

# The Manitoba Co-operator

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## The Control of Capital

I realize as fully, I think, as this committee that it is very important to consider how the people shall be protected against imposition or oppression as the possible result of great aggregations of capital, whether in the possession of corporations or individuals. I believe we must come to enforced publicity and governmental control, even as to prices, and, so far as I am concerned, speaking for our company, so far as I have the right, I would be very glad if we had some place where we could go, to a responsible governmental authority, and say to them, "Here are our facts and figures, here our property, here our cost of production; now you tell us what we have the right to do and what prices we have the right to charge." I know this is a very extreme view, and I know that the railroads objected to it for a long time; but whether the mere standpoint of making the most money is concerned or not, whether it is the wise thing, I believe it is the necessary thing, and it seems to me corporations have no right to disregard these public questions and these public interests.

—E. H. Gary, Pres. U.S. Steel Corporation,  
to a committee of Congress in 1911.



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## NEWS and VIEWS

Europe has taken during the 1932-33 crop year 128,000,000 bushels less wheat than in the same period last crop year.

I am one of those who think that president Roosevelt's policy is to a large extent right because all regular expedients have failed. The great thing I fear is too high a degree of speculative activity with its inevitable reaction.

—Sir Josiah Stamp.

The latest budgets show the following appropriations for national defence: U.S.A., \$632,466,000; Great Britain \$500,411,400; France \$501,466,400; Japan \$328,623,161; Italy \$250,218,200. And, believe it or not, all of these countries have renounced war as an instrument of national policy!

"We are bound to one another inseparably in this life of ours; we make a society that is a composite. Whatever we may do to weaken the sense of that common bond disintegrates society. Whatever we can do to deepen the sense of that bond makes life stronger, better for all!"

—Robert Herrick.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loaned U.S. railways about \$366,000,000, and there are eight railroads which have yet a surplus of over one billion of dollars which could be used. The vice-president of the Delaware and Hudson road declares it has \$48,000,000 of net profits last year instead of the \$166,000,000 of a deficit which the road claimed.

The London Monetary and Economic Conference that opened on June 12th is the biggest international conference ever held. Practically every country in the world is taking part. Sixty-seven governments were invited. Of these fifty-seven are members of the League and ten non-member governments—namely, Afghanistan, Brazil, Costa Rica, Danzig, Egypt, Ecuador, Hedjaz, Iceland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

According to information issued by the International Labor Office (League of Nations) 40,000,000 industrial workers are protected by schemes of government unemployment insurance. This is a social provision which so far has not been extended to farmers.

### GRAIN EXCHANGE FIXES MINIMUM GRAIN PRICES

With the intention of arresting wide fluctuations in grain prices due to heavy outside selling pressure, Winnipeg Grain Exchange on August 15 decided to establish minimum prices on all grains, and in a statement issued by the Exchange it was declared that "the closing (clearing) prices on Monday, August 14, 1933, transacted for all grain for future delivery be and are hereby established as a minimum price" and "until further notice no trade in grain for future delivery shall be made below these minimum prices."

The closing prices on the Winnipeg grain market for Monday, Aug. 14, and which become the minimum prices were:

Wheat:	
Oct. ....	70 $\frac{1}{8}$
Dec. ....	71 $\frac{5}{8}$
May ....	76 $\frac{3}{8}$
Oats:	
Oct. ....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. ....	37 $\frac{1}{8}$
May ....	39 $\frac{1}{8}$
Barley:	
Oct. ....	41 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dec. ....	43 $\frac{1}{8}$
May ....	45 $\frac{7}{8}$
Flax:	
Oct. ....	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. ....	136 $\frac{1}{4}$
May ....	142
Rye:	
Oct. ....	47 $\frac{3}{8}$
Dec. ....	49
May ....	54 $\frac{1}{8}$

The entire co-operative movement in Germany has been taken over by the Fascists, that is, has been appropriated by them, and will be controlled by the Director of Industrial Undertakings of the German Labor Front. Co-operative societies will not be allowed develop any further and the directors appointed by the members will be supplanted by appointees of the German Labor Front.

The governments of France and Belgium alarmed at the spread of the No More War movement are taking unobtrusive steps to curb it. The steps taken to curb it in Germany, Italy and some other countries are far from being "unobtrusive."

According to the National Industrial Conference Board, the national wealth of the United States fell from 362 billion dollars in 1925 to 247 billion in 1932. It was 251 billion in 1916. Between 1929 and 1931 the national income fell from 85 billion dollars to 52 billion.

In reply to a questionnaire farmers of the county of Kent, England, say that unskilled labor is not much use to them, that they could employ much more skilled labor but that they cannot afford either good wages or additional wages. These replies open up profound economic and social questions existing not only in England but in every country.

I believe in co-operation almost as a religion. It is not alone a principle of buying and selling, it is a spirit, a way of life, something in the heart rather than in the head: it is a matter of character and the present time is its testing time. In a co-operative enterprise the question should be: 'How much can I put into it,' not 'how much can I get out of it?' For the returns are in direct proportion to the expenditure.

—Dean E. A. Howes, Univ. of Alberta.

Any government which increases the efficiency of any class of people without facing the undesirable social results which flow from that efficiency, is criminally negligent. I therefore throw out this challenge to colleges, experiment stations, businessmen and especially processors of farm products. Can we become as efficient in our social experimenting as we have already proven ourselves in our scientific experimenting? If this can be done we can go ahead into one triumph after another in the scientific world. If it cannot be done social anarchy will eventually stop our scientific progress and stop our civilization.

—H. Wallace, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

## DOMINION MARKETING LEGISLATION REQUESTED

Federal legislation to give complete control in the provinces to the marketing of agricultural products will be requested of the Dominion government in accordance with the decision of a conference representative of co-operative organizations marketing agricultural products, held at Regina, July 26—28. In recent years British Columbia has tried to organize the marketing of fruit and milk by legislation and in Saskatchewan legislation was also passed for the purpose of publicly organizing the marketing of grain. All legislation of this character has failed to stand the test of constitutional validity, being found by the courts either to interfere with inter-provincial trade or to involve indirect taxation. Provincial legislatures may not levy indirect taxes.

The conference in Regina decided to ask the federal government for legislation which would make it possible to set up 100 per cent. control marketing organizations either within a federal act or by concurrent legislation as between the Dominion and the provinces. This request was expressed in the following resolution which was passed unanimously:

"Whereas after many years experience in the marketing of farm products under the various systems hitherto used it has been amply demonstrated that anything short of complete producer control is inadequate for the establishment of orderly marketing on a permanent basis; and

"Whereas attempts at bringing about complete producer control by voluntary agreement seems incapable of accomplishment; and

"Whereas in such isolated instances as producer control induced by legislative authority has been tried, such enactments have been declared ultra vires of the power of the legislature enacting them; and

"Whereas grave doubt has been cast upon the power of provincial legislatures under the B.N.A. Act to enact adequate marketing legislation, without first obtaining the necessary federal enactments:

"Be it resolved that this body of producers representative of the major agricultural activities of Western Canada request the Honorable the Federal Minister of Agriculture to forthwith proceed with the preparation of a farm

products marketing measure which will be available to and adequate for the needs of the producers of all agricultural products in any part of Canada; that such proposed measure be submitted to a committee to be appointed from this meeting for review at the earliest possible date; and that upon the said proposed measure receiving the approval of the said committee it be submitted for final consideration to a further conference of producers which shall be national in scope to be convened at some central point in sufficient time to provide the necessary support to

### OUR OWN "ANDY"

The following item will be of interest to wheat pool members in Western Canada, and other friends of Andrew Cairns who was formerly statistician of the Central Selling Agency of the pools.

In a despatch from the London correspondent of the Toronto Star the reporter tells of an interview with F. E. Murphy, a member of the United States delegation to the World Economic Conference in London. The despatch says:—He saw a young man approaching us. This young man was Andy Cairns, Canadian wheat and other kind of expert. To me Mr. Murphy said: "That young fellow knows more about wheat than any other person in Europe at this moment. He makes the rest of us look like boy scouts."

Mr. Cairns has been engaged by the Empire Marketing Board in London during the past two years, and took an active part in the recent sub-conference on wheat problems at the London meeting.

ensure the passage of the measure at the next sitting of the federal parliament."

The following committee was appointed to carry on the work of the conference:

A. H. Mercer, Vancouver, B. C., general manager, Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association.

O. W. Hembling, Vernon, B.C., vice-president, Associated Growers of B. C.

R. H. Milliken, Regina, Sask., Solicitor, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

W. A. Landreth, Winnipeg, Man., president and general manager, Canadian Poultry Pool.

P. E. Roblin, Saskatoon, Sask., vice-president, Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Ltd.

Arrangements for financing the work of this committee are to be worked out by the committee and efforts are to be made to obtain the necessary funds from co-operative bodies and other interested parties.

The following organizations were represented at the conference:

Southern Alberta Dairy Pool, Manitoba Vegetable Growers Co-operative, B. C. Associated Fruit Growers, Canadian Poultry Pool, Fraser Valley Milk Producers, National Dairy Council, Canadian Horticultural Council, Saskatchewan Poultry Pool, Regina Livestock Pool, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Manitoba Co-operative Conference, Saskatoon Dairy Pool, Canadian Livestock Co-operative, and others.

### UNITED STATES FINANCES RUSSIAN COTTON DEAL

The United States Reconstruction Finance Corporation has extended a loan of about \$4,000,000 to the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Russian government for the purpose of buying between 60,000 and 80,000 bales of American cotton. The loans are secured on one year notes at 5 per cent. interest by the Soviet trading organization in the United States and guaranteed by the Soviet Trade Bank. The Soviet will pay 30 p.c. cash at the time of shipment. It is expected that large additional loans may be made in the near future through the same channels to finance Russian purchases of copper, agricultural machinery and, possibly, wheat. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has many millions of dollars which it could use for the purpose and Mr. Litvinoff said at the opening of the World Economic Conference that Russia was prepared to buy goods worth \$1,000 million if credits were available. A representative of the American government has also been negotiating for some time with the Soviet government regarding the possibility of large-scale barter between the two countries.

—I.C.A. News.

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## Voluntary Pool Final Payment

Cheques totalling \$77,764 covering the final payment on the 1932-33 voluntary wheat pool, operated by Manitoba Pool Elevators, were mailed to shippers to the pool at the end of July. With the cheques there went a letter from P. F. Bredt, president of the Pool Elevators, which said in part:

This payment brings the gross final pool price to 53.741 cents per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, initial and interim payments of 35c and 5c respectively having been made previously. Deducting expenses of 2.335 cents makes a net price of 51.406 cents, basis No. 1 Northern.

Sales and operating expenses of 2.335 cents per bushel are materially higher than a year ago, due mainly to increased carrying charges. This item also includes the 1c per bushel selling commission. Complete information showing how operating expenses are made up will be given in our annual financial statement.

Grain prices in the last two months have made spectacular advances, but during the rest of the season were at ruinously low levels, touching an all time low record of 38c per bushel for No. 1 Northern, Fort William, on December 16th last.

Compared with prices now in effect, the final payment looks small. Nevertheless the fact remains that our gross sales price is the average for the year, and, taking carrying charges into consideration, compares favorably with the open market average. We have again followed the policy of spreading our sales throughout the selling season. To have pursued any other course would have been speculation, ultimately leading to disaster.

As a matter of information it should be stated that the average price for No. 1 Northern was less than 50 cents per bushel for six months of the year with a low of 42.37c per bushel for the month of December. Deliveries to the Voluntary Pool were extremely light until the middle of September last fall, being less than 90,000 bushels, but when prices dropped to 50 cents and lower, 280,000 bushels were delivered from September 16th to 30th, and a further 190,000 bushels in October, the average price during October being 48.21c. A total of 615,970 bushels were pooled during the 1932-33 season.

Particulars of the payment of each grade are set out in the following table:

SEASON 1932-33					
Final Payment Voluntary Pool					
Grade	Gross Sales Price	Sales & Operating Expense	Net Sales Price	Paid to Date	Net Final Payment
1 Hard .....	54.7424c	2.3352	52.4072c	40c	12.4072c
1 Northern ..	53.7414	2.3352	51.4062	40	11.4062
2 Northern ..	51.8663	2.3352	49.5311	37	12.5311
3 Northern ..	50.1164	2.3352	47.7812	32	15.7812
Tf. 1 Nor. ....	50.7414	2.3352	48.4062	35	13.4062
Rej. 1 Hard	47.2414	2.3352	44.9062	33	11.9062
Rej. 2 Sptd.	46.7414	2.3352	44.4062	30	14.4062
Sm. 1 Nor. ..	49.6164	2.3352	47.2812	33	14.2812
Sm. 2 Nor. ..	47.7414	2.3352	45.4062	30	15.4062
5 Mxd Wh't	43.7413	2.3352	41.4061	25	16.4061
1 Durum ....	56.8663	2.3352	54.5311	40	14.5311
2 Durum ....	53.8664	2.3352	51.5312	36	15.5312
3 Durum ....	49.6164	2.3352	47.2812	31	16.2812
Tf. 2 Dur.....	50.8664	2.3352	48.5312	31	17.5312
Smtly 1 Dur.	50.2414	2.3352	47.9062	33	14.9062
Rej. 1 Dur.	50.2414	2.3352	47.9062	33	14.9062
Rej. 2 Dur.	47.7414	2.3352	45.4062	29	16.4062

## 1933-34 VOLUNTARY POOL

A voluntary pool will again be operated for the coming season on the same basis as last year; that is, it will be left to the discretion of each grower to decide whether he desires any or all of his wheat handled on a pool basis.

Until the initial payment is finally arranged, an advance at the rate of 35c per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern or 1 Amber Durum in store Fort William, will be made on all pool deliveries. Should this payment subsequently be raised, the difference would immediately be paid out to all contributors. While it is desirable to have the first payment as high as possible, it will be generally realized that it must be on an absolutely safe basis.

The lack of definite knowledge as to the volume to be handled, is a distinct handicap in allocating sales. For the coming year we shall again endeavor to distribute pool sales over the entire crop season, in a manner which will result in the average price for the year being obtained.

## WHAT'S FOR THE LOCAL TO DO?

Here is a serious problem in organization work. Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited is a federation of 150 separately incorporated elevator associations. To keep the system intact and avoid unnecessary duplication of costs, or in other words, in the interests of economy and efficiency, the locals decided last winter on a method of operation which would more closely knit them together and develop a more unified elevator system. Local financing and details of elevator operation have become largely a responsibility of the provincial body. Since the local has not heavy duties in the control of actual elevator operation the boards tend to meet less frequently, and the question arises, what is there for locals to do? Obviously the elevators must be made to pay, and I am confident that eventually they are going to pay off their indebtedness and

come out in the clear, but it is equally essential that Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, continue a real farmers' organization, with not only the ownership but the direction of policy in the hands of the membership.

The locals are the medium through which direction is given, and their chief responsibility is in determining the policy under which the whole organization shall be operated from year to year. If local boards become indifferent to their responsibilities and meet only spasmodically, then inevitably the central body will be forced to assume greater responsibilities, and the organization will become more centralized and be run from the top down. The set up of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, is thoroughly democratic, the machinery is there for control and direction by the membership. To keep this a healthy, active, and permanently rural-minded body it is vital that local boards meet at regular intervals to deal with such matters as develop and maintain their interest. If locals lose interest, then danger is ahead, decay has set in. How to stimulate interest is the problem. As I see it the duty of the provincial secretary is to concern himself particularly with the problems of the membership, with rural organization, but on the other hand, it is equally a responsibility of the local to provide stimulus; this is a mutual business.

The purpose of this article is to invite suggestions in answer to the question with which it is headed. I have some ideas, but it is much better to have your ideas, and then we will print some of them on this page from time to time. Let us plan for permanency.

—F. W. R.

### FINAL PAYMENT SASK. AND ALBERTA POOLS

Final payment on wheat delivered to the Alberta voluntary pool totalled \$422,010. On the higher grades the total payments, less sales and operating expenses were: No. 1 Hard, 48.848c; No. 1 Nor., 46.551c; 2 Nor. 44.400c; 3 Nor. 43.676c; 4 Nor. 42.118c. Twenty-seven grades were included in this settlement.

#### Saskatchewan Pool

Cheques and statements to growers who delivered wheat to the seasonal pools for 1932-33

have been mailed from head office of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool at Regina. The amount involved in this distribution is about \$700,000, and represents the final payment on each of the Pools operated during the past crop year.

In each case the initial payment was 35 cents and the interim payment 5 cents per bushel, basis 1 Northern, Fort William. The final payment on No. 1 Pool was 9.707 cents and No. 2 Pool, 11.431 cents (same basis). Thus the total net payment on No. 1 Pool was 49.707 cents, and on No. 2 Pool, 51.431 cents.

Two cut-offs were made in handling grain delivered to the 1932-33 Pools. All grain delivered up to October 26 (when the severe slump in prices rendered a cut-off advisable) was marketed in the No. 1 Pool. Deliveries after that date and until May 3, were handled in the No. 2 Pool while a comparatively small volume of grain delivered after May 3 was marketed through a No. 3 Pool.

### WHEAT PROSPECTS

The total wheat production for the world, exclusive of Russia and China, will be well below that of last year, according to the estimates of various authorities. The reduction of the world crop is due primarily to the reduced crop of the United States and Canada for the combined production of all other countries, excluding Russia and China, seems likely not to be greatly different from what it was during the 1932-33 season. It is expected, however, that Russia may harvest a somewhat larger crop than last year's. The carry-over in the principal exporting countries is somewhat larger than that of a year ago.

The European crop is now indicated to be about the same as last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. department of Agriculture, with production in the lower Danube countries about 100,000,000 bushels larger, and in the importing countries about 100,000,000 bushels smaller. In Northern Africa, the crop is reported to be about 25,000,000 bushels smaller than last year while the three countries of Asia for which estimates are available (India, Japan and Turkey) are indicated to have about 50,000,000 bushels more than in 1932. Total production in the Northern

Hemisphere excluding Russia and China will apparently be somewhere in the vicinity of 3,000,000,000 bushels compared with 3,248,000,000 last year and 3,316,000,000 in 1931-32. Information on the Russian crop is inconclusive, but a crop larger than the small one of last year is to be expected.

Yields in the Southern Hemisphere where the crop will not be harvested for nearly 6 months are, of course, undetermined, but with average yields, production will be less than last year. The Australian area is officially reported to be 2 per cent. less than last year, though some observers indicate that there has been a greater reduction. In Argentina, where no official estimate is yet available, some trade reports indicate an increase in area while other observers believe that there will be no material change. Assuming, then, that the Australian area will be as officially reported, and that the sown area in Argentina will be 20,000,000 acres, or slightly above that of last year, average yields would result in a total crop for the two countries of about 425,000,000 bushels. This compares with an estimated total of 451,000,000 bushels in 1932-33.

Tentative estimates of the July 1 carry-over in four principal exporting countries, together with United Kingdom port stocks and quantities afloat total 35,000,000 bus. larger than a year ago. No comprehensive figures for continental European stocks are available, but indications are that the carry-over in the importing countries is larger than it was last year, while that of the exporting countries of the Danube Basin is smaller.

For the United States the latest estimates of the Bureau, based on conditions at Aug. 1, indicate the smallest wheat crop in 40 years, the total crop being put at 499,671,000 bushels as against 726,283,000 bushels for last year, and an average of 861,000,000 for the period 1926-30.

#### Canada

At August 1, the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed a serious deterioration in grain yields during July, as compared with June, the decline being estimated at 20 per cent. The wheat crop is put at 57 per cent. of the long time average, which

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(Formerly *The Scoop Shovel*)

Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement  
in Manitoba

Office: 8th Floor, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg.

Editor—J. T. HULL

## CO-OPERATION AND THE C.C.F.

The Manitoba Co-operator is on the outside of party politics but as an organ of the co-operative movement we are of course interested in the promotion of practical co-operation. The emergence of a movement the ideal of which is the attainment of a co-operative commonwealth through political action presents some features of embarrassment to co-operators who maintain the traditional attitude of the co-operative movement of factional neutrality, but while maintaining this attitude it is not inconsistent for us to address a few remarks to the supporters of the C. C. F.

Among our organized farmers co-operation has always been a primary purpose, and they have brought into existence co-operative organizations both for supplying their needs and for marketing their products. In Manitoba today we have co-operative marketing agencies for grain, livestock, poultry, eggs, butter, vegetables and milk, and scattered over the province are numerous small consumers' co-operatives, most of which are united in Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Society. Here in a very practical form is the beginning of the social solidarity which is implied in the term co-operative commonwealth. These organizations are the opportunity for practical expression of the desire to form a co-operative commonwealth and membership in and vigorous support of these organizations ought to be the hall mark of the sincerity of those who look with favor on the C. C. F. No co-operative commonwealth can come until men in a substantial majority demonstrate a real and urgent desire to co-operate; the ideal of social justice simply cannot be achieved without a wholehearted acceptance of a communal responsibility by the individual and through that responsibility the creation of a social conscience. Men who do not voluntarily accept this responsibility and make it the foundation of their social activities have little right to urge it upon others unless they want to follow the maxim—Do as I say and not as I do. There is, however, another maxim which says that example is better than precept, and to all those who look favorably upon the C.C.F. we would say: You have right at your door an inviting opportunity to demonstrate your faith. Join the co-operatives which are handling the produce of your farm; buy your farm and household needs co-operatively if you have the opportunity and if there is no consumers' co-operative in your neighborhood get your neighbors to join with you in forming one. Help to lay the foundations of the co-operative commonwealth in your own neighborhood.

One word more. In a co-operative society are men of all shades and varieties of opinion. It is not necessary to be a good co-operator that one should belong to this, that or the other political

faction or religious denomination. There are good co-operators in all parties and denominations. It is very necessary to remember that and not allow differences which divide men on matters not essential to co-operative unity to divide them also on essential matters. In the co-operative movement we need unity in the essentials of co-operation and toleration in everything else.

## THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The World Economic Conference did not get within measurable distance of the optimistic hopes of those who, like Premier Macdonald, believed that all that was wanted to get the economic system on to an even keel was agreement by conference. What has been demonstrated is that on fundamental economic issues there is a hopeless cleavage of opinion and that nations will have to be allowed to pursue their own ideas with such international co-operation as circumstances will permit.

The Conference split on the rock of financial policy. Shall we go back to a universal gold standard with its presumably automatic working and its regulation of world price levels? Shall each nation seek to stabilize its own price level, establish its own monetary system with gold very much in the background if not entirely eliminated, and allow foreign exchange to become gradually adjusted—with perhaps a not insignificant amount of deliberate co-operation—to a variety of managed currencies?

Those were the questions, simply stated, with which the Conference wrestled and between which it failed to make a choice. Back to gold for us, was the cry of the nations which had had bitter experiences with a currency with no anchorage; forward to a consciously regulated system of money and credit and the ideal of an unchanging dollar, was the attitude of the United States and, hesitatingly and uncertainly, Great Britain and the Dominions.

It is no easy matter to make a choice between these policies. With gold there goes the knowledge born of experience; with the other it is a case of walking warily by the flickering light of a contested opinion. But for the latter it has to be said that it is the only course to take if economic systems are to be brought under intelligent control and guidance. More and more thinking men are being driven to the conclusion that an economic system divorced from an ideal of social wellbeing is not only a futile affair but is fundamentally unsound, and the attainment of a social ideal necessarily involves the consciously planned adaptation of economic institutions to the purposes in view.

## THE WORLD WHEAT CONFERENCE

International co-operation with respect to the wheat situation is apparently not so hopeless as with respect to money and tariffs. Beginning with the principal exporting countries at Geneva, May 10, the Conference has now been included within the framework of the World Economic Conference and will reconvene in London on August 21 with representatives from twenty-seven states in attendance.

In the preliminary stages of this conference the principal exporting countries wrestled with the

problem of the great surplus and the tendency of wheat production to exceed consumption requirements. The suggestion of a reduction of acreage under wheat or some other method of reducing the marketable supply was agreed to in principle by the United States, Canada, Argentina and Russia, but Australia, very reluctantly, and after much pressing, agreed only to the extent that such reduction was to facilitate disposal of the wheat surplus, and on the condition that the importing countries increased their purchases. The European wheat exporting countries accepted in principle the plan of export quotas and at that point the conference adjourned. When the conference again meets the importing countries will be fully represented and the question of reducing tariffs on wheat will come into the discussion along with import quotas.

The attitude of Australia at this conference has been anything but satisfactory and certainly the government has so far not acted in accordance with the wishes of the wheat growers of the Commonwealth. It was well understood when proposals for the conference were being made that restriction of marketable production was the main purpose of the conference and when the representative of the Commonwealth government officially opened the wheat conference at Melbourne last March he specifically referred to "the chief proposal that the four chief wheat exporting countries—Canada, United States, Argentina and Australia—should agree to restrict production." This Australian conference supported the proposal for the international conference and the resolution calling for reduction of acreage (which was linked with a 75 cents per bushel guarantee by the Commonwealth government) was supported by a majority of the representatives of the wheat growers. There were twenty-five organizations represented at the conference of which only thirteen represented the wheat growers. The acreage reduction resolution was defeated by twelve votes to ten, so that it may confidently be said that in opposing the proposals of the World Wheat Conference for general reduction of production the Australian government was certainly not giving weight to the wishes of the actual producers of wheat in Australia.

It is doing positive injury to the farmers of western Canada to ignore the plain facts that wheat production is tending to exceed world consumption requirements and that an urgent necessity exists for adjusting production to consumption. There is no sense in producing beyond consumption requirements; it only results in a ruinous price to producers and no corresponding benefit to consumers, for the price of bread does not follow the price of wheat into the economic abyss. The millers and the bakers see to that. And the fact that grain merchants and transportation interests make more profits out of large crops than small ones is no comfort to the farmer who gets a price that is below cost of production. Those who urge the farmer to produce more and more while they watch him steadily sinking deeper in the mire of debt have certainly other interests than his at heart.

If this world conference on wheat gets anywhere at all it will be by initiating an international system of regulated exports and imports. Behind the former will be a planned production and behind the latter consideration for the consumer and the

home producer. Thus the economic interests of the foreign producer and the home producer and the consumer will be conciliated and it will be possible to develop an exchange of commodities without the fierce competitive strife which drags down into a common misery foreign producers, home producers and consumers alike.

## THE REGINA GRAIN CONFERENCE

The World Grain Conference at Regina did not add much to the sum total of knowledge regarding wheat as an economic quantity whatever may have come out of the discussions on its other attributes. One feature of the economic discussions, however, cannot be passed over and that was the very manifest intention of some speakers to transform the conference into an agency for anti-pool propaganda. Fortunately it was not left entirely to the Pools to utter the reproof upon this inexcusable breach of courtesy and the proceeding only brought discredit upon its authors.

It seems, however, that opponents of the co-operatives are determined to follow their wishes no matter what the realities are. Once again we have had repeated the allegations that the Pools were responsible for the restricting of wheat imports in Europe and the accumulated surplus of wheat in Canada. The straight answer to both allegations is that they are deliberately invented falsehoods. Every informed person today poignantly realizes that if post-war policies had been directed toward healing the wounds of war and creating confidence and trust among the nations instead of the very opposite, it is reasonable to believe there would have been no subsequent economic war and none of those economic consequences of the peace which have culminated so disastrously for the whole world. As it is there can be no censure on those governments which sought to increase their exports and decrease their imports in order that they might discharge their international obligations, nor on those which sought to protect their own producers against a ruinous economic invasion following the inevitable crash. Europe's tariff walls are the direct result of Europe's post-war policies.

With regard to the Canadian carry-over of wheat it is important that the record be kept straight. Here are the figures which demonstrate conclusively the falsity of the charge:

Pool's Proportion of Total Canadian Carry-over  
1925-26—1929-30

Year	Total Carry-over Can. wh't Millions of bus.	Unsold Pool Wheat Millions of bus.	Grain Trade p.c. of carry-o'er	Pool p.c. of carry-o'er	p.c. of crop Mk't'd. by Pool
1926	39	20	48.6	51.4	52.2
1927	53	39	26.4	73.6	53.1
1928	92	12	86.5	13.5	51.4
1929	127	52	59.0	41.0	51.3
1930	130	67	48.6	51.4	51.3
Total	441	190	53.8	46.2	51.8

It is, however, probably too much to expect of some opponents of the farmers' co-operatives that they show some intelligence and some acquaintance with the facts when dealing with the economic events of the last decade.



# THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building.

Telephone 905 160

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F. W. Ransom, Vice-Chairman

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H. C. Grant

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Secretary: John W. Ward

## FREE FOR THE ASKING

The series of fourteen broadcasts on "What's the Use of the Manitoba Agricultural College?" recently delivered by F. W. Ransom, has been printed in pamphlet form and published by the Co-operative Marketing Board. These addresses should serve to stimulate interest in the M.A.C. at a time when rumors are abroad that its activities may be seriously curtailed. Each department is treated separately, and the broadcasts are written in the language of the farm, technical terms being avoided. Copies will be mailed free on request to the Co-operative Marketing Board, 8th floor, Wheat Pool Bldg., Winnipeg.

## CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS

Co-operative workers from Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, England and Scotland met at Regina on July 25, 26 and 27 in the annual congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada. Under the chairmanship of W. C. Good, of Paris, Ontario, president of the Union, supported by General Secretary Geo. Keen, three full days were spent in reviewing the progress of the co-operative movement both in Canada and overseas, and in discussing ways and means of promoting the cause in this country. One of the highlights of the congress was the presence of two leading British co-operators, Neil S. Beaton, president of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, and A. Buchanan, a director of that body. Mr. Beaton, who impressed the congress as a fine idealist with an intimate grasp of practical affairs, gave an interesting review of the progress of co-operation in Britain with an account of the political side of the movement, which he said had gained greatly in strength as a result of the act passed by the national government to tax a portion of the co-operative surpluses.

The report of the United Board, the national executive of the Union, showed that 27 retail mem-

ber societies reported sales for 1932 of \$2,631,515.01, compared with 23 societies reporting sales of \$2,874,745.52 for 1931. The three wholesale societies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported a combined business of \$748,694.20. The net surplus from the operation of 27 retail societies was \$117,894.61, equal to 25.11 per cent. of the share capital, and twelve of these societies paid patronage dividends, ranging from 1% to 10% on purchases. The Manitoba and Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesales also paid patronage dividends.

## Increasing Membership

Other members of the Union include Manitoba Pool Elevators, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, the U.F.C., Saskatchewan Section, Ontario Onion Growers, Co-operative dairies at Calgary, Saskatoon and Toronto, and the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesales. The report, however, called attention to the fact that a report issued by the Department of Labor at Ottawa listed 1,452 co-operative associations in Canada, and there was some discussion as to how a much larger proportion of these could be brought into the Union. W. F. Popple, Manitoba vice-president, reported upon his efforts to secure new members. Manitoba Pool Elevators had now joined and he hoped other provincial associations would follow their example. With regard to associations such as local oil stations, at present indirectly connected with the Union through their membership in Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, it was agreed that the executive, in consultation with Mr. Popple, should arrange to admit these to the Union at a reduced fee.

The need for more educational work to spread understanding of the principles of co-operation was recognized, and all associations were advised to form educational committees or women's guilds or both.

President W. C. Good in his address invited discussion as to where state action would be preferable to co-operative organization. The delegates, some of whom had attended the C.C.F. convention the previous week, were somewhat handicapped in discussing this question by the rule of the Union forbidding support of or opposition to any political party, but a statement by Miss Agnes Macphail, M. P., that she would like to do everything by co-operation but was afraid she wouldn't live a thousand years, appeared to express the sentiments of many of those present.

Impatience at the comparatively slow growth of consumers' co-operation in Canada was expressed by C. H. Burnell, delegate of Manitoba Pool Elevators, who suggested that the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesales might help to finance a campaign to establish a chain of co-operative stores throughout the country. Robt. McKay, manager of Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale, agreed with Mr. Burnell that some form of central control over local associations, without, however, entirely destroying local autonomy, was necessary.

## In Manitoba

The co-ordinated educational work being done in Manitoba by the Co-operative Conference, the Co-operative Marketing Board and the U.F.M., mainly through the Manitoba Co-operator, the radio, free circulating library and public meetings, was described by J. T. Hull, who asked for suggestions as to the improvement of this service, but none were forthcoming. It appeared, in fact, that Manitoba was better equipped for educational work and for joint action in the interest of the co-operative movement than any other province in the Dominion.

W. F. Popple read an interesting paper on the development of

(Turn to page 11)



# Consumer Co-operation

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

## WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

The harvest is in full swing—much earlier this fall than usual. Soon we will know what the yield actually is to be — and whether the optimist or the pessimist will be able to say "I told you so."

However, whether the world's store of food is increased or decreased by the work of our farm families this season, this truth remains: only through the steady, persistent, determined building up of our co-operative enterprises can we achieve a better economic order, wherein abundance means security, not ruin, as it means today to those who produce it.

When co-operators reckon what the harvest will be from their movement toward new and better methods of doing business, they must often look far ahead—and set their course by the landmarks of basic principles. If our principles are right, and we press onward toward them we must in due time arrive at our goal. But we must also keep an eye closely upon the present, upon the path right under our feet, upon the steps we take today, upon the hard, practical facts of the enterprises we are trying to make succeed.

### For Threshing

One of these hard, practical facts is that threshing time is a time when gas, oil, etc., is needed, and, if we are to do our full share in bringing the future betterment nearer through bringing success to our present Co-ops, we will each do our utmost to see that every possible gallon is purchased through our own Consumers' Co-op local. If one neighbor can be induced to buy what he needs through our consumers' local, that may contribute more to the cause of successful co-operation than a lot of ranting this coming winter. If he can be persuaded to become a member and a steady customer—that is a real achievement for the cause.

### Winter—and Coal Sheds

Although it is hot enough in these days, winter will soon be

with us. We will have to hunt up the old mitts and moccasins—and get in fuel to keep the home fires burning until the spring. Coal is a commodity that farm families, and town families as well, must have for many months a year. Many active, aggressive Consumer Co-op locals are equipping themselves to give real service to their communities by handling coal on the "Service at Cost" basis. The construction of sheds for handling coal is a step ahead—toward the ideal of a complete service to the members of a Consumers' Co-op local; furthermore, the developing of the biggest possible coal business gives the local a volume business for the winter months to balance the business of handling gas, oil, twine, etc., during the summer months.

The Minto local, for instance, put up an ideal coal handling plant, with a 3-bin shed adjoining their own property. The total outlay was around \$450.00. The shed allows the local to handle a substantial volume of coal efficiently—and is also useful for storing other commodities in the off season.

While we aim to build up our co-operative business on a foundation basically different from the members of the coal dealers' organization, we must deal with facts as we find them. Which means we must use the establish-

ed channels of trade to give our people the best possible service in this day and generation. Through several years of square dealing we have created a good opinion of our set up, both local and Wholesale, in the coal dealers' organization. So well established is your organization that any of the coal companies welcome our business. They know that we are operating under a provincial charter and in a business-like manner.

We are building up our Co-ops, of course, not to satisfy any outside interest, but first, last and all the time to give service to our members and communities. At the same time, we may be able to render the best service by pulling in line with the established organization—when doing so does not clash with our co-operative principles. This item of providing complete equipment for handling coal seems to be such an instance. Not only does it cut out the "snow-bird" dealer who may be here today and gone tomorrow—but it puts the Consumers' Co-op local in a position to operate conveniently for the supplier and for the member.

The handling of fuel on a permanent "Service at Cost" basis extends the usefulness of the local—and, at the same time, adds to the annual volume of business and helps to carry the organization through the hard winter months.

The headquarters of all German trade unions which are international in character have been moved to London.



CONSUMERS' CO-OP PLANT AT HARTNEY

In sending in this photo the manager, J. W. Reid, says: "With our tanks coal shed, scales and warehouses we have the most convenient place in town for our customers to get their supplies. . . Starting in the fall of 1929 we were given one year to live. In spite of the bad times we are still doing business, and to the best of our ability dealing honestly with every one."

# Co-op. Poultry Marketing

## A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

### MEMBERSHIP

Apparently some of our members are not well posted as to how membership in this Association is obtained—and just what it means. By giving the following information, we hope to clear up the misunderstanding and eliminate the necessity of answering many letters.

Article No. 11 of our By-laws, as amended at the 1931 general annual meeting, reads as follows:

1. The term "Member" when used herein shall include "Shareholder," and "Membership Fee" shall include the cost of a share of Capital Stock.
2. Membership in this Association shall be extended to all who market agricultural products through the Association. A formal written application for membership shall not be necessary; the delivery of agricultural products for marketing shall be accepted as the equivalent of an application for membership and immediately upon such delivery, one share of the Capital Stock of the Association shall be allotted to the person making such delivery, and a certificate for such share shall be issued to him. The cost of such share shall be deducted and retained by the Association out of the first settlement for such products.
3. Should any member fail for a period of forty-eight consecutive months to deliver any agricultural products to the Association for marketing, his rights as a member, shall thereupon immediately become automatically suspended.

### A Case of Spelling

Some of our members have been charged for two or more shares because of different initials being used, or a change in spelling of name, or a change in their post office. To all such, we say: a member is not asked to pay for more than one share; therefore, forward all your share certificates to the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, 402 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg, enclosing with them the initials, name and post office

you want inscribed on your certificate. On receipt of same, we will make one certificate out as advised and return it to the member and for each share cancelled the Association will refund \$1.00. Do not use nicknames. Should you move or change your post office, kindly notify head office at once. And to eliminate all chance of your being charged for an extra share, when delivering either eggs or poultry be sure to use the initials, name and address as is on your share certificate.

**Please Note.**—The share certificate is a record of your membership in the Association and should be carefully preserved.

### Re Local Annual Meetings

The local annual meetings are a yearly occurrence and according to our by-laws are to be held in the month of October. A list of all local annual meeting dates and time meetings are to be held will be published in the Sept. "Co-operator," and in all organized districts a personal notice will be mailed to each member. Many of the local annual meetings are not well attended. We hope a change will be made in 1933 and that every member will make an extra effort to be present at their respective local annual meeting.

Remember this fact, every member of this Association is an integral part of it and is responsible to a certain extent for the success or non-success of the Association. Do not expect someone else to look after your business. Get out and get under and give your local your support and co-operation.

The economies and the efficiency of the system of operation of the Western Poultry Pools has made a great contribution to the development of the poultry industry in Western Canada. The favorable reputation which they have established for their pack in Canada and in the United Kingdom is constantly receiving the commendation of Canadian and British distributors. Our desire is that our members learn more about their own Association.

Nowhere can this be done better or at a lower cost than at your own local annual meeting. So come to the next meeting in your district. Meet your district director, discuss with him and your neighbors the problems facing you in connection with producing and marketing eggs and poultry. By reporting at the meeting the number of birds you expect to deliver for 1933 Christmas dressed poultry loading you will be helping your local secretary to get his report in to head office not later than November 10th.

At the bottom of each notice, giving date of your local annual meeting, (a copy of which is mailed to all members in organized districts) there is a detachable strip for reporting number of birds. Now, if it is impossible for you to attend the meeting, fill in the number of birds on this strip as instructed, tear off and enclose in an envelope and mail to your local secretary, not later than November 1st. Do not send your report to head office if you live in an organized district. Do not wait until the local secretary has asked for your report, but be a move ahead of him. Send it in early.

### Organizing New Locals

To poultry producers in unorganized districts in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan: If you want a local unit of this Association in your district for the purpose of marketing your 1933 dressed poultry, make a canvass of your neighbors and obtain their support. To be a successful local it must be a community effort.

Our by-laws require at least 25 members who could deliver 8,000 pounds of dressed poultry on loading day, before a local may be organized. Organization of locals will take place during the month of September. Full information on organization, the duties of local committees, etc., will be gladly given from head office, or by any of the directors of this Association.

### Co-operation Pays

This Association has, as a result of the splendid co-operation of its members in the organized districts, again been able to amply demonstrate the value of co-operative effort in the market of dressed poultry. Approximately \$60,000.00 of patronage dividends or final payments were distribut-

ed to our shippers on the 1932 Christmas dressed poultry.

For the information of those who at times may question the value of the marketing service performed by this Association we would draw their attention to the following facts:

In 1932 this Association handled the largest volume of dressed poultry in its history.

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 loading points were, on an average, equal to or greater than that paid by our competitors.

Final payment or patronage dividend distributed is ample evidence that the average member has realized approximately 10 to 35 per cent. greater returns than realized by independent shippers, who did not believe that co-operation pays.

It takes considerable courage to forecast, under present conditions, what the future holds for poultry producers. However, we do believe that continued co-operative effort on the part of our members will in the near future result in re-establishing our markets for poultry products on a profitable basis.

Ship or deliver live or dressed poultry to our Winnipeg warehouse, 85 Lombard Ave., and if you require live poultry coops, write to head office, 402 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg.

### BEDEVILING EFFECTS OF GAMBLING IN WHEAT

Canadian millers are becoming alarmed over the situation that has developed in the Winnipeg wheat market. This is causing endless trouble and expense to millers without the slightest hope of reimbursement. Where the fluctuations in wheat are so wide flour prices must be changed daily and the cost of this in telegrams, long distance telephone calls and printed notices is heavy. But this is not the worst of the milling troubles. Some mills actually contemplate declaring a holiday till wheat settles. It is impossible to operate in such a market without loss.

Certainly but little of these wide fluctuations in the Winnipeg wheat is due to legitimate trading operations. One has only to look in on any brokerage office

in any Canadian city during trading hours to see what is happening to the market. These places are thronged with all kinds of people, most of whom are merely having a little flutter in grain. Practically none have any connection with the trade. Most are merely petty gamblers. In the aggregate they amount to a great throng, and the combined effect of their trading is visible from day to day in these violent price changes.

It is a great pity if this sort of thing must continue in order to preserve an open market at Winnipeg. Legitimate trading requirements demand the open market and millers particularly need it for hedging purposes. Without such facilities the cost of flour to the public would without doubt increase, but with the bedeviling influence of these speculative operations diverting the course of prices violently it is impossible for the regular trade in either wheat or flour to function properly. Control of grain trading in one form or another is pretty certain to be forced upon Canada before much more time has elapsed if gambling conditions lately current should continue.

—Northwestern Miller.

With foresight cleared by observation and courage re-fired by recent experience, added to its acquired technique, co-operation should be the deliberately planned foundation of a new social order.

—Sir Daniel Hall, K.C.B.

### CO-OP MARKETING BOARD

(From page 8)

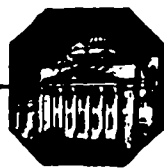
wholesale co-operation in Manitoba, and J. W. Ward gave details of retail activities in the province.

There was considerable discussion on the necessity for care being taken that co-operative charters were issued only to bona-fide applicants and for projects having a reasonable chance of success, some delegates being of the opinion that charters should only be issued by the provincial governments after approval by the Co-operative Union. This, however, was considered impractical, and it was decided to make the request that co-operative registrars should consult the vice-presidents of the Union in their respective provinces before granting charters, and notify the general secretary immediately after the granting of a new charter.

All the officers of the Union were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, W. C. Good, Paris, Ont.; vice-presidents, William Halsall, Alberta; Robt. Wood, British Columbia; W. F. Popple, Manitoba; Agnes C. Macphail, M.P., Ontario; Robt. McKay, Saskatchewan; general secretary-treasurer, Geo. Keen, Brantford, Ont.

Each day of the congress was marked by a pleasant social function, the Scottish C.W.S., the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the English C.W.S. acting in turn as hosts at dinner.

## A Million Deposit Accounts Denote Confidence



AT its offices throughout Canada the Bank of Montreal has over one million deposit accounts.

The depositors, Canadian individuals and Canadian business firms, represent every class of the community in city and country alike — from persons of large means to children starting their life's savings, from industrial corporations of international scope to farmers and small tradesmen. Good faith, good will and good banking practice on the part of those directing the Bank grow naturally out of the sense of responsibility imposed by this expression of nation-wide confidence.

## BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Head Office: Montreal

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$700,000,000

# Co-operative Dairying

A Message from Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

## ORGANIZE FOR EXPORT

The move for organized marketing of agricultural products in Canada took another step forward when, at a meeting of representatives of co-operative marketing organizations at Regina during the World Grain Conference there, a resolution was passed, calling upon the federal Department of Agriculture to take the initiative in preparing the necessary legislation. A committee, including representatives of the co-operatives concerned with the marketing of grain, poultry, live-stock and dairy products, was appointed to encourage and direct the movement, as detailed on page 3 of this issue.

Just how essential is the formation of some authoritative body to organize export of what we produce on our farms, insofar as dairy products are concerned, is indicated by the situation and the prospects which dairymen face today, as disclosed by a survey of market conditions.

In the early part of this month butter markets became disappointing indeed. Cold storage holdings of creamery butter showed (when statistics were issued) a total of 33,900,000—as compared with 24,750,000 twelve months ago, an increase of 37 per cent.

Also, in August of last year there was a certain amount of butter exported to Great Britain. But up to the present time there has been no talk of export this year. As a consequence, storage stocks indicate a very heavy supply on hand—resulting, in turn, in markets dropping to 18½ cents in Montreal; with Toronto showing a little better, at 20 cents per pound.

In Manitoba, owing to the competition among Winnipeg creameries, cream prices have been slow to follow the decrease in butter prices. Today, therefore, the farmer is getting considerably more than butter prices warrant. (A factor in the situation which will, doubtless, come home to roost in lower returns later on).

Outside of Canada there is one market only for our butter, Great

Britain. In the Old Country the demand for butter is strong, with prices firming up somewhat. The reduced make in Australia and New Zealand is being felt; and English cold storage stocks from these two dominions are being reduced. Furthermore, there is now no Argentine butter being offered on the British market—for the first time in years. Supplies from Siberia and Russia, on the other hand, are rapidly increasing.

Canadian butter, owing to none being exported at present, is not quoted on the British market; but New Zealand finest is being quoted at about 90s per cwt. (112 pounds). This, with present exchange rates and allowing for shipping charges, etc., works out at about 15 cents per pound at Winnipeg.

Receipts of cream for July show an increase over those of last year, throughout Canada. In the three prairie provinces the increase runs from 16% to 25%. With the general uncertainty in markets of all kinds—and rumors of inflationary experiments in the offing—it is impossible to predict with any certainty the future for butter markets.

All of this emphasizes the necessity of adequate organization for the sane, orderly handling of our butter "make," as well as other farm products, under the control and direction of the producers themselves. Your Manitoba Co-operative Dairies is lining up with our other marketing co-operatives in the West to make such a development a fact.

## SASK. POOL CLEANS UP ELEVATOR PURCHASE

On August 1 Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, gave a cheque of \$1,454,614 to the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. This represents the final payment on account of the Pool's purchase in 1926 of the entire properties of the latter organization.

At the end of August the sum of \$597,590, together with interest, will be paid to the Saskatchewan government. This will clean up

the mortgage held by the government on the Co-operative Elevator Company properties.

Thus the entire liability assumed by the Pool Elevator organization through this big deal will shortly disappear from its books. The total purchase price, arrived at through arbitration in 1926, was \$11,061,269.

## WHEAT ACREAGE IN WEST REDUCED

A report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows the acreage seeded to wheat in the three prairie provinces this year declined 1,218,000 acres from 1932, a reduction of 4.6 per cent., oat acreage increasing 412,000 acres or 4.8 per cent.; barley decreasing 3.9 per cent.; rye 26 per cent., and flaxseed, 47 per cent.

The following figures give the acreage for the three prairie provinces this year with 1932 figures in brackets: Wheat, 25,177,000 (26,395,000); oats, 8,945,000 (8,533,000); barley, 3,032,000 (3,154,100); rye, 519,700 (706,200); flaxseed, 235,900 (445,700).

Manitoba—wheat, 2,536,000 (2,651,000); oats, 1,504,000 (1,463,500); barley, 1,173,000 (1,123,300); rye, 45,700 (40,600); flaxseed, 20,200 (49,300).

Saskatchewan—wheat, 14,743,000 (15,543,000); oats, 4,571,000 (4,364,700); barley, 1,228,000 (1,329,500); rye, 305,000 (482,500); flaxseed, 205,000 (381,200).

Alberta—wheat, 7,898,000 (8,201,000); oats, 2,870,000 (2,704,800); barley, 631,000 (701,300); rye, 169,000 (183,100); flaxseed, 10,700 (15,200).

HOLD  
EVERYTHING!

*The*  
**GREATEST**

BARGAIN BOOK  
of A CENTURY

will soon be on its way to you, and over 500,000 others! The Army & Navy Mail Order Dept. Store Fall and Winter Catalogue for 1933-34 will be bigger and better than ever. It will be up to the minute, and off the press to you about Sept. 1st. Wait and watch for your copy—it will save you money as never before!

ARMY & NAVY

MAIL ORDER REGINA DEPT. STORE

# Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

## FEWER DELIVERIES

Receipts at the Union stockyards during the month of July show a decrease of some 150 cars as compared with the same month a year ago. Following is a statement showing the handlings for the five high firms on the St. Boniface market. Your co-operative organization, it will be seen, maintains its percentage.

1st—Can. Co-op	152 cars	—24.1%
2nd .....	98 "	—15.6%
3rd .....	84 "	—13.3%
4th .....	66 "	—10.5%
5th .....	64 "	—10.1%

## Cattle Prices

During the month under review prices on dry-fed cattle have remained about steady; and any dry-fed cattle in the country to come forward will realize about steady prices. Grass cattle have been hard sellers and the indication is that the prices on grass cattle will remain low and should the runs be extremely heavy we will experience difficulty in disposing of them. Eastern feeder buyers are operating very cautiously and the outlet up to the present this season has been very limited. Latest reports are to the effect that considerable rain has fallen in Ontario. This should improve their pastures and, consequently, create a little more demand for stocker and feeder cattle.

## Via the Bay

A few days ago an article appeared in the daily press to the effect that an effort is being made to ship out a cargo of cattle from Churchill during the fall. All western producers are naturally interested in this attempt. Your organization will do its utmost in close, active co-operation with those interested to put over this particular shipment.

## Hogs and Lambs

In the hog division the volume coming forward is comparatively light. Prices have remained steady to strong. For a period the Old Country demand was somewhat draggy but within the last week or ten days the prices

there have improved. We are looking for steady to a shade stronger prices for hogs.

In the lamb division prices worked to a lower level but within the last few days the demand has been a shade stronger and we are of the opinion that top lambs will sell steady to possibly a shade stronger. The demand for feeder lambs is nil. For that reason our recommendation to the producers is that they endeavor to grade the lambs before shipping them to market, retaining the thin lambs at home until they carry sufficient flesh to be attractive for killing purposes.

## The Meat of the Matter

The factors which determine markets and prices for the livestock which represents the work of our farm families, are varied and various. Some of them bear upon the situation from remote distances—others of them are the result of our own action (or otherwise). The former are beyond our individual control, and may be influenced only through national and international co-operation—the latter are more directly the concern of each farm family and each individual producer.

In other words, there may not be much we, as individual producers, can do to make any sudden change in the world situation—but there is a vast deal each and every one of us can do right here at home. There is a vast deal each and every producer can do to improve the quality of livestock products and improve the methods of marketing them. Both of these are major problems in the situation which confronts every producer. The solution of both these problems lies in one definite line of action—co-operative action. This is no new story. It is like the gospel we hear every Sunday—an old, old story, but vitally true.

Arrangements for international co-operation are discussed in the glare of world publicity and amid the blare of many tongues. The

major problems of better products to market and better ways to market them, are tackled and solved by producers working away, quietly, persistently—day after day.

## Working at Co-operation

Marketing methods are to be improved only through co-operation. But, as we all know, labeling an organization "Co-operative" does not do the job. Producers must unite with their neighbors, set up their co-operative, choose the best from their number to operate it—and then, as in every democratic effort, maintain a keen, constant interest in perfecting the form of organization to meet conditions; and in strengthening the hand of their Board, local and central, to direct the organization efficiently. Bluntly, success depends upon every member co-operating actively in his local and provincial organization (including shipping co-operatively, always) and persuading every last one of his neighbors to "go and do likewise."

## \$200,000 FOR WESTERN SHEEPMEN

Most sheepmen in Canada will benefit from the higher prices for wool. Despite activity of buyers and the fact that much of the rise took place during and after shearing, the average man was not stampeded into selling—and will get a share of the advance over last year's values.

Usually, during a season of rising prices producers' organizations report smaller volume. The average man is tempted to sell outright for spot cash. When the market is weak many growers shove the full burden onto their co-operative and often embarrass it with excessive volume.

The Wool Pool has this year been active in keeping sheepmen posted on markets. They were advised against hasty selling. As a result, at least an additional \$200,000 goes into the pockets of Western sheepmen alone.

The grower appreciated this service—and shipped to the Co-op. Volume this year will be well up to average. Gains from the West are remarkable. On this wool the growers have already received substantial cash advances and as the clip is graded and moved into consumption, further settlement will be made.



# Imperial Oil Debt Adjustment Plan Remains in Effect



**I**N RESPONSE to hundreds of enquiries doubtless prompted by a strengthened market for wheat Imperial Oil, Limited, wishes to announce that the benefits offered by its Debt Adjustment Plan introduced last December when wheat was at its low levels are still available to Prairie farmers who may be indebted to the Company for products supplied on credit in 1929 and 1930.

This means that until October 1st this year a farmer owing, for instance, \$70 may wipe out his obligation in full by payment of only \$49, or a farmer wishing to pay part of his indebtedness will until October 1st this year be credited with \$14.28 for each \$10 paid on account.

If wheat continues to sell at 70 cents, a farmer who takes advantage of the Imperial Oil Debt Adjustment Plan prior to October 1st will actually realize \$1 per bushel because the Plan under existing conditions affords a bonus of 42 per cent. In other words, with 70 cent wheat, farmers may until October 1st liquidate their debts to Imperial Oil in terms of dollar wheat or better.

Should the price of wheat on October 1st this year be 70 cents or better the debtor, during the following twelve months, will be credited with only \$1 for each \$1 paid. Also from October 1st interest will be charged on outstanding obligations at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The Imperial Oil Debt Adjustment Plan was devised by Imperial Oil Limited to ease the burden of debt which rested so heavily upon Western farmers through no fault of their own. Imperial Oil, Limited, rejoices at the recent improvement in conditions and urges all who can do so to take full advantage of the benefits of the Debt Adjustment Plan by making payment to as great an extent as possible prior to October 1st.

For further details consult your nearest Imperial Oil Agent.



## IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

*Prairie Divisional Offices at:*

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**BURLEY NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO**—Five-pound sample, \$1.00, fourteen pounds, \$2.50, postpaid. Try a 100-lb. freight order, \$700, f.o.b. Leamington. G. W. Jeffery, Leamington, Ont.**TOBACCO OFFER POSTPAID—3 POUND** package Old Burley (6 samples, pipe and flavoring), 75c; 3-lb. package leaf and manufactured tobacco (8 samples), \$1.00; 5-lb. package Leaf (2 samples) \$1.00. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont.**BELTING**

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**GET IT REBABBITED AT****MANITOBA BEARING WORKS, 169 Water St., Wpg.****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.**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS AND TRACTOR REPAIRS**Grain Crushers, Stationary Engines (used and new), Belts, Electric Motors and Generators; and all kinds of machinery.  
**CITY AUTO WRECKING COMPANY**  
783 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.**GRAIN GRINDERS, NEW AND SLIGHTLY** used. In all sizes at low prices. Write. Standard Gas Engine Works, Morden, Man.**THE WHEAT CARRY-OVER**

The total wheat carry-over of Canada at July 31 was 219,428,398 bushels as compared with 137,733,061 bushels a year ago, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of this quantity 211,740,188 bushels are held in Canada which is almost 80,000,000 above the corresponding figure for 1932.

As at July 1, the carry-over in the United States was 369,000,000, and the estimated carry-over at the end of the crop season, viz. July 31, is somewhat smaller than that of last year, in any case somewhere between 380 and 385 million bushels. At July 1, the U. S. Department of Agriculture put the carry-over in Argentina at 59 million bushels as compared with 39 last year, and in Australia at 56 million against 47 million bushels. These figures give a world carry-over as much above 1932 as that year was above 1931.

**WORLD'S WOOL POSITION**

In spite of five years of low prices the world's wool production is being maintained at a volume not far below the record level of the years 1928 and 1929, states the wool statistics advisory committee of the British Empire Marketing Board. Southern hemisphere countries as a whole have not yet reduced their output, although smaller sheep figures are reported for New Zealand and Uruguay. The United States and Russian production has fallen recently, particularly the latter, where the decline is estimated at about 50 per cent. of the peak production of nearly 400 million lbs. in 1929. These countries' consumption of foreign wool is declining. An outstanding feature of the import trade is the heavy increase in Japanese imports, which exceeded 180 million lbs. in 1932 against 72 million lbs. in 1926, most of this supply coming from Australia, whose increased production it has almost totally absorbed. Among European countries Italy's imports, which are chiefly from Australia, have shown the greatest expansion in recent years, her 1932 imports being two-thirds greater than those for 1926.

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**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.**MEN'S SANITARY RUBBER GOODS** mailed postpaid in plain, sealed envelope. Fifteen latest samples, \$1.00. Write for our mall order price list. Box 353, Dept. B7, Hamilton, Ontario.**IF MADE OF RUBBER WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.** Best quality, half price. Samples, \$1.00. Reliable goods only. Established 1896. Universal Specialty Co., Box 2704, Montreal.**INSURANCE**

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Box 513, London, Ontario, Canada**GARDEN**

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**PLANT NOW—12 IRISES, \$1.00; 4 PEONIES, \$1.00; 36 splendid Mixed Tulips, \$1.00; all 3 lots, \$2.75; half quantity, \$1.40.** Free premiums with all orders from above. Get acquainted offer. For 50c will send 4 Irises, 4 Tulips, 1 Peany and 4 pkts. flower seeds to sow either this fall or next spring. Five of these lots for \$2.00. Big bargain. Club with your friends. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man.**MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.**Chartered Accountants  
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Consumers' Oil Co-operatives.

## WHEAT PROSPECTS

(From page 5)

on an acreage of 25,177,000 for the prairies would give a crop between 245 and 250 million bushels. Other estimates put the crop between 275 and 300 million bushels. The damage has been of such a character that it is admittedly exceedingly difficult to appraise the crop.

The department's wheat estimate for Manitoba is 69 per cent. of the long time average which would give the province on an acreage of 2,536,000 a crop of approximately 30 million bushels. Other reports for Manitoba would indicate that this figure is too high and that the Manitoba wheat crop will not exceed 25 million bushels.

### Prairie Province Crops

For the prairie provinces, the condition of the principal crops on the same dates is as follows: Manitoba—spring wheat, 69 (85, 92); oats, 66 (85, 87); barley, 63 (83, 84); spring rye, 75 (88, 89); flaxseed, 67 (81, 83); Saskatchewan—spring wheat, 52 (74, 83); oats, 55 (78, 83); barley, 61 (81, 83); spring rye, 44 (72, 87); flaxseed, 38 (67, 77). Alberta—spring wheat, 61 (79, 97); oats, 61 (81, 94); barley, 64 (89, 93); spring rye, 59 (69, 98); flaxseed, 52 (75, 90).

For the fifth successive year, the crop report says, conditions grew worse on the prairies in July, compared with conditions at the end of June, the decline amounting to over 26 per cent. Manitoba's decline was 19 per cent.; Saskatchewan's, 30 per cent., and Alberta's, 23 per cent. Alberta's yield would be one of the lowest per acre in the history of that province.

The report summarized Manitoba's prospects as follows: Excepting crop districts in the extreme north-west of the province (with a very limited wheat area) the entire wheat acreage of Manitoba declined during July. The declines were most severe in the south-west corner and along the southern boundary. These districts contain nearly 60 per cent. of the provincial wheat acreage.

The four west-central districts which contain most of the remaining wheat acreage, declined in condition from 7 to 12 points during the month.

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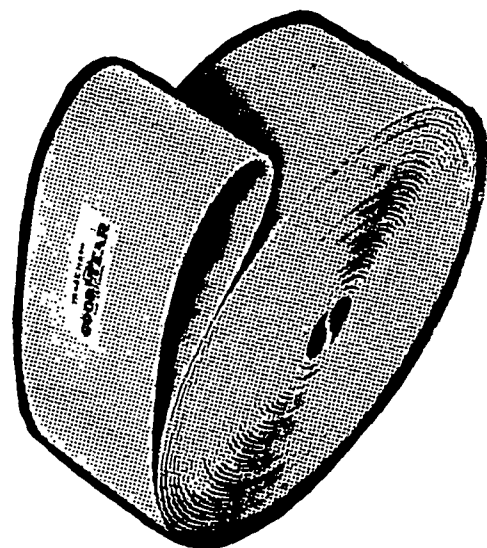


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