

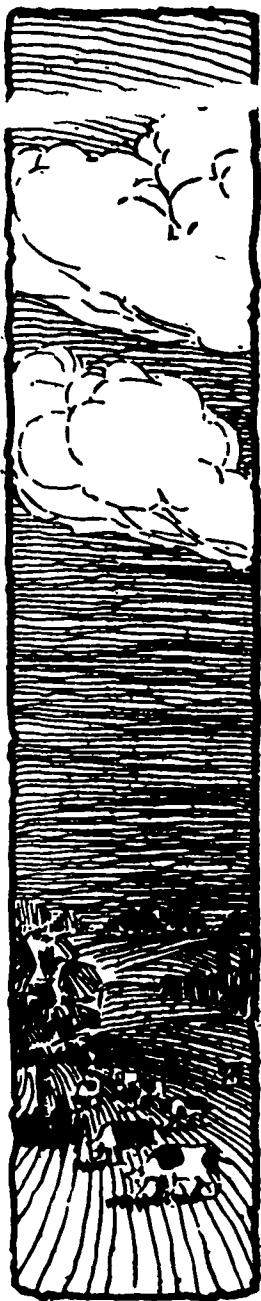
# The Manitoba Co-operator

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

Vol. X.

WINNIPEG, AUGUST, 1934

No. 8



## Co-operative Economics

If we are to speak of co-operative economics, we must mean an economic theory which repudiates both these tenets of capitalistic economics, the belief in individualism and the belief in profit-making. We must admit that it is impossible to get out of all the difficulties by creating new institutions to control capitalism. Our approach to economic questions must be based on the belief that a study of communal interests is necessary, and that the reconciliation of producer and consumer interests means eliminating the profit-making motive.—Doreen Warriner, B.A., Ph.D.



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

Wawanessa Mutual Insurance Company  
Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers

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

Issued on the 20th of each month  
Office: Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg. Telephone 995 160

## NEWS and VIEWS

The Australian banks have reduced interest rates on loans to five per cent. as from July 1st.

The only defence is in offence which means that you have to kill women and children more quickly than the enemy if you want to save yourselves.

—Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin.

Cocoa growing countries are to meet in conference in London next November when an effort will be made to create a world pool to provide for an agreed upon distribution and probably price for each producing area.

Shipments of livestock from Western to Eastern Canada for the first five months of this year included 36,755 cattle; 219 calves; 105,258 hogs; and 44,398 sheep, showing an increase of 16,843 cattle; 187 calves, and 11,091 sheep, and a decrease of 44,041 hogs compared with the first five months of last year.

The German Minister of Trade has issued a decree, banning the opening of new mail-order businesses for textiles, the extension of premises at present used for packing and despatch, or the opening of fresh premises by firms in this line of business. It is stated that turnover of certain mail-order firms has been so greatly increased by propaganda during recent years that steps must be taken to prevent the dislocation of the ordinary retail textile business.

The Roumanian government has decided upon further restriction of imports. Quotas during the coming half-year are to be reduced by 20 per cent. compared with last year's totals, except in the case of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Great Britain. The first three of these countries will have to trade by compensation, that is, importers of goods from those countries will have either to export to them goods to the same value or arrange for such exports. The quota for Great Britain is to be reduced by 40 per cent.

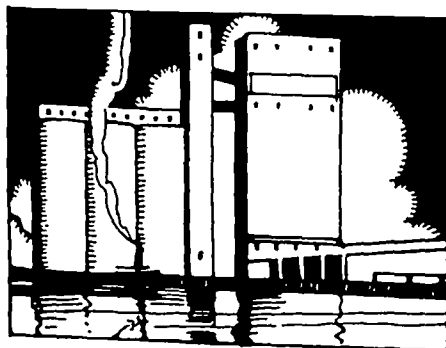
Democracy has no more persistent or insidious foe than the money power.

—Lord Bryce.

The value of Australia's wool production during the ten years ending June 30 exceeded the value of the country's gold production since 1851 by approximately \$150,000,000. The value of the ten years' wool clip was \$3,385,000,000.

A monopoly for the handling of grain has been established in Czechoslovakia in the form of a company operating under government supervision. The company has the sole right to buy wheat and other grains from the farmers and to import or export grain. Prices will be fixed by the government. The purpose of the monopoly is to prevent speculation and exploitation which are threatened on account of the crop failure from drought.

A new trade treaty between Germany and Yugoslavia was signed on 1st May with the object of reviving trade between the two countries, which has declined considerably since 1930. Each country agreed to give consideration to the other's interests when issuing import or export prohibitions. Yugoslavia is allowed special tariffs and concessions for agricultural exports (e.g. an 8,000 ton quota for prunes) and Germany is allowed similar advantages, mainly for industrial products. Provision is made for the establishment of a Government Committee in each country to control their mutual trade, and also of a special joint committee for agricultural questions.



Great Britain will build 492 fighting airplanes in the next five years at a cost of \$100,000,000.

Far too much farming is done by bank managers—we are far too much under the thumb of those from whom we borrow money.

Rt. Hon. Walter Elliott.

Prices to milk producers at country receiving stations within a 70-mile zone of Chicago have been increased from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per 100 pounds or 4.8 cents per quart, as from July 1st. This appears to be a special rate to meet an emergency situation and its effect is to receive special observance and particularly upon the manufactured milk markets adjacent to Chicago.

The British government is setting aside \$10,000,000 as a subsidy to tramp steamers. At the same time it is doing its best to reduce the cargoes of these steamers into England. It's a great system!

### THE CO-OP LIBRARY IS A BLESSING

I want to say, on behalf of my wife, children and myself, that your library has been a blessing to us. We have (without spending a cent) visited the countries of the world, from Arctic to Antarctic; from Yucatan to Korea; across Africa; through the vineyards of France and Italy; through the deserts of Asia and Australia—we have lost ourselves in the exploration of strange lands and peoples and in so doing forgot for a time our own circumscribed little orbits and our narrow outlook.

Without your books on science, history, sociology, finance, etc., a whole realm of facts and ideas would have remained closed to us. He who has to depend on the newspapers for his education in these changing times is in a sore plight indeed. Sincerely yours,

JAKE HEESAKER,  
Million, Manitoba.

(Thanks, Jake. Now who else will speak up and tell the 26,000 co-operators who get the Co-operator how much pleasure and intellectual satisfaction they have got from the Co-op library.—Editor).

## DOMINION MARKETING BOARD APPOINTED

The personnel of the Dominion Marketing Board, appointed by the Federal government under the Natural Products Marketing Act is as follows: Dr. Horace Barton, deputy minister of Agriculture and chairman of the Board; Dr. J. F. Booth, head of the economic branch of department of agriculture; Dr. A. K. Eaton, of department of finance; Clive B. Davidson, of bureau of statistics, and A. Gosselin, of the department of agriculture. All the members of the board have had distinguished university careers.

It was made clear by Hon. Robert Weir, minister of agriculture, under whose supervision the board will operate that it will not do the actual buying or selling for the producers. The board to do that will be selected by the producers themselves.

The functions of the present board is to investigate schemes submitted to it by producers and make its recommendation to the minister who in turn will bring the proposal before the cabinet. The first scheme will be that for the export of apples. The scheme has already been formulated with Nova Scotia, British Columbia and possibly Ontario co-operating.

Dr. Barton, who heads the central board, was dean of the faculty of agriculture of MacDonald college, McGill university, when he was appointed deputy minister of agriculture. He is a graduate of Toronto university and Guelph Agricultural college.

Dr. Booth graduated from the universities of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, took a post graduate course in Cornell university where he later taught economics. He became senior agricultural economist of the bureau of economics in Washington, coming from there to Ottawa to head the economics branch in the department of agriculture.

Dr. A. K. Eaton comes from the Maritimes. He graduated from the London School of Economics and later from Harvard.

A. Gosselin is a graduate of Laval university of Oka Agricultural college and a keen economist.

Clive Davidson is regarded by many as one of the most brilliant men in agricultural statistics to be

found anywhere. His fame extends among the statisticians of the continent, in fact of the world. Before joining the Dominion Bureau of Statistics he was assistant statistician for the Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Wheat Pools.



## THE DOMINION DEBT ADJUSTMENT LEGISLATION

It has been announced at Ottawa that the debt adjustment legislation passed by the Dominion parliament will be brought into effect about August 20 and it is probable that the first proceedings under it will be in the middle west provinces where the relief it provides seems to be most sorely needed.

M. A. MacPherson, former attorney-general for Saskatchewan has spent some time in Ottawa preparing regulations under the Act and shaping them to meet western conditions, but he will not be a permanent official connected with the administration of the Act.

The outline of the Act, given in the June issue of The Co-operator, has not been altered by reason of any amendment as the legislation went through parliament. The Act provides for the appointment of official receivers at appropriate rural points and to him a farmer must go who wishes to get financial relief either by voluntary compromise with his creditors, bankruptcy proceedings or the specific aid of the board of review by way of enforcement of a debt adjustment plan. When these local officials have been appointed the farmer may either seek the aid of the official in drafting a debt adjustment plan or he may submit a plan which the official will place before his creditors. That is the important thing about the legislation for the debtor who will seek relief to note.

## CONTROLLED MARKETING FOR B.C. FRUIT

Representatives of the British Columbia fruit growers were at Ottawa last week with a marketing scheme prepared under the provisions of the Natural Products Marketing Act for the marketing of apples. The scheme will be among the first to be considered by the newly appointed Dominion Marketing Board.

The scheme, it is understood, does not set up any actual marketing body but a board which will regulate the marketing of fruit; it will function something after the manner of the Committee of Direction which controlled the marketing of B.C. fruit from 1927 to 1930, when the legislation under which the Committee was set up was declared unconstitutional by the Privy Council. The board, however, cannot be given the power to fix prices (as the Committee did) but it can be given the power to provide for pooling returns to the growers and so may fix the amount which all shippers must pay into the pool. In other words, while it may not fix market prices which the consumer must pay it can compel all shippers to pay a certain amount into the pool, and so fix the return to the growers. The payment into the Pool will in fact prevent shippers cutting prices.

In a series of well attended meetings held throughout the Okanagan Valley, the growers voted overwhelmingly in favor of controlled and regulated marketing of their fruit. The Dominion Board will have to decide whether such informal vote is enough or a formal vote on the scheme has to be taken. It is thought that the backing the proposed scheme has already received — about 85 per cent of the growers — will satisfy the Board.

Attention has again been drawn by the Live Stock and Meat Trade Review, published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, to the evil of overloading the Monday livestock market. Such action is a direct snub to the law of supply and demand, and not among its least evils is that it largely affects cattle of a value least able to support marketing costs, adding further costs to the carryover.

—Dominion Dept. of Agriculture.

# MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

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

C. H. BURNELL, *Vice-President*

D. A. KANE, *Manager*

Directors: *J. M. Baldwin, W. G. A. Gourlay, G. N. McConnell, W. J. Parker, W. E. Ring*

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

F. W. RANSOM, *Secretary*

## Help for Those Who Need It

How can we help those farmers who by force of circumstances of five years' drought, of drifting soil, heat, and grasshoppers, have been compelled to move out? In most cases they have gone to other parts of this Province to again make a start in building a home on the land. We have written to the Secretaries of 22 Associations, asking them to give us the names of those who have moved out of their districts, and their destinations. When we hear from them we will write the Secretaries of the Associations in the cases of those who have moved into Pool Elevator districts, asking that they bring their names to the attention of their Board and other members, that a personal contact be made with the newcomers, and render such neighbourly help as to make them feel welcome in their new homes. In the meantime, until we secure these lists of names, we ask our members to afford their new neighbours such assistance as their time and capacity will permit. Further, the Manitoba Co-operator will give space in which the farmers of the drought area may advertise without charge their desire to buy or sell land, machinery or farm commodities, or to sell horses and cattle; in fact make it their market place for practically anything they have to sell or want to buy. Also, we will be glad to provide a sort of free information bureau for the exchange of particulars as to land for sale or to rent. There are farmers in the more productive areas who would like to rent the whole or part of their lands and there are many migrants from the Southwest who are looking for places on which they can start over again; farmers of many years experience, and the best type of settler.

If you have any other suggestions as to how we might help,

send them in, for remember, the purpose of this co-operative organization is fundamentally service-giving rather than money making.

### POOL FINAL PAYMENT

Cheques, together with a statement covering the final payment on the Voluntary Pool, 1933-34, were mailed to the shippers at the end of July. This payment brings the gross final Pool price to 69.011c per bush, basis 1 Northern Fort William, Initial and Interim Payments of 35c. and 15c. respectively having been made earlier. Deducting the sales and operating expenses of 2.483c. per bushel, establishes a net price of 66.528c. basis 1 Northern, Fort William. The 1c. per bushel selling commission and the carrying and storage charges on actual pool grain held to secure the average of premiums obtainable, account for 2.25c of the total expense of 2.483c. Complete information showing how the operating costs are made up will as usual be given in the Annual Financial Statement of Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited.

The policy of spreading sales has been followed throughout the selling season but inability to even make an approximate guess as to the total amount which would finally be delivered to the Voluntary Pool imposed a severe handicap. Hence, it has been impossible to correctly estimate the number of bushels which should have been sold in each month. At the same time our final net price compares favorably with the open market average when carrying charges are taken into consideration.

### Voluntary Pool for Next Year

A voluntary wheat pool will again be operated for the season 1934-35, following the same

course as in preceding years. It will be left entirely to the wish of the grower whether he delivers any part or the whole of his wheat crop to the voluntary pool. In the meantime the initial payment of deliveries to the 1934-1935 pool has been set at 35c. per bushel, basis 1 Northern Fort William. If an increase is decided upon, adjustment will immediately be made to all contributors.

### WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Estimates of the world wheat production for 1934-35 (exclusive of Russia and China) put the total at about 400,000,000 bushels less than last year, the decrease being mainly in the United States and in practically all European countries with the exception of Spain which has a much larger crop than last year.

Europe in 1931-32 had a crop of 72 million bushels above that of 1930-31; the next year, 1932-33, was 65 millions above 1931-32, and 1933-34 was 200 million bushels above 1932-33. The present crop will be about 60 millions less than 1930, which was the smallest crop in the six years, 1928-33. Despite the decrease in world production there is not the slightest sign of a shortage, in fact the world preparation for production is still ahead of the requirements, hence the attention the International Wheat Committee is giving to acreage.

The estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the prairie provinces makes the wheat crop of Manitoba slightly below that of last year, Saskatchewan slightly above that of last year, and Alberta about 17 per cent. above last year. Alberta thus helps materially to bring up the average for the west. For all Canada the improvement over last year is about 6 per cent. The total wheat crop, however, is only 63 per cent. of the ten year average. In Manitoba it is 68 per cent., in Saskatchewan 53 per cent. and in Alberta 78 per cent. In Manitoba

the coarse grain crop makes a much worse comparative showing than wheat.

In view of the talk about acreage reduction it is interesting to note the comparative acreage under wheat, remembering at the same time the number that were forced to cut acreage because of their special circumstances: Manitoba, 2,533,000, against 2,536,000 last year; Saskatchewan, 13,262,000 against 14,743,000; Alberta, 7,501,000, against 7,989,000.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics thus sums up the situation at July 31:

1. World trade in wheat during 1933-34 will not come up to the estimates made at the commencement of the cereal year. World shipments of wheat for the year ending July 31, 1934, will amount to about 525 million bushels. (The estimate of the International Wheat Committee was 560 million bushels).

2. The United States has had to use accumulated stocks for domestic requirements and for export with the result that the United States carryover on June 30 will be about 120 million bushels lower than a year ago.

3. The Canadian carryover on July 31, 1934 will be slightly lower than a year previous.

4. The Argentine surplus on July 31, 1934, will likely be somewhat larger than on July 31, 1933, while the Australian carryover will likely be about the same as a year ago or perhaps a little smaller.

5. The European carryover will be substantially larger than on July 31, 1933.

6. The world carryover of wheat will be only slightly lower on July 31, 1934, as compared with a year previous. There will, however, be this basic difference—the volume of the 1934 world carryover on July 31, 1934, available for export will be considerably smaller than a year ago.

### RESOLUTIONS FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited will take place in Winnipeg on October 17th. Official notice thereof will be given in the next issue of the Manitoba Co-operator. All the resolutions which we receive from the locals prior to September 25th will be copied and put together and sent out to each of the locals for their consideration

prior to the Annual Meeting. Any resolutions received here after September 25th will go direct to the meeting of delegates without being first submitted to each of the locals, for there would not be time to assemble them and allow an opportunity of calling meetings of the Associations if a later date was adopted.

### POOL MEN APPOINTED TO GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD

Members will no doubt be pleased to know that Mr. Bredt and Mr. Quick were appointed to represent Manitoba growers on the Western Grain Standards Committee. Both of these men have had a wide administrative experience in the problems related to grain marketing, and we know that the interests of the farmers will be ably and adequately represented.

### GERMANY SETS UP GRAIN MARKETING MONOPOLY

For the new cereal year, which begins in July far-reaching regulations, covering the prices and quantities of cereals placed on the market, have been issued by the German government. A national institution is to be established for the grain trade with nine affiliated unions, and these will embrace everyone engaged in the production, preparation and distribution of cereals and their manufacture into bread. This organization will control the whole of the corn trade after 1st November, 1934, and until then a transitional arrangement will be in force. All farmers cultivating over 5 hectares (roughly 12 acres) of land will have to place a certain proportion of their crop on the market before 31st October. After that the amount that may be sold will be regulated by the Grain Institution in accordance with current needs for human consumption. In order that the consumers may not suffer unduly from the poor harvest, the prices paid to farmers will be only slightly higher than last year. The import of foreign wheat will only be allowed where exchange certificates can be shown, proving that German wheat was exported in the preceding cereal year. Foreign cereals to this amount will then be admitted at reduced tariffs. The same applies to cereals for fodder.

### WHAT THE LOCALS ARE DOING

Seventy-eight meetings of the Elevator Associations were held in the month of July. Of these 2 were shareholders' meetings, the others being, of course, meetings of the local boards. Quite a variety of subjects were considered covering, for instance, the operation of the elevators for the coming crop year, improvement of its grounds, installation of further or new equipment, erection of agents' dwellings, increasing the patronage, crop conditions and the feed situation, two broadcasts, one on the Press and the Pools and another on the need for a national agricultural policy for the drought area, etc.

Naturally at meetings in July, being at the end of the crop year, chief consideration was given to the engagement of an operator for the new season. 37 of the Boards took up this matter and in most cases recommended the re-engagement of the present agent.

Many associations keep their eyes front to increase business and 24 of them passed resolutions accepting new members. Bethany added 15 and Elphinstone 14. At 10 meetings they considered crop conditions and the feed situation and in some cases the purchase of feed grains to meet the requirements of the members besides these, 5 associations took up the question of keeping the house in operation. We may add here that 14 houses in the southwest will be closed because of absolute crop failure, some others in districts of very poor crops will be open for only a part of the season.

Eight locals discussed the twine, coal and flour needs of their members and patrons; seven recommended improvements such as grading the approach to the elevator, painting the buildings, fencing, and fixing the grounds; then there were meetings to consider repairs to the buildings, installation of new cleaners, to talk over the financial progress of the Association with the Provincial Director and means of increasing the patronage, besides which at eight meetings they read and discussed broadcasts relating to the immediate problems of the farmers.

### Agricultural Rehabilitation

Cartwright passed a resolution with regard to soil preservation in (Turn to page 14)



# THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR

(Formerly *The Scoop Shovel*)

Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement  
in Manitoba.

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

Editor—J. T. HULL

## THE VALUE OF ORGANIZATION

Last month we recorded the first application of the "injunction" (so frequently used against labor organizations in the United States) to farmers organizing to resist foreclosure sales. This was in South Dakota and steps were immediately taken to fight it. The farmers won; the court refused to uphold the injunction. More than that; after the injunction case had been won by the farmers seventeen farmers charged with violating the "injunction" were declared not guilty by a jury. It does pay to be organized.

## THE ECONOMIC WEAKNESS OF THE FARMERS

The Tenth International Dairy Congress which met at Rome last May looked with almost despairing eyes upon the hopelessly unorganized condition of agriculture throughout the world and agreed unanimously that if only the farmers of the world would get themselves organized and introduce some system and control and regulation into the marketing of their products it would be no very difficult task to get a similar kind of order into their international economic relations.

This need for agricultural organization was also vocally recognized at the recent Congress of the European Agricultural Commission, the chairman of that meeting stressing particularly the grave need not only for orderly marketing but orderly production. The International Wheat Committee also realizes that it would be much easier to introduce order and stability into the world trade if the producers in every exporting country were properly organized for marketing purposes.

These ideas of organized, controlled and planned production and distribution run directly counter to those which have led to the development of agriculture in all the newer countries and which in a far greater degree than in industry have been and in the main still are the economic driving force in agriculture. A home and economic independence provided the lure for the millions who left Europe for this continent and economic independence for them meant the right to produce and to sell as one liked.

Today we all too keenly recognize that economic independence is not the simple thing it seems to be and that with millions of independently producing and independently marketing producers the result may be sheer economic anarchy in which the weaker element, the unorganized producer, is easily driven to the wall.

Manufacturing industry very early realized that there was more to be made by system, order and organization than by unrestricted cutthroat competition and in most countries just prior to the war

one of the uppermost questions was how to prevent organized industry exploiting the consumer. It didn't occur to anybody to ask how the unorganized producer could be saved from exploitation by the consumer. Today practically every country is faced by both questions and the only answer seems to be such economic organization as will co-ordinate production and demand. It is in that direction that most countries are travelling and it explains the great activity in all agricultural countries in the organization of agricultural marketing.

The Dominion Natural Products Marketing Act with the complementary and supporting provincial acts is Canada's reaction to a world-wide situation. Whether we like it or not our competitors are organizing to hold their own in the world's markets and our customers are organizing to prevent us from getting too big a hold on their markets. We are being compelled to organize our agricultural marketing not only that we may sell our products in competition with similarly organized producers but also that we may by negotiation get a chance to compete. It is going to be harder to get a chance to compete than actually to compete.

The British market, for example, is being steadily restricted for our eggs, poultry, dairy products, cattle and meat, and all for the purpose of enlarging the market for the domestic producers. It might seem that a change of government would bring a change of policy but the only alternative to a Conservative government in Great Britain is a Labor one and the Labor party has just published its program, which includes an extension of organized marketing and the setting up of import boards with a monopoly of all food imports. Obviously the situation is not going to be changed by a change in the British government.

It is supremely imperative that steps be taken in Canada to enable Canadian agriculture to meet these changing world conditions. The Canadian farmer may not like to abandon old practices and adapt himself to the new state of things, but he has to choose between making that change and making it thoroughly and efficiently, and taking a lower standard of living. He may keep the system of freely cutting the economic throat of his neighbor and getting his own cut in the process, or he may save his economic life by a system of thoroughgoing co-operation within a legal frame provided by legislation. The Natural Products Marketing Act is such a frame. It is of little use unless the farmers decide to build within it, and most decidedly national marketing organization is the necessary preliminary to any effective international handling of the marketing of agricultural products. Canadian farmers have the opportunity now to build a marketing system which will give them some or even full control of the distribution of the product of their labor. It's up to them.

## THE WHEAT SITUATION

The severe drought on this continent and in Europe has eaten heavily into world production of wheat and it is now estimated that the world wheat crop will be somewhere in the neighborhood of four hundred million bushels below that of last year.

On the face of it that looks bad. Only three times in the last thirty-five years has there been such a tremendous drop between one crop and the

next, the most notable being between the crop of 1915 and 1916, the drop in that case being 760 million bushels. The actual situation, however, is not bad. The world has considerably more wheat on hand than it has ever had when faced with such a drop in production and we may even yet see at least one country getting rid of its surplus of wheat by the subsidising of exports. From 1921 onwards the world crop (excluding Russia and China) has always been above three billion bushels, and if we divide this period into two we find in the first period, 1921-26, an average world crop of 3,300,000,000 bushels and in the second period 1927-33, an average of 3,760,000,000 bushels. It is, however, in this second period that the depressing wheat surplus was accumulated, demonstrating beyond a shadow of doubt that production had outstripped effective demand.

The crop this year will be approximately equal to the 1921-26 average and possibly somewhat below actual consumptive demand, but surplus stocks are far above the difference and consequently there is

not even an approach to scarcity in supply.

The difference, moreover, is not due to any effort to bring production into line with demand but to circumstances entirely unforeseen and beyond human control. If the acreage under wheat throughout the world had yielded a merely average return the world's surplus would have been enormously increased and the return to the grower would have reflected the overproduction. The International Wheat Committee which reconvened in London a few days ago still sees the menace of overproduction in the acreage sown to wheat and is still stressing the necessity for acreage reduction in order to relate normal supply with normal demand and thus ensure a fair return to the grower and reasonable prices for bread. It is all very fine to point to starving millions in China or elsewhere and say there is no overproduction but underconsumption, but the supreme fact for the farmer right now is that he must get a remunerative price for his wheat or he also is forced into the category of the destitute.

## Dr. Barton Explains The New Marketing Act

At the annual convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, which was also attended by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association at MacDonald College, Quebec, Dr. Barton Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, gave a lucid explanation of the new marketing act which is officially known as the Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934. The preamble of the Act reads "An Act to improve the methods and practices of marketing of natural products of Canada and in export trade and to make further provision in connection therewith." The assumption clearly is that the methods followed in marketing are not satisfactory and that undesirable practices obtain. The Act is, therefore, intended, said Dr. Barton, to provide legislation by means of which these methods and practices can be changed.

The legislation provides what may be called permissive powers which may, or may not be, exercised. Until they are exercised, the provisions of the Act do not become effective as law. These powers are centred in the Governor-in-Council, the Minister administering the Act, a Dominion Marketing Board, and local boards which may be created under the Act. All powers that may be granted by Order-in-Council under the Act for the administration of marketing schemes will be vested in the Dominion Board.

These powers in turn may be delegated to a local board, and the local board will become the administrative body under the general supervision of the Dominion Board.

Thus, the local boards, under the supervision of the Dominion Board, will enable those who produce and market natural products to constitute control machinery of their own through which they may regulate the movement, direct the sale, without power of buying and selling or fixing prices, and to determine practices that shall prevail in the marketing of such products. In other words, the local board can control the movement of the product. It may deal directly with only a part of the product or with all of it. The local board may direct shipments in any quantity, through any agency, to any market at any time, or it may withhold them, and this direction may have reference to different quality or grades of the product. The local board may also regulate distribution and shipping practices, such as methods of sale, consignment, etc.

Powers of exemption may be delegated to the local boards, also powers of conducting a pool for the equalization of returns received from the sale of the regulated product; and also powers to compensate any person for loss by withholding, by order of the board, any regulated product from

the market, or through forwarding any regulated product to a specified market, pursuant to any order of the board. Compensation may also be granted for loss due to depreciation of the currency of the country to which shipments were sent by order of the board. The local board may also be delegated to assist by grant or loan the construction or operation of facilities for preserving, processing, storing, or conditioning the regulated product, and to assist research work relating to the marketing of such product.

Where local boards do not exist, or in cases of emergency, provision is made in the Act for regulating the marketing in inter-provincial or export trade by the Dominion Marketing Board. Another important point is the provision under Order-in-Council, in prevailing unsettled conditions in trade, to regulate or restrict importation into Canada of any product which enters into competition with a regulated Canadian product. Power is also given in the Act to prosecute persons exploiting or injuring the trade or commerce of the regulated product. This provision is made in the interests of producers, marketers, and consumers alike. For the purpose of administration, for instance, the dissemination of information, all persons engaged in production and marketing are required to register with the board, or, for purposes of giving effect to regulation plans, etc., to obtain a license from the board.



# THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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Telephone 905 160

Members of the Board

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

H. C. Grant

W. A. Landreth

Roy McPhail

F. W. Ransom, Vice-Chairman

William Robson

Secretary: John W. Ward

## REGULATED MARKETING

There appears to be an impression in some quarters that the Dominion Marketing Act passed at the last session of Parliament was a hastily prepared piece of legislation, put forward by the Ottawa authorities without any demand by the farmers or even any consideration by them. This, however, is far from being the fact, for the idea behind the Marketing Act (not its actual wording, but the principle on which it is based) had been before the public and received the approval of the members of several large co-operative marketing organizations more than three years before the Act was passed by Parliament.

As long ago as January, 1931, the Co-operative Marketing Board discussed "the formulating of a national policy for the marketing of agricultural produce," and on February 6, 1931, the members of the Board, with representatives of a number of co-operative marketing organizations, prepared a memorandum on the subject which became a basis of discussion at meetings of co-operative marketing bodies throughout the West and which was endorsed at many farmers' meetings.

### Collapse Foreseen

When this memorandum was prepared the prices of most agricultural products, other than grain, were still at a reasonable level, but the danger of a general collapse of prices was foreseen, and it was suggested that a produce export board should be set up by the Dominion Government to control and stimulate export and help to maintain domestic prices. The memorandum read in part as follows:

"During the last few years the production of bacon, butter and poultry products in Canada has not exceeded, and in some cases has been much below, domestic requirements. The result has been that prices have ranged con-

siderably above the levels that would have obtained if there had been exportable surpluses to dispose of. Owing to the disastrous depression of grain prices the production of these commodities is now undergoing such rapid expansion that during the current year national surpluses will be created with a consequent substantial reduction in prices below those which have ruled for some years.

### Recommendations

In order to mitigate the seriousness of the situation with which the producers of these commodities are faced and in order that mixed farming may not suffer a set-back at this time it is necessary—

1. That the quality of Canadian export produce be such as to compete successfully with similar products from other countries on the British market;

2. That wherever possible new markets for Canadian products be opened up;

3. That the flow of Canadian produce, particularly to the British market, be so regulated as to avoid the flood of similar produce from other countries while at the same time the demand for Canadian produce is fostered and maintained; and

4. That the volume of export produce from Canada be sufficient to relieve the domestic market of the burden of surpluses in order that prices on the domestic market may not be unduly depressed.

To achieve these results a Produce Export Board of competent men should be appointed with full power to direct and control the export of bacon, butter, poultry products and such other commodities as it may be deemed expedient, in the national interest, to place under its jurisdiction. Such a board, working in co-operation with the producers and the trade, would have full power to determine the standards of quality which produce should attain be-

fore it would be allowed to enter export channels; to regulate the flow of produce to export markets; to adopt whatever measures it might deem advisable to relieve the domestic market of surpluses in order that produce prices in Canada would be maintained at reasonable levels; to seek and develop new markets for Canadian produce and generally to superintend the export trade in produce so that full advantage would be taken of outlets to British and other markets in the interests of the Canadian producer and for the encouragement of diversified farming."

### Legislature's Recommendations

In 1932 the agricultural committee of the Manitoba legislature, as a result of a resolution moved by J. W. Pratt, Birtle, held a lengthy investigation into the prices of agricultural produce. One of the recommendations of this committee, which was concurred in by the house, was "that the government support the establishment by the federal government of a National Marketing Board for the purpose of securing fairer prices to Canadian producers, and particularly to provide for a more intelligent and satisfactory method of marketing exportable surpluses."

The House of Commons at Ottawa also discussed the matter several times in 1932. Hon. Robert Weir, minister of agriculture, then expressed his belief in the necessity for an export control board, but finally said it had been decided to postpone the introduction of a bill and to appoint a committee of experts to study the question and report to the government.

The Manitoba legislature returned to the matter in 1933 and adopted the report of a committee which said: "Your Committee feels that an Export Control Board could work out a policy which would act as a 'shock ab-

(Turn to page 14)



# Co-op. Poultry Marketing

## A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

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

### NATIONAL MARKETING LEGISLATION

There shall be no material improvement in economic conditions until the purchasing power of agriculture is re-established on a parity with that of other industries.

During the past four years, we have listened to a multitude of public speakers, expressing their views regarding general conditions, and they have, almost without exception, uttered the above phrase, or words to that effect. Included in their number were national bankers, eminent economists, manufacturers, and leaders in almost every branch of the Canadian and world industries.

#### Ridiculous Extremes

During the same period, we have recorded instances where farmers in the prairie provinces have received a net return of:—14c per bushel for good milling wheat, 8c for barley, and 6c for oats, 1c per pound for good butcher cattle, 2c per pound for bacon hogs, 9c per pound for butter fat and 4c per dozen for eggs. Numerous instances, due to drouth and other conditions over which the producers have no control, where consignments of farm products to market have incurred a liability to the producer, transportation and selling costs being in excess of the price realized. That these ridiculous extremes should have been reached in a country where, with the exception of wheat, there is no material surplus over that required for domestic consumption, forces every intelligent citizen to recognize that the present marketing system effective, in respect to agricultural products, has failed miserably to serve efficiently either agriculture or the economic welfare of Canada as a whole.

#### Inevitable Chaos

We believe that the failure of the agricultural marketing system is due to lack of any feeling of moral responsibility to the industry and to the state, rather than to any material degree of in-

efficiency in their methods of physical operation. We further believe, and have constantly expressed the view for many years, that unless those engaged in agricultural production familiarize themselves with all factors relating to the production and merchandising of their products, and organize themselves to the same degree as that of other industries, that it was inevitable that the merchandising of farm products would end in economic chaos, not only for themselves, but for a large percentage of Canadian citizens.

#### A New Hope

Had one-tenth of the money and effort been spent in Canada to educate and organize agriculture along the lines of constructive national marketing system, which has been wasted on abortive policies in an attempt to foster the present system, to a large degree the present economic chaos would have been evaded in spite of conditions in other sections of the world.

To our present competitive marketing system backed by money power, a large section of the public press, and political influence, we concede the fruits of victory, such as they are. Out of the destitution and misery created, there has, however, arisen, on the part of that section of agriculture which is organized, a determination to control their own marketing system in the future and the first step towards it is, the National Products Marketing Act.

#### About Meetings

In the July "Co-operator" we listed the loading dates for live poultry. We also announced that a series of meetings would

be held in September to organize new Poultry Pool locals at 17 points ...and asked readers to look in this issue for definite dates.

The heavy volume of live poultry—and other factors—have postponed the holding of the organization meetings referred to until early in October. In the "Co-operator" for September, we will list the exact date, time and place of these meetings. Official notice of all our local annual meetings (with the same detailed information) will be given in the September issue.

### BRITISH MEAT MARKET TO BE REGULATED

The British Minister of Agriculture recently announced that the government proposes to introduce a plan for a levy on all imported meat, excluding bacon and ham, and for a regulated market for beef. It is not anticipated that the levy will exceed 1d. per lb., with a preference for the Dominions.

No import duty, however, can be imposed on meat from the Empire without the consent of the countries concerned, and no import duty on meat from Argentina can be imposed before November 1936 without its consent. The government therefore proposes to introduce an interim measure providing for payments at a rate not exceeding 5 shillings (app. \$1.25) per live cwt., to producers of certain classes of fat cattle between a date not earlier than September 1st, 1934, and March 31st, 1935. An advance not exceeding £3,000,000 (\$15,000,000) is to be made to this "cattle fund" and it is proposed to recover this grant from the proceeds of the levy, if and when this levy is introduced.

Considerable efforts have been made to persuade the Dominions and Argentina to agree to a voluntary restriction of exports, but no success has yet been achieved. The Argentine government has also been asked to waive its treaty rights with regard to the introduction of a levy, but it has not yet agreed to do so. The government could only restrict imports from the Argentine if it also restricted imports from the Dominions, and it is apparently not prepared to force the Dominions to restrict the quantity of their exports to this country. The Link



# Consumer Co-operation

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

## COAL — ALREADY?

It may seem a bit out of place, on these hot days, to talk about coal. But inquiries and orders are coming in from many locals to their Coop Wholesale office — and a price list went out on August 9.

Coal prices are set for the next few weeks only. At this time of year the coal miners are doing "development" work — getting their mines ready for heavy production when the orders begin to flood in when colder autumn weather announces that Old Man Winter is just around the corner. Prices fixed for the next few weeks, are for this "development" coal. And this gives our locals an opportunity to fill their sheds and prepare for the cold weather at summer prices. Some of our progressive locals are taking advantage of this opportunity to render a real service to their members. Every local which can possibly do so, should consider rendering this service to their members and their community.

## A Big Step Ahead

Price lists have gone out to all locals. Your Coop Wholesale has, as usual, established connections with reliable concerns handling coal which is high-grade and suitable for stocking at this time. Local associations which built coal sheds have found that the investment therein has increased their ability to serve their people. Locals which have acquired coal sheds have taken a big step ahead — toward the complete, adequately equipped distribution organization, which all true co-operators hope to help develop out of the federation of local associations (and their Coop Wholesale) which we have so far achieved. Each and every local Coop which can add coal sheds to its equipment, will not only widen the scope of its usefulness to its members — but will also be making a real contribution to the development of the co-operative movement in Manitoba, throughout Canada and the world over.

## 100% Consumer Co-operation

An outstanding Roman who lived in the days of the dying Empire — wrote his "Meditations." He was a thoughtful chap — full of human kindness and philosophic wisdom. His "Meditations" have lived for centuries. One of the thoughts therein which he repeats again and again — is that we must go back frequently to first principles. That is true in our co-operative movement. In all the multiplicity of depression and oppression that fills the welter of our daily lives — in all the anxieties and conflicts that demand our attention — it is good for us to retire within ourselves (so to speak) and review the principles on which we hope to build a new order — the Co-operative order. Getting back to our basic principles, thus, sends us back into the battle with renewed faith in our cause and reinforced hope of ultimate victory.

What are these basic co-operative principles?

### On the President's Desk

Co-operators who have visited the head office of their Coop Wholesale at 316 McIntyre Building, on Main Street, Winnipeg, may see under the glass which covers the desk of the President and Manager, a small square of paper — on which are printed the co-operative principles, as interpreted by a Consumers Coop in the States to the south of us. They are listed as follows:

1. One vote per member—regardless of the number of shares held.
2. Strict neutrality in all political and religious issues.
3. Limited rate of return on shares.
4. Goods sold at market prices to everyone.
5. Net gain distributed as patronage dividends to all patrons.
6. Patronage dividends due non-members applied toward shares.
7. Sales for cash—as nearly as possible.
8. Shares never above par.
9. Surrender of shares when member ceases to patronize.
10. 2 per cent. of net gain to an educational fund to further Co-operative Education.

Whether every member of each and every one of our local Coops will agree 100% with these ten "commandments" of co-operative faith — we must all admit that strict adherence to them would keep us pretty well on the track to success.

## For Threshing

And while we are renewing our resolve to keep up the good fight — until at last a new and better way of life develops — while we dwell on our picture of the Co-operative Commonwealth of the future — let us remember that the sole manner in which this is to be effectively realized is through the Coops which we are already building up. And as we turn the matter over in our minds — let us be sure to do our part, by buying our gasoline, lubricants and other supplies for threshing from our local Consumers Coop.

## Cheap Gas

That brings us to the report that some of our locals have been visited by salesmen who yearn to sell tank cars of gasoline at lower prices. The tariff, dumping duties, etc., enters into the sales talk — we are told.

We remind our locals and their members: that one vital job you set up your Coop Wholesale to do is to make arrangements that will ensure you a supply of gasoline — when you want it and of the quality you want. The decision of your central Board, in making these arrangements each year, is based on **all the facts**. Whenever **all the facts** indicate an opportunity to serve our members better — you may be assured that opportunity will be seized.

One fact we cannot lose sight of — if we hope to build up any permanent service—is that, whenever any interest tries to break our ranks, their attempt centres around lower price offers.

We suggest that Co-op locals stick together in their determination to use the Wholesale which they have set up. If a local is interested in a low price offer — and willing to take a chance on quality and supply—your Wholesale is in as good a position to quote on U.S. gas as any competitor. Our aim is to give members the service they want—regardless of the origin of the commodity.

## Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

### SHIPMENTS AND PRICES

The volume of livestock coming forward to the St. Boniface market continues rather heavy, around 100 cars greater in July this year as compared to last year. The following is a statement showing the five high firms on the St. Boniface market during the month of July:

	Cars.	%
1st Can. Co-op .....	188	25.9
2nd .....	90	12.4
3rd .....	88	12.1
4th .....	80	11..
5th .....	77	10.6

In the cattle division the trade has been extremely low on practically all classes of grass cattle. The indication is that the price will continue low, especially if rather large numbers of cattle are forced on the market from the dried out areas. Any producers having sufficient pasture and prospects for winter feed should, in our opinion, attempt to retain their cattle at home and dry feed before shipping to market. This should be a paying proposition when taking into consideration the fact that the net returns are practically nil on stocker and feeder grass cattle. Any dry-fed cattle will sell at reasonably strong prices. The number coming forward to the market is rather small at this time and will be for the next few months.

#### Hog Prices

In the hog division the price has worked to a slightly lower level. The Old Country market was slightly lower but has strengthened up this last week. This should mean that the hog market will remain fully steady to possibly a shade stronger.

#### Finish Lambs

In the sheep and lamb division the price has fluctuated, going down to 4½ for top lambs, but stronger at the present time, 5½ cents being the price for top lambs. Our opinion is that lambs will sell at around five cents. There is practically no demand for feeder lambs so producers should endeavor to have all their lambs well finished before sending to market.

### About Marketing

To anyone who is engaged in the production or marketing of livestock it is interesting to note a change in public discussion as it relates to the marketing of livestock products. It is not so many years ago since the writer listened to a distinguished livestock authority make the statement that the method of marketing was largely immaterial. The only matter in which the producer need interest himself was the production of a high quality animal. After he had produced it, he might sell it to the drover in his own barnyard, ship it direct to the packer, or market it through a co-operative selling agency on the public market. In any event he would secure a good price if he had produced a marketable product.

During the past two years our

whole system of marketing livestock has been under inspection by government committees and by the general public. Price spreads, marketing and transportation costs, direct shipments to packers, etc., are every day phrases today.

It is significant that the Dominion Parliament has recently spent so much time and thought on marketing. The "Natural Products Marketing Act" provides for many daring changes in our marketing system. Being an untried experiment as far as Canada is concerned, it is sure to require a lot of adjusting before it fits into our business set-up.

#### Discussed at Meetings

At the annual meetings of both the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Associations, much consideration has been given to the submission of a "Scheme" of marketing under the new Marketing Act, and at the recent board meeting of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited, held in Winnipeg the question was further studied.

At the time of writing, the two

(Turn to page 15)

## Your Best Building

You may be justly proud of methods and equipment you have built up to produce good livestock.

But . . . the biggest building you can do is in organizing with your neighbors for efficient marketing of your product.

### Ship Your Livestock Co-operatively

Droves of dealers may urge that you may save money—by selling direct to them.

In the same way . . . you might have saved money (for a time) by not building your barn. But you would still need the barn.

Today, more than ever, producers need their own marketing organization. They are building their Co-operative to protect producers in the markets of the world.

### Ship Your Livestock Co-operatively

Local Co-operative Shipping Associations are joined in provincial units; these are united thru their central sales agency—Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Ltd.

This Co-operative will return producers what they put into it. It needs business . . . it needs men . . . it needs you!

### Ship Your Livestock Co-operatively

**Canadian Livestock Co-operative  
(Western) Limited**

UNION STOCK YARDS

ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

## Co-operative Dairying

A Message from Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man

### MAKING MORE BUTTER

In the month of July all provinces of Canada showed an increased production of creamery butter as compared with the previous July. Storage holdings (as on August 1st) showed an increase, as compared with the year previous, of about 7,000,000 lbs.—the total in storage being given as 41,380,000 pounds. This year's figures include about 1,625,000 pounds reported by firms which did not report last year.

Apparently consumption in Canada is continuing on a fairly even basis. The increased "make" for the first seven months of this year is nearly identical with the increased storage holdings. Ordinarily this heavy surplus would result in a rapid lowering of cream prices. Canadian butter prices are still considerably above export price, although the British market has strengthened a little. The offsetting and uncertain feature however, is the prolonged drought which seems to be fairly general throughout Canada. If this continues much longer, it might affect supply seriously.

### A Plan Needed

During the past few weeks meetings throughout Canada have given consideration to some plan of exporting our surplus butter—and of equitably assessing to the

trade any losses on such export. Up to the present, no definite plan has been published and the butter marketing situation for the next two months is one of uncertainty.

Undoubtedly all farmers are interested in the announcement made through the papers of the setting up of the Marketing Board at Ottawa. For submission to this Board, plans are being prepared for a Dairy Produce Control Board. It is hardly probable that such a control board can be established in time to take care of the present difficulty.

### A Neighbor Co-op

We are in receipt of an interesting report of the Thunder Bay Co-operative Dairy Limited, Fort William, Ontario; this creamery handles a fair share of the milk business of Fort William and Port Arthur and also distributes a fairly heavy volume of butter. It is entirely a farmers co-operative and is handled very efficiently by N. C. Hansen. With a comparatively small overhead this Co-operative Association has been making steady progress. It is free from indebtedness (other than a comparatively small amount to the Ontario government). Last year, while paying to the farmers for milk probably the heaviest price of any creamery in Canada, the members of this Co-op netted a profit of nearly \$8000.

## HOG VALUE FLUCTUATIONS

One of the main causes of fluctuation in hog values in Canada has been the excessive marketings at certain seasons of the year, says the Handbook on the Hog, published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The production of Spring and Fall litters only has become almost a settled policy with many breeders, resulting in excessive Spring and Fall marketings. However, the usual discrepancy between Summer and Winter prices for hogs, as compared with the Spring and Fall prices, has had the effect of inducing many farmers to diversify their breeding operations, so that sows farrow at periods other than during the Spring and Fall months. This is tending to distribute hog marketings very materially, but a great many more hog raisers could still breed their sows so that farrowing dates would permit of finishing the litters with a better chance of obtaining a higher average price.

## INTERNATIONAL FARM CONFERENCE IS CALLED

Problems of agriculture covering a wide range will be discussed at an international conference of agricultural economists to be held at Bad Eilsen, Germany, from August 26 to September 2. The experts will review national agricultural policies and planned economies as they exist or are proposed in various countries and as they are affected by the particular agricultural conditions of the respective countries; farm organization, the family farm, co-operative and corporation farming and their relation to general and rural social problems; the international situation and the effect on agriculture of monetary policies, tariffs and the various import and export devices and other regulations which have sprung up in recent years. Whether or not it is feasible to plan agricultural production internationally and thus systematically organize international commerce in agricultural products will also be discussed at this conference, which promises to be of considerable interest to the farmers of the world.



A "down-East" dairy farm.

## TO DISPOSE OF STOCK IN DROUGHT AREAS

Plans of the provincial government for the disposal of low-grade cattle at prices which will be remunerative to farmers in the stricken south-west Manitoba area were announced by Hon. D. G. McKenzie, minister of agriculture, on August 9. Mr. McKenzie issued the following statement:

"Appreciating the grave situation which now exists in south-western Manitoba, and anxious to render such assistance as it can to lessen the burdens which citizens in this part of the province are bearing as the result of conditions beyond their control, the Manitoba government is in communication with the Hon. Robert Weir, seeking a conference immediately to discuss a policy which the Manitoba government has to submit.

"It is proposed to assist in the marketing of thin, ill-bred cattle, whereby the processed meat will be exported under conditions which will allow the primary producer to get the maximum possible return on the basis of prevailing prices.

"The Manitoba government proposes that freight charges in connection with the marketing of such cattle will be absorbed under a tripartite arrangement between the Dominion government the Manitoba government and the railways, each absorbing one-third of the freight charges.

"Packing plants will be approached to handle the cattle and process the meat at cost.

"It is believed that the removal of the surplus of low-grade cattle will not only go a long way toward solving the feed problem, which is extremely acute, but will also have the effect of strengthening price levels on our domestic market for the better class cattle which Manitoba farmers have to offer, thereby benefitting the farmers of the province as a whole.

### Moving Cattle Costly

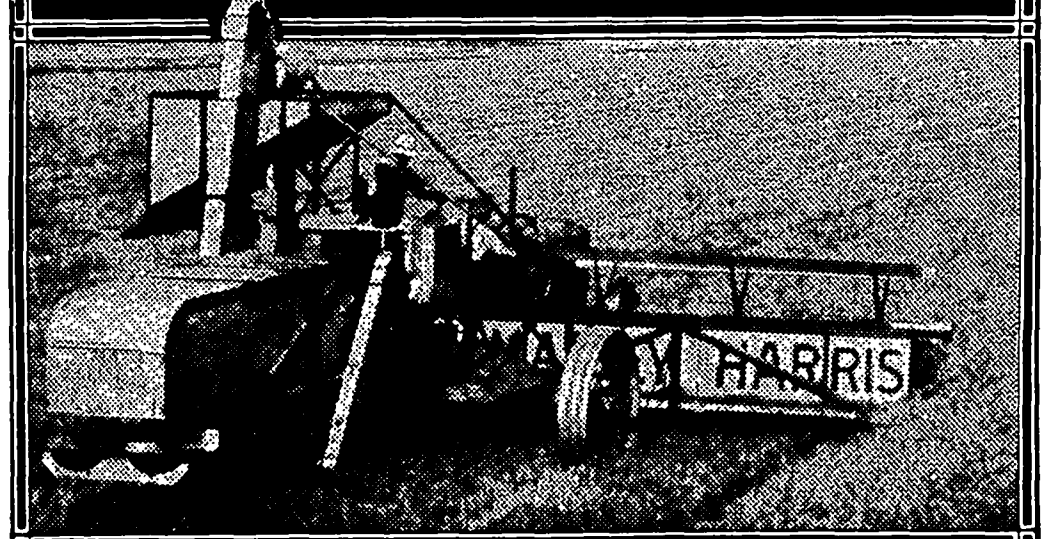
"The shipment of feed into the drought area to feed low grade cattle under prevailing cattle prices is an economic waste; is of no advantage to the cattle owner, and is an avoidable burden on governmental and municipal institutions supplying the feed. This is a national problem and in ask-

ing the Dominion government and the railways to co-operate with the Manitoba government in putting this policy into effect, it is believed that it provides the most feasible solution of an acute problem under existing conditions. Moving this class of cattle to feeding grounds would in all probability prove to be an unprofitable undertaking. On the other hand, to remove them outside the domestic market would probably re-

sult in an improvement in the local market."

Plans of a similar nature are proposed for Saskatchewan and Alberta and the operation would take in anywhere from 50,000 to 75,000 head of stock. It is suggested that the Dominion government could finance this slaughter of poor grade stock, the processing of the meat for various purposes and recover the amount spent by a processing tax of say

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## THE CO-OP MOVEMENT AND MARKETING SCHEMES

At an enquiry held in London on the 18th July into the bacon marketing scheme, objections were put forward on behalf of the co-operative movement by the Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Union, Mr. A. V. Alexander. Mr. Alexander pointed out that the limitations placed upon the production of bacon by curers from pigs which they had themselves reared and fed would apply most unfairly to the co-operative movement. The C.W.S. had been deprived by the import quota of a portion of the output of its bacon factory in Denmark, and it claimed the right to develop its home production to such an extent as would compensate for its diminished production abroad. The scheme was defended on the ground that the object was to prevent bacon curers from encroaching upon what was primarily the farmers' sphere, the production of pigs. In his reply Mr. Alexander said that the co-operative movement had never opposed orderly marketing, but it objected to national schemes solely under the control of the producers that could act to the detriment of consumers.

—I. C. A. News.

## GERMANY TO SET UP NATIONAL GRAIN RESERVE

A national grain reserve to assure Germany's 65,000,000 inhabitants food for the next five months, will be established, Dr. Moritz, of the German ministry of agriculture, told a meeting of Bavarian Farm Co-operative on July 10.

The fixed price will be higher, added Moritz, and the government is considering ways and means to compel farmers to deliver their grain in stated quantities.

## WHAT THE LOCALS ARE DOING

(From page 5)

the drought area that "We believe that only through collective action and state aid in providing grass seed and stimulating the planting of trees, accompanied with suitable action respecting debts, can the situation be adequately met." In response to this and similar urgent requests from other associations the Provincial

Board gave the matter sympathetic consideration at their last meeting. They adopted a memorandum urging the government to make a study of the conditions in the drought area with the view to formulating a soil conservation and agricultural rehabilitation policy. This memorandum was presented recently to the premier on behalf of the Board of Directors, and favorably received. This report of meetings shows a healthy local interest on the part of the membership, which is so fundamental to the growth of co-operation.

## PROFITS OF ARGENTINA'S STATE GRAIN BOARD

During a recent debate in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Nicholas Repetto, a prominent co-operator, asked the Minister of Agriculture whether the profits made by the State Grain Board will be returned to the producers. The Minister of Agriculture replied that, up to the present, no return in money was contemplated, but that the surplus would be used for the construction of grain elevators and general improvement and development of agricultural districts. The Board, which buys wheat, maize and linseed from the producers at fixed prices and sells them at the prices ruling on the world market, has already made considerable profits, and it is agreed on all sides that definite

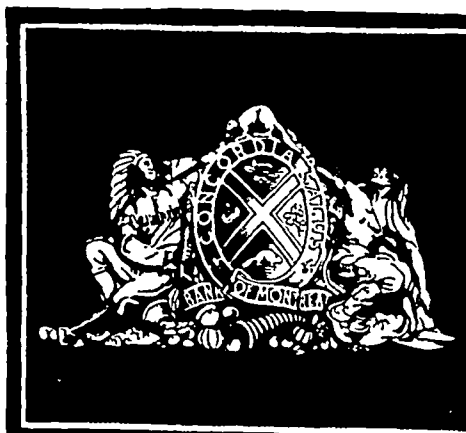
provision for the allotment of these profits should be made without loss of time. The question is, however, still under discussion.

—I.C.A. News.

## CO-OP MARKETING BOARD (From page 8)

sorber' and maintain domestic prices at more equitable levels, and wishes to express its approval of the announcement already made by the Dominion minister of agriculture, that the possibilities of establishing an Export Control Board are being explored."

More recent activities in support of regulated marketing, such as the work of the national committee set up as the result of meetings of co-operators at Regina and Toronto last year, and which had the enthusiastic support of provincial organizations, such as the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, are fresh in the memories of those interested in the matter. They were, however, not the beginning but the culmination of a demand by the co-operatively organized farmers of Canada for legislation which would make possible the regulation of the marketing of agricultural produce to the end that destructive competition might be prevented, that all markets might be supplied with their requirements and that fair prices might prevail.



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## THE CANADIAN PIG

The outstanding performance in the market during 1933, says the 14th Annual Review of the Live Stock Market and Meat Trade, issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, was given by pigs, which, same for one odd lapse, showed an unusually strong price position under the influence of a rising British market. Early in 1934, prices for hogs reached a point higher than at any previous time since 1931. With regard to Canada, the further success of the United Kingdom's ambitious program in promoting domestic pigs and bacon industries is of first importance to Canada. The Dominion is making very definite progress in pigs, and pig products improvement, and expects to sell an increasing quantity of bacon and hams to the United Kingdom, and on improved selection. British price levels, and the exchange level, are most important factors.

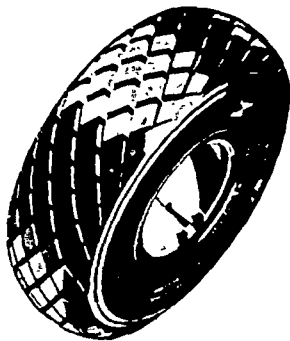
## CANADIAN STANDARDS

The voluntary use of Canadian government standards as a basis for trading in dressed poultry from producer to consumer has had the most happy effect of advancing this trade from success to success, not only in the standardization and improvement in marketing but also in the acquisition by the producers of thousands of extra dollars annually. And the good work still goes on. Every year more than 400 cars of dressed poultry are inspected in the Dominion, from Vancouver in the west to Halifax in the east, and from The Peace River in the north to the international boundary in the south. If further evidence were required of the advancement of the Canadian dressed poultry trade, it will be found in the opening of the new market for Canadian turkeys in Great Britain, whence over 2,000,000 pounds have been shipped during the past two years. Grade A Canadian turkeys were the finest quality landed in commercial quantities on that most important world market, and it is now up to Canadian producers to safeguard the dominance of their produce by close observance of the standards of Canada.

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**GOOD YEAR  
PATHFINDER**