

The Manitoba Co-operator

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The Challenge of the Day

We refuse to believe that, where material resources and technical skill exist in such plenty, it is past man's wit or zeal so to adjust the distribution of that wealth as to satisfy true human needs. The situation is a challenge for the reconsideration of existing theories and practice in economics and finance, and of the artificial barriers which prevent the exchange of goods between the nations. . . . We are also convinced that no mere attempt to restore the conditions of the past can be successful, nor, if it were to succeed, would it be satisfactory. Our social life has to be rebuilt, and for that rebuilding account must be taken of the difference to the whole system of employment which mechanical improvements and scientific discoveries have made.

—Extract from statement issued by the
(British) Council of Christian Ministers.



Official organ of
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE LTD.

COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators
Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing
Association
Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

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

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Society
Manitoba Co-operative Livestock
Producers
The Co-operative Marketing Board

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NEWS and VIEWS

The U. S. Steel Corporation has distributed nearly two billions of dollars in dividend since it was formed in 1901.

The buying power of the wage earners in the United States is now about 46.3 per cent. of what it was in 1929, according to a report of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Dr. James E. Boyle of Cornell University states that wheat was 28 cents to 30 cents a bushel in Chicago in 1851; 30 cents a bushel in 1840 and slightly higher in 1842.

There were 2,763 co-operative societies in China at the end of August, 1932, as compared with 1,576 in 1931. The most numerous are the co-operative credit banks, which number 2,213.

Canadian barley can be obtained more cheaply by a man living in Shanghai than by one living in British Columbia, and the English or German livestock breeder can buy it cheaper than the livestock men of Eastern Canada.

—The Budget.

According to Sir Henry Strakosch there were in the markets of the world in July, 1931, goods sufficient to maintain the people of the world on the standard to which they are accustomed for two years and three months, supposing no stroke of work was done in the meantime. Why wasn't a universal holiday with full pay declared until consumption caught up?

The bombing of Dutch sailors who protested the cutting of their wages by seizing the warship *De Zeven Provinciën*, has led to the resignation of the Dutch representative in the Air Commission of the Disarmament Conference. He stated he was unable to discuss seriously an international agreement to prohibit bombing from the air in time of war, when his own government bombed its own citizens in peace time.

Excessive saving by a nation, no less than excessive spending, may actually diminish its aggregate wealth.

—Professor W. C. D. Dampier.

The Social Democratic party in Germany has withdrawn from the Workingmen's International so that it may adjust itself to the new "nationalist orientation of German politics." As usual.

Modern farm machinery, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, enables one man to do from 15 to 37 per cent. more work than he could do in 1909.

The French government is considering plans for economic co-operation between France and her colonies so as to make the agriculture and industry of the colonies supplementary to those of France and not competitive.

Sir William Haldane, a British authority in agriculture, declares that the only remedy for the present wheat situation is reduction of acreage, but he doubts if that would be adopted anywhere except in North America. We have doubts about North America.

"The co-operative societies appear to be capable of ensuring a just price, of bringing together consumers and producers and of doing away with superfluous middlemen," declared the National Economic Council of France in a recently issued report. The council is composed of representatives of all the economic interests of the country.

It is estimated that railroads in the United States last year lost \$500,000,000 of revenue through competition of motor trucks, which, it is complained, are not subject to regulation like the railroads. Well, not such a very long time ago the stage coaches and express services were making similar complaints about the railways and one day perhaps motor trucks will be complaining in the same way about airplanes.

Italian farmers, according to Broomhall, are now getting for their wheat in terms of American currency, \$1.74 per bushel, German farmers \$1.38, and French farmers \$1.11.

The new British budget provides for an increase of nearly \$23,000,000 in expenditure on navy, army and air forces, but cuts expenditure on education by over \$4,000,000.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain recently told the British House of Commons that in his opinion the existing unemployment in Great Britain will not be substantially reduced within the next ten years.

Under pressure from the German Fascists Germany has lost by exile, voluntary or compulsory, her greatest scientist, her greatest men of letters, her greatest musical directors, her greatest dramatic producer and one of the most able of her editors.

The British Wheat Commission has made another payment to farmers on the 1932 crop, the total paid to date being £2,134,000 (say, \$10,370,000). There is much more to come but how much will not be known until after July.

A German economist estimates that the total public and private indebtedness in the world amounts to \$77,000,000,000. Debts of all kinds, he says, must be adjusted to the new price levels, in other words scaled down, because it is impossible to pay them on present levels and there is no prospect of a return to the levels at which the debts were contracted.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association which held an extraordinary general meeting on April 25th to decide whether to carry on or dissolve, will carry on, according to the decision of the members. A vigorous effort is to be made to gain more members and give the Association the required numerical and financial strength. The growers decided they simply could not allow their co-operative to go out of business no matter how bad times were.

A ROMANCE OF CO-OPERATION

The spirit of romance still breathes in this prosaic world of sordid economic depression, at least as far as Bulgarian co-operators are concerned. Mr. D. Nedelkoff sends us the following almost epic story of co-operative effort in Bulgaria.

"Along the Black Sea coast, south of the Bulgarian town of Bourgas stretches a large mountain chain known as 'Strandja.' The population of this area is almost entirely occupied in the co-operative production of charcoal which was formerly sold to Turkey and Greece. When the latter two countries set up huge tariff walls against Bulgaria, the Strandja Co-operative Charcoal Productive Society was faced with the danger of collapse, since there is no home market in Bulgaria for charcoal.

"Then the Society's director took the risk on his own account, and chartered a sailing vessel, set out with a cargo of 400,000 kilos of charcoal, and sailed, as in olden days, for fourteen days and nights, to Spain, seeking new markets for the Bulgarian co-operators charcoal.

"The Barcelona Co-operative Retail Society bought a large quantity of the charcoal and introduced it on to the Spanish market. Since the first shipment over 2,000,000 kilos have already been sold, thereby proving of invaluable assistance to the lives of the entire population in the Strandja area.

"The moral of the story points to the solution of many heavy international problems," concludes Mr. Nedelkoff, "that co-operators from one country should stretch out assisting hands to the co-operators of other countries."

—The Link.

FARM RELIEF IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

During the recent state election in Western Australia the government, formed by the Country Party, in appealing for renewed support, mentioned among other things of a purely local character, the following measures it had passed for the relief of the primary producer:

Relief from payment of land tax.

Reduction of water charges where the higher rates had been levied.

Reduction of railway freights on wheat to a maximum of 6d. (12c.) per bushel.

Reduction of railway freights on wool, bringing them below the rates fixed in 1914.

Remission of fines for overdue land rents.

Extension of the tenure of pastoral leases and reduction of rent under pastoral leases.

Reduction of traffic fees to those engaged in carting their produce to the railway.

Subsidy for extra farm labor during the past two seasons.

Reduction in through freights for fertiliser.

Reduction of Agricultural Bank rate of interest as from 1st January, 1931, from 7 per cent. to 6 per cent., then to 5½ per cent., and the rate is now 5 per cent. Soldier settlers pay 4-2 per cent.

Liberal advances to farmers requiring sustenance, and not limited to clients of the Agricultural Bank. This involved an amount totalling £100,000 (approx. \$386,000) during the year 1931-32.

THE PROGRESS OF BARTER

The London Chamber of Commerce has announced plans of barter with 35 countries, under its "Bartex" policy. In Germany Krupps have bartered machinery for Danish cows; the Dye Trust has traded its products for Hungarian wheat; an additional 200,000 tons of Ruhr coal are to be exchanged for Brazilian coffee under a new contract which has been concluded between the Rio de Janeiro agents of Messrs. Haniel & Co., Duisburg, and the German coal depot at Hamburg. Deliveries of the coal are to be made during the next six months and are expected to be completed by the beginning of October. A similar transaction, involving 350,000 tons of Ruhr coal, was concluded last year.

Chile is bargaining potash for American wheat.

Turkey is buying guns with figs and currants, whilst other barter agreements are reported between France and Latvia, Nor-

way and Russia, Poland and Austria, and Esthonia and Jugoslavia.

Two new barter deals have been concluded by South Wales firms with other countries. An exchange of Welsh coal for Newfoundland pit-props, which was arranged some months ago, will begin this month, this being the first time since 1916 that Newfoundland will have exported timber. At the end of the month will begin an exchange of 40,000 tons of Welsh steam coal for 60,000 tons of Finnish pit-props arranged between a South Wales pit wood importing firm and the Finnish Government.

—The Link.

CONTROLLED INFLATION NEEDED

But is it possible for us to raise our internal price level; in particular, can we do so by monetary management; and if we can and do, will it not be evidence of that abhorrent thing inflation? In the actual circumstances we have so much ground to recover that I confess that the thought of inflation, so long as it is controlled, does not alarm me. In these days the word is no longer a term of reproach, though some tender consciences find ease in using the innocent substitute 'reflation.' Almost every one now recognizes that a rise in primary commodity prices is essential to world recovery, and most would agree with Mr. Hawtrey when he argues, in his recent book, that the evil consequences even of uncontrolled inflation "are definitely surpassed by the evils of deflation." Controlled inflation, from being the remedy of fools or knaves, has become widely regarded as the best available solution of our troubles, particularly since it has become realized that a substantial rise in wholesale prices need have no more than a slight effect upon the cost of living.

Rt.-Hon. R. McKenna,
Chairman, Midland Bank.

THEN ORGANIZE !

I hate to be a grumbler,
I always long for peace,
But the wheel that does the
squeaking
Is the wheel that gets the
grease.

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

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F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

STUART GELLIE



We regret to record the death of Stuart Gellie who passed away, at the age of 63, at his home near Harmsworth on Wednesday, April 26th.

Mr. Gellie was a director of Manitoba Wheat Pool, and until recently was on the Board of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, and served on both these bodies from the first years of their operation. He took an active interest in the promotion of better farming and was President of the Virden Agricultural Society. On his farm he gave particular attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses, and won prizes on stock he exhibited at the fairs, as well as earned the title of "Master Farmer" in 1931.

Mr. Gellie was a loyal and devoted servant to the co-operative enterprises; to him they were more than organizations, they were a part of a great cause or movement. We acknowledge our appreciation of his services in the farmers' movement and his many helpful qualities in the administration of a great co-operative enterprise.

His chief characteristic was

his kindly disposition. You would never imagine a harsh word passing his lips, nor did he ever do a mean thing, consideration of the feelings of others being typical of his generous nature. To him the term "yeoman farmer" was particularly applicable.

He is survived by his widow and one brother and one sister in Scotland.

F. W. R.

POOL PRESIDENT ON UNIVERSITY BOARD

Our President, Mr. P. F. Bredt, has been appointed to the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba. Mr. Bredt is a graduate of Manitoba Agricultural College, having taken his degree in 1914. Manitoba agriculture will thus be ably represented on the Board in the person of Mr. Bredt who has had wide experience both in technical and practical agriculture. In addition he has had a particularly serviceable experience in the administration of the Pool and Pool Elevators, and his ability in this respect will undoubtedly make him a valuable member of the University Board. In undertaking his new duties, Mr. Bredt has the best wishes and the confidence of his many friends.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT MEETING

In connection with the calling of a conference on wheat at Geneva for May 10, a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture contains the following:

The calling of a conference of wheat experts at Geneva which meets on May 10 is the latest development in the international wheat situation. This conference resulted from inquiries sent out from the Economic Relations Section of the League of Nations following informal discussions of the subject with the four major exporting countries. Each of these four countries was invited to send experts to Geneva to study the question and prepare a report. This meeting was not

arranged as an international conference, but rather as an occasion when the wheat experts from each of the countries concerned could talk the problem over face to face and develop the possibilities and difficulties which meet them in the way of reaching an international agreement. As a result of these conversations, it is hoped that a tentative understanding can be reached among exporting countries, so that when the World Economic Conference itself meets at London and representatives of all countries are present, part of the way will already have been cleared for reaching an agreement on action on the wheat problem. The formal procedure will be for the Geneva meeting of experts to suggest the agenda with reference to wheat. This will then be gone over by the general committee of experts which convenes at Geneva immediately thereafter to prepare the final agenda for the London conference.

The problems which will have to be faced in the discussions of the experts at Geneva are many and varied:

1. Should an agreement for wheat control operate through acreage, through production, through exports, or through a combination of these?

2. Should similar agreements by the Danubian countries be requested?

3. What place should be left for Russia to participate in case arrangements should later be made for Russia to enter into the agreement?

4. What should be the basis for allocating reductions in existing acreage, production, or exports or for setting new quotas?

5. Should the wheat importing countries participate in the agreements?

These, and many other knotty problems will have to be discussed at the Geneva Conference. If the experts from the exporting countries are able to reach tentative conclusions which appear to be satisfactory on these points,

further conversations may take place between the exporting countries and important importing countries to explore their joint problems in this connection. The scope of this second meeting and the countries which will be invited to participate cannot be determined, however, until the initial meeting of experts has been completed. In conducting the conversations and in trying to reach tentative conclusions, the experts who have been invited from the four exporting countries will have the assistance of the members of the Economic Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. * * *

The preliminary world wheat conference met in Geneva on May 10, the Canadian representatives being Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Canadian minister at London, and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian permanent representative to the League of Nations. Australia, Argentina and the United States were the other countries represented. On May 17 it was reported the conference adjourned to meet in London, progress having been made in discussing the matters coming before the conference and especially on the question of limitation of production through reduced acreage.

WHO CARRIED THE WHEAT HEDGES?

In a review of the business on the Chicago Grain Exchange during the last season, Theodore D. Hammatt, specialist in grain marketing for the Grain Futures Administration of the United States, gives facts and figures to prove that the burden of hedges was carried by the United States Grain Stabilization Corporation and the public. He says:

"Whenever the Grain Stabilization Corporation was in the market its net position was long. The large speculators were short 87 per cent of the time, and long 13 per cent. of the time. That the net position of the hedgers (as a group) was continuously short in an entirely logical supposition. The only remaining important trading group was 'the public.' And the market was always in balance. Therefore, it is clear that throughout the crop years 1930-31 and 1931-32, with the exception of some brief intervals, the net position of the large spec-

ulators (as a group) and the net position of the hedgers (as a group) were on the same side of the market, both being short, and that the net short commitments of the large speculators as well as the net short commitments of the hedgers were offset or carried by the net long commitments of 'the public' and the Grain Stabilization Corporation. Consequently, the net position of the large speculators did not help to maintain a market for hedgers. On the contrary, the net short position of the large speculators made the maintenance of a hedging market more difficult by absorbing part of the buying orders necessary therefor.

"During this period (July 1 to October 22, 1932), and speaking in terms of market conditions at the close, the net position of the hedgers (as a group) was continuously short; the net position of 'the public' and the Grain Stabilization Corporation were continuously long; and the net position of the large speculators (as a group) was short 53 per cent. of the time and long 47 per cent. In other words 'the public' and the Grain Stabilization Corporation afforded support for the hedgers throughout the entire period, and for 53 per cent. of the time carried not only the hedgers but the large speculators also, while the large speculators helped to carry the hedgers only 47 per cent. of the time, and during 53 per cent. added to the hedging pressure on the market. In so far as the futures market supported values by affording opportunity for hedging that enabled domestic wheat to be bought for storage and domestic merchandising at prices above an export basis, credit is due 'the public' and The Grain Stabilization Corporation, not the large speculators."

In Winnipeg

Speaking in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, on March 28, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, referring to the wheat situation said:

"Two or three years ago it was discovered that due to the collapse of world commodity prices and stock market operations generally, the buying of grain for future delivery had virtually ceased upon the Winnipeg exchange. In other words, the pub-

lic was not in the market. This condition presented at once a very serious problem because the pools were bound to buy and take physical possession of the wheat of their members. This entailed very heavy responsibility and the financing was carried on by the banks advancing large amounts of credit to the Pools. As the market was obviously a falling market there were no contract buyers available and it became clear that unless some agency would carry the contract risks, the market would utterly collapse and the price of wheat would fall much below the level which it did reach. Recognizing this fact and appreciating the serious loss which would be entailed, particularly to the producer, the government authorized Mr. John I. McFarland, the head of the Pools Sales Agency, to purchase grain for future delivery when it was necessary to do so in order to hold the market steady. This was done and the whole transaction was successful in preventing a further serious reduction in the world price of wheat, as Winnipeg has been the pivotal point of wheat marketing, influencing the price of wheat in the world markets."

PRAIRIE PROVINCES REDUCE WHEAT ACREAGE

A reduction of 1,475,000 acres sown to wheat in Western Canada is shown in the first crop report for the present season of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, issued on May 10.

Judged by the intentions of farmers at May 1, the report says, the acreage to be sown to spring grains in Canada in 1933 will be over one million and a half acres less than in 1932. This decrease is almost entirely due to a reduction of 1,475,100 acres in the area intended for spring wheat. The decreased acreage is also confined mainly to the Prairie Provinces. The intended acreages of oats and mixed grains are slightly above the acreages seeded in 1932, with barley and spring rye slightly lower. The intended acreage of flax is given as 384,100 compared with 453,700 seeded in 1932, which would mean a reduction of 15.4 per cent.

The contemplated reduction in spring wheat acreage is divided

(Turn to Page 12)

THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR

(Formerly *The Scoop Shovel*)

Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement
in Manitoba.

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Editor—J. T. HULL

WHO WANTS WAR?

The disarmament conference at Geneva is plowing through rough waters and indeed seems to be perilously near the point of foundering. To ordinary mortals, those who have not been initiated into the mysteries of high statesmanship, the difficulties which such conferences encounter are incomprehensible when we remember that each and every one of the states in the conference has solemnly declared that it regards war as outlawed and consequently can have no use for armaments. What is the use of building more and more armaments or keeping all that they have built if they really do not intend to use them? And if they do not intend to use them what are the difficulties in the way of mutual agreements to reduce them? That they are not inherent in the question itself is demonstrated by the fact that the greatest inequality of armaments actually exists, that Germany is practically disarmed and that the nations have all promised to disarm.

Are they raised by the attitude of the sovereign people? Two or three weeks ago representatives of the organizations of allied ex-service men waited upon the Disarmament Conference at Geneva and presented resolutions to the Conference. The delegation represented fourteen different countries and the international federations in whose name they spoke represented more than eight million supporters. In the resolutions which they handed to the president of the Disarmament Conference they stated that the maintenance of peace is only possible when based on respect for treaties and equality of rights for all states and they urged the acceptance of the principles of compulsory arbitration and the settlement of international differences without resort to force. They laid stress on the importance of moral disarmament which they said should involve the suppression of anything which publicly and particularly in schools, tends to hinder mutual understanding between nations. Material disarmament, they urged, should be substantial, simultaneous and progressive, and it should include the suppression of the private manufacture of arms and the private traffic in arms, with effective mutual international control.

The eight million men in whose name this delegation spoke know what war really means and they are also aware that what they were asking of the Disarmament Conference was nothing more or less than the fulfilment of solemn pledges which the statesmen of the world have made. Recently, university clubs in Great Britain and Canada have passed resolutions declaring that in no circumstances will they fight for king and country. The

action of these university clubs has been the subject of much public discussion here and elsewhere, and supporters of the resolutions have come in for some very severe criticism. It is deemed very disloyal and unpatriotic to declare in such uncompromising fashion that you simply will not fight, but the critics shut their eyes firmly to the simple fact that what the university young people so emphatically declare is precisely what the elder statesmen of the world have also declared on their behalf. Take for example the celebrated Pact of Paris, the signing of which was hailed with so much approbation throughout the entire world. The purpose of the Pact was to outlaw war; the French statesman, Briand, used the words "outlawry of war" in the negotiations preceding the adoption of the Pact. The preamble to the Pact says that the time has come when a "frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made" and that all changes in the relations of nations with each other "should be sought only by pacific means and be the result of a peaceful and orderly process." That was the desire, and to realize it the nations in the words of the Pact, "solemnly declare in the name of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another." And further they declare that "the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be which may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means."

Now what else can one get out of those solemn declarations except a promise not to fight, and it is important to notice that this promise is made by the statesmen "in the name of their respective peoples." Add to this the petitions that have been presented to the Disarmament Conference, signed by or in the name of millions upon millions of people, and it is incontestably demonstrated that the masses of the people do not want war and do want disarmament. In war it is the people who are called upon to make the sacrifices and when our young people meet together and mutually declare that in no circumstances will they resort to war; when scores upon scores of organizations representing many millions of people demand disarmament and no more war, and when the men who were fortunate enough to survive in the Great War insist that the world's statesmen live up to the pledges they have given and substitute pacific means instead of war in the settlement of international disputes, who then raise the difficulties in the Disarmament Conference and keep the world constantly prepared for war? Those whose ambitions or economic interests are furthered by war. War, said the London Times once in a fit of candor, is made in the Chancelleries of Europe by men to whom the common people are merely pawns in the great exciting game of politics. And then there are the manufacturers of the implements of war, the representatives of millions of dollars of invested money upon which profits must be earned and paid. Between them they keep the nations from developing such peaceful tendencies as might threaten both imperialist ambitions and the profits of war.

THE ATTACK ON CO-OPERATION

The struggle for existence among business institutions, made more acute than ever by the world-wide depression, has led to a pronounced attack upon co-operative institutions in a number of countries. In Great Britain a committee appointed by the present government to inquire into the consumers' co-operatives has recommended the taxation of the amount reserved for patronage dividends. The personnel of the committee made such a recommendation a foregone conclusion, despite the avowed policies of all previous governments. Of course the co-operatives are fighting the recommendation with all their strength.

In Germany the Hitlerites are following the same course against the co-operative societies as the fascists did in Italy, but without the excuse of the latter that the co-operative movement was in politics. In Germany the co-operative movement is emphatically non-political, but the Hitlerites have got around that difficulty by linking co-operation with Marxian socialism, an argument which is doubtless as amusing to the Marxian socialists—who don't lose anything by it—as it is amazing to the co-operators who lose everything by it. In other countries the attack on the co-operatives is more directly the result of the terrific decline in business, and the competition for what little there is left. In some countries the co-operatives have been forbidden to open new stores, but in the main the prohibition applies to retail stores in general.

In Holland the attack, as in England, was directed

to the patronage dividend, which private traders seem to regard as a kind of bribe to the customers of the co-ops. The Dutch Supreme Court has given the extraordinary decision that if the patronage dividends are paid out of an accumulated surplus the accumulated surplus is profit and may be so taxed, but if the patronage dividends are paid at the beginning of a period of business then they are not paid out of profits, and cannot be taxed. To the plain lay mind it would appear therefore that all the co-ops have to do to avoid a tax on patronage dividends is to declare the dividends as for the succeeding instead of the preceding period. The law really is a fearful thing!

There is nothing new in this war on the co-operative movement except its extent. As a local movement co-operation everywhere has had to face the hostility of the private trade which, of course, is only enemy testimony to the value of co-operation. Years before the war an effort was made to get a co-operative act on the statute books of the Dominion, but not even the arguments of Mr. Mackenzie King, then deputy minister of labor, or the fine support of Lord Grey, then governor-general, could overcome the influence of the eastern retail trade in the Canadian Senate where the bill was killed.

Co-operative enterprises are not liked by the private profit-making trade and we do not have to go across the Atlantic to discover it, but the trials of the movement in Europe at this moment indicate the lengths to which its opponents will go when they have the chance to cripple or kill it.

A PLAN FOR PERMANENT DEBT ADJUSTMENT

A plan for the permanent adjustment of all farm contractual debts was submitted to the Agricultural Committee of the Manitoba Legislature on April 21, by Manitoba Co-operative Conference. The memorandum of the Conference declared that the adjustment of farm debts should be regarded as an economic necessity arising from the universal fall of agricultural prices; that the adjustments should be uniform and general not discriminatory and particular; that the debts should be related to the capacity of the farm to produce and thus to the normal farm income, and that the standard to be taken for this method of adjustment should be the index of wholesale prices prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Farm contractual debts, the memorandum stated, "may be adjusted to this standard by providing that whatever the index number of wholesale prices of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics may be at the time a payment is made on account of principal, a

payment of that number of dollars shall be credited as \$100.00, and other amounts in proportion. That is to say, when the index number is 65 the payment of \$65.00 would reduce the principal owing by \$100.00, and the payment of \$100.00 would reduce the principal owing by \$153.85. As the index number rose or fell the amount required to pay off a given amount would rise and fall accordingly. When the index number stood at 75, \$75.00 would pay off \$100.00, and when the index number rose to 120, it would take \$120.00 to pay off \$100.00, and so on.

"It should be provided, however, that in no case shall the amount paid on principal exceed 100 per cent. of the debt. In order to take care of this provision it would be necessary to make a memorandum of discounts and premiums, and when the premiums collected reached an amount equal to the discounts allowed, no further premiums would be charged."

With regard to interest the memorandum stated:

"Interest payments should be

proportioned in precisely the same way as payments on principal, that is, no matter what the rate of interest may be the amount due as interest should be related to the same index number, at any given time, as the principal. The rate thus would remain as stated in the contract, but the amount paid as interest would vary as the index number varied, and correspondingly with the amount paid on principal. At the same time we would strongly urge that a maximum of six per cent. be made a statutory limitation and that the law so provide that no rate of interest in excess of six per cent. be charged on loans for agricultural purposes. We urge this because all experience demonstrates that even a rate of six per cent. is much above the average return on the capital invested in farms, and high rates of interest therefore amount simply to the imposition of an economic tribute upon agriculture."

The memorandum contained tables illustrating the working out of the plan. Copies may be had from Manitoba Co-Operator, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Ltd., like those great British institutions on which it is patterned, the C. W. S. of England and the Scottish C. W. S., is the creation, the property and the servant of the local consumers' co-operatives which have been developed in different parts of the province. Although the Equitable Pioneers opened their little store in Toad Lane, Rochdale, in 1844, it was not until twenty years later, in 1864, that the Co-operative Wholesale Society commenced business in Manchester, and it was several years after that that it began manufacturing. Today it does an immense business with over 100 productive works—factories, mines, tea plantations and so forth, and its influence is felt in all parts of the world.

The Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale is developing along the same lines. For a considerable number of years there have been local consumers' co-operatives in various parts of Manitoba. In 1925 there were a number of these in southern Manitoba. They found difficulty in buying the goods they needed at reasonable prices. The matter was thoroughly discussed at the Souris U. F. M. district convention that year, and a committee was appointed to investigate. The committee consisted of E. D. Magwood of Killarney, Geo. Brown of Deloraine, and Roy W. Johnston, then of Croll. The committee reported to the annual convention of the U. F. M. the following January and various other meetings were held. This led up to the incorporation, under the Co-operative Associations Act, of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Ltd., which held its first annual meeting in February, 1928, and started business immediately after with an office in Winnipeg. At the first annual meeting 14 local co-operatives

were represented, and by the end of the year 1929, 46 consumer locals had become members of the wholesale. At present there are 52 member organizations.

A Successful Business

The function of the wholesale is to purchase for the locals the goods which their members require. It is reasonable to expect that one agency doing the buying for 52 local associations can do so to better advantage than each one could do acting for itself, and this has been the case. Price is only one consideration in buying. Quality and suitability for the purpose are also very important, and in buying gasoline and lubricating oils for example the wholesale is able to render very valuable service to the locals by making analyses and insisting on the goods supplied meeting the specifications laid down. Besides petroleum products the wholesale supplies the member organizations with coal, binder twine, salt, apples, fencing, flour and feed, harness, paint, formaldehyde, tires anti-freeze and various other commodities, besides tanks, warehouses and other equipment for the oil stations themselves.

The business has developed steadily, and last year, 1932, reached a total volume of just over \$325,000. This was 18 per cent. above the turnover of the year before, but nevertheless expenses were lower and the financial statement was a most satisfactory one. The by-laws of the Wholesale, like those of the retail co-operatives, provide for a maximum rate of interest on capital of 7 per cent., the balance, after providing for reserves being distributed on a patronage basis. Wholesale, however, went even further and decided to pay only five per cent. on capital, and thus was able to declare a dividend to the local associations of 1¼ per cent on their purchases for the year 1932.

The progress of the Wholesale

has not all been plain sailing. There was some difficulty at first in finding a manager with the necessary business ability combined with a thorough understanding of co-operative principles and practices. After a year of experiment, however, Mr. W. F. Popple, of Minto, was appointed general manager, and he has now occupied that position for just over four years. Mr. Popple is a successful farmer. For several years before coming to the city to manage the wholesale he had done a great deal of devoted and unselfish work in his spare time as secretary and manager of the Minto U. F. M. Co-operative. He made a success of the Minto local by square dealing and by aiming always to give the best possible service to the members. He has made a success of the Wholesale by the same methods.

Educational Work

Apart from purely business activities, Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale has made and is making a valuable contribution to the co-operative movement through its educational and organizing activities. Up to about a year ago, Mr. Roy Johnston, one of the founders of the Wholesale, was the secretary and organizer, and he did much valuable work in assisting local groups to organize co-operatives in their own localities. This, of course, increased the business of the co-operative movement. The annual meetings of the wholesale are among the best co-operative gatherings held in Manitoba. Here we have the annual meeting of a wholesale concern reviewing the past year's business and deciding on its policies for the coming year. And the people who form the meeting are the customers of the concern. The customers thus decide the policy of the house they are dealing with, say what kind of goods they want, what is to be done about this and that, and elect a board of directors to carry out those policies.

Consumer Co-operation

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale. Head Office: 618 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

BRANDON CO-OPERATORS

Last month on our Consumers Coop page we told the story of what the folks up at Grandview and Gilbert Plains have done, and are doing, to harness the principles of co-operative business to the problem of getting "good goods at cost." In the March "Co-operator" the progress of the Cartwright association was recounted. This month, the story is of the success of the co-operators who neighbor around Brandon.

First, let us repeat our invitation to all co-operators—to send in news about their locals; folks who are holding the co-operative battle line in other parts of our province will be glad to hear how you are getting along; and this "Manitoba Co-operator," the daily Co-operative Broadcasts and all the facilities of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference are yours to command, in spreading the gospel.

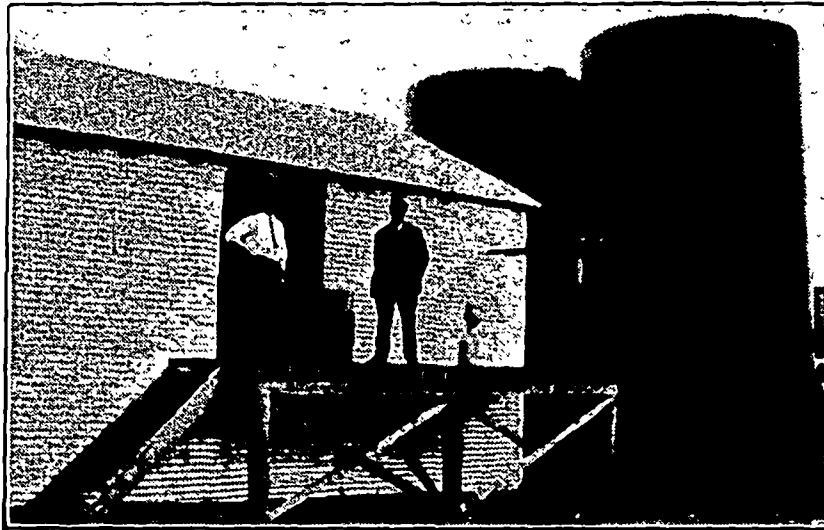
The contribution from Brandon has much inspiration. Here it is:

"On the wall of the Brandon Consumer's Co-operative office hangs a framed motto — "United we stick — Divided we're stuck." This motto, while it brings many a smile, has a timely message—particularly for people who are investing their lives in the profession of farming. Certainly, many farm families feel that they are being 'stuck.' All along the line, we must agree, economic conditions are deplorable. The farmer has mighty little to say about the price he shall get for the products of his farm. He also feels that he often pays a great deal (say 25% to 40%) to salesmen for showing him why he should buy some particular commodity—or some staple commodity carrying some particular brand.

"It does seem to many farm families that many a company will spend thousands of dollars, advertising "Four Moon" hog

troughs (or somethin')—and, because we read in their advertisement of the miraculous merits of their particular commodity, we are expected to be ready to swell the profits of that company by buying them.

"Our own reasoning should convince us that the prime requirement of a hog trough is that it will hold swill. All the fancy names used in high pressure advertising cant make it do that work any better—and are, therefore, an unnecessary expense. How long will we have these tricks played on us? That depends upon how long the tricks can be worked profitably on us—in other words: on how long we will stand for being 'stuck.'



"Our Consumers' Co-operative Associations are handling commodities which have proven satisfactory—both as to quality and as to price. Surely when we require supplies we should not need to pay some one to talk us into buying them. Why not decide for ourselves what our requirements are—and buy co-operatively. **Let's get the habit!**

"By so doing, we will build up a strong co-operative business—which will return the profits to our neighbors and ourselves. One person cannot make a big successful co-operative organization. But a lot of people, each doing his bit, can easily be world-beaters.

"People who produce are called 'Producers;' those who consume are called 'Consumers;' folks who knock are known as

'knockers;' and—folks who co-operate are called 'Co-operators.' We infer that if a man does not produce he is not a producer; and the inference is the same as to consumers, knockers or co-operators. Yet some people who want to be termed 'Co-operators' do not patronize Co-operative organizations.

"Co-operators—good co-operators — talk Co-operation, think Co-operation and act Co-operation. Not only do they do this at every opportunity—in many instances they make the opportunity!

"These are the kind of people who are the backbone of the Co-operative movement in every locality. If we are dissatisfied with present conditions, we should apply the remedy and we are convinced that the remedy lies in co-operation—not less co-operation, but more co-operation.

"The accompanying photo shows the warehouse and tanks of the Brandon Consumers Co-operative. At the open door you see, at the left H. A. Fogel, manager, and on the right W. J. Pollock, president (the breadth and length of the Association) to whom is due a big share of the credit for the success of the Brandon local.

"Mr. Pollock is one of the early settlers in the Kemnay district — and an outstanding man in his community. Successful in the business of farming and thoroughly convinced of the soundness of co-operative enterprise, he brought to the organization inspiration, influence and direction—which are so necessary to success in co-operative business. Mr. Pollock is also vice-president of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale—where his diligent application to co-operative affairs has added to his popularity. He is associated with several other Co-operatives—and is a strong advocate of the members of every Co-operative dealing, as much as possible, with sister Co-operatives."

Pack Up Your Troubles

Each summer the managers and officials of the Consumers' Co-

(Turn to Page 14)

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

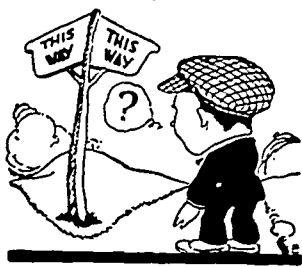
A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

RE. CANADIAN EGG MARKETS

During the past month, egg markets have not reacted satisfactorily—with the advance in prices evident in other commodities. The pressure to bear down the egg market is apparently coming from Toronto, which is the headquarters for the most of the packing trade. Evidently the egg producers of Ontario are enjoying in full the privilege of selling their eggs at from 2c. to 3c per dozen less than their competitive value on all other Canadian markets.

While it is customary for the trade to bear down prices where there is no organization of producers, generally speaking, the effect of this



Is it the Right Way?

action is not felt on other markets as it is usual for the trade to make this profit. However, this season the trade in Ontario are continually offering their eggs on other Canadian markets at reduced prices in an apparent effort to bear down the entire Canadian market. There is no logical reason for this policy other than an entirely selfish one with the idea of putting eggs into storage at the lowest possible cost, irrespective of the injury done to all other Canadian industry as a result of the reduced purchasing power of those engaged in poultry production.

Steadying Markets

Our selling agency, Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited, has been successful to date in counteracting the detrimental efforts of the Toronto trade by refusing to meet the competition of the Toronto market. They have been able to stabilize other Canadian markets at higher prices. The co-operation received from merchant and producer members in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in supporting the voluntary storage pool, has, along with the Canadi-

an Poultry Pool's storage program, materially assisted in maintaining present values in eggs to Western producers.

We further wish to pay tribute to the co-operation received from legitimate licensed dealers in Western Canada in our efforts to maintain egg markets. However, there has developed another factor, in the course of the last month, which is detrimental to the efforts of all members of the legitimate produce trade. We have reference to the army of bootleggers and unlicensed dealers who are very active throughout the province; the majority of whom buy eggs on straight receipt basis at the lowest price they can persuade the country merchant to sell. They pay no produce license, nor in any manner to date have complied with the Provincial Produce Dealers' Act. They further disregard the Dominion Egg Regulations in every respect. They demoralize the local markets by selling direct to stores and consumers straight receipts—and materially reduce consumption of eggs due to the indifferent quality of product which reaches the consumer.

Help Enforce the Law

Unless Federal and Provincial authorities are more aggressive in their efforts to enforce the Federal egg regulations and the provincial produce dealers act the net result of their failure to do so will be: (1) Egg markets will further decline; (2) Consumption of eggs will be greatly reduced; (3) Our national transportation companies will show further deficits, and it will possibly lead to the closing of many country express and freight offices; (4) We will have developed a group of criminals in Western Canada who have successfully disregarded our laws, and who will feel free to extend their operations to other illegitimate activities after the egg season is over.

We earnestly solicit the co-operation of all merchant and producer members in assisting to stamp out the operation of boot-

leggers and unlicensed dealers. This can be accomplished in two weeks time if merchants will notify the provincial Department of Agriculture of the operation of any unlicensed dealer, and notify the



A Challenge to You.

Chief Egg Inspector, Dominion Livestock Branch, Winnipeg, of any sale made to a straight receipt buyer.

Re Dressed Poultry

Storage stocks of dressed poultry are being cleared very rapidly. There is every prospect that a substantial final payment will be available early in July. This should be particularly good news to all co-operative members in view of the fact that the initial payment was on the average greater than that paid by competitors. Your Association is going to maintain its reputation for greater efficiency, service and price than that rendered by its competitors.

ACTION AT NEEPAWA

The members of the Consumers' Coop at Neepawa are working hard to give Old Man Depression the licking he deserves. The old office they have used to date is being torn down—and a new building erected in its place.

The new building is an up-to-date service station—where the public can be sure of the utmost in service and quality. A special feature is the rest room. It will be fitted up for the comfort of the travelling public—and also as a meeting place and rest room for local folks.

The Neepawa Consumers' Co-operative, Ltd., has been in business for three and a half years. The consistent aim is to give the best "Service at Cost." Thus they are equipping their new station to give day and night service on gas, oils and greasing—a prompt, full service, such as the public demands.

The new building is one storey, solid brick construction—with greasing and oil changing inside, display space, office and rest rooms, basement oil storage with air forced oil supply heating plant.

The new Headquarters of Co-operation in Neepawa!

WHAT CAN WE DO NOW?

In last month's "Co-operator," in outlining what has been done thru co-operation, we quoted some independent opinion on the achievements of one of our most successful co-operatives, the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. Here are more of these independent opinions:

The "Financial Post" in its issue of April 8th, in discussing the 1932 experience of Dominion Licensed Companies, has the following comment:

"A tabulation of premium income of the 25 leading groups or independent companies ranked in order of net premiums written and with comparative figures for 1931, shows only one company—Wawanesa Mutual—with a higher volume of premiums written. . . . Experience of all companies shows that fire losses in Canada were the worst experienced in a decade."

The "Financial Times" of March 31st, discussing "Fire Underwriting Results in 1932 Reflect Conditions," states: "The Wawanesa Mutual, the seventh company with a premium income in excess of \$1,000,000., had by far the most favorable loss experience of the leaders in the fire field, showing a loss ratio of only 50.70% on net losses of \$544,494."

Best's Insurance Reports—1932—says of the Wawanesa Mutual: "The Company, which is the largest Canadian mutual insurance company, is in excellent repute. The average loss ratio is low and the expenses moderate. The intention of the company being to furnish insurance at actual cost."

Yes, and on that basis of giving "Service at Cost," the Wawanesa yields a saving to each member on each and every premium they pay. In a generation of activity, these savings have totalled many millions of dollars—saved through mutual effort!

What can we do now? Isn't the best thing to do—for today as well as for the future—to build up our co-operative organizations to give us the best service at the lowest cost.

TELL 'EM—SELL 'EM

If you have anything to sell tell 22,000 farm families about it—thru a classified ad in your own paper—at 3 cents a word.

ORDER HOLLAND *extra prime* **BINDER TWINE**

EXTRA PRIME
MADE BY
UNITED ROPEWORKS
ROTTERDAM
HOLLAND

Not one single complaint of insect cutting since special treatment introduced two years ago by United Ropeworks for

"Queen City"
550 FT

"Prairie Pride"
600 FT

See exhibit of these well-known and popular brands at the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference at Regina, July 24—August 5.

EXCELS
in
**LENGTH,
STRENGTH
and
EVENNESS**

HAROLD AND THOMPSON
REGINA, SASK.
Exclusive General Sales Agents for Western Canada

HERB DOCTOR BOOK

Describes the different Herbs for the various diseases—is

FREE TO SUFFERERS

State your complaint. Write to

Canadian Botanic Gardens
Box 513, London, Ontario, Canada

87 Miles on 1 Gallon?

GasSaver Engineers, C3025 st., Wheaton, Ill., have brought out a 1933 World's Fair Auto Gas Saver and Inside Engine Oiler that saves gas and oils valves inside engine at same time. Fits all cars. Easy put on with wrench. Users and Agents wanted everywhere. 327% profits. One sent free to introduce quick. Send Address and Car Name today.

Little Stories of Big Results

THE entire earnings of the Mutual Life of Canada are owned by the policyholders.

The following actual result is proof that it pays to own a "participating-in-profits" policy in this company.

POLICY No. 11,513—ISSUED IN 1884—\$1,000—20 PAYMENT LIFE	
This Policyholder paid The Mutual Life	
20 Annual Premiums of \$25.20	\$504.00
The Mutual Life has paid him in dividends	\$404.46
The total cost of \$1,000 insurance protection for 49 years was only	\$99.54
(An average of only \$2.03 yearly)	
IN ADDITION	
The value of his policy in cash today is	\$807.32
It will be seen that for \$99.54 he now has a credit of \$807.32. The cash value will increase year by year and he will receive a cheque annually for his share of the earnings of the company.	
If he had taken a similar policy on a "non-participating-in-profits" plan at the lowest known rate it would have cost him \$21.45 yearly for twenty years, a total of \$429.00—as compared with a total of \$99.54 under the Mutual Life of Canada "participating-in-profits" plan.	

You, too, can become a Policyholder in this successful and sound Canadian Company. Mail the Coupon below for further information regarding the Mutual Life and its Policies.

THE

MUTUAL LIFE

Assurance Company

OF CANADA

Owned by the Policyholders

Head Office: WATERLOO, ONT.

Established 1869

Please send me the booklet "Mutual Achievements," also information regarding a 20 Pay Life Policy for myself.

Name _____

Address _____

Age _____ M.C.

Co-operative Dairying

A Message from Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

DAIRY PRODUCERS MEET FOR THE FIRST TIME

Last month in our Co-operative Dairies page we published the call to dairy farmers to gather in a Dominion Conference—the first in our history.

The purpose of this conference was that producers from all Canada tackle the problems that face the industry, particularly those of marketing dairy products.

At Ottawa, then, the representatives of the dairy producers gathered on April 19, 20, 21. The producers of Manitoba were represented by Professor H. C. Grant, for Manitoba Co-op Dairies, and President F. O. Sargent, of the Milk Producers.

It was not to be expected that such a conference (bringing together representatives from Atlantic to Pacific and from all the divergent branches of the industry) should be a picnic of perfect amity. For it appears, upon the surface, that the interests of the dairy farmers who live east of the Great Lakes are not always identical with the interests of those who pasture their cows farther west. Thus, proceedings were anything but dull.

But out of all the virile discussion of a 3-day conference came agreement that the interests of all dairymen are truly the same, and the conclusion that something must be done to save the industry—and done by the producer himself.

The most important resolution endorsed the principle of a Farm Produce Board—without outlining its specific functions. The time was ripe for setting up such a Board for, as a result of the Imperial Conference, certain advantages have been secured in the British market for Canadian farm products, including dairy products—thus, the opportunity of marketing Canadian excess products there has been vastly enhanced. Appreciation was expressed for services rendered by Government departments in marketing dairy products; but the resolution states "that a larger degree of co-operation between

Government agencies would bring better results."

Quoting from Prof. Grant's report: "The Conference registered a vigorous protest against the present scale of salt prices in Canada. A resolution passed said the price — \$4.35 per ton f.o.b. wells to manufacturers and \$7.87 per ton f.o.b. wells to all other users—constituted a gross discrimination against, and places a serious handicap on, the whole agricultural industry which is the largest consumer in the country.

"Another resolution was passed requesting provincial governments not to issue any further licenses for the operation of new creameries until a proven economic need has arisen; and that no licenses be issued to re-open a closed creamery until the need for its re-opening is definitely shown.

"A resolution dealing with dairy herd improvement and management, through cow testing, recommended the training of inspectors, butter and cheese-makers as missionaries of improved herd management among the dairy farmers with whom they come in contact, and continuation of the educational campaign for the elimination of the scrub bull.

"Resolutions passed by the National Dairy Council were endorsed by the Conference. These related to: equalizing the value of farmers' products with the costs of other factors that enter into their every day life; consideration of the zoning of the cities' milk supply; bonding of purchasers of milk and disapproval of the practice of selling milk, cream and butter as 'leaders' in retail stores.

". . . . Our efforts at Ottawa resulted in what appeared to be a unanimous agreement on the formation of some sort of control of our exportable surpluses of farm products. If a Board is set up it will probably deal with all products which are on an exportable basis. It seems the general opinion that the work of

this Board should be in the nature of stabilization. . . . The Conference may be considered as the first step towards a national organization of producers of dairy products."

PROFITS OF MILK COMPANIES TOO HIGH

The report of the parliamentary committee inquiring into milk supply and distribution, finds that the dairy companies have maintained their profits during the depression at the same level as in prosperous times and have frequently hidden their profits by bookkeeping devices; that they have added to reserves when dividends of assistance to producer shareholders might have been paid; that the salaries of higher officials of some companies "are entirely too high and wholly unjustifiable" and that the returns to milk producers were inadequate. A thorough investigation into the milk business should be undertaken, the report states, especially with regard to the financial structure, profit and loss accounts, and such like details of the business of milk distributing companies. The report recommends detailed study of handling and marketing; the setting up of provincial tribunals with power to settle differences between producers and distributors; uniformity of laws to ensure a pure milk supply; enforceable contracts between producers and distributors, and that milk bought for other purposes than fluid distribution should be purchased from producers under a separate contract.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES REDUCE WHEAT ACREAGE

(From Page 5)

among the three Prairie Provinces—214,000 acres in Manitoba, 777,000 acres in Saskatchewan, and 484,600 acres in Alberta. Little change is indicated in the other provinces.

Thirty-two influential organizations representing cotton, shipping, farm and labor interests in eleven southern states in the United States have begun a campaign to support negotiations with Great Britain and other European debtor nations and urging a more conciliatory attitude on the part of the United States toward war debts.

Co-op Livestock Marketing

Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.
Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Ltd.

KEEPING UP OUR END

Receipts of livestock at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, during the month of April show an increase as compared to a year ago. April, 1932, 562 cars and April, 1933, 738 cars. Following is a statement showing the five high firms on this market during the month of April:

1st Can. Co-op.....	195 cars	—26.4%
2nd	111 "	—15.
3rd	106 "	—14.4
4th	78 "	—10.6
5th	73 "	—10.

Prices on cattle have been reasonably steady-to-strong during the month under review. The indication is that we can look for a reasonably steady market, especially on dry-fed stock. The demand for export cattle has been fairly steady. But the price level at this time appears to be a shade stronger than the export buyer is prepared to pay. Boat space available has been limited, resulting in two Canadian Marine boats being equipped to handle cattle. We have received, from time to time, inquiries from producers as to the possibility of securing space. If anyone still interested in securing boat space, will communicate with this office, we will make the necessary inquiries and secure the space for them.

Hogs Is Pigs

In the hog division, prices have remained reasonably steady-to-strong. Prices on bacon in Great Britain are strong at this time, selling at 70s. to 75s. or, in Canadian funds, 15¾c. to 16½c. We feel that hog prices should improve slightly. We cannot, however, expect the price to work up very much owing to the fact that the purchasing power of the Canadian consumer is somewhat restricted. During the first three months of 1933 some 12,142,000 pounds of bacon was exported. In 1932, for the same period exports totalled 7,752,000 pounds.

The receipts of live hogs on all Canadian markets for the first eighteen weeks of 1933 reached 1,141,000 as compared to 1,155,

000 in 1932, or a decrease of some 14,000 hogs.

In comparing figures in the various provinces we find that Alberta shows an increase for the eighteen weeks of 28,519 hogs; Saskatchewan a decrease of 4,926; Manitoba a decrease of 32,569. It must be remembered that a certain portion of the hogs marketed in Manitoba originate in Saskatchewan. Ontario shows an increase of 931 hogs; Quebec a decrease of 6,238.

From the foregoing figures it is evident that Manitoba is showing the heaviest decrease. The main reason for this decrease, no doubt, is the low price of hogs during 1932 and also the fact that certain parts of this province were short of feed. We are rather of the opinion that prices will improve slightly; and the producer should give some consideration to the advisability of raising the usual number of hogs.

Some Chores to Do

At this time of the year it is rather important to prepare livestock for later deliveries. One of the main chores to do is to have all cattle dehorned before sending them out to pasture. It

is also important to prepare sucking calves so that they do not come to the market in the fall as bull calves.

The same applies to lambs. The market does not want any buck lambs. Also the market does not like to see lambs coming forward with long tails.

The processing plants and others are making a thorough study of the causes for bruising. If everyone interested in the marketing of livestock can make up their minds that they are going to eliminate bruising as much as possible, a substantial improvement could be accomplished.

TELL 'EM—SELL 'EM

If you have anything to sell tell 22,000 farm families about it—through a classified ad in your own paper—at 3 cents a word

\$1,000.00 CASH!
REWARDS

FOR INFORMATION THAT WE DESIRE.—No strings to this offer—no red tape—nothing to sell! Every customer will have an equal opportunity to win one of the cash awards. Full particulars will be supplied with your next order from the Army and Navy Mail Order Dept. Store, Regina, Sask.

THAT WHICH ENDURES

Over many years and through many changes, The Royal Bank has become firmly based upon the solid rock of experience and proven strength. Its position as one of the great banking institutions of the world has long been recognized.

THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

PLANNING DISTRIBUTION

A report on the problem of distribution issued by a sub-committee appointed by the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, has recently been published.

The report proposes the establishment of a British Distribution Committee, drawn from and supported by business men and enlisting as well the assistance of experienced individuals and of the Government Departments primarily concerned, for the purpose of assisting in the improvement of distributive methods in Great Britain.

The report emphasises the importance of distribution by indicating the size and proportion of economic resources devoted to it. It suggests that the costs of distribution have increased as compared with pre-war days, and that the present large total of distributive expense which enters into the final price paid by consumers diminishes both the effective markets for goods themselves and also consumers' real purchasing power. The problems of distribution, it says, have been neglected, and the grave lack of basic data causes wasteful expenditure and prevents effective planning. The report says that by effective planning the costs of distribution could be reduced through the removal of inefficiency and waste and improvements in distributive technique.

The sub-committee suggests that the main tasks of the proposed committee should be to co-ordinate and improve existing basic data and to promote a census of distribution. It should survey the field under the following headings:

- (a). The structure of the national distributive system, with particular reference to wholesaling and retailing.
- (b). The improvement of statistics required for evaluating the national market in terms of commodities and of consumers' purchasing power.

TELL 'EM—SELL 'EM

If you have anything to sell tell 22,000 farm families about it—thru a classified ad in your own paper—at 3 cents a word.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATION

(From Page 9)

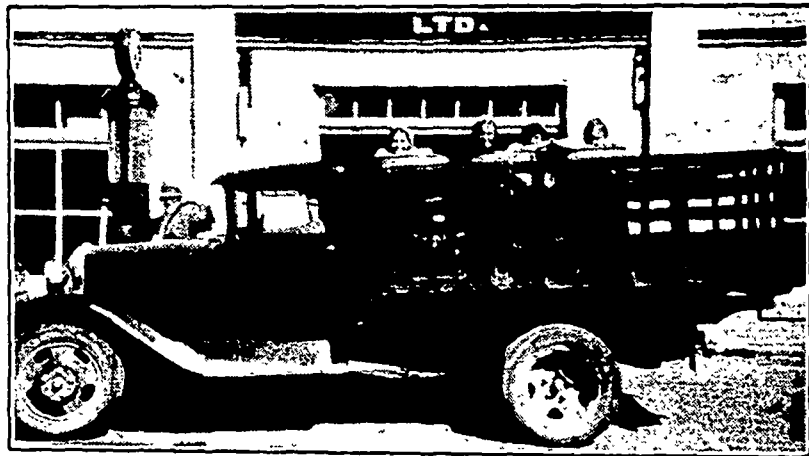
op locals get together to exchange views, discuss problems, and work out solutions. These meetings have proved one of the most useful developments in the entire movement.

The managers and officials will meet in Brandon this year, sometime in June—as soon as possible after seeding is over. Come one—come all. Pack up your

troubles—and bring them to this meeting. Likewise, bring your suggestions for building up Co-operative business—for canvassing new members, developing sales for twine, gas, lubes, etc.

It has been suggested that this meeting discuss holding a big Co-operative picnic sometime later in the summer. Let's make this meeting the best yet. Make your plans, now, to be there.

This photo, which we regret was crowded out of our issue last month, shows some of the staff and equipment of the Consumers' Co-op. at Grandview.



CO-OPERATORS

When Visiting the

World's Grain Exhibition

REGINA

24th July to Aug. 5, 1933

See the High-class Goods manufactured for use and not for profit

By

THE SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, Ltd
(Registered Offices Glasgow, Scotland)

Stands 52 and 53 Section A

THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, Ltd.
(Manchester, England)

Stands 28 and 29 Section A

THE ENGLISH & SCOTTISH JOINT CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, Ltd.
(London, England)

Stands 52 and 53 Section A

These great organizations make and distribute almost everything required by the human family. Full particulars from Stand Attendants.

TOBACCO

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

THREE-POUND PACKAGE LEAF AND Manufactured Tobacco (8 different samples) or four-pound package **LEAF Tobacco** (4 samples) or five-pound package **LEAF Tobacco** (2 samples) \$1.00 postpaid. Money back if not satisfactory. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 7-33

BURLEY BRIGHT LEAF TOBACCO—Smokes sweet and mild. Five pound sample, \$1.00. Fourteen pounds, \$2.50. Postpaid. J. W. Jeffery, Leamington, Ont.

MEDICAL

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

RUPTURED? WRITE FOR INFORMATION. Smith Manufacturing Co., Dept. 113, Preston, Ont. (Established 1893).

GENTLEMEN'S PERSONAL DRUG SUNDRIES—\$1.00 brings 15 samples, high-grade European importations. Catalogue free to adults only. Plain wrapper. National Distributors, Box 443, Regina, Sask.

IF MADE OF RUBBER, WRITE FOR Catalog. Rubber specialties, also gramophone needles, stamps; samples, \$1.00. Universal Specialty Co., Box 2704, Montreal

INSURANCE

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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15 POUNDS PRINT OR SILK QUILTING remnants, \$2.00; 2 lbs., 50c. A. McCreery Co., Chatham, Ontario.

See What Seven Poultry People Say About

BOLES BABY CHICK STARTER

1. M. Lyseyko, 1835 Notre Dame Ave, Winnipeg March 28, 1932—"Today my chicks are two weeks old, and I have not lost a single one since I started feeding your Chick Starter the second day."
2. H. C. Bonnet, Rorketon, Man., May 27, 1932—"We hatched 663 chicks and we can say there was not one chick died. They are doing well"
3. Mrs. J. Hodgins, Jr., Pratt, Man., July 6, 1932—"I have had wonderful results with feeding your Chick Starter. I never lost one chick. I had two lots—one of 99 and one of 68."
4. Albert Mehnke, Ogema, Sask., June 22, 1932—"Seventy-three chicks hatched May 23rd. We put them on your Chick Starter right away and not one bird has died or had any sign of trouble."
5. H. E. Myers, Keewatin, Ont., October 26, 1932—"My chicks are all hale and hearty, and I never lost one."
6. T. Loneragan, Springfield Road, St. Boniface, Man., April 21, 1933—"This is to certify that my baby chicks (200) are now ten days old. I have fed your Chick Starter since the first and have not lost a single chick."
7. A. Hargraves, St. Vital, Man., April 25, 1933—"Mr. Hargraves reported that he has not lost one chick—they are now over two weeks old."

Many others have written that their losses have been very small. One man said he figured the Starter did not cost him a cent for the first month. He saved so many more chicks than ever before that their value exceeded the cost of the feed.

Three Hundred and Eighty-Four Poultry People Sent in REPEAT Orders
PRICE, \$2.50 PER 100 LBS., F.O.B. WINNIPEG

BOLE FEEDS, St. Boniface, Man.

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POULTRY

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JUNE ROCKS LAY IN NOVEMBER**

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White Leghorns	\$0.50	\$3.50	\$1.75
Barred Rocks	7.00	3.75	2.00
Vyandottes, Reds	7.50	4.00	2.00
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Purebred (Mixed Chicks), \$6.00 per 100.			
Guaranteed 100 per cent alive			
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4½c per lb.; Mecca, 6½c per lb.;
5% discount on 500 lbs. Bags free.
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550 CASH PRIZES FOR POEMS; PARTICU- lars free. Fiction also invited. Current catalogues on application. Stockwell, Ltd., 29 Ludgate Hill, London, England.

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GARDEN SEEDS, GLADIOLUS, DAHLIAS, Peonies, Iris, Roses; highest quality; economy prices. Dahlias from 10c each; Gladiolus 25c and 50c dozen; Sweet Peas, Eckford's, 15c ounce; Spencer's, 25c ounce. Twelve packets, named Spencers, 50c; 12 packets flowers, 25c. 4 different Peonies, \$1.00. 12 Iris, \$1.00. Plants ready early June, Cabbage Early and Late; Savoy, 4 dozen, 50c. Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Tomato, Assorted Flowers, 3 dozen, 50c. Many testimonials. Everything postpaid. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man.

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Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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NEW ZEALAND WHEAT FARMERS SITTING PRETTY

New Zealand wheat farmers are obtaining 4/3 to 4/6 (\$1.06 to \$1.12) for their wheat this season. They are consequently on easy street compared with their brethren in wheat exporting countries. The odd feature, too, is that New Zealand will export wheat this year, having produced a surplus. The government, however, established a wheat board, with a monopoly of the sale and purchase of milling wheat. Production on the Island in 1932 was 10,290,000 bushels. Domestic requirements are about 8,000,000. The bread consumers are not any too well pleased at the high price of wheat but their protests have availed nothing.

—The Budget, Alberta Wheat Pool.

MACHINERY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

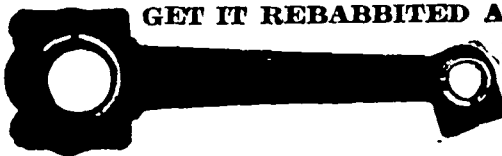
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MANITOBA GROWN NURSERY STOCK— Largest high-class assortment grown in the West. Write for free illustrated catalogue. Wallace Nurseries, Limited, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.



HAMBLEY'S BABY CHICK SPECIAL

See our special announcement on outside back cover of the Free Press Prairie Farmer, for Wednesday, May 24.

THE HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES LTD.
Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon
Edmonton Calgary Vancouver

WOOL POOL READY FOR NEW SEASON

Mr. W. W. Thomson, one time of Carberry but of later years Western Manager of the Wool Pool with head office at Regina, came in some time back to tell us about the sixteenth annual meeting of the Wool Pool (the full name is: The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd.) held in Toronto, late in March—and that the organization is all set for the new season.

At the annual meeting, directors from every province reported no decrease in sheep breeding in the year preceding. In fact, with the exception of some of the western range flocks, more sheep were being kept than for many years past.

The President, Col. Robt. McEwen, reported that stocks, both of wool and supplies handled, were well cleared out. While low prices persisted, shippers had got from 15% to 20% higher values than they would have under the old system of marketing.

The General-Manager, G. E. O'Brien, presented a financial statement showing the Pool in a strong position—after full provision was made for depreciation on buildings and equipment. Interest of 5% was paid on paid up shares—without impairing reserves. It is not the aim of the Coop to build up reserves, but to give the highest possible return to the producer. In 1932 reductions in ocean freights had been secured and arrangements made for shipping more western wool via Panama.

More sheepmen are treating flocks for lice, warble fly, etc.; and more Dri-Kill and Warble Fly Powder is being bought thru the Wool Pool—as the distributors in Canada for Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., the well-known Englishs makers.

The new catalogue of stockmen's supplies has been mailed to all sheepmen. If you have been missed, copies are available by writing to the Wool Pool, Regina, Sask.

Everything is ready for handling the 1933 clip. The Pool warehouse at Portage will be open to receive shipments of wool on June 1. Sacks, twine and dip may be ordered from Regina, as usual.

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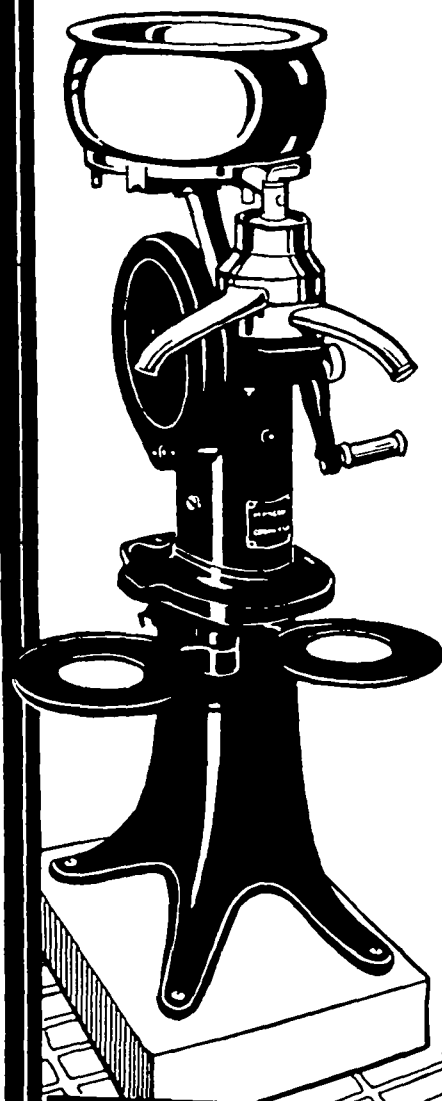
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