

The Manitoba Co-operator

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Competition is Not Indispensable

The present competitive industrial system has done marvels in the way of opening up the material resources of the earth; those who have grown up in the shadow of it are apt to imagine that it is indispensable. Those who have studied the history of slavery are not bound to any such belief. This very epoch of competitive capitalism has produced ideas which make it possible to believe in a better type of organization in which the captains of industry shall become essentially, and not merely accidentally, the public servants of the whole community. The growth of joint-stock enterprise, under a system of "free association," suggests the idea of common-ownership on a gigantic scale. The "labor saving" machinery, which has caused the industrial revolution and brought about an unsettlement of old, comparatively stationary societies, suggests a utilization of machinery, which shall in very truth be labor-saving and not merely labor-displacing, and which shall provide the leisure that ancient communities could only secure to their citizens by slavery.

—Prof. David G. Ritchie, (writing in 1894).



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COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators
Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing
Association

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

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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

Manitoba Vegetable Growers Co-op.

NEWS and VIEWS

Upon the fate of agriculture hangs the future of civilization.
—Lord Bessborough.

Ignorance maketh most men go into a party, and shame keepeth them from getting out of it.
—Lord Halifax.

No foreign wheat has been allowed to be imported into France for milling for domestic purposes since April 16, 1933.

We can never get the golden age of economic life while we are in a stone age of economic thought.
—Sir Josiah Stamp.

The town under its trust and price rings is exploiting the farmer and the peasant who can't or won't combine.
—H. N. Brailsford.

The co-operator who wants information of the co-operative movement will look for it in his co-operative paper and not in the capitalist press.

The transformation of society, which I preferably envisage, may require a reduction in the rate of interest towards vanishing point within the next thirty years.
—J. M. Keynes.

The Blackshirt movement gives the definite pledge that the small trader will be maintained and safeguarded.
—Sir Oswald Mosley.

There are three experiments now proceeding on the success or failure of which the whole outlook of the world depends—the Russian, Italian and the American.
—Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.

An official of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has estimated that more money is spent in advertising cigarettes than the tobacco growers get for their entire crop.

Lord Beaverbrook has joined the London Co-operative Society. He simply couldn't resist the temptation to get in on the patronage dividend. Maybe he'll let them accumulate so as to provide for his old age!

You can lead the average politician up to a problem but you cannot make him think.

The nations of the world cannot carry their debts and the sooner we all recognize that the better.
—Rt. Hon. J. R. Macdonald.

We don't like young people thinking without knowing the subject of their thoughts.
—Governor of Genoa to the father of Mazzini when the latter was arrested.

A man is ignorant however much he may know if he does not know what it is necessary for him to know.
—Archbishop Tillotson.

Our task, assuredly, is to give to reason the largest possible place in the conduct of affairs; either we must plan our civilization or we must perish.
—H. J. Laski

Germany is to have only one goal, one party and one conviction—Dr. Goubbels, German minister of propaganda. And apparently they're all to be under one hat.

There are between 12,000 and 15,000 political prisoners in the jails of Japan, some thousands of whom are there because they protested against Japan's imperialist orgies in China.

The speculator is one who pays for something he cannot get and doesn't want with money that he hasn't got and then sells what he never had for more money than it cost.

It is the essence of democracy that a man shall give all that he is capable of giving to the promotion of the common weal and that it shall not be expected or asked of him to give more.

The man who tells us that we ought to investigate nature simply to sit still patiently under her and let her freeze and ruin and starve and stint us to death is a goose whether he calls himself a chemist or a political economist.
—Canon Kingsley.

Canada is a generous country. She taught New Zealand how to establish the dairy industry, and Marquis wheat was a gift from heaven to the Argentine.

The true democrat is he who is prepared to do the best with the material available and who will not waste his time crying for the unavailable.

The proprietors of five or six great newspapers control public opinion with the same certainty as the pointsman sends a train to the north or west.
—Francis Delaisi.

Rental and benefit payments to producers co-operating in the government's agricultural policy in the United States with respect to wheat, cotton, tobacco and corn-hog programs totalled \$226,750,253 at June 29.

The legislature of New York recently voted an appropriation of \$500,000 for an advertising campaign to induce the people to use more milk and also voted \$1,500,000 to supply milk to children who otherwise would not be getting it.

In Parliament and the counting-house, in the pulpit and the press, the authority of political economy was invoked for all kinds of purposes; but before all, and above all, for the purpose of keeping the working man in his place.
—Professor Alfred Marshall (One of the greatest of English economists).

One-fifth of all pre-school and school children (approximately 6,000,000) are showing signs of poor nutrition, of inadequate housing, of lack of medical care and the effects of the anxiety and sense of insecurity that prevail wherever there is unemployment.
—Frances Perkins, U. S. Secretary of Labor.

The more carefully we examine the history of the past, the more reason we shall find to dissent from those who imagine that our age has been fruitful of new evils. The truth is that the evils are, with scarcely an exception, old. That which is new is the intelligence which discerns and the humanity which remedies them.
—Lord Macaulay.

THE CO-OP FORMULA FOR A NEW ORDER

The following part of a wider resolution passed unanimously by the French Congress of the National Federation of Consumers Co-operative Societies, states clearly and definitely the principles and the goal of the universal co-operative movement.

"At a time when the excesses of large-scale capitalism have resulted in economic collapse, the Co-operative Movement, notwithstanding certain temporary difficulties, provides the formula for a new economic order founded on the following essential principles:

"The organization of economic life on the basis of human needs and not on the pursuit of profit, capital being an instrument, not a master;

"The establishment of the just price for the consumer and just remuneration for the producer;

"Equilibrium between production and consumption, which eliminates crises and unemployment and assures to every man the right to live by his labor, together with a fair share of the benefits resulting from technical progress;

"The development of the human personality by individual and collective effort by means of voluntary associations."

Commenting on this resolution the Co-operateur de France says:

"In essentials the resolution unanimously passed by Congress is clear and unambiguous. What co-operators demand in the first place is the substitution of 'an organized economic life' for disorder, the disorder of competition and liberalistic 'laissez faire'; an economic system 'based on the needs of mankind, not upon profit-seeking,' a system under which capital will receive its just recompense, that is to say 'as an instrument, not as a master.' Co-operators also desire the regime of the just price, both for the consumer and producer. And the just price could be established by a close collaboration between agricultural and consumers' societies, by a general re-organization of the commercial methods, and a complete reconstruction of the system of exchange on the corporative and co-operative plan. Co-operators proclaim 'for all mankind the right to live by labor.' They are persuaded that the co-operative

formulas in adjusting production and consumption would reduce the intensity of crises and permit to all a greater enjoyment of leisure through a more 'just participation in the benefits of technical progress.' These are the broad lines of the economic and social policy which the whole Co-operative Movement expects from the public authorities."

CO-OP. CONFERENCE FORMED IN SASK.

Formation of a permanent Saskatchewan Co-operative Conference was the outcome of a two-day meeting at Regina June 28 and 29 of representatives of consumers' and producers' co-operative organizations.

Officers of the conference, as elected, are: President, C. W. Deaver, president of the Davidson Co-operative Association; first vice-president, H. L. Fowler, manager of the Wilcox Co-operative Association; second vice-president, Mrs. Pearl Johnstone, Regina; secretary, B. N. Arnason, acting co-operation and markets commissioner, department of agriculture, Regina.

About 80 were registered at the Regina conference, the purpose of which was to provide opportunity to representatives of consumers' retail and wholesale societies and producers' marketing organizations, to discuss mutual problems, decide on further expansion of the movement, and discuss co-ordination of its various phases.

ALBERTA TO HAVE CO-OP SCHOOL

Hon. F. S. Grisdale, minister of agriculture in the government of Alberta, has arranged for a marketing conference and co-operative institute to be held for three days—July 24th, 25th and 26th, at the School of Agriculture at Olds, where there will be accommodation for those who attend. The conference will cover all topics concerning co-operation and delegates from the various Pools and co-operative enterprises in the province, both producer and consumer, will be in attendance. Arrangements are being made to have federal government officials present to discuss fully the new marketing legislation just passed

by the House of Commons.

Hon. Mr. Grisdale will preside at the sessions of the conference and some of the speakers to be invited are: Dr. J. F. Booth, head of the Federal Government Bureau of Economics at Ottawa, W. A. Landreth of the Canadian Poultry Pool, John I. McFarland of the Canadian Wheat Pool, L. C. Brouillette, president Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; Dr. H. W. Wood, president Alberta Wheat Pool; Dr. R. C. Wallace, president Alberta University, and others.

U. S. CO-OPS ARE LEGALLY DEFINED UNDER THE N. R. A.

Following president Roosevelt's orders of 23rd October, 1933, and the 17th February, 1934, which protected the payment of co-operative dividend, a definition of farmers' and consumers' co-operative societies for the purposes of the various industrial codes has been issued by General Johnson, National Recovery Administrator. Under the terms of this definition, which was drafted in consultation with co-operative leaders, those societies are recognized as bona fide co-operative organizations which observe the principle of "one member, one vote," and distribute all income to members in proportion to purchases or sales, after reasonable provision for reserves and payment of maximum interest of 8 per cent. per annum on share capital. With regard to trade with non-members, a practice which has aroused energetic attacks against co-operative societies, the definition declares that societies may carry such trade to the extent of only 50 per cent. of their annual turnover, while non-members' dividends may accumulate to pay for a share in the society, so that they become members. Dividend on purchases, however, may not be paid to non-members, or refunded at the time of purchase, nor must there be any promise or agreement to pay a specified rate of dividend. It is further enacted that no society shall be controlled or managed by any non-co-operative organization, and no society may be required to buy goods from a non-co-operative concern.

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

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C. H. BURNELL, *Vice-President*

D. A. KANE, *Manager*

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F. W. RANSOM, *Secretary*

Our Legacy from the Pioneers

Fortier Pool Elevator Association held its annual picnic on Saturday, June 30th. There was a large crowd, probably some two hundred including young and old. They were mainly people of the community and included some visitors from Head Office who attended to have a friendly handshake and renew acquaintances. The weather was ideal, sunny and bright but not too hot. The youngsters entered wholeheartedly into the spirit of the games and raced, jumped and played as if everything depended on their winning. The older youngsters, with no age limit, also joined in baseball and rooted, yelled and razzed one another in true league game form. Of course there were eats in plenty, indeed, if anyone did not have sufficient, it was their own fault.

The main feature of the afternoon was an address and presentation made by the community to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, Sr. The address was read by Dr. Alford and in simple language told of the respect and esteem in which they were held by their neighbors. The presentation was made by Mr. George Blight, another old timer, who in a brief and reminiscent talk spoke of the early days and pioneering in the district, and how the Miller family had become the nucleus of a community now largely established in many homes not only around Fortier but as well in other parts of the province. There were four generations present and some had come long distances to attend the eventful occasion.

* * *

On Monday, July 2nd, Mr. and Mrs. James Patterson celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on the old homestead, four miles south of Boissevain. Every member of the family was present including the wives or

husbands and the children. It was not, however, exclusively a family affair; it was made a reception and a large number of neighbors attended to extend their good wishes and congratulations.

Whilst at the special request of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson the occasion was not one to be bringing gifts, an exception was made in the case of the Old Timers' Association. Mr. C. C. Musgrove made a presentation on behalf of the Association, of an enlarged suitably framed, photo of the esteemed couple, and in a few well chosen words expressed the sentiments of all who knew them when he said they provided the example of the best citizenship and had contributed much to make the name of the district outstanding in Manitoba.

Within the home a vocal and instrumental program was provided by members of the family and others of musical talent. The hearty applause and encores indicated the appreciation of those present. Outside the revived game of horse shoe pitching had many interested adherents, whilst the younger element enjoyed the more active sport of soft ball and baseball. The luncheon and the whole affair was provided and organized by the family who, as in their farming operations, work together in the manner typical of a family of co-operators.

* * *

The above two stories are of people who came west with one idea, that of building homes; the type who lay the foundation of communities on stability and permanency. Whilst they did not come out here to exploit, skim the cream, make money, yet by hard work and thrift they have prospered. What they made was spent largely in building for the future, in setting up their children on farms in the district; they

never fell for speculation or "get rich quick" schemes. Farming, to them, was not a money-making proposition but rather a home-building vocation.

We would like these two stories to illustrate the idea of the co-operative movement. Co-operation is not a new way of doing business, another means of making more money; it is a way of life, a better way of living. We believe that by association in marketing, in buying and to secure legislation we can make it increasingly possible to build homes and elevate the status of agriculture in Western Canada. There are many such as the Millers and the Pattersons, pioneers who came west with the one goal of permanently establishing themselves on the land. The districts in which they settled have become peopled with their children and grand children. Many occupy prominent positions and take an active part in the co-operative movement. They are the "stayers"; of them you feel sure—they stick. It is the home builders who make for solidarity, security and continuity. They are the mainstay of the farmer organizations and provide the incentive to all co-operative activities.

We extend to the old timers, the patriots, our wishes that their days may yet be long in this, the land of their homes, and that their old age brings them joy of fruition to all their ideals.

LOCAL BOARD MEETINGS

During the month of June 67 board meetings were held and 2 general shareholders' meetings, a total of 69 meetings. A copy of the minutes of each of these meetings is forwarded to Head Office and indicate the nature of the discussions and the conclusions reached as expressed in the resolutions passed.

The following is a summary of subjects discussed at these local board meetings:

Holding of midsummer meeting; re-engagement of operator.

operator's holidays, salary, etc.; prizes to local fairs; handling of twine; installation of cleaner; fixing approach to elevator; repairs to dwelling and elevator; statute labour; national marketing board; ways and means of getting more business; retaining telephone; insurance when cottage vacated; soil drifting problem — radio broadcast discussed; picnics and field days; plan canvass of farmers in district by provincial director; 1929 overpayment—radio broadcast discussed; cleaning charges; track price for over 500 bushels; new members; building cottage for agent.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

The ups and downs of prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, which are not altogether a reflection of fluctuations on the world market, indicate at least the uncertainty prevailing with regard to the world's wheat supplies. Notwithstanding these "bullish" manoeuvres, however, there is no good reason at the present time for believing that there is going to be any abnormal situation with regard to world supplies, or that, making a liberal estimate of the effects of all the adverse conditions the situation is at all likely to be worse than a reduction of the world's surplus to something like normal. Total world stocks at August 1, 1934, are estimated at 1,140 million bushels. This is a surplus in excess of normal of approximately 500 million bushels, and as the world crop is now estimated at 300,000,000 bushels below that of 1933-34, which would make it nearly 400,000,000 below the average disappearance of the last five years, the net result at August 1, 1935, will still be a carryover 100,000,000 in excess of normal. So that drought and other conditions will have to get much worse if the crop is to be affected to the extent of even getting rid of the world's abnormal carryover.

Crop conditions in Canada were greatly improved by good rains in June, but at the middle of July dry weather was again causing anxiety. Conditions were good in the northern areas of the three provinces and fairly good in southern Alberta, but in south-

western Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan they were generally poor. The prairie crop may exceed that of last year by about 100,000,000 bushels.

The Dominion government at the present time has a substantial credit on the wheat it is holding as the result of its operations to prevent the bottom dropping out of the wheat market in Canada, Premier R. B. Bennett informed the House of Commons, on July 3. Apparently that means that if the holdings of the government were to be sold at today's market price the government would realize a surplus (part of which at least would belong to the Wheat Pool). Whether or not the market would stand the unloading is another question.

The prime minister also stated that Canada would abide by her pledged word in the Wheat Agreement and would carry out all her obligations under it.

BENEFITS FOR U.S. WHEAT GROWERS \$102,000,000

Farmers of the United States participating in the adjustment program for wheat during the coming marketing year will receive total benefit payments of not less than 102 million dollars, according to details of the program announced on July 9 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In a proclamation issued by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, the acreage permitted to be planted by contracting farmers for harvest in 1935 was set at not less than that planted for harvest in 1934 or 85 per cent of the average seeded acreage of the base period. The payments were announced at the rate of 29 cents per bushel of the domestic allotment. The benefit payments will be obtained from the proceeds of a processing tax of 30 cents a bushel on wheat. The new marketing year begins July 9.

Adjustment payments to co-operating growers will be made in two installments. The first installment, which it is planned to make during October, 1934, will be at the rate of 20 cents per bushel on the growers' domestic allotments. The second installment will be distributed after proof of compliance with the terms of the contract has been submitted to the

Secretary of Agriculture by growers, and will be nine cents per bushel. Each grower's pro rata share of local administrative expenses of the wheat production control associations will be deducted from the second payment.

The permitted acreage to be planted by co-operating farmers for harvest in 1935 will be not less than 85 per cent of the seeded acreage of each farm during the base period 1928-32, as already determined for each farm under contract. It is announced definitely that no reduction will be required below the amount of planting allowed for harvest in 1934. The conditions as to acreage will be left open until early August, however, to provide for an increase in acreage above the 85 per cent of the base acreage, if this should appear advantageous. This, in effect, continues the 1933-34 reduction of 15 per cent below the five-year base acreage, with the possibility that a smaller reduction may be required.

Over 575,000 wheat producers, producing over 77 per cent of the nation's wheat, are parties to adjustment contracts through which they have received adjustment payments of approximately \$68,000,000 in the first installment for the 1933-34 program, and will shortly be receiving checks for the second installment of that program, expected to amount to more than \$30,000,000.

An English bank economist (one of those people who write the bulletins of banks) says that the only way to recovery for agriculture is for the farmers of the world to stimulate greater consumption of wheat by co-operating to get the price of wheat still lower. Words simply fail us to provide adequate comment.

The interest rate on merchandising loans to farmers' co-operatives in the United States has been cut from 4 to 3½ per cent. by the Central Bank for Co-operation and its twelve regional banks. The rate on facility loans remains at 4½ per cent. Up to March 31, loans totalling \$43,848,865 had been granted at these rates to U.S. co-operatives. How long will it be before Canadian agricultural co-operatives get loans at such low rates of interest?

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

IS PRODUCER CO-OPERATION A MENACE?

At the annual congress of the British Co-operative Union held at Rhyl in the latter part of May there was considerable discussion of the organization of producers under the Agricultural Marketing Act, and once again the old tradition was trotted out that only by the organization of consumers could the real principles of co-operation be carried out. Producer control, it was contended by Mr. D. Cameron Thompson, for example, was always a menace to the consumer and he cited producers' control of wheat marketing in Canada by way of illustration.

In view of the prices farmers have been receiving for all products of the farm during the last four years one could make out a far better case for exploitation by the consumer than the reverse, and the co-operator who has some conscience in his practice is all too painfully aware that in the effort to serve the consumer by cheapness, co-operative or other, there is always present a menace to the unorganized producer.

The farmers, as producers, have just as good a right to organize for the securing of better prices for the product of their labor as the industrial workers who form the bulk of the consumers' co-operative movement in Great Britain and elsewhere, have to organize to secure higher wages and better working conditions. No British co-operator who is really a co-operator would contend that trade unions were a menace to the consumer because their endeavors to get higher wages might be reflected in higher prices. Nor would a co-operator demand consumer representation on a trade union board because of any possible effects of an increase in wages on prices, and yet the co-operators at the Rhyl Congress did ask for consumer representation on the marketing boards set up under the Agricultural Marketing Act.

It is our conviction that this setting up of consumer as against producer simply creates a false situation. Everybody who is doing socially necessary work by hand or brain is for all practical purposes a producer, and a consumer with social responsibilities, ought to be in the class of one giving socially useful service. Within the philosophy of co-operation every producer is a consumer and every consumer a producer; the consumer who is not a producer—apart, of course, from those who are dependents—is an anti-social idler.

There is, however, no reason for pushing this argument further; the Congress itself supplied the answer to Mr. Thompson and his co-thinkers by the passage of the following resolution:

This Congress expresses the definite opinion that fixed prices for co-operatively produced goods are desirable and that the directors of the wholesale and productive societies should as far as is practicable adopt a policy of a fixed price for commodities produced by their organization.

Now that goes much further than any farmers' marketing organization in Canada has ever tried to go. No agricultural producers' organization in Canada has ever fixed prices, however much farmers may have thought that prices ought to be fixed so as to give them something like a fair deal. But here we have a congress of co-operators expressing itself definitely in favor of the co-operative wholesale on its productive side and the co-operative productive societies adopting a policy of fixing selling prices for the goods they produce. Now what, in principle, is the precise difference between farmers organized as producers fixing prices and other people organized as producers fixing prices?

It would be better for the co-operative movement as a whole to insist in season and out that it does not accept a competitive price economy, but a just price economy, and that it is moving towards such an order by the democratic organization of both production and distribution.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM

For a number of years in succession farmers in certain areas of the prairie provinces have experienced crop failures because of adverse climatic and natural conditions. It may be true enough, as some agronomists say, that a factor in the situation is the kind of farming that has been followed, but allowing for this, drought and insect pests have destroyed millions of dollars worth of crops and because of that destruction many hundreds of farm homes have been reduced to positive poverty.

Agriculture cannot escape certain natural risks and consequently practically every year sees loss in some area of the west from these natural causes, and looking at the matter socially, what the loss means is not only a waste of useful labor but a loss of purchasing power among the sufferers. To whatever extent toll is taken of the labor of men by these natural causes to that extent there is a diminution of the demand for the products of the labor of others. The state of things which we call a depression is in the last analysis a break down of the chain of exchange of goods and the whole of economic life is but an exchange of goods and services. When a farmer loses his crop he has lost the product of his labor and with it the power to take goods and services from others, and thus his misfortune is passed on through the economic chain. Magnify this misfortune to the dimensions of a world crisis by the lowering of the prices of farm produce to points away below cost of production and it is clearly seen how the depression in agriculture has affected the entire economic structure.

The results of natural causes may be avoided by a system of social insurance, that is, society out of the proceeds of the national income should make provision to guarantee the farmer against natural risks. The other breaks in the economic chain

are the result of the manner in which our economic life is organized. They can be overcome and abolished by the necessary reconstruction of the economic order. That, of course, is a big order, but depressions of the kind which has kept the world staggering during the last four years will occur at irregular intervals until the truth has been learned that the economic system must put into the hands of the masses purchasing power equal to the prices of goods it puts out. The creators of the world's wealth must have among them the capacity to purchase the wealth they have created.

A STUPID ECONOMIC SYSTEM

"The Wheat Agreement," says the Winnipeg Free Press, "was not a triumph of international co-operation but an exercise in the organization of economic stupidity."

The Free Press has it wrong; it was an organized endeavor to mitigate the results of a stupid economic order—an order which makes it imperative that the products of labor must be valued in terms of their convertibility into money and not their usefulness to mankind. The political economy which interprets this order defines wealth as that which satisfies human needs but is limited in quantity and consequently it is theoretically possible to produce a given commodity in such quantities that it ceases to be wealth in the accepted economic meaning and may thus involve the economic ruin of the producers.

Such an economic order cannot deal with abundance; it operates by reason of scarcity or at least limitation of output and as long as that economic order continues it will be necessary for men to live in accordance with it. The Free Press is a strong supporter of the order; it can easily accommodate itself to its rules and practices; the farmer cannot. Hence the need for organization and international co-operation to give him some kind of a chance to live.

A TIME FOR SELF HELP

"We do not need to go across the Atlantic or outside this very county of Aberdeen," declared the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliott, British Minister of Agriculture, in a recent address, "to feel a list of the economic ship—dangerous today—catastrophic if it went further. . . . Governments all over the world are in just our dilemma. The problems cannot be solved by governments alone, but they cannot be solved without them."

What is true for Aberdeen and the whole of the British Isles is just as true for Manitoba and all Canada. They are trying to correct the list of the economic ship by measures such as the Agricultural Marketing Act. For Canada we have the Natural Products Marketing Act, under which the farmers are given a similar opportunity to the British farmers to do something for themselves. Now is the time for complete organization and determination in the direction of self-help.

The Normal Way

by HARRIS TURNER in The Western Producer

As we walked down the street the dog caught sight of the neighbor's cat and furiously tore after it.

"Hi! there," yelled my companion, "you've got to stop that; come back here, bad dog!"

I was on the point of joining in the hullabaloo when I suddenly remembered that an Australian state premier had recently put out a discourse advocating that matters be left to adjust themselves in the "normal" way. This man had declared that there was no use attempting to fix the price of any commodity or to put any artificial props beneath a crumbling market.

"Things must be left to adjust themselves in the normal way," he had said.

Fortified by this theory, I was able to chide my companion for his interest in the neighbor's cat.

"Let them go," I said; "human beings, if we may call ourselves such, have no business interfering with the operation of natural

laws: let the cat take care of itself in the normal way."

"What way is that?" he asked.

"Well," said I, "if the cat cannot get up a tree, or a telephone pole, or under a verandah, it will be killed."

By this time the cat was hissing in spiteful disdain from the roof of a garage and the dog was barking with futile fury on the ground, so that our discussion had no practical value.

"You save yourself a lot of trouble if you let things take their normal course," I said.

"But a lot of cats get killed," he replied.

"What's the life of a cat to the operation of fundamental laws?" I asked.

He didn't seem satisfied. "This Australian chap was not dealing in cats but in farmers. Does that not make a difference?"

"Poof!" said I; "farmers, poof!"

I explained to him that when you once accept the "normal way" theory you don't have to

bother any more about farmers or cats or Quebec shoe-factory workers; all you have to worry about is the interesting business of letting the devil take the hindmost and most of the others on up the line until close to the foremost. It's the devil's normal way to be devilish and one must not interfere with him.

"The farmer," I said, "is just like that cat; he is eternally being pursued by the vicious economic system. Sometimes he escapes and sits on some secure perch for a brief space to hiss and spit at his tormentors. Then he forgets all about his troubles when he finds a fat mouse and begins to imagine that there are no dogs any more. He purrs contentedly for a while but always he suddenly finds himself in terror-stricken flight again. Often he is overtaken and devoured by a mortgage company or a tax sale and the other cats are very indignant, until somebody gives them a saucer of milk or tells them that there is a much worse breed of dog in the next township and then they lick their whiskers once again."

My companion wanted to know

(Turn to Page 15)



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building.

Telephone 905 160

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THE BRANDON CONFERENCE

The Co-operative Union of Canada is this year celebrating its 25th anniversary, and to mark the occasion arrangements were made to hold a two-day's conference in each province in addition to the annual congress to be held in the fall at Toronto.

The conference for Manitoba was held on Thursday and Friday, June 21 and 22, at the city hall, Brandon, and was one of the most successful and instructive meetings of co-operators which has been held in the province. The program was arranged so as to include the business usually done at the convention of directors and managers of consumers' co-operatives held annually under the auspices of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, but it also covered a wider field, representatives of the marketing co-operatives taking an active part in the proceedings.

A prominent figure at the conference, and one who contributed much to its success, was George Keen, of Brantford, Ontario, one of the founders of the Co-operative Union of Canada and its secretary from the beginning. Mr. Keen's long and intimate experience with the practical operation of co-operative organizations throughout Canada, along with his devotion to the co-operative philosophy, enabled him to give much sound advice on many problems brought before the meeting by managers and directors of co-operatives, and he also delivered a series of addresses which were inspiring as well as instructive. Mr. Keen's subjects were "Wholesale Co-operation," "The History and work of the Co-operative Union of Canada," and "Co-operative Education."

Following the second of these addresses, in which Mr. Keen urged the importance of all co-operative associations being affli-

ated with the Union so that they might pool their experiences with other similar bodies and help to promote the co-operative movement throughout Canada, a resolution was adopted declaring that it was desirable that all local co-operatives should be connected with the Union and suggesting that a basis of connection be established whereby the local associations affiliated with provincial co-operatives may be recognized as members of the Union and entitled to consultation and advice from the same, and requesting the provincial organizations to devise ways and means of assisting in the financing of the Union.

Speaking on Co-operative Education, Mr. Keen advised the formation of an educational committee by each local association, or, where there were a number of locals in one district, the establishment of a joint educational committee.

The conference approved this idea and adopted a resolution asking the Board of Manitoba Co-operative Conference to give consideration to the creation of co-operative locals at rural points, composed only of members of co-operatives which should become the media for local promotion of co-operation, both by increasing co-operative business and encouraging the study of co-operative principles.

Another interesting discussion took place on the prospects for the development of co-operative stores in Manitoba. Mr. Keen's view was that in places where there was a co-operative, such as an oil station, already operating, the best way to enter the store business was to open one as a department of the same association.

R. W. Johnston said the Grandview Co-operative, which began by operating oil stations at Grandview and Gilbert Plains, had opened grocery stores at both points

and was doing a successful business.

The associations at Thornhill and Moline also operate both a store and an oil station, and find the combination satisfactory, F. J. Russell, Thornhill, stating that the store at that point was really the mainstay of the business.

Other speakers included W. J. Macdonald, C.A., auditor for a number of co-operatives; Dr. H. C. Grant, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Manitoba; William Robson, president of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies; P. F. Bredt, president of Manitoba Pool Elevators; and J. W. Ward, secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board, who submitted an analysis of the operating accounts of 21 co-operative oil stations for 1933, showing the volume of business, gross surplus, operating expense and net surplus, in dollars and as a percentage of sales. He also submitted combined balance sheets of 17 associations as at the end of 1930 and 1933, which showed a substantial improvement in financial position, liabilities to the public, which were equal to 40 per cent of the assets in 1930, having been reduced to 20 per cent. by 1933.

Discussion also took place on various phases of the operation of co-operative stores and oil stations, several managers and directors relating their experience in handling various commodities and different types of equipment.

A pleasant interlude was provided on the second day by the display by Alexander Gladstone, of the S.C.W. S., of motion pictures of Scottish Co-operative manufacturing plants.

W. F. Pople, president of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, and Manitoba vice-president of the Co-operative Union of Canada, presided over the conference in an able manner.

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

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

which should enable them to render vital service in this respect. These western poultry Co-ops of ours have:

1. Improved quality of poultry and eggs for human use.
2. Improved methods of handling; eliminated waste; increased returns to producers; and guaranteed wholesome commodities to the consumer.
3. Demonstrated, thru their joint effort, that surplus production can be successfully marketed in the Old Land—relieving pressure on our home market.
4. Proved the capacity of farm families to co-operate with each other in creating their central marketing agency: the Canadian Poultry Pool—thru which they have successfully carried out domestic and export marketing policies.

Still further progress is planned, by taking advantage of the opportunities presented thru the new Marketing Act. The plan conserves the benefits already secured and consolidates the progress made in building up our Co-ops—so that all improvements made and advantages worked out for producer and consumer as the result of wide experience shall continue without interruption—and be the basis of still further progress.

Planning For Progress

The best way to do this, the plan outlines, is for each of our provincial Associations to petition under the Act for approval of the scheme and the setting up of Local Boards (composed, for the time being, of the boards of our provincial Co-ops). Such Local Boards would control the product, each in its own province—in the various steps of production up to the point of having it assembled and made ready for shipment or sale.

At this point the product would be taken over by a Central Selling Agency. This Central Selling Agency would consist of the nominees of the Local Boards, subject to the approval of the General Marketing Board, and would devote its attention to successful marketing for the Local Boards.

(Turn to Page 10)

LOADING LIVE POULTRY

Live poultry loadings in Central, Southern and Western Manitoba—and Eastern Saskatchewan—have been scheduled as follows:

Boissevain—Monday, July 23.
Cypress River—Wednesday, July 25.
Hartney—Monday, July 30.
Deloraine—Friday, July 27.
Lauder—Wednesday, August 1.
Carberry—Friday, August 3.
Shoal Lake—Monday, August 6.

Shipments will be picked up by truck, under the supervision of A. W. Badger, secretary of Manitoba Poultry Pool. Included in this schedule are Marchwell, Waskada and Carnduff. Dates have not been definitely set for these points.

In Northern Manitoba, live poultry will be loaded at the following points, under the supervision of E. G. Horwood, Superintendent of Manitoba Poultry Pool:—

First car:

Benito—Monday, July 23.
Kenville—Tuesday, July 24.
Swan River—Wednesday, July 25.
Minitonas—Thursday, July 26.

Second car:

Togo—Monday, August 6.
Roblin—Tuesday, August 7.
Grandview—Wednesday, August 8.
Gilbert Plains—Thursday, Aug. 9.
Dauphin—Friday, August 10.
Magnet (by truck)—Fri., Aug. 10.

Posters will be supplied to each local association concerned as soon as the complete schedule is arranged.

Prices will be as follows, f.o.b. loading point:

Live fowl, over 5 lbs.....	8c
" " 4 to 5 lbs.....	6c
" " under 4 lbs.....	4c
Old Roosters.....	4c

Meetings for September

A series of meetings will be held in September to organize new locals—at Aleda, Alameda, Broadview, Carievale, Fairlight, Willmar and Wawota, in Eastern Saskatchewan, and Arborg, Alonsa, Amaranth, Brookdale, Beaver, Cartwright, Edrans, Langruth, Treherne and Woodlands. Dates will be published in the August issue of "The Manitoba Co-operator."

Your Money Back

In shipping live poultry in the summer, or dressed poultry for Christmas, each shipper is sent one share certificate in Manitoba Egg & Poultry Marketing Association, Ltd. To pay for this share in the Association, one dollar is deducted from the shipper's cheque. Many shippers have had a second share sent to them (and a second dollar deducted) because they have shipped under different initials or from different post office.

If two shares have been issued to you, return both to head office—advising us of your correct initials, name and post office.

If two shares have been issued to you, return both to head office—advising us of your correct initials and post office. One new share will be issued, with the correct particulars, and the dollar paid for the second share will be refunded to you.

Further, when shipping eggs or delivering poultry, use the name and initials as on your share certificate—and see that your local secretary writes it correctly on your advance voucher at the time of dressed poultry loading. When writing to head office about dressed poultry final payment, etc., always quote the number of your advance voucher and loading point.

Your co-operation in these items will help us give you better service without loss of time.

Put the Marketing Act to Work

In head office a great deal of work is being concentrated on a plan designed to bring the provisions of the recently enacted Marketing Act into successful operation in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta by utilizing the poultry Co-operatives therein.

These Co-ops can in large measure achieve this purpose. They have progressed steadily in improving the entire poultry industry. They have the backing of experience. They have a smooth-working organization,

Consumer Co-operation

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

WHITE UNTO THE HARVEST

Soon will the "fields be white unto harvest." Unfortunately in some corners the crop will be light—but conditions in many communities are encouraging indeed. Members of our Consumer Co-op locals will be anxious to begin cutting immediately the crop is ready—and will want to be fully prepared, so that the job can be done without hitch or hindrance.

To be ready to do their share in rendering prompt and efficient service to their communities, our Consumer Co-op locals must, each and every one, have the proper supplies on hand in proper quantities.

Time To Stock Up

This is the time for local Associations to stock up for petroleum products for harvest business. A percentage of white goods (gasoline, kerosene, distillate) are being supplied in compartment cars. Thus, two different products may be shipped in the same car. More and more locals are utilizing the convenience of the compartment car. The wise manager will heed this warning: Compartment cars are not plentiful, in comparison with the demand for them. So that your customers may not be disappointed (or go elsewhere for the service they have a right to expect from their own Association) when you are ordering compartment cars, give yourselves plenty of time . . . order as early as possible; also—when a compartment car arrives, speed up unloading as much as possible so that it may get on its way without delay . . . Some other Co-op local may be waiting to use it.

What is true of compartment cars, is likewise true of small tank cars. Help yourselves by helping others. Let us all put our co-operative ideals to work in our everyday affairs.

Order Twine Now

And now about twine . . . Provisional orders have come in from many of our locals. Your Co-op Wholesale asks that all locals

heed this call for confirmation of those provisional orders as soon as possible—and for new orders. We are handling, again this season, the same quality twine that has given satisfaction in other years. And this year, as in the past, success depends on our working together—in close, efficient co-operation. Where crops are good, Co-op locals may be expected to supply to their members (and other producers) a record share of the twine used in their neighborhood. We must never be satisfied with just "our share" of the business in our locality—unless by "our share" we mean supplying all staple commodities to every producer in our neighborhood who thinks that the business of distribution should be put on a better basis.

More and more Co-op locals are building up volume in tires. The tires selected by your Co-op Wholesale as suitable, are giving full satisfaction. Without hesitation we recommend to all our readers: If you need a tire for that truck—go to your local Consumer Co-op. Likewise, we urge all locals not now handling tires, to add this line to their stock.

New Field-man

Your Co-op. Wholesale recently announced a change in personnel. Mr. Henderson, who has been doing such good work as field-man for some months past, has taken over the management of the Brandon Consumers Co-op local. The work of field-man has been taken over by Mr. B. Luyendyk. Mr. Luyendyk has had some years experience in co-operative business, with Pool Elevators. Local managers are invited to make full use of his services, in his work of developing our organization into a complete, close-knit, balanced distributive machine . . . operating on true co-operative principles.

Your Co-op Growing

Sometimes, when we survey the great need for better business methods, we are discouraged. Our Co-operative Movement, which alone can fill this need for both

producer and consumer, seems to expand so slowly. It renews our faith, however, when we can report again that growth is sure and steady. The first six months of 1934 have shown outstanding improvement over the same period of 1933 in the business of your Co-op Wholesale. Let us take heart—and hasten the better day—by doing our utmost to build up our Co-ops, local and Wholesale.

CO-OP POULTRY MARKETING

(From page 9)

Under this plan, with the control provided under the Marketing Act, further progress is possible in all branches of the poultry industry—production, assembling and distribution.

PRODUCTION: There is a wide scope for improvement in:

1. Standardization of breeding.
2. Standardization of hatcheries.
3. Development, supply and distribution of scientific food rations to maintain quality best suited to the market.
4. Sanitation and ventilation of plants.
5. Scientific feeding and fattening for market.
6. Killing and dressing for market.
7. Service and assembling plants at strategic points.

Through co-operation with our grain Co-ops it should be possible to utilize large quantities of low-grade grains which are now of little value; but which could be readily adapted for feeding purposes.

ASSEMBLING — This plan, ensuring volume and regulated supply, makes possible satisfactory arrangements with railroads for regular refrigeration service for all assembling points. Economies would enable better service at less cost.

DISTRIBUTION: Under the plan, complete and accurate data as to production and potential production in relation to demand can guard against recurring gluts and shortages, with violent price fluctuations—disastrous alike to producer and consumer.

Our members may be sure that work on this plan will be energetically pushed in the interests of producers and consumers. Further news may be found in subsequent issues of "The Co-operator."

PLEDGE OF THE WORLD'S CO-OPERATORS

The first Saturday in July is International Co-operative Day and on July 7 it was observed as usual by co-operators in various parts of the world assembling for mutual recreation and enjoyment and to pause in the midst of these long enough solemnly to affirm the principles of the movement.

The International Co-operative Alliance embraces thirty-nine countries, 100 million co-operators and their families, grouped in 95,000 affiliated consumers', productive, agricultural and credit societies, the total annual business of which exceeds 20 billions of dollars.

The following resolution prepared by the International Co-operative Alliance would be endorsed by thousands of these affiliated organizations on July 7th.

"On the twelfth International Co-operative Day, the co-operators of the world, united by the spirit of their Movement in the desire for "Peace on Earth and Goodwill Toward Men," deeply deplore the failure of the representatives of the states of the world to arrive at any agreement for action in common which would save humanity from the dreadful arbitrament of war; furnish the essential basis for the restoration of the economic order; and assure the progress of the human race on a higher plane of civilization than it has hitherto attained;

"Co-operators likewise view with grave concern the deprivation of autonomy, independence and free development, together with the damage to its economic structure, which have been inflicted upon the co-operative movement in certain countries, and declare that genuine co-operative enterprise can only flourish in perfect freedom;

"In the name of that liberty which is the condition of human progress they protest against the virulent and dishonest attacks upon their movement by the organized forces of private trade conducted with every resource of misrepresentation and aiming at the elimination of co-operative enterprise in order that exploitation of the needs of the people may continue unimpeded;

"The co-operators of the world, therefore, pledge themselves to maintain the pursuit of universal peace, which is the oldest and firmest tradition of their international; to uphold, with all their might, the high ideals of non-profit-making service to each other, which is the basis of their co-operative system; and, by solidarity and eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty, to assure the progress of their voluntary association until it embraces the

whole body of consumers and producers."

In 1929 the farmers of the United States paid for 900,000 tons of "filler" in fertilizer. Filler is sand and dirt, put into the fertilizer as an adulterant. The farmer paid the same price for it as for the nitrates and other substances he needed for his soil. He also had to pay the freight on this 900,000 tons and break his back lifting it.

J. P. Warbasse.

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OF CANADA

Co-op Livestock Marketing

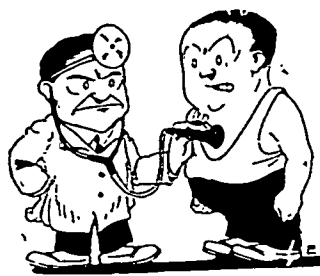
Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.
Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Ltd.

THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS

The quantities of livestock coming forward to the St. Boniface market during May and June have been fairly liberal. Following is a statement showing the carloads handled by the five high firms for the month of June:

	Cars.	%
1st Can. Co-op.....	126	22.9
2nd	72	13.1
3rd	71	12.9
4th	61	11.1
5th	59	10.7

In the cattle division the markets have been reasonably steady to strong on any dry-fed cattle that carry fair flesh. The indication is that anything dry-fed will continue at steady to strong prices. The number of dry-fed cattle in the country is now somewhat less and we anticipate within the next two or three weeks that practically all dry-fed cattle will have come forward to market.



A Serious Situation

Anyone who has dry-fed cattle should attempt to finish them well before shipping to market. The buyers are looking for well fleshed dry-fed cattle. The medium fleshed dry-fed cattle are not in strong demand owing to the fact a certain percentage of grass cattle carrying flesh come forward, which takes the place of medium dry-fed.

Finish Well if Possible

Grass cattle have been decidedly hard sellers and there is every indication that grass cattle will continue to sell at extremely low prices. The flesh that grass cattle carry that have come forward to the market so far this season is not sufficient to attract the buyers for killing purposes even though the bulk of them are being sold for that purpose. The price paid is ranging from 1.25 to 1.75 on steers and heifers with a similar price on cows. Rather

large numbers have come forward from areas where pasture is limited and we cannot but sympathize with the producers in those areas and recognize that they must move their cattle owing to drought conditions. Large sections of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have splendid growth, pasture is abundant and winter feed, according to present outlook, will be plentiful. In those sections we strongly recommend that an effort be made to retain the cattle on the farm and feed dry feed before shipping to market. In making this recommendation we do so knowing that the outlook is not overly bright for dry-fed cattle. The cattle situation appears rather gloomy and we do not look for any great strength in the market, but we do know that if large quantities of medium to good quality grass cattle are shipped forward that the returns will be practically nil to the producer. If those cattle are fed for some time on grain they should realize at least two cents a pound more if carrying enough flesh on dry feed to attract the buyers than what they would bring as grass cattle, and in keeping back the cattle in the areas where there is plenty of feed you will be assisting the producer who, owing to drought conditions, must move his cattle to market.

Hog Market Strong

In the hog division the market continues reasonably strong; has been ranging from 8.25 up to 8.75. Our opinion is that the hog market will hold reasonably steady. The undertone at present is not overly strong but we do not anticipate any material reduction in prices.

Sheep and Lambs

In the sheep and lamb division the price has been working to a slightly lower level. The number of lambs coming forward has increased this last few weeks. Six cents is the top price on lambs at the present time and we are rather hoping that lambs will continue at around six cents. There is

practically no demand for feeder lambs so the producer should attempt to grade his lambs before shipping them forward to market. 80 to 90 pounds is the best weight for market lambs, and a lamb to realize top price must have a good covering of flesh over the back. So we would strongly urge on everyone to make a special effort towards shipping only top quality lambs. Feeder lambs are not in demand.

Recent Annual Meetings

At our recent annual meeting the delegates and visitors spent considerable time in discussing the Natural Products Marketing Act and the activities of Hon. H. H. Stevens' Committee on price spreads and mass buying. The annual meeting put through three resolutions dealing with the two subjects.

One resolution expressing appreciation for the setting up of the Hon. H. H. Stevens' Committee. It was felt that a great deal of valuable information had been gathered together in the evidence submitted before that Committee. Largely this evidence sets out clearly that corporations and companies operating within the Dominion during recent years have, in spite of the fact that the primary producer is operating at a loss, been able to show substantial margins of profit.

The second resolution is to the effect that the meeting endorsed the principles of the Natural Products Marketing Act and recommends that a Dominion Board be selected at an early date with sufficient powers to thoroughly study the livestock situation from a producers' point of view and a marketing point of view. It was felt that this board could put into operation certain improvements relating to the marketing of livestock.

The third resolution gives the Board of Directors instructions to further study the advisability of submitting a scheme relating to livestock, as provided for in the Natural Products Marketing Act.

Exports of Canadian cattle to Great Britain this year up to June 28 totalled 23,667 as against 22,505 for the corresponding period of last year.

Co-operative Dairying

A Message from Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

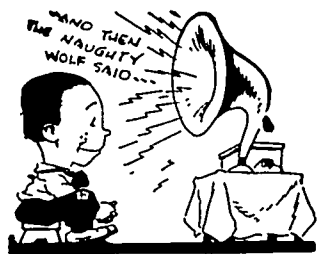
Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man

LOW PRICES AGAIN?

The problems that beset our Manitoba farm families may, perchance, change somewhat in form from year to year—but in substance they remain pretty much the same.

Take dairying. . . . The family trying to wrest a living return from long hours invested in the production of cream, faces the same situation today as a year ago.

Of course, the vital item in getting returns on cream must always remain the same; proper selection of our good partner, the cow; proper feeding and housing; proper cleanliness and temperatures in handling



No Fairy Story

the product. But the item of marketing—of selling the product in such manner as will return the producer a fair share of the consumer's dollar and yield the consumer the most for his money—is almost equally vital. The former item is almost entirely in the hands of the producer—and now the recent passing of the Marketing Act at Ottawa (with supplementary legislation in the provinces) puts the matter of marketing up to the producer likewise.

Briefly, the situation is: The output of creamery butter in Manitoba during June surpassed all records. Production throughout the West, and all Canada showed an increase. Storage holdings, likewise are heavier. Last year, heavy storage holdings of butter pressed cream prices down. A like fate seems inevitable this fall—unless producers see that action is taken under the new Marketing Act to set up a Dairy Produce Control Board to take care of the temporary surplus.

Heavier Production

During June, Manitoba creameries made 3,141,000 pounds of butter. This exceeds the "make" for June, 1933, by 500,000 pounds

—and is the heaviest production for any month on record, by well-nigh the same margin. Alberta creameries turned out 3,240,000 pounds—an increase of about 450,000 pounds. Complete figures for Saskatchewan are not available; but a similar increase is likely. For this year, up to June 1, the creameries of our Dominion showed an increase of 5.3%—and June probably shot this up somewhat.

Considering these figures, heavier cold storage holdings were to be expected. On July 1, 1934, the records showed 23,969,000 pounds in storage—compared with 20,264,000 pounds a year previous. More complete tabulation this year may account for some 1,000,000 pounds of this increase—leaving over 2,000,000 pounds excess over last year.

Last year, in August and September, surplus butter forced cream prices down drastically. Some creameries took a fairly heavy loss in exporting—in order to prevent prices going still lower. This year, with heavier holdings, it seems almost certain that some butter will have to be taken off the market—if ruinously low prices are to be avoided.

Unfortunately the British market price is also low; Australians being quoted at about 15 3-4 cents (in our funds). Carlots in Winnipeg bring around 17 cents for Number Ones. Small speculators seem to be particularly active in buying at this figure.

Must Have a Plan

The problem at the present time is to work out a plan which will give returns to producers rather than excess profits to speculators. The immediate setting up of a Dairy Produce Control Board, with power to take care of any small surplus on the market, would materially help toward a solution. We suggest to members of Manitoba Co-op. Dairies: Why not make an opportunity to discuss this with your local member in the House of Commons—and impress him with the neces-

sity of action under the new Marketing Act.

Press reports tell of creamery operators and dealers interviewing members of the government in regard to butter marketing. The producer is primarily concerned. No organization can speak for the producer so truly as can his own Co-ops. Therefore an effort is being made to gather representatives of western co-operative dairying enterprises together in a special meeting—aiming at some concerted action on a marketing plan which would give the producer the greatest possible share of the price the consumer pays—and protect the consumer in supply and quality.

DANISH BUTTER REGULATION SCHEME

With a view to regulating home butter prices a central organization managed by a committee representing the producers, and exporters' organisations has been set up. The "Butter Central" will buy butter when prices fall below a certain level and keep it in cold storage for release on the home market when prices rise again. In this way it is hoped that prices will never be forced down by the export supply being greater than demand and should never be unduly forced up by sudden shortage of supply. Any eventual loss which the "Butter Central" may incur will be met out of a market regulation fund to which the Government has authorised the producers' organizations to contribute \$268,000, while a similar amount and any further money necessary will be provided by the exporters' organizations. At the moment, it is not considered that prices need any intervention by the "Butter Central."

The Co-operative Insurance Society jointly owned by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies in May paid to insuring societies—fire and other insurable risks—nearly \$200,000 in dividends upon net cash premiums, or 12½ per cent. to member societies and 6¼ per cent. to non-member societies. This shows what profits insurance companies make and which can be saved when insurance is effected the co-operative way.

INJUNCTION IS USED AGAINST FARMERS

For the first time in the history of the United States the "injunction," that legal device which has served employers so well against the organization of workers, has been brought into operation against farmers in South Dakota organizing to resist foreclosures and evictions. Those who secured the injunction, however, seem to have overdone the thing by including among the forbidden things, meetings, propaganda, collections, donations and so on, in connection with organized action, with the result that the farmers have got on their side to help them the Civil Liberties Union, the International Labor Defence and the International Juridical Association.

CO-OPS HAVE MEMBER- SHIP OF 151,724,710

In 1931 there were throughout the world more than 604,684 co-operative societies of all kinds with a total membership of 151,724,710. For the same year the trade of all these societies in goods alone (sales to members and sales of members' produce) represented more than 25,000 millions of dollars while the general turnover for all rural and urban credit co-operative societies amounted to more than 28,000 millions of dollars.

These figures refer only to co-operative societies affiliated to central organizations. They are taken from the International Directory of Co-operative Organizations, published by the International Labor Office (60 cents), a new edition of which has recently appeared, containing along with other improvements on earlier editions a third section giving tabular summaries with a variety of suggestive general figures as to the number, membership and turnover of co-operative federations, changes in the number and membership of these federations from 1928 to 1931, the commercial activity of central organizations, co-operative banks and central co-operative credit societies, co-operative insurance societies and central mutual insurance funds.

As in earlier editions, more detailed figures are given for all the more important central co-opera-

tive organizations in the second section, while the first section contains a list of 1,044 co-operative federations or central organizations with their addresses, the date of foundation, the names of the chief officials, their official organs, etc. The International Directory of Co-operative Organizations may thus be said to be a valuable instrument in developing inter-co-operative relations in the moral and economic spheres.

On the eve of adjournment the provincial legislature adopted a resolution by D. C. Campbell, member for Lakeside, urging the Dominion government to guarantee a minimum price for wheat of 63.02 gold cents a bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, during the period of the International Wheat Agreement. It was also urged that the legislatures of Saskatchewan and Alberta be asked to endorse the resolution.

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This is the year to BUY A NEW MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER —Quality was never so outstanding and Equipment Prices haven't been so favorable in a long time as they are right now.

In the NEW MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER you get all the old features that have made the "MASSEY-HARRIS" famous as THE BEST BINDER and new features that make it BETTER THAN EVER.

MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS have the strongest frame, the strongest table, and the heaviest and strongest binder canvas. MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS use less twine on every sheaf and they have the ability and capacity to harvest difficult crop conditions. They get the grain if it is possible to get it.

— ASK YOUR LOCAL AGENT FOR PARTICULARS —

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Swift Current, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver

LIVESTOCK

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS. HEELER STOCK. Males, \$3 00 each. Black and white. Gordon Anderson, Lenore, Man.

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULL Calf "Baron's Pride." 10 months; dark roan; low-set. Grandsires: "Benmore Baron" (now herd sire at Brandon Experimental Farm) and "Quarter Oak." R.O.P. milk records held by dam and 3 grand-dams. Price \$30.00. Also one registered and several good grade cows and heifers. Feed shortage. Thos. H. Wilson, R. R. No. 2, Deloraine, Man.

GARDEN

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

AUGUST IS BEST TIME TO PLANT IRISES to bloom next spring. I offer 12 different beauties for \$1.00; 6 for 50 cents, postpaid. Ask for list of named Irises and Peonies. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man.

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"

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.

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.

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.

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 (3 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-Erle Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ontario.

MEDICAL

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

SANDERSON'S ANTACIO STOMACH Powder—Wonderful for the prevention of acidosis and relief from gas after eating, heartburn or any form of indigestion. Sanderson Drug Co., 1409 Main St., Winnipeg.

ARE YOU?

Are you an active member,
A Co-operative Pal;
Or are you just contented
With the pin on your lapel?
Do you attend the meetings
And mingle with the flock,
Or do you always stay at home,
And criticize and knock?
Do you take an active part
To help the work along,
Or are you satisfied to be
The kind that "just belong?"
Do you help your fellow members
To draft things out and plan,
Or leave the work to just a few
Who do the bit they can?
Attend the meetings often,
And help with hand and heart;
Don't be just a member,
But take an active part.
Just think this problem over;
You know the right from wrong
Are you an active member,
Or do you just belong?

Proposals for regulation of production would make your fathers turn over in their graves, but now we know these things are essential. The interests of our farmers must come first, the interests of the farmers of the Dominions second and the interests of the foreign farmers third.

—Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin.

THE NORMAL WAY

(From Page 7)

about the half-starved workmen in Quebec. "What is their normal fate?" he wanted to know.

"They don't matter," I told him. "They die young; there are lots of them. They really are a more unfortunate breed of cats than the farmers, for the mice and milk are less plentiful, the number of hiding places fewer and the adjacent dogs more fierce."

"Why don't the cats get together and tear the dogs to pieces?" asked my friend.

"Good heavens!" I replied, "every normal dog holds such conduct to be quite immoral."

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

REBABBITING

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-operator" Readers

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

Use this Classified Ad Form

3c per word
per insertion

6 insertions
for the price of **5**

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

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

Publish this ad..... times Name

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

CANADA EATS LESS

Although the population of Canada was greater by 473,000 in 1933 than in 1930, less beef, mutton, poultry, butter, cheese, and eggs were consumed, pork alone in 1933 showing an increase of just over a pound and a half per head of population. According to the estimated consumption of these commodities from 1930 to 1933, there was a gradual decrease, with the exception of pork, throughout these years, beef declining from 65.77 pounds per head of population to 57.92 in 1931, 56.02 in 1932, and 56.09 pounds in 1933. Sheep and lamb showed a rally in 1931 and 1932 but declined in 1933 below the 1930 level, the figures being 6.92 pounds per head in 1930; 7.04 in 1931; 6.97 in 1932, and 6.32 in 1933. The fall in the consumption of poultry, which included hens, chickens, turkeys, geese, and ducks, ran as follows:—11 pounds per head in 1930 10.86 in 1931; 10.69 in 1932, and 10.68 in 1933. Butter declined from 30.59 pounds per head to 30.04 in 1933; cheese, 3.63 pounds to 3.30 pounds in 1933, and eggs, 24.93 dozen per head to 21.45 dozen in 1933. Pork, of which 72.92 pounds per head was consumed in 1930, jumped to 83.47 in 1931, and 85.61 in 1932, but decreased in 1933 to 74.58 pounds per head, but still a pound and a half to the good compared with 1930.

CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCTS

Under the new dairy regulations, misleading or exaggerated claims with respect to any dairy product are prohibited, whether such claims are made by advertisement or on the package; and, naturally, it is also illegal to sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in possession such dairy products in respect of which any false, misleading or exaggerated statements are made. The regulations are implicit. A true and accurate description of the produce must be made. For instance, in the case of butter, the exact quality must be stated both in advertisements and on the packages. If butter in the possession of a retailer is actually of a lower grade than indicated on the package, the retailer by having in his possession such butter improperly marked as to grade is violating

the regulations. The standard grades for creamery butter are "First Grade," "Second Grade," "Third Grade" and "No Grade," and the marking on the packages or on the butter prints, must give

a true and accurate description of the quality of the butter. The placing of the grades on packages of butter is optional except in those provinces which have passed the enabling legislation.

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

DIAMOND JUBILEE AND HOME RE-UNION

August 4 to 11

Industrial Exhibits
Horticultural Displays
Race Meet

Agricultural Exhibits
Horse Show
Water Sports



ADMISSION

25

CENTS

Super Grandstand
Attractions
Fireworks Shows

Grandstand

50

CENTS

"Where City and Country Meet"