

The Manitoba Co-operator

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Vision, Faith and Reason

Few movements for social betterment like ours have come through the years of industrial depression, economic and political upheaval, with such a degree of unity and with such a measure of success. If our International Congress and our movements have to work in critical times and face grave problems let us not forget that those Pioneers of Rochdale who laid the foundation of the world movement of Co-operation operated in times just as critical and against difficulties equally as great with little more equipment than their own fortitude, courage, and determination. They were simple men and with vision, faith and reason they saw light ahead through the darkness. So do we today."

—Sir Fred. Hayward, Chairman of British
Co-operative Union



Official organ of **MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE, LTD.**

COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators
Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing
Association

Winnipeg District Milk Producers
Association

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

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

The Co-operative Marketing Board

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers

Manitoba Vegetable Growers Co-op.

Issued on the 30th of each month
Office: Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg. Telephone 305 100

NEWS and VIEWS

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, now owns and operates 1,068 country elevators in the province.

The production of creamery butter in Canada in July, 1934, amounting to 35,146,278 pounds, showed an increase of 3,307,602 pounds compared with July, 1933, the provinces contributing the increase being Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Many poultry producers obtain the highest prices for their birds by marketing through organizations known as poultry pools. The Poultry Services of the Dominion Department of Agriculture give every assistance and information regarding organizing and markets.

—Dept. of Agriculture.

Civilized men and women must live by their ordered and equal share in the work needed to support the community, and must find their freedom in their ordered and equal share of the leisure produced by scientific economy in producing that support.

—G. B. Shaw.

A regime of cut-throat competition is perhaps the most unfavorable social condition for the establishment of that moral and spiritual cosmos which under the various names of the City of God, the Catholic Church, the Reign of the Saints, and the Society of Friends, it is the aim and hope of Christianity to promote.

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—Dean Inge.

Gone are the days of individualism in marketing our products. Whole co-operation with state assistance and full control must come, and the sooner the better. Combination in standardizing and limiting the production of various sectional agricultural interests, together with the regulation of production to demand, can only have beneficial results. The present policy of individualism and its chaotic results are too plain to need emphasis.

—S. A. Hunt, Pres. Nor. Agr. Union, South Africa.

Exports of Canadian live cattle to the British Isles for 1934 from January 1 up to August 23rd totalled 34,136 as against 32,627 for the corresponding period of 1933.

An English farm paper reports an investigation into the cost of growing wheat in some eastern counties in the year 1930-32. The average was \$1.14 a bushel on an average yield of 36 bushels to the acre.

A man is not free who is hampered by poverty, oppressed by constant toil, restricted by ignorance, compelled to spend his life in an evil environment because he is too poor to go elsewhere. No law may constrain him, but economic necessity constrains him. He is not, in any true sense of the word, a free man.

—Sir Herbert Samuel

During the month of July, 1934, 11,000,000 pounds of bacon were exported to Great Britain as compared with 7,300,000 pounds during July, 1933, the total shipments of bacon for the first seven months of 1934 amounting to 81,504,600 pounds as against 38,787,700 pounds during the corresponding seven months of 1933.

Although Canada has exported 25 to 30 million bushels of oats to the United Kingdom every year, there is a limited outlet for Canadian oats in the world market. World import requirements amount to about 90 million bushels a year—which is the equivalent of less than one-quarter of average Canadian production. In recent years, Europe has supplied about half of her own requirements, leaving a market for about 45 million bushels to be supplied by non-European exporting countries.

The trials and difficulties which the British co-operative movement has had to face since the war have been for the most part, problems created by capitalism which can only be mitigated by present co-operative practice, and only solved by the adoption of the co-operative principle on a national and international scale.

—R. A. Palmer, Gen. Sec., British Co-op Union.

A commission appointed by the British government last year to inquire into the sea fishing industry has just reported on the herring industry and it recommends the organization of the whole business under a board with adequate powers of regulation and control both with regard to the domestic and the export trade.

France has a wheat surplus of over 100,000,000 bushels which is giving much trouble to the government which is doing its best to prevent the surplus forcing down the price. Spain has a good crop this year and the government has set up a credit for wheat growers of approximately \$6,500,000 to enable them to hold on to their wheat instead of dumping it on the market and depressing prices. Hon. T. H. Bath, of Western Australia, wrote a pamphlet with the title, "This Worry of Wheat." Worry is right.

PRAISE FOR YOUR CO-OP LIBRARY

"The library is a blessing and a help to some of us. I enjoy the books more than I can say, but it is hard to get the books we want. Time after time a substitute is sent and the book we want so badly never comes. It is disappointing.

(Mrs.) Reg. Matthews, Darlingford, Man."

[It is difficult to get some books just when one wants them because somebody else with similar tastes happens to have them. That is inevitable in any circulating library.—Librarian.

"THE CO-OPERATOR" GETS RESULTS!

"All animals advertised last month are sold" . . . you will read in one of our classified ads on page 15. "The Co-operator" is your own paper — it will take your message to 26,000 Manitoba farm homes for 3 cents per word. If you want to buy, sell or trade . . . put a classified ad in "The Co-operator" . . . it will get results for you!

PLAN FOR DISPOSING OF SURPLUS CATTLE

During the last few weeks conferences have taken place between the ministers of agriculture for the Dominion, Manitoba and Saskatchewan regarding plans for disposing of surplus cattle from those areas of the two provinces where feed is scarce and long continued drought has imposed an intolerable burden on stock owners. On September 12 Hon. D. G. McKenzie announced that an agreement in the following terms had been reached:

The Agreement

A co-operative policy has been agreed upon by the Hon. Robert Weir, Dominion minister of agriculture; the Hon. J. G. Taggart, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan; the Hon. D. G. McKenzie, minister of agriculture for Manitoba; managers of the Winnipeg packing plants (Canada Packers, Swift-Canadian Company, P. Burns and Company); the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway whereby surplus cattle from the drought areas of south-eastern Saskatchewan and south-western Manitoba will be disposed of through the above packing plants under the following terms:

1. Cattle to be moved to packing plants freight free. Railways to grant a special rate of 50 per cent. which will be equally absorbed by the Dominion and provincial governments.
2. Packers will process cattle at cost and market product in so far as possible outside the boundaries of Canada.
3. Processed products will be moved from packing plants to market on a special tariff granted by the railways. The reduced rate will be absorbed jointly by the Dominion and provincial governments.
4. Total net proceeds of sale of processed cattle and offal will be returned to the primary producer.
5. An advance of 50 cents per cwt. live weight off cars will be made by the packer to the primary producer at the time of shipment.
6. Municipalities will be responsible for and supervise the assembling of the cattle for shipment.
7. Officials of the department of agriculture (provincial) will supervise marking of cattle and

other actual shipping requirements.

8. Officials of the health of animals branch located at packing plants will supervise weighing and identify cattle.

9. Detailed records of all merchandising transactions will be kept by packers and they request the constant co-operation and inspection of government officials, both Dominion and provincial.

AUSTRALIAN FARMERS GET BONUS OF \$20,000,000

The Royal commission appointed by the Australian government to inquire into the wheat industry has made an interim report, the contents of which were laid before the federal parliament by the prime minister at the beginning of August. The commission recommended:

That a home consumption price should be set to apply to all wheat consumed within the Commonwealth.

That for the coming season the government should give a subsidy to wheat growers of an amount calculated to give the grower $3/6$ (approximately 84c) a bushel at seaboard equivalent to about 68 cents at country shipping points.

That the money for the subsidy be raised by a levy on flour used within the Commonwealth.

That the Commonwealth government should urge upon the state governments the necessity of taking steps to protect worthy farmers against disposssession by their creditors.

The commission is giving attention to the question of a federal compulsory wheat pool but will give its recommendations in that respect in a later report.

The prime minister announced that the government had accepted the recommendations of the commission and would provide the sum of between \$19,000,000 and \$20,000,000, (figured at par of exchange) this amount being based on an estimate of a subsidy of 12 cents a bushel on an estimated crop of 160,000,000 bushels.

In connection with farm debts the commission gives an estimate avowedly based on incomplete figures, showing the total indebtedness as £138,278,595, (at current exchange rates about \$533,755,000), which puts the Austral-

ian and Canadian farmer pretty much on a level. The prime minister has stated that the federal government will also act on this recommendation and will probably raise a loan for the purpose of reducing the indebtedness.

THE ARGENTINIAN MEAT BOARD

For the control and regulation of the marketing of meat the government of Argentina has set up a meat board, an autonomous body, which will operate with complete independence and authority within the terms of the legislation. The board will be composed of nine active members and nine reserve members all appointed by the government, but in the following manner: Three active and three reserve directly by the government; two active and two reserve from a list of twelve names submitted by agricultural societies; two active and two reserve from a list of twelve names submitted by legally established rural societies; one active and one reserve from a list of three names submitted by packers and one active and one reserve from a list of three names submitted by stock raisers. There will thus be five representatives of farmers' organizations and growers in each nine of the board.

The board has power to standardize the whole meat business, to regulate the trade in meat both domestic and foreign, to promote foreign trade, to publish daily market reports, etc.

An important feature of the scheme is the provision to establish in Buenos Aires the National Meat Packing Company, in which the municipality will be a partner representing consumers with the meat board representing producers. There is already existing a municipal slaughter and packing house and this will be taken over by the new company. The company will enter both domestic and export markets and in the former will sell both wholesale and retail.

The board has the power to form similar companies in other parts of the country and then to unite all its enterprises into a national federation, in effect, a national publicly owned meat system engaging in every phase of the meat business.

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

P. F. BREDT, *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*

OFFICIAL NOTICE—ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, will be held on the Eighth Floor of the Marlborough Hotel, Winnipeg, commencing at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, October 17th, 1934. This is the official notice of said Annual Meeting.

F. W. RANSOM,
Secretary.

WHERE THEY HAD CROPS

Since threshing commenced we have handled more grain than during the same period in any season since we started. Grain has been pouring in, elevator operators have been kept on the jump and had mightily little sleep, whilst the staff in the office have been working all hours every night to keep up with the rush of business. The unfortunate part about it is that the good crop areas cover only a part of the province—Red River Valley, the Central and Northern parts of the province. If only they had had crops like these in Southern Manitoba, particularly in what is termed "the drought area," the outlook would have been a lot brighter for those people as well.

I'll bet Ernie Payne was stepping on it when he loaded 72 cars in ten days. 138,600 bushels rolled into the Oakville elevator from August 20th to August 30th. They took in 214 loads or 15,319 bushels on August 22nd, and 207 loads, or 17,015 bushels on August 27th.

Fortier is another good co-operative point. Something went wrong with the engine and Art Hand immediately 'phoned Head Office. In 45 minutes Reg. Nixon, the engine expert, was out there—a distance of 40 miles. That's going some! But Reg. wastes no time when these urgent calls come in. When he got to Fortier there were thirty teams and truck loads of grain waiting. No, they didn't pull over to the other elevator; they belonged to the Pool elevator, it was their's, so they just patiently waited until things were fixed before they unloaded their grain.

You can't budge those chaps at Fortier; they'll stick anyway.

At Gordon they hardly took time to sleep when the grain started to move. At any rate, the engine was kept humming with barely a stop during the rush. At 12 o'clock midnight on Sunday, August 26th, Dave Mitchell started his engine going and it ran through steady until 6 o'clock on Friday, August 31st, with only two stops of five minutes each on Wednesday and Thursday in order to check the engine. Perhaps someone will come along and say that they can beat this, but at any rate, they'll have to go some!

Here are the six Associations which lead in the volume of business to date (September 13th):

	Bushels.
Oakville	227,658
Sperling	207,418
Brunkild	157,442
Fortier	152,285
Homewood	150,366
Dauphin	143,894

SITTING IN AT LOCAL MEETINGS

Forty-one local Associations held Board meetings during the month of August. That speaks pretty well for local interest when you consider that harvest and threshing were in full swing during that month. It is encouraging to know that many of the locals are continuing their efforts to secure new members and resolutions accepting their applications were recorded. At two points they appointed delegates to the next Annual General Meeting. (To avoid misunderstanding we might state here that in nearly all other cases the delegates were appointed at the last annual meeting of the loc-

al). In a few cases consideration was given to the remuneration to local directors and secretary, helper's salary, etc.

In individual instances the questions were discussed of track price for small lots of grain, the purchase of office equipment, the purchase of feed oats on credit, advances for the purchase of twine, the rent of coal sheds, the installation of an air hose for inflation of truck and car tires, and two associations set their charges for cleaning grain. Appreciation was expressed by one Association (and we may add, in two or three letters) of the free advertising offer in the Manitoba Co-operator to apply to those in the drought area.

The minutes of the Portage Association contained an idea that will probably be of interest and is well worth considering, as follows:

"The directors discussed the idea of a group meeting of five elevator boards in about three week's time to discuss the cure of some of the existing ills."

A resolution was passed that the president and secretary make the necessary arrangements for calling this meeting. We understand that it is the intention to have the provincial director there as well so that they can get the information he can give in relation to the questions under discussion. Group meetings like this of those associations closely situated would do a great deal to widen and stimulate interest in the problems affecting elevator associations and organized farmers.

SOIL DRIFTING

Letters were sent to twelve associations in the areas where soil drifting is prevalent, asking their views with respect to a state policy of soil conservation. So far only five associations have made a record in their minutes that any attention was given to this all-important question. The rehabilitation of agriculture and restoration of the soil in the immense drought areas of Western Can-

ada has become a problem of national importance. It affects particularly the home and well-being of every farmer in these stricken districts.

Now, if we want the governments to take action, the demand must come from those who are most affected. Frankly, it was rather disappointing that only five of the associations have so far shown any interest in the question. Attention will be given according to the extent of the demand. If members will not bother to make use of the weight and strength of their own organization, then they must not complain if at times their conditions fail to gain recognition.

This question of soil drifting has become very serious indeed and it is a condition that is spreading to other parts of the province and is therefore of concern to not only the people in the badly affected area but to those in other parts as well. It is not one that will be solved with the return of normal rainfall; it is a recurring problem, particularly acute in dry periods. We hope that the associations in these districts will be forwarding resolutions containing their attitude to this question for the consideration of the annual meeting.

A GOOD CO-OPERATOR PASSES

We regret to record the death of John Heber Beavis of Crystal City, which took place at his home on Sunday, September 2nd. Mr. Beavis was in the office whilst receiving treatment at the Deer Lodge Hospital and he was in his usual good spirits and seemed in good health; there was little indication of such a sudden end.

Mr. Beavis was associated with the Pool from its inception and took an active part in its organization. He was secretary of the Pool Elevator Association at Crystal City and was prominent in the local agricultural society, the I.O.O.F. and in church work, etc. As a farmer he specialized in seed grain production and exhibited at many fairs in Manitoba and throughout the Dominion. In 1931 he won honors for Mindum wheat at the Brandon Winter Fair, and again at Royal Winter Fair in Toronto last year.

His interest in the co-operative movement was often ex-

pressed in verse as well as in action. His lines have appeared in issues of this and other co-operative organs, and they bespoke the ideals he held.

BY THE WAY—

Again let us remind you to send in right away any resolutions to be brought up at the annual meeting. All those received before September 25th will be copied and put together to be sent out to each of the locals for their consideration before the delegates go to the annual meeting.

The financial statement of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, which will be presented to the annual meeting of delegates will show another satisfactory year, and it is also encouraging to hear of the continued success of the Alberta and Saskatchewan Wheat Pools. Each of the three organizations will be able to take care of all commitments, including payments of interest and principal, besides contributing substantial amounts to working capital.

An official of the organization was in the other day and he remarked: "I've just been going over the issues of the Manitoba Co-operator for the last year and I was surprised, in spite of the size of the paper, at the material that was contained therein. I'll bet you can't find any other paper which contains so much information about the co-operative movement." * * *

If there is anything happening in the co-operative world or any matter affecting the welfare of the co-operative organizations in Manitoba which you don't see in this paper, write and let us know. You'll have to do some searching.

WORLD WHEAT PROSPECTS

According to the International Institute of Agriculture world demand for export wheat will rise to 570 million bushels during 1934-35, as compared with 535 million bushels in 1933-34. In view of the possibility of lower estimates for European crops, however, specially in the case of Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Austria, world demand may be even higher and rising to 600 million bushels. Wheat stocks in hand in importing countries are expected to fall to normal proportions by 31st July of next year,

owing to sub-normal European yields in the present season. Stocks in the United States may be reduced to normal levels and substantial reductions are also expected in Canada, Australia and Argentina. Russia will be a negligible factor in the export market during the current cereal year, and Germany's ability to import grains will be determined to a large extent by her ability to make special barter arrangements to exchange manufactures for food. Meanwhile the French government is taking special measures to control the wheat market so as to absorb a large surplus left over from the harvest of 1933.

AMENDMENTS TO THE WHEAT AGREEMENT

The final meeting of the International Wheat Advisory Committee was held on August 23, and after adjournment it was announced that five amendments to the International Wheat Agreement—which has not been wholly abandoned—are to be submitted to the twenty-one governments which are signatory to the Agreement. It is expected these governments will instruct their representatives how to vote on these amendments at the next meeting. The amendments are:

1. The proposed extension of the agreement from July 31, 1935 (the date when it is due to expire) to July 21, 1937;

2. Provisions for the continuation of efforts to adjust wheat production to demand, and thus dispose of surplus stocks;

3. The principles upon which quotas are to be calculated and adjusted from time to time;

4. The sub-division of crop-year quotas into quarterly periods.

5. The creation of a system of quota reserves designed to meet special contingencies and to impart greater flexibility to the working of the Wheat Agreement.

At the invitation of the Hungarian government the committee decided to hold their next session at Budapest on November 20.

"I understand you've got your divorce, Mandy. Did you get any alimony from your husband?"

"No, mam, but he done give me a fuhst-class reference."

THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR

(Formerly *The Scoop Show*)

Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement
in Manitoba.

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

Editor—J. T. HULL

THE DRINK MORE TEA CAMPAIGN

At the Canadian National Exhibition there was an exhibit of tea and the visit of 17,000 people on one day to this exhibit led to the following outburst in the columns of the *Financial Post*—duly reprinted, evidently with approval, by *The Winnipeg Free Press*.

Ceylon with tea is showing the way to Canada with wheat. While our government, on behalf of the wheat growers, tinkers with a fatuous proposal to control the world output of wheat nothing is being done by anyone to carry on a co-operative campaign in wheat consuming countries to sell more wheat. . . . Rather we are aiming at world agreements which assume first that there is too much wheat in the world—which is impossible while hordes are hungry—and that our wheat is not any better than any other country's wheat—which is simply not true.

There has been a lot of this kind of stuff in the Canadian press with regard to the wheat agreement and it has become somewhat dreary work to keep pointing out the truth. The implication in the above quotation is that the tea growers are not "tinkering" with anything so "fatuous" as a proposal to control the output of tea, but like those real go-getters who are the backbone of the business world (and furnish advertising copy for the papers) they have set out to make people drink more tea, believing firmly with *The Financial Post* that there cannot be an overproduction of tea as long as there is a thirsty person in the world!

Here are the facts. In 1933 the tea growers of Ceylon, India and Dutch East Indies entered into a tea agreement the purpose of which was to arrest the downward tendency of tea prices by restricting the exports of tea and endeavoring by propagandist methods to increase the consumption. The first report of the International Tea Committee which was set up in connection with the agreement was issued a few weeks ago. They reported increases in consumption in some countries and decreases in others, the net result being an export of 651 million pounds by the countries in the agreement out of a total world export of 797 million pounds. The quota set for the countries in the agreement was 682 million pounds, so that their expensive advertising campaign did not work out as well as expected. But as long as the newspapers got the money it is hardly to be expected they would say anything to discourage the spenders of it.

The report states the world production of tea is in excess of world consumption and the Committee suggests that planting should be further restricted and the restriction should be extended to the countries not now in the agreement.

The producers of tea are thus doing precisely the same thing as was intended in the Wheat Agreement: they are restricting the export of tea, they have adopted quotas of exports and they are urging a restriction of planting and thus of production. It is true they are trying by propagandist methods to get people to drink more tea; just as the countries in the Wheat Agreement agreed to do their best to encourage the consumption of wheat, but there is something wrong with the head of the person who believes that this method will lead to a solution of any major economic problem. On this problem of agriculture let us quote from a recent symposium by a committee of economists, the purpose of which is to restate and give support to the case for free trade. Dealing especially with agriculture Professor L. C. Robbins writes:

The production of the staple articles of food, particularly wheat, ministers to human needs which have very definite limitations. If a man doubles his income he may well double his consumption of many things, but he is extremely unlikely to double his consumption of bread. As Adam Smith pointed out, the capacity of the human stomach is limited; as modern economists would put it, the demand for the simpler forms of food is relatively inelastic. Now this means that as the production of such things increases their prices tend to fall more rapidly than the prices of commodities which minister to more expansible wants. A relatively small diminution of price may clear the market of a relatively large increase in motor cars. But it may need a relatively great diminution of price to carry off a relatively small increase in wheat.

The person who hasn't learned during the last four years the profound truth contained in these words of Professor Robbins is beyond learning by either personal or vicarious experience. It would doubtless be a good thing for newspapers which live by the competition manifested in advertising, to have all the world engage in a mania of advertising, but it wouldn't ease the world of its economic troubles in the slightest degree. Drink more tea—and you drink less milk; eat more bread—and you eat less meat; fill up on one thing and you're bound to have no room for another.

Once upon a time a deputation waited upon the government of the United States, the members of which represented certain fruit growers. They asked for a high tariff on bananas. "But, gentlemen," exclaimed the government spokesman, "we don't grow bananas." "It's this way," explained the spokesman for the deputation. "We are growing oranges and we feel that if a person fills up on bananas he has no room for oranges!" Exactly.

By the way, wouldn't it be interesting to have the views of the coffee growers of Brazil, who are destroying coffee because there is too much of it, on this advertising campaign of the tea growers?

LIVE STOCK MARKETING

In a recent talk to farmers on the legislation dealing with the "cattle industry," Mr. Walter Elliott, British Minister of Agriculture, stated that negotiations were in progress between the British Government and the governments of the Domi-

nions with a view to working out a long term plan for the regulation of the trade in meat, a plan which would not only be fair to British agriculture and that of the Dominions but would also take into consideration other countries which did a substantial trade with Great Britain. The plan embodied in the legislation is intended to give the British producer a bigger hold on the British market, like all the other agricultural legislation, and Mr. Elliott points out that it is a plan to aid the producers (it provides for a subsidy) and only the producers can make it work.

It would appear, however, that inasmuch as the plan involves the countries which export meat and livestock to Great Britain, it necessarily affects the Canadian livestock grower, and if his place in the British market is to be conditioned and regulated he should certainly take steps to see that the conditioning and regulating do not react to his detriment.

On another page we give an outline of the scheme to control the meat trade of Argentina; under this scheme there will be only one main body exporting meat with which the meat controlling body in Great Britain will have to deal. That is a decided advantage and the Canadian producer ought to take notice of it; this country cannot afford to allow its competitors to pick up easy advantages. If there is going to be regulation and control (and we are not fighting against that) then we need to have established the most convenient system for operating under the central control, which would mean an export meat board. That can be set up under the Natural Products Marketing Act, and it should

come into operation along with any "long term plan" which may be arranged with the British government. Canadian livestock growers ought to realize that control at one end of the marketing process and freedom at the other will only result in a market so erratic as to constitute a grave hardship upon the producer.

PIGS AND BARLEY

In the British House of Commons recently the Duchess of Atholl suggested that a special import duty be put on barley because in the first four months of this year barley imports into Great Britain were up nearly 40 per cent. which was not so pleasant for the home producers of barley.

Let's see how this works out. The government sets up a pig scheme which includes a subsidy for all home produced pigs. The production of pigs increases—so the demand for feed goes up and there is a bigger demand for barley which leads to bigger imports. But, according to the uncompromising protectionist, the larger imports should be checked by a higher tariff which would make feed dearer, which would nullify the advantage of the subsidy on pigs raised, which would discourage pig raising and reduce the demand for feed, so that ultimately it would be a case of "as you were" for both pig raiser and barley producer—or else a bewildering series of see-sawings between pigs and barley. Someday it will be discovered that this isn't the way permanently to improve the economic status of agriculture.

THE DOMINION DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACT

The "Act to facilitate compromises and arrangements between farmers and their creditors" came into operation in Manitoba on September 1st and those farmers whose burden of debt is such that they feel they cannot carry it, may take immediate advantage of it.

The purpose of the Act as set out in the preamble is to enable those farmers, whose debts are beyond their capacity to pay, to make compromises or arrangements with their creditors and so to remain on their farms.

No farmer can be brought under the Act without his consent: in fact, the farmer himself must make the first move. Official receivers have been appointed in each of the judicial districts of Manitoba and it is the duty of these officials to give help to the farmers who wish to take advantage of the Act.

It works like this: The debtor farmer should first write or preferably visit the official receiver of his district and lay before him

an exact statement of his financial affairs. If his affairs are in such bad shape that liquidation is the only practical way out he will be so advised and in that case the farmer would go through bankruptcy proceedings, get rid of his indebtedness, take his exemptions as provided by provincial legislation and start anew unhampered by an impossible load of debt.

If, however, his affairs are not so bad as that and there is reason to believe that he can make good provided his creditors will come part of the way and by compromise and arrangement give him a fair chance, then he may ask the official receiver to assist him (if he needs assistance) in preparing a proposal. This is the preliminary step to proceedings to secure an adjustment of the debt with regard to time, terms and amount. After that the official receiver does the work of getting the creditors together to consider the proposal of the debtor, but he acts only as an intermediary or a conciliator; he has no power in connection with the proposal. If a voluntary arrangement cannot

be arrived at and the debtor wishes to go on the official receiver submits minutes of the meeting to a provincial Board of Review and the Board may reject the proposal or alter it or prepare a new one, but whatever it does is final and binding on all parties. It may leave the farmer to get out of his troubles himself or it may compel his creditors to come to certain reasonable terms with him.

Full details of the legislation and proceedings under it should be obtained by every farmer who wishes to take advantage of it by a personal visit to the official receiver. That is the only satisfactory way; one visit will put the harassed farmer in possession of full information both as to what he can do or should do and how to go about it.

The official receivers for Manitoba are:

Howard Campbell, Teulon.
Alex. Bernier, Winnipeg.
E. Guy Hetherington, Souris.
W. J. Burgess, Hamiota.
Arnold G. Williams, Gladstone.
William Murray, Dauphin.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building.

Telephone 905 160

Members of the Board

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

H. G. Grant

W. A. Landreth

Roy McPhail

F. W. Ransom, Vice-Chairman

William Robson

Secretary: John W. Ward

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FARM BOYS AND GIRLS

The Co-operative Marketing Board for several years past has given three scholarships amounting together to \$200.00 a year, and also a gold medal, to students at Manitoba Agricultural College. These scholarships have been awarded on the work of the students in Home Economics, the Agricultural degree course and the Agricultural diploma course, and were payable at the commencement of the student's last year at the college.

It has now been decided to discontinue these scholarships and to devote \$400.00 a year to entrance scholarships, designed to assist worthy farm boys and girls to enter the college. The regulations governing the awarding of the scholarships have not yet been announced, but it is understood that only boys and girls from Manitoba farms will be eligible and that the aim will be to select boys and girls who, by their record in school and other activities have shown themselves to possess the qualities of leadership.

There are no doubt in Manitoba many farm boys and girls who have an ambition to attend the Agricultural College but who are prevented from doing so by economic conditions, and it is hoped that with the help of the Co-operative Marketing Board scholarships a number of these young people will be able to set their feet upon the path towards higher education and secure a training which will not only make them better farmers and farmers' wives, but will also enable them to render greater service to the community in which they live. The first of the new scholarships will be available at the opening of the college in the Fall of 1935.

This year's scholarships, which were awarded last Spring and will be payable on the registration of

the successful students for their final years this Fall, were won as follows: Degree course in Agriculture, \$100.00, Frank W. Anderson, Forrest; diploma course in Agriculture, \$50.00, Douglas Stuart Stevenson, Shoal Lake; degree course in Home Economics, \$50.00, Kathleen M. Winstanley, Winnipeg. The Co-operative Marketing Board gold medal in Economics was won by Frank Shefrin, Winnipeg.

LET'S BE SOCIABLE

The Winter season will soon be at hand, and with it will come opportunities for social gatherings which were lacking during the busy days of Summer and Fall. Social gatherings where the people of a rural community come together and provide their own entertainment, whether it be in the form of a concert, debate, lecture, dance or what you will, are truly co-operative in character, and every co-operative organization and U. F. M. local which is trying to serve its community will be holding its social evenings during the Winter months.

Many meetings of an educational character and for the discussion of problems of deep concern to the men and women on the land will also be held and, as in the past, the Co-operative Marketing Board and the Manitoba Co-operative Conference are prepared, and indeed anxious, to assist local organizations by supplying speakers on all subjects related to the co-operative movement.



The motion picture projector, also, will again be available with a new set of films interesting to young and old alike. Local groups who wish to make use of this service, which is available without expense to the local, should write to the secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg.

A TIME FOR EXPANSION

In some parts of the province at least, in those districts where good or average crops have been harvested, money is more plentiful this Fall than it has been for some years, due largely to the higher grain prices now prevailing. This means that the consumers' co-operatives have an opportunity of increasing their business and rendering greater service to the members, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it.

During the last three or four years, while many private businesses have been failing or living on their reserves, the co-operative organizations established by the farmers to supply themselves with farm and household necessities have with very few exceptions not only held their own but have made gratifying progress. Those which are located in districts which have been blest by good crops are now in a position to forge ahead.

The success of a co-operative, of course, depends upon the support accorded by the members. Through their co-operative organizations the farmers of Manitoba have an opportunity to keep for themselves the profits which otherwise go to other people. It is difficult to imagine anyone who can make better use of a little money right now than the average Manitoba farmer, and those who are wise will do every dollar's worth of business they possibly can with their own co-operative institutions.

Consumer Co-operation

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

GOOD DAY, NEIGHBOR!

Good day, neighbor—wouldn't this be a good time for us to have a talk about what it is we are all trying to do in our Co-operatives; sort of take stock of the trail we have been coming along—and where we are headed? For we never stand still, do we—we must either go ahead or go back. And every business finds it pays to take stock, at least once a year. Each of our local Co-ops goes over their business pretty well at their annual meeting; and then the delegates we elect to the annual meeting of our Co-op Wholesale, review the entire Co-operative movement in Manitoba (especially insofar as our consumers are developing their end of the work) and report back, each to his own Co-op local. In this way, the members of each local Co-op in Manitoba know what their neighbors in all the other local Co-ops are doing. This getting acquainted with each other—and keeping acquainted—is a most important part of our co-operative work.

We Were Saying—

But to get back where we started . . . this is a good time to talk together, in a general sort of way—not worrying too much about the actual details of our Co-operative business. (That will come later). "Business is business," we are told, "but men are men!" And it is good to go over things sometimes more as neighbors than

as partners, even in the greatest business in existence—the co-operative business.

By the time our readers get their copies of this issue of "The Co-operator" out of the post offices all over Manitoba, the rush of harvesting and threshing work will be pretty well over for another season—except up in the Swan River Valley and a few other communities in the northern parts of our province.

Good Reading

It's good to know that folks in a good many neighborhoods have had good crops. Over on the Pool Elevator page of this issue are some details about heavy deliveries to the elevators of many local associations. This makes good reading—after the hopeless situation of the last few years. And more reasonable prices are welcome—after the starvation quotations we had become almost accustomed to. In many of our Manitoba neighborhoods, folks will have money to buy many things they so badly needed. This, of course, means more business for many of our local Co-ops (which we are thankful for) but we are more thankful that it means a measure of comfort for many of our people.

Better Live in Hope

And while our thanks goes up for the families who this year reap a better return for their work, we must, at the same time extend our kindly sympathy to

others in neighborhoods where conditions are less encouraging. For our neighbors in the dried-out areas in the south-west corner of Manitoba (as well as across provincial boundaries into Saskatchewan) we sincerely hope the future will be better.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast" . . . And on hope (quite as much as on faith) our development of the West has been founded. Talking this over with W. F. Popple, the president of our Co-op Wholesale, he pointed out that in farming experience of forty years, all years ending in "5" (1895, 1905, 1915, etc.) had yielded an almost general prosperity. If "old timers" will check back in their memories, they may find a great deal to renew courage and hope that 1935 may lead us to better things.

Two Jobs to Do

Of course, if we just sit down and hope—and hope—it is not likely that better things will come, of themselves. There are two main lines of action that all of us in the West must concern ourselves with, at the present time. One: We must support to the utmost the move that is getting underway to replace the haphazard exploitation of resources (that has made a few rich men and ruined so much of our land) with a planned development that will team up our basic resources (land, water and people) in a co-ordinated plan of efficient use.

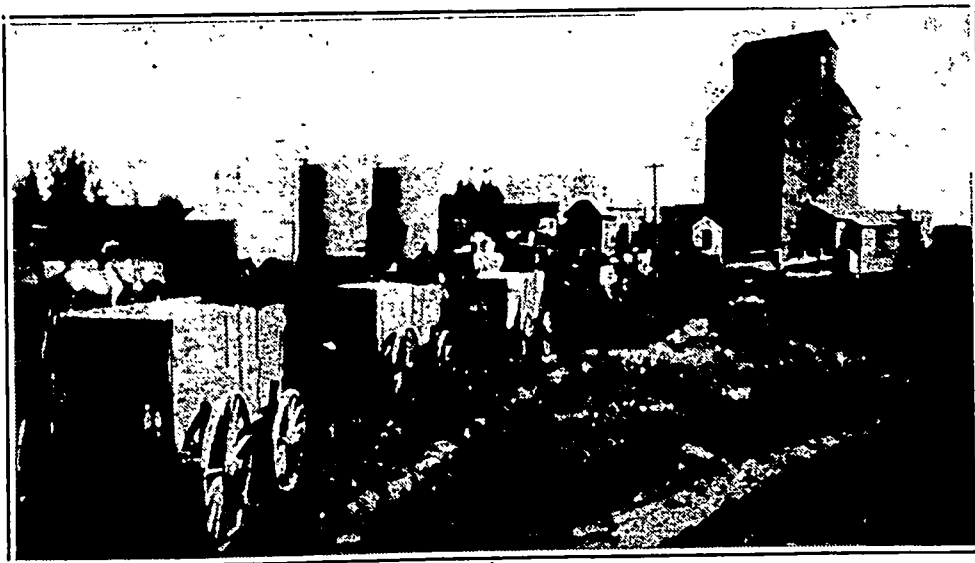
Two: We must strive to the utmost to develop our Co-operative Movement—so that such a plan of efficient use of our resources will be for the greatest good for the greatest number.

The Good Seed

Our Co-operative Movement is growing, progressing! Our Consumers' Co-operative Movement in our own province has every reason to be encouraged mightily! If we can make headway during years such as the past four or five seasons of depression—then what may we achieve when times return to anything like normal—and our people again get a fair return for their work? Let us all resolve to keep up the good work.

Meanwhile, however, there is one thing we are always ure of, that is: Plenty of cold weather in the months ahead. And we must

(Turn to Page 11)



A familiar scene once more at many Manitoba Pool Elevators

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

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

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF LOCAL ANNUAL MEETINGS

Below is a complete list of all our local Associations, with the date and time of the annual meeting of each. This constitutes official notice to all our members, to the annual gathering of their

local, Posters, advertising meeting dates, will be mailed to each local secretary.

These annual meetings are vital to our locals. The business of each includes:

Reports and discussions of last year's operations.

Suggestions and discussion on the welfare of the Association.

Election of your local Advisory Board for 1935.

Appointing delegates to represent you at the next general annual meeting.

Discussion of arrangements for Christmas dressed poultry marketing.

These are your meetings. A good attendance means a good meeting. Your district director will be present at your meeting

DISTRICT NO. 1—W. S. PATTERSON

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Killarney	Thurs. Oct.	11—2:30 p.m.	Roy Clark
Dunrea	"	11—8:30 p.m.	A. J. Lamb
Minto	Fri.	12—2:30 p.m.	Wm. Flewett, Jr.
Elgin	"	12—8:30 p.m.	W. H. Lucy
Boissevain	Sat.	13—8:30 p.m.	John A. Patterson
Deloraine	Wed.	17—2:30 p.m.	Mrs. G. N. Stewart
Waskada	"	17—8:30 p.m.	Mrs. C. Lang
Lyleton	Thurs.	18—2:30 p.m.	G. S. Parsons
Pierson	"	18—8:30 p.m.	Mrs. Wm. Jensen
Carnduff	Fri.	19—2:30 p.m.	K. Elliott
Oxbow	"	19—8:30 p.m.	E. O. Chappell
Tilston	Sat.	20—2:30 p.m.	Mrs. E. I. Jones
Mellita	"	20—8:30 p.m.	Thos. Oberlin
Lauder	Mon.	22—2:30 p.m.	Jean Landreth
Hartney	"	22—8:30 p.m.	S. C. Robinson
Napinka	Tues.	23—2:30 p.m.	C. W. Graham
Medora	"	23—8:30 p.m.	George Ballard

DISTRICT NO. 2—W. H. MITCHELL

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Viriden	Mon. Oct.	15—2:00 p.m.	Geo. N. Walker
Elkhorn	Tues.	16—2:00 p.m.	J. E. Duxbury
Moosomin	"	16—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. C. A. Buck
Wapella	Wed.	17—2:00 p.m.	Miss G. S. Spliers
Whitewood	"	17—8:00 p.m.	Gilbert Curry
Kipling	Thurs.	18—2:00 p.m.	Sid Dash
Kennedy	"	18—8:00 p.m.	A. Millar Skea
Carlyle	Fri.	19—2:00 p.m.	William Slykhuis
Redvers	"	19—8:00 p.m.	Fred Daniels
Reston	Sat.	20—2:00 p.m.	T. W. Balance
Pipestone	"	20—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. W. Forder
Woodnorth	Mon.	22—8:00 p.m.	Miss C. M. Stephenson

DISTRICT NO. 3—GEORGE GORDON

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Brandon	Fri. Oct.	12—8:00 p.m.	Miss Edna M. Poole
Souris	Sat.	13—2:00 p.m.	A. Barclay
Terence	"	13—8:00 p.m.	E. J. Jack
Dubuc	Mon.	15—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. H. Everall
Esterhazy	Tues.	16—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. B. E. Leftwich
Spy Hill	"	16—8:00 p.m.	Walter Miller
Tantallon	Wed.	17—2:00 p.m.	E. O. Bobier
Rocanville	Thurs.	18—2:00 p.m.	John Thomson
McAuley	"	18—8:00 p.m.	M. Rogerson
Minlota	Fri.	19—2:00 p.m.	H. D. Armitage
Hamiota	"	19—8:00 p.m.	Dr. F. M. Coombs
Oak River	Sat.	20—2:00 p.m.	R. J. Hays
Bradwardine	"	20—8:00 p.m.	O. L. McLaughlin
Lenore	Mon.	22—2:00 p.m.	Jack R. Bray
Oak Lake	"	22—8:00 p.m.	George Gordon

DISTRICT NO. 4—W. B. MARTIN

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Kelroe	Mon. Oct.	15—2:00 p.m.	Wm. Paterson
Solsgrith	"	15—8:00 p.m.	B. F. Dagg
Birtle	Tues.	16—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. E. B. Fulton
Foxwarren	"	16—8:00 p.m.	H. Denham
Binscarth	Wed.	17—2:00 p.m.	Thos. E. Gooda
Marchwell	"	17—8:00 p.m.	Geo. W. Collins
Calder	Thurs.	18—2:00 p.m.	I. Elnarson
McNutt	Fri.	19—2:00 p.m.	(To organize a Local)
Russell	Sat.	20—2:00 p.m.	Clifford E. Whitmer
Angusville	"	20—8:00 p.m.	R. E. Pritchard
Rosburn	Mon.	22—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. John Cormack
Vista	"	22—8:00 p.m.	Alex. McPhail
Oakburn	Tues.	23—2:00 p.m.	Mike Yarish
Elphinstone	"	23—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. J. C. Foster
Sandy Lake	Wed.	24—2:00 p.m.	H. B. Kristalovitch
Basswood	Thurs.	25—2:00 p.m.	Fred Porter
Newdale	"	25—8:00 p.m.	Wm. Grayston
Strathclair	Fri.	26—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. Angus McKay
Cardale	"	26—8:00 p.m.	Thos. Peart
Decker	Sat.	27—2:00 p.m.	Thos. Gray
Shoal Lake	"	27—8:00 p.m.	W. B. Martin

DISTRICT NO. 5—C. B. McLEAN

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Bield	Mon. Oct.	15—2:00 p.m.	A. L. Anderson
Roblin	"	15—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. Jas. Martin
Togo	Tues.	16—2:00 p.m.	F. J. Austin
Benito	Wed.	17—2:00 p.m.	Fred Thomas
Kenville	"	17—8:00 p.m.	Miss Mildred Mayer

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Swan River	Thurs.	18—2:00 p.m.	Bert W. Finch
(At Lidstone)	"	"	"
Bowsman	"	18—8:00 p.m.	A. J. Pope
Birch River	Fri.	19—2:00 p.m.	(To organize a Local)
Big Woody	Sat.	20—2:00 p.m.	Miss A. Goodmanson
Mintonas	"	20—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. A. W. Spicer
Renwer	Mon.	22—2:00 p.m.	G. Meadows
Pine River	"	22—8:00 p.m.	J. W. Zaporzan
Ethelbert	Tues.	23—2:00 p.m.	S. J. Syrnok
Garland	"	23—8:00 p.m.	Phillip Kotyluk
Sifton	Wed.	24—2:00 p.m.	Paul Sawchyn
Fork River	Thurs.	25—2:00 p.m.	Frank Baschak
Valley River	"	25—8:00 p.m.	John Yaworski
Gilbert Plains	Fri.	26—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. Chas. Dow
Dauphin	"	26—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. J. H. Ritchie
Grand View	Sat.	27—2:00 p.m.	C. B. McLean

DISTRICT NO. 6—W. S. SMITH

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Magnet	Mon. Oct.	15—8:00 p.m.	Wm. Jopson
St Rose	Tues.	16—2:00 p.m.	Jos. Molgat
Ochre River	"	16—8:00 p.m.	R. J. Rellly
Laurier	Wed.	17—2:00 p.m.	J. W. Hunter
McCreary	"	17—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. Albert Greentree
Kelwood	Thurs.	18—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. Wm. Sprott
Glenella	Fri.	19—2:00 p.m.	John Young
Plumas	"	19—8:00 p.m.	Jos. F. Rogers
Arden	Sat.	20—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. John Orton
Gladstone	"	20—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. F. Clayton
Erickson	Mon.	22—2:00 p.m.	Fred Rognan
Clanwilliam	"	22—8:00 p.m.	Dr. J. H. Dann
Rapid City	Tues.	23—2:00 p.m.	T. L. Davies
Minnedosa	"	23—8:00 p.m.	Joseph A. Calen
Cordova	Wed.	24—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. A. Jamieson
Neepawa	"	24—8:00 p.m.	A. F. Arbuckle

DISTRICT NO. 7—W. A. LANDRETH

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Carberry	Mon. Oct.	15—2:00 p.m.	Miss Janet Thomson
Austin	"	15—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. Poyser
MacGregor	Tues.	16—2:00 p.m.	J. B. Green
Bagot	"	16—8:00 p.m.	Albert Pogue
Portage la Prairie	Wed.	17—2:00 p.m.	C. S. Askin
MacDonald	"	17—8:00 p.m.	C. S. Askin
Oakville	Thurs.	18—2:00 p.m.	J. S. Wood
Ashern	Fri.	19—2:00 p.m.	T. Webster
Eriksdale	"	19—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. W. Allen
Arborg	Tues.	23—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. E. L. Johnson

DISTRICT NO. 8—W. S. MURRAY

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Miami	Mon. Oct.	15—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. Chas. Huehn
Stephenfield	"	15—8:00 p.m.	R. H. Griffiths
Altamont	Tues.	16—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. A. Havard
Balmerset	"	16—8:00 p.m.	David Girouard
Baldur	Wed.	17—2:00 p.m.	A. E. Cramer, Jr.
Belmont	"	17—8:00 p.m.	R. F. Fargay
Wawanesa	Thurs.	18—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. D. McPhail
Glenboro	"	18—8:00 p.m.	J. L. Christie
Cypress River	Fri.	19—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. T. Mawby
Rathwell	"	19—8:00 p.m.	C. Turnbull
St Claude	Sat.	20—2:00 p.m.	Jean Martin
Elm Creek	"	20—8:00 p.m.	R. G. Frith
Roland	Mon.	22—2:00 p.m.	A. Cameron
Carman	Tues.	23—2:00 p.m.	Dr. J. A. Munn

DISTRICT NO. 9—R. H. GALLOWAY

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Glenora	Mon. Oct.	15—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. S. Bateman
Clearwater	Tues.	16—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. Gilbert
Pilot Mound	"	16—8:00 p.m.	R. H. Cruise
Morden	Wed.	17—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. Wm. Thompson
Darlingford	"	17—8:00 p.m.	T. Compton
Manitou	Thurs.	18—8:00 p.m.	C. M. Cassells

ONTARIO LOCALS

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Pinewood	Tues. Oct.	16—2:00 p.m.	F. N. Reid
Emo	"	16—8:00 p.m.	C. Roy Austin

and will be prepared to give you first hand information.

Egg Stations Open

Our Dauphin and Neepawa Egg Stations were closed on September 1. Brandon, Carman and Lauder stations will remain open all this month.

Our Winnipeg branch, located at 85 Lombard Avenue, is open all year. Shipments of live or dressed poultry and eggs, delivered or shipped to us there, will be assured prompt and careful attention.

Organization Meetings

New locals will be organized at the meetings listed below. A. W. Badger, our provincial secretary, will be on hand at each gathering to tell growers all about the operation and success of our Co-operative.

Point	Date	Time
Alonsa	Tues. Sept.	25—2:00 p.m.
Amaranth ...	Wed. "	26—2:00 p.m.
Langruth	" "	26—8:00 p.m.
Beaver	Thurs. "	27—2:00 p.m.
Edrans	Fri. "	28—2:00 p.m.
Brookdale ...	" "	28—8:00 p.m.
Fairlight	Mon. Oct.	1—2:00 p.m.
Wawota	" "	1—8:00 p.m.
Willmar	Tues. "	2—8:00 p.m.
Alida	Wed. "	3—2:00 p.m.
Carievale	" "	3—8:00 p.m.
Cartwright ..	Thurs. "	4—2:00 p.m.
Thornhill	" "	4—8:00 p.m.
Treherne	Fri. "	5—2:00 p.m.

PROTECTING PRODUCER AND CONSUMER OF EGGS

Price cutting through misrepresentation of quality is effectively controlled in Canada so far as eggs are concerned through the rigid application on consuming markets of the egg grading regulations. The egg inspection staff of the Poultry Services of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is constantly guarding the interests of the producer in this respect. Since the first of the present year twenty-eight prosecutions have been conducted against wholesale and retail distributors in the larger centres for misrepresentation of grade. All these prosecutions were successful and fines were levied in each instance. The minimum fine under the Egg Regulations is \$25 and the maximum \$500.

The Canadian Egg Grading Regulations were designed with one major object in view, namely, to improve prices and marketing conditions in the interests of the producers. In the various activities of the egg inspection service none is regarded as more essential than that of preventing eggs of an

inferior grade being sold under a higher grade at reduced prices.

The majority of wholesale and retail distributors of eggs in Canada make an honest effort to sell eggs under their proper grade. Occasionally, however, in the stress of business competition, an attempt is made to gain trade through offering at reduced prices eggs which are represented to be of the highest grade but which really are of inferior quality. There is, also, a certain class of traders with whom such practices are common. If a constant check on misrepresentation of this nature was not maintained the result would be a continual decline of egg prices.

The quality and grading of eggs in wholesale and retail stores is subject to continual supervision by officers of the Dominion Department of Agriculture egg inspection service. Where eggs are below grade they are required to be regraded or marked with their proper grade name. Shipments from a wholesaler to a retailer, when found below grade, are required to be returned to the seller. Where infractions are continued or flagrantly deliberate, legal action is taken. This constant vigilance on the part of Canada's egg inspectors has made the Dominion over a period of years, the highest priced egg market in the world.

—Dept. of Agriculture.

TEN GUIDE POSTS FOR EVERY THINKING FARMER

(By Glenn Frank, Pres. University of Wisconsin)

This afternoon there came into my office a young man who had just finished an agricultural short course. He was, he said, planning to spend his life on the farm, and he wanted me to say what I thought he should keep before him as a guide to his thinking as a farmer.

Here are ten things I told him:

1. Don't begin your career as a farmer in a defeatist mood.
2. Don't be deluded into thinking there is such a thing as "the farm problem" that can be solved by a single remedy.
3. Don't trust too much to politics for a solution of current agricultural difficulties.
4. Don't think that farm legislation is the only legislation that affects the farm, for the farm is a part of the whole economic and

social order, and any legislation that affects the social and economic order affects the farm.

5. Don't think of the farmer as a grower of foodstuffs only, but as a producer of industrial raw materials as well.

6. Don't cling to any obsolete individualism, but realize that there must be developed a new individualism, safeguarded by the protecting wall of co-operative action.

7. Don't lose interest in the problems of production just because the problems of distribution happen to be the more pressing at the moment.

8. Don't let anything keep you out of the co-operative movement.

9. Don't let your interest in the one co-operative you are interested in blind you to the larger interests of the co-operative movement as a whole, but remember that the co-operative movement may be killed by co-operatives that do not know how to co-operate with other co-operatives.

10. Don't fail to follow throughout your life the latest results of research in your particular field.

Finally the problems of the farm must be solved by the farmers, for despite the greatness of planning that outside leaders may bring to the farm the planning will be stillborn unless the farmers have schooled themselves into a way of thinking that enables them to carry out the plans.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATION

(From Page 9)

remind those who use coal to defend their homes from Old Man Winter, that they will be well advised to get their supplies through their Co-op local (and thus benefit not only in quality, but also in dividends). Price lists are now in the hands of your local Co-op manager. Order early and get the advantage of September prices—as it is usual that prices advance on October 1.

The Federation of British Industries says that British industry is not at the beginning of a recovery but is actually as far as it can go in view of the world situation, and consequently until world problems are solved there will be no further improvement.

Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

CATTLE TRADE

The cattle trade continues extremely disappointing. There is every indication that the trade during the balance of the fall will continue at low levels. In fact, prices may work lower when heavier volume comes forward—which is anticipated during the next month or six weeks.

Better Dead

Quality is somewhat disappointing—owing to poor pasture in large areas. At the present time there is indication that poor canners will sell under 75 cents per hundred. In that case it is not worth while for the producer to send the animal forward to market. That type of animal should be killed at home after the cold weather sets in and used for chicken feed rather than shipped to market.

About Feeding

A number of inquiries have come to your head office, asking about the advisability of retaining cattle at home for feeding purposes. Our recommendation has been (and still is) that it will be sound business to feed cattle, especially where there is plenty of clover, etc., available on the farm. With oats and barley at a strong price, many producers are backward in feeding grain. With so many cattle forced on the market in these days it is our candid opinion that prices will be considerably stronger during the latter part of the winter.

Credit Available

We also have inquiries from producers relating to the possibility of securing finance to buy cattle for feeding. The Dominion Agricultural Credit Company is now prepared to advance money for feeding purposes. Anyone interested may get further information by writing "The Manitoba Co-operator" or your Livestock Co-op office.

On the Market

The volume of livestock coming forward to the St. Boniface market during the month of August was about the same as August, 1933: approximately 720 cars. Deliveries to the five high firms on the market:

1st—Can. Co-op.	136 cars	—19 %
2nd	107 "	—14.9%
3rd	98 "	—13.7%
4th	86 "	—12 %
5th	83 "	—11.5%

Hogs and Sheep

In the hog division the price has remained steady to strong. At the present time there is a weaker undertone, especially on sows and off-grade hogs. Light feeder hogs are not in demand. We would strongly urge, if it is possible, to retain the light hogs at home.

In the lamb division the trade has been weaker but indications are that the market should strengthen to a five-cent top for lambs.

Plans Underway

Plans looking to the relief of cattlemen in southern Manitoba

and Saskatchewan are now underway and before this issue of "The Co-operator" is in the hands of the membership, it is to be hoped that the plans will be in operation.

The plan, as arranged by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, has a twofold purpose. Primarily, it is hoped to provide a measure of assistance to the producers in the distressed area—where the selling of cattle has become necessary regardless of their fitness for market. It is also hoped that the withdrawal of these distress cattle from the ordinary channels of trade will assist in the profitable marketing of the regular commercial cattle.

Let's Study This Thing

It would seem to the writer that if the plan turns out to be feasible, a serious attempt should be made to encourage the marketing of the less desirable cattle and the salvaging of cattle which show signs of careful breeding.

This necessitates popular understanding and support—which our Co-operatives throughout Manitoba can very well provide, through the medium of our local associations. We believe that the provincial and federal governments would be well advised to take advantage of the machinery made available by our co-operative associations.

Teamwork Needed

The whole livestock situation in Canada demands organization, far more elaborate and intensive than we have been able, as yet, to effect through co-operative bodies we have so far built up. An improvement in livestock conditions will not just "work itself out." It will have to be consciously (and perhaps painfully) "worked out" by the men who are engaged in the production and marketing of livestock.

In the Manitoba Livestock Co-operative we have the machinery of a producers' organization—which can serve every producer in Manitoba. We can make it just as strong as we choose. Surely we have the latent intelligence within our ranks to solve the problems which are baffling us today, in the marketing of our product. Whatever may be the plan of recovery, it is going to require an active and vigorous organization of farmers to make it effective.



The way they threshed in Pioneer Days.

Co-operative Dairying

A Message from Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man

THE BUTTER SITUATION

In the month of August the prairie provinces continued to show an increase in butter receipts as compared with the year previous, Manitoba showing nearly 8 per cent. up or 164,000 lbs.

Storage holdings of September 1st indicate 8,000,000 lbs. increase over September 1st, 1933, the total holdings being almost 50,000,000 lbs., the highest storage for many years and amounting to almost a complete three months supply for all Canada. In spite of these figures the market has increased a little during the month and at the present is holding fairly firm. Speculators have been quite active.

Feed Shortage May Reduce Output

However, there is another side to the picture. Reports indicate a fairly general feed shortage throughout Canada; rough grains are not plentiful and are high in price and a relatively small amount can be expected to be fed to cows; these things would indicate the probability of reduced production from now until next pasture season.

Less Butter in U. S.

Furthermore, United States

holdings of butter are reported on August 1st, as 109,000,000 lbs. compared with 151,000,000 lbs. a year previous and 135,000,000 lbs. for the five year average on August 1st; with this heavy decrease Chicago butter prices have been fairly strong, around 25c., and the natural expectation is that they will go higher; will United States need Canadian butter, or, will Canadian butter be influenced by United States prices? Then again there is a heavy feed shortage in the United States and already arrangements are made for purchasing Canadian feeds; these things cannot but adversely affect our winter production.

If Winter Comes

It seems reasonable to conclude that unless prices in Canada advance considerably winter production will be low and it would take a comparatively small reduced make each month during the winter to dispose of the 8,000,000 lbs. surplus as compared with a year ago. As regards surplus storage, the Department of Trade and Commerce reports:

"Since there is now such a small surplus after consumption requirements are met, and with a prospective reduction in the output of creamery butter between September 1 and May 1, the pres-

ence of these (surplus) stocks may well be regarded as a fortunate and necessary provision."

STABLE STANCHIONS WANTED

A member of one of our Co-operatives is on the hunt for a dozen second-hand stanchions for his cow stable. They must be in good shape—and the price must be right. Any of our readers who have such equipment to sell can get full information by writing "The Manitoba Co-operator."



SAVE FEED SAVE MONEY

Do your own milling with a Massey-Harris Hammer Mill.

It is the way to cut costs and make feed go farther.

Easy to operate and with a Massey-Harris Hammer Mill you can easily and quickly prepare low cost rations from home grown grains and roughages.

Write for Booklet or Ask Your Massey-Harris Agent for Particulars

**MASSEY-HARRIS
COMPANY, LIMITED**

ESTABLISHED 1847

Toronto, Montreal, Moncton,
Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina,
Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton,
Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver



Making Electricity Do Farm Work

CO-OPERATION THRIVING IN ITALY

We occasionally get a criticism like this: Why don't you tell us something about the books you have in the library. Well, I read one which came in recently, "Co-operation in Changing Italy," by Karl Walter. It took me not more than three hours to read and I am a slow reader. Now I confess that my idea on this subject, based largely on what I had read in some of the dailies, was that the heavy hand of the dictator had practically obliterated the movement in that country. Well, I had a pleasant surprise and realized my ignorance. It is a very flourishing growth, almost a forest according to Mr. Walter. There are consumer and producer societies of every variety—the majority for buying home necessities and farm requirements, others for credit purposes, marketing, community farming and fishing, land reclamation, building, mutual insurance, etc.

There were 8,000 societies before the war and the number more than doubled after the war. Political fanaticism threatened to disrupt the movement from within, "but," the writer says, "it would be perpetuating an error, into which many of us innocently fell, to describe those events as a systematic campaign against co-operation as such. . . . Mussolini defined his attitude towards co-operation in 1922. It must not assume any political activities, but he affirmed, 'all my sympathy with those forms of co-operation which, conscious of their high social mission, holding themselves above the passions of politics and religion, act as an arm of defence against the greed of speculation. Co-operation is a matter of high social value and, as such, can ask of the State, not financial privileges, but moral support and such protection as will ensure its exercise in an atmosphere of freedom!'"

A voluntary process of unification is bringing the societies together and co-ordinating and strengthening their activities. Nine national federations affiliate over 9,000 out of 18,633 eligible societies, and the federations are united in the National Union.

We would recommend this book to anyone interested in the pro-

gress of the co-operative movement. Mr. Walter, who is secretary of the Horace Plunkett Foundation, was a visitor to this office some five years ago. He impressed us with his knowledge of and enthusiasm for the cause of co-operation. He is a man of ability and a recognized authority in the co-operative world.—F.W.R.

WHEAT MARKETING IN SOUTH AFRICA

The co-operative wheat organization in South Africa, the Grain Farmers' Central Co-operative Association, recently formed a voluntary wheat pool, but this has suffered from lack of adequate support. Representatives, therefore, recently met General Hertzog and appealed for the compulsory sale of wheat through one channel, the introduction of limited liability for co-operative societies, and the payment of any levy funds to the co-operatives. All these requests were refused.

However, at a subsequent meeting of the Association, a motion in favor of dissolving the pool was rejected, and the meeting decided to press for the legislative measures recommended to General Hertzog. The wheat farmers are thus in line with the other South African agricultural co-operators. It is interesting to note that the South African Labor Party has recently adopted the principle of compulsory marketing boards and centralized marketing.

—The Link.

SETTLING FARM DEBT CASES IN 42 STATES

County farm debt adjustment committees appointed by State Governors to secure voluntary settlements of farm debts between debtors and creditors have adjusted well over \$100,000,000 of farm indebtedness and saved thousands of farm homes, according to reports to the Farm Credit Administration.

Forty-two States have been organized for farm debt adjustment work with more than 2,400 county committees, thus extending facilities for the work in almost nine-tenths of the agricultural counties in the country. In Illinois, the county committees have found solutions for the debts and saved the homes of more than 3,000 distressed farmers, adjusting an indebtedness of approximately \$20,000,000. In each case settled by a local county committee, an agreement was worked out allowing the farmer to retain possession of his farm and settle the claims of his creditors on terms which they accepted as satisfactory.

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—Marketing Activities.

HOW THE PRODUCER OF LIVESOCK LOSES

In its latest issue, the Live Stock and Meat Trade Review, published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, again return to the attack on the un-economic habit of overloading the livestock markets on Mondays. "Unfortunately," says the Review, "the foolish practice of offering the bulk of the week's supply on the Monday market was again very strongly in evidence, with a more or less disastrous effect upon prices paid, and certainly increasing the cost of marketing to the producer through daily holdovers. During the hot months, buyers' needs in big meats are mostly quite moderate and often the result is that out of a big Monday run they will pick required qualities here and there, and the bulk has to be sold as best it may. A large percentage of the poorer end of the stock has small commercial value, and in recent months a considerable volume of thin cattle of good type and conformation very suitable for feeding, has gone to slaughter because of the lack of country demand."

—Dept. of Agriculture.

"THE CO-OPERATOR" DID IT!

One of our advertisers writes to us: "We wish to thank you sincerely We had good success in selling the animals. There were about 14 offers for the little bull and one for the dairy cows. We will now be able to manage for feed. . . ."

"The Co-operator" belongs to the producers of Manitoba. It goes to 26,000 farm homes in Manitoba — and will take your advertisement to all of these for 3 cents a word.

If you want to buy, sell or trade—put a classified ad. in "The Co-operator" it will get results for you!

TOBACCO

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

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.

BRIGHT LEAF BURLEY, SUN-RIPENED Five pounds \$1.00; fourteen pounds, \$2.50. Four pounds Virginia Leaf Cigarette Tobacco, \$1.25. Postpaid with recipes. G. W. Jeffery, Leamington, Ont.

TRY OUR MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — Pipe or cigarette cut, \$1.00 pound. Seven pounds Virginia Leaf, \$2.00. Fifteen pounds Burley, \$2.50. Postpaid. Natural Leaf Tobacco Co., Leamington, Ont.

MACHINERY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

AUTO AND TRACTOR PARTS—USED AND new—Generators for charging batteries, at lowest prices, Engines, Springs, Gears, Axles, Radiators, Wheels, Tops, Windshields and Glass. Large stock of parts for all makes of cars. Everything guaranteed. Winnipeg Auto Wrecking Co., 261 Fort St., Winnipeg

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS AND TRACTOR REPAIRS

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

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

HOUSEHOLD

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"



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

C. & J. JONES LTD.
WINNIPEG

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

CHERRY CIDER, \$1.00, SPECIAL BARGAIN—For 1 lb. of our Pure Cherry Cider Extract (Crystallized Fruit). Made from ripe cherries and pure granulated sugar. A safe, healthful drink for young or old. Simply dissolve the 1 lb. of Cherry Cider Extract in 7 gallons of cold water. Nothing else needed. Dissolve in three minutes or less. Ready to start using immediately. Or you may mix the Cherry Cider Extract by the gallon or jug as required. Cherry Cider Extract keeps for months. Mail orders promptly sent postpaid anywhere in Canada. Remit by money order or registered letter. Canadian Fruit Extracts, 195 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

BELTING

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST on slightly used rubber belting. The Premier Belting Co., 300 Main St., 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.

PERSONAL

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

LADIES! FOUR BOXES FACE POWDER— 2 jars Vanishing Cream; 2 Rouge and 2 Perfume—all for 55 cents; postpaid. Good quality, but containers imperfect. Only one order to each customer. Cosmo Cosmetics, Hamilton, Ont.

CHAFF AND KERNELS

Class Distinction in the Knowing
"An editorial man is said to be a man who knows a great deal about a very little, and who goes along knowing more and more about less and less, until finally he knows practically everything about nothing; whereas a salesman, on the other hand, is a man who knows a very little about a great deal, and keeps knowing less and less about more and more until finally he knows practically nothing about everything."

* * *

Wife (reading) "It says here they have found a four-legged sheep in the Himalaya mountains that can run forty miles an hour."

Her Hubby: "Well, it would take a lamb like that to follow Mary nowadays."

* * *

"And you say that little twin baby am a gal?" inquired the colored preacher of one of his flock.

"Yas, suh."

"And the other one, am that of the contrary sex?"

"Yas, suh, she am a gal, too."

* * *

Pat determined to pass his favorite "pub" on his way home. As he approached it he became

LIVESTOCK

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

ONE PUREBRED SHORTHORN BULL — Seven months; roan; \$25.00. Also some good helpers. T. B. tested. Clifford Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.

SHORTHORN COWS, 3 TO 10 YEARS, with calves at foot, \$40 to \$60. Two yearling show heifers; two good young red bulls. E. A. Wilkins, Reston, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE rams. Shearlings, \$12.00. Lambs, \$10.00. Fuller particulars on request. Lloyd Hatch, Oak Lake, Man.

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN HERD Sire, "More Baron;" rich dark red; low-set beef-type; nearly 4 years; sire "Benmore Baron"; R.O.P. dam and granddams. Used only in our accredited herd. Price \$75 00. All animals advertised last month are sold. Thos H. Wilson, R. R. No. 2, Deloraine, Man.

POULTRY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

SELLING FIFTY BRONZE TURKEYS— Four months old Fifty cents each. Henry Speare, Lyleton, Man.

MEDICAL

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

SANITARY RUBBER GOODS—HIGHEST quality. 20 for \$1.00. Mailed in plain wrapper 24 Union Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

somewhat shaky, but, after plucking up courage, he passed it. Then, after going about 50 yards, he turned, saying to himself: "Well done, Pat, me boy. Come back and I'll treat ye."

* * *

Caller—"And is this your little brother?" Strange you are so fair and he so dark.

Small Sister—"Oh, he was born after mother dyed her hair."

Tell Your Neighbors

To sell or buy horses, poultry, cordwood, feed, cattle, hogs, honey, farms, machinery, etc. . . . advertise in your own paper, "The Manitoba Co-operator." 26,000 Manitoba farm families read it.

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 adtimes. Name.....

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

FRENCH CO-OP FLOUR MILLS SHUT DOWN

In an open letter to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ernest Poisson, general secretary of the National Federation of Consumers' Societies, states that the mills belonging to "La Panification Moderne," the co-operative milling and baking federation of Northern France, have been obliged to close down. The co-operative mills have been almost the only ones to observe the provisions laid down by the Grain Act of 1933 for the purchase of wheat, with the result that, after working for some time at a loss, they have suspended operations rather than buy wheat below the price fixed by the law. The position of the Union des Co-operatives de Lorraine, the largest consumers' society in France, is similar. The society estimates that the cost of production of bread, on the basis of the legal price of grain, is from Fr. 2.10 to Fr. 2.20 per kg. (6.12c to 6.46c per lb.). It is actually selling bread, according to the variety, at prices ranging from Fr. 1.65 to Fr. 2.0 per kg. (4.84c. to 5.5c per lb.), preferring to sell at a loss rather than raise the price to its members in their present difficult economic situation. Co-operators are protesting vigorously against the injustice which allows those who obey the law to suffer losses and tolerates evasions by those who are determined to make a profit, and demand that the law shall be properly enforced.

—I. C. A. News

CO-OPERATION PUSHES FORWARD IN RUSSIA

During 1934 Centrosoyus is going to build a small town for educational institutions. This will cover 18,000 square metres and will contain the Moscow Institute of Baking Engineers, the Planning and Economic Institute, and the institutions for Higher Courses in Co-operation.

In Tomsk, Centrosoyus is organizing a college of "public nourishment." In this college technicians will be trained for the restaurant and dining-room business in Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia, and the Far East. In the autumn, 120 students will be accepted in the college.

The Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev scientific research institutes of the retail co-operative movement have organized brigades of

the highest qualified workers to help in the organization of the sale of food products and the improvement of commercial work in the food stores. The brigades will study the work of the most typical food stores in Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev, taking into

consideration all sides of their commercial activity—the work of the warehouses, the supply of goods to the outlying stores, prices, packing, etc. These brigades began their work on May 15th.

—The Link.

'97 18.6

FREE TO ANY FARMER

The Royal Bank has booklets, prepared by competent authorities, on Farm Accounting, Livestock and Poultry. Many farmers have found these booklets helpful as well as interesting. The Bank will be glad to give you copies on request, free of charge.

THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

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.