

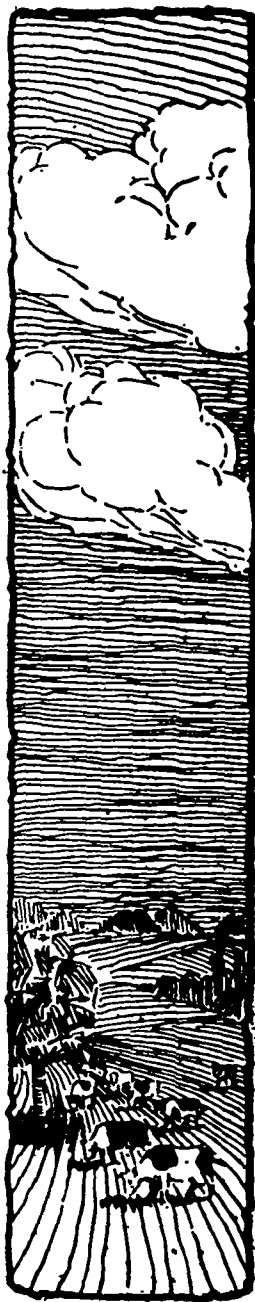
# The Manitoba Co-operator

A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation, Formerly The Scoop Shovel

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No. 7



## Planned Agricultural Production

From time immemorial farmers have rejoiced at the prospect of a good crop. It is natural that they should, for their production is their livelihood. They find it difficult therefore to understand the logic of reducing production. Experience shows that moderate sized crops often produce a larger money return than big crops; but how to tell what sized crop will bring the best return is a problem. Farmers obviously would not gain by reducing their production too greatly. Besides stirring up consumer resistance, they would stimulate agricultural competition at home and abroad. The question to determine is what should be the goal of production efforts; in other words, for how much production may the farmer expect a profitable demand? It is because he has not known how to answer this question correctly in the past that he has often had to take less for big crops than for small. The proper conclusion is not that the less farmers produce the more they make, but simply that the most profitable production is the production best adjusted to the demand. This adjustment may require decreases in some years and increases in others; for many basic crops just now it requires decreases.

—U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.



Official organ of  
**MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE LTD.**

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Manitoba Co-operative Livestock  
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## NEWS and VIEWS

Liberty dies when men lose hope of victory through reason.

—New Statesman & Nation.

The British Co-operative Societies handle one-sixth of the total domestic trade in coal.

British co-operative societies spend on an average \$3,285,000 per year on publicity and advertising.

There are 2,750 rural co-operative societies in Bulgaria with 289,098 members as compared with 796 urban societies with 450,057 members.

In the reorganization in trade unions in Germany only male workers are eligible as members. Women apparently don't count in the Fascist world.

Since the treaty of Versailles was signed a quarter of a million people in Germany have committed suicide, an average of two every hour during the fifteen years.

The first co-operative theatre in Great Britain has been established by the Guildford and District Co-operative Society which has purchased the local theatre. The society has 16,000 members.

I am prepared to bow down and kiss the clenched fist when I learn that Hitler proposes to remove women from the competitive zone in factories and restore them to their proper sphere in the home.

—A. A. Baumann.

The Empire Marketing Board has a film for use in schools, and non-professional entertainments entitled "Buy from Canada." It ought to have at the end a nice illustration of our stately tariff wall against British products.

The stabilization of prices on certain agricultural exports to Great Britain set up by the Dominion government is now inoperative because the scheme set the exchange with sterling at \$4.60 and the exchange is now even above the gold parity of \$4.86.

Since 1930 the export of eggs from Australia to Great Britain has nearly trebled.

There are 96 co-operative grain marketing societies in Jugo Slavia as against 4 in 1928.

The British Co-operative Union held 1959 educational classes in the 1932-33 season which were attended by 53,442 students.

The average per capita consumption of wheat ground for human food in Canada for the ten years 1922-1932 was 4.3 bushels.

The school leaving age in France has been raised to 14 years and Italy has adopted the 48-hour week for industries. These are international conventions of the League of Nations.

On the basis of four persons per family the present membership of the Swedish consumers' co-operative societies represents two millions out of a total population of six millions and a quarter.

The governments of the tea exporting countries have entered into an agreement for regulation of exports, each country receiving an export quota upon which is based a quota of shipment for each tea producing estate.

In 1911, 83.81 of the farmers in Manitoba owned their farms; in 1931, owners were 70.06 per cent. In Saskatchewan the corresponding figures are: 1911, 90.74 per cent. owners; 1931, 66.45. Alberta, 1911, 92.05 per cent. owners; 1931, 72.95 per cent.

Nowhere do conservative notions consider themselves more in place than in currency. Yet nowhere is the need of innovation more urgent. One is often warned that a scientific treatment of currency questions is impossible because the banking world is intellectually incapable of understanding its own problems. If this is true the order of society which they stand for will decay.

—J. M. Keynes.

J. P. Morgan may retire. He has reached the age at which he is eligible for old age pension!

In 1932, approximately 40,000 mothers in Canada were receiving mothers' allowances.

There are about 11,000,000 families in Great Britain and of these 6,590,020 are represented in the membership of the co-operative societies.

Laissez-faire and its concept of business as legalized private warfare are as dead as slavery was after Appomattox.

—Magazine of Wall Street.

The Western Australian Wheat Pool has made an interim payment of approximately 14 cents a bushel, less freight. The Pool's initial payment was approximately 45 cents.

In all times of national crisis the Romans found it necessary to appoint a Dictator, and the English democracy will have to do something of the same kind if it wishes to avoid disaster.

—Joseph Chamberlain.

Up to date the British Wheat Commission has paid out to 73,000 growers \$12,985,000, in respect of 32,200,000 bushels of wheat, over 40 cents a bushel. The last payment will be made after July 31.

A report from New Zealand states that starlings have almost destroyed the grasshoppers there as well as removing great quantities of ticks from sheep and cattle. Haven't we got any starlings?

Wheat growers in Western Australia have received a bonus of 2/2 per acre (approx. 52c at par) on last year's crop, and in addition about \$220,000 is to be distributed among "necessitous farmers."

Unless drastic measures are taken to prevent it the capitalist system throughout the civilized world will be wrecked within a year. I should like this prediction to be filed for future reference.—Montague Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, in 1931.

We're getting nervous waiting for the crash!

## FRANCE FIXES PRICE FOR WHEAT

A government bill for stabilizing the price of wheat and controlling the grain market has passed the French Chamber of Deputies. The bill, which permits an expenditure of Fr. 400 million (\$15,680,000) a year, provides for the setting up, under the Ministry of Agriculture, of a National Central Consultative committee of 23 members, including representatives of the government, agriculture and consumers. This committee, after receiving reports as to the quantity of cereals at disposal, based on compulsory returns furnished by the growers and grain dealers, will fix a minimum price, below which the Minister of Agriculture is empowered to limit the quantities placed on the free grain market in Paris. If the harvest estimates show an excess over home consumption requirements the Minister may order the storage of the surplus and take deliveries against payment. He may also fix the minimum amount which millers are to grind, decide the quantities to be used for other purposes than human food, subsidize them if necessary, and facilitate export by granting a premium equal to the customs duty. In addition to the national committee, consultative committees, representatives of growers, consumers, millers, bakers and dealers are to be set up in each grain producing department of France to report and advise the prefect on the conditions of the industry.

In passing the bill on 25th June the French Chamber fixed the minimum price for wheat at Fr. 115 per quintal (approximately \$1.23 per bushel).

—I.C.A. News.

## TO PROMOTE DIRECT CO-OPERATIVE TRADING

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Council, which represents the consumers and producers organizations of the province, has recently appointed a committee for the promotion of direct exchange of goods with the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies. As an initial experiment, it is proposed to collect at Pool elevators sufficient consignments of wheat for individual farmers to make up a cargo to be shipped to England from Churchill. It is hoped that in return the

English and Scottish Wholesale Societies will supply such agricultural requisites and consumption goods as are suitable to Canadian needs and can be advantageously imported under the prevailing tariff and exchange conditions. The response of the farmers to the enquiries set on foot by the committee is very favorable, and it is hoped to conclude arrangements for the first exchange during the World's Grain Fair at Regina in July. If the first experiment is successful it is intended to extend the plan to all the primary products of Saskatchewan that can be imported by British co-operative organizations.

—I.C.A. News.

## NEW RECORD IN EMPIRE MARKETING

For four years in succession the Empire marketing Board has been able to announce each year new records of shipments of a variety of Empire products to the United Kingdom. In 1932 Canada outdistanced three of her own previous highest records, viz., wheat 46,874,000 cwts. as against the last highest record of 41,005,000 cwts. in 1928; tobacco, 10,844,000 lbs. as against 6,273,000 lbs. in 1931; and plums, 20,000 cwts. as against the previous highest record of 18,000 cwts. in 1928.

Some of these records are sufficiently striking to deserve comment, says the Empire Marketing Board report. Not only did imports of wheat from Canada constitute a record for supplies coming to the United Kingdom from that country, but the 1932 total has never been exceeded by any country except during the two war years, 1916 and 1917, when imports from the United States of America reached a higher figure. Imports of eggs from Australia, bananas from the British West Indies, tobacco from Canada, apples and pears from New Zealand, and grapefruit from Palestine and the British West Indies all exceeded by 50 per cent. or more their previous best.

Besides the record importation of Canadian tobacco, it is noticeable that imports from both Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland established new records, exceeding the quantities imported in 1928 and 1927 respectively; in those years the heavy imports led

to large accumulations of stocks in the United Kingdom, but no similar accumulation has resulted from the record imports of 1932.

## OPPOSES RETURN TO GOLD

A joint letter on the question of the gold standard has been sent to the Prime Minister by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, and the London Chamber of Commerce, as follows:

"We welcome the assurance that the Government do not intend to return to the gold standard until wholesale prices of primary commodities have risen substantially and inter-Governmental obligations have been settled, and other unnamed conditions have been satisfied. While agreeing that world prices must be raised and that inter-Governmental obligations must be either cancelled or settled, it must be recognized that even were war debts and reparations cancelled, certain nations would still remain in the position of large creditors. We submit that not even after these two reforms have been secured should a return to gold be contemplated so long as great creditor nations refuse to accept goods and services in settlement of foreign obligations, and continue to attract to themselves in the settlement of their creditor position a large part of the world's stock of gold.

"We bring these considerations to your notice in view of a widespread apprehension that in return for a cancellation of war debts by the United States this country may enter into a commitment to return either now, or at some future date, to the gold standard. The industry, commerce and agriculture of this country would be most strongly averse from any such undertaking."

I. C. A. News.

The Food Research Bureau of Leland Stanford University estimates that world wheat stocks at August 1, 1933, will total 1,007,000,000 bus. as compared with 976,000,000 bushels for the corresponding date last year.

# MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

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## POOL FINAL PAYMENT

The final payment on the voluntary pool wheat 1932-33 will go out at the end of this month. It is unfortunate that the spectacular rise in the grain markets during the last month did not take place earlier in the season. The usual pool policy has been followed of distributing the sales fairly evenly over the season, thus securing the average price for the period. The average market price of No. 1 Northern was below fifty cents at Fort William for a period of about six months and for a considerable further period the price fluctuated in close proximity to that figure.

## WORLD WHEAT PROSPECTS

As the new crop year approaches, the United States is harvesting a very short crop of winter wheat, and indications are that total production of winter and spring wheat for the 1933 season will be less than domestic utilization during the year. The domestic market is still burdened by a very large carry-over, however, and the world market price is still at a very low level. Nevertheless, United States wheat prices are now at higher levels than they have been in either of the past two seasons. They have been influenced by the depreciation of the dollar in foreign exchanges, and furthermore have recently been maintained at a level about 20 to 25 cents above an export parity with the world market.

The United States carry-over as of July 1, this year, promises to be about the same as it was a year earlier. The crop now in prospect is likely to be less than enough for domestic use. Supplies for 1933-34 which include the carry-over of old wheat and the new crop will probably provide a surplus available for export. As long as United States prices remain far above an export parity, however, there is no prospect that any material exports will actually be made.

Turning from the domestic wheat situation to that of the

world as a whole, indications are that the carry-over into the 1933-34 season will be larger than it was last year, but that world production may be somewhat smaller. The carry-over in the principal exporting countries as of July 1 is expected to be above that of last year by as much as 50,000,000 bushels, and some importing countries, notably Germany and France, apparently have larger stocks than they did a year ago. In Europe it is to be expected that the four exporting countries of the Danube Basin—Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia—will have a considerably larger production than the small crop which they harvested last year. The remainder of Europe, in spite of some increase in acreage, is expected to produce less wheat than last year when yields were unusually good. The Spanish crop is placed at 43,000,000 bushels less than a year ago and trade estimates point to a French crop of about 25,000,000 bushels less than in 1932. The four North African countries Algeria, Morocco, Tunis and Egypt, are expected to produce this year about 23,000,000 bushels less than last year, but in India a crop of about 10,000,000 bushels larger than last year has been harvested. Altogether, the eight countries for which official reports are available are indicated to have a crop of about 47,000,000 bushels less than last year and the United States and Canada together seem likely to have about 250,000,000 bushels less.

The possibility of international co-operation in reduction of wheat acreage still hangs in the balance. It is clear, however, that the United States is in a favorable position to await the developments in other countries. It is readily possible for prices to be maintained well above an export basis throughout the 1933-34 season if there is sufficient prospect for improvement in the world wheat situation to justify the expectation that exports can be made at higher prices during the following

year. In case there should be no improvement in the world situation, the United States might maintain domestic wheat prices by other means.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

## PREMIER BRACKEN URGES LESS WHEAT PRODUCTION

The following is part of a statement on adjusting wheat supply to the world's existing needs, issued by Premier Bracken on June 10:

"Reduction of wheat acreage is a means to an end, and not an end in itself. The end aimed at is a normal price, an increase over the present depressed price. The means proposed to this end is to remove that excess portion of the world wheat surplus which has been one of the major causes of the disastrously low wheat price level during the last few years, a level which last December reached the lowest point in four hundred years. \* \* \*

"Low wheat prices since 1929 have been ascribed to several causes. Among these are a decline in consumption of wheat; Russia's re-entry into the world market; tariffs and import quotas in European countries; and greatly increased wheat acreage with bountiful crops. Each of these has at one time or another been referred to as the major cause of low prices.

"The claim of under consumption does not appear to be supported by the statistics available. The return of Russia to the wheat market has had an important psychological effect, but the actual total of that country's wheat exports has not been at all excessive. The numerous unnatural barriers set up against normal international trade in wheat have undoubtedly been effective in keeping wheat prices at depressed levels. Regardless of its cause, the predominant factor in the low-price problem has been the huge wheat carryover from year to year. This has resulted from greatly expanded acreage, plus the phenomenally bountiful crop in 1928 plus artificial hind-

ances to trade, more particularly during the last few years."

After pointing out that the world carryover is now twice the normal amount, namely, about 650 million bushels instead of 300 millions, Premier Bracken goes on to say:

### Depressed Prices

"The increased number of acres devoted to wheat growing throughout the world today produces a total volume of grain which when added to the existing carryover, cannot be moved into consumptive channels as quickly as new wheat becomes available. The increasing surplus depresses the price. That situation is at the root of the world wheat problem.

"A general plan to restrict wheat acreage among the chief exporting countries appears to be the first and most important step toward the elimination of price-ruining wheat carryovers. The details of putting such a plan into effect will present difficulties, of course. But those difficulties are ones which can be overcome if general agreement on the principle is once achieved.

"Whatever other advantages it might have, an agreement on acreage restriction among the major exporting countries, if it could be brought about, would have an immediate beneficial effect upon the trade-restricting policies of European importing countries. Import tariffs and quotas against wheat have been among other reasons for protecting European farmers against the dumping of huge surpluses of low priced wheat produced in the main exporting countries. If acreage reduction in these latter countries will remove from the importing countries the bogey of dumped surpluses of cheap wheat, the justification for their trade-restricting measures would to this extent be removed. If then the resumption of something approaching normal international trade in wheat followed, the market price of the cereal would strengthen automatically.

"No sane person would advocate reduced wheat production if such a step suggested a scarcity of food for the world. Nor would any intelligent friend of farmers in wheat exporting countries urge acreage reduction with the expectation of forcing wheat

prices up to unreasonably high levels. This would not only be unwise, it probably would be found impossible of attainment. Nevertheless, a sane, reasonable acreage restriction programme aimed at restoring normal conditions of supply and price to the world's wheat trade, without involving either a world scarcity of wheat or unreasonably high prices for it, is surely an ambition worthy to be aimed at by rational people. \* \* \*

"It seems hardly necessary to add that no plan could be acceptable and no plan has been in contemplation that would put into effect in Canada an acreage reduction programme unless a similar plan were definitely accepted and put into effect by all the other major exporting countries."

### WORLD WHEAT STOCKS

Surplus wheat available for export or carry-over in the principal exporting countries on June 1, totalled about 724,000,00 bushels, which was about 62,000,000 bus. larger than a year earlier. The total accounted for world stocks on June 1, that is the exportable surplus in the exporting countries plus the United Kingdom port stocks and stocks afloat for the United Kingdom and continent and for orders, totaled about 776,000,000 bushels, compared with 737,000,000 bushels a year earlier. Of this accounted for world supply a much larger percentage is in the hands of exporters than was the case a year earlier. Stocks of wheat in both Germany and France continue large.

With port stocks at about the same level as last year and stocks in first and second hands in the principal importing countries somewhat larger than at this time last year, it seems unlikely that the exporting countries will be able to export a sufficient amount during June to reduce their surplus stocks to the level of those on July 1, 1932. Thus, it seems likely that the carry-over in the four principal exporting countries on July 1 may be as much as 50,000,000 bushels larger than that of a year earlier. It seems likely also that the carry-over of wheat in Germany and France may be larger than that on July 1, 1932. The French trade has recently shown considerable interest in the probable size of the

carry-over and its estimates ranged from 55,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels.

In the United States surpluses available for export and carry-over on June 1 were somewhat smaller than that of a year earlier, but, owing to the probability that exports during June may be negligible, it appears probable that the carry-over on July 1 will be as large as that of July 1, 1932.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

### SUMMARY OF U. S. PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE

The wheat program for the United States, described by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the body which is to administer the Act, as "the first major step on 'the new untrod path' of adjusting American agriculture to changed world conditions, and the first large scale attempt at economic planning for agriculture," is summarized as follows by the Department of Agriculture at Washington:

1. Contracts to be offered farmers for acreage reduction on 1934 and 1935 wheat crops up to a 20 per cent maximum of their average for the past three years.

2. Co-operation by the agricultural adjustment administration with existing agencies to facilitate export movement of wheat as provided by the act, within the limits of international agreements.

3. Possible taking out of the market of a portion of the supply of certain types of wheat produced in excess of requirements this year.

### Payments

Compensating payments to be offered farmers in the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Payments to be contingent on farmers making and fulfilling contracts to reduce their acreage of wheat in 1934 and 1935, if reduction is required.

Payments to be made this year on the domestically consumed portion of the three-year average production of each wheat grower who signs the acreage reduction contract.

Two thirds of the compensatory payment this year expected to be made about September 15, the rest upon proof of reduction in the next planting.

Total returns to farmers, part  
(Turn to page 11)

# 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 PROBLEM OF WHEAT

It is now officially estimated that Canada will have a carryover of wheat somewhere in the neighborhood of 190,000,000 bushels, considerably more than was anticipated. This is about 60,000,000 bushels more than last year and 65,000,000 bushels more than the average for the years 1930-32. Even if the new crop be as low as 70 per cent. of last year's and the home consumption equal to the average of the last five years, to reduce the carry-over next year to somewhat normal proportions Canada would have to export approximately one-half of the estimated total requirements of importing countries, a manifestly impossible volume of exports. If the demand be around the average then we have to calculate on a surplus of wheat in this country of around 150,000,000 bushels.

There may be some decrease in world production this year as compared with last year, but complete figures are not yet available for the new crops. The carry-over of the principal exporting nations, however, will be larger than last year, Canada making a substantial contribution, and apparently there is a chance that Russia may enter the export market again this year.

On the whole the general situation is not likely to be improved by the short crops in Canada and the United States; world stocks will remain far above the quantity required to meet world requirements during the next twelve months.

The Committee of the Economic Conference in London with the facts before it has continued to discuss plans for reducing the huge surplus of wheat, and apparently, and properly, permanent plans for keeping the flow of wheat into export channels in approximate relationship to demand. Although this has been done under the general title of acreage reduction, what is really aimed at is such decrease in the volume to be marketed as will enable the existing surplus of wheat to move into consumption channels. The first objective is reduction of the surplus to the manageable proportions represented by the normal carry-over, which, of itself, is more or less an insurance against crop failures, the beneficiary, theoretically at least, being the consumer. To that primary objective the major wheat exporting countries have agreed, apparently with the proviso that the importing countries assist in reducing the surplus by increasing their importation of wheat. That condition can only be brought about by agreement not to dump wheat, and that implies controlled export and export quotas. Chancellor Dolfuss of Austria put the matter clearly in a speech at the Conference. In effect he said: Our farmers in Austria have suf-

fered severely through the slump in prices, and we have tried to protect them against lower prices. You exporting countries cannot expect us to lower our tariff if you are going to flood our market with wheat at prices which mean absolute ruin to our farmers. You must therefore get together, control your export, regulate the flow of wheat, avoid dumping, do all you can to raise and maintain prices, and then you may ask us, the importing countries, to lower our customs duties on wheat.

Chancellor Dolfuss gave the key to the whole problem of wheat, not only in the matter of the surplus, but all future marketing. It is imperative we recognize the fact not only that wheat production has exceeded the consumption requirements of the world, but that potentially we are a generation ahead in the capacity to produce wheat as against consumption. And not only in wheat; in all primary products the capacity to produce exceeds the capacity to consume. Hence the study that the delegates to the Conference have been giving to the general question of regulating the supply to central markets of almost all primary products—the products of the farm, the forest and the mines.

To get rid of the surplus of wheat is only the initial phase of the larger problem of adjusting supply to demand and thus preventing a disastrous fall in prices through either over supply or decreased demand. So long as the present economic order continues the well-being of producers is not ensured by a production which is in excess of effective demand, nor in fact, is the wealth of the world increased for the fall in prices which follows over-production leads to diminished purchasing power of the producer, and consequently to a lessened demand for other goods and lessened purchasing power all round. That fact has stood out for all to see in this depression and the lesson ought not to go unheeded. What we should have is a planned economy for agriculture, a systematised adjustment of supplies for the market to the actual market demand. In agriculture this cannot be as easily accomplished, as a matter of production, as in manufacturing and therefore it is necessary to arrange the adjustment as a marketing policy; in other words, to regulate the flow from the farm to the market.

This, of course, is contrary to all the accepted ideas of adjustment of supply to demand by free competition, but we have learned by a bitter experience that the adjustment by competition is accompanied by far too much misery and suffering and by such economic and political friction as constitutes a perpetual menace to peace and security. It is time to try the way of agreement and co-operation.

## LAW AND MORALS

Owen D. Young, head of the General Electric of the United States, and of international repute in connection with the last (or latest) scheme for the payment of reparations by Germany, once in a public address dwelt on the moral responsibility resting upon bankers in the fixing of a bank rate. The bank rate, he said in effect, influenced the supply of money, the supply of money influenced the course of all business and the course of business

determined the condition of the people. More money meant higher prices, bigger profits, more employment, more general well-being; less money meant lower prices, smaller profits, less employment, more poverty and distress. And the banks through the bank rate thus had the power for good or ill. Yes, he said, the fixing of a bank rate is a great moral responsibility.

To what extent great financiers may measure up to their great responsibilities, their power for good or ill, may be gleaned from the sensational revelations before the Senate investigating committee at Washington. Nothing illegal, of course. There is not a particle of evidence that in all the preparation of their income tax returns with the aid of high powered legal talent, these multi-millionaires traversed the law. All that they did was to live strictly up to the letter of the law. The law said they were permitted to deduct capital losses from their income, and they accordingly accomplished capital losses in such a way as to wipe out their entire incomes within the meaning of the Income Tax Act even if not within the meaning of a real luxuriously spendable income.

Moral responsibility? Pshaw! "Well, I got the nomination," exclaimed the man with political ambitions to his wife on reaching home after the nominating convention. "Honestly," his better half queried? "Now, why bring that up?" he shot back. Why raise moral questions when millions are at stake which the law allows and the courts will award? It's hard enough for a conscientious millionaire to get along inside the statutory law without being bothered and hindered by moral laws which, after all, are framed by people who don't see things as those who constitute the money power see them.

It is a great moral responsibility to fix a bank rate, to run a bank, to control the very life blood of the economic organism—money—far too great a responsibility to be linked with personal gain or advantage. Human nature being what it is no man should ever be subjected to the temptation of subordinating such a moral responsibility to private profit. Why not remove the temptation and give moral responsibility a chance?

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## THE HUMANISING OF ECONOMICS

One hundred years ago there was placed on the statute books of Great Britain an act which may be taken as the beginning of the legislative trend, the full significance of which we are only now beginning to apprehend. The Factory Act of 1833 was the first effective interference with the right of a factory owner to run his business as he liked and regardless of the social results of that personal freedom. The Act covered all textile factories and applied to children and young persons. It prohibited the employment of children under nine years of age and restricted the hours of labor of children between the ages of nine and thirteen years to nine hours in twenty-four and forty-eight hours per week. The hours of young people, thirteen to eighteen years of age, were set at not more than twelve hours in twenty-four, with a maximum of

sixty-nine hours per week. For the first time factory inspectors were appointed to administer the Act and to enforce it.

Both in parliament and in the industry there was strong opposition to the Act and in subsequent extensions and developments of the Act industrialists, politicians and political economists combined in opposition, and dire were the consequences predicted of this interference with individual freedom and the effort to apply ethics to business.

There has been an enormous development of such humanising legislation during the ensuing century, and today the International Labor Organization, set up by the Treaty of Versailles is virtually a monument to the small force led by Lord Shaftesbury, who labored so valiantly to bring industry within the scope of moral ideas. Through this organization the nations co-operate in the process of humanising industry and all conditions of labor.

The significance of such legislation, however, in the modern world is the resistance it creates to the operation of those economic forces which in the nineteenth century were believed to be as inherent in the nature of things as the force of gravitation. Founding on the idea of absolute liberty political economists built a system which they believed to correspond with eternal verities, but which we now know amounted to nothing more than a description of inferential events following assumed causes. The world has built in almost total disregard of the economists and the believers in every man for himself, with the consequence that orthodox political economy is now as much out of date as the geocentric theory of the universe.

Life has steadily won as against wealth; mankind is realizing, not so quickly as some would like, that there is no wealth but life, and that an economic system which debases instead of exalting life stands condemned in that single fact.

In the confusion of today it is exceedingly gratifying to note the increasing tendency to test the canons of economics by the canons of ethics; to submit the economic order to the test of social well-being. It is some advance to have men ask if there really can be in any decent sense an economic system divorced from an ideal of social welfare; if there can be any test of the purpose of an economic system other than its capacity to promote the good life. It was precisely that kind of questioning which led Lord Shaftesbury to devote himself to the cause of the children in the factories; which led to certain legislation which as one statesman said "banished political economy to Saturn," and which today makes international economic conferences discuss the most sweeping of proposals for interfering with so-called economic laws and individual freedom.

Man is beginning to realize that there are no laws in the universe which prevent him building his social world as he wants it, and that to the extent to which he is prepared to discipline himself he may build effectively an order which will satisfy both his material needs and his cultural aspirations.



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Secretary: John W. Ward

## MULTIFARIOUS ACTIVITIES

Glancing through the issues of "The Scottish Co-operator," one of the organs of the co-operative movement in Great Britain, one gets what might be called a bird's eye view of the movement and realizes something of the wide scope which co-operative activities in the Old Land cover. Everybody knows of course that the co-operative societies in Great Britain do a very large business in supplying their members with groceries and other necessities of life, and I notice here, as some indication of the extent of that business, that the English and Scottish joint Co-operative Wholesale Society which has its own tea gardens in India and Ceylon turns out no less than 400 million packets of tea a year.

Next I notice that the senior choir of a local co-operative, the Shettelstone Society, has recently added another success to its list by a brilliant performance of the opera "The Bohemian Girl." The choral work, the report says, was of a very high standard and the choir is to be congratulated on having a number of soloists who can take leading parts with complete success, all principals being drawn from the choir membership. A feature of the performance was the clever exhibition of dancing by members of the junior choir.

On the same page is an article headed "All for the Wedding." This tells of a joint exhibition by the S.C.W.S and the United Co-operative Baking Society, the S.C.W.S. displaying what are described as "exquisite wedding gowns from the bride's trousseau to the guests' dresses," while the U.C.B.S. made a fine display of wedding cakes, confectionery and so forth.

While the principal work of the U.C.B.S. no doubt is baking bread and scones and shortcake and such things, it has another activ-

ity which is referred to in this same issue, namely, the operation of a summer holiday camp, which, by the way, is situated on Canada Hill, Rothesay, overlooking Rothesay Bay.

The next item that catches my eye is about the ambulance and home nursing classes conducted by the Kinning Park Co-operative Society. They must have quite large classes, for 86 certificates, medallions and vouchers were presented to successful students.

Then I see something about the Glasgow and District Co-operative Bowling Association, and the Shieldhall Golf Club, and also a reference to the fact that the well known weekly newspaper that is read all over the world—Reynold's News—is now owned by the co-operative movement.

A full page article describes the centenary celebration of the local co-operative society, recently held at Brechin, near Aberdeen. A memorial tablet in commemoration of the pioneers who founded the movement in Brechin in 1833, was placed on the walls of a building in which one hundred years ago the pioneers held a consultation with a banker from whom they sought a loan of £100 with which to commence a co-operative society. The loan was refused, but they got the money elsewhere and opened their little shop. The society has grown, it has overcome many difficulties, and is today operating many shops and has a capital of over £100,000, all belonging to the members, not borrowed from the bank.

Here's an announcement of the Scottish Co-operative Laundry Association at Barrhead, and on the next page one from the Springside Nursery of the S.C.W.S. from which co-operative gardeners get their bedding plants, bulbs, rose bushes, and so on.

Then there is a little item about the S.C.W.S. Superannuation Fund from which over 350 form-

er employees of the S.C.W.S. are receiving pensions.

Here's an item about the Austrian C.W.S which has organized seventy-five football teams of school children of the members of its affiliated societies. Children of non-members, it says, are allowed to join the teams on condition that within a certain period their parents join the co-operative society. Can you imagine one of these Austrian boys who has earned a place on the team, going home and telling his father there is a big match next Saturday, but he can't play unless dad joins the co-op? Apart from that, however, it is easy to understand how these co-operative football teams create an interest among the school children and do valuable propaganda work.

The last item I will refer to is an announcement regarding the Co-operative Insurance Society Limited, the joint insurance department of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies, which was established in 1867. This is what it says: "The C.I.S. continues to advance. In spite of the economic depression and the worst period of unemployment this generation has known the C.I.S. is able to report progress which breaks many records. The reasons for the popularity upon which is based the success of this very important unit of the co-operative movement are not difficult to find. They are: a public accustomed by co-operative trading to appreciate and expect sound value, a skilful management ever watchful of the interests of the policy holders, and an enthusiastic and loyal staff. This combination has enabled the C.I.S., already in the front rank of British insurance offices, not only to survive the critical tests placed upon all insurance offices by the difficult financial conditions of recent years, but to make a substantial advance. The fol-

(Turn to page 15)



# Consumer Co-operation

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale. Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

## GET READY. . . .!

"Seed time and harvest shall not fail" . . . and very soon the clackity-clack of the binder will be heard throughout the land—and stokers will stop for a minute or two, "in the sweat of their face," for a drink from the water-jug and to express their opinion of the binder twine made in these days.

Now is the time that the managers of all Consumers' Co-ops. must check up on stock—and to get ready for the harvest rush. And speaking of twine, your Co-op Wholesale handles the best obtainable. Your folks will soon be coming in for their supply. If you have not already confirmed your provisional order . . . . we will appreciate your prompt attention to this.

## Co-op. Truck Insurance

Your Wholesale has completed arrangements with the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company for fleet insurance on our Co-op delivery trucks. No local—no matter how strong financially—can afford to take the risk of accident and damage done to, or by, their trucks on the highways. Every Co-op local is urged to cover their truck with full insurance (and thus protect their members). Take full advantage of the new arrangement—and join the Co-ops already grouped in our Co-op fleet. Get in touch with your Wholesale for information.

## "England Expects . . . ."

We expect every Co-op manager and director to be on his toes for business throughout the remainder of this season. Don't wait for it to come to you—but get out after it (or the opposition may get some of it).

Consumers' Co-operation is sound; the quality of goods handled is fully guaranteed. All that is required is for those who have accepted the responsibility of putting over the movement in Manitoba to explain our method of doing business "at cost" . . . thru the return of surplus earning to patrons as patronage dividends.

Last year, in spite of the hard times, seventeen local Co-ops.

were able to show a net surplus of, between \$14,000 and \$15,000. "Go thou and do likewise."

## CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALES AT REGINA

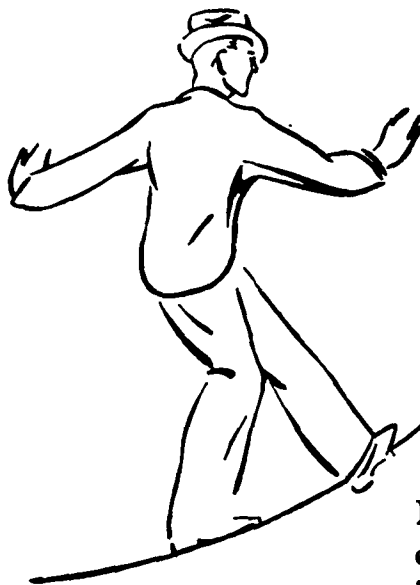
The exhibits of the English, Scottish and Joint Co-operative Wholesale Societies at the Regina World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, July 24 to Aug. 5th, should prove of great inter-

est to all Canadian Co-operators who see them.

Co-operative goods — such as boots and shoes, suitings, pickles, jams, druggist's sundries, drapery goods, soaps, floorcloth, jute cuttings, linens, blankets, teas and cocoa—will be displayed in Sections 27, 28, 52 and 53.

More than 100 trades are represented in the fine groups of establishments owned by the "C.W.S." and the "S.C.W.S." In no other country in the world are so many industrial operations carried on by single organizations. They have mills, factories and workshops of their own in several of the big towns. Their products  
(Turn to page 13)

# DON'T RISK YOUR LIFE



Your own  
Consumer Co-op  
handles Dunlop  
Tires---through

## MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE LTD.

316 McIntyre Bldg.

WINNIPEG - - MAN.

Driving on worn tires is more hazardous than attempting a tight-rope walk across Niagara Falls. If your tires are causing you any misgivings come to us for advice about them. We'll gladly give you our expert opinion—as well as unequalled value in new DUNLOPS at every price range. For the sake of your peace of mind see us today.

*Dunlop Tires are Guaranteed for 12 months against all Road Hazards except Punctures and Ruin from Running Flat.*



# Co-op. Poultry Marketing

## A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

### 1932 DRESSED POULTRY FINAL PAYMENT

By the time this issue of "The Manitoba Co-operator" is in the hands of our Poultry Pool members, the final payment on the 1932 Christmas Dressed Poultry will have gone forward to all shippers who contributed thereto.

In our June issue we reported the initial payment and the total payment made on each grade—and pointed out that this final payment (totalling some sixty thousand mighty welcome dollars) came some three months earlier than last year. Unfortunately, a mistake was made—and the report (as printed) stated that this final payment "has gone out," when, in fact, the date set for its distribution was July 15.

A correction was broadcast by "The Voice of Co-operation" in the daily talk from the Manitoba Co-operative Conference at 1.05 (noon) over C K Y—immediately Mr. Badger, secretary of the Poultry Pool advised that the error had been made in printing the report. But a flood of letters came in to the Poultry Pool office from members, who wondered why their cheque had not come.

May we point out that whenever important information is to be got out to our members (as in the case of this final payment) it is, whenever possible, broadcast over C K Y in the Conference talks, and printed on the Poultry Pool page in "The Manitoba Co-operator"—and, in this case, full and accurate information was supplied the chairman, the secretary and two members of the committee of each and every one of our local associations. When you want information, ask your local secretary.

Sending out the final payment is quite a chore—especially with office help cut to the minimum. Some 7,840 cheques and statements had to be made up, 2,000 share certificates completed. These were mailed to the members of locals in alphabetical sequence—that is, all statements, etc., for the members of locals beginning

with "A" went out first, then the "B" locals got theirs—and so on.

We expect to arrange for another car to be loaded at Oxbow, Carnduff, Lauder and Hartney, commencing about August 7th.

### Co-operation Pays

The Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association has, as a result of the co-operation of its members, again been able to amply demonstrate the value of co-operative effort in the marketing of dressed poultry.

Approximately \$60,000.00 of patronage dividends or final payments have been distributed.

For the information of those who at times may doubt the value of the marketing service performed by this association, may we draw your attention to the following facts:

Your Association in 1932 handled the largest volume of dressed poultry in its history, and in spite of the extra labor entailed in selecting a million pounds for export purposes, the unit cost per pound for assembling, packing, selling, etc., was the lowest ever recorded by any marketing organization in the British Empire.

Prices advanced to members at the time of shipment were on an average equal to or greater than that paid by our competitors. This is the only organization that pays a premium for "Specials" in Dressed Poultry.

Final payment or patronage dividend of approximately \$60,000.00 just sent forward to our members is indisputable evidence that the average member has realized approximately 10 to 35 per cent. greater returns for their poultry than that realized by independent shippers who did not believe that Co-operation Pays.

For purposes best known to the parties who started the false report, it has been freely stated that this Association is bankrupt. To refute this statement let me inform you that this Association is sound financially, that all our branches and equipment are paid for, that there are no overdue obligations.

For some years we have real-

ized that, as a result of the constructive marketing policies developed by the Poultry Co-operatives, particularly in Western Canada, we would soon reach the point where we were producing poultry meat in greater volume than could be absorbed by our domestic market. In an effort to meet the situation of finding profitable export markets, our Canadian Company has for several years given special attention and study to the possibilities of the markets of the United Kingdom, and it is no idle boast when we give them credit for saving the 1932 Canadian Pressed Poultry market from almost utter collapse, and at the same time exported in a fresh condition, a million pounds of our surplus poultry to Great Britain.

### An Incentive to Produce Better Quality Poultry

It is important to remember that Great Britain has always been able to secure all the dressed poultry she required, that turkeys are considered as a specially festive product by the great consuming public, that the per capita consumption of turkeys in the United Kingdom is relatively very small, and when we develop a market for Canadian turkeys in Great Britain, we are going to replace turkeys from other parts of the world; that we cannot expect to hold a place on the markets of the United Kingdom unless we produce and deliver to that market, just what they ask for.

### Car Loading of Live Poultry

To local secretaries who have not returned the live poultry questionnaire: Kindly give this your immediate attention, for while you may not have any live poultry to market in car lots, we would like to have the information asked for regarding the 1933 hatch of turkeys and chickens. Arrangements are completed to load two cars of live poultry; others will be arranged for as soon as reports are sent in.

First car will load at:—  
Killarney—Monday, July 24th.  
Boissevain—Tuesday, July 25th.  
Waskada—Wednesday, July 26th.  
Lyleton—Thursday, July 27th.  
Second car:—  
Kenville—Tuesday, July 25th.  
Swan River—Wed., July 26th.  
Minitonas—Thursday, July 27th.

## SUMMARY OF U. S. PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE

(From page 5)

from payments in consideration of co-operation and part from price, are designed to secure pre-war parity under the act for that share of the farmer's crop consumed in this country, and at the same time to provide a financial incentive for wheat acreage reduction when required.

### Processing Tax

The plan to be financed by a processing tax on wheat for domestic consumption.

The amount of the tax to be the maximum under the law, and the date to be the beginning of the 1933 marketing year, to be fixed by the secretary of agriculture.

The aggregate amount to be distributed to wheat farmers the first year is tentatively estimated to total approximately 150 million dollars.

### Acreage Reduction

No general curtailment of this year's wheat crop.

Amount of reduction, if any, in succeeding plantings to be conditional upon outcome of world wheat and economic conferences at London.

Acreage reduction which may be required of farmers in no case to exceed 20 per cent.

The plan to end with the 1935 crop, or else be followed by a new program if that is required by continued lack of world adjustments.

### The Problem of Wheat

Half the world's surplus wheat stocks are in the United States.

This country's carryover is estimated at about 360 million bushels.

The four main exporting countries (the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina) have seen their excess supplies over all domestic and export needs grow from 270 million bushels to 594 million bushels in 10 years.

European importing countries, partly to balance debt payments, have done two things through use of tariff and quota systems: (1) France, Germany and Italy have reduced net imports until the total this year will be only about 40 million bushels, and the United Kingdom is reducing imports and encouraging home production. (2) Importing Europe has increased its own annual production from 939 million to 1,251

million bushels in 10 years.

The United States has changed from a debtor to a creditor nation, hence losing sales to European customer countries once willing to take wheat in payment on debts.

Prices of wheat in the past year have fallen to the lowest level in history.

"It is time to act, not discuss. I doubt whether 1500 delegates representing 60 countries, meeting in London, will produce anything but blather and a babel of tongues, barren of results. Nothing less than an immediate customs truce and debt moratorium will remedy matters."

—Signor Mussolini.

# The BEST BINDER MADE



## MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER

*Now at a PRICE that makes it*

## The BEST VALUE in YEARS

**THIS IS THE YEAR** to replace worn-out Binders. Not for many years has the Massey-Harris Binder sold at such a low price, and it may be the lowest for years to come if the much-suggested monetary inflation policies materialize with their consequent rapid rise in all commodity prices.

Then the 10% Discount Policy in force up to Nov. 30th, 1933, is a great benefit and further inducement to buy to the farmer who is much in need of a new binder.

At this low price the Massey-Harris is the best value ever offered in Binders. It has better design, better materials, and better workmanship than ever before.

It has the strongest frame. The strongest table and the heaviest and strongest binder canvas. It gives

**10% OFF**

**ALL CASH PAYMENTS ON IMPLEMENTS**

**Up To Nov. 30th, 1933**

—

**MASSEY-HARRIS DISCOUNT POLICY**

Is a Definite 10% Saving.

It remains fixed at 10% and DOES NOT automatically reduce as farm commodity prices increase.

longer service with lower repair expense.

The "Massey-Harris" is the best Binder for harvesting difficult crop conditions.

It saves money every year it is used. It ties tighter, using less twine on every sheaf—a saving that counts up when extended over the life time of the binder.

Harvest your crop this year with a New Massey-Harris Binder—the opportunity to buy at such Low Prices may be years coming around again.

*ASK YOUR LOCAL AGENT FOR FULL PARTICULARS*

## MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1867

TORONTO, MONTREAL, STONINGTON, WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATON, SWIFT CURRENT, YORKTON, EDMONTON, CALGARY, VANCOUVER

# Co-operative Dairying

A Message from Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

## FACTORS IN PRICES

The families who are working away on our Manitoba farms—and paying their bills as they go along by shipping cream—must be interested in all the factors which determine the price they get for the cream they sell. Dominant among these factors is the good, old, oft-quoted (and usually mis-quoted) law of supply and demand. Here, then, are some facts about markets and supply that will help our members and all cream producers to estimate what is ahead.

Canadian stocks of creamery butter in cold storage on July 1, 1933, totalled 19,589,000 lbs.—as compared with 16,555,000 lbs. one year previous (an increase of some 20 per cent). Included in this year's figures are a few creameries which did not report in 1932. The actual increase in holdings, then, are probably around 2,500,000 lbs.

When this increase was reported, the Montreal market responded very quickly and in the second week of July, offered to sell butter stored in Montreal, at 19c. per lb. These offerings were quickly cleared up—and, at the present time both Montreal and Toronto markets are stronger with a more promising enquiry.

Manitoba cream production showed a slight increase over June of last year—2,636,000 lbs. (butter fat) compared with 2,572,000 lbs. Saskatchewan and Alberta also showed some increase.

In northern Manitoba crop and pasturage conditions are fairly promising and cream receipts are heavier than last year. In southern Manitoba scarcity of rain in many districts has cut cream production and crop and fodder conditions are not good.

During the summer of 1932 about 3,000,000 lbs. of butter were exported from Canada to the Old Country. But at prices prevailing in Great Britain and Canada export this year of any small surplus is out of the question. English markets in the early part of July were quoted weaker at 76s.—

representing in our money (at an exchange rate of \$5.00) approximately 17c. per lb. delivered London; (It takes 4c. per lb. in freight, brokerage, landing and other charges to put butter from Western Canada into London).

On the other hand, Australia is reporting greatly reduced production this summer; exports from Argentina to Great Britain are negligible. While from South Africa, exports are nil.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the market prices in Eastern Canada, cream prices in Manitoba maintain their high level. The creamery operators are hoping, apparently, that the Eastern price drop will be temporary only.

Considering general conditions, our producers are shipping to our co-operative plants in fairly satisfactory volume. Receipts at the Dauphin plant run above last year; while the plants at Winnipeg and Brandon show some slight decrease.

But let us repeat—for it is clear that the whole thing simmers down to this—these three plants—owned and controlled by the membership of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Ltd.—can, and will, be useful to the producers of this province in the exact measure that the producers make use of them. These plants, during the life of Co-op Dairies, have returned many thousands of dollars to producers; but they could have (and should have) returned many times more to the members. The reason that they have not, is that producers didn't use them more. And, in these days, the cream producers of Manitoba can get a better return

for every pound of butter-fat—if, as and when the majority of them ship their cream to the plants of Manitoba Co-op. Dairies.

"In a London public park to-day you can see a gun captured at the Dardenelles. On one side is a brass tablet recording the gallantry of the men who took the gun and on the other side you can see the name of the British firm who made it."

—Lord Ponsonby.

## SUMMER MEETINGS

Some fine meetings are being held by co-operators in various neighborhoods during the summer. On the last Saturday in June, for instance, some 350 folks from the Fortier community gathered at the farm home of Mr. Picard—for a picnic, field day, and to make presentations to Mr. Picard (marking his 50 years of good farming and good citizenship among them) and to Albert Hand, their Pool Elevator operator, (who launches upon the matrimonial sea). Mr. Richmond and Mr. Barnes represented Pool Elevators on this occasion.

On the same day, the Rhineland Consumers' Co-operative staged a Co-op rally and field day, down at Altona. Between 300 and 400 people gathered—to discuss co-operative development, to listen to Mr. Henderson, field man of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale and E. S. Russenholt, of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, and to enjoy the sports. A worthy effort, which will no doubt be repeated annually.

On June 26, the U.F.M. local staged a meeting at Tecumseh school. "The Stonewall Argus" reported the event as "an unqualified success. The school house was packed to the doors, and benches had to be brought in

(Turn to page 15)

## KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY Ltd.

We Specialize In

Egg Cases  
Butter Boxes

Poultry Boxes  
Poultry Coops

Our model factory is equipped to make wooden containers of all kinds—at lowest prices consistent with good workmanship and material.

Write us. Prompt attention to your orders—big or small

336 TACHE

ST. BONIFACE

MANITOBA

# Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

The volume of livestock coming forward during the month of June was practically the same as the same month a year ago. Following is a statement showing the five high firms on this market during the month of June:

1st Can. Co-op.	151 cars	—27.16%
2nd	81 "	—74.6%
3rd	63 "	—11.3%
4th	63 "	—11.3%
5th	60 "	—10.8%

In the cattle division prices on dry fed stock have remained steady to strong. Reports indicate that only a small number of dry fed cattle are still in the country. We are of the opinion that the price will be fully as steady and possibly a shade stronger on any dry fed cattle that may come forward. Grass cattle are extremely hard sellers and the price abnormally low. The majority of the grass cattle coming forward are on the thin order and the buyers find it necessary to purchase at low prices owing to the lack of flesh.

## Stockers and Feeders

Certain sections in this Province have become short of feed owing to dry weather and grasshoppers. From those districts the cattle must come forward. Where there is sufficient feed we would strongly recommend that the cattle be allowed to remain on grass for another month or six weeks. We are not overly optimistic as to the price later in the season. The outlet for stocker and feeder cattle is restricted at this time and the indication is that unless a reduction in tariff between the United States and Canada is put into effect the outlet will be restricted during the fall season. For three years feeders in the eastern provinces have been our only purchasers of stockers and feeders. Their experience when marketing their cattle has been disappointing; in fact most of the reports indicate that they have taken losses in operations. With those facts before us the eastern feeder buyer will definitely endeavor to pur-

chase his stocker and feeder cattle at a low price.

## Hogs and Sheep

In the hog division prices show some strength and we are of the opinion that this will continue. The volume coming forward shows a decline of 40,000 hogs for the first twenty-seven weeks of this year as compared to the same period last year. The Old Country demand remains reasonably strong and with the pound sterling at approximately par we can expect the hog market to remain steady to strong.

In the sheep and lamb division spring lambs remain reasonably steady at around 7c. for top lambs. The lamb prices should continue very close to the same level as hog prices. Our suggestion is that producers endeavor to select lambs carrying sufficient flesh to take top prices when making shipments.

## Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., took place in Brandon, on the 16th of June. At this meeting some seventy-six delegates and visitors were present. The usual reports were submitted to the meeting. There was a keen interest on the part of the delegates in the affairs of their own organizations. The questions asked were splendid and enabled the officials to explain various matters which were not contained in the reports.

The financial position of the provincial organization indicated considerable improvement during the year under review.

The Sales Agency's report also indicated very satisfactory results during the year's operation.

The same Board of Directors was elected: Mr. R. McPhail, President; Dr. J. A. Munn, Vice-President; I Ingaldson, Secretary Treasurer—the three forming the Executive. Other members of the Board are: Fred Downing, D. A. Hutchison, A. J. Pope and Lyall Christie.

Certain amendments to by-laws were put through at this meeting.

The major changes have the effect of changing the Provincial Organization from a membership organization to a share capital organization, the common shares to be issued only to local livestock shipping associations. In the Province of Manitoba, in addition to the shipping associations organized by the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., a number of other co-operative livestock shipping associations have been, and are, operating, the majority shipping all their livestock through the producers' marketing organization. It is felt that co-operative marketing could be strengthened by having all co-operative shipping associations become members of the provincial organization and the amendments to the by-laws were put into effect for the purpose of enabling all co-operative livestock shipping associations within the Province of Manitoba to become members of the Provincial Organization.

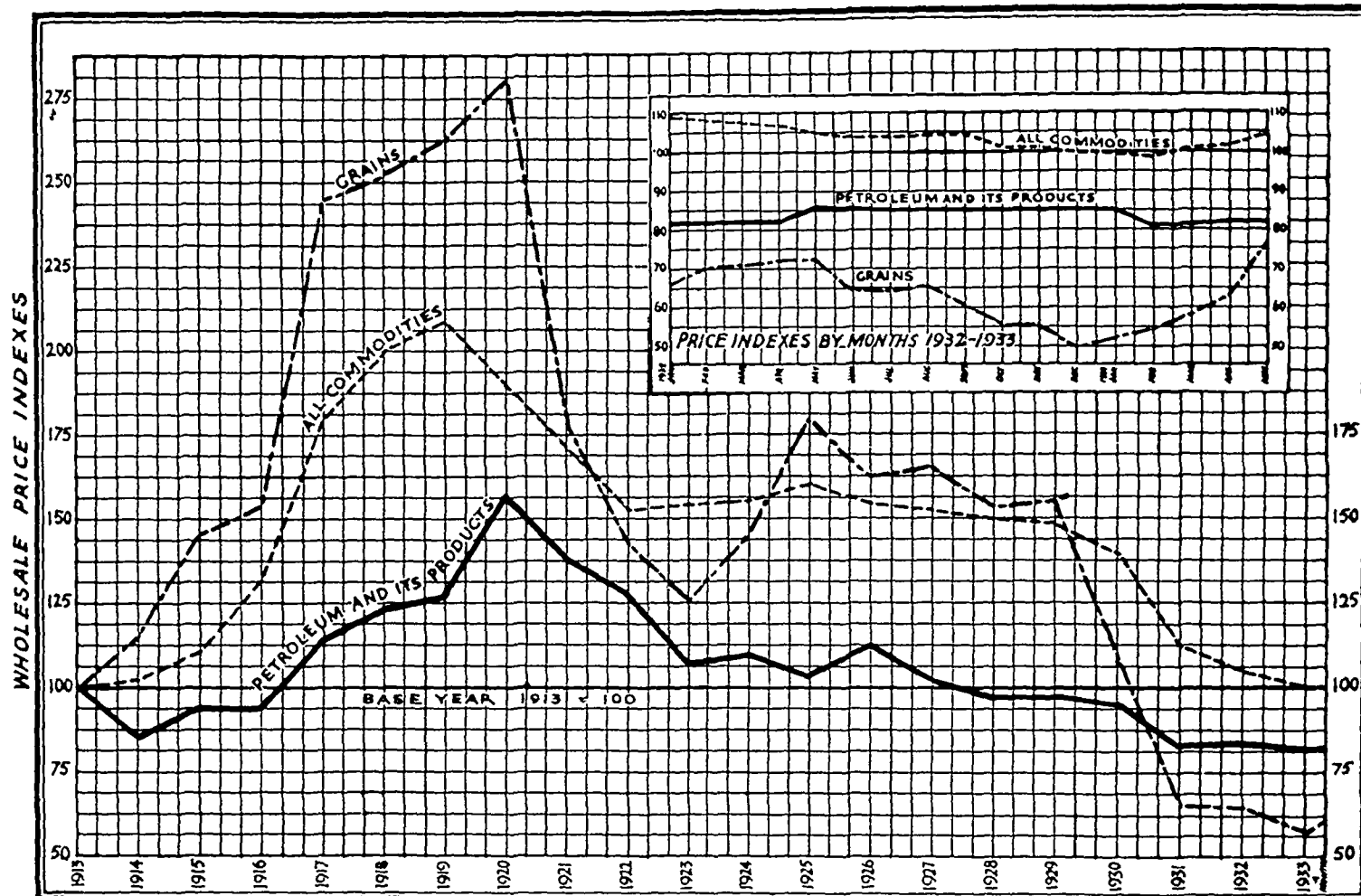
## CO-OPERATIVE WHOLE-SALES AT REGINA

(From page 9)

cover almost the entire range of human requirements. Their highly organized and ever-improving distributive system enables them to forward their products with the maximum of expedition to any of the Dominions.

"Co-operation is the greatest and most successful attempt on the part of the people to do for themselves what they had previously relied upon others to do for them," says an official statement of the S.C.W.S. . . . "The people, through the Co-operative Movement, manufacture and distribute for themselves practically all the necessaries of life. All goods produced are of the best quality. After the cost of production and administration is deducted, all the surplus accruing from the operations of Co-operative Societies is passed on to the members in the form of dividend and interest on shares. In private industrial and commercial concerns, this surplus is divided amongst a few shareholders.

"Co-operation is production of reliable goods by the people for the people. You can serve your own interests and at the same time promote the public welfare by joining the co-operative store nearest your door."



The large chart is based upon price indexes for each year, 1913-1933. The smaller chart (inset) is based on price indexes for each month from January 1932 to May 1933. These charts show how petroleum prices have been consistently lower than prices of other commodities and how in May, 1933, the purchasing power of grains, in terms of petroleum products, was rapidly rising to the equivalent of 1913. The charts are based upon official Government figures.

**D**EPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE reports prove that prices of petroleum and its products in Canada are at their lowest levels since 1913 and have continuously during the past twenty years compared very favorably with prices of other commodities. Petroleum prices in Canada never rose proportionately with the increase in other commodity costs and from 1913 until 1930 petroleum prices were consistently lower than prices of grain.

In 1930 grain prices fell to levels lower than prices of petroleum and its products (on the 1913 basis). But between December 1932 and May 1933 grain prices advanced as shown in the smaller chart. It is believed that further strengthening of grain prices in June (for which the Government's official price index was not available when these charts were prepared) would bring grain prices practically to a parity with those of petroleum products; so that a bushel of grain now will buy as much in petroleum products as in 1913 and more of petroleum products than of other commodities.

In an effort to assist western farmers in their difficulties resulting from subnormal grain prices in 1930, 1931 and 1932, Imperial Oil, Limited, announced in December, 1932, a drastic readjustment of debts owing by Prairie farmers for products supplied on credit in 1930 and 1931. Debts were readjusted on the basis of seventy-cent wheat; interest charges were cancelled until October next and interest thereafter will be at the low rate of four per cent. Thousands of letters from farmers throughout the Prairies have expressed appreciation of the Company's effort to assist them in the difficulties brought about by sub-normal prices for grains.

For more than fifty years Imperial Oil, Limited, has continuously served the Canadian farmer with the highest quality products at the lowest price compatible with continuity of supply.

Evidence of the Company's efforts in this direction is afforded by the fact that its earnings on the sale of its principal product, gasoline, were last year less than nine-tenths of one cent for each gallon sold.

# IMPERIAL OIL, LIMITED

Refineries at:

IOCO, B. C.  
CALGARY, ALTA.  
REGINA, SASK.

SARNIA, ONT.  
MONTREAL EAST, P.Q.  
IMPEROYAL, N.S.

Western Divisional Marketing Head Offices at:

VANCOUVER, B.C.  
EDMONTON, ALTA.  
CALGARY, ALTA.

REGINA, SASK.  
SASKATOON, SASK.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

*Branch Offices and Warehouses throughout the Prairies*

**MAGNETOS**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**WE REPAIR ALL MAKES OF MAGNETOS,** ignition systems, generators and motors. Our 28 years experience and a fully equipped shop enable us to turn out guaranteed work at reasonable prices. North Western Electric Co., 625 Balmoral St., Winnipeg.

**WE SERVICE AND REPAIR ANY MAKE** of magneto or ignition system. Genuine Parts. Modern testing instruments. Expert mechanics. Work guaranteed. One day service. The only authorized Service Station in Western Manitoba. S. H. Brown, corner 12th and Princess, Brandon, Manitoba.

**TOBACCO**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**LEAF TOBACCO—100 POUNDS—CHOICE** old Burley, \$7.00 f.o.b. We will send a three-pound package (6 different samples) with pipe and flavoring, for 75c. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Manitoba.

**LITERARY**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**£50 CASH PRIZES FOR POEMS; PARTICU-** lar free. Fiction also invited. Current catalogues on application. Stockwell, Ltd., 29 Ludgate Hill London, England.

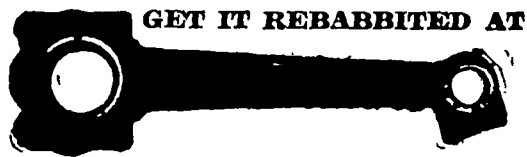
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**MULTIFARIOUS ACTIVITIES**

(From page 8)

lowing figures, from which co-operators should gain much satisfaction, illustrate clearly the wonderful achievement of their own insurance organization during the last ten years. Premium Income, 1923—£2,052,278; 1932—£5,124,870. Assets: 1923—£2,987,160; 1932—£15,139,230."

I have referred to these different items which I have run across in looking through a few issues of The Scottish Co-operator in order to give co-operators in our own country some idea of the possibilities for expansion which exist in the co-operative movement. Of course there are hundreds of other activities engaged in by Old Country co-operators that I have not had time to touch on. Here, I think, we are too much inclined to look upon co-operation as merely a way to get cheap supplies and to market our products to better advantage. Co-operation can do a great deal more than that and do it better than the competitive system does. As co-operators we must not be satisfied until we do everything in the best way, and that is the co-operative way.

**SUMMER MEETINGS**

(From page 12)

to accommodate the crowd. Mr. A. S. Matheson, in a few well-chosen remarks, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. E. S. Russenholt, of Winnipeg. His rendering of one of Drummond's immortal habitant poems was especially well done and his appeal for co-operation was one of the most intelligent that we have had the privilege of hearing. Mr. Richmond then brought his moving pictures into action. . . . It is evident that the Tecumseh U.F. M. is not discouraged or pessimistic."

Beginning on June 12 a series of meetings was held by the Manitoba Co-operative Conference in the northern part of the province, the speaker being J. T. Hull, secretary of the Conference and editor of The Co-operator.

In the order of date the meetings were at: Gordon School, Brookdale, Birnie, Dauphin, Gilbert Plains, Grandview, Minitonas, Lavender Hall, Kenville, Benito,

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**ENGLISH COLLIES, HEELER STOCK—** Energetic; black and white. Males \$3.00; females, \$1.00. Gordon Anderson, Lenore, Man.

**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

Durban, Dropmore, Birtle, Fox-warren, Kelloe, McConnell. A meeting at Swan River was cancelled on account of rain.

Mr. Hull spoke on the subject of debts, prices and markets as the three main problems which the farmers faced. He showed how the burden of debt was linked with prices and dealt with the factor of money in relation to the ruinously low prices for agricultural products. He laid emphasis on the great development of the world's capacity to produce and the tendency of production to exceed consumption requirements, making it more and more necessary to organize marketing so as to adjust supply to demand.

The meetings were attended by a total of about 800 people and much interest was shown in the economic data dealt with by the speaker.

# One Crop We're Sure Of

*One crop we're sure of in the West is the crop of advice. A lot of it is chaff . . . . some may be O.K. But, just now, that is not our concern.*

*We submit here, not advice, but facts---what you do about them is your concern.*

1. Thousands of Canadians have saved money by insuring in the Wawanesa Mutual. The total saved to our members in lower premiums exceeds \$3,000,000.00
2. Property saved through the exercise of common-sense care, when Wawanesa inspectors have pointed out hazards that invited loss, has totalled many times that amount.
3. Wawanesa Mutual members have saved many more millions through rigid office economies, inspection of risks and the correction of unnecessary hazards.
4. Thousands who have suffered loss honestly have had their claims adjusted fairly and promptly—and have collected more than \$7,000,000.00 in insurance from the other members of this Mutual.
5. More than 90,000 Canadian property owners insure in the Wawanesa Mutual—making their Company “Canada’s biggest Fire Mutual.” They have more than \$261,000,000.00 insurance in force; they have accumulated \$3,244,439.00 for the protection of Wawanesa policies; they have paid out over \$7,000,000.00 in losses to unfortunate members; and they have saved millions of dollars in lower premiums.
6. Wawanesa Mutual offers the benefits of a complete insurance service—on a basis of co-operation and mutual aid, to every honest Canadian.
7. **Fire Insurance:** Wawanesa protection is available at lower rates on the cash premium or the note plan. The Wawanesa Special Select policy offers even greater savings—if you can qualify. No further liability on any Wawanesa policy.
8. **Windstorm Insurance:** The Wawanesa Mutual will insure farm buildings against damage by windstorm or cyclone at 60c. per \$100.00 for 3 years; town dwellings at 30c. per \$100.00; and schools, churches, etc., at 40c. per \$100.00.
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