

The Manitoba Co-operator

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

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Do You Know—

That the government of Argentina has set a minimum price on wheat and established a wheat board to control all wheat marketing?

That the government of Australia has put the export of wheat and flour under license and is considering a subsidy to raise the Australian price of wheat to 75 cents a bushel?

That a national conference of representatives of Canadian agricultural co-operative marketing organizations was held recently in Toronto which decided to ask the Dominion government for national marketing legislation along the lines of the British Agricultural Marketing Act?

These are matters of vital importance to western farmers. Turn the pages of this magazine and read about them and other matters of importance to you. Read this magazine every month and

Keep Yourself Informed



Official organ of
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE LTD.

COMPRISING

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

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

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

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NEWS and VIEWS

The Western Australia Wheat Pool for the last crop season handled 12,550,033 bushels.

About 85 per cent. of Canada's agricultural production is consumed in Canada. Nevertheless agriculture provides roughly 40 per cent. of the total national export trade.

Although first in value of gross production three years ago, Canadian vegetable products ranked fourth only in the number of people employed and salaries and wages paid.

The day is coming says "Better Crops" when the farmer "will sit in an office before an electric switchboard and control automatic plows, cultivators and harvesters which will produce his crop without the aid of a single field laborer." Oh, boy!

Statistics published in the Weekly Dairy Produce Notes, issued by the Imperial Economic Committee, indicate that Canada is continuing to gain a place as one of the more important suppliers of eggs to the British market.

Estimates prepared by the Dominion Entomological Branch, in co-operation with the statistics service of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, showed a cash loss at the elevator price to the farmer for 1932 of \$10,164,000 due to grasshoppers, cutworms, wireworms and wheat stem fly in the province of Saskatchewan alone.

Professor Hersch in the International Labor Review says that the birth rate is falling all over the civilized world and very heavily in west European countries, and that the smaller number of children (who are consumers but not producers) means a decrease in consumption with no decrease in production, and therefore a continuous increase in unemployment. There's something for the birth controllers to worry about!

The English Co-operative Wholesale Society has seven shoe factories which turn out 4,000,000 pairs of shoes a year.

The number of hogs graded in Canada for the first forty-six weeks of this year (to November 16) was 2,726,037 as against 2,693,047 for the corresponding period of last year—an increase of 32,990.

Talking about taxes—do you know that the amount of money bet on horses during the four weeks of racing in Winnipeg was away in excess of the amount which the government will collect by the 2 per cent. wage tax? The total amount bet was \$2,076,600. Who said "depression?"

The area under wheat in England and Wales this year was 1,660,000 acres, an increase of 372,000 over last year. Barley acreage decreased in the same period by 210,000 acres, oats decreased by 86,000 acres, and rye by 4,700 acres. The total acreage for rye, 19,900, was the lowest on record for that grain.

The Danish minister of agriculture reports that for the nine months ending September 30, 117,000 head of beef cattle and 12,600 part carcasses had been destroyed in Denmark, and the government intended to destroy 3,000 cattle in the first week in October. The previous weekly average of destroyed cattle was 4,000 head.

Announcing the withdrawal of Great Britain from the Tariff Truce, which will take effect on 7th December, Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the government had come to the conclusion that "the truce was no longer of practical value." The Netherlands, the Irish Free State, Sweden, Switzerland and Belgium have also withdrawn, while reservations amounting practically to a withdrawal have been made by France and Denmark.

—I.C.A. News.

The British Wheat Commission on November 25 made another payment to the growers of approximately 38 cents a bushel.

Beaver was made the Canadian currency in the seventeenth century at the time the de Caen Company sent 15,000 to 20,000 pelts every year to France.

Compulsory sale through one channel is the only solution of the maize problem. Growers have seen how well it has worked in Rhodesia and have realized that partial control through partial co-operation is doomed to failure.

—The Primary Producer, Johannesburg.

CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations to Mr. J. H. Beavis, secretary of the Crystal City Association, on his success at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto, when he gained the first prize for the best sack of durum wheat. Mr. Beavis is an active worker in the organization and has been associated with it from the days of its inception. He was for some years president of the Manitoba Seed Growers' Association and it is almost needless to add he has always been a strong advocate of quality in seed and grain production. Mr. Beavis has been a regular exhibitor at the large shows in Canada.

Co-operators will also congratulate Mr. Alex Bergkvist upon capturing honors in the mindum durum class at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto. He also won the world championship for durum at the World Grain Show and Conference held in Regina. Mr. Bergkvist has made substantial deliveries to the Pool Elevator Association at Sanford of which Association he is a member. He is also president of the Sanford Consumers' Co-operative Association.

Our congratulations go also to Mr. Alfred J. Strachan, Carman, who is a consistent exhibitor and winner at the grain and vegetable shows on the continent. Mr. Strachan won seventh prize for corn at the Hay and Grain show recently held in Chicago. This is an outstanding achievement because this is the first time a western Canadian exhibitor has ranked so high in this class.

SASK. POOL HAD GOOD YEAR

A satisfactory year's operations on the part of their country and terminal elevator system was reported to the Wheat Pool delegates when they examined the affairs of the organization for 1932-33. Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited, handled through its country houses a total of 87,382,000 bushels of all grains, or 43.02 per cent. of all handlings in the province. In addition, platform shipments consigned to Pool terminals during the past year amounted to 3,988,000 bushels of all grains, or 58 per cent. of this class of business transacted in Saskatchewan.

Net earnings of the system amounted to \$1,434,000, after allowing \$1,363,000 for depreciation and interest on mortgages. Net earnings of the company since it came into existence in 1925, to the end of 1932-33, stand at \$13,507,000.

Largely as a result of the year's successful operations, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool organization was able to meet commitments aggregating \$3,324,000. These were made up of the final payment of the Co-operative Elevator Company purchase, \$2,085,000; an instalment of interest and the first instalment of principal on repayment to the provincial government of the 1929 guarantee, \$1,129,000; and the cash purchase of 15 country elevators formerly held under lease, \$110,000.

ARGENTINA SETS UP WHEAT CONTROL BOARD

Effective on and from November 30, the government of Argentina has established control of grain marketing operations and set a minimum price on wheat equal to 62 7/8 cents per bushel (U.S. funds). No trading in futures below this price will be permitted. The regulatory power is to be vested in a board which has been empowered to buy wheat from the producers at the price fixed by the Board and sell to the exporter in such manner as to prevent flooding of the export market and consequent attempts to "dump" in importing countries. It has been reported that F. W. Riddell, who was general manager of Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company

and assistant to James Stewart when he was chairman of the Canadian wheat board in 1919, may be appointed head of the Argentine wheat board.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WHEAT AGREEMENT

The Australian government has taken the following steps for carrying out the International Wheat Agreement:

1. Prohibition of exportation of grain or flour except under permit.
2. Issuance of licenses to exporters with allotted quotas so as to bring the export quantities within the quantity set by the International Agreement.
3. Free purchase of wheat in the domestic market.
4. Exporters who purchase more wheat than they can export during the current season will be permitted to deduct their carryover from the quota for the next season before the exportable quantities for that season are calculated.
5. A consultative committee of Australian wheat growers, farmers' pools, grain exporters, and flour exporters will be formed to discuss monthly the operation of the plan.

In connection with these proposals the minister of commerce stated that if merchants did not offer Australian farmers world parity for their wheat the Commonwealth government would itself purchase and hold the excess supplies.

Growers in Australia are demanding a fixed minimum price of 3/. (75 cents) a bushel for wheat also a national marketing system, and the government has given assurance of financial assistance by a subsidy if wheat prices do not substantially advance. The subsidy will be raised by a tax on flour domestically consumed. The government has not committed itself on the question of a national wheat board.

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS REPORT

Alberta Pool Elevators' financial report for the year ending July 15, 1933, presented to the annual convention showed earnings for the year at \$997,948.68. This sum was allocated as fol-

lows: depreciation, \$536,444.04; payment to Alberta government on account of 1929 overpayment, \$282,450; balance carried to reserves, \$179,054.64. The system handled more than 48 million bushels of grain.

Commenting on the results, R. D. Purdy, general manager, in a radio talk said:

"On the whole the operations of the organization during the 1932-33 crop year were good. Candidly, I believe that no private grain company operating in Western Canada has been able to show such satisfactory results. Alberta Pool elevators have shown real accomplishments, whether it is generally realized or not. We are not vainglorious of this but on the contrary are humbly appreciative of the spirit of Alberta grain growers who have made the Pool's progress possible in a period of the greatest adversity our western country has ever experienced; amid financial ruin, the wreckage of years of thrifty building, the ruin of hopes and actual want and deprivation among the farm homes of the province. To these farm people goes the credit for faithfully adhering to the co-operative organization they have builded with such endless effort over a period of many years. Our responsibility is to keep the faith with these farm people by doing everything we possibly can to vindicate that confidence and to perpetuate the great and sound principles of co-operation to the utmost of our ability."

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

The supply position has undergone little change during the past month. Production estimates have been revised in many countries. Preliminary estimates of 1933 production in several European countries have been revised upward. At the present time it would appear that the total European wheat crop amounts to about 1,645 million bushels as compared with 1,480 million bushels last year. The chief increases in estimates have taken place in the Danubian countries. Estimates of production in the importing countries of Europe have not been changed to any extent. Large crops in France,

(Turn to Page 14)

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, W. E. Ring

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

F. W. RANSOM, *Secretary*

IS THE TAIL BEGINNING TO WAG THE DOG?

It is generally admitted by all those who were in attendance at the delegates' meeting of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, in Winnipeg last October, that it was one of the best, if not the best convention ever held by our organization. There was entire absence of sharp and bitter criticism, which occasionally did make its appearance in previous years. A feeling of harmony and all around mutual understanding between the delegates of the association and representatives of head office was plainly in evidence.

The business of the Pool Elevators was discussed in detail, and during the busy and profitable three days, information on all matters of administration, as well as the technical handling of the grain, was freely given.

Perhaps the only discordant note was struck by one of the delegates during the discussion arising from a resolution as to the time of holding the local annual meetings, when he stated for the information of the convention, there was a feeling spreading in the country, "that the tail was beginning to wag the dog;" or, in other words, we were

drifting into a position of taking all responsibility and initiative away from the locals, and having head office run the whole show. If someone had struck me a blow in the face, I could not have been more taken aback than at this statement, particularly as there was no indication whatsoever apparent at the meeting of such an opinion existing in the country. It was extremely reassuring when the matter rested there, none of the delegates apparently considering it necessary to discuss it further.

I decided then and there to dis-
(Turn to Next Page)

POOL ELEVATOR RELIEF FUND

Mr. John Seale, delegate, told us at the annual meeting that Dauphin always did things in a big way. We have just received word that their association has donated \$256.82 to the fund for assistance of farm women and children in the drought area.

The following is a list of all donations received since the fund was started:

Associations

Mentmore	\$156.00
Justice	50.00
Fortier	50.00
Clanwilliam	25.00
Elphinstone	100.00
Oakland	50.00
Basswood	96.53
Elm Creek	25.00

E. Grierson, Alexander.....	8.30	Bus. 1	Nor.
Lyon Bros., Margaret	10	"	1 Nor.
R. R. Short, Moline	20.30	"	1 Nor.
D. L. Stewart, Lena	10	"	1 Dur.
Chas. Davidson, Rhodes	6	"	1 Dur.
D. S. Muir, Margaret	6	"	1 Dur.
W. A. Watkins, Holland	10	"	1 Hard
A. G. Sissons, Portage la Prairie...	5	"	1 Nor.
K. Campbell, Landseer	5	"	1 Hard
Leslie W. Ransom, Mountainside..	10	"	1 Dur.
J. A. & A. E. Johnston, Lena	20	"	1 Dur.
L. W. Crewson, Edwin	12	"	1 Nor.
F. W. Crawford, Winnipeg.....	5	"	1 Nor.
Geo. Mansfield, Moorepark.....	5	"	3 CW Barley
John Lovett, Lena	5	"	1 Dur.
R. J. Carnahan, Kemnay	5	"	2 Dur.
W. S. Carnahan, Kemnay	5.30	"	1 Nor.
J. C. Haggerty, Kemnay	4	"	1 Nor.
W. H. & T. Wedge, Gordon	9.30	"	1 Nor.
A. J. McMillan, Margaret	6	"	1 Nor.
John Morrice, Hamiota	4.20	"	1 Nor.
J. E. Morrow, Margaret	11	"	1 Nor.

Decker	200	Bushels	1°	Wheat
Hargrave	100	"	1°	"
Forrest				\$ 25.00
Kemnay				25.00
Boissevain				50.00
Hamiota				25.00
Gordon				50.00
Letellier				15.00
Dauphin				256.82
Oakville				25.00
Reston				25.00
Bethany				15.00
Croll				100.00
Sanford				25.00
Glenboro				25.00
Makaroff				10.00
Bowsman				72.69
Kenville				26.86
Sperling				100.00
Lenore				101.25
Carey				25.00
McConnell				65.00
Arden				50.00
Directors and Secretary of Sperling Association				16.00
Maples Association (proceeds of social and dance).....				17.15

Individual Donations

A. J. Lamb, Secretary, Dunrea..\$	5.00
McKay Bros., Rhodes	5.00
A. C. Rankin, Rhodes	5.00
J. K. Benson, Manson	2.00
T. Cooke, Swan Lake	5.00
Chas. Penny, Hamiota	2.50
T. M. Levis, Agent, Hamiota..	3.00
J. E. Dorey, Agent, Graham...	2.50
A. W. Ross, Agent, Minnedosa	5.00
S. J. Tripp, Rhodes	1.00
Mrs. D. G. Clark, Rhodes.....	2.00
M. Fitzgerald, Birtle	1.00
Geo. C. Graham, Altamont.....	2.00
John Churchill, Morris	1.00
Mr. McDonald, Maples50
W. Stockhouse, Margaret	1.00
R. J. Jackson, Margaret	3.00
Geo. S. Love, Margaret	2.00
Can. Pool Agencies, Ltd.....	25.00
J. T. Hull, Winnipeg	25.00
Personal donations from Direc- tors, Officers, Superinten- dents, Fieldmen and head of- fice staff	100.00
Proceeds of raffle, staffs in Pool Bldg. (prizes donated from M.P.E. staff fund).....	130.50

Geo. Barnard, Lena	10	"	1 Dur.
D. Barnard, Lena	10	"	1 Dur.
J. Tucker, Margaret	5	"	1 Nor.
H. Black, Margaret	2	"	1 Dur.
N. J. Barker, Holland.....	11.50	"	1 Nor.
Andrew Park, Brunkild	5	"	1 Dur.
John Quick, Grandview	12	"	1 Nor.
F. Fitzpatrick, Margaret	8	"	1 Dur.
E. A. August, Homewood	10	"	1 Dur.
Walter Titley, Beulah.....	12	"	1 Hard
Alex. Lovie, Holland	9.30	"	1 Nor.
T. Dalgleish, Margaret	2	"	1 Nor.
Geo. Garvie, Landseer	6.30	"	1 Hard
J. Ramsay, Bradwardine	8.40	"	1 Nor.
Mr. & Mrs. Tryggvi Johnson, Baldur....	6	prs.	Knitted Mitts
Total Donations Received to December 14, 1933:			
Cash			\$2,067.30
Grain: 1 Hard	33.30	Bushels	
1 Northern	467.20	"	
1 Durum	106.	"	
2 Durum	5.	"	
3 CW Barley	5.	"	

cover at the earliest possible moment, whether such opinion was at all widespread. During the last two months I have had the privilege of attending a great number of meetings in all parts of the province, when I had the opportunity of talking to many of our members. I have also taken pains to discuss the matter with all visitors who called at our office in Winnipeg during this time. As a result of these inquiries I am gratified to be able to make the statement, without qualification of any kind, that if the feeling "that the tail is beginning to wag the dog" does exist, it certainly is confined to a very small area.

This incident is discussed here

not in spirit of resentment against the delegate for having brought it up at the convention, but rather as an appreciation of a service rendered by him for the good of our organization. The last thing your management wishes to do, is to give the impression that we are against locals taking an active interest in the conduct of their own affairs. There must, however, be some central control, and one of the essential obligations of the management, and one of its necessary duties, is to give direction for the guidance of our 150 associations. If we were to agree and say "yes" to every proposal made by an individual local, we would undoubtedly be very popular with this

particular group, but would not likely be acting in the best interests of the rest of the association.

Head office is acting as trustee for all the locals, and it is our duty and our responsibility to see that they are treated alike. If we fail in this, we are not carrying out the "trust" which is one of the chief obligations of holding office. Since I have some very definite opinions as to the duties and responsibilities of the management, and more particularly the president as the chief executive officer of the organization, I shall present my conception of what I consider them to be, in a succeeding issue of "The Co-operator."

P. F. Bredt.

LOCAL ANNUAL MEETINGS

Killarney

The Annual Meeting of the Killarney Pool Elevator Association, held on November 1st, will stand out in my memory a long time.

There were 14 women and 26 men present. It was the first Annual Meeting I ever attended where there were women. Here was a new departure, an experiment in the stimulation of interest. Quite evidently the Board has initiative. Forty people present and nearly all of them were there on time. There was no delay in getting to business and when it came to moving resolutions, to discussion and to taking action to adopt or otherwise, the meeting did not hesitate; they were prompt and business-like and active.

After the meeting the ladies provided a lunch. The cup of tea and sandwiches went all right; they gave a good finishing touch to the meeting and made it more of a social gathering.

The most impressive feature was the attitude of the members. It was one of hope and optimism. Killarney has had one or two hard years, but their statement showed they had turned the corner, and with the outlook of these people, it will continue to forge ahead. They think and talk success, and therefore they will have success. What a contrast to those Locals which adopt the attitude, "What's the use?" We have a few Associations like that,

and so long as they think in terms of failure, their Association will have a struggle to exist. It is all a case of mental attitude. Where you have an Association, the Board of which is made up of men who are determined to make it go, then it will succeed. Killarney is solving the problem of "What's For the Local To Do?" They are getting their womenfolk interested in the Pool elevator; they are getting the attention of other farmers turned in its direction. The mothers will talk to their sons and to their neighbors; they will create and develop a support to the elevator which will be demonstrated in increased volume, more bushels; in other words, the leadership given by the President and the local board is bringing the Association out on top.

Elm Creek

At Elm Creek you have another local board with, of course, a successful Elevator Association. The Directors went to a lot of work in advertising their Annual Meeting, held November 3, with the result that 45 turned out. Mr. Watchorn, the Secretary, said that this was 50 per cent. of the shareholders. Here also a number of ladies, wives of interested members, attended. The President, Mr. Bredt, represented the provincial organization. He had received a special invitation. Mr. Shearer, President of the Local Association, made a very capable Chairman. Copies of the

financial statement were distributed to the ladies, as well as to the members. Mr. Bredt submitted a statement which showed the amount of money the Association had returned as patronage dividends, and the extent to which their outstanding liability had been reduced since the commencement of operation. There was plenty of discussion, no hesitation in either asking questions or moving resolutions. The meeting had the effect of stimulating enthusiasm and of creating that spirit of good feeling which is necessary to the success of any organization.

Crystal City

Following the Annual Meeting of the Crystal City Association, which was held on Oct. 27, the directors and shareholders gathered at the hotel for supper which had been prepared by the proprietor. Twenty-three sat down to the table. Each of the directors, both of the old Board and the new, were asked to speak for a few minutes. They all expressed the belief that Manitoba Pool elevators had turned the corner and was on the up-grade. Mr. W. E. Ring, newly elected director of the Provincial Board, spoke and said that he fully realized his position entailed responsibility, but was determined to apply himself in order that he might fill it with credit to the organization. D. W. Richmond was also called upon and was asked to address a public meeting at a later date on the International Wheat Agreement.

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

CHRISTMAS—1933 MODEL

The whirligig of time has brought us once more to the season of joy, mirth and goodwill, and once again by the force of custom the greetings hallowed by tradition and sanctified by a high idealism, will be exchanged throughout the whole of Christendom. With the knowledge that there are 30,000,000 unemployed people in the civilized world, millions upon millions in receipt of public aid, and millions more on the world's farms reduced to the depths of poverty, and on the top of this a mass of political restlessness moving ominously in the direction of war, sincere people can hardly utter these greetings without something of a heavy heart. The misery which prevails and the political turmoil are alike tragically incompatible with what we call the spirit of Christmas. Both are the result of the failure of mankind to put into actual practice what has received lip-service throughout the whole of the Christian era and even for centuries before it. There was perhaps some excuse when the world was younger for the inability to reconcile practice with precept, but the inability of today, with our larger knowledge and with a world more unified for the common benefit of humanity, stands out more prominently as the product not of ignorance but of will. The consequences of strife, both military and economic are known to us; we have during the last nineteen years realized them with terrible poignancy, but despite the brutalities and inhumanities of the war and the misery and the suffering of its economic aftermath, the angel of death is again hovering over Europe and the mutual aid of human labor is being all but destroyed by policies as inimical to human well-being as war itself.

In these dire conditions we can only repeat what we have so often said, that the hope of humanity lies in the practice of co-operation. The world can not be made better by strife no matter whether military or economic; it can only be made better by organized, planned, co-operative efforts to bring men into common usefulness and the fruits of their labor to the service of humanity. The co-operative movement does not merely preach peace and goodwill; it is an earnest effort to practice them. We are for the Christmas Spirit all the year round.

THE SANCTITY OF CONTRACT

In the United States, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and as part of the national industrial recovery policy, the sale of milk in certain centres has been organized by special agreements between producers and distributors and the Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of preventing excessive and unfair competition, to

secure fair prices both for producer and consumer and generally to introduce order and stability in the business.

In Chicago the agreement was no sooner made than a petition was presented for an injunction to prevent its enforcement. The petition was dismissed and in giving his decision in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the judge said, among other things:

The day has passed when absolute vested rights in contract or property are to be regarded as sacrosanct or above the law. Neither the necessities of life nor commodities affected with public interest can any longer be left to ruthless competition or selfish greed for their production or distribution.

These remarks sound almost revolutionary, and in a certain practical sense they are, but in effect at least, they merely express what has been the theory of the common law for centuries. Today, when, in the presence of questions of debt adjustment, marketing regulations, business control, etc., we have urged upon us the rights of private property and the sanctity of contracts, it is well to remember that, apart from any statutory law, the legal principle is that these rights or contracts are only enforceable to the extent that there are no effective reasons to the contrary. Bankruptcy acts, legal exemptions and such like are statutory recognition of this principle. It is not correct to assume that a person has an indefeasible right, simply because it is expressed in a contract; a court may have a great deal to say about a contract and whether or not it should be enforced. Unforeseen contingencies which destroy equivalence in a contract may be held to justify its cancellation; in this the law simply follows the old proverb—"Circumstances alter cases."

All rights or contracts are, theoretically, subject to the condition of public welfare, and in some respects to the prevailing social ethics. One may put the matter briefly by saying that no person possesses a right, contractual or other, to demand of another more than it is possible—in the legal sense, of course—for him to give. The impossible cannot be enforced and law is the judge of the possible and the impossible.

So in the matter of debt adjustment, for example, the mere fact that a contract exists, e.g., a mortgage, does not mean that the terms are enforceable but only that they are enforceable unless there are good reasons to the contrary. That raises, of course, the question of what constitutes good reasons and there is for western farmers today the perfectly good argument that unforeseen contingencies of a universal character—the world depression and the fall in prices—have destroyed the original equivalency expressed in the contract and that inasmuch as these unforeseen contingencies have affected a substantial part of the public, there is a necessity in the public interest to make such adjustments as may reasonably be supposed to restore the equivalency. This, it appears to us, is not only good law but good social doctrine, but perhaps somebody will pop up and tell us that we are probably better up on social doctrine than we are on law!

NATIONAL MARKETING LEGISLATION

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the report appearing below of the conference of co-operatives held in Toronto November 27-29. In the August issue of *The Co-operator* we gave a report of a meeting of representatives of western co-operatives in Regina last July; the meeting in Toronto was an outcome of the Regina meeting, but the Toronto meeting was composed of representatives of co-operative marketing organizations from both east and west.

The discussions at and the resolution passed by this conference explain its purpose. In a world in which agriculture is steadily and persistently being organized by governments on a national basis; in which domestic markets, exports and imports, are being controlled, directed and regulated, and in which efforts are being made in the industrial nations to establish a more nearly balanced relation-

ship between primary and secondary industries, Canada as a nation must either fall in line or be placed under international handicaps of a severely burdensome character. For that purpose and also for the purpose of removing constitutional difficulties a national marketing act is required which would be broad enough to furnish all the requisite facilities and powers for the adequate organization of agricultural marketing. It is probable that legislation of this character will be introduced in the Dominion parliament in the coming session. In the meantime it is extremely desirable that farmers of Manitoba understand the purpose of and the reason for such legislation and to that end the Co-operative Marketing Board and Manitoba Co-operative Conference are endeavoring jointly to arrange a series of meetings throughout the country beginning in the new year. We would like to hear from local co-operative organizations which would help in arranging local meetings.

CO-OPS. ASK FOR NATIONAL MARKETING ACT

Representatives from co-operative marketing organizations — grain, livestock, fruit, dairy produce, eggs and poultry, vegetables, milk—from British Columbia to the Maritime Provinces, met in conference at Toronto, November 27-29 to discuss the question of a national agricultural marketing act for Canada. W. A. Amos, president, United Farmers of Ontario Co-operative, was elected chairman, and H. B. Cowan, editor of *Farm and Dairy*, Peterboro, secretary. A number of officials from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and the provincial department of agriculture, were also present.

The first day was occupied mainly with addresses illustrative of the character of the marketing problem. A. H. Mercer, manager of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, British Columbia, dealt with the legislation of that province intended to stabilize the price of milk. He showed that the legislation had resulted in better prices for the producer and that prices fell over fifty per cent. when the legislation was declared unconstitutional by the courts.

A. W. Hembling, vice-president of the Associated Fruit Growers of British Columbia had a similar tale to tell in connection with the marketing of fruit, legislation establishing control and direction of marketing, that is regulating supply to demand, having also been declared unconstitutional by the courts.

L. C. Brouillette told the meeting of the organization and operation of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the difficulty in existing circumstances of establishing a national wheat marketing system.

The British Agricultural Marketing Act, which in many respects seemed to the conference to be a model, was lucidly and fully explained by L. F. Burrows, secretary of the Canadian Horticultural Society, while J. B. Reynolds, president of the Toronto Milk Producers, explained in some detail the regional organizations under federal legislation for the marketing of milk in the United States.

H. B. Cowan, editor of *Farm and Dairy*, dealt with the state and federal marketing boards in Australia and the operation of the voluntary Patterson scheme in connection with the marketing of butter. R. H. Milliken, counsel for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, concluded the series of addresses with one reviewing the legal and constitutional aspects of the question and laying stress on the necessity of meeting the situation fully by making the federal legislation thoroughly comprehensive and inclusive.

The resolution which had been passed by the Regina conference on the same subject in July, was laid before the conference and it was decided that each commodity section meet separately the next day and discuss the Regina resolution and appoint representatives on a committee to draft a

resolution embodying the views of the various organizations.

Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, addressed the conference on the third day. He contrasted the position of the farmer of fifty years ago with that of today; referred to the market which the early Canadian farmer had in the United States and from which he had been shut out by progressive tariff legislation which had compelled him to turn to Great Britain and Europe, where now similar tariff legislation was reducing his market. Everywhere, he said, steps had been taken to protect and raise the economic status of agriculture. He admitted the inadequacy of purely voluntary organization and the need for some legislative power to bring minorities into marketing organizations and referred particularly to small export surpluses determining domestic prices and the effects of internal competition into which, he said, even the co-operative associations were forced. This competition, he said, was responsible for the producer having to bear 90 p.c. of the cost of marketing services, thus substantially relieving the consumer. With regard to the form of the federal legislation he stated that he had not yet been able to draft a bill which was satisfactory to himself.

A resolution was laid before the conference and after discussion leading to some amendment was finally carried unanimously. The following is the text of the resolution:

(Turn to Page 11)



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

HOW TO SUCCEED

A Broadcast by
J. W. WARD,

Sec'y Co-op Marketing Board

The statement has been made on more than one occasion that in the very difficult times that all forms of business have experienced this last three or four years, co-operative organizations (generally speaking) have held their own remarkably well. A few have fallen by the wayside, it is true, but the great majority have continued to function successfully; and there is no doubt that, compared with ordinary profit-making businesses (whether carried on by individuals or by corporations) co-operative enterprises, generally have done extremely well. Many co-operatives have increased their volume of business, and have continued to show a surplus on their operations from year to year.

Now there is one very good reason for this, and one which appears to me to be very important. It is the fact that the owners of a co-operative organization themselves have the power to make that organization a success. That does not apply to any private profit-making corporation. Think for a moment of any ordinary business concern. No matter how rich and well-established it may be its owners cannot, themselves, make it a success. It must have the help of the people generally. Take, for instance, a great department store. It may have a fine building, a splendid stock of goods, excellent management and unlimited finance, but if the people of the city in which it is doing business do not choose to spend their money there it cannot be successful. With the co-operative it is different. The owners are the customers—the customers are the owners. The co-operative oil station at any country point in Manitoba is owned by two or three hundred local farmers, and

if those people give their patronage to their own plant it will have a sufficient amount of business, given reasonably efficient management, to make it a thorough success.

The same thing applies to any of our co-operative marketing organizations. The members of each one of those institutions, if they give it their patronage, can make it a success. That is why our co-operative organizations in Manitoba have carried on successfully—while many privately-owned concerns have suffered heavy losses and many have gone into bankruptcy. Some co-operatives, however, are not receiving 100 per cent. support from their members, and consequently are not 100 per cent. successful.

The Co-operative Dairies

I am going to be perfectly frank and say that Manitoba Co-operative Dairies is in that position. The annual district meetings and the general annual meeting of that organization have recently been held. The reports presented showed a great improvement in the results of the operations for the year just ended, compared with the previous year, and some of the members appeared to feel that they should congratulate themselves on the fact that the year's operations showed a loss of only \$1,026. This was a great improvement on the previous year. It was due to drastic economies practiced by the Board, the chief item being a large reduction in the salaries and wages paid to the employees. Studying the reports presented, it seemed to me that the Board of Directors and management had done everything in their power, and that, under the circumstances, they had done remarkably well. But there is just one thing wrong with Manitoba Co-operative Dairies. The plants at Winnipeg, Brandon and Dauphin are not getting enough cream; and it does not

matter how well those plants are managed or what sacrifices the staff make, if they don't get the cream to operate the plant somewhere near its capacity, they cannot operate profitably.

It Has Been Done

One year Manitoba Co-operative Dairies made, in its three creamery plants, two and three-quarter million pounds of butter. That year they paid interest at 7 per cent. on the paid-up capital, paid over \$26,000 to shippers as a bonus over and above the market price of cream, and put \$7,500 into the reserve fund. That was when the members and other shippers supplied the plant with sufficient cream to make two and three-quarter million pounds of butter. Last year the total make was a little under two million pounds. The owners of the Co-operative Dairies are producing just about as much cream now as they were a few years ago, perhaps more, but some of them are not shipping it to their own plants.

Can you imagine a man buying himself a binder and then leaving it to stand idle while he hires one from a neighbor, or building himself a house and then leaving it empty and paying rent for the one next door? No. But still there are some people in Manitoba who have invested money in a co-operative dairy, who own a first-class plant, who have a voice in the management of that plant, and still send their cream elsewhere. That does not appear to be sensible, but no doubt there is some reason in every case. But whatever that reason may be, is it sufficient? The co-operative dairies are, to use a common phrase, "getting by." They are carrying on, just about breaking even. But the members themselves have it in their power tomorrow to make the Co-operative Dairies a great success. All the

(Turn to Page 12)

Consumer Co-operation

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

LOOKING BACK— AND AHEAD

Through another hard year, our Consumer Co-operatives have lived—and grown.

The very difficulties of the past years have contributed richly to the assets vital to successful co-operation; active interest, loyalty and experience. Hard years have proved, more positively even than better times, that the vital factor in co-operation is the human factor. Difficulties have taught us, in unforgettable lesson, that: with no other assets than these the folks of any community can work together in buying what they need—to their best benefit. The struggle has made us know, without question, that: with these assets any sufficient number of folks in any neighborhood in Manitoba can do more through practical co-operation toward a permanent solution of the troubles that beset our people than can be achieved by political, or other, means.

Never, in the experience of this generation, has there been such a need for consumer co-operation. Never have consumer co-operatives been in such promising position to respond with real service.

In addition to the vital assets of active personal interest and loyalty and experience developed in these hard years, the organization has built up material assets. The large majority of our active consumer co-op local associations, despite the hard going, are showing surpluses again this year. At the annual meeting of the Brandon local on November 28, a most encouraging report was submitted to the shareholders.

Eight locals have advised their Wholesale office of their annual meetings, as follows: Brandon, Nov. 28; Ewart, Nov. 29; Hartney, Dec. 16; Birtle, Dec. 18; Minnedosa, Dec. 19; Neepawa, Dec. 20; Glenboro, Dec. 21; Cartwright, Dec. 22. Secretaries of other locals are invited to send in the dates of their annual meetings as soon as possible—and to forward, also, copies of their annual

reports. These are needed for the compilation of information which is of real value to our co-op locals.

Every Member to Get "Co-operator"

Many gatherings of consumer co-operators have discussed the importance of building up "The Manitoba Co-operator" — the magazine of co-operation—into the strongest possible publication; and the necessity of getting it regularly to every member of every co-op. The Board of Manitoba Co-operative Conference have, at recent meetings, discussed the matter further.

The subscription list of the magazine is now being revised. Most of our active locals have supplied complete lists of their members. These have been checked against the present subscription list of the "Co-operator." A list of shareholders who do not get the publication has gone to

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year are tendered all consumers by the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.

each local—with the request that the local Board consider subscribing in bulk for these members (as was suggested at the last annual meeting of your Wholesale). The returns are beginning to come in. Several locals are following up the suggestion and are subscribing in bulk for their members who have not hitherto got the "Co-operator."

This is a matter of real importance. "The Co-operator" offers a regular channel for getting information to the entire membership of all co-operatives. All locals are urged to seriously consider making sure that every one of their shareholders is a subscriber. Each year we talk about the necessity of education in co-operation. Here is a chance to put our talk into practice.

United We Stick—Divided We're Stuck

One of the big questions which we face each year is the choosing

of the best possible source for supplies of gasoline, oils, etc., for our locals. Your Directors are in touch with every type of proposition, from an endless variety of concerns—and from all these the one is chosen that will, all things considered, return the best to our locals.

Indications are that various efforts will be made in the New Year to interest consumers directly in refinery projects and other oil propositions. These will be presented in the most attractive form, by the most persuasive arguments. But consumers will remember that one of the principal functions of your Wholesale is to analyze products and propositions—and if anything is presented to better the true interests of the members of our locals, it will not be turned down.

One other thing consumers can be sure of: Whatever deal can be offered to individual consumers—a better deal can be secured if we all stand loyally together!

Reporting on the annual meeting of the Brandon local, Mr. Fogel, the genial and energetic manager writes:

"Like many other Consumer Co-operatives, when Brandon Consumer Co-operative, Ltd., was organized they started in business with insufficient capital to operate to the best advantage. What they did possess, however, was a Board of Directors who set about in a definite, determined way to serve the members of the organization satisfactorily and make the venture successful.

"Each year the Association has made a nice surplus—which has been kept to the credit of each member in a special reserve account. This fund was used to help finance operations. Some members, especially those who did not attend the annual meetings nor acquaint themselves with actual conditions, expressed disappointment at not getting dividends at the end of each year.

"The financial statement for the year ending November 15, 1933, shows business to be in a healthy, thriving condition. Reduced sales yielded smaller net earnings, which was not unexpected. At the annual meeting general satisfaction was expressed with the progress made during the year. The Directors' Report

(Turn to Page 12)

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL

We who serve the producers in the Poultry Pool—as officials and employees—extend to every one of the 17,000 Manitoba farm families who are united in the organization, heartiest good wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

DRESSED POULTRY EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Approximately a million pounds of turkey have been exported to the United Kingdom through the Poultry Pool organization. The general quality of receipts showed some improvement over that of last year. Weather conditions have been favorable. We have every reason to expect that shipments will arrive in excellent condition.

The first consignment arrived in the Old Country last week—and our agents report very favorable comment from buyers.

We have been somewhat disappointed in the prices realized for export sales this season. We were of the opinion that "A" grade turkey would realize a shilling per pound, with "B" grade bringing approximately 11d. In order to invite sales on the quantity that we deemed necessary to export in order to stabilize domestic markets—sales were made all the way from a shilling to 10d. per pound for "A" grade turkey; and from 11d. down to 9d. for "B" grade. This is from 3d. to 5d. below prices realized last year on "A" grade turkeys—and from 2d. to 3d. less for "B" grade.

Fortunately for those exporting, we received premiums of approximately 1c per pound on our exchange—whereas, last year, we lost from 6c to 7c on every pound of turkey meat when converting payment (received in sterling) into Canadian funds.

It is generally agreed amongst all members of the trade that our action in exporting this quantity of poultry has materially helped to maintain prices in line with those of last year on our domestic market.

About Domestic Markets

Our Canadian market for turkey has been maintained to date at prices slightly better than those of last season. We feel confident that there is small likelihood of any serious break in turkey prices before the holiday season.

We are realizing from 3c to 4c per pound more for chicken than last year. Prices on fowl, ducks and geese are approximately the same as a year ago, with some slight improvement.

There is every indication that our cold storage stocks of poultry meat will be considerably under those of last season. By this we mean that a larger portion of our receipts will be liquidated on the Christmas and export markets.

Pool receipts will be approximately the same as those of last year. In view of the fact that there has been a considerable reduction in the total tonnage of dressed poultry marketed in Western Canada, it is evident that the Pool system of marketing continues to grow in favor with the poultry industry of Western Canada.

Voluntary Storage Egg Pool

We have completed the liquidation of all egg storage stocks and expect to receive final settlements within the next ten days. In the rush of the dressed poultry season we may find it impossible to get out final statements for our producer-members before Christmas. But every effort will be made to have these in the hands of the producers before the end of the year.

A National Marketing Plan for Canada

Year after year it has become increasingly evident that Canadian agriculture (if the families engaged therein are to prosper) must develop a planned program. With basic prices low, it is more than ever necessary that the products of our farms be handled with the utmost efficiency—with costs reduced to the lowest level and with the greatest possible share of the dollar paid by the

consumer for the product, returned direct to the producer. This is true of poultry products,—as well as of dairy, cereal and livestock products. Producers have built a strong foundation in their co-operative marketing organizations. And during the past few months a definite move is developing for a National Marketing Plan for Canada. Details of meetings held in Regina and Toronto will be found elsewhere in this issue of the "Co-operator." Immediately after New Year's a series of meetings are scheduled, for the purpose of discussing fully the steps to-



toward such a National Marketing Plan . . . and offering an opportunity to producers to assist emphatically in its promotion by registering their opinions thereon. In view of its vital importance we would ask all members to give every possible support to the move for a National Marketing Plan for Canada.

THE LAW ABOUT MILK

According to the provisions of the Dairy Industry Act, no person shall sell, supply or send to any cheese or butter or condensed or milk powder or casein manufactory, or to a milk or cream shipping station, or to a milk bottling establishment, or other premises where milk or cream is collected for sale or shipment, or to any maker of butter, cheese, condensed milk or milk powder or casein to be manufactured, (a) milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as skim-milk, or any milk to which has been added any cream or foreign fat or any coloring matter, preservative or other chemical substance of any kind; (b) milk from which any portion of that part of the milk known as strippings has been retained; (c) any milk taken or drawn from a cow he knows to be diseased at the time the milk is so taken or drawn from her.

—Dom. Dept. of Agriculture.

NATIONAL MARKETING

(From Page 7)

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

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

"Whereas a precedent for such legislation is to be found in the Act of 1931;

"Be it resolved that this body of producers, representative of major agricultural activities of Canada, request the federal minister of agriculture to forthwith cause to be prepared a farm products marketing measure which will enable the producers of agricultural products in any part of Canada to take advantage of legislation that may be federal or provincial, embodying the principles of the British Marketing Act and that such federal legislation before enactment shall be submitted to the committee appointed by this conference to promote the enactment of such legislation."

The National Dairy Council representatives did not vote on the resolution, because, they said, they had no mandate on the subject from their members, but they would pursue the matter further.

Five representatives of eastern organizations were elected who with the five elected for western Canada at the Regina meeting, form a national committee. The full national committee is as follows:

W. A. Amos, United Farmers of Ontario Co-operative, Toronto, chairman.

R. H. Milliken, counsel for Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Regina, secretary.

H. B. Cowan, editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, assistant secretary.

M. M. Robinson, Ontario Growers' Markets Council.

J. F. Desmarais, president, Quebec Co-operative Federee.

J. W. Boulter, manager, Potato Growers' Co-operative, Prince Edward Island.

E. H. Clark, secretary, Ontario Whole Milk Producers' Association.

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

A. W. Hembling, vice-president, Associated Fruit Growers of British Columbia.

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

P. E. Roblin, vice-president, Canadian Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, Saskatoon.

Subsequent to the conference members of the committee had an interview with Hon. Robert Weir, minister of agriculture, who gave them assurance that he would have a bill drafted.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW BUTTER EXPORT PLAN

While opening a new butter factory at Goulburn, the minister for agriculture, Mr. Main, stated that legislation had been prepared under which each factory

would take its proportions of the home and export trade.

If production exceeded local consumption by 30 per cent., he said, it was only right that each factory should bear its portion of the lower prices obtained overseas.

Following the conference of ministers of agriculture, bills to provide for the striking of an export quota would now be introduced in the parliaments of the states and commonwealth.

This would mean that every factory would have to export a fair share of the surplus not required for local consumption.

Mr. Main said that the New South Wales bill had already been drafted, and the matter was well in hand in Queensland and Victoria.

The federal parliament's share in the stabilization programme would be to pass legislation to control the export part of the butter trade, giving fair play to every producer of butter.

He expressed the opinion that consumers would not complain, if the scheme meant that they had to pay a little more than world parity, for every other commodity, with the exception of wool and wheat, was governed by its Australian price. —The Land, N.S.W.



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Co-operative Dairying

A Message from Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES

The oldest co-operative dairy on the Dominion Economics branch records which is still engaged in active business is the Stanley Bridge Dairying Company, Prince Edward Island, established in the year 1885. For the past forty-eight years, says the Economic Annalist, this company has been manufacturing cheese and butter, and conducting a business on the co-operative plan. In the same province five years later, the Hamilton Cheese Factory, which is affiliated with the Kensington Dairying Association, commenced business, and by 1900 there were eleven co-operative dairy factories on the island serving their farmer patrons. Coincident with this development, or shortly after, co-operative dairies were established in other provinces, and today are performing a useful service for their farmer patrons throughout the Dominion. There were 113 co-operative dairy organizations in Canada last year, the largest being the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries with a membership of 39,000. Manitoba Co-operative Dairies and the Alberta Milk Pool are large organizations in this field, each with a membership over 6,000.

—Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

HOW TO SUCCEED

(From Page 8)

The Co-operative Dairies

members have to do is to ship their cream to their own plants. Give them the volume necessary for really economical operation and Manitoba Co-operative Dairies will be back where they were prior to 1931, paying interest on capital, paying bonuses to shippers in addition to the market price of cream—and building up again the reserve fund, which has saved the situation in the last two years.

Volume makes a wonderful difference in butter-making as some figures in the report show. The Winnipeg and Brandon plants of Manitoba Co-op. Dairies last

year (in spite of a reduction in volume) reduced their production cost per pound, mainly through reduced wages, by just over 5 per cent. compared with the previous year. But at Dauphin, where the volume increased by some 26,000 pounds, the cost of producing and selling each pound of butter was reduced by nearly 20 per cent. compared with the previous year.

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Ltd., is owned and controlled by people who milk cows, and any profit it makes goes to them. If anyone has a better right to it, I'd like to know who it is. The directors are selected by the members in the district annual meetings, and if the members think the conduct of the business can be improved they can elect new members to the Board and tell them what they should do. Two new members were elected to the Board at the recent meetings, Mr. W. P. Tully, of Marquette, and Mr. B. F. Boughen of Dauphin.

New Plants Acquired

The meetings also sanctioned a reorganization of the staff so that in future there will be a general manager responsible to the Board for the operation of all the plants, and approved of the erection of a new auxiliary plant at Chatfield, north of Winnipeg, and the leasing of a plant on a yearly basis at Gilbert Plains. This latter move shows that the organization is keeping step with the latest developments. A few years ago the big central plant was the most economical unit in butter making, but the truck carrying cream to the local plant, and saving the farmer the trip to the railway station, has made a difference. It is believed that the new plants at Chatfield and Gilbert Plains, operated in conjunction with those at Winnipeg and Dauphin respectively, can contribute substantially to the success of the institution as a whole. These ventures have not been gone into hastily, but only after careful investigation and consideration.

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, I believe, has turned the corner. It is winning out. It can be made a great and splendid success if its own members just decide to make it so. They don't have to take any trouble to do it. They merely have to ship their cream to their own plant. Many of the members, of course, have always done so—but there are the odd few here and there (who together make a large number) who have not been just as loyal to their fellow-members and to themselves as they might have been. And I want to appeal to them today to come back into the fold, be good co-operators and make their own institution the success it ought to be.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATION

(From Page 9)

reported sufficient funds available, so that part of the accumulated dividends might be distributed—and still leave ample finances with which to operate.

"A resolution was passed to allot the 1930 and 1931 dividends in capital stock until each shareholder owns 5 shares fully paid up; and to credit the balance to shareholders' merchandise accounts. In this way, over \$2,000 was applied on shares and \$4,200 to shareholders' accounts, which will help pay for purchases during the coming year.

"One farmer, for instance, who owned one share, had \$145.00 dividend—\$40.00 was applied on shares (giving him 5 fully paid-up) and \$105.00 was credited to his account. His comment was 'That just a little more than pays my taxes.' (So if Co-operatives are accused of paying members' taxes, you will understand how it has occurred).

"That co-operatives can come through the difficult economic conditions so successfully is ample proof of the soundness of our slogan 'United We Stick.' Some lessons we in the Brandon local have learned: 1. When members attend meetings and become familiar with the way business is transacted, they are invariably loyal boosters—and for that reason, efforts to keep members informed is of utmost importance. 2. If any credit is extended to customers it must be for short terms only. 3. Any business is

(Turn to Page 13)

Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

AS THE YEAR ENDS

It is at this time of the year that we generally look back and more or less take stock of what has happened during the year. In the livestock business, particularly cattle, the year has been extremely discouraging for the producers. The producers' Co-operative Livestock Marketing organization has endeavored throughout the year to give service in spite of the extremely low prices; and the producers have continued to give their loyal support.

We want to take this opportunity of extending to our many friends in the province of Manitoba and other provinces, our most sincere wish for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

And So To Business

Receipts of livestock at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, during the month of November showed an increase of some 150 cars over the same period of a year ago. Following is a statement showing the high five firms on the St. Boniface market during November:

1st Can. Co-op..	189	cars—19.6%
2nd	160	" —16.6%
3rd	142	" —14.7%
4th	114	" —11.8%
5th	101	" —10.5%

Cattle Division

During the month under review prices have fluctuated; the price during the first week of the month being the lowest experienced at any time this year; second and third week the prices advanced materially but during the last week a decline took place. Since that time the price has been draggy and somewhat lower than the high period of November. Among the receipts we find a considerable number of cattle coming forward that do not carry sufficient flesh to attract the buyers. We recognize that feed is short in many sections, but in sections where feed generally is plentiful we would strongly urge that pro-

ducers continue feeding their cattle until they carry sufficient flesh to sell at close to top prices. Our opinion is that the price on cattle should strengthen up slightly after the first of the year.

1934 Exports

We receive from time to time enquiries from producers who are feeding cattle as to the outlook for the export market during 1934, some of whom are anxious to consign their livestock over to the Old Country. In order to secure space arrangements must be made at least a month in advance. Any producer desiring the organization to assist in exporting cattle should communicate with this office.

In the hog division we have experienced fluctuations. At the present time the market is strong and the indication is that the market will remain reasonably strong during the ensuing month.

Lamb division: Practically all lambs have been marketed and any lambs that are on feed will bring reasonably strong prices.

Divine Discontent

Our co-operatives will never make the progress which they should make if the members are too easily satisfied.

Our attendance at a large number of annual meetings of farm co-operatives throughout Manitoba has led us to the startling conclusion that a great many of our very best people have never suspected the potential strength of a true co-operative. We gather this from the fact that they are unduly elated over a favorable balance sheet!

Why the jubilation? Do these people not realize that with just ordinary sound business judgment on the part of the management, a Co-operative business simply cannot "go broke"; unless its members cease to co-operate, in which case, of course, it really ceases to be a true co-operative.

This year a grave crisis faces our co-operative movement in Manitoba. In contrast to the collapse of private business, the co-operatives are showing sub-

stantial progress. There is a natural tendency on our part to feel a sense of quiet satisfaction in this, especially in view of the adverse criticism which has been directed at us in recent years from competitive business concerns.

Strip for Action!

Don't let this success divert us from our original objectives. Why did we create these co-operatives? Was it merely to demonstrate to the world and to ourselves that we could successfully carry on business enterprises among ourselves? Surely not!

Was it not intended that these business enterprises should fight our battles for us—fight for better living conditions on the farm—guard our interests against attacks of organized private business.

There is no question about the willingness of our present farm leaders to fight these battles for us. We only hope that a sufficient number of the rank and file of our members are prepared to give them the moral support which they will need.

Don't be satisfied with building up "sound" business concerns. Remember they are not babies to be continually nursed by us—they are warriors who should be expected to fight our battles for us. Don't be easily satisfied!

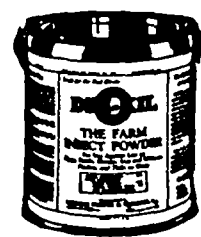
CONSUMER CO-OPERATION

(From Page 12)

handicapped when operating on insufficient capital. While there is a temptation to distribute dividends, this should not be done until each local has ample funds to finance their yearly operation."

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

(From Page 3)

Germany, Italy, Greece, The Netherlands and other importing areas are limiting the volume of world trade in wheat during the present crop year.

Harvest time is approaching in the Argentine and Australia. Several estimates have been issued covering the 1933 Australian wheat crop. These estimates range from 150 to 165 million bushels. The Commonwealth government has officially estimated production at 165 million bushels. Last year Australia produced 210 million bushels of wheat. It is apparent that the present Australian crop is far short of the 1932 crop and the exportable surplus will be materially reduced during 1933-34.

The Argentine wheat crop has not been officially estimated. After a long dry spell early in the growing season, the Argentine received generous rains, and the condition of the crop improved greatly. At the present time the outlook is favorable for production of 200 million bushels, and if existing conditions continue the 1933 production may exceed this volume. It is likely, however, that the prolonged early-season drought will be reflected to a certain extent at harvest time.

When 1933 production in Canada and the United States is considered along with prospective production in Australia and the Argentine, it is apparent that the total outturn in the four countries is the smallest in years. It is certain that reduced production in the United States will enable that country to materially reduce year-end stocks by the end of the crop year and some reduction in the Canadian carry-over is probable.

Exceedingly large crops in importing countries are tending to restrict the demand for wheat during the present crop year. From August 1, 1933 to November 20, 1933, world shipments of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 161 million bushels as compared with shipments of 173 million bushels during the same period last year. Argentine exports have been relatively heavy since the commencement of the present cereal year, amounting to

32 million bushels compared with 12 million bushels during the same period in 1932-33. In spite of reports of a good crop in Russia, exports from this source have been on about the same scale as last year and have been of minor importance. A sharp reduction has taken place in the movement from North America this season as compared with last. Since August 1, shipments from North America have amounted to 74 million bushels as compared with 110 million bushels during the corresponding period last year.. North American shipments have consisted largely of Canadian wheat. Increased shipments from the Argentine and the Danubian countries along with a smaller demand, account for the decrease in exports from North America.

In spite of increased production this year the United Kingdom continues to import in large volume. During the three months from August to October, inclusive British imports totalled 54 million bushels as compared with 52 million bushels during the same months last year. British imports from Canada amounted to 27 million bushels during the August-October period.

—Dom. Bureau of Statistics.

Everything is not right with the capitalist system.

—Sir Walter Layton.

FURTHER RESTRICTION OF BRITISH BACON IMPORTS

Foreign suppliers having failed to reach agreement to reduce their exports of bacon to Great Britain, the British government has issued an order under the Agricultural Marketing Act for a reduction of 16 per cent. to be effected at the earliest possible date. This action is due to the large increase in home production following the introduction of the pigs and bacon marketing schemes. For the first contract period under the schemes, which is to run from 1st November to 28th February, contracts have been signed for 620,000 pigs, which, when converted into bacon, and allowing for the output of Northern Ireland, represents a rate of production of about 3 million cwt. per annum, as compared with the latest official figure, based on the 1930 Census of Industrial Production, of 1,750,000 cwt. per annum. Meanwhile, in order to maintain the standard price for bacon, the government of Northern Ireland has decided to grant a loan to the Northern Ireland Bacon Marketing Board. As in Great Britain the loan will be used to recoup losses suffered by curers through adherence to the standard price, which is to be maintained at its present level of 58s. 6d. per cwt. till 28th February.

—I.C.A. News.



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GRAIN IMPORT CONTROL IN BELGIUM

A recent Order in Council of the Belgian government subjects all grain imports to government control. Under this order Belgium will be enabled to trade imports of corn against exports of industrial, chiefly metallurgical, products with countries such as Canada and Argentina which have a large trading balance in favor of Belgium. This measure is based on the recommendations of a committee set up to investigate the effect on Belgian exports of the changes in tariff policy in many countries, with a view to planning a new direction for Belgian tariff policy.

—I.C.A. News.

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