

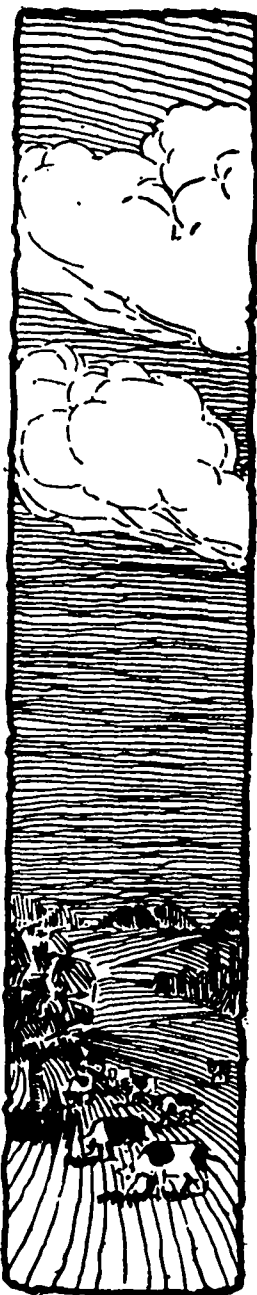
# The Manitoba Co-operator

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

Vol. IX.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER, 1933

No. 10



## An Inhuman System

"Our economic system is based on profits and competition. It is almost entirely inhuman. Machinery displaces men; the wages of the men who are still working are cut down and each retrenchment means a reduction in the purchasing power of the community. We are in a vicious circle and no man seems to see any solution of our difficulties. But certain things

stand out clear. First, men are more important than profits, and a system which puts large sections of people in idleness on a quite inadequate dole, or on sustenance work which is ill paid, is heading for disaster. The present economic system is challenged by the results we see before us and it must either mend its ways or give place to something more sane and just."

—Dr. Le Fanu, Archbishop of Perth, West Australia.

**Attention !**

A notice of importance to all members of the Manitoba Pool Elevators appears on page 5.



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

COMPRISING

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

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

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

Issued on the 20th of each month  
Office: Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg. Telephone 905 160

Subscription Price:  
50 cents a year; 3 years for \$1.00  
Foreign, 60c a year.

Advertising Rates:  
Display—21c. per agate line flat. (\$2.94 per col. inch).  
Classified—3c. per word. All advertising copy subject to publishers approval.

## NEWS and VIEWS

To keep the price level steady is as practical as to keep the level of a reservoir steady.

—Irving Fisher.

The month of October marks the end of harvest time in the northern hemisphere and the beginning of harvest in countries south of the equator.

There is a relation between tree rings and wheat yields in southern Saskatchewan. However, the lack of short cycles makes prediction of wheat yields from tree growth impossible.

According to H. G. Wells the new social order which is to arise out of the present disorder will begin to take shape about A.D. 2059—126 years from date. Then again there are others who think Mr. Wells is much too optimistic!

Since the war Great Britain has spent \$650,000,000 on roads and \$600,000,000 on telephones, the expenditure being undertaken mainly in connection with unemployment relief.

As a source of supply to Greece, Canada improved her position in the first six months of this year from 15th to 10th place. In wheat, Canada moved from 3rd to 2nd place, the Argentine being the chief supplier of wheat.

The World Economic Conference seems to have been in about the same position as Christopher Columbus. Chris. didn't know where he was going when he started; he didn't know where he was when he got there, and when he got back he didn't know where he had been. Ditto the Conference.

Mr. Sidney Foster, general manager of the London Co-operative Society, the membership of which exceeds the total population of Winnipeg, has been appointed manager of the Milk Marketing Board which will have control of the marketing of all milk in England. His salary has been set at \$25,000, rising to \$37,500.

Another country—Brazil—has established a national economic council to help in the restoration of industry and agriculture.

When eggs are described as sold by the standard dozen, the dozen, under provisions of the Inspection and Sales Act of Canada, means one pound and a half.

The British government has increased the customs duties on a number of commodities among which is oats, the duty on which is raised from ten to twenty per cent. ad valorem.

All the national institutions of the German co-operative movement have been united in one organization and the entire co-operative movement in Germany now forms part of the German "Labor Front."

During 1932 betting on Canadian race tracks totalled \$28,695,438, or \$91,096 for every day of racing throughout the year—and every nickel represents the desire of somebody to get something for nothing.

The Dominion government, it is reported, has guaranteed the banks against loss in an advance of \$60,000,000 to the C.P.R. to meet a maturing debenture issue, the railway having failed to get permission from the British government to float a loan in London.

The government of Holland has notified Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, as president of the World Economic Conference, that it will denounce the tariff truce in the manner provided because the rest of the world appears to have done nothing about it. Five nations have now withdrawn from the truce.

Canadian imports into the United Kingdom for the first six months of this year showed an increase of 3,094,544 pounds sterling (roughly 14,900,000 dollars) while British exports to Canada for the same period showed a decrease of over 4,000,000 dollars, and a decrease of over 470,000 dollars in re-exports.

The salvation of the creaky structure of civilization lies in the amplification of science and a corresponding spread of human understanding to comprehend its truths. —Lord Bledisloe, Gov.-General of New Zealand.

The government of Western Australia will present to the next session of the Commonwealth parliament a demand that the state be allowed to secede from the Commonwealth in accordance with a recent vote taken in the state.

The maintenance of minimum prices on grain established by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on August 15, was abandoned by the Exchange on September 14, and so far as the Exchange is concerned grain prices are on a free basis.

Last year 30,062,697 Canadian hens laid 277,604,215 dozen eggs which had an estimated value of \$36,586,415. That works out at about thirteen cents a dozen, which is enough to make the 30,062,697 hens decide to quit work and apply for unemployment relief.

According to information published by the League of Nations, the German government has taken steps directly or indirectly to exclude all but members of the "Aryan race" from the public service, medical and dental profession, law, and numerous other occupations, and to restrict students in the higher institutions of learning to "Aryans." Seeing that there is not now and probably never was an "Aryan race," a department has been set up in the Ministry of the Interior to determine what an Aryan is.

Chartered by Sask. Pool Elevators, Limited, the steamer "Brandon" has taken on a cargo of 360,000 bushels of wheat at Churchill, together with cattle and lumber. The grain, all of high quality, was shipped by the co-operative farmers' organization from its country elevators situated at 58 points on C.N.R. lines across northern Saskatchewan. Having been unloaded from the Dominion government terminal at Churchill, the grain will move to European markets by the Hudson Bay route.

—Sask. Pool Notes.

## DANISH PROPOSALS FOR RAISING FARM PRICES

The Danish agricultural committee, on which all parties have been represented, has agreed to recommend to the minister of agriculture plans for raising the prices of farm products. It is proposed to levy a special tax on wheat so as to raise the price to Kr. 14 per 100 kilogrammes, (approx. \$1.00 per bushel) as compared with the present price of Kr. 8 (approx. 58 cents a bushel). Other crops are to be similarly taxed and the proceeds paid into a fund to be divided among the whole industry. A tax on butter is also proposed, to raise its price to Kr. 2.15 per kg. In order to prevent its displacement by margarine, the production of margarine must not be increased beyond its present level and its price may not be advanced. It has been decided, however, that the price of wheaten or rye bread must not be increased, and the government has already refused to impose a duty on margarine.

—I.C.A. News.

## RESULTS OF BRITISH MEAT PROTECTION POLICY

The results of the British government's policy of restricting meat imports, which has recently been carried still further, are already evidenced by an increasing scarcity of meat, and a sharp rise in meat prices. The price of Argentine chilled beef rose from between 2s. 10d. and 3s. 8d. per 8 lbs. on 9th August to between 4s. 4d. and 5s. 2d. per 8 lbs. on 23rd August. The price of New Zealand mutton rose from between 2s. 10d. and 3s. 6d. per 8 lbs. on 9th August to between 3s. and 3s. 10d. on 23rd August. In the case of bacon, the shortage during the past three weeks became so great, while the price of Danish bacon had risen from 52s. per cwt. in November to 84s. on 16th August and 88s. on 23rd August, that, following a press campaign backed by representations made by the retailing butchers, the multiple shops and the Co-operative Societies, the government agreed to effect an immediate increase in the Danish quota. Under the recent Anglo-Danish bacon agreement Denmark is entitled to send 62 per cent. of total British bacon imports. The Danish share has been slightly under this percentage

during the past month and the deficiency was to be made up during the next six months. Now, however, 10,000 cwt. of this adjustment will be brought forward and imported immediately.

—I.C.A. News.

## FARMERS IN U. S. ORGANIZE NATIONALLY

The American Agricultural Council probably will be an outgrowth of a recent meeting in Chicago, attended by state and national farm organizations and co-operatives. It would be a vehicle for common action on the part of organized agricultural groups to secure and maintain equality of American agriculture with industry. Organization details likely will be completed at another meeting this month or next. The principal office would be in Washington, D.C. Groups participating in the Chicago conference include the National Grange; American Farm Bureau Federation; National Committee of Farm Organizations; Farmers' National Grain Corporation; American Cotton Co-operative Association; National Livestock Marketing Association; National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation; and the Kansas Farmers' Union.

## THE NEW DEAL FOR RURAL CHINA

Agricultural co-operative societies receive particular attention in the programme drawn up by the Rural Rehabilitation Commission established by the Chinese government. The main object of the commission, which consists of three committees for organization, technical and economic matters, are to raise funds for the relief of the distressed population, to improve rural finances, modernize agricultural methods, develop communications, and control food supplies. At its inaugural conference the commission decided to set up committees of experts in various technical matters connected with agriculture, and to give immediate attention to certain urgent problems arising out of famine conditions, bandit ravages and military operations. A Rural Finance Readjustment committee to be formed by the Shanghai Bankers' Association will collaborate with Farmers' Banks established in every province, while special provincial committees

will also be entrusted with the direction of farmers' co-operative societies. Two other committees will be set up to recommend measures for the control of the prices of agricultural products, and the abolition or reduction of taxation on such products.

—I.C.A. News.

## POOLS PRESENT BRIEF TO BANKING COMMISSION

Pointing out that the shrinkage in gross revenue of the farms of the prairie provinces during the years 1930-31-32, amounted to nearly a billion and a half dollars and that crop losses from unfavorable climatic conditions had added to the distress from this decline in revenue, a memorandum from Manitoba Pool Elevators, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the Alberta Wheat Pool to the Royal Commission on Banking declared that the economic recovery of western agriculture demanded a substantial advance of prices and a scaling down of debts. The memorandum also urged the establishment of an intermediate agricultural credit system, reduction of interest rates and the provision of adequate penalties in the Bank Act for the charging of higher rates than the maximum stated in the Bank Act, and the creation of a central bank. The Commission was urged to consider whether the present powers of the banks to lend on the security of threshed grain are adequate and if so what can be done to encourage an orderly flow of grain out of the practically free storage in the farmers' granary into the more costly storage of interior and terminal elevators.

At October 4th, 475,378 wheat growers in the United States had entered the acreage reduction plan of the federal government, the applications representing 6,599,000 acres to be taken out of wheat production next year, approximately 70 per cent. of the nation's total wheat acreage. Eighty per cent. of the acreage will mean the success of the acreage control campaign.

For the first six months of this year, Canada supplied Scotland with 2,977,000 bushels of wheat, or 62 per cent. of the wheat imports to Scotland.

# MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

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

C. H. BURNELL, *Vice-President*

D. A. KANE, *Manager*

Directors: J. W. Baldwin, W. G. A. Gourlay, G. N. McConnell, W. J. Parker, J. Quick

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

F. W. RANSOM, *Secretary*

We regret to record the death of E. L. Donovan, the second loss on the staff within the year. Eddie was one of the younger members and had been in the employ of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, since 1927. He was of a bright and cheery disposition, with a wholesome outlook on life, and was one of those honest, steady-working lads whose example maintains an elevating morale in any office. He was liked by all his co-workers and his death is a distinct loss to the organization.

## WHAT'S FOR THE LOCAL TO DO

Meetings, in my opinion, form the most important activity of organization work in any institution, the operation of which is based upon the principles of democracy. Knowledge is the best insurance against indifference. If, on the ground of economy or for any other reason, all means of giving information are curtailed, then to that extent will control by the membership be reduced and a greater share of responsibility have to be assumed by those elected to direct and by those employed to manage.

There are three chief methods of keeping the membership informed, used by this organization; through daily broadcasts over CKY; through its official organ "The Manitoba Co-operator" and through meetings. Meetings provide a personal contact impossible with either the radio or written word. They are of great value in establishing confidence fundamental to the operation and continuance of an institution. In the main, people "listen in" to be entertained and only a small minority read to learn. Meetings, however, when held in a general way covering the rural communities in the province and when properly organized, will reach a far larger number of people and provide the most direct and probably the most economical means of educa-

tion. Meetings have a social value because they bring people together, and if discussion follows the addresses of the speaker, then the educational value is considerably enhanced. They involve the sacrifice of time, effort and comfort (in the winter time) on the part of those who make the arrangements and who attend, but nothing worth while has ever been gained without sacrifice. Increase of knowledge means increase of interest and that increases the desire to direct and control and assures the future and permanence of the organization. Democratic institutions will not survive without education and that in our organization means maintaining a well-informed membership. If you believe the farmers must always keep the lines in their own hands, then there must be meetings and more meetings.

—F. W. R.

## WHEAT QUESTIONS IN AUSTRALIAN FARMER CONVENTIONS

With only eight dissenting votes the annual conference of the Farmers' and Settlers' Association of New South Wales, Australia, passed a resolution urging the Commonwealth government to take a vote of all the wheat growing farmers of the country on the subject of a national wheat pool—a straight majority of the voters to constitute the authority for the enactment of the necessary legislation.

The conference also supported the proposition of a home consumption price for wheat, that is, a fixed price for all wheat consumed in Australia regardless of its export price.

The annual meeting of the Primary Producers' Association of Western Australia also supported the idea of a home consumption wheat pool which would fix the price of home consumed wheat "so as to bring the average price for the whole marketable production (including the export) to a figure that will return a profit to the grower."

According to the president of the Victorian Wheat Growers' Association, another Australian farmers' organization, the president of the Federal Flour Mill-owners' Association had stated that the farmers "cannot get a home consumption price unless they get a compulsory pool."

## AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN WHEAT AGREEMENT

Negotiations have now been concluded for a new trade agreement between Hungary and Austria, which maintains the existing proportion of 100:150 in favor of Hungary in the trade between the two countries. Under the agreement Hungary obtains a special tariff preference for part of her wheat and flour exports to Austria, which is of special importance since this tariff has recently been raised for the second time. In return Hungary will allow Austria to export a further 5,000 wagon loads of pine timber to Hungary, in addition to the 7,000 already sent. Austria is also allowed tariff reductions on a part of her allotted quota of textile, chemical, paper and salt imports. The agreement came into force at the beginning of September.

Hungary has also made an agreement with Switzerland in regard to a sum which had accumulated to the credit of Swiss exporters with the Hungarian National Bank. This is to be paid off by the delivery on the part of Hungary of 500,000 centners of wheat, which will cover the whole of the sum due. The present credit arrangement between the two countries is suspended until 1st October, 1933, when fresh negotiations will be begun.

—I.C.A. News.

## SURVEY OF THE WHEAT SITUATION

The Food Research Bureau of Stanford University sums up the current wheat situation as follows:

A substantial reduction of  
(Turn to page 11)

**LOCAL ANNUAL MEETINGS**

This is the official notice to all members of Pool Elevator Associations of their Annual Meetings. The Annual Meeting of your Elevator Association will be held at the place, time and date shown in the schedule listed on this page. The business of the meeting is to consider the financial statement and operation of the Association and of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, for the year 1932-33, to

hear the report of the delegate to the provincial Annual Meeting and to elect a delegate and the officers for the ensuing year. A Director of the provincial board or an officer of the organization will be present to answer questions relating to operation or policy of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited. We again urge the Directors of the local boards to use every means to secure as large an attendance as possible.

**ELEVATOR ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETINGS 1933**

| Station        | Day    | Date    | Time      | Speaker                          |
|----------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Alexander      | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                      |
| Arden          | Fri.   | Nov. 10 | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay                 |
| Baldur         | Wed.   | Nov. 1  | 2:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond                   |
| Barnsley       | Wed.   | Nov. 1  | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                     |
| Basswood       | Wed.   | Nov. 1  | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                      |
| Belmont        | Tues.  | Oct. 31 | 8:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond                   |
| Benito         | Tues.  | Nov. 7  | 3:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay                 |
| Bethany        | Tues.  | Oct. 24 | 2:00 p.m. | E. J. Watson                     |
| Beulah         | Sat.   | Oct. 28 | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                  |
| Bield          | Wed.   | Nov. 1  | 2:00 p.m. | J. Quick                         |
| Binscarth      | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 2:00 p.m. | J. Quick                         |
| Birdtail       | Sat.   | Oct. 28 | 2:00 p.m. | J. Quick<br>(Valley School)      |
| Birnie         | Sat.   | Nov. 11 | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay                 |
| Birtle         | Tues.  | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                  |
| Boissevain     | Fri.   | Nov. 3  | 8:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom                     |
| Bowsman        | Wed.   | Nov. 8  | 8:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay                 |
| Bradwardine    | Tues.  | Oct. 24 | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                  |
| Brandon        | Sat.   | Oct. 28 | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                      |
| Brookdale      | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | E. J. Watson                     |
| Broomhill      | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                    |
| Brunkild       | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                     |
| Cardale        | Sat.   | Nov. 4  | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                  |
| Carey          | Mon.   | Oct. 23 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                     |
| Carman         | Sat.   | Oct. 28 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                     |
| Cartwright     | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 8:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond                   |
| Chillon        | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | J. Quick<br>(At Binscarth)       |
| Clanwilliam    | Tues.  | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                      |
| Clearwater     | Sat.   | Oct. 28 | 2:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond                   |
| Coulter        | Thurs. | Nov. 2  | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                    |
| Crandall       | Thurs. | Nov. 2  | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                  |
| Croll          | Sat.   | Oct. 28 | 2:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom                     |
| Cromer         | Mon.   | Nov. 6  | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                    |
| Crystal City   | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 8:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond                   |
| Cypress River  | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                    |
| Dalry          | Thurs. | Nov. 2  | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                    |
| Dand           | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom                     |
| Dauphin        | Sat.   | Oct. 28 | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay                 |
| Decker         | Sat.   | Oct. 28 | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                  |
| Deloraine      | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 2:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom                     |
| Domain         | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                     |
| Dropmore       | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | J. Quick                         |
| Dufrost        | Mon.   | Oct. 23 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                     |
| Dunrea         | Wed.   | Nov. 1  | 2:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom                     |
| Durban         | Tues.  | Nov. 7  | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay                 |
| Ebor           | Mon.   | Nov. 6  | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                    |
| Eden           | Fri.   | Nov. 10 | 8:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay                 |
| Edwin          | Sat.   | Oct. 28 | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                    |
| Elgin          | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 8:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom                     |
| Elie           | Wed.   | Nov. 1  | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                    |
| Elkhorn        | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                  |
| Elm Creek      | Fri.   | Nov. 3  | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                      |
| Elphinstone    | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                      |
| Erickson       | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                      |
| Ewart          | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                    |
| Fairfax        | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom                     |
| Fallison       | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 2:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond                   |
| Fannystelle    | Thurs. | Nov. 2  | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                     |
| Forrest        | Thurs. | Nov. 2  | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                      |
| Fortier        | Thurs. | Nov. 2  | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                    |
| Foxwarren      | Tues.  | Oct. 31 | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                  |
| Franklin       | Tues.  | Oct. 24 | 8:00 p.m. | E. J. Watson                     |
| Gilbert Plains | Thurs. | Nov. 2  | 2:00 p.m. | J. Quick                         |
| Glenboro       | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                    |
| Glenora        | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond                   |
| Goodlands      | Fri.   | Nov. 3  | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                    |
| Gordon         | Fri.   | Nov. 3  | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                    |
| Graham         | Sat.   | Oct. 28 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                     |
| Grandview      | Thurs. | Nov. 2  | 8:00 p.m. | J. Quick<br>(United Church Hall) |
| Graysville     | Tues.  | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                     |
| Hamiota        | Thurs. | Nov. 2  | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                  |
| Harding        | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                  |
| Hargrave       | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                  |
| Hartney        | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                    |
| Hathaway       | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom                     |

| Station       | Day    | Date    | Time      | Speaker          |
|---------------|--------|---------|-----------|------------------|
| Holland       | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Homewood      | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Ipswich       | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Jordan        | Tues.  | Oct. 31 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Justice       | Thurs. | Nov. 2  | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Kaleida       | Tues.  | Oct. 24 | 2:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond   |
| Kemnay        | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Kenton        | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Kenville      | Wed.   | Nov. 8  | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay |
| Killarney     | Wed.   | Nov. 1  | 8:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom     |
| Landseer      | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| La Riviere    | Tues.  | Oct. 24 | 8:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond   |
| Lauder        | Tues.  | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Leighton      | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom     |
| Lena          | Thurs. | Nov. 2  | 2:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom     |
| Lenore        | Tues.  | Oct. 24 | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Letellier     | Tues.  | Oct. 24 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Linklater     | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Lyleton       | Wed.   | Nov. 1  | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Makaroff      | Tues.  | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | J. Quick         |
| Manitou       | Mon.   | Oct. 23 | 8:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond   |
| Manson        | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Maples        | Wed.   | Nov. 8  | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Margaret      | Tues.  | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom     |
| Mather        | Sat.   | Oct. 28 | 8:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond   |
| McAuley       | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| McConnell     | Fri.   | Nov. 3  | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Medora        | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 2:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom     |
| Menteith      | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Mentmore      | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 2:00 p.m. | E. J. Watson     |
| Millwood      | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | J. Quick         |
| Mintonas      | Mon.   | Nov. 6  | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay |
| Minnedosa     | Tues.  | Oct. 31 | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Minto         | Tues.  | Oct. 31 | 8:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom     |
| Moline        | Mon.   | Oct. 23 | 2:00 p.m. | E. J. Watson     |
| Moorepark     | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | D. A. Kane       |
| Morris        | Tues.  | Oct. 24 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Napinka       | Tues.  | Oct. 31 | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Nesbitt       | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Ninette       | Tues.  | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond   |
| Ninga         | Fri.   | Nov. 3  | 2:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom     |
| Oak Lake      | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | E. J. Watson     |
| Oakland       | Tues.  | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Oakville      | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Pierson       | Wed.   | Nov. 1  | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Pilot Mound   | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond   |
| Pipestone     | Sat.   | Oct. 28 | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| P. la Prairie | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Purves        | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 2:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond   |
| Rapid City    | Mon.   | Oct. 23 | 8:00 p.m. | E. J. Watson     |
| Rathwell      | Tues.  | Oct. 24 | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Regent        | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 8:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom     |
| Reston        | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Rhodes        | Thurs. | Nov. 2  | 8:00 p.m. | F. W. Ransom     |
| Roblin        | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 8:00 p.m. | J. Quick         |
| Roseburn      | Sat.   | Oct. 28 | 8:00 p.m. | J. Quick         |
| Rounthwaite   | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 1:30 p.m. | D. A. Kane       |
| Sanford       | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Silver Plains | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Sinclair      | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Snowflake     | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond   |
| Solsgirth     | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Somerset      | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Souris        | Thurs. | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Sperling      | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Starbuck      | Thurs. | Nov. 2  | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Swan Lake     | Mon.   | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Swan River    | Mon.   | Nov. 6  | 8:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay |
| Thornhill     | Mon.   | Oct. 23 | 2:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond   |
| Tilston       | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Treherne      | Tues.  | Oct. 24 | 8:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Waskada       | Fri.   | Nov. 3  | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Wawanesa      | Wed.   | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Woodbay       | Fri.   | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | D. W. Richmond   |
| Woodnorth     | Tues.  | Nov. 7  | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |

# 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 WHEAT AGREEMENT

In this issue of *The Co-operator* we give a synopsis of an address by Hon. M. A. MacPherson in which he explained and defended the wheat agreement of the London Conference. The figures adduced by Mr. MacPherson constitute an argument in themselves for the agreement; they cannot be impugned and they demonstrate not only the existence of a surplus of wheat in the world but the unmistakable trend of production to exceed consumption requirements. It is significant that in all the adverse criticism of the wheat agreement the statistical argument has been entirely ignored. No critic of the agreement has even attempted to face the actual situation as revealed by the statistics of wheat; no critic has put forward any alternative method of meeting the situation except that of getting rid of the wheat anyhow, anywhere and at any price. How this is to be done no critic of the agreement has yet revealed.

Wheat statistics not only show a tremendous existing surplus of wheat, but a continuous tendency for production to exceed normal consumption requirements. Most people are ready to condemn obvious waste; few seem to realize that as waste is the useless destruction of useful things or the useless expenditure of useful service, to produce what is not wanted is precisely equivalent, in the economic sense, to destroying uselessly what has been produced for use. From any standpoint of economic efficiency waste is the expenditure of labor and capital in excess of what is necessary for the appropriate social purpose, and consequently it is just as much economic waste to produce millions of bushels of wheat (or any other useful commodity) in excess of social needs, as it would be for farmers to labor in preparing the land for a crop they didn't intend to plant.

In Utopia—the perfect state—ability to produce useful goods in unlimited quantity would be hailed as the acme of economic good; in a capitalist and competitive order what is unlimited in supply is not wealth, however useful it may be, and all economic processes are for the production of wealth. Air is not wealth although we could not live without it, because for us it is unlimited, but try and imagine a condition in which the air could be appropriated as private property! Conversely wheat has economic value because it is useful, the supply is limited and other economic values are consumed in the process of producing it, but its economic value decreases as the supply increases and the situation today is that the supply has so far diminished the value that it does not contain the total economic values consumed in the process of production. Thus a portion of the production, from a strictly economic standpoint, is sheer waste. It is socially reprehensible in such circumstances to add to the

economic surplus; the thing to do is to adjust the supply to the effective, that is, the buying, demand.

The representatives of both exporting and importing countries at the London Conference recognized that necessity and the wheat agreement represents an effort in the interest of both producers and consumers not only to give adequate economic value to wheat but so to adjust supply to demand as to maintain an adequate economic value. There is no way to achieve that end other than the way adopted by the Conference except that of competitive conflict in which inevitably the status of agriculture everywhere would be impaired except to the extent that each nation set up barriers to the conflict. What we have to choose between is adjustment of supply to demand by reason and agreement with no injury to either producer or consumer, and adjustment by economic conflict with bankruptcy for the producer and no gain of any kind for the consumer. As co-operators we ought all to be for the way of reason, understanding, peace and goodwill.

## SANCTITY OF CONTRACTS

Four thousand years ago a king of Babylon promulgated what has been called the oldest code of laws in the world. In this code it is laid down that when a farmer has borrowed money to put in his crop and the crop is destroyed by some calamity then the farmer will pay no interest on his debt for that year. Recently the new state of Iraq on the site of the ancient Babylonian Empire put on its statute books legislation regarding agriculture and in this legislation it is provided that when the owner of the land advances seed to his tenant and the crop is destroyed by a calamity the debt between the owner and the tenant for the seed is cancelled.

There is a principle recognized in these ancient and modern laws, albeit inadequately, which has been completely lost sight of in western civilization. Most contracts contain clauses providing for "acts of God," but the mortgage indebtedness of the modern farmer, and his operating indebtedness, pile up into an intolerable burden whether the causes of his inability to pay be "acts of God," or any other causes as far removed from his control.

Hammurabi had the right idea and so have the legislators in modern Iraq. Inability to perform is a good bar to enforcement of a contract and it certainly cannot be contended that the inability of our farmers to pay their debts is due to causes within their control. They had no more power to prevent the fall in prices than they had to prevent drought and the grasshopper plague.

## MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE FOR WESTERN FARMERS

There are three matters of prime importance now before the farmers of Western Canada, namely:—

1. The wheat agreement.
2. Federal enabling legislation with regard to the marketing of agricultural products.
3. Export control boards.

These matters should receive earnest consideration at every meeting of farmers in Manitoba this winter. The importance of understanding the wheat agreement and why there should be such an inter-

national agreement scarcely needs to be stressed. It is now in the field of public discussion and as it affects the farmers, primarily, and more than any other class, it is of paramount importance that they should know what it is and why it was negotiated.

In the August issue of *The Co-operator* we published a report of a meeting of representatives of western co-operatives at Regina with a resolution passed at the meeting requesting Dominion marketing legislation embodying the main principles of the British Agricultural Marketing Act. Steps are being taken to press this request upon the Dominion government and also to repeat requests that have before been made at Ottawa for the creation of boards to control the exportable surplus of agricultural products other than wheat. Western farmers are well aware that the price received for the exportable surplus of a commodity under open market conditions determines the price for the whole of the commodity marketed, and consequently

a small and even precarious surplus over domestic requirements may seriously affect the price of the commodity. Export surplus control boards could prevent such surplus affecting the domestic market.

The organization of marketing in Great Britain under the Agricultural Marketing Act is bound to affect the marketing of Canadian produce in Great Britain and it is very important that our farmers give some thought to the situation that will be created by British policy and means of adequately meeting it. The organization of the British farmers has already appealed to the Dominion farmers, through its president, not to imperil their national agricultural marketing associations by throwing agricultural products on the British market and if there is to be, as there ought to be, some degree of co-operation between the British and Dominion farmers, it can only be by organization and now is the time for the Canadian farmers to decide what action they will take.

## Western Committee Makes Suggestions to Banking Commission

Farm income in the prairie provinces in 1932 was only thirty-three cents where it had been one dollar in 1928, and this decline in gross agricultural revenue represented a cumulative loss to the prairie provinces as between 1928 and 1932, of \$1,714,613,000, it was stated in a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency prepared by a specially appointed interprovincial committee composed of representatives of the three prairie provinces which met in Edmonton from August 30th to September 7th.

It is generally agreed, the memorandum said, that agricultural prices lie at the root of the universal depression and that the first step towards economic recovery was to raise the level of agricultural prices, and the committee urged the adoption of a policy by the Dominion government designed to raise the level of agricultural prices to a point which would restore the farm income.

It was the opinion of the committee, however, that there were many farmers in such a financial condition that the simple restoration of prices would not enable them to meet their debts and in connection with the debt problem the committee recommended: (1) "that the Bankruptcy Act be amended so as to provide facilities by which insolvent farmers may secure cheaply and quickly

a composition and extension of their debts, secured and unsecured, which will be binding upon all their creditors when approved by the appropriate court;"

(2) "That in cases where bankruptcy proceedings can be avoided power be given to the debt adjustment boards of the respective provinces to make such adjustments and compromises in the matter of farm debts as in their discretion are fair and equitable."

There was grave need, the memorandum stated, for credit for farm operations at a cost which was within the normal farm revenue. This need was not met by the chartered banks and the committee recommended "the setting up of a separate agricultural credit corporation which should operate on a non-profit basis, the capital structure of which would be made up by contributions from the Dominion and provincial governments together with some contribution from the borrower sufficient to ensure the necessary local co-operation. Credit from such an institution should be made available at the lowest cost as a matter of public policy."

Dealing with banking practices the committee recommended that loans from banks should be on such terms of repayment as coincided with the actual form of farm production and that the Bank Act be amended to provide for penalties where banks charged more than the maximum rate of interest set out in the Act.

The committee also suggested that the banks be empowered to make advances to farmers on the security of their threshed grain on the farm. It also recommended that legislation should be enacted compelling a mortgagee to accept, when offered, prepayment of any or all outstanding principal or interest on any prepayment date upon the mortgagor giving three months' notice or paying a bonus of three months' interest.

Other recommendations contained in the memorandum were: that loans for the financing of unemployment and drought relief should be made available to public bodies at a rate not exceeding one per cent. over the discount rate of the finance department; that a voluntary, or if deemed necessary, an arbitrary conversion of outstanding bonded indebtedness at a substantially lower rate of interest should be undertaken on a national basis; that machinery should be created for the purpose of co-ordinating to the fullest possible degree the entire process of public financing; that steps should be taken to prevent Canadian bondholders from demanding payment in other than Canadian funds, and that the buying and selling of foreign exchange be placed under the control of a central bank.

The members of the committee were: Alberta—J. F. Percival, Edmonton; M. Porter, Calgary; Saskatchewan — R. H. Milliken, P. McAra, Regina; Prof. W. Allen, Saskatoon; Manitoba—J. T. Hull, Winnipeg.



# THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building.

Telephone 905 160

Members of the Board

Hon. D. G. McKenzie, Chairman  
F. H. Downing

H. C. Grant

W. A. Landreth

Roy McPhail

F. W. Ransom, Vice-Chairman

William Robson

Secretary: John W. Ward

## CO-OPERATION AT ST. PIERRE

The youngest member of the co-operative family in Manitoba is Laiterie Co-operative de St. Pierre, Ltd., which in English means the Co-operative Dairy of St. Pierre. The new organization is the result of prompt and energetic action to meet an emergency and take advantage of an opportunity. On September 22 word was received that the skimming plant operated by the City Dairy Co. at St. Pierre, through which the greater part of the milk of the district was marketed, would be closed on October 15th. Faced with the necessity for obtaining a new marketing channel, the milk producers of the district decided to establish a co-operative cheese factory, similar plants being in successful operation at other points in the vicinity. Assistance in the organization was given by J. Langelier, the local bank manager, and J. E. Lafrance of the Department of Agriculture, and on the night of October 4 a meeting of over 50 farmers, presided over by Reeve Hebert, adopted by-laws, prepared by the Co-operative Marketing Board and appointed a provisional board of directors to apply for incorporation.

The hauling of materials for building operations commenced next day, plans being prepared by A. Villeneuve of the Provincial Dairy Branch, and it is expected that by the 15th of October the new plant will be ready for operation.

The St. Pierre district, lying about 40 miles south-east of Winnipeg, produces a large volume of high quality milk, having an ample supply of good water and other natural advantages, and on this account has been able to market its product as table cream at a premium over the market price. In the present price situation, however, milk converted into

cheese is worth considerably more than they have been receiving, and the co-operative venture starts out with bright prospects of success.

### In New Ontario

Consumers' co-operative stores are operating with considerable success in many parts of Canada. The Consumers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., of Timmins and South Porcupine in the mining district of Northern Ontario, is an example of what can be done by consumers getting together to supply their own needs. This society commenced business on August 10, 1931, and in its first financial period, ending June 30, 1932, its sales were \$146,342.37. In the year ending June 30, 1932, the total sales were \$220,267.21, and the gross profit \$40,934.06. After the payment of expenses and provision for depreciation and a reserve against bad debts, there was a trading surplus of \$8,312.45; more than three and one-half times the paid up capital, which stands at \$2,355.00.

The annual meeting recently held decided to put 20 per cent. of the year's surplus into the reserve fund, and voted 5 per cent. to the educational fund. Six per cent. was paid on the paid-up capital, and patronage dividends were declared at the rate of one and a half per cent. to non-members and three per cent. to members. The society was thus able to put aside over \$1,600 as a reserve and to help increase its facilities for service, to devote over \$400.00 to educational work and to return to the customers more than \$6,000. Shareholders, as such, received only about \$140.00 as interest on the share capital invested.

This distribution of the profits well illustrates one of the fundamental differences between the co-operative and the private store. If the stores of the Consumers' Co-operative Society at Timmins and South Porcupine had been

owned by a private company, and had done the same business at the same profit, the whole of the \$8,312.45 would have belonged to the shareholders. The customers, whose purchases made the business possible, would have got nothing and would have been entitled to nothing.

At Arborg, Moline, Thornhill, Lauder and at Grunthal in Manitoba, consumers' co-operative stores have been successfully conducted for a number of years, not on as large a scale as at Timmins and South Porcupine, but to the decided advantage of the members and patrons.

Consumers' co-operation in the supplying of the everyday needs of the people, such as groceries, clothing, fuel, furniture and so forth, is real and fundamental co-operation in which people of all occupations can share and mutually benefit. It is a form of co-operation which for some reason has not developed as rapidly in Manitoba as in some other places, but when conditions improve and the people again have reasonable purchasing power, development along these lines may be expected.

## STATE CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

A bill for the regulation of exports of agricultural produce has been introduced into the Irish Free State legislature. It provides that where any country establishes any system of regulation or control of the import of any agricultural products coming from the Irish Free State, the Free State minister for agriculture may regulate such exports in the interests of the Free State exporters. The minister will act by means of export orders, and is empowered to register exporters, receive export returns, and impose export quotas. He may also purchase, export and sell agricultural produce.



# Consumer Co-operation

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

## THE BATTLE OF GLENBORO

"I have fought a good fight," might well be the words of each member who has taken an active interest in the development of the Glenboro Consumers' Co-op. The good fight which they have put up is both an inspiration and a lesson to co-operators in other communities—an inspiration to steady, persistent effort in doing those things co-operators ought to do; and a lesson to leave undone those things which co-operators ought not to do.

"It was back in the summer of 1928," says R. B. Davidson, who has been the president of the Co-op since its inception, "when Roy Johnston, who was fieldman for the Co-operative Wholesale, called on me. Sitting on the running board of his car we made a survey of our neighborhood — and discussed the possibility and feasibility of establishing a consumers' co-operative local, to be affiliated with the other consumers' locals which had united in their Co-operative Wholesale.

"A thorough discussion led to the conclusion that the time was ripe for such a movement. A canvass of the community was undertaken. An organization meeting was called on March 5, 1929, in the town of Glenboro. The whole situation had been discussed during the preceding winter months—and a large number of the farmers in the neighborhood were at the meeting. They decided to organize as the "Glenboro Consumers' Co-operative." A drive was put on to sell stock at \$10.00 per share. Some 220 shares were sold.

"Two large storage tanks, purchased from the Brown Steel Tank Co., were erected along with a good-sized warehouse. On Aug. 11 we started to operate—with a full line of "M.C.W. Brand" oils and greases.

"In the five months of operation in this year over 43,000 gallons of gasoline and coal oil were handled for our people, in addition to a large amount of grease and oils. This was a mighty fine beginning.

"Back in those days, it will be

remembered, nearly all the business firms in the country were working on a credit basis. To keep in line, we decided to likewise give credit. It was not a wise move for a Co-operative.

"The financial crash in the fall of 1929 caught our Co-op (as it caught so many business concerns) with our books showing too much supplied to our members on credit—for which they were unable to pay; and for which some members have not been able to pay to date. Thus a large part of the capital of our organization—which should have been available for working capital—was in the hands of our members in the form of goods. Our Co-op was, thus, forced into a position where lack of working capital has been its chief handicap. Our hard experience has taught us that there is only one way for a Co-operative to do business—and that is on a cash basis.

"Another handicap has been the varying margin for handling gasoline and coal oil. In 1930, this working margin (which had hitherto been 5 cents per gallon) was cut to 3 cents per gallon. This continued until just prior to the busy season of 1932—when the margin increased to 4 cents per gallon.

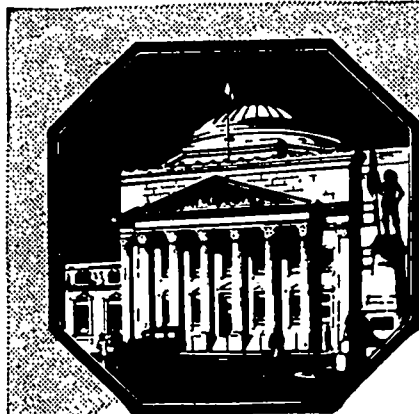
"Now, what was the effect of the reduction of the working margin from 5 cents to 3 cents on our Co-op and our community as a whole? The effect was that this reduction (resulting from the operation of the Co-op) actually put 2 cents per gallon dividend into the hands of every man in the district who bought a gallon of gas during this period, non-shareholder as well as shareholder. But many folks could not see how the Co-op had thus benefitted them. Then, too, competing concerns were canvassing strongly for business—and still offering to supply goods on credit. Some folks who had hitherto patronized their Co-op were drawn elsewhere.

"The tide seems to be swinging back, however, towards the Consumers' Co-op. Indications are that if times improve in the near future our Co-op local will be called upon to serve an increasing percentage of the folks in our community with an increasing number of commodities.

"In spite of the different factors which have handicapped our Co-op to date we have shown a surplus every year—except in 1932 when the year's operations closed in a small book loss after figuring depreciation, etc.

"The scope of our service steadily grows. Additional lines of goods have been gradually added to our stock—such as plow shares, batteries, coal, twine, etc.

(Turn to page 11)



Head Office: Montreal

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

# BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

*Behind* every transaction... the experience and traditions of 116 years successful operation.



# Co-op. Poultry Marketing

## A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

### "DRESSED POULTRY"

We are approaching another dressed poultry marketing season. Although it will be a few weeks yet before the actual country loading commences, we remind our members so that ample time may be given to fattening poultry in preparation for shipment.

One of the drawbacks to the successful shipping and marketing of our dressed poultry in past seasons has been our inability to obtain definite information at head office as to quantity to be shipped, etc., by the date required.

Attached to the Notice of Annual Meetings, which has been mailed to all members, will be found a "Volume Report" form, which is to be completed and forwarded to the secretary of your local (not head office) by November 1st. Please do not disregard this report, as we are depending upon your local committee for an accurate volume report to us, and they in turn are dependent on their individual local members.

The prices which Canadian poultry growers received for their product last year were not encouraging, but your Co-operative Association through its selling agency, the Canadian Poultry Pool, proved possibly a greater asset than in any other season previous. We need not remind readers again of the accomplishments of their organization in the exporting and stabilization of markets for their product in 1932. We believe the past successful years, and particularly the operation of last season, will leave no doubt as to its value, and should leave no hesitation in the minds of poultry producers that co-operation is the most satisfactory means of marketing their product. Decide now to market your poultry through the Pool and as soon as possible notify the secretary of the local shipping point nearest to you, of the number of each kind of poultry you will contribute to their shipment.

A new dressed poultry bulletin has been prepared by the Association this year. This bulletin contains information on fattening

and dressing poultry for market, a definition of the Government Dressed Poultry Standards, instruction as to forming and operating locals, etc. A copy of this bulletin may be obtained at any time on request, from head office, Winnipeg. We urge that as much attention as possible be given to the early fattening of turkey and chicken this year, and some suggestions and instructions contained in the bulletin are of particular value. Be sure to attend killing and dressing demonstration, held in your district. The information gained will be very helpful in the preparation of poultry for market.

It is probable that our shipping will commence about the third week in November in order to obtain a quantity of poultry for early export shipments.

### Early November Shipments

There has been no definite decision made yet as to the advisability of marketing any quantity

### ATTEND ANNUAL MEETINGS

Be sure to attend your local annual meeting. Information given out at the meeting will be interesting and helpful. No local can be a complete success without full co-operation of its district members and this cannot be given without a knowledge of the work of the Association. This knowledge can be gained only by attendance at annual and other local meetings where the business of the Association is reviewed and future plans discussed.

of poultry in early November this year. We expect, however, that some shipments may be handled at that time, the extent of early marketing depending as usual on market conditions and whether poultry is sufficiently matured and finished. Early November shipments of chicken and turkey will be made only from districts where the poultry is reported in good condition and such shipments are usually required to be specially prepared, pen or crate fattened. We advise members against marketing immature or unfattened poultry in early Nov-

ember if it can possibly be avoided.

### Winnipeg Branch

Through a scarcity of feed in some sections of the province, poultry producers may find it necessary to market their poultry much earlier than they would otherwise. The necessity of doing this brings considerable poultry on the market which is immature, and of low grade, with the result that not only is such poultry marketed at a low return to the shipper, but the poultry market becomes more or less congested with the lower quality product, thus materially affecting the sale value of the higher grades as well.

Though our Winnipeg branch is open and prepared to handle shipments of poultry, live or dressed, at all times, except where absolutely necessary, we strongly advise against shipping of unfinished birds, particularly turkeys.

Recently, repeated requests have been coming forward from poultry producers as to prices paid, and particulars regarding handling of live turkeys at Winnipeg. We have discouraged the marketing of turkeys alive, especially in the early fall, owing to the spread in price between live and dressed. This, together with the higher transportation rate on live birds, usually represents quite a loss to the shipper. A considerable portion of profit in turkey raising is maintained through finishing and dressing your own birds for market, and for that reason we much prefer to handle them dressed.

It is seldom that we are able to quote definite or guaranteed prices to shippers on live or dressed poultry shipped to our Winnipeg branch. On request we are able to submit an approximate price paid at the time of receipt of the inquiry, based on the selling price at that time, but with the exception of pooling periods shipments are handled separately and remittance is at full sale value less cost of handling.

During periods of carlot shipping from country points dressed poultry received at our Winnipeg branch is included in the same "pool" and the same advance and final returns are paid to shippers.

Shipments of eggs and poultry to Winnipeg at all times will receive prompt and careful attention.

**CONSUMER CO-OPERATION.**

(From page 9)

And more will be added—until our Consumers' Co-op can give the folks of our neighborhood a complete co-operative service.

"On April 1, 1931, we rented an office on the main corner in Glenboro and installed a Bowser pump. This office has become the farmers' headquarters in town and gives service to them in every possible way.

"Looking back over our experience of the last five years, there are certain things which we have learned:

1. A Co-op local should start business only with adequate paid-up capital.
2. After starting, a Co-op local should do a strictly cash business.
3. It is going to take a lot of educational work to get the kind of support for, and participation in, co-operation which it deserves.
4. And finally and all the time —**Co-operation Pays!**"

Yes, our co-operative friends out at Glenboro can well say "We have fought a good fight"—and (what is more vital) "We have kept the faith."

**Co-op Service on Coal**

The volume which the combined locals require has placed your Central Buying office in a position to make connection with any good coal mine on a wholesale basis. Thus, co-operation makes it possible for your Co-op Wholesale to give each local the full benefit of a complete wholesale service in handling coal. It is combined volume that counts. Your Co-op Wholesale can give true wholesale service to all locals on any commodity—when in command of the necessary volume.

Coal prices shift frequently—but locals are guaranteed that orders coming in on any coal listed will be filled at the lowest price available when the order is received.

**THE "DEPRESSION" AND THE "WAY OUT"**

(Respectfully inscribed to Dr. W. W. Swanson)

Good morning, Mr. Doe: how do you do?  
 And how's this wicked world been using you?  
 Your crops are good, I most sincerely trust?

No sign of frost, no hail, nor smut nor rust?

Your cattle, too, I hope they're doing well?

Is that a fact? three carloads you've to sell?

You've hogs besides, and hay and oats galore?

Well, well: that's fine! You wished to see me for—?

A little loan? Er—No! we cannot risk

A loan just now: if markets were more brisk—

When times are normal, then I have no doubt—

'Till then—allow me: here's the right way out.

—Robt. J. Howard.  
 In The Western Producer.

**STUDENTS VOTE WAR RESISTANCE**

Results of a poll of students in 70 American colleges show that 39% of the 22,627 who voted were opposed to participating in any war. Thirty-three per cent. more of the students declared that they would take part in a war only if the United States were invaded. Only 6,347 students, or 28 per cent., of the voters, said they would participate in any war approved by the president and declared by congress.

The poll of the college students was started following the vote of the Oxford Union and of the students in other English universities that they would not "fight for King and country."

**SURVEY OF WHEAT SITUATION**

(From page 4)

world stocks is probable during the current year but these stocks will not be reduced to normal. A very small international movement of wheat and flour is anticipated for the crop year, probably only 575 million bushels. British wheat prices (gold) in the next four months will probably advance moderately from the low level of early September but not more than a moderate advance is reasonably in prospect. Probably only further inflationary developments would cause Chicago futures, as quoted, to advance. By early September wheat prices at leading futures markets in terms of gold had fallen almost to the level of early April, the net gain in quotations corresponding closely to the amount of depreciation of the dollar.

# PENSION YOURSELF

\$9.55 per month saved from age 30 will provide a pension of \$50 per month for life at age 65. Annual dividends may be used to reduce the premium-paying period or increase the pension. Pensions can also start at 50, 55 or 60.

Write for details of a simple plan to safeguard your future.

**THE MUTUAL LIFE Assurance Company OF CANADA**

WATERLOO, ONT.  
 (Established 1869)

I am interested in your Pension Policy to help me become independent.

Name .....

Address .....

Age ..... MC

# Co-operative Dairying

A Message from Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

## WHAT WE HAVE

Complete figures for storage holdings of creamery butter as at October 1st are not available as we go to press. But preliminary reports of holdings in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg indicate some improvement in the situation. Figures for September, the reader may recall, showed holdings of 11,500,000 lbs. more than at the same time in the previous year. General indications are that production in Canada in September would also show slight increase.

## What We Are Exporting

On the other hand, the three prairie provinces in the last six weeks have exported approximately 3,000,000 lbs. Ontario and Quebec are busy with plans to export a fair share of their present holdings. The problem of export on a equitable basis is not an easy one. On investigation it was found that storage holdings are owned not only by creameries requiring butter for winter supply—but also by many small speculators holding a few hundred boxes each. As this speculative butter was bought at a fairly high price, it is a difficult matter to persuade so many that it is advisable to take a loss on part in order to help out prices in the future.

Realizing the seriousness of the situation, the Department of Agriculture—through the Dairy Branch at Ottawa—has been giving every assistance possible in organizing, in Ontario and Quebec, an export movement that would be reasonably equitable insofar as holders of butter are concerned; and the West is still hoping that before the end of October the export for the season will reach a volume of seven or eight million pounds.

## Control Board Needed

In our plants our volume in September was very similar to last year but with small increase. With the luxuriant pastures and the long open fall, cattle are going into the stables late and in excellent condition. This would promise fairly heavy production for the winter—hence the need of

heavy export now so that our home market can be left fairly clear of surplus so that it can absorb our winter make.

An Export Board, it is again pointed out, could have simplified the situation and made its solution much less difficult.

## AROUND THE CORNER?

Mr. W. W. Thomson, the energetic and genial Western manager of the Canadian Wool Pool reports that there is a decided improvement in the wool situation. The wool auctions which opened in Sydney, Australia, on August 28 showed an advance of 20% over their closing sale at the same place during the June auctions. The London auctions, which opened on September 19, also registered an advance of 10% over the close of the London sales in July. Woollen mills in Canada are quite busy and conditions generally in the wool industry are greatly improved over the situation as it existed twelve months ago.

The Wool Pool warehouse at Portage la Prairie is still open to accommodate late shipments. But it is expected that it will be closed about November 1.

The new catalog of manufactured woollens and stockmen's supplies for winter use is now available. Copies are free on request. Write to Canadian Co-op. Wool Growers, Regina, Sask.

## INTELLIGENT ACTION IMPERATIVE

There are those who affect to believe that the great world depression is wearing itself out in a natural way, and that recovery will come through the ordinary progress of a trade cycle. Such optimism seems to me to be dangerous, because it has little apparent foundation and is an incentive to relaxation of effort at a critical time. It is difficult to see how recovery can come so long as all the abnormal obstructions to the natural course of international commerce remain unremoved, or so long as lack of international co-operation, and the prevalence

of instability, prevent the revival of confidence, which is an essential precedent to economic revival. . . . The wisdom of rigid adherence to the policy of economy, in all its spartan severity, and in each and every circumstance, has been questioned by more than one eminent authority. There is clearly a danger lest a policy designed to meet an emergency may be allowed to become a fixed principle, and may do incalculable harm. Has the time perhaps come when, in suitable cases, some relaxation of economy may be more beneficial in the long run than its strict maintenance?

—Hon. Rupert Beckett,



## KEEP FEED COSTS DOWN---Do Your Own Milling with a MASSEY-HARRIS HAMMER MILL

Buy one of these money-saving mills now at present low prices and mill your own feeds from home grown grains and roughage.

It pays to use a MASSEY-HARRIS HAMMER MILL. You save on feed and you get full benefit from any increases in the price of dairy produce and live stock.

Write for Booklet

**MASSEY-HARRIS CO.,  
LIMITED**

Toronto, Montreal, Moncton,  
Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon,  
Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary,  
Edmonton, Vancouver.

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

# Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

## SEPTEMBER DELIVERIES

The volume of livestock coming forward to the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, was reasonably heavy during the month of September. Following is a statement showing the high five firms:

|                     |          | %     |
|---------------------|----------|-------|
| 1st Can. Co-op..... | 162 cars | —19.1 |
| 2nd .....           | 131 "    | —15.9 |
| 3rd .....           | 127 "    | —15.  |
| 4th .....           | 97 "     | —11.7 |
| 5th .....           | 81 "     | —10.  |

### The Cattle Market

In the cattle division the market continues decidedly bad on in-between cattle and heavy calves. Any real top quality bring a strong price, but the medium fleshed cattle—and the majority of stock coming forward is in that class—sell at extremely low prices. The indication is that the market will not improve any. In fact, if the volume should become somewhat heavier we can look for a further reduction in price.

In the areas where feed is reasonably plentiful the producer should endeavor to feed his younger cattle, that is, yearlings and two-year-olds. To feed three-year-olds and over is a doubtful proposition and our opinion is that the older cattle might as well come forward and be sold at whatever price they bring. The demand for stockers and feeders is very restricted. Ontario feeders, owing to shortage of feed, are not in a position to buy the usual quantity. The result of this is that a large number of steers and heifers that formerly found an outlet as stockers and feeders must be sold for killing purposes and the ones that carry medium flesh are selling at low prices.

At this time of the year, anyone preparing to feed cattle should have them dehorned. They will be easier to handle and make better feeders.

### Beats and Grunts

In the hog division the price has worked to a lower level and the undertone at the present time is not any too strong, so it might be found that hogs will work to a lower level. One of the reasons

for the reduction in price is the fact that Canadian bacon in the Old Country is selling at approximately ten shillings less than two or three weeks ago. No doubt the second reason for the market being draggy is the fact that the purchasing power of the Canadian consumer is at a very low ebb. Marketings of hogs to all Canadian markets during the first 39 weeks of 1933 as compared to 1932 show a reduction of approximately 24,000 hogs. The total number marketed the first 39 weeks of 1933 being 2,289,000 hogs. Manitoba stock yards and plants show a decrease in the marketings of 26,000 hogs.

In the sheep and lamb division the market has remained steady to strong and the indication is that the present level will be retained. The quality of lambs is reasonably good. A special effort has been made in selecting the lambs before sending them to market. The result has been that only a small number of light, thin lambs have been brought forward. We feel that this is a step in the right direction, and would definitely encourage producers to continue to select the best quality lambs before sending them forward.

### Better Livestock

Recently we have had a number of enquiries from outlying districts relating to the possibility of securing good quality breeding stock. This is a good sign and should be encouraged. The producers organization is most anxious to be of service in any effort that is being made towards improving the quality of livestock. In other districts we find that the producer has become somewhat indifferent. This is natural when price conditions are such as they are, but livestock will continue to be part of our Canadian agriculture, and for that reason in spite of low prices everyone should endeavor to keep up a high standard in the breeding of livestock on the farm.

### About Shipping

It has been our privilege to visit some of the districts in Manitoba recently and we find that the drovers and dealers who have formerly been so active at this time of the year are not out in the country. What does this mean? As we see it, it means they cannot hope to make any money on buying cattle, so the producer is left in a position where his stock—if he must dispose of it—is shipped forward in a co-operative way. The co-operative livestock shipping associations continue their effort in looking after the shipping of livestock to the various markets. Would it not be sound business on the part of the producer to bear this fact in mind and make more use of the

(Turn to page 15)

## SAVINGS OF HER OWN

The farmer's wife who manages to make money for herself from poultry, vegetable garden or other work should have a Savings Account of her own. Money in the bank is protection against emergency and, at compound interest, it soon accumulates.

THE

ROYAL BANK

OF CANADA

## THE WORLD WHEAT AGREEMENT

Hon. M. A. MacPherson, provincial treasurer of Saskatchewan, and one of Canada's representatives at the International Wheat Conference held in London in August, delivered an address in Winnipeg on September 15, in which he drew a picture of the world wheat situation as revealed by the latest statistics and explained the agreement entered into at the conference.

The figures quoted by Mr. MacPherson showed that on July 31, 1933, the end of the last crop year, the carryover of wheat in North America was 440 million bushels above normal. Canada had an excess carryover of 179 million bushels and the United States 261 million, the significance of this being indicated by the fact that European requirements for this year were estimated at only 400 million bushels.

Altogether there was available for export during the present year 1,070 million bushels, while effective world demand was put at 560 million. Facing these facts and having in mind the potential crops of the next year, the question before the conference was whether all countries would endeavor to get together on some reasonable programme or whether it was to be a case of each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Mr. MacPherson believed that reason and good judgment had prevailed when the agreement was made.

### Exports for 1933-34

The agreement meant that for the present crop year, ending on July 31, 1934, out of an estimated world export demand of 560 million bushels, Canada would supply 200 million. Comparing this with exports in the last few years, Mr. MacPherson said that taking the crop years 1929-30 to 1932-33, the average world shipment was 696 million bushels, to which Canada contributed an average of 229 million or 32.9 per cent. The agreement gave Canada 35.7 per cent. of the world's estimated shipments in 1933-34, which was slightly above her percentage for the three previous years. If, however, the world demand is higher than the 560 million bushels estimated, the excess will be supplied by Canada and the United States, who will thus be

able to reduce their surpluses.

Dealing with the quotas allotted to other countries, Mr. MacPherson said the Danubian countries had been allowed 50 million bushels, though they only exported 10 million last year. The reason was they had a much bigger crop than last year and were presumably capable of exporting 110 millions. Russia also had an allowance greater than her exports of last year, but much less than those of some previous years. Russia might not have more wheat than she really needed to feed her own people, but she would export nevertheless to meet pressing foreign obligations, and had to have an allotment. Argentina and Australia were allotted 105 and 110 million bushels respectively. Those countries were without proper storage facilities, and wheat stored there was subject to destruction by mice and other pests. It was quite possible, however, that Australia and Argentina would not be able to fill their quotas, in which case the balance would come from Canada and United States.

It was true that in 1928-29 Canada exported 406 million but in that year France, Italy and Germany imported 231.8 millions and this year might require only 30 millions between them. Similarly, we exported 264 million last year, but then the Danubian countries were 100 million short of the crops they had this year. It had been estimated that Canada this year would probably be able to export 180 million bushels.

### Crop Year 1934-35

Turning to the crop year 1934-35, Mr. MacPherson read article 2 of the agreement, which says:

"They further agree to limit their exports of wheat during the crop year August 1, 1934, to July 31, 1935, to maximum figures 15 per cent. less in the case of each country than the average output on the average acreage sown during the period 1931-33, inclusive, after deducting normal domestic requirements. The difference between the effective world demand for wheat in the crop year 1934-35 and the quantity of new wheat from the 1934 crop available for export will be shared between Canada and the United States of America as a supplementary export allocation

with a view to the proportionate reduction of their respective carryovers."

Working this out as it affected Canada, he said the average wheat acreage in Canada for the last three years was 26.64 million. This multiplied by 17.31 bushel per acre, the 10 year average yield, gave a total of 461 million bushels. Deducting from this the normal requirements for flour, seed and feed, 117 million bushels, the remainder was 344 million bushels. From this 15 per cent. must be deducted, leaving 292,400,000 bushels which would be Canada's export quota for 1934-35. An export of 292,400,000 plus home requirements of 117 million, totalled 409,400,000, and Canada could thus produce 409.4 million bushels in 1934 and dispose of the whole of it.

### To Increase Consumption

Mr. MacPherson also read the sections in which the importing countries agreed not to encourage any extension of wheat acreage and to adopt measures to increase consumption of wheat, and undertook to reduce their tariffs on wheat when the world price had reached and maintained for four months an average price of 63 gold cents (about 86 cents in Canadian money). These undertakings, he maintained, were not merely empty words. Already France had increased the percentage of wheat flour in her bread, and was rescinding the regulations as to potato starch. This would not only require more wheat flour per loaf but would make bread more palatable and thus increase consumption.

Mr. MacPherson also quoted figures to show that since the pre-war years, the wheat acreage of the world had increased more rapidly than population, and that Canada more than any other country had been responsible for this condition, the increase for the four major exporting countries being Argentina, two million acres; Australia, seven million; United States, 10 million, and Canada 17 million.

## INSURANCE

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

\$5.00 GIVES YOU PROTECTION FOR \$500; and \$8.00 gives you protection for \$1,000. The Mutual Supporting Society of America, Manitou, Manitoba.

**TOBACCO**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**CHOICE LEAF TOBACCO—FIVE-POUND** package Burley with pipe and flavoring; or 3-pound package Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco (\$8 different samples), \$1.00 postpaid. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ontario.

**THREE POUNDS SWEET, YELLOW VIRGINIA** Tobacco, \$1.00. 15 pounds bright Burley, weak or strong, \$2.00 postpaid. L. Francis, Cottam, Ontario.

**BUBLEY NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—**Five-pound sample, \$1.00; fourteen pounds, \$2.50, postpaid. Try a 100-lb. freight order, \$7.00, f.o.b. Leamington. G. W. Jeffery, Leamington, Ont.

**MAGNETOS**

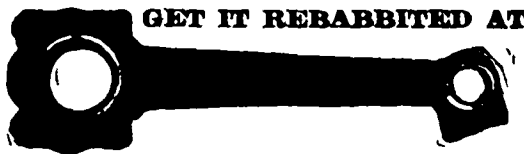
Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**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.

**ALL MAGNETOS REPAIRED AND RECHARGED.** Generator, starter, ignition service. Windmill generators, propellers and equipment a specialty. Spark plugs, ignition and battery cables, contact points, coils, light bulbs, etc. Armatures and motors re-wound. All work guaranteed. Prompt service. Eclipse Auto Electric Co., Ellice at Hargrave, Winnipeg.

**MACHINERY**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"



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.

**MEDICAL**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**MEN'S SANITARY RUBBER GOODS** mailed postpaid in plain, sealed envelope. Fifteen latest samples, \$1.00. Write for our mail 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.

**GENTLEMEN'S PERSONAL DRUG SUPPLIES—**\$1.00 brings 15 samples, high-grade European importations. Catalogue free to adults only. Plain wrapper. National Distributors, Box 445, Regina, Sask.

**EDUCATIONAL**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**YOU CAN LEARN BOOKKEEPING, ACCOUNTANCY, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, SALESMANSHIP, SHORT-STORY WRITING** at home. Write for particulars of course which interests you. Home Study Institute, 364 Furby St., Winnipeg. 12-33

**CO-OP LIVESTOCK**

(From page 13)

producers co-operative livestock marketing organization? In places where there are no regular co-operative shippers a number of producers could join together and make up a shipment of livestock to the producers' organization.

Another milestone has been passed. The first shipment of livestock over the Hudson Bay route from Churchill has gone forward. The Co-operative Livestock organization supplied 160 head of the 200 head that were shipped from Churchill on the S.S. Brandon a few days ago. Many of the Western producers will rejoice, and we hope during the years to come that a large number of our Western cattle will be exported through this port.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**FALSE TEETH MADE AND REPAIRED** by mail; simple method; easy payments; satisfaction guaranteed. Ward's Dental Laboratory, Box D-33, Station "A" Montreal.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**MONEY IN MUSHROOMS—EARN \$25** weekly or more growing for us in cellar or outbuildings. We instruct you. Illustrated booklet free. Canadian Mushroom Company, Dept. 36, Toronto 10.

**MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

Winnipeg

Auditors to:

- Manitoba Pool Elevators
- Manitoba Poultry Pool
- Canadian Poultry Pool
- Manitoba Co-operative Livestock
- Canadian Livestock Co-operative
- Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Consumers' Oil Co-operatives.

**BELTING**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**BELTING**

**WRITE FOR SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST** on slightly used rubber belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main St., Winnipeg.

**LIVESTOCK**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**SELLING CATTLE DOGS—PUPS; GOOD** healers. Ed. Reed, Bield, Man.

**TWO PUREBRED SHORTHORN BULL** Calves. Seven months, \$30. White Holland Turkeys; toms, \$2.50; hens, \$1.75. Clifford Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.

**FLOWERS**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**FLOWERS IN WINTER—TOP GRADE** only. Hyacinths, 10c each; 5 different Narcissus, 25c; Collection: 3 Hyacinths, 6 Tulips, 5 Narcissus, 3 Muscari, 5 Crocus, 2 Freesias, 2 Snowdrops, all postpaid, \$1.00. For garden, splendid mixed Tulips, 40c dozen. Four lovely Peonies, \$1.00. Six different Irises, 50c. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man.

**"Co-operator" Readers**

When you want to sell or buy horses, poultry, cordwood, feed, cattle, hogs, honey, farms, machinery, etc. . . . tell your neighbors in your own paper, "The Manitoba Co-operator." Some of the other 22,000 farm families who read your paper may need what you have to sell—or may want to sell what you need.

**Use this Classified Ad Form**

**3c** per word per insertion

**6** insertions for the price of **5**

Count name and address as part of ad. Count figures, initials, abbreviations, etc.—groups of five or less as one word.

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

To "The Manitoba Co-operator," Winnipeg, Can.

Publish this ad..... times Name .....

for which I enclose \$.....Address .....

## A CENTRAL BANK FOR ARGENTINA

A recommendation for the immediate establishment of a central reserve bank is the main feature of the report on re-organization of the Argentine financial system drawn up at the request of the Argentine Government by Sir Otto Niemeyer, the eminent financial expert attached to the Bank of England. The bank, which would absorb the functions of the conversion office of the Re-discount and Exchange Control committees, would have a capital of 15 million paper pesos to which all national and foreign banks with a capital exceeding one million paper pesos would subscribe proportionately. It would have the exclusive right of note issue and of holding the reserves of deposit banks and government balances. The report does not recommend the immediate stabilization of the peso, owing to the confusion of the world's currencies, and exchange control by the reserve bank would continue, with provision for its abolition at the earliest possible moment. The federal government would have the right to control the overseas borrowings of the provinces and municipalities.

L. C. A. News.

## HAD ITS FACE LIFTED

Very few people know the interesting history behind the development of the popular and ubiquitous tomato, which has not always been the luscious, appetizing, bulging, smooth, rounded, ripe red fruit we know today. There was a time, and not so many years ago at that, when the tomato was a wrinkled, wizened-up, unattractive, skimpy fruit, which had very little "eye appeal". It has only been of very recent years, as the result of the work of Burbank and specialists in plant breeding, that the tomato's little wizened-up old face has been lifted to the sunny, smiling, attractive countenance which makes it so popular today. — Dominion Fruit Branch.

## RUSSIAN PRODUCTIVE CO-OPS FORGE AHEAD

Producers' co-operatives in the Soviet Union have completed the Five-Year Plan in less than four years, according to a report delivered at the opening session of

the first All-Union Congress of Co-operatives held in Moscow. The Five-Year Plan called for a production of commodities valued at 5.5 billion rubles in 1932-33. Actually, 5.8 billion rubles' worth of merchandise was produced in 1932, about five times as much as was manufactured in 1928-29. Several new branches of industry have been introduced for the first time in the Soviet Union. The membership of the co-operatives has increased rapidly: On Oct. 1, 1927, the membership totalled 604,000 throughout the Soviet Union, while at present it is over 2,500,000.

—Economic Review of the Soviet Union.

## LIKE THE REST THE LEAGUE IS HARD UP

The council of the League of Nations, at its May session, sent an urgent communication to all states which had not yet paid their contributions for the current year inviting them to give this matter their prompt and careful attention. This step was taken as the result of a letter on the League's financial position from the chairman of the Budget Supervisory Commission. The chairman urgently appealed to those members of the Council whose governments had not hitherto paid or given notice of payment of their contributions to make personal representations to

their governments on the subject. The secretary-general pointed out that it was essential that payments of contributions, which should be regarded as an international obligation, should be made punctually. He was in favor of consolidating arrears of contributions as far as possible, in order that they might be spread over a given number of years.

## FEED ON TOBACCO AND DRUGS

The cigarette beetle, which bores holes in cigarettes and prefers tobacco to other kinds of products, nevertheless feasts on cayenne pepper, ginger, rhubarb, rice, figs, yeast cakes and prepared fish food. The Dominion Entomological branch is on the outlook to prevent its spread in Canada. Another beetle with a universal appetite is the drug store beetle, which makes no discrimination between poisonous or harmful drugs, its preference being for the deadly aconite and belladonna. It also bores holes in leather and books as a sideline, attacks dried beans and peas, breakfast foods, flour, syrup, bread and chocolate, has a weakness for parsley seasoning, pepper and ginger, and is said to tackle everything except cast iron. It is also under surveillance.

**Free PREMIUMS!**

**FOR YOUR.....**

**Army & Navy**

**—COUPONS—**

Refer now to your Army & Navy Fall and Winter Catalogue for full details and premium list! —This new, bigger and better Fall and Winter Catalogue is packed with record-breaking bargains for you and the entire family. If you have not received your copy a postcard request will bring one promptly.

**ARMY & NAVY MAIL ORDER DEPT. STORE REGINA**