

The Manitoba Co-operator

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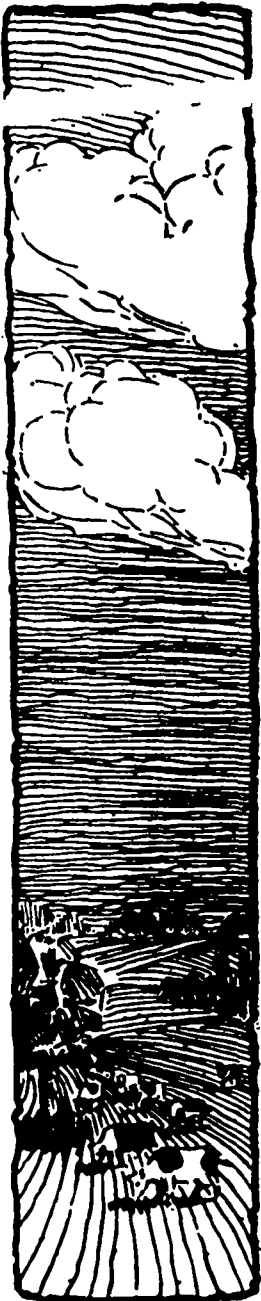
Co-operation and the World Agricultural Problem

European agriculture became insolvent long before the crisis of 1929 set in, while agricultural producers in overseas countries, like Canada, Australia, and the Argentine were enjoying a period of continuous prosperity. The year 1925 can be regarded as marking the point when European agriculture reached a stage when its existence was in danger in its fundamentals, and when the state actively stepped in to assist agriculture, Germany taking the lead by increasing its relatively low duties on agricultural commodities up to the pre-war level.

It became obvious that the relationship between agricultural and industrial prices must be radically changed in those European states where agriculture was slowly sinking into bankruptcy. The policy of the state was to create, in favor of agriculture, an artificial equilibrium between the prices for products of the soil and those of urban industry and maintain it within the confines of the national territory. . . .

In the conditions of world trade created by the commercial policies pursued by the leading nations during the last forty years, no country will leave the agricultural producer to his fate in face of the formidable competition from foreign lands. Yet, in defining the lines of agricultural policy, from the point of view of the consumer the social structure of the agricultural population and the organization of production is of paramount importance. It is essential to bear in mind that the present depression is mainly due to the penetration of capitalistic organization and marketing methods into the sphere of agriculture and, therefore, the solution can hardly be found on the same lines. On the contrary, co-operators see the remedy in substituting for the chaotic and unorganized market a planned and easily foreseen demand on the part of organized consumers.

—Dr. E. M. Shenkman, in the Review
of International Co-operation.



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

YOU SHOULD KNOW THIS:

France takes steps to implement Wheat Agreement.

Quota and export regulations are successful in sugar and tea.

U. S. builds banks for marketing co-ops.

Fifty dollars offered for best essay on co-operation.

Read about these in this issue and

KEEP YOURSELF INFORMED

The Dairy Export Board of Australia reports that during the past year it saved the Australian dairy business \$215,000 on freight charges alone.

Because the manufacturers of radios objected to co-operative societies paying patronage dividend on radios they sold and ultimately refused to supply them, the English Co-operative Wholesale Society has placed on the market two radio models made to its own design and specification.

The South African Farmers' Co-operative Wool and Produce Union is paying to its members this year a five per cent. dividend plus a bonus in the form of a return of 80 per cent. of the commission paid by the members of the produce sold on their behalf.

Denmark has imposed a duty on wheat and wheat flour thus closing the last free market for these products in Europe. The duty on wheat is 24 cents a bushel and on flour 64 cents per 100 pounds. The duties have been imposed to raise the domestic price of wheat.

During the current financial year up to October 6, the League of Nations had received only 57.8 per cent. of the revenue set out in its budget. It is easy betting that all the costs incident to maintaining a war-like attitude had been met by every delinquent member of the institution to promote peace.

Danish co-operators have just opened their second hospital. The hospitals are owned by 1,077 societies with 193,335 members.

There were 1,358 consumers' co-ops in Great Britain at the end of 1932, with an aggregate membership of 6,760,000, and which did a business totalling \$1,544,000,000.

The wheat crops in Australia and Argentina will provide a surplus of 284,000,000 bushels for 1934, as compared with 337,000,000 bushels the preceding year, or a decrease of 53,000,000 according to Broomhall.

Recently the Australian Dairy Export Produce Board put on an advertising campaign in England with the result as reported by the director in charge of the campaign, that hundreds of new accounts have been opened with retail stores including a large number of co-operative stores.

The Dominion government has set up a committee which is co-operating with a similar committee set up by the United States government in the collection of data bearing on the world wheat situation and the Implementing of the International Wheat Agreement.

As at January 6 payments made by the government of the United States to farmers on wheat acreage reduction totalled \$21,386,607 paid out to 287,970 farmers in 33 states of the union. To date there have been received in Washington 423,528 contracts for wheat acreage reduction.

At the head of its editorial page The Northwestern Miller (U.S.) carries a paragraph demanding repeal of the processing tax on flour, declaring it unfair and a burden on consumers. Fine, says a St. Paul farm paper, but why not be consistent and demand the repeal of all tariff taxes which press on the consumer precisely as the processing tax does. That's what we'd call the retort forceful.

Australia's wheat crop is now estimated at 152,500,000 bushels. Australia's quota for export under the Wheat Agreement is 105,000,000 bushels.

The South African Poultry Association is imposing a levy of 18 cents a case of 30 dozen eggs on all egg exports, for the purpose of raising a fund of \$13,500 to be spent in advertising and publicity in England.

On the Danish market the weekly supply of hogs is 150,000, while the demand now does not exceed 100,000 owing to Great Britain having cut down her imports of Danish bacon. So evidently one-third of Denmark's hog supply is not marketable.

The British Food Council will in future act as consumers' committee for Great Britain under the Agricultural Marketing Act. The duty of the committee is to look after the interest of the consumers with respect to the effects of agricultural marketing schemes.

The British government has announced that as the livestock situation remained unsatisfactory imports of live cattle from Ireland would be cut 12½ per cent., while similar imports from Canada for the first three months of 1934 would be limited to the same quantity for the corresponding period of 1933.

According to figures given in the British House of Commons Sweden consumes 1.48 pints of milk per head per day as compared with .33 for Great Britain, .6 for Canada, .3 for Germany, .33 for France, .1 for Italy, 1.2 for the United States. The figure for Canada seems ridiculously low.

Every large wheat exporting country should market its wheat through a wheat board, declared Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, in an address to the annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool. These boards, he said, should have complete control of the entire production of the country and he suggested that Canada should take the lead in establishing this system of wheat marketing.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT URGES LESS WHEAT PRODUCTION

That the French government is "doing its bit" in carrying out the International Wheat Agreement is amply demonstrated by the following poster (translated) which is being displayed by order in all the rural post offices throughout France:

Republic Francaise
Ministry of Agriculture

FARMERS AND BREEDERS

The position of the world wheat markets, the existence of stocks of old wheat, the size of the last harvest, the possibility of further surplus crops,

make it your duty to alter your customs with regard to wheat.

NEW CONDITIONS DEMAND NEW METHODS!

You should:—

1. Limit areas sown to wheat;
2. Sow grades giving a satisfactory yield and rich in gluten, and not grades of high yield and poor breadmaking quality;
3. Build up individual stocks at home and collective stocks in co-operative elevators;
4. Only place on the market well-cleaned and carefully graded wheat.

YOU SHOULD ALSO LET YOUR FARMYARD LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY HAVE AN ABUNDANCE OF WHEAT, BROKEN WHEAT, BRAN, WHEAT OFFALS AND LOW GRADE FLOUR

Learn that among all the concentrated foods for cattle, wheat and secondary milling products are among the richest, the most digestible, the most convenient. You can give them plentifully to

Horses, oxen and cows, pigs, rabbits and poultry

For fattening, rations will be more nourishing, appetising and digestible.

For milk production, your cows will be encouraged to drink more water.

For working horses, you will avoid strokes, colics and congestions by mixing a fourth part of wheat with their oats.

For growing subjects, give them whole wheat flour with bran, which are rich in minerals (phosphorus) and vitamins.

For young animals, before and after weaning, give them mash made with whole wheat flour or low grade flour.

For the sick, convalescent and over-worked: Use whole wheat flour and wheat products; they are highly digestible, strengthening, refreshing and appetising.

Don't say: "My neighbor should do all this."

DO IT YOURSELF!

Remember that narrow individualism is as much opposed to your true interests as to those of the community.

CONTROLLED EXPORT RAISES PRICE OF TEA

The tea restrictions scheme, which was brought into effect at the beginning of April, has been successful. The reduction in exports from the three chief tea-growing countries (India, Ceylon and Dutch East Indies) to 85 per cent. of the maximum exports of any of the three between 1929 and 1931, has brought about a substantial rise in prices. The average price thus reached was 15.74d. per lb. in September, 1933, as compared with 8.09d. per lb. in December, 1932. Since September, however, average prices have somewhat fallen off, reaching 13.01d. on 30th November. In spite of this the International Tea Committee has announced that, subject to the sanction of the Governments in the three countries mentioned, the export quota will be raised from 85 to 87½ per cent. of the agreed "standard export" of 807,714,396 lbs., during the year ending 31st March, 1935. The price decline is largely ascribed to seasonal deterioration in the quality of the leaves plucked, and is somewhat misleading, since prices of common teas continue to show a marked advance at the expense of the finer qualities.

I. C. A. News

QUOTA PLAN REDUCES WORLD SUGAR SURPLUS

The report recently published by the International Sugar Council on the third year's working of the Chadbourne Sugar Restriction Plan shows that a further substantial reduction of stocks has been achieved in the most important countries. In Germany stocks have fallen from 516,972 tons to 118,150 tons during the year, in Czechoslovakia from 92,777 tons to 48,134 tons, and in Poland from 96,405 tons to 91,843 tons, though there was a slight increase in Hungary, Belgium and Yugoslavia. Java has surplus stock of 2.3 million tons

in hand. Of the export quotas allotted to the various countries, many have not been exhausted, e.g. in Germany, Poland and Hungary. Cuba, however, exceeded its quota for 1932 by 6,454 tons. This quantity will have to be subtracted from the million ton quota Cuba has been allotted for 1933.

I. C. A. News

CO-OPERATORS HAVE CHANCE TO WIN \$50.00

The Robert Owen Foundation, a non-political, Canadian organization, incorporated in the Dominion of Canada in 1932 for the purpose of encouraging, by education and otherwise, the co-operative organization of industry and community, will grant a cash prize of \$50.00 to the writer of the best essay, not exceeding 3,000 words in length, on one of the following subjects:

1. Why and how existing industrial enterprises should be organized on a co-operative basis.
2. Study of co-operative effort by unemployed citizens.

Essayists writing on this topic should give a history or record of any one or more examples of co-operative self-help by unemployed citizens, in establishing communities, exchanging products or services, operating industrial enterprises, etc.

3. The place of co-operative societies within a socialist state.

By this it is intended that the essay should develop the arguments for and against co-operative control of agriculture, industry and distribution in a state wholly socialistic or in the process of becoming such.

The contest is open to all persons under thirty years of age, living in Canada. The essays must be mailed to the President of the Robert Owen Foundation, Mr. H. E. Langford, 91 Gothic Ave., Toronto, before March 15, 1934. The name of the writer should be submitted on a separate sheet, together with a note stating address, occupation, place and date of birth, and education received.

The decision of the Robert Owen Foundation, in awarding the prize, will be final.

The essays will become the property of the Robert Owen Foundation, and may be published by it as it sees fit.

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*

POOL ELEVATORS RELIEF FUND

We have received a number of letters from recipients and administrators of the Pool Elevator Relief Fund. There is not room in this paper to print them all, but the two below are typical, not only of the gratitude they have expressed but also of the voluntary work being done by the Relief Committees in the drought area.

Mrs. W. A. Jones, secretary of the Relief Committee at Medora, writes:

"No doubt the people who send in contributions to the Pool Elevator Relief Fund will wonder what has been done with it and if their donations have been appreciated.

"The Medora Relief Committee wishes to take this opportunity to thank all who so generously have given. We know times are hard everywhere, and that it was not only people who could well

afford it who gave, and it was therefore all the more appreciated.

"Between 20 and 30 families in this district have been supplied with underwear, boots and rubbers and many children are able to go to school warmly dressed who otherwise would have had to stay at home.

"The knowledge that there are still people who are willing to share with their less fortunate neighbors will give these people courage and hope for better times."

G. T. Bent, of the Lauder Relief Committee, writes:

"The money that has been sent here by you has done a vast amount of good, and I would like you to express to the people who have donated to this fund the very great thanks of the people of this district. We have a very capable secretary, Miss Jean Lan-

dreth, and the matter has been left mostly to her and myself. Your cheque for \$50.00 arrived last night, just in time for me to supply some clothes to a woman who was shivering for want of some underclothes. We drove two days making a personal canvas, but there are still some families needing help; that is to say, this last \$50.00 will be all needed to fill the needs of those already canvassed."

Donations to Pool Elevator Relief Fund since publication of last list:

Associations

Swan Lake	\$40.00
Wood Bay	50.00
Regent	25.00
Menteith	25.00
Baldur	25.00
Cardale	50.00
Holland	40.82
Millwood	10.00
Morris	75.00
Homewood	50.00
Minitonas	25.00
Domain	50.00
Birtle	25.00
Brookdale	25.50
Hamiota (additional)	1.33

Individual Donations Acknowledged

T. S. Rogers, Carberry	\$5.00	C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake	\$5.00
Bruce McLeod, Mather	3.30 bus. 1 Dur.	A. E. Foster, Lena	10 bus. 1 Dur.
Geo. Lynch, Gilbert Plains	15.10 bus. 1 Fd. Oats	E. S. McDonald, Brookdale	\$2.00
J. B. Palmer, Treherne	\$1.00	H. T. Simpson, Brookdale	\$1.75
J. R. Nixon, Minto	\$.25	T. B. Craig, Brookdale	\$1.00

WHAT THE LOCALS ARE DOING

Wawanesa and Birnie

We note from the minutes of Birnie and Wawanesa that women also attended their Annual Meetings. This is not a mere sentiment; it is far-sighted business. If we do not make our Pool elevator appeal to the women and to the young folks, then the organization has no future. The best way to get the interest of the young folks is to first get the interest of the mothers. Sentiment, if you like, but it is good business.

Bradwardine

In the minutes of the Bradwardine Association of a meet-

ing held appears the following record:

"The matter of holding a Pool frolic this year was discussed, and it was decided that the Secretary should write the Winnipeg office regarding securing of moving picture machine for the evening."

Bradwardine is another of the live locals. It puts on what it calls a "Frolic" every year. They always have a good turn-out on these occasions and have a good time. Practically all the program is of local talent, and it is that spirit of self-help which is the foundation of the co-operative movement.

Yes, the machine has been

booked, and will go to Bradwardine, but what we are doing is to write the neighboring Associations—Kenton, Lenore, Harding—suggesting that they hold meetings at the same time, so that we can take the machine to those points as well. There is less cost involved where three or four meetings are held than in going out to attend one meeting; it costs very little more to go to, say, four meetings than to go to one meeting.

Arden

In the minutes of the last Board meeting of the Arden Association I see an invitation was sent to other members as well as directors. There is another good idea. When you hold board meetings to discuss matters of general interest, why not ask in other members to take part in the meeting.

On this occasion it was to hear the Delegate's Report, and evidently, according to the minutes, it was much appreciated. The example of Arden might well be followed by other Associations, providing, of course, that it is not a meeting for private business.

McConnell

Here's an extract from the Directors' Report of McConnell Association:

"There is another matter which the Directors feel needs to be remedied. It is this: Head Office sends out much valuable information in regard, not only to the handling and marketing of grain but along general farm lines as well. The Directors get this information, but how are we going to get it across to the shareholders? Mr. Hull's meeting on the money question was one way, and was appreciated. Can you, as shareholders, offer any other suggestions? Can we, through our elevator facilities, encourage every farmer in this district to have a thorough knowledge of the marketing of his grain and other farm products? A grasp of the financial side of the question and clearer reasoning on all our farm problems."

We would like to have answers to the question asked by the McConnell Association that we may print them right here on this page.

Hargrave

Hargrave organized for social activities; appointed a refreshment committee, a cards committee, floor manager for the dance and a chairman of the concert.—This is another and very effective way of stimulating interest for your elevator.

Erickson Celebrates

The construction of a new 40,000-bushel elevator at Erickson, replacing the one lost by fire on November 3rd last, was completed just before Christmas. In spite of the extreme cold weather prevailing since that time, the elevator had handled over 2,000 bushels of grain by Friday, January 12th, when the Association put on an entertainment and box social to celebrate the event. Over two hundred people thoroughly enjoyed the evening, and the proceeds, totalling \$67.40, were donated to the Pool Elevat-

or Relief Fund. Mr. Bredt, President of Manitoba Pool Elevators, who had been invited to attend, congratulated the members on their excellent showing of the previous year, and stated that the fire might not occasion the loss first anticipated, as members of the Association had held back deliveries, as much as it was possible, while the elevator was under construction, and as a result of their loyalty there would be little reduction in their handling this year. The new elevator was undoubtedly the most modern and up-to-date grain handling plant in the West, and one of which they might justly be proud. With the new elevator in operation the local would be in a position to render better service than ever to its members.

The first lunch box to be auctioned off was an excellently made miniature model of the new elevator. It was purchased by Mr. Bredt and is now on display in the Winnipeg office.

MATERIAL FOR LOCALS

The delegates who attended the Annual Meeting were supplied with material which could form the basis of discussion for other meetings as well as the one at which they gave their delegate's report. Besides the Report of Directors of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., the printed copy contains reports of the Central Selling Agency, and also that of the General Manager, Mr. J. I. McFarland. Then he has the copy of the address given by Dr. H. C. Grant at the Annual Meeting and the memorandum of the Central Board, giving their views on the International Wheat Agreement. We have just recently sent out to the secretaries of all Elevator Associations material for consideration at future meetings, namely, a memorandum of thirteen pages on the World Wheat Situation, the address given by F. Sproule, fraternal delegate from Saskatchewan, and Premier Bracken's address at the U.F.M. Convention.

A number of secretaries recorded in their minutes having read to the Board the material sent out from head office. Some report having discussed it. Now, we are of course glad to know of it being used but we also want to know if it is the kind of

stuff wanted. State in the minutes when you discuss it if you are interested, then we know if we are on the right track.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

World wheat production in 1933 is somewhat larger than anticipated earlier in the season owing to upward revisions of European estimates and an unexpectedly large estimate of 1933 Argentine production. With complete returns for practically all European countries (excluding Russia) it now appears that these countries harvested about 1,665 million bushels of wheat in 1933 as compared with about 1,490 million bushels in 1932. The official estimate of the 1933 Italian wheat crop indicated total production of 297 million bushels.

The 1933 Australian wheat crop is now officially estimated at 160 million bushels as compared with 210 million bushels last year. Wet weather has been experienced over a greater part of the wheat producing area of Australia and harvesting has been delayed. It is thought that recent excessive moisture will lower the quality of the new crop.

The first official estimate of 1933 Argentine wheat production indicated a crop of 256 million bushels as compared with 236 million bushels harvested last year. The official estimate was larger than expected in view of the unfavorable conditions experienced early in the growing season. If the present estimate is realized, the 1933 Argentine wheat crop is the largest since 1928.

World trade in wheat continues on a small scale. Record European wheat production this year involves a small world movement during 1933-34. From August 1, 1933, to December 18, 1933, world shipments of wheat and flour amounted to 200 million bushels as compared with 224 million bushels during the corresponding period last year.

The London Wheat Conference estimated world import requirements for 1933-34 at 560 million bushels. To date world shipments have amounted to 200 million bushels, leaving a balance of 360

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in Manitoba

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

Editor—J. T. HULL

COLLECTIVE MARKETING

Addressing the conference of agricultural co-operative marketing organizations held in Toronto recently, Hon. R. Weir, Minister of Agriculture, expressed the opinion that the day of individual marketing by the farmer was past and that the universal trend was toward collective marketing. The evidence of this lies in the public policies of many nations, some of which are embodied in legislation such as the British Agricultural Marketing Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of the United States, others in particular regulations affecting trade in agricultural products.

Collective marketing necessarily involves organization and regulation. The objection invariably urged against it is that it also involves coercion. It is necessary, we believe, to distinguish carefully between coercion and regulation. In every department of daily activity we are all in some manner regulated, either by custom, public opinion or authority, and in the main we submit to regulation without feeling that we are being compelled to act in the particular manner. To a very large extent we follow the regulations because we want to and where public authority imposes the regulations we obey because as citizens we do as we are expected to do. In democratic countries regulations imposed by authority are tempered for the individual by the knowledge and the feeling of consent; that is the acceptance of the doctrine that the will of the majority shall prevail.

These considerations are necessary to a correct understanding of the trend toward collective marketing. It is an extension to the sphere of economic organization of the principle accepted in political organization and is a necessary condition to the establishment of economic democracy. It is impossible to have regulation without organization and no form of regulation can be effective without efficient organization.

Collective marketing is regulated orderly marketing and this is impossible without efficient and complete organization. If, therefore, collective marketing is the next necessary step in promoting the economic interest of agriculture, efficient and complete organization is imperative.

The agricultural co-operative marketing organizations of Canada have asked the Dominion government for legislation of a kind which when supplemented by provincial legislation will permit the efficient organization of the marketing of agricultural products. This kind of legislation has become the more needful for Canada because of similar legislation elsewhere. In Great Britain, for example, the setting up of marketing organizations under the Agricultural Marketing Act is already

creating a situation with regard to our agricultural exports that can only be met by the organization of the export business. Wheat, dairy produce, eggs and poultry, bacon and live cattle are all now affected by the developments in Great Britain, and we simply cannot afford to let things drift in the hope that we may get as much out of the developments as anybody else. Nor is there any reason to believe that if the present government in Great Britain were defeated the succeeding government will abolish the whole agricultural marketing scheme. The Labor party is as deeply committed as the Conservative party in Great Britain to the organization of marketing and the regulation of imports. Indeed, the Labor party is committed to the policy of linking imports with organized export boards in exporting countries. With other countries adopting policies of a similar character and preparing thoroughly to organize both their domestic and foreign agricultural marketing, Canada must follow suit or Canadian agriculture will lose out in the general economic reconstruction.

SUPERSTITIONS — OLD AND NEW

The first day of January ushers in a chronological new year and in many parts of the world the beginning of a new year is a really momentous affair. One has to be careful what one does on this first day of the year and to be equally careful of one's personal contacts, otherwise if the thing that shouldn't be done is done, or the thing that shouldn't happen, happens, then trouble is sure to follow sometime within the year. Almost every country on the globe has its customs to be observed at the beginning of the year, customs which are intended to bring good luck for the next 364 days, and which are so numerous and varied that a book on popular customs takes several pages to describe them.

We know a part of the world where (not so long ago) the householder would have an apoplectic fit if the first person to enter the house at the New Year were red-headed, fair complexioned, or squint-eyed, or if he carried nothing in his hands. As for the first-foot being a woman—well, the idea simply was not entertained; no luck could come with a woman first-foot!

The generation of today has a magnificent contempt for these customs even though they represent the deep-rooted convictions of countless generations. Now they are "childish superstitions" to be observed maybe for the fun of the thing but certainly not with any awe as a propitiation of unseen forces controlling the destiny of man.

The generation of today has transferred its superstitious regard to other forces. It may not believe in unseen friends or foes with luck or ill-luck to dispense, but it has its superstitions nevertheless, and they are much more powerful in influencing conduct than the harmless customs of the New Year.

The present generation, for example, believes there are economic "laws" which govern all economic conduct and mould economic institutions and because of this belief it is held to be dangerous to make social experiments. The mode of production and distribution, the financial organization, the

entire organization of the economic life, according to this belief, are the product of natural forces over which man has no control and which operate as inexorably, immutably and universally as the force of gravitation. Economic science, we are told by one eminent economist, is "founded on invariable laws of nature" and according to another, economic laws "can no more be impugned than the sun in the heaven."

We call that belief sheer superstition and of no more correspondence with the actual facts of life than the belief that the color of a first-foot's hair on New Year's Day has an influence on the events of the year within the particular house.

It is because of that silly belief which denies that man can deliberately and consciously adjust his institutions to his needs, that the world is in the mess it is in today. We laugh at the man who believes in fate, but in the most important things of our collective life we believe firmly in the fate which we have dignified with the name of economic law. And when we get down to brass tacks we discover that what our learned economists have called economic laws are nothing but business practices.

There is a superstition that we need imperatively to get rid of. All human life is an experiment conducted amid changing conditions which demand adjustment of ourselves to new situations and the finding of new solutions for old problems. The obstacle to progress is the tenacity with which men cling to old ideas and persist in following methods that will no longer work. Co-operation by its very nature is a continuous adjustment to changing conditions and provides that ideal of the good life which must necessarily be the standard by which any economic, political or social institution must be judged.

CO-OPERATION IS A SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

The British Broadcasting Company has persistently refused to extend the privilege of radio

broadcasting to the British co-operative movement, despite its enormous membership and its eminent place in the economic life of the country. Recently, however, the B.B.C. officials unbent to the extent of receiving a deputation from the co-operatives who made good use of the opportunity and entered into a complete explanation of the movement, its place not only in Great Britain but the world, and its social philosophy.

The B.B.C. officials apparently "got an earful." They evidently had thought the co-operative movement consisted of a few shop keepers who had no other purpose in the world but to advertise their stores and their goods. They expressed surprise on learning that the movement had a policy on disarmament, peace, economic organization and other great social questions.

We are afraid too many good co-operators overlook the importance of the social philosophy of the movement. Co-operation is not merely a device for buying or selling goods in such a way as to do the business at cost and thus eliminate private profit; the very method of doing business is founded upon the idea of voluntary socialization of the process of distribution. Naturally this carries with it an antagonism to the whole system founded on profit-making and leads to the ideal of a completely co-operative national organization. This co-operators have called the Co-operative Commonwealth, that is, an order of society based upon co-operation instead of self-interest, service for the common good instead of self-interest, mutual aid and mutual enjoyment instead of individualist strife and the misery of poverty. Co-operators do not believe in economic war any more than they do in military war; they see no difference between killing by bayonets and killing by starvation, and they conceive it to be their business to help in bringing about the day when men will be equally secure against death by bullets on a battlefield or starvation in a garret.

BRITISH FARM POLICIES

The Editor:

The eyes of the world are at the present time being drawn towards a rising statesman of Great Britain. He is the Hon. Walter Elliott, Minister of Agriculture in the National Government. He is one man who believes that the solution of the agricultural problems of his country lies in a policy of expansion. He believes that the revivifying of England's oldest industry, i. e. agriculture, is the first step to a prosperous national life, and is determined to put new life into this old industry.

His efforts along these lines are nothing short of a planned economy for British farmers. No important line of farm endeavor is missed in this plan; wheat, cattle, hogs, milk, poultry, all are

receiving his attention and obtaining governmental assistance to put into effect his plan. The old individualist methods of farming are found to be obsolete and are giving way to the more up-to-date methods of control and orderly marketing of production. Subsidization by the government is playing a big part in the encouraging of the expansion of agricultural products. A fixed price for home-grown wheat is having a stimulating effect upon the production of this cereal, the Department of Agriculture feeling that too much wheat is imported into Britain. The Agricultural Marketing Act has put new life into many phases of agricultural endeavor. There are coming into effect throughout the country what are to all intents and pur-

poses, pools, their object being to secure for the producer a price for his products commensurate with the cost of production. Organization of farmers is being encouraged everywhere, and already the world is noting the effect of their efforts.

Canada, Australia and New Zealand will, no doubt, feel the effect of this comprehensive plan of the British Minister of Agriculture to rehabilitate agriculture, and although we may have some misgivings as to the repercussions upon our export trade, we will all admire the courage and the statesmanship of the national government's Ministry of Agriculture.

Charlie Simpson,
Treherne.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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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

I REMEMBER WHEN---

**Some Reminiscences by a Homesteader Who Didn't Go Back—
And of One Who Stayed and
Became a Senator.—By J.W.W.**

When I homesteaded at Blaine Lake, Saskatchewan, in 1907, I didn't know that one of my nearest neighbors and best friends was going to become a senator. But so it was. And if R. B. Horner, whose appointment to the upper house was announced at New Year's, makes as good a senator as he did a homesteader he will be a decided acquisition to the Red Chamber.

Seeing the news of the honor conferred on my old neighbor in the papers the other day brought back memories of the homesteading days. Those were times when everyone in this country was optimistic. We were all going to be rich in a few years. Anyone who was willing to work had a chance of getting ahead, and even some who weren't particularly fond of work got along fairly well.

The homesteading of the Blaine Lake district in 1907 was a somewhat unusual affair. Much of the land in this district had been taken up around 1898 by Doukhobors, who, instead of settling on their own individual quarter sections lived in villages and cultivated the most convenient land—their homesteads, odd numbered sections belonging to land companies, road allowances and all, working as communities. This may have been a common-sense and economical proceeding, but it was against the homestead regulations, and eventually the Doukhobor entries were cancelled. Up to a certain date the land was reserved for Doukhobors, on condition that they lived on their own quarter sections and became British subjects, and after that,

in June, 1907, it was thrown open to the public.

The Homestead Rush

It was first-class land and there was a big rush to make entry for it, people coming from all over Canada and the States. Each day a crowd of several hundred gathered outside the Prince Albert land office (the same thing happened also at Yorkton and Saskatoon) and each night the forty or fifty who had been able to get inside the temporary enclosure leading to the door when the bars were taken down at 5 p.m., settled down to wait for the office to open next morning. One township was thrown open each day, and the morning I made the grade thirty-six of us made our entries in 44-6-W3. I filed on the south-west quarter of section 16, and R. B. Horner and his cousin John got the east half of 8, so their land cornered mine. The rest of section 16 was taken by Ed. Trottier, a Quebec Frenchman who had farmed in North Dakota, Bob. Shepherd, from Kingston, Ont., who was a building contractor in Johannesburg before the South African war, and a man from North Dakota who never turned up to do his duties and whose entry was cancelled and taken up by a Scotchman.

A dozen of us did a little co-operating on the afternoon before we made entry, by forming a wedge and forcing our way between the crowd and a brick wall. With the help of bystanders, who apparently enjoyed the fun, we pushed ourselves in the course of an hour from the outside of the mob until the head of our wedge was beside the man who had been leaning against the bars of the "cattle chute" since morning. The crush was

terrific, and a few short men, unable to stand the pressure, fainted and had to be removed. That however, was selfish co-operation. There was further, and more praiseworthy co-operation when Shepherd, Trottier, Scotty Johnson (whose homestead is now the townsite of Blaine Lake) and I got together in Prince Albert and arranged to move out together about the first of December. Shepherd and Johnson bought horses and wagons. Trottier had left his outfit in Dakota. I figured I wouldn't need any till spring, anyhow.

Moving Out

We all bought a minimum supply of household effects and some provisions, Shepherd laid in a stock of doors, windows and everything else necessary to build four shacks, except the lumber, and I contributed a tent. All this was loaded on the two wagons and with two ex-North Sea fishermen to help with building operations, all except myself set out on the seventy-five mile trek for the promised land. I followed in a few days, going by train to Duck Lake which which was only about 35 miles from the homesteads.

When I got there they were living in the tent. The freeze-up had come, but there was no snow on the ground and the prairie was black from a recent prairie fire. They had hauled lumber for the first shack, Shepherd's. I took on the job of cook, and part of my duty was to gather dry, fire-blackened wood from the bluffs to keep the stove going. In a few days the first shack was up. We moved in, erected a stove and when we got hot water had our first wash in a week. We needed it. Then we built a shack for Trottier, who, having a wife and family and a father-in-law back in Dakota, put up a palatial home 14x20 feet, with a partition. Mine

(Turn to Page 14)

Consumer Co-operation

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale. Head Office: 318 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg

CONSUMERS CO-OPS FORGE AHEAD

The seventh annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Ltd., is convening as we go to press. A full report of the meeting



W. F. Popple, President of Manitoba Co-op. Wholesale—and also of the Co-op. Conference.

reports submitted, items discussed and resolutions registered—will be given in "The Manitoba Co-operator" for February. Here follows a summary of the president's report, delivered by W. F. Popple, to the assembled delegates:

"Another year having run its course, we meet here to review the progress made by the Consumers' Co-operative Movement in Manitoba. The past year has proved the most difficult in the experience of the prairie provinces. Drought, hoppers, low prices have reduced the purchasing power of our shareholders; a few of our locals have found it difficult to show a surplus. The fact that the majority of them have been able to do so amply proves the fundamental soundness of our basis of operation.

"I am inclined to be rather more optimistic than a year ago. Our movement has been able to weather the storm (not only of general economic conditions, but also of opposition and keen competition) due entirely to the loyalty of our locals. It is not enough to co-operate just when it is convenient; the test comes when it costs something to co-operate; we have men of that calibre in our organization—and their locals benefit.

"A year ago I sounded a note of warning of attempts to weaken our Co-ops. by tempting loc-

als to deal direct with supply houses and manufacturers. If our locals cannot succeed by uniting their purchasing power, they have little chance of ultimate success alone. "Together we stick—divided we're stuck."

"When we fought for our charter we had visions of a co-operatively-owned plant to supply lubricating oils at the lowest cost—and of a Wholesale in every sense of the term, where stocks would be carried to supply all the requirements of our shareholders and, at the same time, meet wholesale competition. We should aim to establish this. It is well within the possibilities of our movement. We have in the past established wholesales for capitalists—why not do the same for ourselves?"

Cash for Merchandise

"Each year we realize more fully the importance of providing our own working capital by building up reserves, and thereby relieving our locals of the necessity of being under obligation to the banks. Locals are adopting this policy, which will establish them on a sound basis to render greater service to their communities.

"In new lines of merchandise, little progress was made during the past year. Can we decide to handle tires, batteries, harness and many other lines? And advertise these: "Sold in all Co-operatives." Our locals will be well advised to add to their stocks all new lines on which we are able to make satisfactory wholesale connections—and which offer a fair source of revenue; having as our objective, the establishing of efficient co-operative stores in the near future.

"Each year I warn locals of the danger of attempting to operate on other than on a strictly cash

basis. Quoting George Keen, secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada: 'Operate as far as possible in buying and selling on a strictly cash basis. It is not fair to members who buy for cash that their investments should be loaned out in trade credit to other members, nor their savings dissipated in increased operating expenses by credit trading and bad debts. If credit cannot be avoided, it should be closely regulated and systematically supervised by the Directors and the member who takes it should pay what it costs. Credit trading is probably the most frequent cause of failure.'

Education the Basis

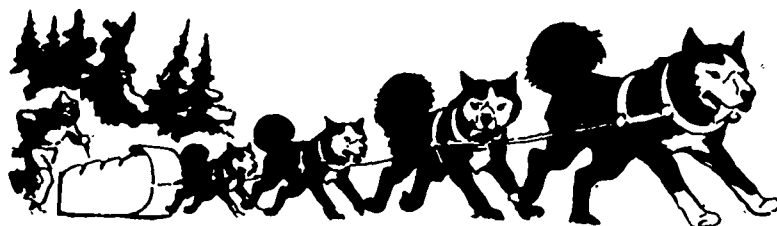
"At our last meeting, much interest was shown by delegates in education. Educational activity shows fairly accurately the enthusiasm and stability of any movement. Our whole co-operative movement is suffering from lack of education.

"Our financial statement will give details of our progress. During the year we have been in the fortunate position of not having to borrow one dollar from the bank and, consequently, paid no interest. We also took advantage of all cash discounts. The men you appointed as directors for the Wholesale (and who were big enough to step into the breach and be liable for \$5,000.00 in case the Wholesale failed—and without which it would have been difficult to carry on)."

"It is also gratifying that the statement made to locals when appealing to them to subscribe for capital stock—that we did not expect they would be called upon to pay more than one-fifth of the amount subscribed—promises to be the case.

"I wish to thank the Manitoba Co-operative Conference for their good work and the assistance given our organization.

In conclusion I ask delegates to convey to their locals, on behalf of the management and staff of their Wholesale, our sincere appreciation of their loyalty and confidence."



Breaking a New Trail

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 402 Lombard Bldg., Main St., Winnipeg

XMAS DRESSED POULTRY POOL

Again we are able to show an increase in volume of dressed poultry. Not only is volume heavier but quality and grade of the poultry was better this year. This year Head Office has received many favorable reports from locals on their grading and handling of their local shipments, and in turn we wish to thank local members and working committees for their large contribution to what we feel is one of the best seasons we have had.



A Bouquet to Locals

	1932	1933
Lbs. Marketed	2,164,002	2,231,884
Carloads	127	131
Shipping Points	124	137
No. of shippers	7,846	8,161

Many Good Shipments

We give below some of the best turkey shipments received. There are many others worthy of mention, but space will not permit us to publish all of them.

SOME GOOD SHIPMENTS

	Spec. lbs.	"A" lbs.	"B" lbs.	"C" lbs.	Total lbs.
R. F. Wagner, Altamont	299	617	145		1061
Robt. Ticknor, Roseisle	582	212			794
Mrs. P. J. Collins, Darlingford	144	182			326
Mrs. J. M. Collins, Darlingford	569	366			935
Nick Synchysyn, Erickson	217	54			271
C. O. Carlson, Erickson	952	923			1875
T. H. Hindson, Golden Stream	197	761			958
F. L. Faurchow, Langruth	772	360	95		1227
E. Williamson, Grandview	205	38			243
H. Coder, Killarney	262	168			430
J. Fletcher, Lena	250	203			453
A. Sample, Killarney	295	66			361
Geo. Sneath, Elgin	523				523
A. A. Turner, Eden	169	963	168		3288
Mrs. Denholm, Tenby	170	2321	670	127	3288
Mrs. Gordon Taylor, Rosburn	450	425	130	55	1060
Leo C. Lockhart, Swan River	166	496			662
Mrs. Jas. Cope, Virden	148	523	179		850
Mrs. A. A. Forde, Vista	540	1103	910	134	2687
Mrs. A. C. Raison, Wawanesa	792	230			1022
D. L. Oliver, Rounthwaite	243	15			258
Mrs. M. G. Evans, Reston	240	124			346
Mrs. N. Vopni, Kenville	696	319	23	34	1072
E. E. Bohley, Winkler	305	859	139		1303
J. Beedie, Pierson	143	868	15	18	1044
R. Ferguson, Brandon	524	548			1072

Pool Period Closed

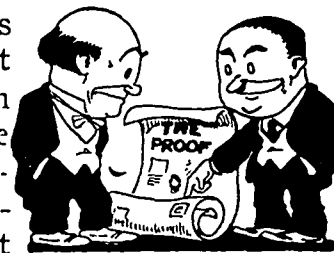
The dressed poultry pooling period closed on Dec. 23rd. Poultry or eggs shipped to Winnipeg will now be paid for outright when received, at Winnipeg market value. Shipments of poultry or eggs to Winnipeg should be addressed to 85 Lombard Ave. Our Head Office is located at 402 Lombard Bldg., Main St. Please direct any correspondence to that address. Prompt attention will be given shipments of poultry or eggs to the Winnipeg branch.

Notice of Annual Meeting

The eleventh annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, is to be held in the Marlborough Hotel, Winnipeg, Man., on Wednesday, February 21, 1934. The meeting and banquet will both be held on the eighth floor. Registration of delegates will commence at 8 a.m. and the meeting will be called to order at 9 a.m.

On February 9, 1934, notices will be mailed from Head Office to each delegate (if name has been reported to Head Office) informing them of date and place meeting is to be held. Full in-

structions will be given as to the purchasing of a single first-class ticket to Winnipeg. A railroad certificate will be enclosed to each delegate which is to be filled out and signed by the agent from whom the ticket is purchased. As passenger service is somewhat limited each delegate should secure information that will enable them to use the most direct route to and from Winnipeg.



It Pays to Co-operate

At the annual meeting, we hope to be in a position to state that when the final payment on the 1933 Christmas Dressed Poultry will go forward to our shippers, and feel confident it will be much earlier than the time the 1932 final payment was made.

We want to congratulate the poultry producers, for the splendid support given to their own organization in the marketing of 1933 dressed poultry, and the final payment they will receive, will convince them the co-operative marketing is much the best marketing system.

1933 Voluntary Pool Eggs

The purpose of the voluntary storage egg pool was to move as large a volume as possible into storage during the flush season, thereby maintaining the market at a firmer price level. This pool period was from April 10 to June 3.

On receipt of each shipment, the contributor was paid the price of seconds on all eggs that graded extras, firsts and seconds, and for crax the price was slightly lower. This means that for all eggs grading seconds and crax the payment was in full; on eggs grading extras and firsts (all of which went into storage) the payment was an advance. Leakers and rots were of no value.

The final payment was the balance due each shipper after deducting handling, storage and marketing costs. The total final payment was: extras, 10½c; firsts, 8½c.; seconds, 5c.; and crax, 4c.; approximately a further payment of 5½c. on extras and 3½c. on firsts.

A Merchant Member Boosts

The following letter recently

came in from one of our leading merchant members:

"Dear Sirs:—

"We are today in receipt of cheque in final settlement of egg storage pool and wish to congratulate you most heartily on this splendid second payment. It far exceeded our expectations and is conclusive proof to us that it pays to stay with an organization such as yours has been during these difficult years.

"While we have been canvassed on an average of around twice a week during the summer months by bootleggers, we have yet to give them our first case.

"Wishing you every success during the coming season and also wishing you the compliments of the season."

Better Markets in 1934

The following information is contributed by the Canadian Poultry Pool and is worthy of consideration by all merchants and producers, looking for a better egg market in 1934:

"The storage egg season of 1933 is almost over. We have completed liquidation of the storage stocks, including those of the voluntary storage pool. The storage egg market for the past season has been firm, with practically no change, although it now appears to be somewhat weaker as fresh receipts increase.

"The storage egg stocks in Canada, September 1st, were approximately 2,000,000 dozens greater than a year ago. Fortunately, the largest individual holder of storage eggs was the Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited, and, as a result of our extensive export shipments to the United Kingdom, the surplus over domestic requirements was cleared and the Canadian storage market stabilized on a basis which will show some profit to holders of storage eggs during the past season.

National Plan Needed

"With the exception of a very few legitimate independent dealers, the entire efforts of the trade appears to have been directed towards bearing down prices to the lowest possible level. Any value that has been retained in eggs to the producers is mainly due to the efforts of the organized producers and merchants of Western Canada, through their Central Selling Agency. We are,

however, of the opinion that the legitimate produce trade of Canada would give their support to a national marketing policy, whose objective would be to stabilize egg markets at higher levels. The greatest menace towards this end is the operation of bootleggers and straight receipt buyers and sellers who disregard provincial and federal regulations and get away with it, due to the apathy and indifference of provincial and federal authorities responsible for the enforcement of said regulations.

"We are confident that your loyal co-operation in support of organized marketing effort will ultimately re-establish greater value in the product, and that you may look forward to the season of 1934 with greater optimism."



IS IT A NASTY WORD?

At a recent meeting of the Northern Council of Grocers' Associations (in England), the secretary referred to a letter which had been received from the Oldham Association complaining that the word "co-operative" was used in a prominent position on cases of Canadian eggs. This, said the letter, was very misleading to the general public who

would naturally associate the word co-operative with the "Co-op." The secretary then quoted the following letter on the same subject which he had previously received from an official at Canada House.

"Dear Mr. Burns—Referring to our exchange of correspondence relating to the use of the word 'co-operative,' I quote from the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's letter to whom your representations were referred: 'The word co-operative would only appear on boxes of Canadian butter when this word appeared in the name of the organization manufacturing the butter. These co-operative organizations have been formed under charter, and in order to change the names, I presume it would be necessary for the companies to take out supplementary letters patent. I do not think any suggestion to do so would be well received by the organizations in question.'"

Councillor Cocker (Oldham) said it was a very serious matter, as he felt that many retailers would refrain from buying cases of eggs which bore the obnoxious word. He proposed that representations should be made that the use of this word should be avoided by any new organizations which might be formed. The seconder suggested the use of the word "associated" as an alternative to "co-operative." The resolution was adopted.

The Link E.C.W.S.

WORTH PROTECTING

Every sensible farmer is anxious to protect the land, buildings and stock which represent so much of his toil and effort. A Savings Account is a cash reserve to meet emergencies. It earns compound interest and is always available at full value.

THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

Co-operative Dairying

A Message from Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

A STEP AHEAD

All producers—particularly our shareholders—will be interested in recent developments in Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Ltd.

The entire organization will now operate under the central authority of a General Manager and an Assistant General Manager. This definition and centralization of responsibility is a real step ahead toward



G. W. Tovell, recently appointed General Manager

a balanced, efficient organization

G. W. Tovell has been appointed General Manager—to retain his position and duties of Secretary. F. Ryles steps into the position of Assistant General Manager. Operation of the Co-op Dairies plants at Winnipeg and Brandon will come directly under the management. Alex. Pearson, as foreman of the Brandon plant, will again give his personal attention to the churning—aiming to maintain the high reputation already won by him for "Manco" products.

Dollars Saved—If You Co-operate

In these days each of us is looking for any opportunity to save every possible dollar. Here is something worth considering:

A recent perusal of our Cream Shippers' Ledgers disclosed that a big percentage of the cream cans delivered to our plants during 1933 were only partly full. Now, a cream can with only 30 or 40 pounds of cream in it costs the same express as a full can (with 50 pounds)).

The express rate for a 5-gallon can (50 pounds when full) ranges from 15 cents in a 25-mile radius; 18 cents from 26 to 50 miles; from 51 to 75 miles—22 cents; and from 76 miles to 100 miles—26 cents.

Taking the express rate of 22 cents—with 30 per cent. cream, a can with 30 pounds of cream costs almost 2½ cents per pound butterfat for express; a can with 40 pounds costs about 2c. per pound; while a full can (with 50 pounds brings the express cost to below 1½c. per pound. Here, then, is the opportunity to save as high as one cent per pound butterfat.

saving every possible cent on express—by shipping full cans whenever possible.

Another thing—the full can of cream is not subject to so much churning on its journey and, consequently, maintains its grade better than the can partly filled.

Butter Prices, Holdings, Etc.

Butter markets have strengthened in the past month. Montreal and Toronto quote 25c. for No. 1 butter (at this time of writing). This means around 22½c. at Manitoba country points.

Cold storage holdings in Canada appear to be on a level with this time last year—an improve-

ment from the seller's standpoint compared with three or four months ago. Cream prices have, of course, followed butter.

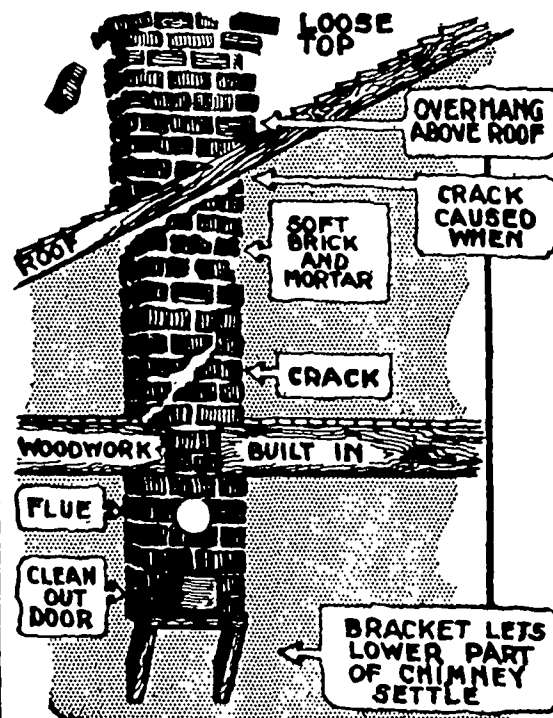
Our Friends From New Zealand

The market is somewhat uncertain. New Zealand butter is already on its way to both Vancouver and Halifax. Such imports face a duty of 5c.—and further dumping duties that may be imposed. New Zealand butter can be landed at Vancouver at less than 17c. Duties, handling, etc., bringing the total price to about 23c.

If speculators force Toronto and Montreal prices higher—New Zealand butter may come in volume: This would probably increase Canada's holdings to above requirements—resulting in dropping cream prices. The best policy appears to be to try to stabilize prices at Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal at around 24 or 25c.—minimizing the probability of serious imports of New Zealand products.

Meanwhile your Co-operative Dairies is doing its full share (in co-operation with the other Co-operatives in the Manitoba Co-operative Conference) to promote plans for a sane, efficient National Marketing Program for butter and other farm products.

The Smoke Comes Out the Chimney!



In these days it is a real struggle to keep the fuel bin full and the smoke coming out of the chimney. For the very reason that dollars are hard to get—families should take extra care that a defective chimney doesn't send their home, and their entire belongings, up in smoke.

Time spent on inspecting and repairing the chimney in your home—is time well spent.

A metal chimney is a delusion. The best chimney is one built of brick—from the ground up. And even this best type of chimney should be carefully inspected each season.

In their persistent battle to cut down the terrible toll that fire takes in Canadian homes, the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company urge every one of their

members to make sure that the chimney in each home is not suffering from defects pictured above. These defects are common. They are dangerous—they may make you homeless.

Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

SOMETHING WRONG

We have been attending many conferences, recently — some large, some small—where the chief topic of discussion has been livestock production and marketing.

Thinking citizens — in towns and cities, as well as on farms—show a keener sympathy in the plight of the livestock producer. All admit that the price the producer gets is far below cost of production, even when he sells reasonably good stock. (And while the "professionals" still wax eloquent over the good returns to be secured for the small percentage of choice cattle offered, even these men admit that something



A Clean-up Needed

is out of gear with general price levels, especially cattle). Further, direct purchase of more and more livestock by packers at their plants is generally alarming. This detour past the public markets may threaten to wreck their usefulness.

A baffling feature of the whole problem of livestock marketing is the fact that each of the agencies between producer and consumer seem (on the surface at least) to be able to justify the services they render, and the charges they make therefor.

One Thing Sure

One thing is certain: the pri-

vate trade will never voluntarily change the present system. In fact, it is doubtful if any group in the private trade (however powerful they may appear to be) can materially alter the present price situation. What, then, is to be gained by childish complaints against the processing companies or the retail trade? Nothing! The problem calls for thorough thinking, sound judgment and determined action.

Your Livestock Co-operative welcomes the growing public interest in this problem. To us it is no new problem. It is, in fact, the chief reason for our existence as a marketing institution—created and maintained (as we are) by the livestock producers of Western Canada.

We confess: we have no quick, painless remedy for the ills of the present marketing system—we doubt if there is any such remedy—but we do suggest this: The cure is a well-devised plan, accepted by large numbers of producers willing and determined to work together. This means co-operative marketing of livestock products.

December Business

About 100 carloads more livestock came forward to the St. Boniface market during December, 1933, than in the same month in 1932. (Although deliveries were lighter than in November—see "The Manitoba Co-operator" for last month). The receipts for December by the five high firms on the yards were as follows:

1st Can. Co-op..	165 cars	—23. %
2nd	102 "	—14.2%
3rd	98 "	—13.7%
4th	88 "	—12.3%
5th	79 "	—11. %

Cattle prices were somewhat stronger during December. Quite a bulge took place between Christmas and New Year—due, largely, to light receipts. Prices promise reasonable steadiness, if not much improvement.

A great number of cattle come in carrying some flesh but not sufficient to sell at top prices. After a certain amount of feed has been put into the animals it is easier to complete the job and have them well finished before shipping. Feed is short in some neighborhoods, of course; but where feed is available we recommend that cattle be finished before shipping them to market.



Bacon For Britain

Hog prices have, likewise, been somewhat stronger during December. The main reason for this strength is the fact that the Old Country market remains steady to strong—and the pound sterling has been at par and above—yielding a larger return in actual Canadian funds. In order that Canadian processing plants can take full advantage of the Old Country market, it is essential that the hogs being marketed are the right quality for the export trade. The best weight is from 215 to 225 pounds. Help build up this export business by having hogs finished before shipping.

Sure Death to WARBLER

THIS pest which perforates the hides of cattle and lowers their vitality can now be eradicated. COOPER'S WARBLER FLY POWDER (A British Product) proven 100% effective by official tests in Canada and England. Biologically Standardized — Inexpensive. Save your cattle from misery and gadding, also loss on your hides. Ask your dealer or druggist, and write us for literature.



Distributors for Canada

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS LIMITED
Toronto, Weston, Regina, Lennoxville

Your Livestock Co-op Leads

The following table, showing the number of cars handled by the high five firms on the St. Boniface market in the last three years, shows that your Co-operative is well ahead in percentage of business:

	1933	1932	1931
1st Can. Co-op..	2149—23.4%	2119—23.8%	2971—25.7%
2nd	1368—14.2%	1132—12.7%	1365—11.7%
3rd	1307—14.2%	1118—12.6%	1312—11.4%
4th	989—10.7%	1117—12.6%	1298—11.2%
5th	913— 9.9%	990—11.2%	1296—11.2%

I REMEMBER WHEN—

(From Page 8)

went up next, a 12x14, the walls consisting of one ply of boards and two of paper.

How to Keep Warm

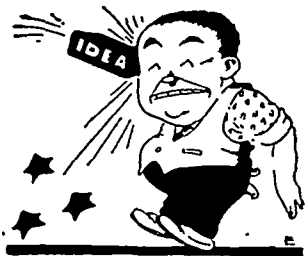
A pane of glass in one of my windows got broken in the building operations and was never mended. A piece of building paper covered the hole. But I was never cold. A bucket of water often froze solid during the night, a few feet from my bed, for the wood fire always burned out, but I had sufficient bed-clothes, including a coon skin coat and a Balaclava cap, to keep me cozy. And in the morning, having made elaborate preparations the night before, I could light the fire without getting out of bed and in cold weather I didn't turn out till the kettle was boiling and the porridge, in a double saucepan, was hot. The first winter I got all my water by melting snow. This was a tiresome process, and water was not to be wasted. So I performed my morning ablutions by stepping outside with a cake of soap and gathering a double handful of snow, which had a very exhilarating effect on the face. Most of us wore beards in the winter time, and some of us looked an awful sight.

(To be Continued)

ACTION AT BOISSEVAIN

When W. S. Patterson, of Boissevain, was telling us of the co-operative social meetings organized by the folks in his district he said the effort might be called "Co-operative Community Enterprises, Unlimited."

The effort is part of the harvest from the work done by the Manitoba Co-Operative Conference in the use of motion pictures in rural meetings. The folks in the school district of Richview thought that a definite winter's programme might be carried out in which both old and young could take part—even in these times when nobody could travel very much. The plan was discussed at annual school meetings last July. Six groups made up



A Great Idea

the original organization—Fairburn, Richview and Wassewa schools, south of Boissevain; Caranton and Royal schools, north of the town, and the I.O.O.F. lodge. Other schools (like Croll and Primrose) have been interested—and it is to be expected that the effort will expand.

Representatives from each group formed a central committee to handle arrangements. A motion picture was bought—films secured from the Dominion Motion Picture Bureau, at Ottawa; and a schedule fixed, providing for one meeting at each group each month. The cost to each unit will not exceed \$15.00—and will be less as more units join in. Each meeting takes the form that the folks themselves decide. And the first round of meetings have been mighty successful.

Here's wishing success to "Co-operative Community Enterprises, Unlimited," and the leaders who have launched this worthy effort in the Boissevain neighborhood!

INCREASED BRITISH WHEAT SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

Under a new Order dated 3rd November, 1933, the British minister of agriculture has increased the payment to be made by millers and importers of flour to the wheat commission from the present rate of 3s. 6d. per sack to which it was raised on 2nd August, 1933, to 4s. 6d. per sack. The reason given for the increase is the fall in the price of wheat during the last 3 months.

—I.C.A. News.

WHEAT SITUATION

(From Page 5)

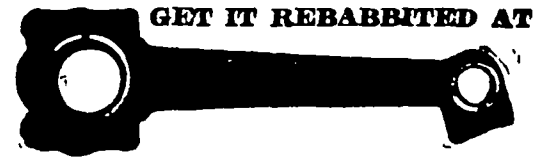
million bushels to be shipped during the balance of the crop year to meet estimated import requirements. Slightly larger shipments during the balance of the crop year will be required to fulfill the estimate of import requirements.

Generally speaking, and considering the reduced world movement of wheat, Canadian participation appears to be well up to the quota set by the London Agreement.

—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

MACHINERY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**GET IT REBABBITED AT****MANITOBA BEARING WORKS, 169 Water St., Wpg.**

MOTOR SLEIGH PROPELLERS; LAMINATED, two—or five—bladed, for any motor; push or pull type. Wind-electric propellers for 6-volt or 32-volt generators. Workmanship guaranteed. B. Eggertson, Tantallon, Sask.

600 watt 32-volt lighting plant.....	\$165.00
1000 watt 32-volt lighting plant	\$179.00
Combination lighting plant	\$ 95.00
32-volt glass jar battery	\$ 87.50
32-volt rubber jar battery	\$ 59.00
32-volt automatic Black & Decker Air pump and tank complete, suitable for garage	\$ 95.00
6-volt wind electric plant, direct drive	\$ 69.50
32-volt generator	\$ 25.00
32V. to 6V. battery charging outfit....	\$ 3.85
32-volt cutouts, each	\$ 5.95
32-volt meters, each	\$ 5.95
Wind electric propellers	\$ 7.95

LEEDER'S, LTD., 1375 Portage Ave.

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

Stationary Engines. Electric Motors. Generators. 32-Volt Lighting Plants. Grain Crushers, Belts, Pulleys—and all kinds of Machinery.

CITY AUTO WRECKING COMPANY
783 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

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.

MAGNETOS

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

TOBACCO

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

BURLEY 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.

SAMPLE PACKAGE 13 LBS. MILD OR strong leaf tobacco with lighter and Real Briar pipe free. Ship for \$2. Quesnel, 5 lbs. for \$2. Agents wanted. G. Dubois, 18 Henderson, Ottawa, Ont.

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.

MEDICAL

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, Sciatica, etc., quickly relieved. Permanent benefit. Use Seejay Rheumatism Remedy; two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00, postpaid. Cecil James Drug Co., Ltd., 496-498 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FEED, SEED

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

SEED OATS FOR SALE. BANNER OR Victory; registered or unregistered. Marshall Oat Growers' Co-op Ass'n., Ltd., Marshall, Sask. Robt. Holtby, Secretary.

GARDEN

A POT OF GOLD AT THE END OF THE Rainbow. We'll furnish the rainbow. Glad-ioli of all colors; 200 varieties. Largest acreage on the prairies. Ask for prices. Colin H. Burnell, Willowbrake Farm, Oakville, Manitoba.

FARMS FOR SALE

WILL ACCEPT \$500 CASH AND 18,000 bushels of wheat for 230 acres choice land; partly equipped; near Winnipeg. No interest. T. Turnbull, 478 McMillan Ave., Win-nipeg.

EDUCATIONAL

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

USED CORRESPONDENCE COURSES ON all subjects. Educator Service, Laurier, Manitoba.

TAPATOE, WITH DANCING INSTRUCTIONS, 35c; Red River Jig, 35c; orchestration, 75c. Mulligan, 485 McDermot, Winnipeg.

LIVESTOCK

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

WHEN COWS OR MARES DON'T "catch" use STIKS-EM just before service. Results or your money back. Proven remedy. 85c per cow; \$2.35 for four, postpaid. Haines Holstein Farms, Carman, Manitoba.

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS, HEELERS; males, \$3.00; females, \$1.00. Gordon Ander-son, Lenore, Manitoba.

BURN'S BRONZE BEAUTIES. GOVERN-ment banded Turkeys. "A" Toms, \$10.; Hens, \$8. "B" Toms, \$5.; Hens, \$4. Mrs. Harold Burns, Killarney, Manitoba.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

SUPPOSE THEY CAME BACK WITH EVERYTHING?

Representatives of the govern-ments of the prairie provinces left for Ottawa on January 15 to attend a conference with the Do-minion government at which, it is reported, the following matters affecting agriculture will be dis-cussed:

Adjustment of farm mortgage debts; establishment of a farm credit scheme as recommended by the Macmillan Banking Com-mittee; plans for carrying out the International Wheat Agreement; reduction in interest rates; nation-al agricultural marketing legisla-tion and a wheat marketing board.

The 1933-34 wheat crop in 46 countries which produce about 98 per cent. of the estimated world wheat crop is now placed at 3,516,000,000 bushels compared with 3,698,000,000 bushels in the same countries last year.

"A HOT-BED OF CO-OPERATISM!"

An English trade magazine publishes correspondence, which passed between an eminent Eng-lish milling concern and a retail organization. The latter com-plaind that they had to sell a product of the milling concern at the same price as the co-oper-ative stores, but the member of the co-operative store actually got the product cheaper because of the patronage dividend paid by the Co-op. The milling concern expressed sympathy with the pri-vate trade in having to meet this kind of competition from the co-ops, but as the members of the co-ops demanded this milling pro-duct they couldn't do anything in the matter. This only served to increase the irritation of the retail firm, which fired back at the miller the following:

"If you think that in a hot-bed of co-operatism (that's a new one!), like Newcastle, where a large proportion of one's custom-ers are also co-operative mem-bers, that these members are go-ing to pay us the same price and not get the dividend, you have a very wrong view of the mentality of the Newcastle housewives."

That's a lovely boost for the

co-operators of the Tyneside. Three cheers for Geordie and his canny wife!

AN ELEVATOR SYSTEM FOR ARGENTINA

The movement to provide Ar-gentina with a system of modern grain elevators, operated as a public service, is one stage nearer fulfilment, according to a bulletin received from Buenos Ayres dated October 1st, which states:

"The regular session of Con-gress is just terminated. One of the most important measures which became law was the bill to enable the building of a complete system of grain elevators to cover the Republic and to be operated as a public service. The day when Argentina grain handling methods will be modernized has thus been brought appreciably nearer. A period of six months is to be occu-pied with the preparation of plans and the complete study of the needs of the system before calling for tenders.

"The Grain Bill, providing for a system of grading and classifica-tion of grain on the Canadian plan was introduced, but did not get beyond that stage. It will un-doubtedly be proceeded with when Congress re-convenes."

—C.W.S. News Service.

"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, ab-breviations, 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

BANKS IN UNITED STATES FOR CO-OPERATIVES

By the terms of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 a system of banks for co-operatives has been established in the United States. There is a Central Bank at Washington, and there are to be twelve regional banks. Of these, three are already in operation. The chairman of the Central Bank is Mr. F. W. Peck, the co-operative bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration; and the six directors represent "general public interests" and borrowing organizations. Co-operative interests are well represented on the Board. A single regional board of directors and a general agent appointed by the Farm Credit Administration will be in control of all credit organizations, including the banks for co-operatives, in each of the twelve cities where Federal Land Banks now exist. Thus there is to be at the same time multiplication and unification; the establishment of new credit organizations, but within the framework of the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. Morgenthau, Governor of

the Farm Credit Administration, has described the system as "a partnership between the Government and the co-operative societies to provide long and short term credit facilities for co-operative marketing associations, and for co-operative purchasing associations." That is to say, the capital of the banks for co-operatives will be jointly, though not equally, subscribed by the Government and co-operative societies; and their function will be to handle loans for financing or refinancing co-operative enterprise. So far the Farm Credit Administration has subscribed \$50,000,000 to the Central Bank, and has allocated \$5,000,000 for the purchase of capital stock in each of the regional banks.

A co-operative organization that borrows from one of the banks will be required to subscribe \$100 for each \$2,000 of loan. Earnings on such stock will accrue to it, and the stock will be bought back by the bank when the loan is repaid. Thus if the banks operate without losses, profits will accrue to the borrowers; but if losses are sustained there may be not only omission of dividend but impairment of capital stock. It is hoped in this way to ensure that sound co-operative organizations will exert influence to help the banks avoid making loans to unsound organizations.

Loans which amount to \$500,000 or more are to be handled by the Central Bank, and loans of less than \$300,000 by the regional banks. Intermediate sums will be handled by whichever agency seems, in the view of the Co-operative Bank Commissioner, to be the more suitable. In general, therefore, the Central Bank will finance large national and regional co-operative societies while the twelve regional banks will finance local and small regional societies.

Interest rates are fixed by the Farm Credit Act at between 3 and 6 per cent. The present rate, fixed by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, is 4 per cent. on operating loans and 4½ per cent. on facility loans.

No loans are to be made to co-operative societies for educational and organizational work;

but the co-operative division of the Farm Credit Administration will give advice about management or other problems.

THE BRITISH PIG SCHEME

The British "Pig Scheme" established under the agricultural marketing act was adopted by a 90 per cent. vote of the producers. Contracts are entered into every four months in which the producer states the number of pigs, classified according to four schedules of weight—148 lbs. to 170 lbs., 171 lbs. to 190 lbs., 191 lbs. to 210 lbs., and 211 lbs. to 220 lbs.—he will deliver and agreeing to pay certain costs of the scheme. Prices are fixed for the various classes based on a table of feeding costs, and will be adjusted periodically to those costs. The Board has power to regulate and is regulating imports of bacon, and no pigs can be sold for bacon purposes except through the Board, but the market for fresh pork is open.

The basis of Empire is philanthropy plus fifty per cent.—

—Cecil Rhodes.

Manitoba's New Hatcheries

The Hambley Electric Hatcheries working in Partnership with the following well known local men, are at each of the following points now installing new 7,200 egg incubators:

DELORAINE—Allen Conner, Manager
CARMAN—Melvin R. Park
ROLAND—Robert J. Moffatt
DAUPHIN—Elgin Maynard

Closer supervision of hatching egg supply, which should result in higher hatchability and better quality chicks.

Personal contact with each customer. Better Custom Hatch service are the reasons for this move.

We will also operate as usual our hatchery at 601 Logan Ave., Winnipeg. We have changed our

incubators with the latest improvements for better service. Our new Baby Chick Catalogue is now being prepared, for mailing Feb. 15th. Send your name now for free copy.

We Guarantee 100 per cent. Live Arrival of strong, healthy, vigorous chicks.

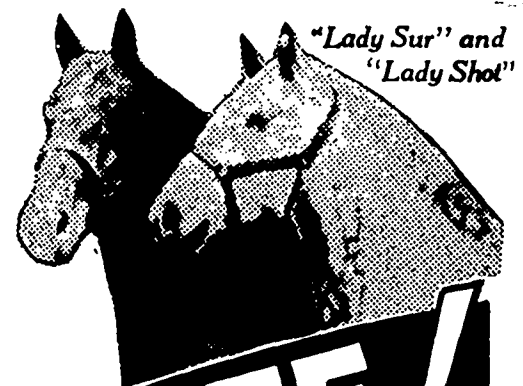
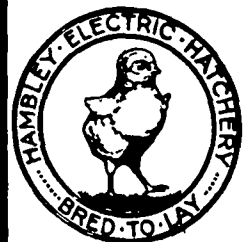
First Hatch March 5. Two Hatches each week. We have a hatchery near you, save express.

1934 Prices, Per 100	March	April	May
Barred Rocks	\$10.00	\$ 9.00	\$8.00
White Leghorns ..	9.00	8.00	7.00
White Wyandottes ...	11.00	10.00	9.00
Rhode Island Reds ...	11.00	10.00	9.00
Buff Orpingtons	11.00	10.00	9.00
Black Minorcas	11.00	10.00	9.00

Kill all poultry lice in one night. Paint the roosts with Nicotine Sulphate. Large 8-oz. Bottle 95c.; 6 oz. 75c.; 4 oz. 65c Postpaid.

The Hambley Electric Hatcheries

Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Deloraine, Carman, Roland, Dauphin, Edmonton, Vancouver



FREE!
Your Chance
to Win this Team
or one of the 100 Prizes
total \$500

You will be the envy of the countryside if you win this fine team of hefty young Percherons—first prize in the "A Sur-Shot" contest—with 100 other cash prizes totalling \$500.

Go to your dealer for your supply of "A Sur-Shot" to rid your horses of Bots. In each package are the forms necessary to enter this contest, giving all details. Your horses' health and working power depend on the protection against Bots that is most safely, surely and economically provided by

'A SUR SHOT'

BOT and WORM REMOVER
If your dealer is out of stock, write
FAIRVIEW CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
Regina, Sask.