

# The Manitoba Co-operator

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

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## The Attainment of Abundance

The truth remains today nothing stands in the way to the attainment of universal freedom and abundance but mental tangles, egocentric preoccupations, obsessions, misconceived phrases, bad habits of thought, subconscious fears and dreads and plain dishonesty in people's minds—and especially in the minds of those in key positions. That universal freedom and abundance dangles within reach of us and is not achieved, and we who are Citizens of the Future wander about this present scene like passengers on a ship overdue, in plain sight of a port which only some disorder in the chart room prevents us from entering.

—H. G. Wells.



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

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## NEWS and VIEWS

The cost of living in England at the beginning of August was 46 per cent. above the pre-war level.

The parliament of Brazil has had laid before it a five year plan for economic improvement which includes expenditures on roads, railways, oil production, steamship service and agriculture.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement.

—Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry (The Grange) 1868.

While the government of the United States sends a delegation over to Europe to study the co-operative movement in various countries, Finland sends a delegation to make a similar study in the United States. It is good to have this mutual interest in the movement.

The educational committee of the Central Co-operative Wholesale, Superior, Wisconsin, decided to establish a co-operative training school and has received so many applications for admission that it finds itself compelled to reject two-thirds of them.

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that the cash income from the farm products marketed in the United States in 1936 plus the government payments to farmers will total \$7,850,000,000 as compared with \$7,090,000,000 for the calendar year 1935 and \$4,328,000,000 for 1932, the low year of the depression.

According to the British Co-operative Union there are at least fifty co-operative organizations in the fighting zone in Spain and "most of their equipment and material is probably already destroyed." The Union is collecting funds for the relief of Spanish co-operators to be expended in a manner which will not contravene the non-intervention agreements.

There are nine elected members of the Co-operative Party in the British House. They are generally included in the list of Labor members.

The wheat crop in the U.S.S.R. has been so affected by drought that Russia is not likely to be an important factor in the export market this year.

Horace M. Kallen, professor of Philosophy at the New School for Social Research, New York, is the author of *The Decline and Rise of the Consumer*, an interpretation of the consumers' co-operative movement recently published.

Everybody agrees that the present social order cannot last. Founded on the supremacy of money, devoid of all Christian spirit, tainted with injustice and egoism, it is a disorder. Christianity is not bound up with Capitalism.

—Cardinal Verdier.

Together is the most inspiring word in the English language.

Coming together means beginning.

Keeping together means progress.

Working together means success.

—Edward Everett Hale.

As from August 1, 1936, the New Zealand government assumed complete control of butter and cheese exports, with a fixed price to producers. The bulk of New Zealand's butter and cheese goes into exports so that the control of exports practically means control of the dairy business.

The Berkeley Bank for Co-operatives, serving California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, has just passed the \$15,000,000 mark in financing farmer co-operatives. Of the \$15,000,000 thus advanced \$8,200,000 have been repaid leaving outstanding loans of \$6,800,000.

One-eighth of all farm supplies in the United States is furnished by co-operatives, the value exceeding \$250,000,000.

Norway has presented a demand to the U.S. government for \$3,800,000 to settle claims for Norwegian ships seized by the United States during the world war. You will remember how the United States protested against the seizure of American ships by Great Britain prior to 1917.

The establishment of an International Affairs Information Service to serve its members and the general public throughout Canada and the appointment of Miss Elizabeth P. MacCallum, recently of the Foreign Policy Association, New York City, and author of "Rivalries in Ethiopia," "Egypt—A Decade of Independence" and "The Nationalist Crusade in Syria," as officer in charge of this service has been announced by the League of Nations Society in Canada.

On March 23 there passed the British House of Commons a bill establishing unemployment insurance for agricultural workers. Under this bill the unemployed farm worker, married and with three children will receive benefits of \$7.50 a week. The state, the employer and the worker contribute to the fund. The National Union of Agricultural Workers has been working for this extension of unemployment insurance for fifteen years.

Of the 32,700,000 people living on farms in America:

- 73% carry water from wells.
- 77% have to get along with outdoor toilets.
- 93% have neither bathtub nor shower.
- 76% have kerosene or gasoline lamps.
- 33% heat with fireplaces.
- 54% heat with stoves.
- 48% have to do laundry work out of doors.

—Exchange.

### OUR PUZZLE CORNER

A man had \$100.00 and with this bought exactly 100 head of stock. Lambs were 50 cents a piece, pigs \$3.00 and cattle \$10.00. How many of each did he buy?

For answer see page 23.

## AGRICULTURE MAY RUN INTO ANOTHER CRISIS

When considering the trend of production and prices together, the general impression is one of a certain improvement in the agricultural situation, the beginning of which could be observed already a year earlier. However, the situation does not appear to be really stabilized, animal production especially seeming to tend towards a new relative over-production, and it is not altogether out of the question that there will be another set-back in agricultural conditions. Further, if the situation of each country taking an active part in world agriculture is considered by itself, the favorable impression just mentioned is not confirmed everywhere. In one production has declined, in another prices of crop products have also diminished, and in a third the depression has been so severe that no effective remedies have yet been found.

It is above all essential to keep in mind, first, that the economic improvement in agriculture is only relative, for a state of even modest prosperity has not yet been restored; and, secondly, that the improvement is far less the result of a revival of normal and customary international trade in agricultural products than of the measures taken everywhere to combat the agricultural depression and without which the progress achieved could certainly not be maintained. . . .

The framework of the various measures to combat agricultural depression has already been in existence for some time, and no essential changes took place in the course of the year under survey. Where, for formal reasons, legislation had to be repealed, it was replaced by other steps having the same practical effect. There are no signs at all of an abandonment of the policy at present followed. In many cases the measures applied have undergone modifications, but these are often provoked by the very fact of the prolonged depression and the tendency of certain emergency measures to become permanent. In practice the result has often been an extension of the scope of the regulations in force; for it is in the nature of agriculture that in the long run some of its branches

cannot be subjected to a more or less definite form of planned economy while others remain unsheltered and open to free competition, at least on the national market.

—International Labor Office.

## HOW FARMING IS CONTROLLED IN GERMANY

The system of agricultural quotas which is at present in force in Germany for milk, grain, and sugar beet will shortly be extended to potatoes. The aim of the system is to maintain production at a steady level which will ensure a supply adequate to meet the national demand. Each farmer is told what quantity of milk, grain, etc., he may place on the market, and he is compelled to supply this quantity even if crops are poor. Should he have any surplus, in the case of milk and sugar beet, it may only be sold for the manufacture of butter and cheese, or of fodder containing sugar. In the case of grain, a low price may be fixed, in years when there is a good harvest, for grain in excess of the quota. The quantities are changed as little as possible from year to year. The system will ultimately be extended to other products, but not, as has been suggested, to pigs. Only products which can be diverted into other channels, in case of a surplus, are considered suitable for this method of control.

—I.C.A. News.

## TEN THOUSAND MEMBERS OF CO-OP STUDY CLUBS

Encouraged by international publicity from a full page article in the London Daily Times, August 1, the fourteenth annual Rural and Industrial conference meeting at Antigonish, N.S., in August, laid plans for continuation of its adult education program. In the last five years the program has enrolled 10,000 farmers, miners and fishermen in study clubs which have led to the creation of credit unions, producers, marketing and consumers co-operatives which have rejuvenated eastern Nova Scotia.

Opening the conference, Bishop James Morrison declared, "St. Francis Xavier University, sponsor of the program, is making an honest effort to do something for the economic, social and moral

welfare of humanity." Rev. James Byrnes, executive secretary of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, paid tribute to the work of Dr. James J. Tompkins, prophet of the movement, Dr. M. M. Coady, dynamic leader and A. B. MacDonald, powerful organizer of the movement.

Dr. Charles A. Beard, president of the American Association of Adult Education, addressing the conference declared, "democracy is dependent historically upon a wide distribution of property. When property is concentrated in the hands of the few democracy dies." Michael Williams, editor of The Commonwealth, national Catholic weekly, aroused the conference by stating dramatically, "The world is in a state of crisis at least as great, if not greater, than any which history records . . . the black beast of the immediate future in America is Big Business Fascism and not Communism."

Elmer Scott, director of the Civic Federation of Dallas, Texas, emphasized the importance of the movement by pointing out that "the study clubs of Nova Scotia mark a distinct advance over the Danish movement which has hitherto been the standard of the world." Dr. M. M. Coady described the work of St. Francis Xavier University Extension Division in the promotion of the education and co-operative program.

Thirty American educators attended the conference in addition to delegates from associations in Canada.

—Co-op League News.

## BRITISH FLOUR COMBINE MAKES MORE MONEY

The current report of Rank's, Ltd., the holding company of the large British flour milling combine, shows that the past year was a better one for the operating company (Joseph Rank, Ltd., millers and corn merchants). The statement shows that after providing for administration expenses and income tax there was a credit balance of £596,983 against £575,246 for the previous year. The dividend of Rank's, Ltd., is again 15 per cent., while £102,623 is carried forward.

—I.C.A. News.

Everybody but the farmer makes money out of wheat.

# MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

P. F. BREDT, *President and Managing Director*

C. H. BURNELL, *Vice-President*

D. A. KANE, *Manager*

Directors: J. W. Baldwin, C. A. Haralson, G. N. McConnell, W. J. Parker, W. E. Ring

T. J. MURRAY, K.C., *Solicitor*

F. W. RANSOM, *Secretary*

## POOL ANNUAL MEETING

With C. H. Burnell as chairman and R. F. Chapman as vice-chairman, Manitoba Pool Elevators opened its annual meeting at the Marlborough Hotel in Winnipeg on October 14, the meeting lasting three days. There were 145 delegates registered from the 150 local associations and in addition two delegates from new associations at points where it is anticipated elevators will be built this year. Attending the sessions were also about 100 visitors.

The directors presented an encouraging report and financial statement, the latter showing that after paying all operating expenses the organization had a net surplus of \$348,000, which has been used to pay the regular instalment of principal and interest to the provincial government, totalling \$203,500, and to pay \$37,100 on a terminal elevator, leaving \$107,400 to be put into reserves and working capital or credited to local associations. General reserves and working capital contributed by member associations now amount to over \$625,000.

The delegates heard with intense satisfaction that despite poor crops this is the fourth year in succession that Pool Elevators has met in full the payments to the provincial government on account of the guarantee arising out of the 1929 overpayment of the Wheat Pool. The directors' report and the financial statement were adopted unanimously.

Of the resolutions brought before the meeting the most important were: amendments to the Supplementary Agreement providing for the payment of patronage dividends; the adoption of The Western Producer as the press medium of the co-operative movement in Manitoba together with a grant for the continuance of Manitoba Co-operative Conference; the Wheat Board; debt reduction.

### The Western Producer

The amendments to the Supplementary Agreement were adopted unanimously. In connection with The Western Producer and the

Manitoba Co-operative Conference, Mr. Hull, secretary of the Conference, reviewed briefly the negotiations with the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, owners of The Western Producer, and the conditions of the arrangement. These are given in the Directors Report. He also outlined the work proposed for the Conference in the event of The Manitoba Co-operator being discontinued. A few questions were asked regarding the editorial policy of The Western Producer and the assurance was given of no party politics but every attention to the economic problems of the farmers. The resolution was carried unanimously.

### Address by Mr. Crerar

At the first day's session it was suggested during the discussion of the section of the directors' report relating to the Wheat Board, that Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Immigration and a member of the government's Wheat Committee, who was in Winnipeg, should be invited to explain why the government set the minimum price for wheat at 87½ cents and prohibited the Wheat Board from taking deliveries of wheat unless and until the market price fell below 90 cents a bushel. A resolution was passed inviting Mr. Crerar to speak on that subject. The invitation was accepted and Mr. Crerar spoke at the afternoon session of the second day.

Mr. Crerar said it was like old times for him to appear before such a meeting of farmers. He referred to the great development of co-operation in Canada and elsewhere and to the need for further development. The marketing of wheat, he said, had been seriously disturbed by the economic disruption of and following the war. Government intervention and government guarantees with respect to wheat marketing, he said, involved the whole of the body of taxpayers in the Dominion and in the east they were afraid of heavy losses which would necessarily fall upon the taxpayers. That was a situation

to which the government had necessarily to give attention.

Wheat marketing, he said, presented a grave problem and the government had decided to appoint a commission to go into the whole question of markets and marketing methods. That commission would shortly be sitting in Winnipeg and anyone is free to make representations to it.

### The 90 Cent Limit

With regard to the action of the government in setting the minimum price at 87½ cents and making the Wheat Board operative only when the price fell below 90 cents there had been, he said, a good deal of criticism but the interesting thing was that before the restriction was put into effect only a very small proportion of the wheat delivered by the farmers was delivered to the Board and consequently the government decided that the matter of continuing the operations of the Board was not of much consequence to the farmers, and they had to bear in mind that no matter what the government wished to do with regard to wheat marketing they had the interest of all the taxpayers to bear in mind and the fundamental difficulty was that the prairie provinces had only 55 representatives in parliament of 245.

### Should Reduce Costs

Too much stress, he said, had been laid upon maintaining the price of wheat instead of reducing the costs of production. Western Canada had to sell its wheat in competition with the world and consequently more attention should be given to getting production costs down. He thought the farmers should also devote more attention to the co-operative purchasing of their supplies and he believed in this direction there was a great opportunity for reducing costs of production, and he referred specifically to the costs of implements and repairs, stating at the same time that the protective tariff was a serious handicap upon the western farmers.

A few questions were put to

Mr. Crerar and in the course of his replies he maintained that in his opinion it was better to have a low price for wheat with correspondingly lower costs of production than a higher price with a correspondingly high cost of production.

### The Wheat Board

The resolution dealing with the Wheat Board which was passed unanimously, was as follows:

Whereas the Dominion government has decided that the Wheat Board shall not function unless and until the market price of wheat falls below 90 cents a bushel, basis No. One Fort William; and

Whereas this means in practice the abolition of the Board and depriving the farmers of all the advantages of marketing through a Wheat Board;

Now therefore be it resolved, that this annual meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators protests this action of the Dominion government and requests that the Wheat Board be instructed to receive wheat regardless of the market price, that the minimum price be the initial price to be paid by the Board and that it bear a fair relation to the cost of production and that the Wheat Board issue participation certificates on all wheat delivered to it.

And further, we request that all the clauses of the Wheat Board Act, 1935, at present inoperative be brought into force and that the growers be given representation on the Wheat Board.

### Debt Reduction

The resolution on debt reduction adopted by the meeting read as follows:

Whereas the farmers of south-western, southern and Central Manitoba have suffered crop failures for the past eight years;

And whereas the debt burden which has been piled up through interest accumulations on mortgages and other debts, is beyond the capacity of the farmer to pay;

And whereas the low grain prices of the past eight years have made it impossible for many of those farmers who reaped harvests to meet their obligations;

And whereas certain loan and mortgage companies have been and are refusing to make any reduction in interest accumulations which have been piled on the farmers since 1928;

Now therefore be it resolved, that this convention of delegates to the Annual General Meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, hereby request the government of the Province of Manitoba to press the loan and mortgage companies for debt reduction on the following terms:

1. That all unpaid interest that has accrued since January 1st, 1930, be wiped out.
2. That all payments that have been made on farm mortgages and agreements of sale since January 1st, 1930, be reviewed and any sums that have been paid in ex-

cess of 5% simple interest be credited on principal and that the provincial government be asked to pass at the coming session of the Manitoba legislature, the necessary legislation to secure the inclusion in all farm mortgages and agreements of sale, of a special crop failure clause as follows:

If and when in any year the crop harvested by a debtor farmer, owing to crop failure from natural causes, low prices or a combination of both, is less in value at time of threshing than seven dollars per seeded acre, all payments under said contracts be automatically extended one year with no pyramiding of interest because of such extension and that only such sums as are in excess of said seven dollars per seeded acre shall be collectable under said contracts and that this crop failure clause shall apply to all said contracts now in force anywhere in the province.

3. And further, that the maximum interest shall be not more than 5%.

And be it further resolved, that this convention press the Manitoba Government for the early implementing of its election pledges for cancellation of various seed, feed, fodder and relief charges levied against land in the drought areas.

### Membership in League of Nations Society

Following an explanation by president Bredt in which he pointed out the exceptional character of the League of Nations Society in Canada and the desire of the board of directors to have the delegates express themselves on the question of membership in the Society and an account of the work of the Society and the corporate membership by Mr. Hull, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas the League of Nations Society in Canada, founded to arouse a public interest in peace and the principle of collective action for the avoidance of war, has instituted a corporate membership in the Society; and

Whereas the co-operative movement always and everywhere has been and is associated with the cause of peace;

Therefore be it resolved, that we hereby authorize the Board of Directors to take out a corporate membership in the League of Nations Society in Canada with an annual subscription to be set by the Board but not to exceed \$100.00.

The meeting also went on record as being opposed to schemes of assisted immigration.

### Address by Pres. Smith

On the evening of the second day of the meeting (Wednesday) the delegates with their wives and friends attended a banquet presided over by Mr. Bredt, at which

the principal speaker was Mr. Sidney E. Smith, president of the University of Manitoba, who spoke on the relationship of the University to rural Manitoba. He outlined the beginnings of the University and its development and laid emphasis upon its constitution as the University of Manitoba and not any particular part of the province. The function of the University, he said, was primarily as a seat of higher learning and training for special vocations but it had a third important function, that of taking knowledge to the masses of the people, who for one reason or another were not able to attend the university. This extension of extra-mural work the University was anxious to conduct but unfortunately it cost money and the University was handicapped by lack of adequate funds. He thought, however, that something might be done by the organization of local study groups and in this connection he instanced the work done by the extension department of St. Francis Xavier University in his native province of Nova Scotia. Since 1930, he said, they had organized 940 study clubs with a membership of approximately 10,000. They had taken the university to the people who by study of their particular problems had succeeded in stimulating an interest in practical ways of improving their economic condition. The University of Manitoba was giving thought to this problem and he hoped that they would find some way of following the example of St. Francis Xavier University by the organization of study groups in Manitoba.

### Fraternal Delegates

Other speakers at the banquet were Mr. William Robson and Mr. Roy McPhail, who brought fraternal greetings from Manitoba Co-operative Dairies and Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers respectively. Hon. D. L. Campbell, Minister of Agriculture, representing the provincial government for Premier Bracken who was unable to attend, congratulated the organization on its fine financial statement which reflected capable and efficient management. He spoke of the development of agriculture in Manitoba and urged greater attention to scientific farming.

Mr. J. H. Wesson, fraternal

delegate from Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, dealt at some length on the wheat situation and referred to the enormous sums that have been spent in aiding agriculture in other countries as compared with the meagre assistance given in Canada. The farmers of Saskatchewan, he said, would continue to fight through their co-operative organizations until a decent standard of living had been achieved as a heritage for their children.

#### Election of Directors

The election of the board of directors resulted in the re-election

of six of the old board and one new director. The new board is as follows:

Dist. 1, C. H. Burnell; Dist. 2, W. J. Parker; Dist. 3, W. E. Ring; Dist. 4, J. W. Baldwin; Dist. 5, P. F. Bredt; Dist. 6, Geo. McConnell; Dist. 7, C. A. Haralson, Erickson, in place of W. G. A. Gourlay.

Just before the close of the meeting president Bredt referred with feeling to the retirement of Mr. Gourlay and welcomed to the Board the new director, Mr. Haralson, both of whom responded in the co-operative spirit.

The meeting voiced enthusiastic appreciation of the services of Mr. Bredt and Mr. Kane, both of whom explained during the session complicated details of administration and thus helped the delegates to gain a clear understanding of the business of the organization.

The board of directors met on Saturday and re-elected P. F. Bredt as president, C. H. Burnell as vice-president, and J. W. Baldwin as the third member of the executive, the other two being the president and the vice-president.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT, 1935-36

Winnipeg, Manitoba,  
October 14th, 1936.

To the Shareholders,  
Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited.

In submitting the report to the Eleventh Annual Meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, your Directors have endeavored to put before the delegates a concise survey of the operations of the company for the 1935/36 crop season.

#### The Season of 1935 in Manitoba

Seeding commenced in several districts about April 22nd to 24th, but did not become general until May 8th. The crop got away to a good start and favorable moisture condition obviated any problem from either soil drifting or grasshoppers. The month of June saw frequent and generous rains, particularly heavy in the south and west, which resulted in rank growth and the promise of an abundant crop. Rust made its appearance in many parts of the Province during the earlier part of July with all the ominous signs of coming disaster. On August 8th the Department of Agriculture reported: "Rust has made very rapid progress; it has appeared with a very large degree of uniformity in every part of Manitoba; it has attacked wheat, oats and barley; and the infection is generally agreed to be the heaviest in the history of the Province." Many thousands of acres of spring wheat did not pay harvesting and threshing expenses, while many other fields in which the damage had been more correctly estimated were burned. Durum wheat suffered to a lesser degree, but low grade, low yield, and low prices, made it a very unremunerative crop.

The following table of grain production in Manitoba, including acreage and yield for the year 1935/36, is taken from the statistics prepared by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture:—

Grain	Acreage Sown	Yield Per Acre Sown Area	Production
Wheat .....	2,587,000	8.7	22,500,030
Durum (Incl. above)	1,016,000	13.6	13,800,030
Oats .....	1,434,000	21.4	30,700,200
Barley .....	1,121,000	20.6	23,100,020
Flax .....	17,300	9.2	158,406
Rye .....	107,000	17.0	1,816,042

In quality the 1935 Western wheat crop was considerably lower than in the preceding year—less

than 53% grading 3 Northern or better—compared to almost 75% in 1934. The average protein content of the grades of Red Spring Wheat covered by the survey made by the Laboratories of the Board of Grain Commissioners, including 1 Hard to 4 Nor., 4 Special, and 1 and 2 Garnet, was 13%.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the gross agricultural revenue in Manitoba for six years, 1924 to 1929, amounted to \$816,209,000. The revenue for the succeeding six years, 1930 to 1935, amounted to \$373,961,000—a decline of \$442,248,000. This decline represents a loss of revenue to the farmers of Manitoba which would be sufficient to pay off the total bonded debt of the Province, the total municipal bonded debt, the total farm mortgage debt, and leave enough over to finance the Provincial Government for the next twenty years without the imposition of one single cent of taxation!

#### Membership

The membership in the federated Associations of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, for the year ended July 31st, 1936, was 10,050—92 less than the year before—which does not necessarily indicate loss of interest. New members added during the year numbered 242, while 344 names were taken off the list, accounted for by death, removal from the district, or members discontinuing farming operations. We are striving to get the list onto a basis of actual patrons; i.e. active members, and the process of elimination, through the nature of the organization, is slow. The deductions of inactive are decreasing. There were 634 in 1934 compared to 344 this year. Since the cut-off date, July 31st, 100 new members have been added, which of course will go into next year's figures. No special canvass was made during the season as there had been in 1934. Time alone will show the natural trend of development, but as the organization reduces its indebtedness and gains in financial stability, the increasing patronage, as indicated by the percentage of deliveries, should in due course lead to a steady growth in membership.

At the unsolicited request of residents of two shipping points in Manitoba—Lowe Farm and McTavish—organization meetings were held during the year and Provisional Boards of Directors appointed at both places. Further negotiations will be carried on, and depending on crop prospects, we

may build or acquire elevators at one or both points during the coming summer.

### Meetings

At the annual meeting last year, the delegates approved a resolution authorizing head office to arrange the dates of local board meetings in consecutive order, in order to facilitate the occasional attendance of directors and other officers. The extreme cold of last winter and the extreme heat of the summer with its effect upon the crop, and further, the activities of a provincial election, all militated against putting the resolution into effect to the extent first contemplated. Nevertheless numerous meetings, both with local boards and of a public character, were attended and addressed by your directors and fieldmen. Sixty public meetings were held with an attendance of over 5,500. The manner in which the local directors and other farmers turned out in the most severe weather, many of them driving from three to five or more miles with the thermometer thirty to fifty degrees below zero, indicates a strong interest in co-operation and is most encouraging.

We desire to mention a meeting held at Killarney on July 24th. It was a group meeting of the elevator association boards and the operators in District No. 3, called on their own initiative, and attended on invitation by the resident Director as well as your President, Manager, and Secretary. The meeting was called as a "get together" to discuss matters in general relating to the development of the organization. Seventy-one attended and there was a discussion of local elevator problems, marketing methods, including the Wheat Board and a minimum price, and the administration of the provincial organization. Those present were unanimously of the opinion: "That District No. 3 adopt the policy of holding a meeting annually, but early in the summer." Without in any way offsetting individual local board meetings, your directors feel that similar

group meetings held in the other districts would be an economical way of getting together for practical discussion, and should be of benefit to our organization. We recommend this proposal for your consideration.

### Deliveries

Deliveries by grains during the preceding season to Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, were as follows:—

Wheat .....	5,397,264
Oats .....	739,622
Barley .....	2,629,264
Rye .....	268,273
Flax .....	28,598

9,063,021 Bushels

The total of 9,063,021 is the smallest since 1931/32, and compares with 10,908,637 last year.

Deliveries to the elevators did not fall off to as great an extent as the total would indicate, being 8,740,224 bushels. Platform receipts, however, of 322,797 were the lowest we have ever had. This figure indicates the smallness of the crop and the inability of producers to make carload shipments.

Based on statistics compiled by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and using the above figure of 9,063,021 as the total of our deliveries, Manitoba Pool Elevators' percentage of all grain delivered in Manitoba last season was 27.5% as compared to 25.4% in 1934/35.

Greater use than ever is being made of our cleaning facilities by Pool Elevator patrons, a total of 4,513,853 bushels having been cleaned, which constitutes over 51% of our elevator receipts. Nearly 10,000 tons of screenings have been returned to shippers. A conservative valuation of \$5.00 per ton, in addition to an approximate saving in freight of \$34,000.00, means that Pool Elevator patrons have benefited to the extent of at least \$84,000.00.

The usual table showing the deliveries to the organization since we started to operate in 1925, is given herewith:

Year	Number of Houses	Total Handling (Bushels)	Average Handling per House (Bushels)	Platform Handling (Bushels)	Total Handling By Man. Pool Elevators, Ltd. (Bushels)
1925-26	8	1,433,238	179,154	8,418,403	9,851,641
1926-27	30	5,783,161	192,772	9,322,663	15,105,824
1927-28	59	6,957,021	117,915	3,674,879	10,631,900
1928-29	143	26,048,182	182,155	5,669,653	31,717,835
1929-30	155	15,417,781	99,469	2,348,930	17,766,711
1930-31	153	17,838,111	116,589	2,308,740	20,146,851
1931-32	153	7,985,656	52,194	709,626	8,695,282
1932-33	153	12,538,421	82,489	1,278,113	13,816,534
1933-34	153	9,323,532	60,938	710,827	10,034,359
1934-35	153	9,996,997	65,340	911,640	10,908,637
1935-36	153	8,740,224	57,125	322,797	9,063,021

### Country Elevator Operation

During the past season we were operating under the same handicap as in the previous year, in as much as a considerable area of Southern Manitoba again experienced a very light crop. All of our houses, however, were opened and operated, only one station being closed later on in the season.

It has been the constant endeavor of your Board and Management to operate along sound business lines, and it is our intention to adhere to this policy. Serious competition has again been encountered, but successfully met without taking undue risks.

Since early spring repair crews under Mr. Deacon have been working making repairs of a major nature, such as raising elevators, extending scale platforms, and repairing foundations. It has been found necessary to extend the platforms and increase the weighing capacity of the dump scales at a number of the heavier delivery points to accommodate the larger capacity trucks. There is no doubt that an expenditure of a considerable amount of money will be necessary over the line during the next few years in order to enable us to give service and meet competition. The following new equipment has also been installed:—

1 Superior Cleaner at Pilot Mound.

1 16 H.P. Diesel Engine at Letellier.

1 15-ton Fairbanks-Morse Dump Scale at Dufrost. With one exception, all Pool Elevators are now equipped with cleaning machinery.

In addition to these new installations, agents' dwellings have been purchased at Domain, Sanford, and Clanwilliam.

During the past season twenty-nine elevators have been painted, and similar action is being recommended to a number of stations this year where the elevator is badly in need of paint, and where last year's financial statement justifies the expenditure being made.

### Terminal Operations

During the past season we have operated Terminals Nos. 1 and 2 at the Head of the Lakes, the latter plant having been leased from the Gillespie Grain Company for a term of three years, as reported to this meeting a year ago.

Our total receipts at both terminals were 10,963,302 bushels compared to 11,146,119 the previous season, showing a slight reduction. The receipts were distributed as follows:—

Pool No. 1—6,106,037

Pool No. 2—4,857,265

Despite the fact that we were operating the two plants, it was necessary to divert 1,622,183 bushels, on which, however, premiums aggregating \$23,907.19 were collected. During September and October, 1935, the terminals were temporarily filled up, and these diversions also include shipments to mills and sales of Durums made all rail to the United States. Without Terminal No. 2 we would have been unable to handle an even greater quantity of our own grain and thereby have lost a considerable amount of revenue.

We again had an understanding with the Alberta Wheat Pool to handle their Eastern shipments, which amounted to 4,239,308 bushels. The premiums paid them on this grain totalled \$44,281.91. Alberta shipments during last year were about half a million bushels greater than in the preceding season when they amounted to 3,755,246.

Platform shipments consigned to our terminals totalled 262 cars compared to 723 a year ago, the number of bushels being 322,797 and 911,640 respectively. As in the past, separate records are being kept of the deliveries from each shipper, and credits on account of terminal earnings have been established based on the amount of grain shipped by each individual.

The fifth annual instalment on Pool No. 1 of \$37,124.60 plus interest, was paid to the Saskatchewan and Alberta Pools on August 1st last. We have now reduced our original obligation in regard to the plant by half, the amount owing, as shown on the balance sheet, being \$185,623.09.

Both terminals have been operated at full capacity and the results have materially contributed to the good standing of our organization.

While it does not concern the operations of the 1935/36 season, it should be reported as a matter of interest, that unfortunately the workhouse and contents of Pool No. 2 were completely destroyed by a fire of unknown origin on Saturday evening, August 22nd. This happened just at a time when grain from the current season was arriving in con-

siderable volume. Fortunately we were able to immediately lease Terminal No. 5 from the Saskatchewan Pool, which they were not going to operate this year. This plant has a capacity of 2,100,000 bushels, and will enable us to handle our own grain through our own facilities as usual. Insurance in accordance with the terms of the lease, was carried on the buildings and equipment of Pool No. 2, and all the grain was fully covered. No definite decision as yet has been made by the owners of the terminal as to rebuilding.

### Financial Statements

The balance sheet and financial statements covering the year's operations, duly certified by Millar, Macdonald & Company, the Shareholders' Auditors, are attached to this report, and the delegates will have an opportunity later on in the meeting to get further details on any matter contained therein, from Mr. McVey, the firm's representative, who will present the accounts.

Considering the reduction in our total deliveries of over 1,800,000 bushels, the results of the year's operations are most satisfactory and materially better than anticipated by your Board and Management at the beginning of the crop season. After meeting all obligations, both as to principal and interest, to the Province of Manitoba, we are again in the fortunate position of being able to contribute the substantial sum of \$46,461.27 to our Working Capital Reserve.

Of the original capital loan of \$300,000.00, the amount thereof now callable annually has been reduced to \$257,392.68, and there will be a further reduction in this sum this year. The effect of such reductions is to change the status of this liability from a demand basis to a deferred position, thereby improving the liquid position of the company.

The consolidated statement of operations of all Local Associations shows that after paying all operating expenses, there is a net surplus of \$293,271.96, which has been allocated as follows:—

(a) Interest to Prov. of Manitoba—5%	\$77,033.65
(b) Instalment of Principal to Province of Manitoba .....	95,262.26
(c) Contribution to Special 10% Reserve	13,581.16
(d) Interest on Growers' Equities .....	10,619.45
(e) Surplus repayable .....	10,689.65
(f) Construction Advances repaid and assessments collected .....	6,743.77
(g) Credit to Platform Shippers and Reserve .....	32,880.75
(h) Contribution to Working Capital.....	46,461.27

As reported under Terminal Operations, the sum of \$60,000.00 was again set aside out of operating revenues, to meet the interest and principal payments on Terminal No. 1.

### Supplementary Agreement

Beginning with the 1932/33 crop season, Manitoba Pool Elevators have been operating under the terms of the Supplementary Agreement, and the soundness of the principle of working as a group has been amply demonstrated by our success during that period despite small crops. In these four years Pool Elevators have not only met their full obligation, both principal and interest, to the Province of Manitoba, but in addition have accumulated



Working Capital of their own to the extent of \$227,671.08.

Admittedly the strong and successful Associations located in the more favored crop sections of Manitoba have contributed the major portion of these cash reserves. It is the considered and unanimous opinion of the members of the Board, that in the interest of Manitoba farmers generally and to assure the ultimate success of Pool Elevators, it is absolutely essential that we continue to work as a group. At the same time, your Directors realize that it would not be fair and equitable to expect the successful Locals to contribute indefinitely to the assistance of other Associations, and leave whatever surplus they may have with the organization for Working Capital. With this end in view, your Board suggests certain modifications in the terms of the Supplementary Agreement, which would provide for the payment of a patronage dividend in years when a surplus is available.

The following are the changes which are proposed, to become effective August 1st, 1936:—

1. Any Association having a net surplus shall contribute fifty per cent. thereof to Working Capital, but may pay out the balance as a patronage dividend.
2. Any Association having contributed to Working Capital a total amount equal to fifty per cent. or more of its capital cost, shall have the right to distribute all of its net surplus as a patronage dividend.

A resolution covering these amendments and recommending their adoption on behalf of Manitoba Pool Elevators, will be submitted to the delegates. If approved by the delegates, it is the intention that this same document and resolution be submitted to all meetings of the Associations now members of the group. When approved by the Locals, it would then become the basis of our system of operation until the end of the Four Party Agreement.

### Canadian Wheat Board

The following is a quotation from last year's report:—

"After years of endeavor, our efforts have finally been successful, and we now have a Canadian Wheat Board. Its success will depend entirely on the extent to which Western Canadian producers will make use of the facilities provided. Sincerely believing in the soundness of this method of marketing our wheat, your Board of Directors has no hesitation urging and recommending to the farmers of Manitoba that they "get behind" the newly created Wheat Board and give it their active, willing, and whole-hearted support."

There is no doubt as to the support extended by patrons of Pool Elevators, a total of 3,869,988 bushels having been delivered to the Board during the season, which constitutes 82.23% of our net wheat deliveries.

The minimum price for wheat was set by the Canadian Wheat Board on September 6th, 1935, at 87½c per bushel basis 1 Northern, Fort William, and was maintained throughout the season. Due undoubtedly to its steadying influence, prices on the Winnipeg market showed little variation

during the heavy delivery season, the following being the average closing cash prices for the first four months:—

August .....	84.5c
September .....	90.3c
October .....	90.8c
November .....	85.7c

During the past year the Wheat Board has performed an extremely useful service, acting as a price stabilizer and giving a measure of protection in a season when it was sorely needed. The only statement referring to the result of their operations carried on during the year was the following notice sent out by the Board to all grain companies on August 17th last:—

"The Board's holdings of 1935 crop are nearly all disposed of and while the final results are not yet definitely established, there does not appear to be any possibility of a further payment on account of 1935 wheat delivered to the Board. This position results from the fact that during the greater part of the past crop year the market price was below the Board's fixed price."

While this announcement may have caused some disappointment, farmers generally were agreed as to the value and usefulness of the Board and were prepared to give it further unstinted support.

Defeat of the Government at Ottawa in October, 1935, brought along a change in the personnel of the Wheat Board, new appointments being made in December as follows:—

Mr. J. R. Murray—Chief Commissioner—formerly Manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company.

Mr. Geo. H. McIvor—Assistant Chief Commissioner—formerly General Sales Manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

Prof. A. M. Shaw—Commissioner—Dean of the University of Saskatchewan.

The Government also abolished the Advisory Committee of seven, on which four Pool Directors were acting as representatives of the producers.

Under date of July 31st, 1936, the Canadian Wheat Board sent out instructions to all grain handling organizations authorizing "continuation of the purchase of wheat for account of the Board after July 31st on the basis of the present fixed price of 87½c, Number One Northern, Fort William or Vancouver, together with the existing spreads for other grades, until such time as a fixed price for the new season is announced." This statement clearly showed that the Wheat Board was expected to function in a normal way and accept deliveries as in the past year.

The 1936 crop season proved to be another disastrous drought year over the whole American continent, the spring wheat crop in the United States being practically ruined, and the Western Canadian crop showing little promise. The latter has since been estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at about 216,000,000 bushels—one of the smallest ever raised. Indications pointed to a further reduction in the world wheat carry-over and an approach to more normal marketing conditions. All during the summer executives of the

Pools made representations to the Government for a minimum price which would bear some relation to the cost of production, naturally taking it for granted that the Board would continue to operate. The Federal Government, however, decided to inaugurate a complete change of policy in connection with wheat marketing, and on August 27th an announcement was finally made that the minimum price would remain at 87½c—the same as in the previous season—and that the Wheat Board would not accept deliveries unless the open market price for 1 Northern, Fort William, closed below 90c per bushel.

All efforts to change these decisions have proved unavailing, and if this policy is persisted in, it will mean the inevitable destruction of the Wheat Board. If this happens, it will be calamity for all Western wheat producers, and we will be back to 1920 when the first Canadian Wheat Board ever to be set up was discontinued. While, for the present year, the Board will not likely be an active agency in the marketing of Canadian wheat, it is unlikely that Western Canadian farmers will want to see it disappear entirely, and efforts for its continuation must be maintained.

The issue is clearly before the country. Western Canada should take a firm and united stand against such a reactionary move, particularly at this time when the Governments of all countries where wheat is an important crop, have taken steps to preserve the solvency of their wheat producers.

### 1930 Pool Adjustment Payment

Fairly complete information as to the long drawn-out negotiations carried on with the Federal Government by the Pools in their efforts to secure an equalization of the 1930 Pool initial payments for their grower members, was given at the time the payment cheques were sent out last spring. It will therefore not be necessary to go into detail in this report. Suffice to say, the original agreement of the Pools provided for payment of the sum of \$8,262,000.00, which would have been sufficient to equalize all wheat payments basis 60c for 1 Northern, Fort William, all coarse grains to the highest initial payment declared during the 1930/31 crop year, and pay the 1930 operating expenses of the three Pool organizations.

The settlement which was finally obtained in April, 1936, under the terms of "The 1930 Wheat Crop Equalization Payments Act," made provision for adjustments on wheat basis 60c for 1 Northern, Fort William, including the premium on Durum as proposed in the original agreement. In the case of coarse grains, only the actual amounts standing to the credit of the Pools in respect of barley, flax, and rye, were included in the settlement, while the 1930 Pool operating expenses were disallowed. The 1930 Pool oat account showed a deficit, hence no payment was made in this connection.

The settlement of the 1930/31 adjustment payments has been one of the most difficult problems with which your organization has had to deal for many years. It is regretted that we were unable to secure a satisfactory adjustment on coarse grains—the Pool taking the stand that coarse grains, particularly oats and barley, were also involved in stabilization operations. The final settlement in

regard to wheat was satisfactory, and it is well that the monies which have been long due our members have finally been distributed.

Of the total amount due on wheat of \$6,445,581.04, Manitoba's share was \$630,298.30, of which \$449,382.69 was payable on Durum, and the balance, \$180,915.61 on Spring Wheat.

The amounts available for distribution on coarse grains were as follows:—

	Total	Manitoba
Barley .....	\$ 21,637.18	\$17,560.95
Flax .....	211,772.11	15,846.20
Rye .....	126,213.26	21,426.15
Total .....	\$359,622.55	\$54,833.30

Cheques covering the various equalization payments were mailed from Winnipeg during the last days of April and beginning of May this year. Considering that nearly five years had elapsed since July, 1931, when ordinarily this distribution would have been made, the number of cheques not yet presented for payment is surprisingly small. On July 31st last the following amounts were outstanding in the various grains:—

Wheat .....	\$16,285.14
Barley .....	834.53
Flax .....	463.32
Rye .....	1,048.76
Total .....	\$18,631.75

### Elevator Improvement Competition

This competition was continued on the same basis as last season, awarding Certificates of Merit to the operators who maintained their grounds and elevators in the most attractive and fire-safe condition. In addition to these certificates, cash prizes of \$15.00, \$10.00, and \$5.00, to the men standing first, second, and third, respectively, in their Superintendent's districts, have been given.

Representatives of the insurance companies continue to assure us of the very good condition in which Manitoba Pool Elevators are being kept, and we consider this largely the result of maintaining this activity, which will tend to further reduce fire hazards and in the past did secure a reduction of insurance rates. Whatever time and money is spent in this connection is really in the nature of an investment and well worth while.

Results of the competition for the past year are as follows:—

Grand Challenge Cup won by Mr. Wm. Murdoch at Crandall.

Runner-up for this honor—Mr. Dan Gillies at Lenore, winner of first place in his own district.

District Superintendent	Operator	Station
A. Anderson	1. Wm. Murdoch	Crandall
	2. A. Stevenson	Moorepark
	3. K. McDougall	Mentmore
J. R. Morton	1. D. Gillies	Lenore
	2. V. O. Hollier	Oak Lake
	3. T. Ballance	Reston
W. L. Breadner	1. G. Rusk	Dropmore
	2. R. Rusk	Roblin
	3. J. Taylor	Dauphin
O. W. Couch	1. W. J. Govier	Crystal City
	2. J. F. Russell	Thornhill
	3. H. D. Churchill	Cartwright

P. O. Lee	1. B. H. Herron	Boissevain
	2. G. A. McLean	Regent
	3. A. Jack	Medora
J. J. Marty	1. J. H. Whyte	Portage
	2. E. E. Payne	Oakville
	3. J. W. Braithwaite	Homewood

### The Western Producer

During the last two years the question of adopting The Western Producer as the press medium of the co-operative movement in Manitoba, has been discussed by representatives of the Manitoba Co-operatives and the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, which owns the paper. Following a meeting in Winnipeg in April last year, an effort was made to secure local subscription agents among the co-operative associations in the Province, and subsequently a club rate of 50 cents a year was offered to a number of our local elevator associations. So many associations took up this club offer that your Board decided to pursue the matter further. The subject was discussed at an interprovincial meeting of the Pools at Calgary last March, and a committee composed of representatives from each Pool organization met in Saskatoon in April and agreed upon certain principles regarding the kind of paper required, and the relationship involved in the adoption of the paper by the other Pools.

Your Board instructed the executive to prepare definite proposals with regard to the adoption of The Western Producer, and on August 28th these proposals were considered at a meeting of Pool executives in Regina.

Briefly these proposals were: That subject to the approval of the delegates to each annual meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators, this organization would subscribe for all its members at the rate of 50 cents a year; that this rate should be maintained for this organization for at least three years; that the club rate should be available for other co-operative organizations in Manitoba; that no financial liability in connection with the paper should attach to this organization; that Manitoba co-operatives have representation on the editorial board of The Western Producer and that J. T. Hull be a member of the editorial staff; that the news and editorial policy of the paper include a substantial measure of attention to co-operative principles and practice.

These proposals were all accepted. For the purpose of securing greater unity and identity of purpose and action in the co-operative movement in the prairie provinces, your Board recommends the adoption of The Western Producer as the press medium of your organization in Manitoba, and a resolution to this effect will be brought before you. If The Western Producer is adopted as the official organ of Manitoba Pool Elevators, publication of the Manitoba Co-operator will be discontinued.

### Manitoba Co-operative Conference

The annual report of Manitoba Co-operative Conference was published in The Manitoba Co-operator last January, the year of the Conference coinciding with the calendar year. During the period from the last annual meeting of Pool Elevators the Conference has engaged in the following matters:

Assisted in the formation of the Canadian Chamber of Agriculture; met with other western prov-

incial organizations and joined in presentation of resolutions affecting western agriculture to federal and provincial ministers; made representations to the provincial government with respect to the Live-stock Products Act, the Produce Dealers' Act, Provincial Marketing Act, debt adjustment, standards for oils and gasoline, the Tariff Board's inquiry into the duty on petroleum products, fees for the incorporation of co-operative societies. The Conference has also recommended to the Dominion Government that in debt adjustment greater consideration be given to the unsecured creditor. It has also suggested a greater reciprocity in the trade in butter between Canada and the United States, its action in this respect being supported by other co-operative dairying organizations in the west. It urged the Dominion Government to raise the minimum price for wheat to a figure more commensurate with cost of production and to permit the Wheat Board to take deliveries regardless of the market price.

The Conference joined with the Co-operative Promotion Board in the series of broadcasts last winter and in the holding of meetings, and it took part in the U.F.M. Chautauqua in the summer.

It may be well to mention here that last March a meeting of co-operative associations at Red Deer, Alberta, resulted in the formation of the Alberta Co-operative Council. All of the four western provinces and Ontario now have provincial organizations in which the provincial co-operatives are united for mutual support.

At the annual meeting last year it was announced that the Co-operative Marketing Board (now the Co-operative Promotion Board) had agreed to pay the postage on Pool library books provided the library was opened to all rural residents. The offer of the Board was accepted and it is interesting to note that comparing the year ending April, 1935, with the year ending April, 1936, the books borrowed from the library increased from 2,231 to 4,100, an increase of over eighty per cent. If we take the combined circulation for the months of May, June, July, August, for 1934, 1935 and 1936, the figures are 334, 592, 825 respectively, an increase of 147 per cent.

Your Board is convinced that continuance of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference is necessary for the promotion of the co-operative movement in this province and its recommendation in this respect is included in the resolution mentioned in the preceding section.

### Barley Variety Tests

These tests, commenced last year, have been continued on a somewhat larger scale. As stated in the 1934/35 report, the tests are being conducted under the auspices of the National Barley Committee, with the co-operation of the Extension Service of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the Agronomy Department of the University of Manitoba, and Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited.

The Extension Service provides direction and supervision. Threshing of the samples and compiling of all data is in the hands of the University authorities, and Pool Elevators are responsible for the selection of boys in suitable locations, securing seed, and sending out all necessary supplies.

Nine varieties of barley were under test this year as follows: Two strains of O.A.C. 21, Peatland, Gartons, and Mensury. These five are Six-Row varieties, all suitable for malting. Hannchen and Thorpe, two Two-Row varieties were included, as well as Wisconsin 38 and Regal, two Smooth Awn varieties.

In all, seventy-seven plots were seeded by Junior Co-operators at chosen points representing different soil conditions in the Province. The final results are not available at this time, but threshing of the harvested barley is now proceeding at the University and a report on the work done so far will be submitted to the delegates.

During the year Manitoba Pool Elevators have also sponsored a number of Junior Seed Clubs, and in the opinion of your Board of Directors work of this nature amongst farm boys should be encouraged to as great an extent as our finances will allow.

#### Central Selling Agency

The annual report of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, for the 1935/36 season is in the course of preparation while this is being written, but will not be available in time to have it printed along with this report. By the time this meeting takes place, however, we expect to have it passed by the Board of Directors of the Central Selling Agency so that it may be read to the delegates. Later on it will be printed in The Manitoba Co-operator.

#### Canadian Pool Agencies

The insurance agency has continued to function in a very satisfactory manner and is serving the purpose for which it was first set up—to look after all the insurance business of the Pool organizations, to endeavor to secure reductions in rates, and generally to protect the interests of the insurers.

The results of last year's operations show a net surplus of \$47,071.33 as compared with \$49,062.70 the previous season. The decrease in earnings for the past year is mainly due to the fact that there was practically no Lake Marine and Outturn insurance, and only one small shipment out of Churchill.

When the Central Selling organization discontinued direct exporting, the earnings of Pool Agencies were very seriously affected, but during the past two seasons part of this was recovered as a result of large shipments of grain across the Lakes to Bay and American ports, as well as exports out of Churchill. None of the business, however, will be available from now on, and the earnings will consequently be reduced.

The investment of Manitoba Pool Elevators as shown in the balance sheet amounts to \$6,660.00, on which a dividend at the rate of six per cent. was paid during the year.

The previous season's operating surplus of \$49,062.70 has been distributed as a patronage dividend amongst the three Pools as follows, after allowing for six per cent. interest on capital stock:—

	Capital Stock	DIVIDENDS Patronage	Total
Manitoba .....	\$ 399.60	\$ 5,226.10	\$ 5,625.70
Saskatchewan ....	400.20	28,434.84	28,835.04
Alberta .....	400.20	14,201.76	14,601.96
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,200.00</b>	<b>\$47,862.70</b>	<b>\$49,062.70</b>

An official of Pool Agencies will be in attendance to give information on questions respecting insurance.

#### Governmental Co-operation

The balance sheet indicates that the Government of the Province of Manitoba has again made available for the use of our organization the callable portion of the Working Capital Loan now reduced to \$257,392.68. Your Board of Directors wishes to take this opportunity to express on behalf of all our members, its appreciation of this valuable assistance.

#### Staff

Your Board wishes to again express its appreciation of the whole-hearted support and co-operation given by all members of the staff, both at Head Office and throughout the whole organization.

It was mentioned in last year's Annual Report that our Manager, Mr. D. A. Kane, had been temporarily loaned to the Canadian Wheat Board. During his absence Mr. R. C. Steele, our General Superintendent, very capably discharged the extra responsibilities which he was called upon to carry. In June this year your Board prevailed upon the Chairman of the Wheat Board to release Mr. Kane, when he resumed his duties as Manager of Pool Elevators, and the delegates will be glad to hear that Mr. Kane is again a full-time permanent official of your organization.

#### Conclusion

In a world torn by conflicts of interests and ideas and in which millions are living in misery because of economic mal-adjustments, it is of the utmost significance that among those who are intelligently seeking for a way out, the word that comes most often from tongue or pen is—Co-operation. It is admitted by all that we must co-operate for the achievement of a better life. To us actively engaged in the practical application of the principles of co-operation for the betterment of our farm people, this emphatic insistence upon the universal need for co-operation ought to be a source of satisfaction and encouragement. There are between 25,000 and 30,000 farmers in Manitoba who are members of one or more of our co-operatives. They should be active in support of the entire movement. Every local co-operative association should be ready to set an example in co-operation by joining with others in the locality for common benefit. Working together for mutual support should be their slogan. Your directors earnestly commend for your attention this need for greater local co-operation and activity for the promotion of the entire co-operative movement.

Respectfully submitted,

P. F. BREDT, Pres.	} Executive.
C. H. BURNELL, Vice-Pres.	
J. W. BALDWIN	
W. J. PARKER	
G. N. McCONNELL	
W. G. A. GOURLAY	
W. E. RING	

# 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 WESTERN PRODUCER

The necessity of unifying the co-operative movement in western Canada and co-ordinating the efforts to improve the economic condition of agriculture has become more and more apparent during the years of depression and as agricultural policies in countries which we counted as our customers continue to aggravate the effects of the depression. Even those at one time sceptical about the reactions of those policies and doubtful about their permanence are now beginning to realize that survival for western agriculture means organized agriculture and organized marketing.

Manitoba Pool Elevators in deciding to adopt *The Western Producer* as the press medium for the co-operative movement in Manitoba took another step in the recent series of steps in more efficient western organization. In the four western provinces organizations now exist bringing together the various co-operatives and marketing organizations within each province and these provincial organizations meet in the Western Agricultural Conference, which in its turn is affiliated with the provisional Canadian Chamber of Agriculture.

The adoption of *The Western Producer* while it means discontinuance of *The Manitoba Co-operator* does not by any means imply less service to the co-operative movement in Manitoba. It means a greater service. *The Western Producer* is a weekly paper and it covers a much larger field of rural service. The specifically co-operative material which appeared in *The Co-operator* will appear in *The Western Producer* when the new arrangement comes into effect, and there will be no impairment of the existing features of the paper. Manitoba co-operators will have a weekly paper covering every aspect of rural life and there will be satisfaction in knowing they are enjoying the same paper as their brother co-operators in Saskatchewan and that each is being regularly informed of the activities of the other.

The adoption of *The Western Producer* by Pool Elevators does not of course cover the entire co-operative membership in Manitoba but all co-operative locals may obtain *The Producer* on the same conditions as the members of the Pool Elevators. The locals of other co-operatives should form subscription clubs and thus give their members the advantage of a weekly paper as well as help to get the paper into every co-operative home in the province.

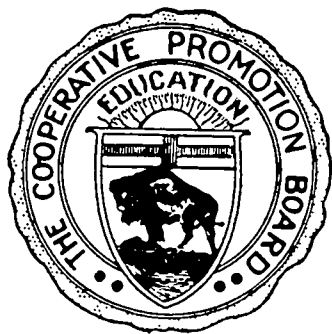
## STUDY CLUBS

In his address to the delegates to the annual meeting of Pool Elevators, President Smith of the University of Manitoba, referred to the work being done by St. Francis Xavier University in the diocese of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, and stated that Manitoba University was giving attention to carrying on a similar kind of work in Manitoba. On page 3 of this issue of *The Co-operator* will be found an account of a conference recently held at Antigonish in connection with this work of the University and the enrolment of 10,000 farmers, miners and fishermen in these study groups should stir rural Manitoba to a desire for similar action. What our own university can do in this direction is a problem for the committee mentioned by President Smith to wrestle with, but it should be possible to do something with the co-operation of all the educational agencies and the Adult Education Association. Manitoba Co-operative Conference is, of course, within its sphere, ready and willing to co-operate but it must concentrate on education for co-operation.

In the stress and turmoil of these anxious times surely the one thing that stands out as the great prime necessity is an educated citizenship. Immersed as we are in grave and difficult problems which increasing knowledge and advancing civilization have themselves created, it is almost useless to talk about solutions unless we have faced with determination the task of making ourselves acquainted with the nature of the problems and the possible solutions and in addition are ready intelligently to assume the responsibilities of citizenship.

The co-operative movement, always and everywhere, has been active in promoting adult education. It has recognized that education does not finish with the school or even the university, but is a process continued throughout life. The success of all co-operative enterprises depends upon the intelligence and sense of responsibility not only in the administration but in the membership. Moreover co-operation is much more than a way of doing business; it is above all a way of living. There is not a problem faced by civilization today which cannot be solved by the way of co-operation.

The task of the co-operator is to know and to show that he holds the key to peace and progress and that involves systematic study. Every co-operative local should organize a group or groups for that study and Manitoba Co-operative Conference is ready to help in the organization of such groups and to furnish the material for study. We invite correspondence and inquiries and we hasten to assure prospective students that they will not be asked to go through books of forbidding size, not at least until they feel they would like to tackle the heavier stuff. We would like to see an encouraging number of groups formed this winter; if they can do it in Nova Scotia and profit by it, surely it can be done in Manitoba. Remember, knowledge is power and the farmers of Manitoba need and will even more greatly need in the future, power to save themselves from exploitation, poverty and degradation.



# THE CO-OPERATIVE PROMOTION BOARD

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

Members of the Board

Hon. D. L. CAMPBELL, Chairman  
F. H. DOWNING

W. A. LANDRETH

ROY McPHAIL

F. W. RANSOM, Vice-Chairman  
WILLIAM ROBSON

Secretary: JOHN W. WARD

## MILK PRICE UNCHANGED

The Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Co-operative Association, Limited, on August 5th applied to the Public Utility Board for an increase in milk prices to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. Under the last order of the Board the producers are to be paid for the winter months of 1936-37 on the basis of \$1.80 per 100 lbs.

The question came before the Board in public hearing on September 24 and 25, when numerous witnesses were called by the Producers' Association in an endeavor to justify their request.

### Costs Increase

H. Holtman, of Rosser, who keeps pure bred Holsteins, R.O.P. stock, with production as high as 17,000 lbs., said he found it more expensive to produce milk last summer than during the winter. He quoted daily weight records to prove that one of his best cows had declined in production from an average of 100 lbs. per day

for two months to 47 lbs. per day during the extreme heat of July last.

John Korski of Stonewall with a small herd averaging over 11,000 lbs. production, stated that in the 1933-34 production period he received for his milk \$521.15 with expenditures of \$490.00. In 1934-35 his receipts amounted to \$593.88 while his feed bill alone amounted to \$601.00. For the season of 1935-36 he had a profit of \$85.78.

### Production Reduced

Mrs. Jos. Gamby, of Dickens, reported production down so badly during the summer months that even after she had bought ten new cows the production was down from 33,000 to 28,000 lbs. per month.

E. Tailleau, of Charleswood, who milks 92 cows said that in

1936 his production, due to hot weather, lack of pasture and other causes, had declined 12,882 lbs. per month below normal, and that in addition there was an increased cost of feed of \$1,684.00.

Bert Sucharov, of Transcona, reported a loss of \$2,968.42 on the year's operations. His statement showed the cost of production as \$1.85 per 100 lbs., and estimated with present increased feed prices that cost of production would increase to \$2.21 per 100 lbs.

Witnesses from practically all milk producing districts gave evidence of scarcity of feed and greatly increased costs of production.

### Experts Testify

Mr. Perry, secretary of the Soubry Feed and Grain Co. gave expert evidence showing prices of feeds over a number of years, and reported increases of 50% in 1936 over 1935.

Dr. M. T. Lewis, veterinarian, gave evidence regarding losses from various diseases and stated that 25% should be allowed to cover losses and herd depreciation.

Dr. W. A. Shoults, of the Provincial Department of Health, who is in charge of the licensing of all producers, reported a marked improvement in the quality of milk being supplied to Winnipeg and said that the best way in which to guarantee quality and safety in the supply was to pay the producers a fair price. Dr. Shoults said that the production of fluid milk was a specialized business.

### Cities Opposed

The producers' application was opposed by Ald. Paul Bardal, on behalf of the city of Winnipeg, and by Ald. Hansford, of St. Boniface, on the grounds that it would cause an increase in the cost of city relief.

The Board, after due consideration, adjourned the matter for two months, and meanwhile the existing price of \$1.80 per 100 lbs. remains in force.

## FARMER CO-OPS BUILD OWN ELECTRIC PLANTS

Columbus, Ohio.—Private profit utility companies, offered lucrative contracts to supply power to rural electrification co-operatives organized to distribute power to areas not previously served by the utilities, have stalled or flatly refused to sell power to the co-ops. To meet this emergency the co-operatives have been forced to start construction of plants to produce their own power.

The Rural Electrification Administration has approved 116 rural electric projects and has loaned or earmarked \$21,400,000 for those projects. More than half the projects approved and an even higher percentage of applicants for loans have been co-operatives. Ohio's first electric co-op, the Pioneer Rural Electric Co-operative serving 1,700 families in Miami and Shelby counties distributing power from the Piqua Municipal Plant was completed June 15.

—Co-op League News Service.

## THE VALUE OF A CO-OPERATIVE LIBRARY

Dr. Albert Mansbridge, founder of the Workers' Educational Association, told a story recently of one old Long Eaton co-operator, a platelayer. He would have counted it a sin to have bought elsewhere anything he could get from the Co-op Store. He was, of course, a committee-man. "I met him at a congress long ago, and saw him at home just before his death. The co-operative store library, small as it was, had to serve for the reading of his son. Yet to-day that son is the foremost worker in the world on the problems of cancer. To his marvellous insight and skill I owe my own life."

—Co-operative Union News Service.

# Consumer Co-operation

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

## BIGGER AND BETTER

Rhineland Consumers' Co-operative, whose plant at Altona was wiped out by a disastrous fire on July 11, has risen like Phoenix from the ashes and is again very much in evidence with bigger and better equipment than before.

The new station occupies the same prominent site and comprises three large storage tanks with separate pipe line connections and electric motor driven pumps, coal shed, implement shed, office and computing service pump of the latest model. The plant is now the most up-to-date country oil station in Manitoba.

Before and during reconstruction, the association continued to function, securing supplies in drums through arrangements made with Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, and in spite of the handicap resulting from the loss of its equipment did a very satisfactory business during the harvest and threshing season.

Rhineland is to be congratulated on the manner in which it has overcome this crisis in its affairs. The association had given its members several years of efficient and economical service and they just could not do without it!

## WHOLESALE BOARD MEETS

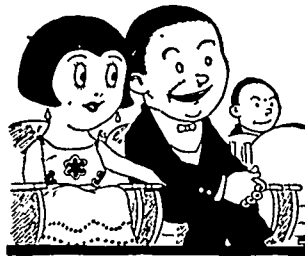
The Board of Directors of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale met in Winnipeg on October 9 and 10 and received very favourable reports on the position and business of the organization up to date. The short crop, it was reported, had decreased sales of twine and tractor fuels but there had been a considerable increase in sales in other lines. The coal business so far has been good. The coal handled by the Wholesale has given general satisfaction and several associations which have not previously handled this commodity have been customers this year.

Fieldman Harry Coulter is at present working in the district south of Winnipeg giving assistance to a number of local groups which are anxious to organize

consumers' co-operatives in their districts.

## LOCAL ANNUAL MEETINGS

A number of consumers' locals affiliated with Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale will be holding their annual meetings during the next few weeks and a representative of the Wholesale will be



present at as many of these meetings as possible to give any information which may be required as to the work of the central buying agency. To facilitate this, secretaries are asked to notify the Wholesale of the dates fixed for the meetings.

In any event, since the affiliated locals are the owners of the Wholesale, they will no doubt receive reports from their delegates to the last annual meeting, or from their board of directors, as to the relations of the local with the Wholesale. Delegates to the next annual meeting of the Wholesale should be appointed and resolutions which it is desired to place before the meeting should be decided upon.

The Wholesale is entirely owned and controlled by the locals and exists only to serve them, and the locals, therefore, should not hesitate to criticize if they think it necessary and above all should give thought to ways and means of improving and extending the service which they receive from the Wholesale.

## A Good Investment

The financial statements of all the affiliated locals will contain an item, in most cases of several hundred dollars, representing their investments in the Wholesale. In some instances the cash investment of the local has been only \$10.00; in others it was a somewhat larger amount. The balance has been built up out of interest on shares and patronage dividends, which have now been regularly declared for several years past. By crediting dividends

to capital stock and by setting aside reserves, the Wholesale has from a very modest beginning built up a substantial working capital, and the time may not be far distant when those locals which buy regularly from the Wholesale will receive their dividends in cash instead of additional stock if they so desire.

## Encouraging Results

It is understood that the results of last year's operations by the locals have been in almost every case financially satisfactory. In spite of poor crops and the resulting restriction of purchasing power, the locals generally will be reporting a surplus for the year. This would indicate what has long been suspected, namely that while business concerns do suffer during depression they do not feel it to the same extent as the farmers. But that is by the way. The important point to be noted is that the local consumers' co-ops., and their Wholesale, are able to show surpluses in spite of the prevailing shortness of money and the consequent limited turnover. Every business has certain overhead charges, such as depreciation, taxes, rent and so forth, which vary very little if at all with the volume of business. Most of our locals could do double the business they are doing with very little increase in expense and when crops and prices return to normal, as we all hope they will before long, locals which have been able to show a surplus even in these hard times will undoubtedly make a very much better showing and should be able to return substantial patronage dividends to their members.

## A Poetic Delusion

The poets all sing of the farmer  
as one

Who follows the plow 'till the  
set of the sun,

But we who drive tractors  
disprove it, becous'

The jolly old plow has to follow  
us.

Nor is our day done with the sun  
in the west,

'Tis later than that ere we go  
to our nest.

These chaps who write poetry  
are often astray,

Which fact makes me glad I've no  
leaning that way.

—F. A. Twilley.

# Co-op. Livestock Marketing

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

## CATTLE RUN HEAVY

The cattle market during the past month has been subjected to one of the heaviest runs in its history. Considering the heavy offerings prices have not sagged more than might have been expected.

For all practical purposes the outlet to the south is shut off and the local trade together with the eastern market has had to absorb everything coming forward. The normal feeder trade has been badly disrupted this year by the special inducements held out to Ontario farmers who are buying feeders from the distress areas in Alberta and western Saskatchewan,

the federal government paying the travelling expenses of prospective purchasers of feeder cattle

and also allowing a 50% reduction in freight if the cattle are held for a certain time by the purchaser.

Without disparaging the good intentions of the federal government and fully acknowledging the special circumstances that impelled them to make these provisions, we believe that both buyers and sellers could have been better served if these transactions had taken place on our public markets in Western Canada.

Very few farmers are trained to purchase cattle intelligently on the ranges. By the same token neither is the big rancher equipped to peddle his offerings to small purchasers. We are convinced that the best interests of all concerned would be best served if a properly regulated public markets service was the one and only medium for the marketing of all stock, both to the abattoirs and to the feedlots throughout Canada.

## Hogs and Lambs

The hog situation has been the centre of attention for some weeks past. Light crops of coarse grains coupled with an abnormal-

ly keen demand for malting barley has induced many hard pressed farmers to market their unfinished hogs, their breeding stock and their barley.

While it would be folly on our part to advise farmers about their own business it is perhaps pertinent for us to remind them that the very satisfactory market we have had for bacon in the United Kingdom might be permanently impaired by the failure of Canadians to furnish adequate supplies of bacon for the overseas trade.

Along this line it might be worth while pointing out that in Eastern Canada and in European countries the normal cost of hog feeds is as high in relation to hog prices as it is at the present time in Western Canada.

The lamb trade has been most gratifying this year, the price of top lambs at time of writing being \$6.75 per hundred with reasonably heavy offerings. Evidently there is a keen demand for this product year by year.

## Business Grows

It will be gratifying to our many friends and patrons to know that the Livestock Co-operative has more than held its own during this fall's business. We realize that increased patronage is not in itself a certain assurance of success; on the other hand every fresh load or truck load of stock which rolls into the Co-operative alleys strengthens the hands of the Co-operative Association.

Our last financial statement was the most satisfactory in the history of the Livestock Co-operative. Up to the present time we are very definitely in advance of our position for the corresponding period last year.

## Suet for Nothing

Aberdeen butcher (to lady who has just bought a quarter-of-a-pound of mince): "There's a bit suet to ye for naething, madam."

Aberdeen lady: "That's rale kind o' ye. I'll no' bother wi' the mince noo."

## DEMAND FOR BRITISH BUTTER IMPORT DUTY

An application to the British Import Duties Advisory Committee in favor of a tariff on imported butter and cheese is being prepared by the Milk Board and the National Farmers' Union. The application is based on the contention that imported butter and cheese, a large proportion of which is subsidized in the country of origin, have forced down the price of British produce, and imposed a strain on the government's system of compensating producers who sell milk for manufacture from the proceeds of a levy on sales of liquid milk. Total milk output, however, is increasing faster than the quantity consumed in liquid form, and sales of manufacturing milk in August amounted to 37 million gallons, almost ten million gallons more than in 1935. The government has guaranteed a minimum price of 6d. per gallon in winter and 5d. per gallon in summer for manufacturing milk, and the rate of the levy has increased from 2d. per gallon in the first year of the milk marketing scheme to nearly 4d. per gallon. Even so, owing to the methods of calculation employed, the guaranteed price has not always been realized by the producers, who have had to meet the resulting loss.

—I.C.A. News.

## The Farmer's Life

The farmer leads no EZ life,  
The CD sows will rot;  
And when at EV rests from strife  
His bones all AK lot.  
In DD has to struggle hard  
To EK living out;  
If IC frosts do not retard  
His crop, there'll BA drought.  
The hired LP has to pay  
Are awful AZ, too;  
They CK rest when he's away,  
Nor NE work will do.  
Both NZ cannot make to meet,  
And then for AD takes  
Some boarders who most RT eat  
NE no money makes.  
Of little UC finds this life;  
Sick in old AG lies;  
The debts he OZ leaves his wife,  
And then in PC dies.

—Exchange.





# Co-operative Dairying

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

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

## THE BUTTER MARKET

During the past month there has been a decided drop in butter prices and in cream prices. Apparently eastern buyers have concluded that storage holdings of creamery butter are excessive for this time of year; notwithstanding this, cream prices during September ranged from 1c to 3c higher than a year previous.

With improved pastures in September production was heavy; as compared with the previous September Manitoba showed an increase of about 10% and all Canada showed an increase from 27,239,000 lbs. to 28,606,000 lbs or 5%.

## Consumption Higher

Storage holdings of creamery butter reported on October 1, 1936, amounted to 54,204,000 lbs. compared with the similar report a year previous of 54,820,000

lbs. In the latest report some revisions are made of these figures so that it is somewhat difficult to

play an important part in bringing stocks down to actual requirements before another season of production comes.

## U. S. Imports

United States holdings are very much below the holdings of a year ago and nearly every week brings reports of butter being purchased in Europe for the United States. British prices have shown a little improvement recently but are still very much below the high point of six weeks ago.

In the world butter market Canada does not play a very important part as indicated by the following figures as quoted in *The Primary Producer*, Sydney, N.S.W.:

"The world's production of butter in 1934 was 4,260,400 tons. Of this the United States produced 26.1%; Soviet Republic, Russia 23.4%; Germany 11.1%; Australia 5.3%; Denmark 4.8%; France 4.6%; New Zealand 4.3%; Canada 4%; and sixteen other countries 16.4%."

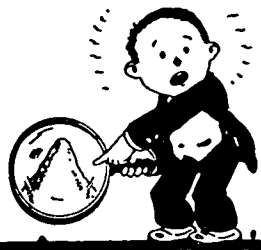
It might be remembered that Canada consumes nearly her en-

tire make exporting but a small percentage while New Zealand, Australia and Denmark export the greater proportion of their make.

In the Free Press report of the parade held under the auspices of the Winnipeg and District Trades and Labor Council on Saturday, September 19th, mention was made of the Co-operative Creamery employees participating. Presumably this had reference to the Workers' & Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited, and not to the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Limited.

## FORTUNES IN FARMING

Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander in a recent speech in the British house of commons said that he doubted the stories about the poverty of British farmers and he cited official figures as to fortunes left by farmers. A list of estates left by farmers and proved for probate is given monthly in *The Land Worker*. The list for August includes twenty-two names with the largest estate possessing a gross value of \$1,917,078 and the smallest \$40,000. There are nine estates with a value of over \$100,000, six over \$50,000 and seven over \$40,000. Altogether it would seem that farming in England is a much more profitable business than farming in Canada.



make comparisons but the report states that "comparing the grand total as at October 1, 1936, with stocks reported on the same date of the previous year increase of approximately 136,000 lbs. is shown," and that, "the holdings of new firms added to the list since 1935 amounted to approximately 625,000." This would indicate that storage holdings, notwithstanding exports during September, 1935, are about a half million lbs lower than a year previous. From these figures we also would conclude that Canadian consumption of creamery butter is running considerably heavier month by month than in 1935.

In view of the export of October last—over six million lbs.—it can be expected that markets for the fall and early winter period may be on the slow side but with feed conditions as reported generally throughout Canada reduced production will probably

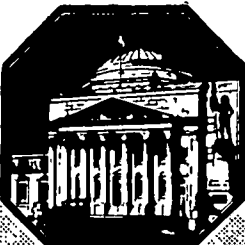
Safety, the watchword—

conservative management,  
the guiding principle . . . . for 118 years.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

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

HEAD OFFICE

MONTREAL

# Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A MESSAGE FROM MANITOBA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

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

## POULTRY MARKETING

Through necessity, due to feed scarcity in many cases, quantities of immature poultry have been marketed during this past summer and early fall. For those who are without sufficient feed, there appears to be no alternative but to dispose of their poultry as soon as possible though it may not be in best shape for market, but there are many chickens being sold before maturity because farmers consider the market price of grain too high to profitably feed it to poultry.

Proven experiments show that grain can still be fed profitably to poultry at its present market price, and in connection with this we submit the following information taken



from a paper presented to the World's Grain Conference, Regina, in 1933 by F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Ottawa. These statistics, although taken on the value of poultry and grain in 1932, are still applicable under present conditions, keeping in mind improved market prices for both grain and poultry.

"Experiments upon the Experimental Farm have shown that it takes 28½ pounds of mixed grain to grow Barred Rock cockerels to 26 weeks of age, weighing an average of 6.68 lbs.; that is a good class of Barred Rock chicks. 4½ lbs. of grain can be converted into 1 lb. of meat. The lighter breeds consume an average of 6 lbs. of feed for each pound of gain in meat.

### High Prices for Grain

"The average price paid to the farmer in 1932 for ordinary range poultry was 6c per pound, while better range quality brought 10c per lb. The main difference between these two classes is breed, the poorer quality being lighter breeds which require 6 pounds of grain to one pound of meat. But most farmers, especially in the

western provinces, had the better class of cockerels, from which they profited in two ways — the pound of meat could be produced with 4½ lbs. of grain instead of 6 lbs., and the price received per pound for the meat was 4c higher — 10c instead of 6c. With this better class of birds the return for the grain fed was equal to \$2.36 per cwt. or \$1.47 for wheat, 96c for barley, and 91c for oats, an increased revenue over the elevator route of \$1.16, 76c and 72c for wheat, barley and oats respectively. In considering the meat route there would be mentioned a very popular sideline—turkeys, of which over 2½ million were grown in 1932.

"Experiments show that when turkeys are fed without free range, it takes 5½ lbs. of mixed grain to produce 1 lb. of flesh, but as at least 99% of the turkeys are fed with the free range, these figures cannot apply. Figures obtained in the three prairie provinces where 75% of Canada's turkeys are grown, show that 50 to 60 pounds of grain will produce a 16 lb. turkey. But in order to be conservative we will allow 64 pounds of grain for the 16 lbs. of turkey meat, or 4 lbs. of feed to 1 lb. of flesh. Turkeys brought to the farmer an average of 9c per pound in 1932 (18c in 1931). At the 1932 average price a 16 lb. turkey brought \$1.44 paying a gross return of \$2.25 per cwt. for the grain and \$1.40, 91c, and 86c for the wheat, barley and oats, or an increase for each of these per bushel of \$1.09, 71c and 67c."

## EXPORT DRESSED POULTRY

Our first export poultry must be loaded at country points or received at Winnipeg by November 20th. In these shipments we wish to market only well finished birds and realizing there will be many turkeys not in condition for market at that time, we do not propose to go into our general country loading until later.

In many districts there will no doubt be turkeys and chickens well enough advanced to be pen-

or crate-fattened for early shipments. If you wish to finish and market your birds early, the poultry may be shipped to our Winnipeg plant, or in any community where there is a quantity to be marketed at that time, the association will handle a shipment from that local by truck or in car lot shipment.

Local officials please notify head office if a shipment can be handled at your local on or near November 20th.

Export poultry will be handled through our dressed poultry pool as usual. The pooling period will probably open November 20th, and all dressed poultry received after that date will be included in the pool.

### New Locals Organized

New locals have been organized at Ebor, Man., Antler, Sask., Kelso, Sask. and St. Lazare, Man., and there may possibly be several others organized yet this fall for dressed poultry shipping.

Some of those who will now be contributing their poultry to shipments from these locals have formerly taken it to other points, though probably the majority will be new shippers. These locals are established for the convenience of many who previously were put to certain trouble and expense in marketing their poultry. We wish to remind you that your local can only be successful and serve you as long as you take an active part and interest in the work. For dressed poultry shipments to be made from these new locals a canvass of the district will be made by the committee appointed, to obtain a list of the poultry to be delivered on shipping day. Please be prepared to give this information when required and to give what help you can when your local officials organize for the work in handling your dressed poultry shipment.

### Christmas Dressed Poultry Shipping

Regarding Christmas loading of dressed poultry, we wish to again point out to our members, and others who may have poultry to market, the importance of reporting to the local directors or secretary the number of each kind of poultry you will contribute to the shipment (or shipments) made from the local most convenient to you. A final report from local secretaries to head office is required not later than

November 10th for the December pool shipments, and local executive committees must therefore have a list of the poultry to be shipped before that date. It is a difficult task for a local committee to make a complete canvass in any district, so do not leave this entirely to the secretary of your local, but notify him as soon as possible by mail.

### EGG MARKETING CO-OPS GROWING IN ONTARIO

Anyone travelling along the main railway lines in eastern Ontario recently may have noticed a new and interesting development at some of the stations en route—the operation of a local producers' co-operative egg shipping association. These associations were formed for the purpose of bringing increased revenue to egg shippers by two means: first, by returning to shippers the Montreal selling price less handling charges and, second, by selling the eggs in Montreal on the basis of the association's grading at shipping point.

The first of the nine farmers' co-operative associations now operating started in business at Oxford Mills on December 19, 1934. The ninth link in the chain was formed at Casselman on May 14 of this year. The other seven associations have their headquarters at Finch, Moose Creek, Kemptville, Maxoille, Cobden, Plantaganet and Eganville.

As a reliable estimate, the operations of the association have brought prices which the farmers in the districts concerned have received for their eggs at least three cents closer to Montreal prices than was previously the case. On the 506,507 dozens handled by the association this has meant an aggregate increased revenue to members of \$15,315. And not only the farmer members of the association have benefited from this co-operative enterprise but farmers in the districts, who are not members, have been paid a higher price, with the result that in the aggregate they have received several thousand dollars more than otherwise would have been the case had not the association been in business. . . .

Throughout Canada there are 24 associations of poultry producers with 247 places of business and a membership of 32,851 mem-

bers. Their assets are valued at \$444,139 with reserves of \$196,792. Last year the total returns from sales amounted to \$2,068,402.

—Dom. Dept. of Agriculture.

### FRENCH WHEAT PRICE IS SET AT \$1.76 PER BUS.

The wheat office established by the French government to control wheat prices has begun work. Its council is composed of 51 members, 29 of whom must be persons engaged in agriculture. The consumers have 9 representatives, 3 of whom are representatives of the National Federation of Consumers' Societies. The original scheme provided for 4 co-operative members, but parliament reduced the number to 3. The 6 other consumers' representatives include 3 trade union delegates. After considerable discussion the Council effected a compromise between the demands of the consumers and of the producers' representatives, and fixed the average price of wheat for the new crop at Fr. 140 per quintal (\$1.76 per bus.) rising to Fr. 151 (\$1.89) in June, 1937. The co-operative section of the Council, which had proposed a price of Fr. 137.50 per quintal (\$1.72 per bus) acceded with regret to the claim of the farmers' delegates that the higher price was necessary for the restoration of agricultural prosperity, since this will mean a rise in bread prices to as much as Fr. 2.20 per kg. (4.6 cents per

lb.) in some districts. They have, however, made the proviso that the Council shall, through the minister concerned, unanimously notify the departmental committees for fixing bread prices that these prices must be in exact proportion to the price of wheat.

—I.C.A. News.

### ESTONIA SETS UP A CHAMBER OF CO-OPERATION

A chamber of co-operation to promote co-operative activities and represent the interests of the societies has been established in Estonia. In addition to placing the wishes of the co-operative societies before the public authorities, representing them in government and public affairs, and acting as an advisory and consultative body, the chamber will organize the compulsory audit of the societies, draw up model rules and definitions, provide technical instruction, publish books and statistical data on the movement, arrange meetings and carry on publicity work. The chamber is controlled by the minister of Economic Affairs, on whose advice the government may dissolve it or suspend its activities. It consists of 60 members and an equal number of substitute members elected for four years. All co-operative societies and federations have the right to vote for members.

—I.C.A. News.

## WHERE did I put that paper?

■ How often have you ransacked the house for some missing deed, mortgage, insurance policy, pedigree or similar valuable paper? Such documents should never be kept at home where they are liable to be misplaced, stolen or destroyed by fire. Safeguard them in your own safe deposit box at the nearest branch of The Royal Bank, where you will always be able to find them when needed.

You can have your own safe deposit box at most branches of this bank for as little as 1¢ per day. Larger boxes cost slightly more.

**THE ROYAL BANK**  
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OVER 700 BRANCHES IN CANADA AND 30 OTHER COUNTRIES

### GRAIN STORAGE CO-OPS IN FRANCE

The co-operative grain storage societies, after a too rapid expansion in 1933-34, are now being re-organized on a stronger basis. Their number, which was 154 in 1929, grew to 1,100 in 1933, but last year, as a result of re-organization, was 628. These societies have 145 elevators with a total storage capacity of 2,392,000 quin-

tals (8,778,640 bushels). Another 45 elevators are under construction which will bring the total storage capacity to 3,217,000 quintals (11,806,000 bushels). The societies are an important factor for the stabilization of the wheat market, and this is recognized by the government, which grants them a state subsidy. This subsidy expires at the end of next December, and the National Federation of Co-operative Grain

Storage, Sale and Processing Societies has asked the ministry of agriculture to continue it. Meanwhile the federation, which has been entrusted with the task of re-organization, is carrying this out through the establishment of regional and departmental federations. The federation is a branch of the National Federation of Mutuality and Agricultural Co-operation.

—I.C.A. News.

### FARM DEBT REDUCTIONS IN MANITOBA

An analysis of the judgments of Boards of Review operating under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act gives the following for 500 cases in Manitoba:

It will be noted that after the adjustments the total liabilities exceed the total farm value by

\$351,732. The total secured debt remaining in these 500 cases is made up as follows: Agreements of sale \$382,292 reduced from \$764,355 (50%); mortgages \$1,124,425, reduced from \$1,704,836 (33.4%); tax arrears \$87,138 reduced from \$104,386 (16%); implement liens \$54,608 reduced from \$101,894 (46%); bank debts \$30,612 reduced from \$44,983

(32%); chattel mortgages \$53,805 reduced from \$126,775 (57%); others, \$15,441 reduced from \$56,450 (73%).

The unsecured debts remaining are: banks \$8,769 reduced from \$35,189 (75%); merchants, \$17,316 reduced from \$54,450 (68%); others, \$89,377 reduced from \$245,802 (63.6%).

#### LIABILITIES

#### ASSETS

	Secured	Unsecured	Total	Real Property	Other	Total
Before adjustment .....	\$2,903,679	335,441	3,239,120			
Reduction .....	1,155,358	219,979	1,375,337			
Remaining debt .....	1,748,321	115,462	1,863,783	1,512,051	560,812	2,072,863

## CO-OPERATION ON THE AIR!

A series of Broadcasts under the auspices of the Co-operative Promotion Board will be given over

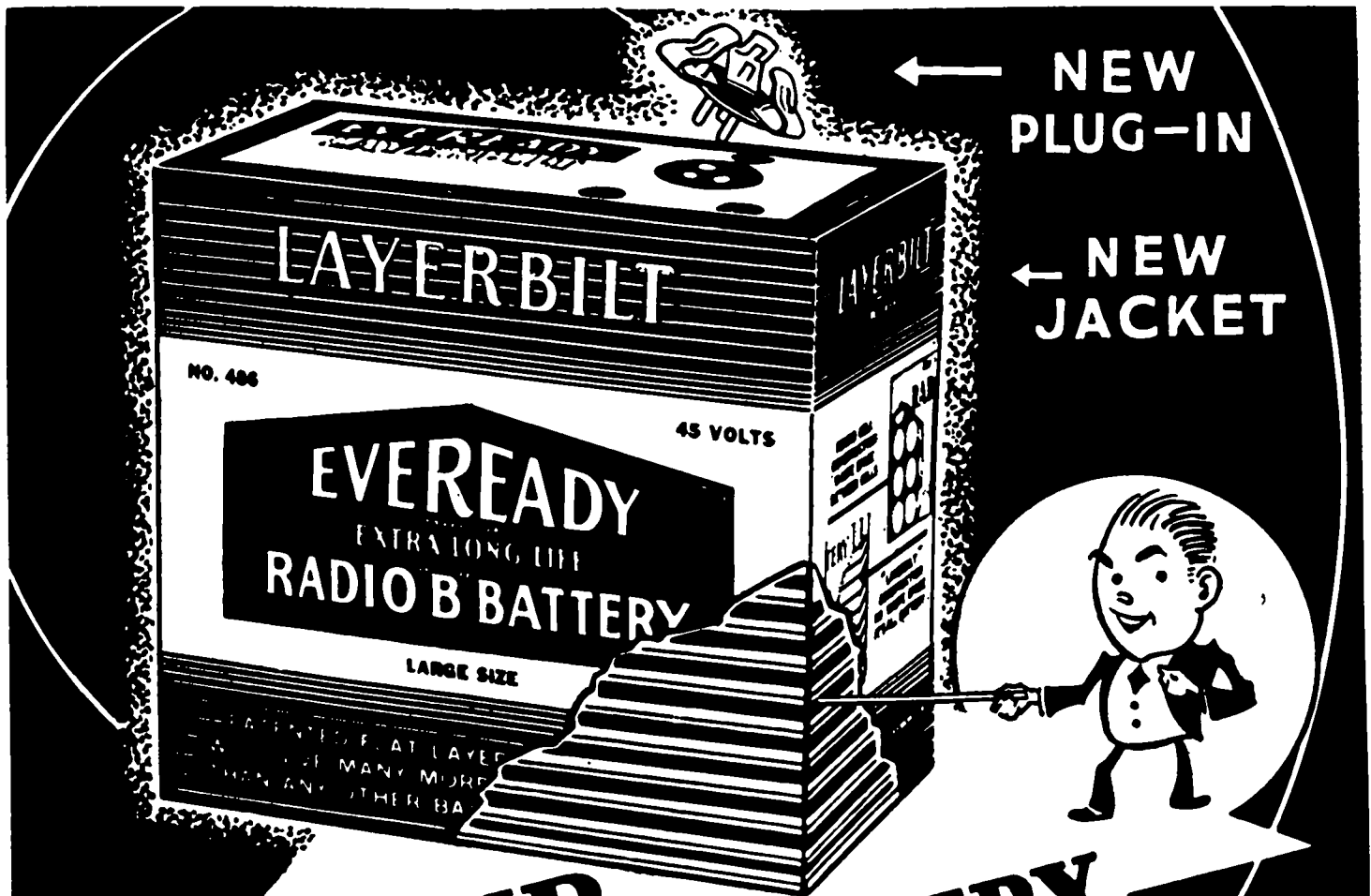
### Station C.K.Y.

throughout the coming winter on

**MONDAY EVENINGS, from 6.15 to 6.30 p.m.**

First Broadcast on Monday, November 2

Listen in every Monday evening and learn what Co-operators are doing, what they are thinking and what they hope to do.



# YOUR NEXT 'B' BATTERY

**ALWAYS A LEADER** in battery improvements, Eveready this year presents the Layerbilt with a new "plug-in" socket. With each Layerbilt comes an adapter—a flat disc with connectors and pins. Simply attach the wires from the set to the connectors and plug the three pins into the one socket which is firmly embedded in the top of the battery.

This "plug-in" is an extra advantage for the famous Layerbilt—the only battery built in layers—the modern invention which gives 40% more power than round-cell types. Pay a few more cents for Layerbilt—and have many hours more of trouble-free service. During the life-time of your set, Layerbilt will save you many dollars.

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, 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  
 BUILT IN LAYERS FOR  
 POWER...LONG LIFE**

## A BALANCE SHEET OF CANADIAN AGRICULTURE 1935

In Millions of Dollars

Commodities	Exports	Imports	Deficit	Surplus
Fruits .....	12.4	20.0	7.6	....
Vegetables .....	4.6	4.5	....	.1
Seeds .....	.9	1.7	.8	....
Eggs and Poultry .....	.9	Trace	....	.9
Tobacco .....	2.2	2.8	.6	....
Wool .....	1.4	3.0	1.6	....
Milk Products .....	10.4	.4	....	10.0
Live Animals .....	8.2	.7	....	7.5
Meats .....	24.7	.8	....	23.5
Grain Products .....	179.7	8.5	....	171.2
	<u>245.4</u>	<u>42.4</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>213.2</u>
				—Exchange.

### GOVERNMENT MEASURES AFFECTING WHEAT IN EUROPE

Government policy during the coming season with respect to wheat has now been announced in several European countries. In general, increased governmental control or influence over the grain trade is indicated. Italy in particular has announced new government measures for controlling the grain trade, which appear to be surpassed in their completeness only by the Soviet Union. The German grain control authorities are continuing the wheat and grain market control in approximately the same way as in the past season. The law and ordinance of July 10 and 11, respectively, however, provide for a stricter supervision and regulation of feed grain markets and prices, and place special emphasis on refilling depleted stocks of bread rye. Following weeks of discussion the wheat monopoly in Czechoslovakia has now been prolonged to June 30, 1940. An attempt to influence wheat acreage by a reduction in prices to farmers who do not comply by planting a smaller acreage, is planned. The French wheat office recently announced a fixed price for August of \$2.50 per bushel, which price is to be increased 1.79 cents per month to January, inclusive, and 2.69 cents thereafter, so that the July price will be \$2.74. The price applies to wheat weighing 55.9 pounds per bushel. Prices for other weights have not yet been established.

A system of fixed or minimum prices has now been established for all Danube Basin countries, and premiums are to be paid on

wheat and flour exports by the government. In Bulgaria and Yugoslavia the grain monopoly organizations are to receive government funds with which to operate and make exports possible should domestic price levels be out of line. A good share of the Hungarian wheat surplus has been arranged for at advanced prices in accordance with the Rome Agreement.

In Morocco the government has prohibited the exportation of both durum and bread wheat and has placed an export tax of 10 per cent. ad valorem on corn and barley. This has been done to assure the provisioning of the native population and to prevent speculation in these foodstuffs.

—U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

### MINIMUM WAGE FOR N. Z. FARM WORKERS

A bill has been introduced in the New Zealand House of Representatives to fix a minimum wage for agricultural workers (Times, Aug. 15). The proposed wage for adult workers is 42/6 (approx. \$10.50) a week, and in lieu of a weekly half-holiday a fully paid holiday of 7 days for each 12 weeks of service will be given. The proposals were agreed upon at a conference between the Minister of Labor and the Farmers' Union. The minimum wage will be subject to yearly revision and will be varied according to the guaranteed prices paid for agricultural produce.

## HARD TO FIT?

By JANE DEE

Have you experienced difficulty in securing a dress to fit you properly? Do you find the dresses you order a little tight in the hips, a bit narrow across the shoulders or short in the sleeves? Is it hard to find just the type of foundation garment you require?

If these are your problems, it is possible that your figure is a little different from the average type. You are the type who should measure yourself very carefully, or better still, you should have somebody else do it for you. Never be satisfied to order the same size you had last time. Measure and make sure of the size you wear **every time you order.**

Why not write me, enclosing your measurements? I will be glad to advise you regarding your requirements and make suggestions that may be very helpful. However, you must remember that I am not a Shopper and act solely in an advisory capacity.

*Jane Dee*

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### SHUR-GAIN "BIG 50" PROTEIN CONCENTRATE

Thousands of farmers are getting double profits—first by getting more eggs per hen and second by marketing their own grain. "Big 50" Protein Concentrate provides the extra proteins, minerals and vitamins required by hens for high average egg production, sturdy body weight and vigorous health.

One bag of "Big 50" and seven of grain give eight bags of properly balanced laying mash. Your cost per dozen eggs will go down and your profits up.

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1936 Booklet "More  
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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.

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**TO GET MOST PROFITABLE RETURNS** from soil, you must know what plant foods your soil contains. Send sample and \$1.50 and have soil tested for potash, phosphoric acid, nitrogen, etc. Central Commercial Laboratories, 50 Carmen, Winnipeg.

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**TWO PURE BRED SHORTHORN BULLS** 7 months, \$25. Two yearling heifers bred \$30. T.B. tested. Clifford Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.

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

**FOUR POUNDS BURLEY LEAF TOBACCO, \$1.00.** Fourteen pounds, \$3.00. Four pounds Virginia Leaf Cigarette Tobacco, \$1.50 postpaid with recipes. G. W. Jeffery, Leamington, Ont.

### THIS 100-PAGE HEALTH BOOK IS FREE!

—In clear, simple language, and with the aid of 47 illustrations, the "Compact Guide to Perfect Health" tells you the cause and treatment of 31 common ailments by strictly natural methods. It explains Nature's own healing force, tells you the health facts you have always wanted to know. The Rev. Dr. H. Hudson, of Winnipeg, declares, "It is like a University course in the science of healthful living." Send no money. Priced at \$1, this book of 100 pages and 47 illustrations is being distributed free—for a limited time only—for publicity purposes. As evidence of your real interest in regaining and retaining good health by strictly natural methods, we merely ask you to enclose ten cents in postage stamps and a clipping of this advertisement. Send for your copy of this very interesting, instructive and helpful health book today. The Health Supply Centre, 264 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba.—M.C.-1.

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**Answer to Puzzle on Page 2**  
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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, 326 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.

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**DR. ZOTTMANN'S METHOD**  
618 Avenue Building, Dept. 23G Winnipeg- Man.

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# OVER \$2,500.00 IN CASH—100 PRIZES

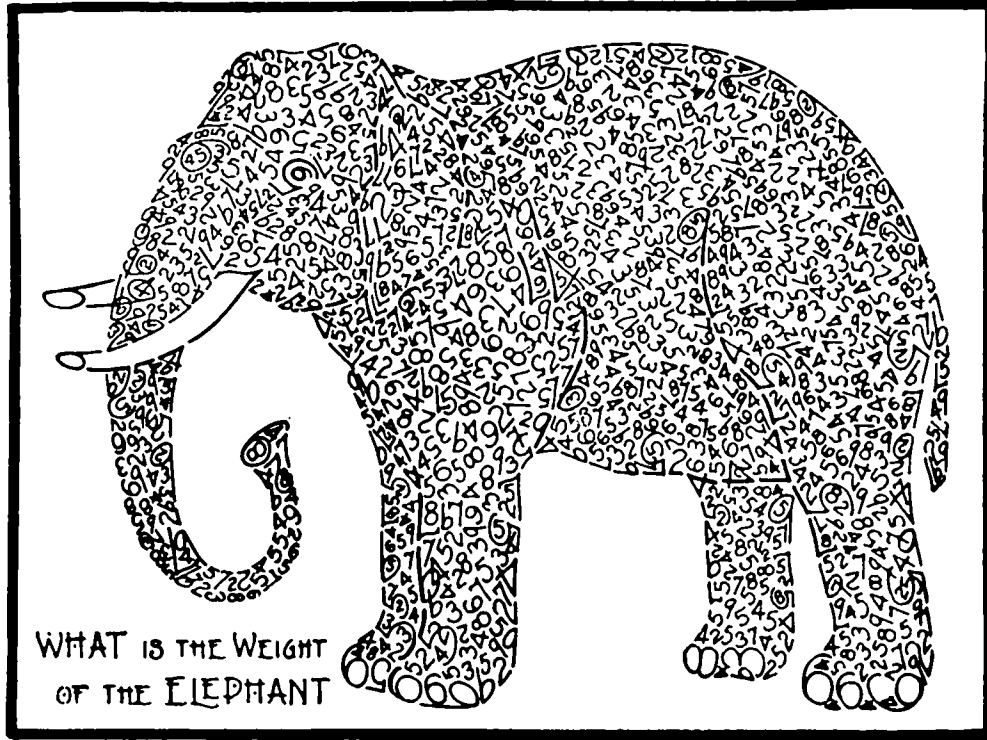
There are one hundred prizes to be awarded to winners of this fascinating contest. First Grand Prize is a 60-Day All-Expense Travel Tour, plus \$250 pocket-money, or \$1,000.00 in cash if winner prefers. Second Grand Prize is \$500.00. Third Grand Prize \$250.00, Fourth Grand Prize \$125.00, and so on until 100 prizes have been awarded. Surely you will be among these 100 winners! And what a thrill to win that wonderful 60-day trip through Europe! Send in your coupon right away. You will be amazed at the simplicity and fairness of this fascinating, entertaining and profitable puzzle contest. The contest has been so designed that no one participating has any advantage over the other. Strict impartiality is absolutely guaranteed.

## THE PROBLEM

All the materials you require is pencil and paper. The problem is to find the sum total of all the figures shown on the Elephant picture. There are no tricks or illusions. Every character is a figure. It is not easy, but far from impossible.

**DON'T TRY TO ADD THE FIGURES SHOWN OPPOSITE**

You will receive large, clear prints of the Elephant Picture in response to your request. These and full particulars will be mailed free and without obligation.



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During the past three years, The Western Producer has paid out many thousands of dollars in prizes. Some contests have been harder than others, but in every case they have proved extremely popular. Now, in response to hundreds of requests you are offered a type of puzzle contest that has proved highly favorable to Western Canadians in years past. There was some difficulty in securing a perfectly fair puzzle that hadn't been used before, but we have no hesitation in offering this to all puzzle fans as the most fair that ingenuity could devise. In connection with the puzzle, you are being offered over \$2,500.00 in prize money, and this contest is commended to all those who derive considerable enjoyment in testing their skill, whether or not they are among the lucky prize winners. Don't forget, someone has to win—it could easily be YOU.

## Everything to Gain . . . Nothing to Lose

### NOTICE

This Elephant puzzle is an exclusive and copyrighted feature. It is open to everyone, whether subscribers or not. Mail this coupon.

**THE WESTERN PRODUCER**  
SASKATOON, SASK.

### USE THIS COUPON FOR DETAILS!

To the Puzzle Manager,  
The Western Producer, Saskatoon, Sask.

Without obligation to me, please mail full particulars of the Elephant Puzzle Contest, also enlarged and clear prints of the Puzzle Chart.

Name .....

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**A BRAND NEW and ENTERTAINING PUZZLE MC2**