON'S has established a Stylist Service for the benefit of those out-of-town women who are interested in the latest styles and who wish to be smartly dressed.

Do you wish to know what the newest color combinations are for Fall—what are the smartest fabrics for afternoon and evening frocks—the proper hosiery shades to wear with different colors—the latest trends in jewelry, shoes, gloves, millinery or handbags, etc.? Do not hesitate to write me, I will only be too glad to help solve your problems.

But remember, this is only a Fashion Service and not a Shopping Service. I act only in an advisory capacity on the fashions of the day and endeavor to give the correct information to any question you have regarding Fashion. If you wish to have something purchased that is not in the Catalogue, kindly send to The "Shopper" for it.

Jane Dee

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

EATON'S

Big business in farming seems to have done well under the U.S. Agricultural Adjustment Act. A company in Florida got \$1,067,665 and another producer \$961,064 for one crop only. The largest amount paid in the cotton program was \$84,000. A farming corporation in California (said to be the largest hog farm in the world) got \$150,000 in the corn-hog plan. The largest in the wheat plan was \$29,398. These sums went to farms comprising many thousands of acres. The U.S. Senate has asked for a list showing the names of those who received \$10,000 or more in any one year under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

GET A GOOD JOB

by studying stenography and book-keeping by mail, at home, in your spare time! Write for information about Home Study Courses today, mentioning your age, school grade and occupation.

DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE
108 The Mall Winnipeg, Man.

MACHINERY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

AUTO AND TRACTOR PARTS—USED AND NEW—Generators for charging batteries, at lowest prices. Engines, Springs, Gears, Axles, Radiators, Wheels, Tops, Windshields and Glass. Large stock of parts for all makes of cars. Everything guaranteed. Winnipeg Auto Wrecking Co., 261 Fort St., Winnipeg.

CREAM SEPARATORS

Retinning and Rebalancing
All Work Guaranteed

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

CYLINDER REBORING NO LONGER NECESSARY. Simplex Mollum Piston Rings stop oil pumping, cure piston slap and give motors their original pep and power. Special prices for popular cars: Ford T, \$2.95; Ford A, Plymouth 4, and Chevrolet 4, \$4.35; Plymouth 6, Chevrolet 6, \$6.55; Ford V8, \$7.75. Other cars proportionately low. Send for folder.

SIMPLEX MOTOR PARTS CO.
260 Fort Street Winnipeg.

INSURANCE

MOTHERS — WIVES ATTENTION!

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

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

Insurance

In all its branches—

at your service.

CANADIAN POOL AGENCIES, LTD.

Wheat Pool Bldg. Winnipeg

Secrets of Sex Now Revealed

Everything you want to know about sex, love and marriage is disclosed in simple, understandable words in Sexual Guidance. Price 75c postpaid (Regular price \$2.00). Or send 10c for Illustrated Catalogue (\$5c Coupon Included). Franklin Publishing Company, Dept. 6, 226 Main St., Winnipeg.

Wise Women Know

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

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

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

Farmers' advertisements for livestock, seed grain, poultry and farm produce, displays with border and big type, cost \$2.25 for a space 1 inch deep by 1 column wide. This is for farmers only.

All advertisements and changes must reach this office not later than the 15th of the month in which ad is to be inserted. Cash must be mailed with the order.

MEDICAL

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

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

PERSONAL SANITARY RUBBER GOODS—Buy direct from manufacturer through our Mail Order Department. Send 25c for 6 samples and price list; \$1.00 for 24 samples; or \$2.50 for 144 samples. We mail everything in plain, sealed envelope. Novelty Rubber Manufacturing Co., Box 91, Hamilton, Ont.

Answer to Puzzle on Page 2.
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