

The Manitoba Co-operator

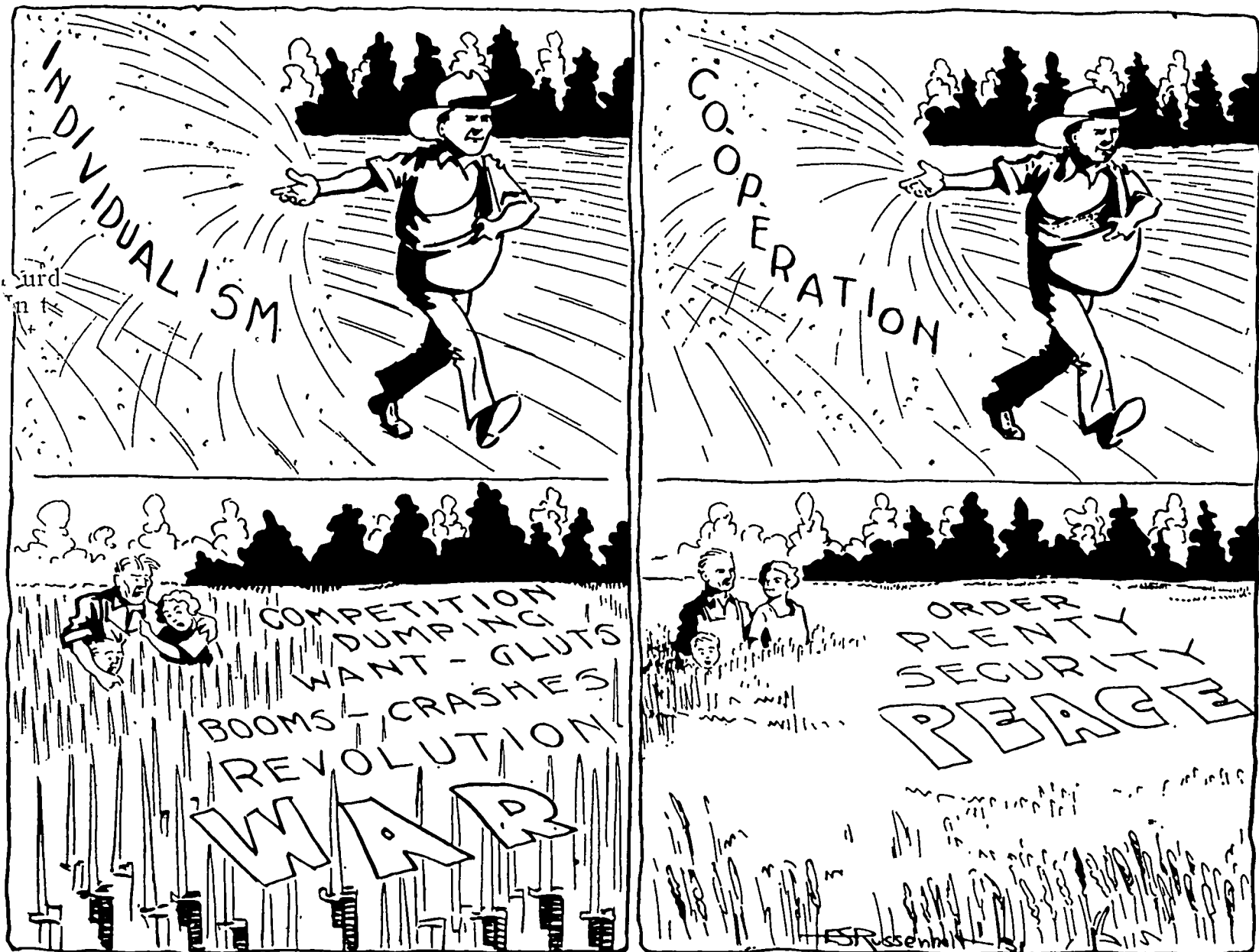
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No. 6

WHATSOEVER A MAN SOWETH—



—THAT SHALL HE ALSO REAP!

Official organ of MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE, LTD.

COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators
Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing
Association

Winnipeg District Milk Producers
Association

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Society
Manitoba Co-operative Livestock
Producers

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

The Co-operative Marketing Board
Manitoba Vegetable Growers Co-op.

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers

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NEWS and VIEWS

The Rumanian government has prohibited the export of grain of all kinds owing to crop failures because of prolonged drought.

Up to April 15 this year 26,561,000 bags of coffee had been destroyed in Brazil. Isn't there a yarn about a man digging holes in the ground to give himself the job of filling them up again?

It was recently shown in the British House of Commons that exporting countries were selling butter in Great Britain at much lower prices than in their own domestic markets and thus forcing down the British farmer's price as well as creating an un-economic competition among the exporting countries some of which subsidised the exports.

The British government has requested the foreign governments mainly concerned with the export of condensed milk, milk powder and cream to the United Kingdom, to make reductions in such exports as from 1st April, the reductions proposed being in each case based on the imports during the months June, 1932 to May, 1933.

The text of a bill for the control of imports during 1934 which has been issued by the government of the Irish Free State provides that the government may at any time, by a quota order, prohibit the importation of any particular kind of goods. Whenever a quota is fixed by the government it may direct that a certain proportion shall consist of goods manufactured in or imported from a specified country.

The Japanese Trade Union Congress which recently met declared that Japan's increased export trade was due to the low exchange value of the yen, low money wages and long hours of labor, the diligence of the Japanese worker and up-to-date industrial technique. It declared also there was no way of making any really useful comparison between the Japanese standard of living and that of Europeans.

Under trade agreements recently concluded Hungary receives an assured market in Italy for 3,670,000 bushels of wheat annually and an assured market in Austria for nearly 8,000,000 bushels annually.

The gross value of agricultural production in Canada in 1933 is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at \$762,000,000 of which \$123,000,000 was derived from wheat. The total from field crops is given as \$422,148,000 and from all other products of the farm as \$340,154,000.

Authority to impose quotas on any class of imported goods is contained in the Control of Imports Act, which has just become law in the Irish Free State. Importers of restricted goods will have to be licensed and a condition of the granting of licenses may relate to the route by which goods are to be brought into the country.

The Consumers' Committee set up under the British Agricultural Marketing Act recently condemned the price fixing method of the Milk Marketing Board, and in the interest of the consumers recommended a different method. The Milk Marketing Board promptly accepted the recommendation and introduced the new method. Team work — Co-operation — that's the way of getting things done satisfactorily.

697 new co-operative societies were established in Italy during the year ending December, 1933, including 187 agricultural, 106 consumers', 40 credit, 43 building, 65 industrial, 221 labour, and 35 miscellaneous societies. The total number of societies at the end of the year was 11,726. These included 1,770 agricultural, 2,881 consumers', 1,469 credit, 1,544 building, 362 industrial, 2,270 labour, and 538 miscellaneous societies. Evidently fascism like Russian communism, has decided it had better build with the co-ops instead of killing them.

It appears that some Indians in Bolivia got so worked up over being conscripted to fight Paraguay that they killed and ate the white Bolivian military officers sent to recruit among them. That's one way of resisting war!

In reply to a question in the British House of Commons recently it was stated that owing to an increase in the importation of eggs from foreign countries and a decrease in the importation from the Dominions, various foreign governments had been asked to limit their exports as from March 15 this year.

The International Co-operative Alliance has declined to admit to membership in the Alliance the "Nazified" German co-operatives on the ground that in "the conditions under which the co-operative movement in Germany at present functions the fundamental conditions of co-operation as laid down in the rules of the I.A.C." cannot be fulfilled. The Alliance hopes, however, that one day soon these objections will not exist the German movement will resume its place in the Alliance.

The index figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of prices for Canadian farm produce were as follows for the month of May, (basis 100 for 1926), with the corresponding figures for May 1933 in brackets: Produce of the field 51.1 (46.9); animals 66.5 (58.3); all farm produce 56.9 (51.2). Manufactured articles 72.7 (70.4). Total index of 567 commodities 71.1 (66.7). These figures indicate the extent to which there has been a revival of business.

Malaya, Netherlands, Ceylon, India and Burma, French Indo-China, North Borneo and Sarawak have representatives on a committee which is carrying out an agreement signed by these countries for controlling and regulating the marketing of rubber. The first scheme of this kind with respect to rubber went askew; better results are expected from this one because all rubber producing areas are in it. The committee has set export quotas operative up to December 31, 1934.

Farmers' Debts to be Related to Farm Earning Capacity

The debt adjustment legislation introduced at Ottawa and which applies to farmers only and which involves three measures, represents as explained by Premier Bennett, an effort in the national interest to keep the farmer on his farm by bringing his debts within the capacity of the farm to pay, and giving him at the same time facilities for obtaining the necessary capital to continue operations.

The debt adjustment legislation distinguishes between the hopelessly insolvent farmer and the man who needs a reasonable adjustment of his debts. For the former provision is made for relief through bankruptcy proceedings without the costs to the debtor which accrue in ordinary cases. Once through the bankruptcy court the farmer is relieved of his debts and free to make an unburdened fresh start.

In the other case where adjustment is required the Act sets up in each provincial judicial district an official receiver appointed by the governor-in-council to whom the farmer debtor may appeal to arrange for a composition with his creditors. The farmer submits a proposal; the official receiver submits it to the creditors, both secured and unsecured. If they accept an agreement is drawn up and the matter is settled. If, however, one or more of the creditors refuse, then the farmer may demand that his case go before a board to be set up in each province composed of three commissioners, the chief commissioner to be a judge of the provincial court with jurisdiction in bankruptcy, the other two to represent one the creditor, the other the debtor. An adjustment and settlement plan approved by this body becomes binding upon debtors and creditors alike; it is compulsory adjustment. It is provided that in making the adjustment the board shall take cognizance of the appraised value of the property and its earning capacity. In other words, the debt has to be related to the farmer's ability to pay by wise and efficient operation of his farm. If his

own capacity is hindered or nullified by natural causes, such as drought, hail, frost, grasshoppers, and so on, it will be taken into account should he fail to live up to his adjusted obligations.

Amendments to the Farm Loan Acts provide for a wider basis of acceptable security and power to make increases in certain loans and also to advance sums for immediate producing purposes through mortgagees to farmers whose debts have been adjusted. The legislation also provides that when a mortgagee in stated circumstances refuses pre-payment of principal on a mortgage bearing over 7 per cent interest, he may not collect more than 5 per cent interest on the amount refused, which of course might be anything up to the whole amount of the mortgage.

The legislation has not yet passed the House of Commons and may in a number of respects be amended, but the above covers the material provisions of the legislation.

DISORDERLY SELLING IS DISASTROUS TO B.C. POTATO GROWERS

Potato growers in the Fraser Valley, B.C., are losing thousands of dollars because of cut-throat competition arising out of uncontrolled marketing of potatoes, according to a report in the Vancouver Sun.

The potato crop this year shows a substantial increase over last year and it is reported that many farmers are peddling their potatoes from door to door and endeavoring to get rid of them by offering them at extremely low prices.

It has been estimated, according to The Sun, that if the marketing of the potatoes were properly organized the crop could be sold at a minimum price of \$35 per ton, which would give the growers about \$500,000. In the absence of any organized marketing, however, and the consequent fierce price cutting the crop is not unlikely to bring more than \$200,000 to the producers, if it brings that much. This, The

Sun points out, means \$300,000 less for the growers to spend with the merchants in the district around Vancouver. Worse than that the low return will force more farmers on to relief at the expense of the taxpayers. The merchants themselves are blind to the ultimate effects of this unreasoning competition and are helping to force down prices.

"The Coast Growers' Co-operative" says The Sun, is a voluntary organization and although it has carried on an energetic campaign to control distribution it has been unable to prohibit the dumping of huge supplies on the market by farmers not affiliated with any organization."

THE MARKETING LEGISLATION

By a vote of 85 to 35 the Natural Products Marketing Act passed third reading in the House of Commons on June 7 with one lone member of the opposition, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, former minister of agriculture, supporting, and was moved up to the Senate.

In the Senate on June 15 an amendment was carried by 14 votes to 11, in committee of the whole, exempting wheat from the provisions of the Act. As the government refused to accept such an amendment in the House of Commons it is considered improbable that the amendment will stand.

The Provincial Act

Provincial legislation supplementing the Dominion legislation was passed by the provincial legislature at the adjourned session commencing on June 5. The provincial legislation adopts as the law of Manitoba the Dominion Act and also provides for the setting up of provincial marketing boards or agencies. The most important section of the provincial act provides that no local board created under the Dominion Act and no marketing board or agency created under the provincial act which has been asked to co-operate with the Dominion marketing board, shall exercise any of the powers conferred by the Dominion Act unless a poll of the producers has been taken under the act and two-thirds of the producers voting on the measure vote in favor of the scheme

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

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Despite Drought World has Ample Wheat Supply

Although severe conditions of drought have very materially injured the wheat crops of the United States, Canada, the Danubian countries and part of Russia, there is no prospect whatever of such a decrease in production as substantially to reduce carryovers or substantially raise prices. The drought on the North American continent was broken in the first week in June and since then there have been copious rains which have considerably improved the crop situation although a vast amount of the damage by the drought was irreparable.

In the United States the drought conditions induced the federal government to increase the unit of payment on the second instalment of adjustment under the wheat acreage reduction from eight to nine cts. a bushel which increased the amount to be distributed from approximately \$27,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The first instalment of 20 cents a bushel was practically all paid out by the middle of May and totalled \$67,917,107. These payments which are based on past production and are not affected by current crop conditions represent a welcome insurance to U. S. wheat growers and provide relief where there is complete crop failure. In addition payments on the 1934 crop will begin in the fall which will mean a further welcome relief from the natural hazards of farming.

The U. S. crop will probably amount to 600 million bushels which added to a carryover of 260 millions will give the country a supply of 860 millions. This would leave about 100 million for export but the domestic price is now so much above the world price that there can be no commercial export. However, even anticipating the worst from the drought conditions the United States will have on hand considerably more wheat than required for domestic purposes.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that there will be a reduction of 2,112,000 acres in the area sown to wheat in the prairie provinces, a reduction of 8 per cent compared with last year. The reduction according to provinces is: Manitoba 101,000 acres (4 per cent); Saskatchewan 1,622,000 acres (11 per cent); Alberta 395,000 acres (5 per cent). This reduction brings the spring wheat acreage back to the 1928 level and is 3.3 million acres below the high record level of 1932.

Australian acreage is computed at 13,500,000, approximately 10 per cent less than last year and 14 per cent below that of two years ago. In some sections of the country the reduction is as much as 25 per cent. The good price for wool is a factor in the Australian situation.

Part of Europe has also been severely affected by drought. Roumania, normally a wheat exporting country, has prohibited the exportation of all grains anticipating a shortage. In the Danubian countries it is estimated that there will be a decreased production of about 100,000,000 bushels. In France and Italy the crop prospects are fair, in Germany drought in the eastern part of the country will decrease the crop yield, the prospect in Spain is good and in the rest of the continent average crops are expected. In Russia the crop will be much below that of 1933-34.

Altogether Europe's wheat crop will probably be down about 250 million bushels as compared with last year, but there is a very heavy carryover, probably 100 million of an increase.

European imports for the current crop year will probably be around 530 million bushels, 30 million less than the estimate of the International Wheat Committee. For 1934-35 import requirements were estimated at 750 million bushels but other statistical

agencies are inclined to view this as excessive and to set the figure at 650 million. If that be all that Europe will require the world is still going to have an unwieldy surplus on its hands, despite droughts and grasshoppers and other plagues.

QUALITY BARLEY AND BETTER MARKETS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Establishment in Canada of a barley research laboratory and if necessary the importation from Europe of a bio-chemist with special knowledge of malting problems to direct it, was recommended by the grain research committee (set up by technical agriculturists and officials of departments of agriculture) at a meeting on June 14 in Ottawa.

On the basis of quality, it was agreed, Canadian barley would find markets and it was with scientific research that the required quality would be obtained.

The suggestion was made that Canada should proceed with fundamental studies of barley as she had undertaken fundamental studies of wheat.

It was decided to prepare memoranda for the appropriate authorities on the discussion which had taken place at the meeting on the following: Ways and means of facilitating the distribution of feed grain in the domestic market, ways and means of increasing the cleanliness of coarse grains and the desirability of raising the statutory coarse grain standards, ways and means of assuring that sufficient seed of good quality is available in growing areas. It was agreed that

(1) A research programme on flax should be instituted with headquarters in the grain research laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg;

(2) The testing and study of flax should be included as soon as possible in the Dominion crop testing plan of the national advisory committee on agricultural services.

Barley Research

The committee decided the barley research programme for Canada should be divided into 12 projects as follows:

Improvement of varieties of barley by breeding; control of diseases, insects and weeds; feeding experiments with various classes of farm stock; zoning the prairie provinces with respect to yield and other agronomic qualities of barley varieties; determining special suitability of different districts and varieties for feeding, malting, distilling and starch production; effect of environment (including use of fertilizers) on quality; studies on grading, from the point of view of the maltsters, including the development of a test for frozen barley; studies to improve knowledge of quality in barley and of methods of testing quality; special problems in the malting of Canadian barley and the relation of protein to brewing and malting; studies on the further utilization of malt; barley as raw material for the production of starch and other products; investigation of other possible uses of barley.

Pool Makes Suggestions

The board of the Canadian Wheat Pool has suggested to the Committee the following additions to the program of barley investigation and research:

Systems and methods of drying tough and damp barley and effects of drying on malting quality; the effect on germination of maturing in storage; the effect on malting quality of blending tough barley with dry; improved cleaning machinery to prevent injury and permit of processing to meet requirements of overseas brewers, distillers and malt extract manufacturers; overseas market requirements.

LOCAL BOARD MEETINGS

During the month of May 53 local board meetings were held. The minutes of these meetings show, of course, the nature of the discussions and the conclusions reached as expressed in the resolutions passed. Such discussions are an indication of the feeling of members in the country with respect to the organization and its operation. The following is a summary of subjects discussed at these local board meetings:

Holding of midsummer meeting.

Operator's salary, change of operator, operator's holiday, etc.

Price of screenings.

Twine on credit.

Establishing of gas and oil sub-station.

Secretary's allowance and directors' fees.

Planting of elevator grounds.

Grants to local societies.

Sale of cleaner.

Painting of elevator.

Interior decoration of Agent's cottage.

Inactive members.

Installation of crusher.

Purchase of garage.

Closing of elevator for a half day a week.

Arranging picnics.

Suggestion that three or four associations hold meeting at central point.

Statute labour.

Handling grist flour.

European buyers re closing British and foreign Pool offices.

Durum wheat.

Ways and means of getting more business.

CONTROLLED MARKETING IN AUSTRALIA

Legislation has been passed in Australia, which will secure compulsory control of the movements of butter supplies from state to state in the Commonwealth, and will also, by the adoption of a plan of equalisation in respect to local and export sales, achieve a national price for the percentage of production disposed of in Australia. A limited liability company, the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee, Limited, has been formed, and empowered to issue licenses and equalise payments to factories. After the Act has been in force for several months a poll will be taken of the producers, on which the continuance or otherwise of the scheme will depend. Operations under the Act were expected to begin in the early part of May.

The Committee includes representatives of each of the states of Australia. The committee will have full control over the marketing of butter produced in Australia, and will set up its own system of cold storage. It will thus be able to maintain a stable price for butter in Australia and for export, which will be paid to all the

producing factories. Factories will be allotted quotas and those over-selling the quota will pay the amount over-sold to the Equalisation Company. Another advantage of the scheme for export purposes will probably be an improvement in the regularity of supplies.

Milk

A Milk Supply Board has also been appointed by the Australian government, to control the milk supply of the metropolis from the point of production to the point of distribution to the consumer. It has the power to fix a price to be paid to the producer, and to fix areas in which milk may be produced; to decide the number of distributors and licenses and to zone distribution areas.

Onions

A voluntary onion pool has also been decided upon and it is proposed to demand a marketing act to introduce a compulsory marketing board. The potato growers having also manifested a desire for a marketing board, it is being proposed to create a joint board with wide powers for the marketing and control of onions and potatoes.

Wheat

Evidence before the Australian Wheat Commission is also strongly in favor of the establishment of a compulsory wheat pool and marketing board.

FARM CREDIT AT 3½%

The Government of South Africa has created a Farmers' Relief Board, with a fund of \$25,000,000, for the purpose of helping farmers to get out of the mess created by the depression. The Farm Mortgage Interest Act of the Union fixes the maximum rate of interest on farm mortgages at 5 per cent. and of the 5 per cent. the government provides 1½ per cent. as a subsidy, so that the actual rate to the farmer is 3½ per cent. The Union Parliament also voted \$20,000,000 to enable the Land Bank to take over mortgages in cases where the mortgagees have refused to renew at the statutory rate.

Soil erosion has become a serious problem in South Africa as in the western United States and Canada and the government is generously subsidising all work whether by the farmer or a public body, designed to restore substance and fertility to the soil.

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

DEBT RELIEF FOR FARMERS

The debt adjustment measures introduced by the Dominion government and which have been described as a new deal for the debt-laden farmers of Canada, while in some respects they fall short of an adequate grappling with the situation are yet so great a departure from what may be called the orthodox view of such a situation as to command commendation, as a matter of public policy.

The central feature of the legislation (a summary of which we give on page 3) is the aim of keep the farmer on his farm by adjusting his debts to the earning capacity of the farm, which, of course, includes his capacity to farm.

It would be entirely futile for a hopelessly insolvent farmer, that is, one whose debts wholly exceed any reasonable earning capacity of the farm or the individual, to continue under the load, hence the provision to enable him to go through bankruptcy proceedings, get rid of the intolerable burden and start anew.

In the matter of adjusting debts the farmer makes the proposal as to what he can do. If neither his creditors nor the court of review accept his proposal he may still have recourse to bankruptcy. But the court has the power to compel acceptance of a composition and this part of the legislation—compulsory adjustment—is the sign of a significant change of attitude toward contracts. Not only in Canada but elsewhere the economic incidents of the last few years have been the cause of much searching into the supposed sanctity of contracts. Governments notoriously have been reluctant to interfere with contracts, and it would be foolish to argue that there was nothing to be said in favor of such reluctance. After all there is something healthy about the idea of a man living up to his pledge, but what is too often forgotten, even in courts, is that it is unreasonable to expect a man to perform the impossible and law is supposed to be reasonable.

Contract, in theory at least, has always assumed ability to perform and the breakdown of the idea of "sanctity" with regard to contracts is not so much a breakdown of law as an abandonment of bias and prejudice. No man can do the impossible, and all debt adjustment legislation means is that no man can pay a five dollar debt with three dollars, and so it is better for everybody that the three dollars be accepted as the equivalent of five.

There are, in our opinion, two major defects in the legislation. The provision that when a mortgagor offers to prepay a part or the whole of the principal of a mortgage carrying more than seven per cent. interest, and the mortgagee refuses the prepayment he shall not collect more than five per

cent. interest on the amount refused, is not enough. Every mortgage should carry a clause under statutory law to the effect that the mortgagor may at any payment date and upon due notice and perhaps with certain compensation to the mortgagee, pay more than the stated principal payment. People ought to be encouraged to get out of debt, not to stay in it, and the farmer whose income may be up one year and down the next ought to be given every possible facility to use his good years to reduce his debts.

The other defect is the absence of positive restrictions upon the rate of interest on farm mortgages. In very many countries governments have enforced reduction of interest rates on agricultural loans and have provided credit at very low rates. Seven per cent. is too high a rate of interest on farm loans in good times, and it becomes sheer usury in times like these. Agriculture should, as a matter of public policy, have credit at a lower rate of interest than manufacturing or other forms of industry for reasons that are apparent to everyone who knows anything of agriculture and its place in the economic order.

However, it is probably going to take some time to build a national economic policy that will adequately care for agriculture, and in the meantime anything that helps to relieve an intolerable situation is to be welcomed. We hope Manitoba farmers will take the fullest possible advantage of this legislation.

ARGENTINA BREAKS THE WHEAT AGREEMENT

Argentina has exported wheat considerably in excess of her quota under the International Wheat Agreement, and has done it in deliberate violation of her pledged word. The government of Argentina has apparently only one reason or excuse for breaking faith with other wheat exporting countries, namely, that the country possesses no storage facilities, the crop was larger than estimated and they had perforce to export it.

It is not a convincing excuse because other exporting countries, which are party to the agreement, also lack storage facilities, but it is useless to argue when a sovereign body decides to do as it likes irrespective of its pledged word. There are doubtless other and much stronger reasons for the action of Argentina, and they may be found in the attitude of the private grain trade to the agreement. Some time ago the government of Argentina announced that it intended to take steps to free its wheat producers and wheat trade from the control and dominance of a few foreign exporters. It has possibly failed to carry out its intention; the pressure was perhaps too great, but its own complaint about that control and dominance furnishes a more reasonable explanation of its action than any argument about storage facilities.

It is better to face the facts than persistently delude ourselves. Argentina broke the wheat pact for precisely the same reason that Japan broke faith with the League of Nations, that is, because national interests conflicted with international pledges, and national interest came first. We have abundant evidence of the reluctance of national governments

to give up sovereign rights in the sphere of political relations; we have only to point to the Disarmament Conference by way of illustration. It is going to be just as difficult to get them to surrender sovereign powers in the sphere of trade and commerce, but just as we still adhere to the League of Nations in spite of its failures, just as we continue to hold disarmament conferences in the face of repeated disappointments and discouragements, so also must we stand resolutely by the principle of co-operation for the solution of world trade problems. We must do this because our civilization has reached a stage at which it must be brought under control of man's intellect or it most certainly will perish. The business of the world cannot be conducted as it was conducted one hundred or even fifty years ago. More than ever mankind must co-operate to preserve and advance its civilization, for only in that direction is there any hope.

THE MARKETING LEGISLATION

By legislation enacted at the adjourned session of the provincial legislature the Dominion Natural Products Marketing Act is made applicable to Manitoba and provision is also made for the setting up of provincial marketing boards or agencies with respect to products sold entirely within the province.

It is worth some thought that this marketing legislation, together with the debt adjustment measures marks a significant development in the attitude of government toward economic problems. In both cases there is a radical extension of the principle of the dominance of mass welfare with respect to property rights, an extension which would have been inconceivable only a few short years ago, but which has received a strong stimulus from the events of those years.

Nor is the stimulus confined to Canada; it is operating in practically every civilized country in the world. Neither our marketing nor our debt adjustment legislation is unique. Legislation of similar character is on the statute books of many countries; we have simply fallen into line with the universal trend, and that trend itself is a product of the thought, the events and the needs of the times. A new economic era is being born and new economic structures are being created to fit in with it.

This marketing legislation will be useless unless endowed with life by the farmers themselves. It provides for facilities for co-operative action; it does not compel action. It gives the farmers the opportunity to do something for themselves. It provides the machinery for organized and centralized marketing and enables the farmers to remove every abuse of marketing about which they have complained. They may regulate marketing and marketing practices; they may set up controlling and marketing agencies of their own. They have the opportunity to organize their own economic life. The farmers of Manitoba may, if they choose, set an example in the way of achieving economic democracy. It is up to them to say whether they will go forward and scale the heights or stay and compel their children to stay in the slough of economic dependency.

CO-OPERATIVES MUST CO-OPERATE

On June 13 the boards of all the institutions affiliated in Manitoba Co-operative Conference met in convention in Winnipeg to discuss the new marketing legislation, how it affected the co-operative marketing bodies and what could be done under it. The convention realized fully that it was imperatively necessary not only to get a complete understanding of the legislation among the farmers but to extend and consolidate the co-operative marketing organizations for action under the act.

It is not easy with severely limited publicity facilities adequately to convey to the members of the various co-operative organizations what the Co-operative Conference has done in the way of promoting the interest and welfare of Manitoba farmers, but it may be said that the influence of the Conference is written right into both the marketing and the debt adjustment legislation.

The Convention expressed itself strongly and unanimously on the necessity of carrying on co-operative educational work and accepted by resolution the suggestion that the local co-operative organizations should get together and form one body devoted to the good of the movement as a whole. In some places there are as many as four local co-operative organizations, but they remain apart from each other and nothing is done to interest the members of one body in the others. There should be no difficulty in getting the members of each organization together and forming a body the duty of which will be to promote the cause of co-operation in the community. The member of one co-operative should be persuaded to become a member of all—an all round co-operator and not merely a part co-operator.

With this local body the Co-operative Conference could maintain permanent contact and through it disseminate literature and information relating to the work of the co-operatives and the movement generally, arrange for local meetings, and maintain that contact with the co-operators themselves which is so necessary for the preservation of loyalty.

The local organization is an indispensable element in any kind of farm organization in this country of sparse population and great distances. The co-operatives of this province have as a whole a membership of close to 30,000 and all of that 30,000 should be linked with the bonds of membership in all of the co-operative agencies. A good, healthy, vigorous and informed local would secure that linking and give us in Manitoba an example of co-operative solidarity away beyond anything yet existing in the Dominion.

A CORRECTION

In some of the first printed copies of the May issue of The Co-operator a line was dropped in the second paragraph in the second column on page 7. Beginning with line 10 this paragraph should have read:

If the producers do not take definite action under it, it will become a dead letter; if they take action it may well be the means of completely transforming the whole technique of agricultural marketing.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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Secretary: John W. Ward

Co-operative Bodies Welcome Marketing Legislation---Believe Producers and Consumers Will Benefit

Leaders of the co-operative movement from all parts of Manitoba met in Winnipeg on Wednesday, June 13, when a convention of the boards of directors of all the organizations forming the Manitoba Co-operative Conference was held in the Parliament Buildings.

Seventy-five directors were present, including representatives of the United Farmers of Manitoba, Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Winnipeg District Milk Producers Co-operative, Manitoba Vegetable and Potato Growers Co-operative, and the Co-operative Marketing Board.

W. F. Popple, president of Manitoba Co-operative Conference occupied the chair and welcomed the delegates with an inspiring address.

J. T. Hull, secretary of the conference, outlined the history, activities and achievements of the organization since its inception, concluding with an account of the steps taken by the conference to secure the passage of natural products marketing acts by the federal and provincial parliaments.

Representatives of the various marketing bodies in the conference then spoke on the new marketing legislation, indicating some of the benefits which they anticipated would follow the inauguration of schemes under the acts. The speakers on this part of the program were, P. F. Bredt, Manitoba Pool Elevators; W. A. Landreth, Canadian Poultry Pool; G. W. Tovell, Manitoba Co-operative Dairies; I. Ingald-

son, Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers; Dr. F. K. Schneider, Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Co-operative; and H. Sulkers, Manitoba Vegetable and Potato Growers, Co-operative.

Mr. Bredt expressed gratification at the passage of legislation designed to permit thorough organization and control of agricultural marketing and his appreciation of the educational work of the Co-operative Conference and of its activities in helping to secure the new legislation.

Dr. Schneider called attention to the fact that the marketing of milk in Greater Winnipeg was already under control by the Public Utilities Board, and said the benefits which had been received by both producers and consumers indicated what might be accomplished under the marketing acts with other commodities. Immediately prior to the establishment of control two years ago, he said, the producers, owing to a milk war being staged by the distributors, were receiving 93 cents per 100 lbs. for milk delivered at Winnipeg. Under control they received \$1.63 per 100 lbs. for the winter of 1932-33 and at present they were receiving \$1.30, the lowest figure since control was established. Meanwhile, Winnipeg has as cheap milk as any city in Canada, and cheaper than most. Formerly, for many years, the price of milk in Winnipeg was 13 cents a quart in winter and 11 in summer, while under control the highest price had been 10 cents a quart delivered and 9 cents at the stores, the price at present being 9 cents a quart delivered and 8 cents at the stores. This had been brought about by a reduc-

tion in the margin retained by the distributors. Under free competition, the distributors had had a spread of from 6.3 cents to 6.9 cents a quart, while in September last, under control the spread was 4.421 cents.

W. A. Landreth, speaking of the achievements of the Poultry Pool said that his organization would probably be among the first to take advantage of the marketing acts because it was already handling a very large proportion of the surplus poultry products of the western provinces and had for some time been working to secure such legislation and preparing to make use of it. The poultry pools had accomplished great things. When the first poultry pool, that of Manitoba, was organized twelve years ago, about 70 per cent of the poultry products were under grade, and the margin between the price paid to the producer and that at which the product was sold by the distributor was about 13 cents a doz. on eggs and 13 to 15 cents a pound on poultry meats. Through the system introduced by the pool and through educational work, the margin had been reduced to from 4½ to 5c. a dozen on eggs and to from 2½ to 3 cents on poultry meats, while the improvement in quality was shown by the fact that instead of 70% under grade, there was now 70% over grade. This had been accomplished through voluntary co-operation, but there was still much room for improvement in marketing, and he believed the new legislation would permit still better organization.

H. Sulkers said the vegetable growers also hoped to use the act to advantage, and claimed that both producers and consumers could benefit by control in the public interest. Last winter, he said, carrots were bought from the producers for \$7.00 a ton, and retailed at 3 and 5 cents a pound,

(Turn to Page 9)

Consumer Co-operation

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

OUR SECRETARY SPEAKS

From time to time, the message to co-operators on this page has been from various of the officials of our Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale—or our Consumer locals. The message that follows is from the Secretary of our central organization, Mr. D. J. Wallace. Mr. Wallace has taken a leading part in developing consumer co-operation in the Cartwright district. In launching the Cartwright Consumers' Co-op., in keeping it on the right track of practical methods and progressive growth, and in emphasizing the ideal of unity and co-ordination among all our co-operative organizations he has made a contribution to the co-operative movement in Manitoba that will be fully appreciated only in the years to come.

We Take Off Our Hat

In the long future, when the story is written of how the chaotic ruthlessness of capitalism was replaced by the efficient justice of co-operation, credit for such basic change must go to the men and women who, today, work steadily, quietly in their own communities to build up their local co-operatives. Co-operative development is not the work of a few central officials—but of many men and women working, thus, in their own neighborhoods among their own neighbors. These men and women—inherently honest, shrewdly practical, profoundly sincere—are in these days setting the foundation for a new economic structure. Working in small groups in many communities in Manitoba, facing and solving their isolated problems—some of them gather, once or twice a year, at the central gatherings of the Co-operatives they are building. To these men and women, citizens today of the commonwealth of the future, we doff our chapeau in sincere and cordial appreciation. And we pass along to our readers a message from one of them, D. J. Wallace, of Cart-

wright, Secretary of your Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale:

A Great Meeting

The week commencing June 10 was an active one for the Executives of the provincial Co-operative societies Tuesday and Wednesday found the provincial directors of all these organizations in session in Winnipeg for a review of the activities of their work.

The Board of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Limited, convened on Tuesday morning. A full slate of business was faced and dealt with expeditiously. The financial statement for the fiscal period up to date was most encouraging and provided ample proof that in spite of economic conditions under which the country is laboring, coupled with adverse crop reports from many sections of the Province, particularly the south and south-western portions, the Consumers Co-operative Movement is steadily progressing and becoming firmly established. Reports from various Consumer Co-operative locals spread over a large part of Manitoba reveal the strength of these organizations in the active business they are carrying on. In almost every instance they are showing an increase of business over the corresponding period of a year ago and this is reflected in like manner in the Wholesale turn-over.

Unity the Watchword

May we again be permitted to remind our excellent chain of locals, of the importance of their continued loyalty to their central office. It is only through the fullest support and undivided loyalty of all our branches that we can hope to attain the greatest possible measure of success in building up a strong co-operative business organization that will make itself a powerful factor in the business and social life of our country.

Let each local take for its slogan "United We Stand" and make every effort to get its organization going "full speed ahead."

On Wednesday, the writer had the privilege of attending a conference of the Central executive of all Co-operatives connected with the Manitoba Co-operative Conference. But we must not transgress on the covering rights of the "Co-operator" Reporter more than to say that it was a privilege that was appreciated by all those in attendance, to hear the enlightening addresses and encouraging reports of the activities and growth of Co-operation in the Province of Manitoba.

The Conference of Managers and Directors of Consumers' locals slated for Brandon on June 21st and 22nd promises to be well attended and undoubtedly will be filled with interest for all those who avail themselves of the opportunity to attend.

CO-OP. MARKETING BOARD

(From Page 8)

which was \$60 and \$100 a ton. He believed that by regulation under the new marketing legislation, vegetables could be sold much more cheaply to the consumers, and still give better prices to the producers.

Mr. Ingaldson and Mr. Tovell outlined the benefit to be derived under this legislation in the marketing of livestock and dairy products, respectively, and both laid emphasis on the loss sustained by the producer because of the lack of control in the marketing of these products.

Discussion then took place on ways and means of strengthening the Co-operative Conference, and a resolution was unanimously passed assuring the conference of the continued support of the constituent bodies in its work for the promotion of the co-operative movement. A further resolution requested the executive of the conference to take under consideration ways and means of encouraging co-operation among co-operatives at local points.

The children had been very attentive while the teacher told them about the animals. "Now," she said, "name some things that are very dangerous to get near to, and have horns."

"I know, teacher."

"Well?"

"Motorcars, Miss."

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

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

1933 CHRISTMAS DRESSED POULTRY FINAL PAYMENT

The Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, with the support and co-operation of its members, has again been able to demonstrate, emphatically, the benefits of co-operative effort in the marketing of dressed poultry. Approximately \$90,000.00 of patronage dividends or final payments will go out from Head Office between June 15th and July 1st, to be distributed amongst the 8200 poultry shippers, who are certain that co-operative marketing of poultry products is the best way to get satisfactory returns.

For the information of those who at times may doubt the value of the marketing service performed by this Association, may we draw their attention to the following indisputable facts.

Saving of \$4,465.25

Your Association in 1933 handled the largest volume of dressed Poultry in its history. In spite of the extra labor entailed in again selecting a million pounds for export purposes, the unit cost per pound for assembling, packing, selling etc. was once more reduced, by one-fifth of a cent, which, on the handling of 2,232,615 lbs., returned an additional direct saving of \$4,465.25 to our members.

Prices advanced to members at time of shipment were on an average equal to outright prices paid by our competitors. This is the only organization that does not penalize the producer on light and heavy birds. If your turkeys are of the right quality, no matter if they weigh only seven pounds, or run over fifteen pounds, your returns per pound will be the same for all weights. This policy alone placed hundreds of extra dollars in the hands of producers who delivered their dressed poultry to this Association in 1933.

Here is another benefit that cannot be disputed. This is the only organization that

has consistently paid a premium for "Specials" in Dressed Poultry.

Co-operation Pays —\$90,000.00—Plus

Final payment or patronage dividend of approximately \$90,000.00 going forward to our shippers is indisputable evidence that the returns received by our members will average from 10% to 40% greater than those realized by the independent shippers, who do not believe that co-operation pays.

The above prices are net at loading points to our shippers in organized local districts.

Under the system of marketing Dressed Poultry previous to 1922, when this Association was organized, it would cost the producers for transportation charges on the 1933 volume, approximately \$30,000, not mentioning extra time and cost of containers for shipping. Surely the above facts should convince the most sceptical that co-operative marketing of poultry products is the proper system of marketing.

A Word About Organizing

Just a word to producers in unorganized districts wishing to organize for co-operative marketing of dressed poultry for 1934. Write to Head Office, 402 Lombard

Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and a copy of our dressed poultry Bulletin, which contains information how to organize, etc., will be mailed on receipt of your request.

This Association is prepared to accept shipments of Live and dressed poultry and eggs at all times at our Winnipeg Branch, 85 Lombard St. At this time our Local Committee are canvassing producers in their respective districts to find out the number of live hens to be marketed in car lots. Do not hesitate to report when requested, because the same satisfactory results are obtainable in co-operative marketing of live poultry, as have been obtained for the dressed poultry.

Quality the Key

"If Canada is going to get its share of the British trade in poultry, in bacon, in live cattle, or in any other of its agricultural products, the value and necessity of doing things better, not worse, than competitors must be regarded as all important," said Mr. W. A. Wilson, Canadian Government Animal Products Trade Commissioner in London, England, during his present visit to the Dominion: "We made a good reputation with our first shipment of turkeys, because the quality was there and they were graded and packed according to government standards. The British trade responds to work well done. There is the market for Canadian poultry and other products and the password is quality.

"The season for exporting poultry to Britain should be designed for the 12 months of the year. Buyers over there do not want to change their source of supply if they can be assured of the demand being met at all times.

"Canada should follow the same policy in connection with the present opportunity open for the export of dressed chickens as it has done with turkeys exported to Britain for the 1932 and 1933 Christmas trade. The 1,000,000 pounds of turkeys shipped in 1932 were 100 per cent. as to quality. In 1933 they were not quite so good as the previous year but this was due to some unusual difficulties associated with the shipping and are surmountable."

1933 DRESSED POULTRY PRICES

Grade of Birds	Initial Payment cents	Final Payment cents	Total Payment cents
TURKEYS			
Special	10	4	14
A. Grade	8	4	12
B. Grade	6	4	10
C. Grade	5	3	8
Old Toms	5	4	9
Old Hens	5	4	9
Cull (D. Grade)....		3	3
CHICKEN			
Special Milk Fed	12	5	17
A. Milk Fed	10	6	16
B. Milk Fed	8	6	14
Special Selected	10	6	16
A. Selected	9	5	14
B. Selected	7	5	12
C. Selected	5	4	9
Cull (D. Grade) ...		3	3
OLD ROOSTER			
Cull (D. Grade)	4	2	6
FOWL			
A. Grade	7	4	11
B. Grade	5	4	9
C. Grade	4	3	7
Cull (D. Grade)		3	3
DUCKS			
A. Grade	6	3	9
B. Grade	4	3	7
C. Grade	4	1	5
GEESE			
A. Grade	5	3	8
B. Grade	4	2	6
C. Grade	3	1	4

SWISS FARMERS SHOW VALUE OF CO-OPERATION

A petition for the protection of co-operation, similar to that for which the consumers' organizations are now collecting signatures, has been drawn up by the Swiss Peasant organizations for presentation to the government. After referring to the antiquity of co-operation in agriculture and the reasons for its expansion in the 19th and 20th centuries, the petition continues:

"For the 236,000 farms in Switzerland there are 10,669 co-operative societies with a membership of 516,619, so that each farmer belongs on an average to 2.2 societies. The 1,300 co-operative societies which are engaged chiefly in purchasing, not only supply the farmer with good cheap fodder, artificial fertilizers, seeds, agricultural tools and machinery, household goods, etc., but also teach him what he needs for his farm and how he can make the best use of his purchases. Over 4,000 societies undertake the marketing, preparation and refining of agricultural products, ensure a just price to the farmer for his products and encourage him to adapt his production and sale to the demands of the market. There are more than 3,000 societies working for the promotion of cattle breeding, seed production, fruit and wine cultivation, and the utilisation of mountains, meadows and woods, improvement of cultivation, and the joint purchase and employment of agricultural machinery, and of these about 600 provide the farmers with cheap credit for constructive and business purposes.

"Agricultural co-operation has not yet reached the limit of its development. Both in the intensity of the work, the extension of the field of activity, as well as the undertaking of new economic functions, there is still a wide field open for the self-help co-operative societies. In this country of small farmers, new problems will constantly arise, the solution of which is only possible through co-operative enterprise. Without co-operative activity, our farming industry could not continue to exist, and the farmers, loyal to their homes and bound to the soil, would be weakened, and eventually entirely disappear."

FACTS ABOUT TOBACCO

Here are some interesting facts about tobacco growing in Canada supplied by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa:

Tobacco growing was introduced by French settlers in the early colonial days;

Government assistance was first given in 1735;

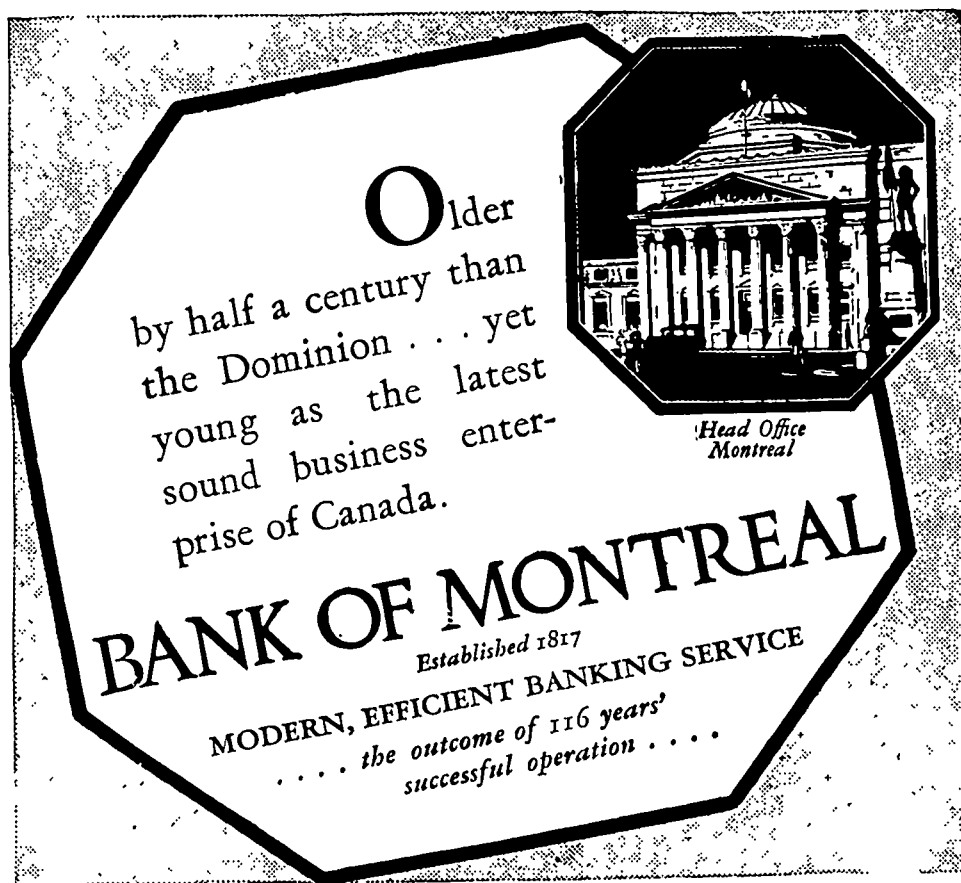
In 1871, the year of the first decimal census, production was estimated at 399,870 pounds for

Ontario and 1,195,345 pounds for Quebec;

In 1931 there were some 7,200 farms producing tobacco in Ontario and Quebec, and approximately 70,000 persons were engaged in the production or manufacture of tobacco and its products;

Tobacco is grown in nearly every province in the Dominion;

Canada's production of commercial tobacco for 1931 was estimated at 51,000,000 pounds.



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Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

ANNUAL MEETING AT BRANDON

Reports show Co-operative marketing proving best method—Delegates re-affirm confidence in future.

The Annual Meeting of Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., was held in Brandon, on Friday, June 15. The local Co-operative Shipping Associations sent 67 delegates to the gathering. They re-elected the Board and officials—and evinced keen interest in the reports covering operation for 1933.

The President's Report

President Roy McPhail, in his report, stressed the need for confidence as a major factor in rebuilding the industry. Today the producer was uncertain of a fair price, even after he prepared his livestock for market. Recent investigations disclosing tolls that seem excessive, add to his irritation and discouragement—when accumulating debts and low prices drive him to despair.

The Livestock Co-op. is a steadying influence in this crisis. The whole economic future of the West depends on diversified farming. Persistent efforts have been made, therefore, to maintain breeding stock and to improve quality—through Boys and Girls Clubs, Fat Stock Sales, Sow Replacement Schemes, etc. And, month in and month out, the aim has been to merit confidence—by efficient merchandising through our Co-op agency on the St. Boniface yards, and by welcoming the scrutiny of members into every detail of costs and operations.

The full resources of the Co-operative were placed at the disposal of Provincial and Federal departments and investigating bodies in collecting facts on livestock marketing. Office and Sales staffs kept up their record for efficient and courteous service even in these days of disappointing returns. We have worked closely with the Livestock Co-op in Saskatchewan—and are glad they are succeeding beyond their best hopes.

Were our Livestock Co-op and its work more fully known and understood, a bigger percentage of Manitoba farmers would use it. To this end, your organization solicits the help and goodwill of every member and patron. We have, so far, touched only the fringe of our work. A sound solution requires the united efforts of all producers.

Seven years' experience in Co-operative marketing of livestock, emphasises the conviction that the producer must be persuaded to exercise more and more control in the marketing of his product—right through to the consumer.

Manager's Report

Mr. I. Ingaldson, Secretary of the Manitoba Co-op and Manager of the Canadian Co-op, presented a complete, detailed report on operations—which is summarized herewith:

The office staff has been maintained, as heretofore, at the lowest level consistent with efficiency. One extra man has been employed in the cattle alleys. Mr. T. L. Dodsworth, our accountant, took over the Order Department, when J. C. Hackney became general Manager of the Saskatchewan Livestock Co-op. Appreciation was voiced for the efficient service of the staff throughout the year.

Volume of business was 30 carloads above 1932. Your Co-op handled 2,149 carloads, and in ad-

dition, trucked livestock totalling another 220 carloads. Of all livestock marketed on St. Boniface yards 24% was handled through your Co-op. in 1932; and 23½% in 1933. Considering market conditions during last year, producers are to be congratulated for standing by their own Co-op.

Invariably, when the market is bad drovers will not travel around the country to buy livestock—and stock is shipped co-operatively. When the market is active, drovers flood the countryside. Producers are taken advantage of, not knowing the actual strength of the market. Co-operative marketing is sound. Producers in every district should, without hesitation, encourage it in their community.

Outlet for Stockers and feeders was restricted during 1933. Ontario feeders have lost rather than made money in recent years. Furthermore, sections of Ontario were short of feed. Thus the Toronto market for this class of cattle has been draggy and unsettled.

During the winter and spring, the feasibility of exporting to the British Co-operative Wholesales was studied. To date, however, it has not appeared advisable to enter into regular exporting of live cattle to Great Britain. Negotiations are underway to have the Old Country Co-operatives appoint the Canadian Co-op. their purchasing agents in Canada; but no definite arrangement has yet been arrived at.

Quantities of hogs have been moved to Eastern markets on order from buyers there. Export

(Turn to Page 13)

NOTICE TO ALL LIVESTOCK OWNERS

It is the desire of the Dr. Bell Wonder Medicine Company to co-operate with all livestock owners, and for that reason we are advertising our complete line of Veterinary Remedies. These remedies have been used by livestock owners for a great many years and have proven to be of great value in helping to care for their livestock.

DR. BELL'S

Veterinary Medical Wonder	\$1.00
Cattle Cathartic (Cow Physic)	.60
Kidney and Blood Powders...	.60
Distemper, Cough and Heave Powders	.60
Worm Powders	.60
Veterinary Ointment	.60
Gall Ointment	.50
Louse Powder	.35
Condition Powders (2 lbs.)	.75
Poultry Tonic (2 lbs.)	.75
Extract Lotion for Caulks, Uterine Douche	.75

DR. BELL'S

Physic Balls, strong & medium	.75
Veterinary Liniment	.75
Fire Blister	1.00
Sweat Blister	.50
Spavin Remedy	1.00
Eye Lotion	.50
Garget Remedy	.50
Anti-Pain Drops	1.00
Extract Fly Killer, added to one gallon kerosene makes strongest killer on market	1.00

If your druggist or dealer does not have these remedies in stock, send direct to us, asking for FREE BOOKLET

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Room 11 C.P.R. Office Bldg., Portage and Main, Winnipeg, Man.

Co-operative Dairying

A Message from Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man

PRICES, EXPORT AND CONTROL

During the month Canadian butter markets held up wonderfully well, butter in solids (56 lb. boxes) ranging at Winnipeg from 18c to 20c and in the East from 20 to 22½c. per lb. In Manitoba creamery butter production showed an increase in May of 192,000 lbs. or 11.4% as compared with May of last year; storage holdings in Canada on June 1st showed 1,400,000 lbs. more than a year previous. Australian choicest during the month has been offered on the British market at approximately 17 cents in our money.

Uncertainty and Opportunity

Consideration of the above paragraph will give some indication of the uncertainty of our markets at the present time. Butter in sight has increased. Should we be forced to export, British market price will be important. Considering the uncertainty we feel that no time should be wasted in using the opportunity given under the Marketing Legislation recently passed to obtain for Canada a Dairy Produce Control Board. Our Canadian Dairy Farmers' Federation and other co-operative bodies are already working on a proposal of this kind feeling that stabilization of markets is very necessary for the producer.

Selling in the Old Land

In Great Britain during the past two or three years butter consumption has increased rapidly and the consumption of Oleomargarine has decreased; apparently the consuming public there are appreciating the food value of butter. However, New Zealand and Australia are catering very heavily to this market. Stocks of butter from these two sister Dominions are heavier than a year ago. New Zealand's production has held up surprisingly.

Each of these Dominions has a Dairy Produce Board giving close attention to developing the industry, to reducing marketing costs, and to improving markets.

At Brandon

Mr. L. R. Hall has been obtained as Manager of our Brandon plant; Mr. Hall is a comparatively young man, has grown up in Manitoba, his father farming in the district east of Winnipeg; for many years he has been connected with the cream grading service in Manitoba, for several years having had charge of the grading service in the northern part of the province as supervisor. We feel that Mr. Hall will be a real asset to the staff of the Co-operative Dairies and would suggest to Brandon shippers that as opportunity offers they call on Mr. Hall and make his acquaintance. Harry Chapman who in the last two or three years has given us good service as fieldman has now also taken on ice cream sales; this is the season of field days and picnics; we are anxious to cater to your ice cream requirements for such events.

Mabel: "What's worrying you, David?"

David: "I was just wonderin' if dad would see to the milkin' while we're on our honeymoon, supposin' you said 'yes' if I asked you."

NEW ZEALAND DAIRYING

A dairy conference in Wellington, New Zealand, has adopted a resolution accepting the invitation for a round-table conference to discuss the future development of the industry and recommending that a special delegation be sent to England for the purpose.

The conference desires a stabilisation scheme for local butter markets and research to enable fuller-flavoured butter to be produced. It also urges the Dairy Board to co-operate closely with British merchants in the co-ordination of marketing, and the stabilisation of a more satisfactory market at higher prices. The initiation of universal farm and dairy instruction is also urged.

CO-OP. LIVESTOCK MARKETING

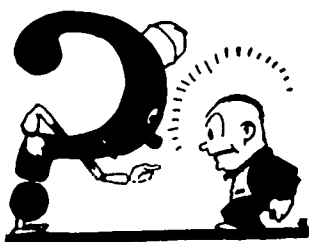
(From Page 12)

outlets seem fairly strong, for hogs of the proper quality. Quality production is vital during the tenure of the Ottawa agreement. Under the British Marketing Act, hog production is planned for British farmers that will pay them a fair price; this should strengthen prices for Canadian Wiltshire sides.

Sheep and lambs have been sold to local buyers. Quantities of livestock are still delivered direct to processing plants. This tends to nullify the usefulness of the public markets. As these public markets are essential to the welfare of the producer, your Co-op. urges that they be used.

Under the Natural Products Marketing Act—and complementary provincial legislation—the export of livestock may be con-

(Turn to Page 15)



The Question

"Manco" Ice Cream

We ship to all points in Brandon and Dauphin Districts.

For Picnics, Field-Days, Parties, Socials.

Special Orders put up — Bulk or in Bricks.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES, LTD.

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Head Office: 316 McIntyre Building, Winnipeg, Man.

HOW FARMERS ARE CO-OPERATING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

If you want to know where and how farmers are using the instrument of co-operation to improve their economic status there is no better handbook for the purpose than the "Year Book of Agricultural Co-operation," edited by the Horace Plunkett Foundation and published by P. S. King & Son, London at 12/6 (about \$3.25 in Canada).

The issue for 1934 contains an exceedingly interesting introductory chapter entitled "Co-operation and the State" and its relevance to marketing matters now demanding the attention and the understanding of western farmers may be inferred from the following paragraph:

"Just a week before the march on Rome, but without revolutionary advertisement, the Primary Producers Pools Act found its way on to the Statute Book of Queensland, Australia. It embodied that rare thing, a new economic idea. It might almost be declared comparable in originality, though time alone can show whether also in worth, with the idea of dividend on purchase which launched the consumers' co-operative movement on its successful career. It is true that the ancestry of the Queensland idea can be traced with some certainty to the increasing legal insistence placed upon the 'binding contract,' especially in the Standard Marketing Act, which during 1921 was being adopted by one American state after another. From the contract which bound the potentially disloyal member of a society, to the society which bound the potentially disloyal member of the farming community, may have seemed a small step, and 'compelling the 10 per cent to come in' a mere piece of transitory police work. But, in fact, what had been invented for better or worse was not a mechanical dodge, but a new economic form. Voluntary co-operation was familiar, it was proved; but it was open to the objection of being slow and difficult to apply. State socialism was also familiar; for certain services it might claim to be proved; it was open to the criticism of lacking flexibility and democratic support. The Queens-

land idea presented an intermediate form of which it might at least be claimed that it was flexible and stable and combined democracy with swift application."

This Queensland idea was marketing boards such as those which may be set up under the Dominion Natural Products Marketing Act.

From this introduction the reader may go on to learn of the extraordinary development in co-operative agricultural marketing under special legislation, such as in England under the Agricultural Marketing Act or under purely voluntary co-operation as in Denmark and elsewhere. The British Commonwealth of Nations, United States, the Scandinavian countries, France, Holland, Germany and numerous other countries are covered. A special report prepared by the Horace Plunkett Foundation for the Berlin Conference of the International Commission of Agriculture, being a world survey of the co-operative marketing of fruit and vegetables,

is also included. A valuable section covers the co-operative legislation of the year and a review of current co-operative literature. This year book should be at the hand of everyone interested in the agricultural co-operative movement. Those who cannot afford to buy it should borrow it from the Pool Library.

TOBACCO

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. BRIGHT Burley; 5 pounds \$1.00; 14 pounds, \$2.50. Smokes sweet and mild. 4 pounds Virginia Leaf Cigarette Tobacco, \$1.25. Postpaid with recipes G. W. Jeffery, Leamington, Ont.

BURLEY, VIRGINIA, ZIMMER AND HAVANA Tobaccos, 5 pounds samples, pipe, flavoring and recipes; or 3 pounds (8 samples leaf and 2 manufactured), \$1.00 postpaid. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ontario.

POSTPAID WITH FLAVORING—FOUR pounds Burley and Virginia, \$1.00. Seven pounds Virginia Leaf Cigarette Tobacco, \$2.00. Fifteen pounds Burley, \$2.50. Natural Leaf Tobacco Co., Leamington, Ontario.

GOOD LEAF TOBACCO, — 10 LBS. \$1.50, postpaid. Jos. Horvath, Amherstburg, Ont.

A FOUR-POUND PACKAGE VIRGINIA and Burley Leaf Tobacco (6 different samples) with pipe and flavoring; or five pounds \$1.00 postpaid. Glen-Erie Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ontario.

THE . . . PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION BRANDON

JULY 2nd to JULY 6th

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HARNESS RACES

TRACTOR
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6 — BIG — 6
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Tantalizing
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SPECTACULAR REVUE
THE SHOW OF A CENTURY

Scintillating
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ROYAL AMERICAN MIDWAY SHOWS AND RIDES

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WONDER OF
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WRITE FOR YOUR PRIZE LIST NOW

Entries Close June 25th

New Low Railway Rates

Excellent Accomodation for All

ADVANCE SALE OF TICKETS 4 for \$1.00

See Your Agent or Write Direct to Brandon

SEED

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

WESTERN RYE GRASS—GOVERNMENT
Graded; No. 1, large stock. Grazer variety, 3c.; Mecca, 4c.; either railway. Dash Bros., Kipling, Sask.

BELTING

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

MACHINERY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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.

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.

SECOND-HAND PIPE AND FITTINGS—All sizes pipe. Corrugated sheet metal 2 1/4 c. per sq. foot, 6 ft. by 33 inch. 2-inch boiler flues, cut any length, 7c. per foot. Schwartz Iron & Metal Co., 299 Jarvis Ave., Winnipeg.

FOR EXPERT REPAIRS SEND US YOUR Magnetos, Generators, Starters, Lighting Plants, Electric Motors. Our prices are reasonable and all work is fully guaranteed. Townsend-Booth Auto Electric, 304 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE

ADDING PENCIL, ADDS MECHANICALLY. New invention; sells on sight; Canada agents wanted immediately. Add-O-Graph Co. Dept "M," Saltillo, Miss, U.S.A.

HOUSEHOLD

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

GOOSE AND DUCK FEATHERS BOUGHT. Submit samples before asking for quotations. Globe Bedding Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.



HO-MAYDE
Bread Improver
Helps wonderfully during cold weather. Batter rises sooner even when chilled. More bread, better bread. Packet sufficient 100 loaves. 30c.

C. & J. JONES LTD.
WINNIPEG

MEDICAL

IF MADE OF RUBBER, WRITE FOR catalogue. Best quality, half price. Samples \$1.00. Reliable, Established 1896. Universal Specialty Co. Box 2704, Montreal.

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.

GARDEN

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

SOW PERENNIAL FLOWER SEED, JULY—Columbine, Canterbury Bells, Delphinium, Forget-Me-Not, Hollyhock, Clove-scented Pinks, Sweet William, Lychnis, Sweet Rocket, Iceland and Oriental Popples, Pansies, 5 cent packets. Any 7 for 25c. With cultural directions. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man.

REBABBING

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

MANITOBA BEARING WORKS. CRANK-shaft grinding. Re-babbiting. Prompt service. High class work. 169 Water St., Winnipeg.

CO-OP. LIVESTOCK MARKETING

(From Page 13)

trolled as to quality, quantity and movement; export and domestic markets may be developed; price spreads may be investigated; transport cost analyzed; credits established for feeding and finishing of livestock; prices set from time to time; methods supervised; and markets steadied.

Evidence and recommendations were submitted by your Co-op. to the Stevens' Commission—as reported in the April "Co-operator."

The financial position of your Co-op. is stronger than in previous years. The Central Sales Agency has contributed to the provincial units—and will, it is hoped, be able to continue to do so—to enable them to carry on their work, particularly in country organization. During 1933 our Dominion-wide organization was not very active. But the charter is in good standing, and activities could be launched on short notice.

Troubles

"If you talk about your troubles
And tell them o'er and o'er,
The world will think you like 'em,
And proceed to give you more."

FATAL TO GRASSHOPPERS

Bran, sawdust, white arsenic or Paris green, salt and water have been the popular constituents of the many poisoned baits devised for the destruction of grasshoppers, but recently liquid sodium arsenite has established itself as a pre-eminent lethal agent in the bran mixtures. It has been used extensively, and with great satisfaction, in grasshopper control campaigns in the Prairie Provinces. For general purposes, says the Dominion Department of Agriculture bulletin on grasshopper control, sodium arsenite, containing 8 pounds of arsenious oxide per imperial gallon of poison, has been found to be most effective. One quart of this liquid is added to 10 or 12 gallons of water in which it dissolves readily, and the whole is used for moistening 100 pounds of bran or bran mixture. When sodium arsenite is used, salt need not be added to the bait. As yet, it has not become available in the stores of local merchants, so that for home-mixing purposes white arsenic, or Paris green, must still be relied upon.

HAMBLEY'S SPECIAL

Just what every housewife has been waiting for. This beautiful hand-painted 23-piece China Tea set, regular value \$2.45 to \$3.00. Colors reproduced by hand painting in all the daintiness of the real flowers. You will be delighted with this beautiful and very serviceable 23-piece tea set for only 98c with any order of 50 or more Hambley Electric Chicks.



White Leghorns mature quickly and should be laying inside six months.

June Chicks are profitable

Order 100 chicks now, and you should have approx. 40 cockerels to sell in December for approx. \$20, and pullets besides. Weather is warm, broody hens are waiting. Markets now require a smaller 4 1/2 to 5 lb. well-finished bird. June chicks are in heavy demand. Place your order now with cash in full for delivery as soon as possible.

	100	50	25
Barred Rocks	\$7.00	\$3.75	\$2.00
White Leghorns	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$2.00
White Wyandottes	\$8.00	\$4.25	\$2.25
Rhode I. Reds	\$8.00	\$4.25	\$2.25
Black Minorcas	\$8.00	\$4.25	\$2.25
Odd lots, Pure-bred chicks, \$5 per 100			
23-Piece China Tea Set08c.

All shipments express collect. If there is no agent allow sufficient to cover charges.

The Hambley Electric Hatcheries

Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Carman, Deloraine, Dauphin, Roland, Stockholm, Yorkton

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Winnipeg

Auditors to:

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

THE MARKETING LEGISLATION

(From Page 3)

and their vote represent at least 50 per cent of the normal production of the commodity covered by the scheme. The lieutenant-governor-in-council may dispense with a vote if in any given circumstances he considers it unnecessary.

WOOL POOL NEWS

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited advise that the first carload of wool for the season from the Portage la Prairie warehouse was forwarded to Weston on June 8th. The warehouse will be open until the first of August and shippers are urged to send in their clip at their early convenience.

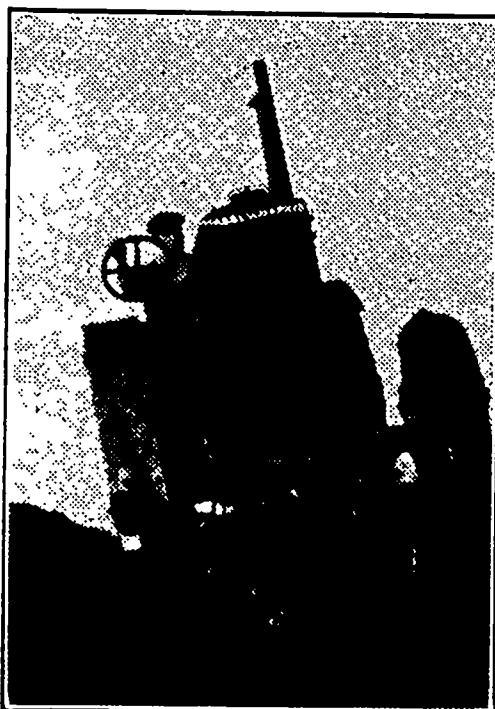
During May wool markets throughout the world were rather quiet. The absence of German wool buyers from the London wool auctions for May resulted in a small decline. From Boston it is reported that American woolen mills are not purchasing in advance of their immediate needs on account of the fact that the President of the United States has recently secured from Congress authority to make trade treaties with foreign countries without consulting Congress. It is thought that these trade treaties may result in a lowering of the American tariff on wool entering the United States from countries with whom treaties are negotiated and that consequently American mills might later in the season be able to purchase foreign wool without paying the high duties now in effect. If a treaty of this kind were negotiated with

Canada and Canadian wool could enter at a lower rate of duty it would certainly be to the advantage of our Canadian wool producers. However both the German and United States situations are likely to be cleared up within the next few weeks and there is every indication that sheepmen who are not stampeded into selling by the recent recession in wool values will ultimately se-

cure very satisfactory returns for their 1934 clip.

In accordance with their usual practice the Canadian Co-operative is paying a cash advance of approximately two-thirds the prevailing market prices on delivery of wool if an advance is desired by the shipper. At present the advance on Domestic wool is 6 cents per pound on shipments delivered at Portage la Prairie.

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Full of Pep
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Keen Buyers
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Low Prices

Farmers who buy Tractors now obtain their power equipment at the lowest investment cost in many years. And they establish their production costs on a basis that leaves a wider margin for profit.

MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTORS give the fullest advantages of power farming in convenience and speed and being easy on gas and oil do their work at less cost per acre.

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WOOL

Ship us your wool and get highest "Cash in Full" price promptly on receipt of your shipment. Large bags supplied free if returned the same season. Paper fleece twine 25 cents per pound.

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Made at home. Added to coal oil. A gallon for the price of a quart. Deadly to flies, insects etc.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder SAVES.

Dr. Bell's Extract Fly Killer KILLS!

If your druggist or dealer does not have these remedies in stock, send direct to us, asking for FREE BOOKLET.

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