

# The Manitoba Co-operator

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## Man versus Nature

The practice of that which is ethically best—what we call goodness or virtue—involves a course of conduct which, in all respects, is opposed to that which leads to success in the cosmic struggle for existence. In place of ruthless self-assertion it demands self-restraint; in place of thrusting aside, or treading down, all competitors, it requires that the individual shall not merely respect, but shall help his fellows; its influence is directed, not so much to the survival of the fittest, as to the fitting of as many as possible to survive. It repudiates the gladiatorial theory of existence. It demands that each man who enters into the enjoyment of the advantages of a policy shall be mindful of his debt to those who have laboriously constructed it; and shall take heed that no act of his weakens the fabric in which he has been permitted to live.

—Thomas Henry Huxley.



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

COMPRISING

Manitoba Pool Elevators  
Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing  
Association  
Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg District Milk Producers  
Association  
Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company  
Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Society  
Manitoba Co-operative Livestock  
Producers  
The Co-operative Marketing Board  
Manitoba Vegetable Growers' Co-op.

Issued on the 30th of each month  
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## NEWS and VIEWS

The encroachments of the rich are more destructive to the state than those of the people.

—Aristotle.

The governments of Germany and Brazil have arranged for a barter exchange of 86,000 sacks of coffee for German railway material.

It is estimated in the United States that of the \$30,000,000,000 paid by consumers for farm products only \$9,000,000,000 reaches the farmer.

For the first 37 weeks of 1934, ending September 13, the number of hogs graded in Canada was 2,085,489. In the corresponding period of 1933, the number was 2,210,670.

About one-third of the farmers in the United States are members of co-operative societies, there being 11,900 societies with a membership of 3,200,000 and doing business of \$1,925,000,000 annually.

There has just been issued by the United States Department of Labor a bulletin of sixty-eight pages describing the method of organizing and operating consumers' co-operative societies on the Rochdale principle and giving model by-laws. Dr. J. P. Warbasse, president of the U.S. Co-operative League, is especially thanked in an introduction to the bulletin, which indicates that the Department of Labor knew where to turn for reliable information.

As many as 7,500 weed seeds have been found in the crop of a mourning dove. Five thousand insects have been discovered in the stomach of one flicker, and a nighthawk has been known to consume approximately 400 insects at one meal. Grasshoppers, caterpillars, moths, weevils, beetles, plant lice, flies, and insect eggs compose part of the food of Canada's insectivorous birds while weed seeds are eaten by sparrows, snowbirds, buntings, juncos, finches, grosbeaks and waxwings.

Private business engaged in handling farm products at a profit cannot be regulated into decency.

—Farmers' Union Herald.

As the second largest supplier of wheat flour to Italy during 1933, Canada increased the export of this commodity by 45.5 per cent. as compared with 1932.

Business interests in the United States are arranging for the direct exchange of American finished goods for raw materials with business interests in India, Norway, Chile and Iceland.

It is complained that all that bank managers will lend just now is their ears. Some of our friends tell us they are fairly free with their "No's" too.

"Two things," said Kant, "fill me with breathless awe:

The starry Heaven and the moral law."

But I know a thing more awful and obscure—

The long, long patience of the plundered poor.

—Edwin Markham

Four-fifths of the beef and veal entering world trade is absorbed by the countries composing the British Commonwealth of Nations, but only about one-fifth of the whole amount traded originates in those countries, according to a survey made by the Imperial Economic Committee.

Compulsory insurance is carried on both collective and individual farms in Russia covering all the risks attending fire, crops and animals. The law makes special provision to encourage the raising of livestock, all young animals, for example, being insured free of charge.

According to the Canadian Trade Commissioner there is a steadily increasing demand in the British West Indies for Canadian onions which are preferred to those of Holland, Portugal and Argentina, which countries have until recently furnished the bulk of the supply.

Supply and demand work well as a rule if you insist on the supply being demanded.

—Lenin

The number of live cattle shipped in 1934 to the United Kingdom up to September 13 was 37,775 head, as compared with 36,229 head during the corresponding period of 1933.

Labor is the contest of the life of man with an opposite, the term life including his intelligence, soul and physical power, contending with question, difficulty, trial or material force.

—Ruskin

Payments from the British wheat fund for the grain year ending July 31, 1933, totalled \$22,500,000 paid out to 76,500 registered wheat growers. Advance payments on the 1934 grain year at the beginning of July amounted to \$20,500,000 paid out to 84,000 growers.

In the three prairie provinces on August 10, 1934 the estimated acreage showed a decrease of 1,881,000 acres, or 7.5 per cent. in wheat; a decrease of 70,000 acres or 2.3 per cent. in barley; and a decrease in flaxseed of 17,500 acres, or 7.4 per cent. Oats increased by 170,000 acres or 1.9 per cent., and rye also increased by 149,300 acres or 28.7 per cent.

Canada uses about four million pounds of wool recovered from rags every year, in addition to her own domestic clip and imported supplies. The wool grown in Canada provides only about one-third of the requirements of the Canadian textile industry, so that the Dominion imports annually about eight million pounds of clean raw wool and 12 million pounds of yarns and other semi-manufactures of wool. On the other hand, on an average about one-third of the wool grown in Canada is exported.

### OUR PUZZLE CORNER

"If there wasn't any poultry pool" said Mrs. Co-operator, "I should get 5 cents a dozen less for my eggs, and then I should have to sell a dozen more for every dollar of egg money that I get." What is the price of eggs?

Have a stab at this—then look for answer on page 23.

## Radio Talks Over Western Chain

The three western Wheat Pools are co-operating in a series of thirteen radio talks over the chain of the Western Broadcasting Bureau, taking in four stations in Saskatchewan, two in Alberta and CKY in Manitoba. It should be mentioned that the Yorkton station serves a great part of northwestern Manitoba.

These talks will be given on Wednesday nights from 9.15 to 9.30 central standard time. The first talk was given by Mr. L. C.

October 17.—J. Wesson (Saskatchewan). "Markets and Marketing."

October 24.—F. W. Ransom (Manitoba). "Manitoba Makes Good."

October 31.—H. W. Wood (Alberta). "The Responsibilities of the Wheat Pools."

November 7.—P. F. Bredt (Manitoba). "The Land We Live on."

November 14.—Geo. Robertson (Saskatchewan). "Saskatchewan Takes Stock."

November 21.—Ben S. Plumer (Alberta). "The Pool and the Farm Boy."

November 28.—C. H. Burnell (Manitoba). "Neighbors in Adversity."

December 5.—Lew Hutchinson (Alberta). "Alberta's Achievements."

December 12.—F. Sproule (Saskatchewan). "Co-operation or Chaos."

December 19.—Hon. Irene Parlby (Alberta). "Farm Women and the Co-operative Movement."

December 26.—J. I. McFarland (Winnipeg). "The World Wheat Situation."

Brouillette, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the Central Selling Agency, on October 3; the second was given by Mr. R. D. Purdy, general manager of the Alberta Pool on October 10.

These talks cover the economic problems faced by the farmers of Western Canada. Tune in CKY (Winnipeg) or CJGX (Yorkton) and hear them discussed by farmers.

The succeeding speakers and subjects are as follows:

October 17.—J. Wesson (Saskatchewan). "Markets and Marketing."

October 24.—F. W. Ransom (Manitoba). "Manitoba Makes Good."

October 31.—H. W. Wood (Alberta). "The Responsibilities of the Wheat Pools."

November 7.—P. F. Bredt (Manitoba). "The Land We Live on."

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### WINTER MILK PRICE

**\$1.71 PER 100 LBS.**

After public sittings held last month in which representatives of and spokesmen for the producers, distributors and consumers were heard, the Municipal and Public Utility Board set a winter price for fluid milk for the Winnipeg area of \$1.71 per one hundred pounds, an increase of forty cents over the summer price. The new price was effective as from September 21. The prices set for the consumer were: milk from wagon, 10 cents a quart; from stores, 9 cents a quart. This is an increase of 1 cent per quart. Wholesale milk has been raised from 25 cents to 30 cents a gallon and household cream prices have also been advanced. The 10 per cent. discount for relief milk previously established by the Board was continued.

In a public statement W. R.

Cottingham, K.C., chairman of the Board, expressed the opinion that \$1.71 per 100 pounds "should maintain supply during the coming months;" that it was not desirable to set the price for fluid milk at a level where it would decrease cream shipments and unduly increase the fluid milk supply; that the average price paid producers in nine Canadian cities is \$1.65 per 100 pounds and that consumers' purchasing power is no higher in Winnipeg than elsewhere.

Dr. Schneider, sec.-treasurer of the Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Co-operative Association, strongly urged upon the Board a price in keeping with the increased costs of production. He submitted evidence showing these costs to run from \$1.36 to \$3.05 per 100 pounds for summer months, while feed for dairy cows had risen over 60 per cent. Every

producer, he contended, had lost money on the summer price and the winter price should not continue the below cost of production rate. Dr. Schneider also submitted figures showing much higher summer rates paid in a number of cities than in Winnipeg. Other producers supported the arguments and the data of Dr. Schneider, some suggesting that \$2.20 per 100 pounds would be a fair price to the producer. Every one of the producer speakers put a remunerative price to the producer at a figure much higher than that ultimately set by the Board.

After the finding of the Board had been made public Dr. Schneider suggested to the members of the Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Co-operative Association that they should give serious consideration to the creation of a milk marketing control board under the marketing legislation passed at the last session of the Manitoba Legislature.

### PRICES FOR BREAD AROUND THE WORLD

Belgium had the cheapest bread in the world last year, according to calculation of prices of bread in various countries made by the International Labor Review. Great Britain and Czechoslovakia came next. Bread in Germany was more expensive than anywhere else. The prices are for October, 1933, except in the case of Italy, for which it is July, 1933; France and the Irish Free State, for which it is November, 1933; Australia, for which it is August, 1933; Spain for which it is December, 1933.

| Country                | Canadian Cents<br>(per lb.) |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Germany .....          | 13½                         |
| Finland .....          | 9½                          |
| Sweden .....           | 9                           |
| Norway .....           | 8½                          |
| U.S.A. ....            | 8½                          |
| Denmark .....          | 7½                          |
| Canada .....           | 6½                          |
| Holland .....          | 6½                          |
| Italy .....            | 6¼                          |
| France .....           | 5½                          |
| Irish Free State ..... | 4½                          |
| Australia .....        | 4¼                          |
| Switzerland .....      | 4¼                          |
| Spain .....            | 4                           |
| Czechoslovakia .....   | 3¾                          |
| United Kingdom .....   | 3¾                          |
| Belgium .....          | 2¾                          |

—The Budget.

# 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*

## ELEVATOR BOARDS HOLD JOINT MEET AT PORTAGE

In the last issue we stated that the Portage association intended to hold a group meeting of five elevator boards. This was held on October 5th, and was attended by twenty-nine people representing the associations of Portage la Prairie, Oakland, Fortier, Oakville and Edwin. Mr. Allan McAllister was in the chair, while Fieldman D. W. Richmond acted as secretary. Mr. Kane and Mr. Steele drove out in the evening to attend and Mr. Burnell, the district director, likewise responded to the invitation.

They got together to talk about the many things on their minds with respect to elevator operation and grain handling and the advisability of giving credit to farmers to buy twine. One interesting feature of the discussion was contained in the suggestion that credit facilities be provided through a separate organization or society formed for that purpose. This would enable the farmer to pay cash for his twine and avoid the necessity of asking either the Consumers' Co-operative or Pool Elevators for credit.

Mr. Kane was kept busy answering questions and he gave much information. He pointed out that most of the problems of the organization could be met if it was given the support and volume it should have from the farmers.

Mr. Burnell stated that Pool Elevators is a very different organization to other grain handling concerns. Being owned and controlled by farmers, it is the point of view of the man on the land which is the chief consideration.

Mr. Steele spoke on the work of the National Barley Committee and the investigations it is making as to the requirements of the overseas market, the most suitable cleaning machinery, and the development of types of barley best adapted to the malting trade. He spoke also of the importance of opening the market in the east

to substitute barley for large quantities of corn imported for feeding purposes.

## WHAT THE LOCALS ARE DOING

We want to know what you talk about at your meetings. Record your discussions in your minutes. This is not idle curiosity, but straight business; for what you think (when shown in your minutes) influences your directors and management. It is a case of accepting responsibility and exercising your control.

During September and up to the present time (October 12) seventy-three local elevator associations have held board meetings and there is the usual variety of matters considered, which is very encouraging because it shows a wide and general interest.

Nine associations have recorded several applications for new members; so the associations keep on growing. Six associations are thinking of getting their elevators painted; they not only take a pride in appearances but deem it good business to preserve the frame construction from the wear occasioned by weather. Besides this, eight other associations decided to gravel the approach to the driveway and make other repairs. The handling of twine is quite a live question with several of the associations and five more have considered this matter. In all probability it will be brought up at the annual meeting.

Under the heading of donations Glenboro made a grant of \$10.00 to the Junior Seed Growers and also agreed to send wheat in a car which is to be shipped to the drought area. Then some others in response to a letter from the secretary of the U.F.M., agreed to contribute to the expenses of its annual convention. One of the associations in the dried out area asked for assistance in the form of grain for chicken feed, and another association down there sent in a resolution which it wants

read at our annual meeting, expressing appreciation of the work done by Manitoba Pool Elevators' Relief Fund last winter.

In the greater part of southern and western Manitoba feed is very scarce. Seven associations make inquiries as to the possibility of securing shipments of feed grains and prices thereon. Resolutions re track prices for less than carload lots were passed by four associations and they asked that this question be discussed at the annual meeting.

The statement by Mr. McFarland, which appeared in the daily papers, with respect to short selling in futures, has been noted by two associations and they ask that this question also be brought to the attention of the delegates. Another association asks that the surplus arising out of the stabilization operations be distributed amongst the Pool members. The trouble about this is like the recipe for Welsh Rarebit, "First get your rabbit."

Two associations in the south continue to press for an adjustment to the Durum wheat growers. Their claim is recognized and, it has been stated, will receive proper consideration whenever the time arrives making it possible; but in the meantime we have to hold our horses. The Mentmore association endorses the debt adjustment legislation. So do the provincial Pools and we were informed recently that in Saskatchewan hundreds of farmers are applying to the official receivers for adjustments of their debts.

One association asked Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, to use every effort to direct traffic over the Hudson Bay route and to urge a reduction of freight and insurance rates.

The quota levy on flour payable by British millers and importers of flour under the wheat subsidy scheme has been reduced from \$1.09 a sack to 93 cents.

**SHAREHOLDERS PLEASE NOTE!**

The official notice advising you of the date, time and place of the Annual Meeting of your Association is being, or has been, sent to you by mail.

The business of the meeting, as in other years, is to consider the financial statement and operation of your particular Association, and of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, for the year 1933-34, to hear the report of the delegate and to elect a delegate and the officers for the ensuing year.

Your Provincial Director, or an officer of the

organization, will be present to answer questions relating to the operation of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited.

Remember, that Pool Elevators is a Co-operative Organization, that is, a business controlled by the membership. Their chief responsibility is shaping policy and determining the course the organization is to follow. In other words, co-operation is democracy in business and the success of a democracy depends upon the extent to which its members take an interest in its affairs.

**ELEVATOR ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETINGS 1934.**

| Station        | Day    | Date    | Time      | Speaker                        | Station       | Day   | Date    | Time      | Speaker          |
|----------------|--------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------|---------|-----------|------------------|
| Alexander      | Wed.   | Oct. 31 | 8:00 p.m. | D. A. Kane                     | Homewood      | Sat.  | Nov. 3  | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Arden          | Thur.  | Nov. 1  | 8:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Ipswich       | Wed.  | Oct. 24 | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Baldur         | Tues.  | Oct. 30 | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                    | Jordan        | Sat.  | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Barnsley       | Sat.   | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                  | Justice       | Fri.  | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Basswood       | Thurs. | Nov. 1  | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                | Kaleida       | Fri.  | Oct. 26 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Belmont        | Wed.   | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                    | Kemnay        | Wed.  | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | D. A. Kane       |
| Benito         | Mon.   | Oct. 29 | 8:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Kenton        | Wed.  | Oct. 24 | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Bethany        | Fri.   | Nov. 2  | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                | Kenville      | Sat.  | Oct. 27 | 8:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay |
| Beulah         | Tues.  | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                | Killarney     | Thur. | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | W. E. Ring       |
| Bield          | Thur.  | Oct. 25 | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Landseer      | Thur. | Oct. 25 | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Binscarth      | Fri.   | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                | La Riviere    | Thur. | Oct. 25 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Birdtall       | Tues.  | Oct. 30 | 8:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Lauder        | Thur. | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Birnie         | Fri.   | Nov. 2  | 8:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Leighton      | Sat.  | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Birtle         | Sat.   | Oct. 27 | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                | Lena          | Sat.  | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | W. E. Ring       |
| Boissevain     | Wed.   | Oct. 24 | 8:00 p.m. | D. A. Kane                     | Lenore        | Wed.  | Oct. 24 | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Bowsman        | Sat.   | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Letellier     | Tues. | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Bradwardine    | Thur.  | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                    | Linklater     | Sat.  | Nov. 3  | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Brandon        | Thur.  | Nov. 1  | 2:00 p.m. | D. A. Kane                     | Lyleton       | Wed.  | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Brookdale      | Mon.   | Nov. 5  | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                | Makaroff      | Thur. | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay |
| Broomhill      | Thur.  | Nov. 1  | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                  | Manitou       | Thur. | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Brunkild       | Thur.  | Nov. 1  | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                   | Manson        | Tues. | Oct. 30 | 8:00 p.m. | D. A. Kane       |
| Cardale        | Sat.   | Nov. 3  | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                | Maples        | Fri.  | Nov. 9  | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Carey          | Mon.   | Oct. 29 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                   | Margaret      | Wed.  | Oct. 31 | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Carman         | Fri.   | Nov. 2  | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                   | Mather        | Sat.  | Oct. 27 | 8:00 p.m. | W. E. Ring       |
| Cartwright     | Fri.   | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | W. E. Ring                     | McAuley       | Tues. | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | D. A. Kane       |
| Chillon        | Fri.   | Oct. 26 | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell (At Binscarth) | McConnell     | Mon.  | Oct. 29 | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Clanwilliam    | Thur.  | Nov. 1  | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Medora        | Fri.  | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Clearwater     | Mon.   | Oct. 29 | 2:00 p.m. | W. E. Ring                     | Menteith      | Wed.  | Oct. 24 | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Coulter        | Tues.  | Oct. 30 | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                  | Mentmore      | Tues. | Nov. 6  | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Crandall       | Tues.  | Oct. 30 | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                | Millwood      | Sat.  | Oct. 27 | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Croll          | Tues.  | Oct. 23 | 2:00 p.m. | D. A. Kane                     | Minitonas     | Fri.  | Oct. 26 | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay |
| Cromer         | Wed.   | Nov. 7  | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                    | Minnedosa     | Fri.  | Nov. 2  | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Crystal City   | Mon.   | Oct. 29 | 8:00 p.m. | W. E. Ring                     | Minto         | Tues. | Oct. 23 | 8:00 p.m. | W. E. Ring       |
| Cypress River  | Wed.   | Oct. 24 | 8:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                  | Moline        | Thur. | Nov. 1  | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Dalry          | Tues.  | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                  | Moorepark     | Mon.  | Nov. 5  | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Dand           | Fri.   | Oct. 26 | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                  | Morris        | Tues. | Oct. 30 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Dauphin        | Sat.   | Nov. 3  | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Napinka       | Thur. | Nov. 1  | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Decker         | Mon.   | Oct. 29 | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                | Nesbitt       | Fri.  | Nov. 2  | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Deloraine      | Sat.   | Oct. 27 | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                  | Ninette       | Thur. | Oct. 25 | 2:00 p.m. | W. E. Ring       |
| Domain         | Wed.   | Oct. 31 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                   | Ninga         | Wed.  | Oct. 24 | 2:00 p.m. | D. A. Kane       |
| Dropmore       | Wed.   | Oct. 24 | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Oak Lake      | Fri.  | Nov. 9  | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Dufrost        | Mon.   | Oct. 29 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                   | Oakland       | Wed.  | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Dunrea         | Wed.   | Oct. 24 | 8:00 p.m. | W. E. Ring                     | Oakville      | Wed.  | Oct. 31 | 8:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Lurban         | Mon.   | Oct. 29 | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Pierson       | Wed.  | Oct. 31 | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Ebor           | Thur.  | Oct. 8  | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                    | Pilot Mound   | Tues. | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | W. E. Ring       |
| Eden           | Fri.   | Nov. 2  | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Pipestone     | Mon.  | Nov. 5  | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Edwin          | Thur.  | Nov. 1  | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                  | P La Prairie  | Thur. | Nov. 1  | 8:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Elgin          | Tues.  | Oct. 23 | 8:00 p.m. | D. A. Kane                     | Purves        | Tues. | Oct. 23 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Elie           | Tues.  | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                  | Rapid City    | Wed.  | Oct. 31 | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Milkhorn       | Tues.  | Nov. 6  | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                    | Rathwell      | Fri.  | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Elm Creek      | Sat.   | Oct. 27 | 8:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                  | Regent        | Tues. | Oct. 23 | 2:00 p.m. | W. E. Ring       |
| Elphinstone    | Wed.   | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Reston        | Sat.  | Nov. 3  | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Erickson       | Wed.   | Oct. 31 | 8:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Rhodes        | Fri.  | Oct. 26 | 2:00 p.m. | W. E. Ring       |
| Ewart          | Thur.  | Nov. 8  | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                    | Robin         | Wed.  | Oct. 24 | 8:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay |
| Fairfax        | Wed.   | Oct. 24 | 2:00 p.m. | W. E. Ring                     | Rosshurn      | Tues. | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay |
| Fallison       | Wed.   | Oct. 24 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                   | Rounthwaite   | Thur. | Nov. 1  | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Fannystelle    | Mon.   | Oct. 29 | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                  | Sanford       | Thur. | Nov. 1  | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Forrest        | Fri.   | Oct. 26 | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                    | Silver Plains | Wed.  | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Fortier        | Tues.  | Oct. 30 | 8:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                  | Sinclair      | Fri.  | Nov. 2  | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Foxwarren      | Thur.  | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                | Snowflake     | Tues. | Oct. 23 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Franklin       | Tues.  | Nov. 6  | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                | Solsgrith     | Wed.  | Oct. 24 | 8:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell  |
| Gilbert Plains | Tues.  | Oct. 23 | 2:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Somerset      | Mon.  | Nov. 5  | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Glenboro       | Wed.   | Oct. 24 | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                  | Souris        | Sat.  | Nov. 10 | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Glenora        | Tues.  | Oct. 30 | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                    | Sperling      | Sat.  | Nov. 3  | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Goodlands      | Mon.   | Oct. 29 | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                  | Starbuck      | Mon.  | Oct. 29 | 8:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Gordon         | Fri.   | Nov. 2  | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                  | Swan Lake     | Mon.  | Nov. 5  | 8:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Graham         | Sat.   | Oct. 27 | 8:00 p.m. | J. Parker                      | Swan River    | Fri.  | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay |
| Grandview      | Tues.  | Oct. 23 | 8:00 p.m. | W. G. A. Gourlay               | Thornhill     | Fri.  | Oct. 26 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Graysville     | Fri.   | Nov. 2  | 2:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker                   | Tilston       | Fri.  | Nov. 2  | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Pamiota        | Wed.   | Oct. 31 | 2:00 p.m. | G. N. McConnell                | Treherne      | Fri.  | Oct. 26 | 2:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell    |
| Harding        | Thur.  | Oct. 25 | 2:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                    | Waskada       | Mon.  | Oct. 29 | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin    |
| Hargrave       | Tues.  | Nov. 6  | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt                    | Wawanessa     | Thur. | Nov. 1  | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Hartney        | Wed.   | Oct. 24 | 8:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                  | Woodbay       | Wed.  | Oct. 24 | 8:00 p.m. | W. J. Parker     |
| Hathaway       | Thur.  | Oct. 25 | 2:00 p.m. | J. W. Baldwin                  | Woodnorth     | Wed.  | Nov. 7  | 8:00 p.m. | P. F. Bredt      |
| Holland        | Thur.  | Oct. 25 | 8:00 p.m. | C. H. Burnell                  |               |       |         |           |                  |

# 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

## INGIMAR INGALDSON

The co-operative movement in Manitoba and the livestock co-operative in particular, sustained a grave loss in the untimely death of Ingimar Ingaldson, who was accidentally drowned while out shooting on September 21st.

Mr. Ingaldson was a good co-operator not only in the sense of being an able manager of a co-operative business, but in the larger sense of understanding the philosophy of co-operation and translating it into practice in every department of human relations. He possessed in full degree the spirit of community and he worked zealously and energetically in the promotion of social welfare. He was devoted to the cause of agricultural co-operation and he gave of his best to the work of increasing well-being among the farmers. In the golden book it may be truly written of him that he loved his fellow men and that nothing pertaining to the welfare of mankind was foreign to him.

## MORALS AND BUSINESS

It is reported in the press that Mr. John I. McFarland, general manager of the Central Selling Agency of the Wheat Pools, has suggested to the Dominion government that a searching inquiry should be made into selling operations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Since the great debacle Mr. McFarland on behalf of the Dominion government has been engaged in trying to help the farmer by sustaining prices on the Winnipeg grain market and it is needless to say that it has been for him an exceptionally trying experience. It is incomprehensible why the government, having determined upon a supporting course, should have left to operate in freedom all the factors of an open market which were bound to increase the difficulties of any policy of arbitrary support. The intention doubtless was good, but good intentions don't mean a thing to some people and especially those who discover how to turn the good intentions of others to their own pecuniary advantage.

Anyway, Mr. McFarland seems to have been convinced that some persons were doing something which they ought not to do and were hurting the farmers in the process. They were selling wheat which they did not possess and so forcing down prices.

"I should like to know," Mr. McFarland asked through the press, "who has any moral right to sell huge quantities of futures in the Winnipeg market at a time when Canadian

farmers are delivering and selling only very moderate quantities?"

The answer is that nobody has a moral right to do that kind of thing but everybody has a legal right to do it and precious few people care a hoot about the morality of a thing which is perfectly legal and has money attached to it.

Mr. McFarland, in fact, has raised precisely the same question as Mr. Stevens, namely: Should those kind of practices be tolerated in business which are condemned by the prevailing ethical conceptions of the people? Both Mr. McFarland and Mr. Stevens apparently say no and every co-operator will agree with them. After all it is how we think upon right and wrong which determines the kind of society we get, and if there were enough people clamorously insistent upon more ethics in business we wouldn't have the kind of thing about which Mr. McFarland and Mr. Stevens complain. Co-operative business, for example, would embody the highest ethical practices of the time and place. It is impossible to get that when profit making is the great economic incentive; it will only come with a revaluation of economic processes and the substitution of service for profit.

## CO-OPERATION AND EDUCATION

In the September issue of *The Canadian Co-operator* Mr. George Keen, its one and only editor, tells us that the magazine has completed its twenty-fifth year of publication. On behalf of the co-operative organizations represented by *The Manitoba Co-operator* we extend our hearty congratulations to the magazine and its editor on reaching their silver jubilee; may they see many more years together.

The first issue of *The Canadian Co-operator*, Mr. Keen says, contained an article entitled "The New Movement in Canada," and it appears that *The Canadian Grocer* furnished the title and the theme, probably remembering the agitation of the retail business over a parliamentary inquiry a year or two before into the co-operative movement at which the governor-general in Canada gave evidence in support of co-operation and which was followed by a Dominion co-operative act which passed the house of commons but was killed in the senate by a majority of one.

Looking over the twenty-five years of excellent service he has given the movement Mr. Keen says:

"We are more convinced than we were twenty-five years ago that the purely materialistic interpretation of co-operation with which we are so familiar on this continent is inevitably doomed to failure in its practice. We have had in the meantime hundreds of so-called co-operative societies brought into existence and which have faded away for no other reason than that they were isolated expressions of group selfishness and without any social or moral significance."

The remedy for this he finds in educational work in co-operative philosophy and principles—just what *The Canadian Co-operator* was founded to do. We wholeheartedly agree. Co-operative business is a very practical illustration of co-operative principles and practice; it is not by any means the

whole of the co-operative philosophy. The real co-operator is one with an ideal of life and a system of human relations. He seeks to make all the achievements of the human mind the servant of humanity and not its master. He would make service and not money-making the great incentive to all human endeavor and he cannot see why that incentive, the operation of which in all the cultural relations of men is accepted as right and proper throughout civilization, should not operate as successfully in the economic relations of men. Certainly we have heard enough during the last four or five years of the urgent and positive need for more and more co-operation for the purpose of securing world economic recovery; we have also seen how extremely difficult it is to curb the acquisitive instinct in man and get the co-operation which is so necessary.

For us the lesson is plain; to get co-operation we must make co-operators. Poets may be born, but co-operators are made. Co-operation is a process in civilization and is learned anew by each generation. The measure of what we call progress is the degree to which men have learned to co-operate, to maintain continuity in their co-operation and to plan more co-operation for the greater benefit of mankind. That is emphatically an educational process and while much of it is learned in the ordinary everyday pursuit of life, for the co-operative movement itself it means direct and systematic inculcation of co-operative principles as a vital part of its activities.

## PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS AND PRICES

Is the payment of dividends on purchases by a co-operative society the same thing as cutting prices? In Hamilton there is a co-operative dairy which distributes milk and which pays a patronage dividend to its milk purchasing members. There is in Ontario a milk control board which has the power to fix the selling price of milk, as the Manitoba Public Utility Board does in Winnipeg. The Board has forbidden the Hamilton dairy to pay a dividend on the milk purchases of its members apparently on the ground that such dividend represented a reduction in the price paid by the member and was therefore a violation of the price-fixing order of the Board.

The patronage dividend paid by co-operatives is not a form of price cutting and it has no more to do with prices than dividends on capital. Both come out of surplus and both go to shareholders. The basis of distribution is different, however; the former resting on business support, the latter on capital invested. The individual shareholders in a co-operative society do business with themselves organized for the purpose and they distribute the surplus according to the individual business. Private capitalistic enterprise distributes the surplus to whoever furnished the capital or holds stock regardless of whether the individual did business with the firm or not.

It is essential with the development of price-fixing ideas and machinery that the character of co-operative trading be thoroughly understood and its essential difference from private trading realized. In co-operative trading the business is done among

the shareholders themselves organized for the purpose of getting the benefit of mutual trading; in private trade the shareholder is not a trader, he is an investor and he looks for returns not on a trading but on an investment basis. The patronage dividend of co-operatives is a trading benefit and not price cutting.

## THE DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACT

There has been much talk about adjusting the debt of agriculture to the level of prices prevailing since 1930 and the provincial legislature has at least taken some steps to prevent any ruthless dispossession of worthy debtors. The limitations of provincial legislatures in a practical sense in a matter of this kind are obvious; the provinces may possess the power to take certain action but if the action is taken by one province only, or by certain provinces and not others then there is set up a discrimination which is calculated to react injuriously upon the province or provinces setting up the legislation.

This disadvantage does not exist with Dominion legislation supplemented by provincial legislation; in that case there is set up a national uniformity and all creditors and debtors come under the same law and conditions.

The Dominion Debt Adjustment Act for farmers which came into force on September 1st eliminates discrimination as among the provinces and provides for actual debt adjustment, not merely for a stay of proceedings against a debtor. The Dominion legislation makes it possible for the farmer whose liabilities are much in excess of his assets, and whose debts far exceed his capacity to pay, to go through bankruptcy proceedings with a minimum of expense, get rid entirely of his debts and with his legal exemptions make a new start altogether.

If, however, his situation is not so bad as that and with some adjustment, composition or arrangement he can hold his place and satisfy his creditors, the legislation provides the necessary machinery and prescribes the ways and means for saving his home and keeping him on the land. That, at least, is the intention as set out in the preamble to the Act.

The farmer debtor must initiate action under this legislation. It was passed for his benefit and he alone can get help out of it and consequently if he does not take action under it nobody else will. The machinery has been set up and official receivers have been appointed in each of the judicial districts in Manitoba.

The official receiver is the person with whom the debtor needs to get in touch. He is there to help and on his advice and instruction the debtor can set adjustment proposals in motion. But, let us repeat, the debtor must act. He is the one that is seeking relief and he is the only one that can call the act into life. Every farmer who feels that he is carrying a load of debt that is beyond the earning power of his farm, and whose debts have accumulated because of ruinously low prices, should immediately get in touch with the official receiver for his district.

This legislation is the result of a multitude of representations made to the Dominion Government. It is now for the farmers to show that they really needed it.



# THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building. Telephone 905 160

Members of the Board

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Secretary: John W. Ward

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## ESSAY CONTEST

Students of co-operation over seventeen and under thirty years of age living in Canada, have an opportunity to win national fame and \$50.00 in cash by taking part in the essay contest to be conducted by the Robert Owen Foundation, an organization with headquarters in Toronto established for the purpose of promoting interest in the application of co-operative principles to economic life.

The essays are not to exceed 3,000 words in length and must be received by the president of the Robert Owen Foundation, H. E. Langford, 91 Gothic Avenue, Toronto, before January 15, 1935.

Any one of three subjects may be chosen: (1) "Democracy in Industrial Management and its Relation to Efficiency;" (2) "How Can a Canadian Government, Federal or Provincial, Encourage and Support Co-operative Enterprise," or (3) "Co-operative Goal versus State Socialism."

Intending competitors would do well to write to Professor Henri Lasserre, Victoria College, Toronto, for a copy of the announcement of the competition, which gives further particulars as to the conditions, and as to the ground to be covered in dealing with the prescribed subjects.

### A New Co-op. in Winnipeg

Automobile owners in Winnipeg have formed an organization for the purpose of supplying themselves with gasolene, lubricating oil and the usual service station facilities on the co-operative plan and have secured incorporation under the name, Winnipeg Co-operative Oil and Supply, Ltd. The association is operating a service station in a central location on Dagmar street, near Notre Dame Avenue, and co-operators from country points who are driving to the city will be given a hearty welcome and the best of service if they will call at the new station.

Two other consumers' co-operatives in Winnipeg, both now well established and successful, are the Workers' and Farmers' Co-operative, Ltd., operating a milk distributing plant and a coal and wood yard, and the North Winnipeg Co-operative, Ltd., which also sells fuel.

Both of these associations were organized by non-English speaking citizens residing in the north end of the city, but the Workers' and Farmers' Co-operative has greatly increased its membership since it entered the dairy business three years ago and its smart cream and red delivery trucks and wagons are now a familiar sight in all parts of the city.

### Co-operative Distilleries

In Canada we have distilleries for whisky and gasolene. In Bulgaria they distill rose leaves and produce attar of roses to provide sweet perfume for milady's handkerchief. And last year over 96 per cent. of the attar of roses produced in the nine principal rose-growing districts of Bulgaria came from 57 co-operative distilleries. These co-operatives treated 13,860 tons 455 pounds of rose leaves and produced 7,654 pounds of attar of roses, almost 3,622 pounds of petals being required to produce one pound of the essence. There is also a central selling agency for the sale of the co-operative product, the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank fulfilling this function. It is reported that there has been an important recovery in the rose-growing industry since the organization of the co-operative distilleries.

### A Worthy Delegate

Mr. William Robson, of Deleau, attended the silver jubilee congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada, held at Toronto on September 26 and 27, as a fraternal delegate from the Co-operative Marketing Board. As president of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, a director of Manitoba

Co-operative Wholesale, Hartney Consumers' Co-operative, and Manitoba Co-operative Conference, and a member of all the other co-operatives in Manitoba which market the commodities which he produces, Mr. Robson was well qualified to convey to the congress the greetings and experiences of the co-operative movement in Manitoba.

### Co-operatives Plead Guilty

The Co-operative movement in Great Britain is having a rough time. The National government, at the behest of private traders last year amended the income tax law so as to increase the taxes paid by co-operative societies, and then the Daily Mail and other papers controlled by Lord Beaverbrook (who emigrated from Canada as Max Aitken) started a vicious campaign of attack upon the movement.

One count in the indictment brought by the Daily Mail against co-operatives is that the co-operative society undercuts the trader by returning to the customer one or two shillings in the £ on his purchases. To this terrible charge the co-operatives plead: "Guilty, my lord! The co-operative society returns to the purchaser the sum which would in other instances be pocketed by the private trader in profits. Co-operation increases the purchasing power of the consumer and thus stimulates industry and employment."

The effect of these attacks has been remarkable. Co-operative Union statistics dealing with the cash turnover of co-operative societies during the first three months of 1934, when the campaign was in full blast, show sales in January, 1934, 3.83 per cent. greater than in January, 1933; those of February, 1934, 3.75 per cent. greater than in February, 1933; and sales in March, 1934, 6.22 per cent. greater than in March, 1933.



# Consumer Co-operation

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

## THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

Throughout Manitoba, during the next month or two, the members of Consumer Co-operative Associations will be winding up the year's business at local annual meetings. The consumers who make up our Consumer Co-op locals have to consider several things at these annual assemblies.

The vital thing for us all to consider is: "What does our Manitoba Consumers' Co-operative Movement stand for? And what progress are we making in realizing our ideal?"

### What Progress?

In the past number of years we have made progress in building up an organization to serve consumers in the purchase and distribution of a limited number of commodities. A number of Co-op locals have established themselves as centres in their own neighborhood for merchandising certain lines of supplies. And these Co-op locals have made progress in developing a central buying agency (in their Co-op Wholesale) that serves our people as efficiently as far as brokerage can.

It is good to know that progress has been achieved—in the face of dire depression and manifold difficulties. But truth compels us to recognize that our Co-op Wholesale (as we have so far built it up) is a brokerage office. We are a long way from having achieved a true wholesale.

### A True Wholesale?

So, while we give ourselves a pat on the back for getting ahead so far, are we content to have a mere brokerage office (no matter how efficient)—or do we want a real Co-op Wholesale that will be able to supply a complete range of farm commodities, promptly—returning profit made on each dollar of business to the ultimate consumer, through his local Co-op . . . is that what we are aiming for?

Wholesalers who have extended their business over Manitoba and the West for profit, have in the past made big money. Many co-operators vision a co-operative

distribution system, more complete, more efficient than any of these . . . yielding the utmost in service and profit to the consumer (who makes all profits possible).

### Are We Afraid?

Are we afraid to affirm that we aim so high? Let us look back to Rochdale—1844—and the 28 poor weavers who saved their 4 cents a week until they had \$140.00 . . . and who launched the Co-operative Movement as we know it today . . . affirming their purpose to embrace:

1. "The establishment of a store for the sale of provisions and clothing."

2. "The building of houses in which members may reside."

3. "The manufacture of needed articles, the employment of members unemployed or suffering from cut wages."

4. "The purchase of lands to be cultivated by unemployed members."

5. "As soon as practicable, this Society shall proceed to arrange the powers of production, distribution, education and government."

### They Bit off Too Much—and Chewed It!

These 28 Rochdale Pioneers, poorer in material resource and opportunity than any of our readers, determined at their organization meeting that: "They would

commence the battle of life on their own account. They would supercede tradesmen, mill owners and capitalists; without experience, or knowledge, or funds, they would turn merchants and manufacturers." A bit ambitious it must have seemed in the cold dawn of the day after the enthusiastic meeting, eh? Yet within a dozen years that local Society handled \$100,000 and more per annum. And the bumper crop of benefits from that poor seed today flows into half the homes in Britain—in Co-operative service. A broad and solid foundation has been surely set in successful commercial enterprise—and on this rock millions of co-operators are working to build a new order and realize the vision of the Pioneers.

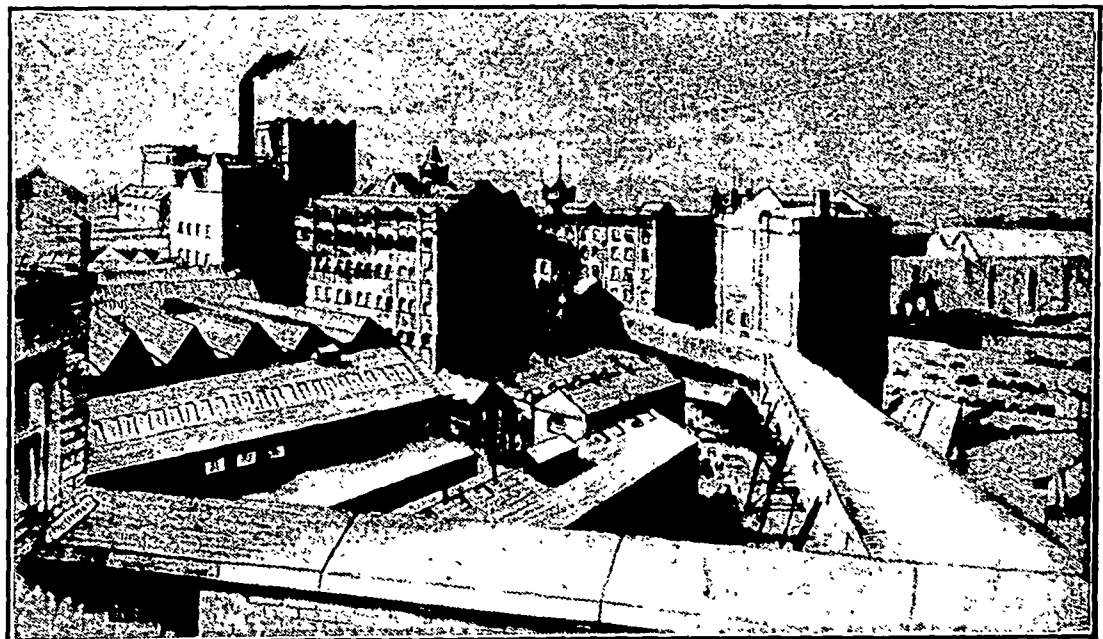
### Without Vision the People Perish

How do we stack up, in comparison? This question we may well consider at our annual meetings in the coming months. Vaster material resources we have, surely. But have we in our minds a vision such as the Pioneers had? Do we carry in our hearts a faith and determination to realize that vision?

It may be just as well that, during the depression, we have marked time. But is it time now to launch out in the way we want to go?

Sometimes local managers have asked for prices on certain commodities—and your Wholesale has not been able to quote, because no connection is established with makers or suppliers of that particular commodity. The local is disappointed.

(Turn to page 13)



Co-operative Wholesale Society, Manchester, England

# Co-op. Poultry Marketing

## A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

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

### FEED TO FINISH

For some time we have been receiving enquiries at head office from our members, and others, as to the market for live turkeys, ducks and geese. This is not unusual at this season of the year, but largely due to lack of feed, through drought, which has affected some areas, a number of requests have come to us to market the poultry before it has had time to properly mature and finish. Poultry, and particularly turkeys in this condition are of low value at any time, and during the early fall this year, it has been difficult to dispose of these unfinished birds at anything but a loss to the producer. Naturally, though we have accepted shipments of live poultry at our Winnipeg plant, we have discouraged the marketing of such poultry, knowing that the birds can be sold much more profitably when given time to mature, even considering the cost of feeding grain at its present market value. In districts where drought has created a shortage of feed grains and farmers have no means of producing feed themselves, it may be obtained through the Department of Agriculture on application to your municipality.

### Feed Mixtures

In the feeding and finishing of turkeys, it is not advisable to reduce the proportion of mixed grain feed, and to feed too large a proportion of potatoes or other vegetables. Too much starch in the food will physic the birds, and as well will cause the fat to become soft and oily, and yellowish in color. Probably the best feed for turkeys is equal proportions of grain, wheat, barley and oats, with a small percentage of potatoes or other vegetables. To reduce the cost of feeding, however, it would be advisable to feed a larger proportion of oats, rather than to increase the percentage of vegetables to more than 12 or 15 per cent.

### Dressed Poultry

We have nothing definite to

announce yet regarding our fall marketing of dressed poultry. We expect, however, that the first shipments for export will be assembled around the middle of November. It has been our experience that even in late November many of the turkeys are not well fleshed. This depends, of course, to some extent upon the season but we ask that those who wish to contribute to the early export shipments give every attention to the finishing of their birds, and to ship only turkeys which are reasonably well fleshed and fattened at that time, keeping the balance over until the regular marketing period in December. If, in any district, where a local is organized there will be sufficient turkeys ready to make a car or part car for market after November 15th, the local secretary should get in touch with head office at Winnipeg, at the earliest date possible so that arrangements may be made to handle the poultry.

### Tell Your Secretary

With such shipments, as well as the regular Christmas loading of dressed poultry, we wish to again point out to our members, and others who may have poultry to market, the importance of reporting to the local directors or secretary the number of each kind of poultry you will contribute to the shipment (or shipments) made from the local most convenient to you. A final report from local secretaries to head office is required not later than November 10th for the December Pool shipments, and local executive committees must, therefore, have a list of the poultry to be shipped before that date. It is a difficult task for a local committee to make a complete canvass in any district, so do not leave this entirely to the secretary of your local, but notify him as soon as possible by mail.

### Bleeding and Trussing

The proper bleeding and trussing of poultry is very essential in its preparation for market. Improper bleeding discolors and

greatly detracts from the appearance of the birds, causing them to grade third or fourth grade, even though conforming in fat and finish to the requirements of "Special" or "A" grade.

Proper trussing of your poultry will add considerably to its appearance but will have the opposite effect if not well done. Trussing should be done tightly, with No. 5 hosiery cord, and should be done before the bird has become thoroughly chilled and too stiff to work with. Do not use binder twine or other tying cord for trussing, as this will make the bird look unsightly and spoil the effect of the trussing. If your local merchant has not got the No. 5 hosiery cord in stock he will get it for you if notified in time to do so.

### Let's Get This Right

Each year killing and dressing demonstrations are put on at a number of towns, and where these have been well attended the dressing and trussing of poultry delivered on shipping day is usually very well done. Most towns at which we have a Local have now had one or more of these demonstrations and there will be demonstrations held again this year at a number of our Locals. Be sure to attend if a demonstration is held in your district and take a live bird with you. You will be given an opportunity to dress and truss one yourself under direction of the man in charge, and to ask questions and obtain full information on preparation of your poultry for market. If there is no demonstration held near you and you need some information or direction in preparing your birds, possibly one of your neighbors' experience would be of help to you and he would be willing to help you. You will gain by obtaining the fullest information possible in the finishing of your birds, as appearance counts a great deal in the grading and in their market value.

### New Locals Organized

New locals have been organized recently at Beaver, Edrans, Fairlight, Wawota, Willmar, Alida, Carievale, Cartwright, Thornhill, Treherne, Amaranth and Langruth. It is possible there will yet be two or three more locals organized this fall.

(Turn to page 11)

# Co-operative Dairying

A Message from Manitoba Co-operative Dairies  
Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

## "THE MORE BUTTER—THE BETTER"

"The More Butter—the Better" is literally true. If each Canadian would eat one pound more—each 12 months, it would be better for the producer and better for the consumer. If we producers of butter emphasized the enjoyable flavor and health-giving qualities of our product—as do the makers of less worthy foods and medicines—it would be better for all. Let each of us help ourselves by using every possible opportunity to spread the gospel: "The More Butter—the Better."

### Cost of Manufacturing a Pound of Butter

An analysis of the operations of various sized creamery plants in the three prairie provinces is now underway. The work is being supervised by the Economics Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Dominion Dairy Branch. Assistance is being given by the Department of Agriculture in each of the provinces. The primary purpose of the study is to provide data that will assist creamery operators to increase the efficiency of their plants. Producers must also be interested. The cost of manufacturing their cream affects the price they get for it.

#### 7c a Pound

Recently there were published the results of a somewhat similar survey in the province of New Brunswick. Eleven creameries were investigated. The average cost of manufacturing a pound of butter was given as 4.53c, with an additional cost of 2.46c for cream hauling. The total cost being almost 7c per pound of butter after the cream is paid for at the farm and before it is ready for sale as butter.

#### A Saving of 2c per Pound

Figures are also available showing the operating costs of one of the larger Alberta creameries, with a make of over a million and a half pounds. The manufacturing cost per pound of butter,

including haulage of cream, is given as 4.97c. This is slightly more than 2c per pound less than the average costs of the New Brunswick creameries — which have an average production of about one hundred thousand pounds per year.

The number of creameries and their consequent volume is a matter largely in the hands of the cream shipping farmers. And that additional two cents per pound which may be saved is surely worth some quiet consideration.

#### Butter Prices

Butter prices continue very low. Efforts are still being made to export some of Canada's present butter holdings. This exporting can be done only at considerable loss. The real difficulty in the way of adopting any plan is the problem of equitably assessing such loss. In the fall of 1933 creamery butter holdings were considered dangerously high. Some exports followed—but were largely balanced by imports the next spring. This year holdings are still higher than last year by several million pounds.

#### "Eat More Butter—It's Good for You"

As an article of food, butter stands very high indeed. Present low prices should induce an increased consumption. If we could increase the use of butter by only one pound per year per person in Canada, our butter marketing problem would be minimized and prices would be more in keeping with costs and labor. A little boosting by each of us for "Use More Butter—It's Good for You" might help a good deal.

#### Winter Cream

Now that the cream trucking season is nearing an end for another year, please bear in mind in shipping your cream can that Manitoba Co-operative Dairies operate plants at Winnipeg, Brandon, Dauphin, Gilbert Plains and Chatfield, and that each plant can economically handle a much heavier volume. Ship all your cream to your Co-op!

## CO-OP POULTRY

(From page 10)

Some of those who will now be contributing their poultry to shipments from these locals have formerly taken it to other points, though probably the majority will be new shippers. These locals are established for the convenience of many who previously were put to certain trouble and expense in marketing their poultry. We wish to remind you that your local can only be successful and serve you as long as you take an active part and interest in the work. For the dressed poultry shipment to be made from these new locals, a canvass of the district will be made by the committee appointed, to obtain a list of the poultry to be delivered on shipping day. Please be prepared to give this information when required and to give what help you can when your local officials organize for the work in handling your dressed poultry shipment.

#### Winnipeg Branch

As we have stated in previous issues of "The Co-operator", our plant at 85 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg, remains open continually, receiving shipments or deliveries of eggs and live or dressed poultry at any time. During periods of operating a pool, shipments received at Winnipeg are treated in the same way as when delivered for local shipments from country points. The same advance and final payment being made, with deduction from initial payment to cover any transportation to Winnipeg on the shipment.

Through periods when pools are not operating poultry received at Winnipeg is paid for in full at sale value, less cost of handling and transportation. During these periods it is seldom possible for head office to set or quote a definite price, due to the continual changes in the market value. On request, we are able to give an approximate price, based on the selling price at that time. Prompt and careful handling is assured on poultry received, and any enquiries regarding local shipments will have immediate attention.

#### Local Annual Meetings

Please do not fail to attend your local annual meeting. If you have any suggestions or criticisms to make which may be helpful in

(Turn to page 12)

# Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

## Ingimar Ingaldson

"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,  
Never doubted clouds would break,  
Never dreamed, though Right were worsted, Wrong would triumph.  
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,  
Sleep to wake."

Such a man was Ingimar Ingaldson. His was a sunny disposition. Even among his business opposition the friendliness of his smile had broken down much of the resistance which inevitably comes to anyone who represents a producer organization.



INGIMAR INGALDSON

A man of resolution, he never missed an opportunity to further the interests of the members of the livestock co-operative who had entrusted him with their business. Both in the Manitoba legislature (where he sat as a member for five years) and in co-operative meetings throughout the country, he had established a reputation for himself as a forceful speaker—yet one who never stooped to personal abuse as a means to further the cause he espoused.

His effort in representing the vital facts relating to the livestock industry before the Stevens Inquiry marked him as a man with more than ordinary capacity for presenting the views and needs of the primary producer before the councils of the nation.

His contribution to the farm movement, and especially to co-operative work, will long be remembered by the farmers of Western Canada.

At the time of writing no one has been appointed to fill Mr. Ingaldson's position. A Board meeting of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited, will be held in Winnipeg—at which time this, together and other important matters, will be dealt with.

### HEAVY DELIVERIES IN SEPTEMBER

The deliveries of cattle to the Winnipeg market have been very heavy the past three weeks, but this is no unusual condition at this time of the year. While prices are at a very low level, the trade is taking all classes of cattle at the prevailing prices. In our opinion, there will be little variation in trade conditions for the next few weeks, or through the balance of the heavy runs this fall.

### Prices and Quality Low

The average quality of the weekly receipts is very plain. The majority of killing cattle are of a grade to sell within a range of 1.50 to 2.50 per hundred; and the percentage of killers carrying sufficient flesh or quality to bring between 3.00 and 4.00, or what might be termed top prices, is small in comparison to the lower grades.

The volume of livestock coming forward to the St. Boniface market during the month of Sept-

ember was about 50 per cent. greater than during the same month in 1933. A large percentage of the receipts were from ranch districts and this affected the percentage of co-operative handlings. The following is a statement showing the five high firms on the market during September:

|                 |     |       |        |
|-----------------|-----|-------|--------|
| 1st—Co-op. .... | 209 | cars— | 15.6%  |
| 2nd .....       | 190 | "     | —14.2% |
| 3rd .....       | 186 | "     | —14 %  |
| 4th .....       | 170 | "     | —12.7% |
| 5th .....       | 159 | "     | —11.9% |

### Feeder Cattle

Ontario has come to life within the past two or three weeks. Feeders are taking some stocker and feeder cattle. This demand, however, is not as heavy as in previous years, due to the lack of feed there and also to the discouraging prices at which the Ontario farmer has had to market his fat cattle off the grass.

Ontario stocker and feeder orders call for quality cattle only. Unfortunately not enough of this class are coming. The bulk of our stockers and feeders are of plain and medium quality and not a class of cattle that can be shipped on special orders.

### Hogs and Lambs

The hog market has reacted sharply from the high time of three weeks ago; the hogs hit the low figure of 6.60 the first of last week. Since that time prices have shown some come-back — selling at 7.25 the first of the present week. With the present light run of hogs, indications point to around a steady market at the present price.

The lamb division shows signs of strength, top lambs selling at 4.75. By this we mean fat lambs weighing up to 90 pounds; with heavy lambs selling at 3.75 to 4.00; feeder and plain lambs 3.00 to 3.50.

### CO-OP POULTRY

(From page 11)

solving problems pertaining to your own local or which might be of benefit to the Association as a whole, bring them to your meeting for discussion. The business of the Association is your business, as a member, and its successful operation depends upon your interest, as a part of the organization.

## CONSUMER CO-OPERATION

(From page 9)

The one way to be able to quote wholesale prices on all commodities is to be a real wholesale—stocking all supplies needed for farm and home.

True, your Co-op Wholesale has been able to help consumers in both quality and price—and by returning savings to local Co-ops. But we have so far cultivated only a small corner of a vast and fertile opportunity.

### The Best Locals

Some local Associations have faithfully concentrated their buying through their Co-op Wholesale. Some have been a bit "in-and-out-ish" — sometimes, dissatisfied with prices quoted by their Wholesale, shopping around (and sometimes shaving a dollar here and there). But—and here is the thing for members to consider — comparing the faithful with the back-sliders, at the end of one year or of many years, those locals which have achieved the best standing in finance and service are those locals which have kept faith with their partner locals, in buying through their Co-op Wholesale. And certainly these faithful have contributed more to the upbuilding of a real Co-op Wholesale, as the basis of a complete co-operative supply system, than have the "nickel-and-dime" co-operators.

### Make More Co-operators!

Another item for the attention of members: The key man in each local—the manager—has a host of things to do. But his big job is to make co-operators. Our movement needs real co-operators who will invest effort and faith to achieve the bigger benefits of real co-operative distribution. The directors, too, have a vital responsibility. They must direct. Co-operation is essentially good business—done wide open with no cut corners. Periodic check-ups by directors must not be slovenly and casual, but thorough and exact. Thus, the officials can help each other in laying a foundation that will stand as the basis of the entire structure of co-operative service in Manitoba.

## WORLD WHEAT PROSPECTS

World wheat supplies promise to be adequate for prospective

utilization in spite of small yields in some of the important wheat producing countries according to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. By the end of the season, however, it is to be expected that stocks will be reduced to about a normal level so that there will be a basic improvement in the general wheat situation, the influence of which will extend beyond the current crop year.

The wheat crop in the Northern Hemisphere is now indicated to be about 290,000,000 bushels less than last year. The Bureau estimates the North American production at about 781,000,000 bushels or about 29,000,000 bushels less than last year, and European production, taking into consideration all countries except Russia, at about 1,460,000,000 bushels, or about 290,000,000 less than last year. Africa now appears to have a crop increase of about 14,000,000 and Asia an increase of about 15,000,000 bushels over a year ago. World rye production, moreover, will also be considerably less than the large crop of a year ago.

Estimates of the United States and Canadian production is indicated by September 1st condition, were both 2,000,000 bushels higher than indicated a month earlier. Estimated European production has been revised upward a total of about 30,000,000 bushels during the past month, 10,000,000 of which was for Germany and 6,000,000 for Spain. The crop in the three leading African countries, which is estimated at about 14,000,000 bushels more than a year ago, has been revised downward about 1,000,000 bushels while the estimated crop in five Asiatic countries remains virtually unchanged at about 15,000,000 bushels.

The first official estimate of the area sown to wheat in Argentina for the 1934-35 harvest is 18,483,000 acres, which is 6 per cent. below the 1933-34 final estimate. Crop conditions are reported on the whole to be good.

The area sown to wheat in Australia is estimated at 12,965,000 acres, which is 13 per cent. below last year and is the smallest wheat area in Australia since 1927-28. The condition of the crop in New South Wales, South

Australia and Western Australia is reported to be satisfactory, with condition poor in Victoria.

The Russian wheat crop is indicated to be considerably less than last year, but official reports from that country claim a total yield of cereals as large as in 1933, so that some wheat exports are altogether possible. Exports during 1933-34 amounted to about 34,000,000 bushels.

No further major price swings for wheat seem likely until there is some material change in prospective supplies. Both United States and world market prices, which rose very sharply during July and early August have reacted so that the price structure now appears on a sounder basis.

Net imports of wheat by European countries during 1934-35 are provisionally estimated at 450,000,000 bushels as compared with 396,000,000 bushels last year. The increase is attributed to smaller production not being offset by increased carry-over.

## BRITISH WHEAT SUBSIDY IS 65c A BUSHEL

The British Wheat Commission despatched cheques to 85,615 registered growers on September 14, in respect of the final payment of deficiency payments for the cereal year ended July 31, 1934. The aggregate amount involved in this final payment is £3,005,460 (\$14,606,515.).

The final payment, and the four advance payments made in November, 1933, and February, April, and July, 1934, respectively, amount altogether to a total payment of approximately £7,178,500 (\$34,887,510.) for 1933-34. Averaged over all registered growers who have received deficiency payments, this sum would provide just under £83 (\$403.) per grower.

The deficiency payment for 1933-34 is equivalent to 21s.-10.35d. per qr. (approx. 65c per bushel) in respect of all sales of wheat credited to growers for that year.

According to the Farming Economic Branch of Cambridge University the benefits of the wheat subsidy go mainly to the large farms. The small farm of 20 to 50 acres takes about \$325 per 100 acres while farms of 500 acres take from \$443 to over \$500.

## Marketing Board Gives Tentative Approval to Plan of Poultry Pool for Marketing Eggs and Poultry

Following is the full text of the plan for marketing eggs and poultry, submitted by the Western Poultry Pools to the Dominion Marketing Board. The plan has been approved by the Marketing Board—but the Board gives ten days for the hearing of objections, after which the plan goes for final authorization to the government.

### INTRODUCTION

In a general way, the purpose of the plan proposed by the various poultry co-operative organizations of Western Canada is to assist in every possible way in making The Marketing Act, as applied to this industry, a success. The plans of the respective provinces as set forth in the documents filed with the Minister under the provisions of the Act are designed to bring the provisions of the Marketing Act into operation within the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta by utilizing as far as possible the existing co-operative organizations therein. These co-operatives are in a position to accomplish this purpose by reason of the fact that they have made continuous progress in improving the industry as a whole, and have a background of experience and a working organization which should enable them to render important service in this respect.

The methods and practices which they have evolved have proven their own merit and value through results actually achieved. In particular, they have, in co-operation with the Departments of Agriculture, Dominion and Provincial:—

1. Improved the quality of poultry and eggs for human consumption.
2. Improved the methods of handling, and by so doing have eliminated unnecessary expense and wastage; returning to the producer a larger income than he otherwise would have received; and guaranteed to the consumer a wholesome and dependable commodity.
3. They have, through their joint effort, demonstrated that the surplus production

can be successfully marketed in the British market, thus relieving undue pressure in the domestic market.

4. They have demonstrated the capacity of farm organization not only to co-operate within their own membership, but to co-operate in a larger way by the organization of a marketing agency operating under Dominion Charter, which has developed and successfully carried out a marketing policy, both domestic and export.

### Further Progress Now Possible.

It is now sought to make still further progress by taking advantage of the added powers which are made available by the Natural Products Marketing Act. In the plan as outlined we have in mind the desirability of conserving, insofar as possible, the beneficial results which have been achieved thus far by the work and experience of these co-operative organizations.

### Constitution of Local Provincial Boards

With this in mind, it is suggested that this purpose can best be accomplished by having each of the Provincial organizations petition for the approval of the scheme under the Act. It is suggested that in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the existing Board of Directors of the respective co-operative organizations of these Provinces be constituted the Local Boards under the Act. Each of these Local Boards would consist of the Board of Directors (for the time being) of the Provincial Co-operative, and would control the product within their respective provinces to the point of having it assembled and made ready for shipment or sale. They would devote their energy to the production and assembling of the product. From that point on, the product would be taken over by another body designated under the provisions of the Act as the Sales Agency, such Sales Agency to be known as "Canadian Poultry Sales," or by some other ap-

propriate name as may be decided upon.

In the Province of Alberta the proposed Local Board, in the first instance, consists of ten in number drawn in whole or in part from existing poultry organizations of the Province and named by the Honourable F. S. Grisdale, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, on the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the mass meeting of the Alberta poultry industry held in Edmonton, September 13th.

In order that the plan for Alberta be brought into harmony at as early a date as possible with the plans submitted by the other provinces, it is further suggested that as soon as possible after organization and in any event that commencing not later than a year after the Act goes into effect in this province, the Board be elected from year to year by the registered producers through delegates appointed by their Local organizations in manner similar to that now in practice in the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

### Canadian Poultry Sales, Limited, —The Sales Agency.

"Canadian Poultry Sales," would serve as a selling agency for all the Provincial Local Boards as thus constituted. It would consist of the nominees of the Local Boards themselves subject to the approval of the Dominion Marketing Board, and would devote its entire attention to the successful marketing of the product for and on behalf of the Provincial or Local Boards. Each of these Boards in its own sphere should be given all the necessary power under the Dominion Act, and the respective Enabling Provincial Acts to effectively accomplish the above purpose. In this way no question could arise as to lack of power by reason of any conflict of jurisdiction between the Dominion and the Province. This would involve the formal approval of the scheme under the provisions of both Acts, Dominion and Provincial.

### Utilization of Existing Organizations for Distribution

It is the intention under the proposed scheme that the Sales Agency shall utilize the existing wholesale and retail distributors as the medium of distribution of the regulated product within the area of production and in this way the whole process of assembling and distributing will be carried on with as little interruption and inconvenience as possible. Further particulars as to how this may best be accomplished will be dealt with under the heading of "distribution."

### Co-ordination of Effort

From the above it will be seen that there should be the fullest co-operation in point of policy as between the respective Provincial Boards and the Sales Agency, so that the Sales Agency would receive the product at such time and place and prepared and packed in such manner as will enable it to market to the best advantage. That being the case, it will be essential that the Provincial Boards in their own respective spheres should comply with such general lines of policy as may, from time to time, be laid down by the Sales Agency so that the work of each will necessarily be complementary to the work of the other. Under the plan suggested this would be accomplished by reason of the fact that the Board of Directors of the Sales Agency would, under its constitution and plan of organization, be elected by representatives of the Provincial Boards in the same manner as the Board of Directors of Canadian Poultry Pool is now drawn from nominees from the respective Provincial Boards. The representatives of each Provincial Board on the sales organization would assist in determining the general policy governing sales and thus would be in a position to see that the Local Board of each province implemented these policies in every possible way.

### Registration of Producers.

It is proposed that immediately following the final approval of the Scheme by the Dominion Marketing Board, and by the Governor-in-Council, the Scheme be held in abeyance for a period of time to allow for the registration of all poultry producers within the suggested area. The purpose of registration is:

- (a) To determine the number and location of those engaged in poultry production who have flocks in excess of twenty-five birds.
- (b) To gain authentic information as to the quantity, breed and variety of which their flocks are constituted.
- (c) To organize producers into Local units for the purpose of carrying on a constructive educational program in respect to production, marketing, etc.
- (d) To take a vote of all poultry producers as to their approval or disapproval of the Scheme before same is made effective.

### Benefits to the Industry.

Under this plan, with the control provided under The Marketing Act, it should be possible to make still further progress in all branches of the poultry industry—production, assembling and distribution.

### PRODUCTION

In production it is proposed to give special attention to improvements in the following respects:—

#### (a) Standardization of Breeding.

The success of any marketing plan depends in large measure on the quality of the product. Thus it is essential that the breed or strain in any particular locality should be chosen to give best results under conditions existing in that locality. As a part of our educational programme, we propose to recommend and encourage the use of not more than one or two of the light breeds of hens and not more than three of the utility breeds, the selection to be made from those which have, as a result of experience, been proven to be most suitable.

#### (b) Standardization of Hatcheries.

Due to the abuses which have crept into the commercial hatcheries during recent years, it is proposed to utilize the new Federal regulations in respect to hatcheries. But in order to fully cover the ground, it is proposed to establish a committee under the Provincial Board representative of the industry as a whole, to work in co-operation with our Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Universities, with power to investigate and regulate the operation of all hatcheries

within their respective areas. In this manner there will be assured to our producers stock of the most suitable strains, hatched and developed under proper conditions.

#### (c) Scientific Food Rations.

It is the intention to assist in the development, supply and distribution of scientific food rations of proven value for maintaining high-quality of the product best suited to the market. Every effort will be made in this connection to utilize the knowledge made available through our technical experts and the Research Departments of our Universities. Further, it is the intention to co-operate with the Grain Companies and the farmers themselves to utilize large quantities of low-grade grains and screenings now available in practically every locality and farm, which are of little market value and could be readily adapted for feeding purposes.

#### (d) Housing and Sanitation of Individual Plants.

It is proposed to distribute information among producers and potential producers, as to the best method of providing at reasonable cost suitable buildings adapted to poultry and egg production. This should result not only in an improved type of plant, but in considerable saving to our producers.

#### (e) Scientific Feeding and Fattening for Market.

Our experience has demonstrated beyond doubt that egg quality is influenced in no small degree by the nature of the feed used. The same may be said also as to the quality of birds prepared for market. It has definitely been proven from practical experience that through proper use of feeds available in Western Canada, we can market as high a quality of poultry meat as any country in the world. Through the medium now offered by the Marketing Act under the organization we propose, all the necessary information in this respect will now be readily available to every producer in the three prairie provinces. \*

#### (f) Killing and Dressing for Market.

Possibly the outstanding marketing accomplishment of recent years has been the marked improvement in the manner in which poultry has been killed and dressed by the organized producers of Western Canada. The results

speak for themselves. It is proposed to carry the educational programme to all sections within the areas of production coming under this scheme. It is our firm conviction that the best results to the producer can only be realized by killing and dressing the product on his farm.

#### (g) Service Stations and Assembling Plants.

The organization of the three prairie provinces under Local Provincial Boards should now enable us to carry into every district the benefits of service stations and assembling plants at strategic points, so that the producer will have readily available within his own district all the necessary service in this respect.

### ASSEMBLING.

#### (a) Assembly Plants.

Due to the extent of the area involved in this scheme and the distance of many producers from the larger urban centres, there has in the past been excessive cost in the assembling of poultry products, particularly for producers with small marketable surplus. Substantial economies can be effected through the consolidation of these small shipments at assembly plants strategically located throughout the area of production. It is proposed that immediately the registration of producers is completed, such assembly plants shall be located and established wherever necessary.

#### (b) Transportation.

One of the most important factors in economic assembly is that of transportation. Instead of encouraging the duplication of services, with the incidental added cost to the taxpayer of Canada, we propose, as far as possible, to use existing railway facilities. Under this scheme, which guarantees tonnage, we are assured of the co-operation of the railway companies to make available a refrigerator service over all lines. This will provide for the product the maximum of protection against fluctuation in temperature and will result in a substantially reduced cost over existing rates and more efficient service.

Through the control of the time and place of assembling for shipment, such economies and improved service are made possible by reason of the savings which the transportation companies themselves can effect.

#### (c) Retail Merchants.

It is further proposed to continue to utilize the services of the retail merchants throughout the area of production in the assembling of eggs. Through the co-operation of a large number of retail merchants, we have evolved a system which, on the whole, has proven satisfactory to merchant and the producer alike. We propose to substantially continue this practice under the control provided for in the Act, for which special regulations will be made as appears by the draft scheme itself.

#### (d) Wholesale Merchants.

It is not the intention to displace existing organizations, either wholesale or retail, where they can be used to advantage in connection with the distribution of the product, but rather to co-operate with them in making the service more efficient. It will be noted, therefore, that under the suggested scheme provision is made for the distribution through wholesale organizations to the retailers in urban communities.

#### (e) Co-ordination of Agencies for Distribution.

For convenience it is proposed to divide the distributors into three classes, namely:

1. Wholesale Merchants,
2. Urban Retail Merchants,
3. Rural Retail Merchants,

and to issue appropriate licenses to each class of distributor under the provisions of the Act, as soon as possible after registration has been completed. Such licenses will be held subject to conformity with necessary regulations issued by the Local Board from time to time to ensure adherence to the principles embodied in the Act. Under this system the licensed rural retail merchant will have authority to purchase direct from the producer and market the regulated product for domestic requirements within his district on the basis of grades and standards provided for under Dominion Government regulations, and will receive a fixed charge as settled by the Local Board for services rendered in grading.

In urban centres the product will be supplied by the authorized selling agency to the licensed wholesaler and by the licensed wholesaler to the licensed retailer, all in conformity with Government regulations as to grade and standard, and thus provide to the

consumer a dependable product at a reasonable cost. Any volume received by the licensed rural retail merchant in excess of local requirements will be forwarded to the nearest assembling station and settled for on current prices as from time to time established by the Sales Agency.

### FINANCE.

#### (a) Organization Expenses.

As soon as the organization has been completed and the plan has been brought into operation, it is the intention that the industry should carry itself and not in any way be a charge on public funds.

There will be certain necessary expense of organization which it is suggested should be provided for by the funds appropriated by the Government under the Act for organization purposes. It is estimated that this should not exceed, on the whole, \$5,000.00 for each of the three prairie provinces unless, in the discretion of the Minister, a poll is required in all or any of the areas of production; in which event the cost of taking such poll should be provided for in addition to the above suggested allotment for organization purposes. It is further suggested that the sum so appropriated for organization purposes should be put at the disposal of the local marketing boards of the respective provinces, subject to a complete accounting therefor to the Dominion Board.

#### (b) Financing the Industry.

The major operations will be carried out on a pool basis. This will involve initial advances to the producer, allowing for a reasonable margin of security to the banks who furnish the credit; such advances to be secured by a pledge of the regulated product as soon as it comes into the hands of the Local Board. From the proceeds of the product all advances will be retired and operating costs paid; and, in addition, provision made for a reserve fund by the levy of one-half cent per pound or dozen on all the regulated product assembled by the Local Board.

If, as is the intention under this scheme, the Sales Agency becomes the designated Sales Agency for more than one area of production it will carry out its major operations on a pool basis as above indicated and subject to the approval of the Dominion Board.



Where loss results from any defect in the regulated product received from any particular area of production, such loss shall be made up from the reserves contributed by the Local Board of that particular area.

Aside from special loss attributed to causes set forth in the preceding paragraph, any deficit resulting from the year's operations shall be made up from contributions from the reserve funds of the respective Provincial Local Boards in proportion to the volumes of product marketed during such period by each of them.

For convenience it is suggested that the financial year shall be from February 1st to January 31st of the next succeeding year, the first year to operate from the date the scheme goes into effect until the 31st of January next following.

### Sales Agency

In order to adapt the Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited, to the purposes of the Sales Agency under the Act, it is suggested that supplementary letters patent be obtained forthwith to change the name to Canadian Poultry Sales, Limited, and to give such added powers thereto as will enable it to act as the Sales Agency for all purposes within the meaning of the Act. The organization, however, would be continued under its constitution and bylaws as amended, to operate on a non-profit basis as a Sales Agency controlled and administered by the producers themselves, with the right to make such charge to defray operating expenses as may from time to time be necessary.

It is suggested that wherever advances have to be made to producers, the money should be procured by the Local Board of each province. Such advance should not exceed 75 per centum of the inventory value of the product, the money therefor to be obtained from the bank by a pledge of the product itself. By this means, the proceeds of all sales would automatically go to the bank in the first instance and would be used first to retire indebtedness for money so advanced and the balance, after providing for operating expenses and reserves as above indicated, would be distributed pro rata among producers on the basis of the volume and grade of the regulated product furnished by them.

The actual payment, both initial and deferred, would be made direct by each Provincial Board to its own producers. Thus the whole plan, as it is successfully operating at the present time, would continue without interruption and with as little disturbance as possible to all those who now perform any useful service in the industry, whether producer or distributor, with the interests of the consumer safeguarded both as to quality and price, and with the reasonable prospect of very substantial improvement now made possible in all phases of the industry under the provisions of the Marketing Act.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) **W. A. Landreth,**  
President and General Manager,  
Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited.

### THE SCHEME Interpretation

1. In this marketing scheme, and in any regulations made thereunder, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "The Act" shall mean the Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, being Chapter 57 of the Statutes of Canada, 24-25 George V.
- (b) The "Dominion Board" shall mean the "Dominion Marketing Board" established under the Act.
- (c) "Local Board" or "Manitoba Poultry Marketing Board" shall mean the Local Board constituted under the provisions of the Act and authorized to administer this scheme within the Province of Manitoba.
- (d) "Marketing" shall mean and include buying and selling, shipping for sale or storage and offering for sale.
- (e) "The Association" shall mean Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited.
- (f) "The area of production" shall mean the Province of Manitoba.
- (g) "The regulated product" shall mean poultry and eggs and the products thereof produced by registered producers within the area of production, subject to any special provision exempting any part thereof from the operation of this scheme.

- (h) "Registered producer" shall mean any producer of the regulated product within the area of production who has in his possession or control a flock of poultry in excess of twenty-five at any time while this scheme is in operation.
- (i) "Registered distributor" shall mean any person carrying on business within the area of production as a dealer in, or distributor of, the regulated product.
- (j) "Licensed distributor" shall mean a registered distributor who has obtained and is the holder of a license from the Local Board to deal in or distribute any of the regulated product within the area of production.
- (k) "Licensed rural retail distributor" shall mean any person who has obtained and holds a license from the Local Board to carry on business as a licensed distributor at any rural centre within the area of production.
- (l) "Licensed urban retail distributor" shall mean any person who has obtained and holds a license from the Local Board to carry on business as a licensed distributor at any urban centre within the area of production.
- (m) "Licensed wholesale distributor" shall mean any person who has obtained and holds a license from the Local Board to deal in or distribute the regulated product as a wholesale distributor within the area of production.
- (n) "Urban centre" shall mean the cities of Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie.
- (o) "Rural centre" shall mean any community within the area of production which is not an urban centre.
- (p) "Sales Agency" shall mean the Sales Agency duly designated and empowered under the provisions of the Act to market the regulated product to which this scheme applies.
- (q) "Person" as used throughout this section shall include any partnership, association, firm or corporation.

### Purpose of Marketing Scheme

2. The purpose of this scheme is to bring the marketing of the products of the poultry industry

in the Province of Manitoba under the operation of the Natural Products Marketing Act (Dominion) 1934, and by applying the provisions of the said Act and of the scheme, as and when it becomes effective by the approval of the Governor-in-Council and has the force of law, to encourage and maintain a high standard of quality in the products of such industry for both domestic and export trade and to regulate and bring about the orderly marketing thereof.

### Scope of Marketing Scheme

3. This marketing scheme shall apply to poultry and eggs and the products thereof produced in the area of production, save and except:—

- (a) Eggs and poultry required by the registered producer for domestic consumption.
- (b) Eggs used or sold by the registered producer for hatching or incubation purposes.
- (c) Poultry used, transferred or sold for breeding or exhibition purposes.
- (d) Any other poultry or eggs for which the producer, owing to special circumstances, may have received a written permit from the Local Board to dispose of.
- (e) Poultry or eggs or the products thereof produced in the area of production by any person who is not a registered producer as defined in the Interpretation hereof.

### Local Board

4. (a) The Local Board shall be ten in number and shall consist of the members for the time being of the Board of Directors of the Association; the first members thereof shall be the present members of the said Board of Directors, namely:

William S. Murray, Carman, Man.  
 William S. Smith, Neepawa, Man.  
 William S. Patterson, Bois-sevain, Man.  
 William B. Martin, Shoal Lake, Man.  
 George Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.  
 Charles B. McLean, Grandview, Man.  
 Reginald H. Galloway, Pilot Mound, Man.

Walter A. Landreth, Winnipeg, Man.

William H. Mitchell, Cromer, Man.

J. J. Castell, Belmont, Man.

who shall hold office until the end of the current financial year or until their successors in office have been appointed and thereafter the Local Board shall consist of the members of the Board of Directors of the Association from year to year as they are elected to office.

### Powers of Local Board

5. For the purpose of this scheme the Dominion Board shall authorize the Local Board to exercise any or all of the powers set forth in Section 4 of the Act and for greater certainty but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Local Board shall be authorized:

- (a) To regulate the preparation, assembling and transportation of the regulated product and the marketing thereof through any sales agency designated for such purpose under the Act.
- (b) To procure the registration of the names, addresses and occupations of all persons engaged in the production or marketing of the regulated product within the area of production.
- (c) To require full information relating to the production and marketing of the regulated product from all persons engaged therein from time to time as it may deem expedient and to inspect the books and premises of such persons.
- (d) To settle the form of and to issue and cancel licenses to all registered distributors and to determine the conditions on which such licenses shall be issued or held.
- (e) To make charges in respect of the marketing of the regulated product and to collect and disburse the same.
- (f) To conduct a pool for the equalization of returns received from the sale of the regulated product and for such purpose:
  - (1) To borrow money in such manner and on such security as may be arranged with the person or corporation from

whom the money is borrowed and to pledge as security therefor any of the regulated product delivered to it or any document of title thereto, or any bill of exchange.

(2) To lend or advance to any producer or licensed rural retail distributor on such security if any, and on such terms as to interest or otherwise as it thinks fit, any sum or sums not exceeding in all 75 per cent. of the total sum which it estimates such person will receive from the sale of the regulated product delivered by him and to retain such sum and interest from the proceeds thereof.

(3) To pool together as far as practicable all regulated product delivered to it of the same grade or classification over such period or periods of time as it shall determine and to pay to each registered producer or licensed retail distributor contributing thereto his pro rata share of the proceeds of such pool, subject to repayment of advances made to him and interest thereon and a charge of one-half cent per pound of poultry and one-half cent per dozen of eggs to establish a reserve fund to be used for any of its purposes in addition to any charge which it may make for operation and administration expenses.

- (g) To make all necessary arrangements to co-operate with the said Association, its officers and members to accomplish the purposes set out in this marketing scheme.
- (h) To make and enforce such regulations and rules as it may deem necessary or expedient to effectively discharge and perform any of its functions under the Act.

### Organization and Administration

6. (a) The head office of the Local Board shall be at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.
- (b) The Chief Executive Officers of the Local Board shall be a Chairman and Vice-Chairman to be elected by the Local Board, from among themselves and a Superintendent and a Secretary and Treasurer

- er to be appointed by the Local Board.
- (c) Any vacancy occurring on the Local Board shall be filled by resolution duly passed by the remaining members thereof.
- (d) A regular meeting of the Local Board shall be held at least twice a year at such time and place as the Local Board shall determine.
- (e) Special meetings thereof may be held at any time at the Head Office of the Local Board in the City of Winnipeg, on the written call of the Chairman or of any three members thereof.
- (f) Special meetings may be held at any time and place without notice by unanimous consent of the members thereof.
- (g) The Secretary shall notify each member of the Local Board of all regular or special meetings by mailing to each member at his registered address, postage prepaid, at least seven days before any such meeting, a written or printed notice thereof, or telegraphing such notice to each member at least three days before such meeting, giving the time, place and in case of special meeting the objects thereof, and no other business shall be considered at any special meeting than shall have been so notified to members. No failure or irregularity of notice of any regular meeting shall invalidate the same or any proceedings thereat.
- (h) A majority of the Local Board shall constitute a quorum and a majority of the members in attendance at any board meeting shall in the presence of a quorum decide its actions. In the event of an equality of votes the motion shall be declared lost. A majority of the Local Board present at any regular or special meeting may in the absence of a quorum adjourn to a later date, but may not transact any business.
- (i) At the first meeting of the Local Board upon taking office, the executive officers hereinbefore provided for shall be elected and appointed. The elected officers shall serve for the ensuing year and until election of their respective successors. The powers and duties of all officers of the Local Board and the terms of employment and remuneration shall be settled from time to time by the Local Board and in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the employment of all officers shall be during the pleasure of the Local Board.
- (j) The Local Board shall have authority to constitute from among its members an executive committee of three members, which shall in the interval between meetings of the Local Board exercise all the powers of the Local Board in accordance with the general policy thereof and the directions of the Local Board. The meetings of the executive committee shall be held at the call of the Chairman or any two members of the committee. All of the members of the committee shall be duly notified of meetings, and a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum. The record of the proceedings of all meetings thereof shall be open at all times for inspection of any member of the Local Board and shall be submitted for approval at the next succeeding meeting of the Local Board.
- (k) Minutes shall be kept of all proceedings of the Board or of any committee thereof, and any such minutes shall, if signed by a person purporting to have acted as Chairman of the meeting to which they relate or of a meeting at which they were read, be evidence of those proceedings, and the meeting to which any such minutes relate shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have been regularly convened and constituted. A copy thereof shall be transmitted forthwith after each meeting to the Chairman of the Dominion Board.
- (l) Any member of the Local Board shall cease to hold office:—
- (1) If he becomes bankrupt.
  - (2) If he is found to be a lunatic or becomes of unsound mind.
- (3) If he deposits with the Secretary his written resignation and such resignation is accepted by the Local Board.
- (m) The Local Board shall have power to pass such by-laws as may be necessary or convenient to facilitate the business thereof.
- (n) The Local Board shall, on taking office, each year appoint an auditor for the ensuing year who shall be a chartered accountant. The Local Board shall cause to be kept proper books of account recording all transactions thereof and shall once at least in every year submit such accounts for audit to the said auditor who shall report thereon in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act for Saskatchewan respecting auditors, and a copy thereof shall forthwith be transmitted to the Chairman of the Dominion Board.
- (o) The financial year of the Local Board shall be from the first day of February until the next following thirty-first day of January.

#### Licensed Distributors

7. (a) Each registered producer shall deliver his regulated product in accordance with the regulations of the Local Board.
- (b) All regulated product shall be graded and classified in accordance with any Government regulations for the time being in force and shall be marketed and sold on such basis. Any violation of this provision by a licensed distributor shall be sufficient cause for cancellation of his license.
- (c) A licensed rural retail distributor may purchase regulated product direct from any registered producer and may retail such portion thereof as may be necessary for his local retail trade in the ordinary course of his business; any excess over what is required for such local retail trade shall be forwarded at least twice a week to the nearest assembly station of the Local Board to be marketed

through the Sales Agency on behalf of such local distributor.

- (d) Any regulated product marketed by a licensed urban retail distributor shall be purchased exclusively from a licensed wholesale distributor.
- (e) Any regulated product marketed by a licensed wholesale distributor shall be purchased exclusively from the Sales Agency.

#### Sales Agency

8. (a) The Sales Agency designated under this marketing scheme shall be Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited, subject, however, to such amendments to the Charter and by-laws thereof as may be deemed necessary to enable it to effectively perform the functions of such Agency.
- (b) The Sales Agency may whenever deemed desirable or advantageous utilize the Local Board or the Association or any officer, agent or employee thereof, to perform such duties and render such service as it may assign to them respectively in the marketing of the regulated product.
- (c) In the event of the Sales Agency designated hereunder

acting as the Sales Agency under the Act for the poultry producers of any other area of production, it may market the whole or any portion of the product received from any such area or areas jointly with that received from the area of production specified in this scheme, and conduct a pool for equalizing the returns from the sale thereof; and the distribution of such returns shall be made on the basis of volume and grade of the product received from each such area of production respectively.

- (d) In the event of any deficit resulting from the operations of the Sales Agency in marketing the regulated product for the producers of any number of areas of production as provided for in the preceding paragraph hereof, an adjustment shall be made as between the respective Local Boards of such areas of production contributing to the product so marketed at the end of each financial year and the Local Board of each such area of production shall make up any such deficit from its reserves in propor-

tion to the volume of product marketed for each of them respectively during such period. Provided, however, and subject to the determination of the Dominion Board, when the matter cannot otherwise be determined, where any loss in operation of the Sales Agency results from faulty methods or a defect in the pack of the regulated product received from any area of production, such loss shall be made up exclusively from the reserves of the Local Board of that particular area.

- (e) The Sales Agency shall be entitled to charge and retain from the proceeds of any regulated product marketed by it one-half cent per dozen for eggs and one-half cent per pound for poultry as a service charge for the operation of such Agency.
- (f) The financial year of the Sales Agency shall be from February 1st to January 31st of the next succeeding year, the first year, however, to extend from the date on which the scheme goes into effect until the 31st of January next following.

#### SHORT RADIO TALKS ON AGRICULTURE

For the next thirty weeks, from Thursday evening, October 4, to April 25, 1935, Hon. Robert Weir, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has arranged through the courtesy and co-operation of the Canadian Radio Commission to have a five-minute talk given every Thursday over a coast-to-coast network of 34 stations on some phases or service of the Department in relation to the general public. On the eastern network the talk will be broadcast from Ottawa at 8 p.m. every Thursday evening; from Winnipeg at 7 p.m.; from Edmonton over the Calgary, Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon areas at 6 p.m.; and from Vancouver to the stations in British Columbia at 8.40 p.m.

The talks are not to be mere, dry dissertations meant to educate the hearers, but to offer in a popular way an inkling into the highways and byways of the lead-

ing single industry of Canada.

The subjects of the talks of the first 13 programmes will be as follows: — Romance in All Things; Down the Garden and Orchard Paths; Fine Feeds Make Fine Birds (the Art of Producing the Best Poultry); Hallo'en Apples; The Nutritional Value of Dairy Products; The Milky Way (What Clean Milk Production Means); Boys' and Girls' Farm Clubs; What is Done to Assure Wholesome Meat; Canada's Best in Beef; Commercial Feeding Stuffs; Christmas Turkeys, and Christmas Giving.

—Dom. Dept. of Agriculture.

#### CEREAL RUST PREVENTION

The very important results obtained by the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg in a six years' (1925-30) investigation to determine the possibility of preventing the enormous losses due to cereal rusts by the use of fungicidal dusts have

just been published as an official bulletin by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Each year during the period of investigation, applications of a suitable sulphur dust, well-timed and properly applied, prevented rust and other leaf and stem diseases of cereal crops to a marked degree. Practical and effective dusting schedules were developed for controlling stem rust of wheat and oats in small plots and large fields. Of the many brands of dust used, finely divided sulphur dusts were found to be the best for rust control. The fungicidal effectiveness of sulphur, it was proved, was increased in proportion to the fineness of its particles. Ordinary pure sulphur of 300-mesh fineness gave very satisfactory results. Aeroplane dusting was found practical and effective in preventing rust, but the cost involved rendered this method of applying sulphur dust unprofitable under present circumstances.

## THE LEAGUE ON ECONOMIC NATIONALISM

The Economic Committee of the League of Nations has made a report to the League Council which contains the following vigorous remarks on economic nationalism:

"On numerous occasions and on various sides, men who are authorities on the subject have warned governments and peoples against the dangers of exaggerated nationalism. The London conference of June-July 1933 was the last and the greatest effort made to induce countries to adopt a policy of wider comprehension of their mutual interests, of collaboration and solidarity. The outcome is only too well known. The drive towards economic self-sufficiency has continued unceasingly, and attempts to justify it on theoretical grounds have been plentiful. The principle of the economic interdependence of nations is being challenged at the very moment when a crisis of unprecedented intensity and duration is spreading from country to country and from continent to continent, severely shaking even those countries whose economic structure had been thought sound beyond the possibility of impairment, thus demonstrating in the most striking manner the existence of indissoluble bonds between nations. It is argued that science, technical progress and suitable administrative and organisatory action are capable of freeing each individual country from dependence on others, and making it more or less self-supplying, and that the possibilities (which, it is suggested, are unlimited) of manufacturing substitute products are destined to deprive national and territorial specialization of all value.

"There may, perhaps, be something to be said for all these various arguments. At the same time, it seems difficult to reject the view that economic nationalism, when pushed beyond certain limits, involves a squandering of wealth detrimental, not only to the common general interests of peoples, but also to the purely selfish interests of the countries embarking on such a policy.

"The fact is that the economic conceptions current in the present period can only be explained, and

within limits justified, in the light of considerations of such a social and political character, as has already been pointed out. So long as the different countries take the view that they are compelled to make provision for certain fundamental political interests, such as security, it is useless to expect them to modify their commercial policy. Political considerations will always outweigh economic considerations. Moreover, the economic development since the beginning of the present century, and, in particular, since the great war, the changes—mainly in the direction of industrialization—which have taken place in different countries in all continents, suggest that a direct return to former conditions and methods of trade is scarcely possible.

"The persistent and systematic efforts made, particularly in the larger countries, to achieve self-sufficiency, to organize economic activities and to establish relations with other peoples on new bases, cannot be eliminated without leaving their traces behind them. They will lead no doubt to a new equilibrium, and to some form of reconciliation (the nature of which it is impossible yet to divine) of the interests of each with the interests of the community."

## THE WORLD'S CATTLE AND BEEF SUPPLIES

A recent survey issued by the British Imperial Economic Committee estimates that the cattle population of the 21 countries of greatest importance in the meat trade amounted in 1933 to 297.7 million. These were distributed as follows:—United States, 65.6 million; British Empire, 48.6 million; Brazil, 47.5 million; Argentine, 32.2 million; U.S.S.R., 38.6 million. The 1933 total is about 9 per cent. higher than in 1913 but 3½ per cent. lower than in 1925. Apart from Russia, the decline is most pronounced in the meat exporting countries, especially South Africa and the Argentine. On the other hand, in the importing countries, and frequently as a consequence of protection, the number of cattle has been increasing.

Production of beef has been declining more rapidly than cattle population, of which the propor-

tion bred for dairying tends to increase. The total production of beef and veal (excluding U.S.S.R.) which was nearly 8 million tons in 1925, fell below 7½ million tons in 1932, a decline of 7 per cent. Import and export trade is almost exclusively trade in frozen and chilled beef. Great Britain imported 607,000 tons of chilled and frozen beef in 1933, out of a total world import of 727,000 tons. Hitherto the South American countries have been almost the only exporters of chilled beef, but recent experimental shipments from Australia and New Zealand having proved successful, the area of competition is likely to be widened. Since the demand for frozen beef is declining, while that for chilled beef is increasing the conditions of the market may be radically changed in the near future.

—I.C.A. News.

## ARGENTINE ELEVATOR SCHEME DELAYED

The preliminary survey and report of the committee of experts, which was to precede the definite establishment in the Argentine of the National Grain Elevator administration, has not yet been completed and, after two previous postponements, is not now expected before the beginning of 1935. The law passed in November, 1933, provided for the completion of a network of grain elevators within a period of five years, more than one of which will have elapsed before the first outlines of a constructive scheme are presented for the government's study and sanction.

During this interval the Association of Argentine Agricultural Co-operative Societies, which was forbidden to proceed with its own scheme of elevator building, and threatened with expropriation under the terms of the law, has finished three country elevators which it had under construction. The Association now operates 15 grain elevators in the wheat-growing provinces, including one terminal at the port of Rosario.

—I.C.A. News

"Doesn't your wife miss you when you stay out till three in the morning?"

"Occasionally— but usually her aim is perfect."

## BARLEY MARKET IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Canada has a tariff preference in the British market of 10 per cent.—foreign barley being dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem, while Canadian barley is free. The United Kingdom is one of the leading barley importers, drawing supplies from all parts of the world. During the past calendar year, 1933, imports from all sources totalled nearly 16,000,000 cwts. of 112 lbs. each, the leading source of supply being Soviet Russia, followed by Roumania, the United States, Persia, and fifth by Canada. The barley requirements of the brewing and malting trades are described fully in the various reports of the Canadian Trade Commissioners, but all these requirements cannot be filled locally in the U. K., because a six-rowed barley must be blended with the English barley. This must all be imported. Canadian six-rowed barley has been experimented with, and indeed used with success, but as it is seldom offered on the London market, little interest is shown in it. Moreover, it is normally rather high in price. If, however, writes the Canadian Trade Commissioner in England, steady supplies of the requisite quality were available, the prospects for developing a market would be more favorable.

## U.S. CO-OPERATIVES GET LOANS OF \$59,908,000

Completing its first year of operation September 12, the U.S. Central Bank for Co-operatives, Farm Credit Administration, announced that 57 applications from co-operative associations for loans aggregating \$59,908,000 have been approved during that period. Of this amount \$59,379,000 was to provide working capital to aid associations in more effectively serving their members. The remaining \$529,000 was for financing physical facilities—buildings and equipment—necessary for the marketing co-operatives to carry on their business.

These amounts represent credit made available to associations and drawn on as money is needed. The co-operative, however, does not always find it necessary to borrow up to the full amount of the commitment set up for it, and for this reason the actual amount

of cash advanced is often less than the amount of credit set up.

During the year, the Central Bank advanced in actual cash \$42,209,000. Of this amount \$41,746,000 was lent to aid the co-operatives in more effectively merchandising their products and in purchasing their farm supplies, and \$463,000 was lent to aid them in financing their physical facilities.

The effect of this financing has been far-reaching. It has touched practically every farm commodity. Some commodities, because of the large volume and because of particular marketing methods, have required a longer line of credit than some other commodities. More than half of the total money advanced by the Central Bank during the year just ended comprises loans to the cotton co-operatives to aid them in effectively marketing this important crop. Altogether the advances to the cotton co-operatives total \$29,019,000. The grain co-operatives have been the next largest borrowers with a total of \$7,438,000. Fruit and vegetable associations come next with loans aggregating \$2,197,000. But in addition to these, substantial loans for marketing purposes have been made to assist in the marketing of wool, dairy products, livestock, tobacco, poultry, nuts and other commodities.

## 731,256 CO-OPERATIVES DO 30 BILLION BUSINESS

The International Labor Office has made a first attempt to compile international statistics of a detailed kind for the co-operative movement.

The statistics show that in all the countries covered there were in 1931 (1930 for about 20 countries) 731,256 co-operatives of all kinds, of which 238,783 were in Europe, 325,895 in the U.S.S.R., 126,002 in Asia, 34,050 in America, and 6,526 in Africa and Oceania. Membership figures available for 663,144 societies give a total of 165,957,979 individuals, made up as follows:

Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.) 175,668 societies with 41,238,926 members; U.S.S.R., 325,895 societies, 96,462,400 members; Asia, 124,717 societies, 10,345,106 members; America, 32,340 societies, 17,134,868 members; Africa and

Oceania, 4,524 societies, 776,769 members.

The business done by these organizations in round figures in the years mentioned was approximately \$31,550,000,000, apportioned as follows: 64,449 distributive societies, \$18,150,000,000; 178,328 agricultural co-operative societies, \$7,400,000,000; 36,370 occupational societies (other than agricultural), \$6,000,000,000.

## WORLD CO-OPERATORS MEET IN LONDON

Five hundred delegates from thirty-five countries attended the Fourteenth International Co-operative Congress held in London from September 4 to September 7. The delegates were welcomed to Great Britain by Sir Fred Hayward, chairman of the Co-operative Union, which body was acting host to Congress.

The British government welcomed Congress to London, and the Rt. Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.C., M.P., Minister of Labor, addressed the delegates. Lord Snell, the chairman of the London County Council, a strong co-operator, was present. The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson attended the Congress as president of the Disarmament Conference, Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labor Office, attended. There was also present a host of other distinguished persons representing the governments of a number of other countries.

The congress decided not to resume contact with Germany and Italy until it was assured the movement in those countries was free. In long resolutions the congress reaffirmed the co-operative pursuit of a social order based on service and mutual helpfulness rather than profit-making and competition, urged the development of international co-operative trading and the fullest utilization of the International Co-operative Alliance in bringing co-operative institutions together.

On the question of Rochdale principles there was much difference of opinion with regard to political action and cash trading. The British delegation felt that these were matters which depended on time and place and circumstances and might therefore be varied as between countries.

**TOBACCO**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

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

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

**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.

**FOR SALE HORSE AND TRACTOR** plows. 2 and 3 furrows; 14-inch. L. B. Guadal, Erickson, Man.

**WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF GRAIN** grinders, new and used. All sizes; low prices. Write for particulars. Standard Gas Engine Works, Morden, Man.

**WANTED—GRAIN LOADER, DRAG TYPE;** mounted on trucks; must be in good condition and cheap for cash. Give full particulars first letter. Kemp Bros., St. Agathe, Manitoba.

**HOUSEHOLD**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"



**HO-MAYDE**

Bread Improver

Helps wonderfully during cold weather. Batter rises sooner even when chilled. More bread, better bread. Packet sufficient for 100 loaves, 20c.

**C. & J. JONES LTD.**  
WINNIPEG

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

**STOVES FOR SALE. REAL GENUINE** queen top wood draft stoves; heavy sheet iron; wonderful heaters; modern style. Brand new; direct from the factory manufacturer. Will sacrifice for five dollars each. Packed for sale shipment on receipt of money order to Frank Bulmer's Sales, 582 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. Note.—Shipped to railroad stations with agents at same only.

**FOR SALE—TRIPLEX KNITTING MACH-**ine; good shape. What offers? Also bronze turkeys; April and May hatch; and 10 weanling pigs.

**OLD GOLD**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**FINE GOLD \$35. PER OUNCE. BE SURE** to get full price for your old gold jewellery, gold teeth, etc., by dealing direct with refiners. Cash by return mail. Parcels returned prepaid if not satisfied. Provincial Refiners, Dept. 24, 361 Yonge St., Toronto.

**WORLD WOOL STOCKS**

According to the Imperial Economic Committee's Wool Intelligence Notes, stocks in New Zealand on 30th June are estimated at 26 million pounds, in comparison with 59 million lbs. a year earlier. End of season stocks at Australian selling centres, 65 million lbs., show an increase of over 50 million lbs., and stocks at South African ports are 23 million lbs. against 2 million lbs. a year ago. Production in these countries during the 1934-35 season is expected to show a slight increase over 1933-34. Meanwhile, owing to a fall of 180 million lbs. in shipments from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa last season (1933-34) carry-over into the 1934-35 season is appreciably heavier than a year ago. Total shipments last season were 1,355 million lbs. —I. C. A. News.

**CHAFF AND KERNELS**

"I want you to understand," said young Spender, "that I got my money by hard work."

"Why, I thought it was left to you by your rich uncle!"

"So it was, but I had to work to get it away from the lawyers."

They were in a very dark corner of the hall. "Give me a kiss," he pleaded. No answer. He asked four times and got no answer.

"Are you deaf?" he shouted.

"No," she said, "Are you paralyzed?"

Two boys were discussing absent-minded uncles. One said: "My uncle is so absent-minded that he went to get on his bicycle and fell because it wasn't there."

"That's nothing," said the other. "My uncle once struck a match to see if he had blown the candle out."

A. "Do you like women who talk or the other kind?"

B. "What other kind?"

Answer to puzzle on page 3.

Eggs are 25 cents a dozen.

At a recent army medical examination the oculist asked a prospective recruit to read the top line of a test card which ran X H V B Q I B T F K Z.

After a silence of several minutes the oculist interjected impatiently:

"Surely you can read letters of that size?"

"I can see the letters," said the recruit, "but I can't pronounce the foreign words."

**LIVESTOCK**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**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.

**CROSSBRED OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG** Collie Puppies. Females \$4.00; Males \$5.00. Len Lane, Birtle, Man.

**FOR SALE—2 REG. AYRSHIRE BUILS.** Good breeding; age 20 and 22 months, price reasonable. Geo. Norris, McMunn, Manitoba.

**PURE BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS.** \$25.00. Crates and papers included. W. S. Gould, R. 4, Box 37, Portage la Prairie.

**FOR SALE REGISTERED OXFORD RAM.** Age 2 years. E. T. Jones, Sinclair, Manitoba.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PURE BRED** Shorthorn Bull 4 years old. Apply John Hayward, Sinclair, Man.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**EARN \$5.00 TO \$35.00 WEEKLY, GROW-**ing mushrooms. Our famous "Jumbo" spawn prepared under Dominion patented process. We will buy your mushrooms. Send 5c for complete proposition and illustrated booklet. North American Spawn Company, 421 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg.

**INSURANCE**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**CO-OPERATIVE PROTECTION. THE** strength of the Co-operative Movement is based on the members of one Co-operative working together with other Co-operatives. Similar to Co-operative Elevators, the Mutual Supporting Society is owned by its members and operated for their benefit. Protection against death up to \$2,000.00 on the assessment, or co-operative plan—which can never fail. To applicants through "The Co-operator" the \$6.00 membership fee is reduced to \$3.00. For full information write The Mutual Supporting Society of America, Inc, 325 Main St., Winnipeg, Man

**FARM LANDS**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**FOR SALE 75-ACRE FARM. CLAY LOAM.** Half mile from town and school; 100 rods from highway. New house and hay barn; log stable. Will sell with equipment or without—or trade for good quarter section in an English-speaking district in Northern Manitoba, or Northern Saskatchewan.

**407 ACRES ON BUSHEL PAYMENTS.** Good buildings. Two miles from station. W. H. Taylor, Union Point.

**BELTING**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

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

**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.

**MEDICAL**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**ARE YOU AILING? TELL US YOUR** trouble. We have here remedies that give relief in many cases where other remedies have failed. Herba-Medica, 1280 Main St., Winnipeg.

**DRUGGIST SUPPLIES AND SANITARY** goods. Quality goods at lower prices. Send stamp for catalogue, or enclose \$1.00 for fine assortment of samples, postpaid in plain wrapper. Vogue Specialties, Box 101, Port Coquitlam, B.C.

**PERSONAL**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**WHAT MUST A YOUNG GIRL KNOW** before marriage. I. D. Claran, 351-19th Ave. West, Vancouver, B.C.

## THE EFFECT OF THE GREAT DROUGHT

The drought which has wrought such havoc in the southern parts of the prairie provinces has been widespread throughout the northern hemisphere. The affected areas fall within a belt crossing Europe, Asia and North America which is about as wide as the distance from Northern Mexico to Central Manitoba. Damage to crops has been particularly heavy in the United States, Canada and in Central and Eastern Europe. In the southern hemisphere, parts of Australia and Argentina have been affected but to a less extent.

### United States

In the United States the main drought damage is in the shortage of feed, forage and pasture, necessitating heavy reduction in live stock numbers and reduced rations for the remaining animals. The continued drought and excessive temperature prevailing over a wide area largely destroyed the emergency forage crops planted, burned pastures, prevented any second growth on hay meadows and stubble fields in many states and further reduced supplies of water for live stock. The worst conditions embrace much of Missouri, Arkansas, nearly all of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, much of Texas and the plains sections of New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming.

Judging from conditions as at the middle of August, there will be available for live stock in the United States this year only about 65 per cent. of the usual amount of grain, including corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums, and only about 68 per cent. of the usual quantity of hay. Because of the short pastures a considerable amount of the 1934 production of hay had already been consumed by August 15th. Probably not more than half the usual amount of straw has been stacked, but somewhat more than the usual quantity may be fed.

### In Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in a bulletin issued September 11, estimates the total yield in bushels as follows: Spring wheat, 270,282,000 bushels; fall wheat, 7,022,000; oats, 344,746,000; barley, 68,800,000; rye, 6,523,000; flaxseed, 1,096,000. Yields

per acre of all grains are below average but are slightly higher than the revised estimates for last year.

The hay and clover crop is estimated at 9,884,000 tons, the lowest on record as compared with 11,433,000 tons in 1933 and an average yearly production of more than 16,000,000 for the four years 1926-1930. The fear was therefore well founded that Canada might be faced with a hay shortage, and the Order-in-Council of August 24th was accordingly passed requiring a license for all exports of hay and straw. A subsequent survey of hay supplies indicated some surplus in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys and to a less extent in a few other areas of Canada, but a shortage in other areas which in many instances is acute.

The Order-in-Council has had the effect of directing attention to the unusual shortage of supply, and the requiring of a license for export has prompted those in needy areas to anticipate their season's requirements, with the result that there is now a substantial movement of hay in Canada from the surplus areas to the areas of shortage.

### Other Countries


Bread grain crops in Central Europe and the Danubian countries are substantially below the

crops of 1932 and 1933. The same is true of feed grains with the exception of corn in the Danubian basin where a substantial export surplus is expected. Excepting Northern France, where wheat suffered from drought, and England where pastures were seriously affected, most of the other parts of Europe have escaped serious damage. Detailed reports on crop conditions in the Soviet Union are not available, but it appears that European Russia experienced an unusually dry spring and smaller than average crops are to be expected. In China the reduction in the rice crop, because of drought, is estimated to be at least 20 per cent. The Manchurian wheat crop is estimated to be at least 30 per cent. below that of 1933, due mainly to excessive rainfall and floods during July. Several parts of the southern hemisphere have reported drought conditions in recent months affecting wheat seeding in areas of Argentina and Australia. The acreage reduction in Argentina, due to drought, may reach 350,000 acres or about 5 per cent. while in Australia total wheat acreage reduction of 2,000,000 acres or more (around 15 to 20 per cent.) is in prospect. The acreage reduction in Australia is not altogether due to drought, but in part to a shift to sheep and wool.

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