

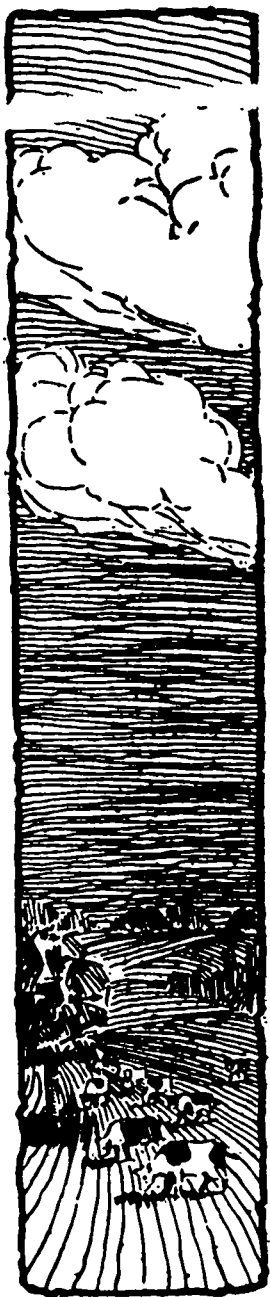
# The Manitoba Co-operator

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

Vol. X.

DECEMBER, 1934

No. 12



## The Co-operative Brotherhood

For if there were some way by which some of us could get free apart from others, if there were some way by which some of us could have heaven while others had hell, if there were some way by which part of the world could escape some form of the blight and peril and misery of disinherited labor, then would our world indeed be lost and damned; but since men have never been able to separate themselves from one another's woes and wrongs, since history is fairly stricken with the lesson that we can not escape brotherhood of some kind, since the whole of life is teaching us that we are hourly choosing between brotherhood in suffering and brotherhood in good, it remains for us to choose the brotherhood of a co-operative world, with all its fruits thereof—the fruits of love and liberty.—  
George D. Herron.



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 20th of each month  
Office: Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg. Telephone 905 160

## NEWS and VIEWS

Worry is interest paid on trouble before it falls due.

Dressed poultry is being packed co-operatively at over 400 points in Canada this season.

And now Holland will spend \$10,000,000 on warships that will be of no use to her whatever, except for show purposes.

A corporation cannot live on patriotism. Our stockholders must have dividends.—G. O. Baldwin, United States armament magnate.

Judging from the defence of the armament makers to the revelations at Washington, they are not only the most peaceful body of men in the world but the most truthful—not one of them could tell a lie!

A back-to-the-land movement has been started by the British ministry of agriculture, with a five acre poultry farm or market garden for each new settler and government initial financing at 3½ per cent interest. More agricultural production to be subsidised and protected.

The New York Journal of Commerce estimates corporate interest and dividend payments in the United States for 1934 at \$6,300,000,000, the highest of any pre-depression year except 1929, and more than three times the highest pre-war total. At the same time the United States Bureau of Labor says there is no hope whatever of reducing unemployment before next spring, if then!

Mr. Samuel Samuel was an exceedingly wealthy man and at one time a member of the British Parliament. He died a few weeks ago and he left a will in which he said: "The ultimate result of the present taxation must bring ruin to the nation." It was revealed he had made gifts when alive in order to evade the death duties. Taxation had so ruined him that he left no more than a miserable \$7,500,000!

The Government of Australia recently floated a loan for \$75,000,000 at 99¾ with interest at 3 per cent. per annum.

Government regulation of the marketing of coffee, in one form or another, has prevailed in Brazil for the last thirty years.

During the last ten years there has been a decline of 90,000 in farm workers in Great Britain, although agricultural output has considerably increased.

Plans for a fruit marketing board to regulate the marketing of all fruit, home grown and imported, are now well advanced in Great Britain.

The birth rate in the United States in 1933 was the lowest since federal records were established in 1915. While the birth rate was down the mortality among babies was higher.

Great Britain produces about 40 per cent by value of her food requirements. The other 60 per cent is secured by promoting a dog fight between countries which have more food stuffs than they need for themselves.

A few weeks ago there occurred at Gresford, south of England, the worst colliery disaster in Great Britain in twenty years, there being 267 victims of the explosion. The co-operative movement has contributed \$45,000 to the relief of the distressed people and in addition the C.W.S. has given a direct grant of \$5,000.

The Liberal party in Alberta has pledged itself to "employ three of the most expert social credit (the Douglas plan) advocates to carry on full investigation into the proposed scheme of social credit and submit a plan suitable for Alberta to the legislature for consideration," which reads as if the object was to appoint advocates of social credit ideas to investigate social credit ideas!

Lloyd George's "War Memoirs" is being translated into forty languages. It is estimated that the work will bring him \$500,000.

Steps have been taken to form a central selling organization for the coffee marketing co-operatives of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

The French government has been offered by a German inventor an anti-aircraft light ray capable of blinding fliers at long range.

Over the whole agricultural area farmers of the United States last year made 1.9 per cent. on their capital investment, compared with a loss of 4.2 per cent. in 1932.

The Australian states of Victoria and New South Wales are having as much trouble with grasshoppers as Manitoba and Saskatchewan had during the last three years.

Average farm wages throughout the United States reached the dollar a day and board level on October 1st, for the first time since January, 1932, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Out of 193 co-operative oil and gas associations organized by farmers in the United States, 93 do a business of over \$50,000 a year each and the remainder do over \$28,000 a year each. Net earnings of 180 totalled \$1,452,996, two-thirds of which was returned as patronage dividends.

### OUR PUZZLE CORNER

Bill, Tom and Harry drove their families to a big co-operative picnic. They met at the co-operative oil station in their local town to get oil and gas and then started off at the same time. Bill was a fast driver. He went ten miles an hour faster than Tom and got to the picnic half an hour ahead of him. Harry went ten miles an hour slower than Tom and got there fifty minutes later than he did. How far did they go and how fast did Tom drive?

For answer turn to page 15.

## Pool Elevator President is Nominated for Central Bank

The members and patrons of Manitoba Pool Elevators will receive with considerable satisfaction the nomination of their president and managing director, Mr. Paul F. Bredt, for director of



PAUL F. BREDT

the Bank of Canada, the new national central bank. Mr. Bredt has the solid support of the farmers' co-operative and educational organizations in the three prairie provinces and his candidature has been endorsed by the United Farmers of Ontario, the Co-operative Co-operative Federee of Quebec, the Co-operative Union of Canada and the

Mr. Bredt has farmed in the west since 1899 and is today farming in the Brandon district. For some years he was acting livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan; he has at various times been connected with the Western Canada Livestock Union and with livestock breeders' associations; he has been a director of the Provincial Exhibition Board. He is vice-chairman of the National Barley Committee and representative of the producers of Manitoba on the board of the Western Grain Standards Committee.

He is serving his fourth year as president of Manitoba Pool Elevators and it is owing mainly to his administrative ability that the organization has successfully weathered four years of disastrous economic conditions and rests today on a sound financial basis.

Mr. Bredt is an honor graduate in agriculture of the University of Manitoba, and in 1933 he was appointed a member of the Board

of Governors of the University.

As a successful practical farmer and business executive and as a citizen Mr. Bredt has been actively identified with the efforts of the organized farmers of the west to promote better farming, better business and better living and his record in all these respects is one which demonstrates his qualifications to give excellent service on the directorate of the Central Bank.

### SECRETARY OF U.F.O. IS BANK CANDIDATE

At its recent annual convention in Toronto, the United Farmers of Ontario endorsed the candidature of their secretary, Mr. H. H. Hannam, for one of the two seats allotted to primary industry on the directorate of the Bank of Canada. Mr. Hannam has given years of service to the organized farmers' movement and has the confidence of organized agriculture throughout the province of Ontario. He is capable and aggressive in promoting the interests of agriculture and well qualified to support them on the Bank directorate. He has the support of the Co-operative Union of Canada and Manitoba Co-operative Conference has pleasure in joining in that support and in commending his candidature to Manitoba co-operators.

### ALBERTA LIVESTOCK MEN PREPARE MARKETING PLAN

Proposals for a livestock marketing board for Alberta, prepared by a provisional committee of seventeen, representative of the entire livestock industry in Alberta, were adopted without alteration by a general meeting of livestock men in Calgary on November 8. There were 193 present at the meeting and the plan put forward by the committee was adopted with only five votes cast in opposition. The petition and plan have been sent forward to Ottawa.

W. C. McKenzie, Lethbridge, was chairman of the meeting which was opened by Hon. F. S. Grisdale, Minister of Agriculture.

Alfred Speakman, M.P., explained the Natural Products Marketing Act, after which the petition and scheme prepared by the committee were discussed clause by clause.

The provisions of the proposed Alberta Livestock Marketing Plan as accepted by the meeting, are briefly as follows:

1. The formation of an Alberta Livestock Marketing Board of eleven members, to be named in the first instance by the provincial Minister of Agriculture, in consultation with representatives of the livestock industry, and thereafter to be elected by a vote of the producers throughout the province; the board to be representative of the cattle, sheep and swine industries.

2. It is provided in this marketing plan that all of the powers given by the Natural Products Marketing Act to the Federal Marketing Board be delegated to the provincial board thus constituted. Among these powers are those of registration of all livestock producers in the province, as a basis for the final vote on the plan itself and the subsequent election of the provincial board.

They provide further for the issuing of licenses by this local board to all packers, processors and wholesale and retail distributors of livestock and its products. Provision is also made for the issuing and enforcing of such regulations as will insure effective producer control of the marketing and processing of the commodity. The plan also makes provision for the establishment, in behalf of the livestock producers of Alberta, together with those of such other provinces as may organize under the Natural Products Marketing Act, of a central selling agency, and indicates the manner in which this joint operation should be carried on.

Emphasis is placed upon the fact that the action taken at the general meeting was merely preliminary to placing the Alberta livestock marketing plan before the federal authorities for consideration, and that before the plan itself comes into operation every livestock producer in the province will be given opportunity of voting upon its merits.

The provisional committee, re-

(Turn to page 8)

# 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*

## POOL ELEVATORS RELIEF FUND

As reported in the last issue, the whole drought area has been organized into relief districts with voluntary committees in charge of each. Orders have come in from all of these committees with one exception and we are informed the latter committee has just made a complete survey of its district and that their order is on the way. No one can realize the distress and destitution which exists in these areas unless they have seen it themselves. Many people who moved during the summer to other parts of this province and Saskatchewan, are also in dire straits. Orders coming in for these families receive the same attention as for those living within the drought area. Over 2,000 persons have already been helped and the fund is being rapidly used up.

We have received several letters of appreciation, this one from a mother, is typical of the expression of thanks they send:

"I thought I would write these lines to thank you very much for the parcel I received a week ago for my family and myself. We certainly do appreciate your kindness and hope some day to be able to be among those who send donations. If you could have dropped in when the parcel was received you would have seen some smiling faces and heard such exclamation as,—“gee ma I like mine,”—“mine is the best,”—“no mine is,” and so on. With best wishes to you all and hope you all have a happy Xmas and New Year, and again thanking you.”

### Donations Accepted

The need is great and the requests for assistance continue to come in from many quarters. We will be glad to accept donations from communities or individuals. Every dollar helps to buy underwear, woollies and other clothing for people who are in no condition to stand the rigours of our

winters. Since the donations acknowledged in last issue \$30 has been received from anonymous donors as well as \$20.00 from the Margaret Pool Elevator Association. Here is what the latter wrote:

“Feed is so awful scarce around here this year that we thought it would be hopeless to ask for donations of grain so put on a dance the other night and this is the result, not very much but you know we had a very light crop and nobody feels any too prosperous. The Riddell boys put up the music free so that helped a lot. Hope you are getting lots of little bits and that everybody will get through the winter without too much suffering.”

May we suggest that the latter method adopted by Margaret, McBride and Edwin Communities (the two latter were acknowledged in the last issue) is a good way of raising funds. It provides the opportunity for all in the community to contribute toward the alleviation of the distress.

### TRANSFER OF MEMBERSHIP

Quite a large number of members have this year moved for drought and other causes, from one Pool Elevator district to another. Some of our members seem to think that when they move to another Pool Elevator point they just naturally belong to that association, overlooking the provision that they must apply for membership and advise the agent of their transfer. Others have the impression that all they have to do to be a member of a Pool Elevator Association is to deliver grain to the Pool elevator. This is not the case. A patron does not automatically become a member. In every case he must sign an application for a share of stock before he is recorded as a member and in order to share in any surpluses credited to that as-

sociation. Agents, secretaries and canvassers when they sign up a new member, should ask if he is a member of another association. That is to know if it is a transfer or new membership. In such cases, be sure and mark on the application form, the name of the association of which he was formerly a member; thus: Transferred from . . . . .

This will avoid duplication in our office records and future difficulties and confusion.

There is no additional fee when transferring membership from one association to another nor does the transferred member lose any equities he may have in the Association he first joined.

### WHAT THE LOCALS ARE DOING

One of the pleasing items appearing in the minutes of several associations is a record to the effect that the material sent out from Head Office was read and discussed with interest by those present. This has reference to the copies of the discussions at the Annual Meeting on the Natural Products Marketing Act, and Debt Adjustment Legislation and the memorandum “Why Grain Producers should become members of Pool Elevator Associations.” That is just what we want to know—whether we are sending out the kind of material that the Local Boards want, and we evidently seem to be on the right track. Just recently we sent to each Local Secretary a copy of the Radio Talk, “Neighbors in Adversity,” given by C. H. Burnell over the chain of the Western Broadcasting Bureau, covering Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba; another given by P. F. Bredt, “The Land We Live On,” will go out very shortly. We understand that all the thirteen addresses are to be printed in one pamphlet and these will also be forwarded to the Locals and will, we trust, provide plenty of material for discussion by the Local Boards and for the stimulation of interest.

Twenty-three Associations have held Board Meetings since our last report besides which the minutes of the Annual Meetings of the 150 Associations have been coming forward. We would like to have printed some of these Directors' Reports which give a clear cut businesslike presentation of the year's operations. Brunkild, Grandview, Margaret and several others, each year make a report which is a credit to any business organization.

Reston Association ask to have printed in this issue the following resolution passed at their Sixth Annual Meeting, held November 3rd, 1934:

"That Reston Co-operative Elevator Association express its gratitude to the Associations situated in more favored crop districts who by their assistance have enabled us to meet our obligations to the Government, thereby ensuring that we will be able to maintain our own grain handling facilities."

### MEETINGS

There is a great deal of interest in the country in the Natural Products Marketing Act; particularly with regard to the "scheme" proposed by the Egg and Poultry Pools of the three Prairie Provinces, and also with respect to the Debt Adjustment Measures.

Requests have come in for meetings at various points in the Province. All requests will receive attention and arrangements are now being made to organize these meetings with a view to proper economy and to facilitate the attendance of the speakers.

D. W. Richmond will hold a group of meetings in school houses around the Crystal City area and he will have the moving picture machine. J. W. Ward is to speak at a group along the Elgin, Minto line and will also have the picture machine. J. T. Hull has been asked to go to Birtle, Franklin and Mentmore. P. F. Bredt will probably take meetings at Woodnorth and Kal-eida and F. W. Ransom will have a group at and near Decker and another week's series starting at Clanwilliam.

The marketing legislation with particular reference to the Egg and Poultry Pool scheme was dealt with at a series of meetings

held in the last week of November, at Thornhill, Zion Church (Thornhill) Pilot Mound, Cartwright, Clearwater, Crystal City. The indications were that the people came with an open mind. They want to know what is proposed in the scheme. It was gratifying that a number of women attended and at most of the meetings many questions were asked.

### THE FARMERS' EXEMPTIONS

We receive a number of enquiries as to what are farmers' exemptions. This was dealt with in the May issue of the Scoop Shovel, 1931. However, we re-state the farmers' position in this matter.

Under the Executions Act, the farmer has the following exemptions: quarter section of land; 4 horses, mules or oxen; 6 head of cattle; 10 pigs; 10 sheep; 50 poultry; feed for the above for 11 months, sufficient seed for the crop area on the exempted farm; farm equipment to the value of \$800.00 and household furniture to the value of \$800.00. Now, there are certain qualifications which must be borne in mind. The quarter section is exempt only if the farmer holds clear title and if he is residing thereon. In other words, if he has given a mortgage on the quarter it is not exempt. The chattels are exempt even though a chattel mortgage has been given on the same, provided, however, the chattel mortgage was not given to secure the loan at the time the money was borrowed. That is to say—Smith borrows \$1,000, and at the same time gives the creditor a mortgage on the above mentioned chattels, as security, then they are not exempt. On the other hand if when he borrows \$1,000 he gives only a promissory note and when the note is due, being unable to pay, gives a chattel mortgage, then the chattels are exempt. The chattel mortgage only includes the exemptions when the mortgage is given at the time the debt is incurred.

We are desirous of giving help to farmers who wish to take advantage of the debt adjustment legislation and we will endeavor to answer on this page any questions relating to the legislation and its provisions which are sent in to us.

### THE WHEAT SITUATION

Estimates prepared by the International Institute of Agriculture for the 1934-35 season indicate a fall in world wheat production to 2,625,712,000 bushels as compared with 2,833,369,000 bushels in 1933-34. Total European production (with the exception of Italy, Switzerland, Denmark and Norway, for which no information is available) is estimated at 1,227 million bushels. This, while considerably below the exceptional level of 1,433,164,000 bushels in 1933-34, approaches that of 1932 and exceeds all total harvests in Europe prior to that date. The most unfavorable results are those for the Danubian group of exporting countries. In Poland, Czechoslovakia, and probably in Italy, yields are not only smaller than those of 1933-34 but below the average obtained during 1928-32. In most of the other countries yields are better than the average but smaller than those of last year. Total North American production is estimated at 781,208,000 bushels against 809,460,000 bushels last year. Asiatic production, which totalled 480,708,000 bushels in 1933-34, is estimated at 493,805,000 bushels.

With regard to consumption, total world import requirements are expected to amount to 610 million bushels against 544 million in 1933-34, a fact which, in conjunction with reduced production, will probably lead to lower stocks. European importing countries account for about 70 or 80 per cent of world demand. While Estonia, France, Latvia, Portugal Spain and Sweden will import practically no wheat this year, against 20 million bushels last year, Germany, Austria, Greece, Italy and Czechoslovakia are expected to take about 80 million bushels against 25 million last year. Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark and Norway are expected to import about the same quantity as last year, namely 342 million bushels. China may increase her imports but Japan is expected to take less.

"A vegetarian diet is best for those who would be beautiful," we read. Well, it does not seem to have done much for the elephant. — (Punch, London).



# THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR

(Formerly *The Scoop Shovel*)

Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement  
in Manitoba

Office: 5th Floor, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg

Editor—J. T. HULL

To all its readers the Manitoba Co-operator extends the Compliments of the Season.

To our friends in the co-operative movement we hope the New Year will bring the satisfaction of greater achievement; to the unconverted around us we hope it will bring a better understanding of the principles and purpose of our movement; and, to everybody we hope 1935 will bring more brightness and happiness than the world has seen during the last four years.

## THE JUST CLAIM OF AGRICULTURE

The nomination of Mr. Paul F. Bredt, President of Manitoba Pool Elevators, for director of the Bank of Canada, supported as his nomination is by the co-operative and educational organizations of the west and the east, is a matter of great importance to Canadian agriculture. The place of finance in the economic structure of every country is receiving an attention today it never before received and more and more it is being recognized that, through the policies of central banks particularly, finance must be directed more toward service to the other parts of the economic structure than to itself. In other words, finance ought to be the servant of the national economy and not a thing existing merely for itself.

Policy is, theoretically at least, the great business of a central bank and its policy is a matter of importance to each constituent of the national economy. In Canada agriculture is a constituent which must receive its proper share of attention and to get this agriculture must have able and aggressive representatives on the board of directors of the Central Bank. This is not only essential for the sake of agriculture itself, but for the maintenance of a just relation among the parts of the national economic structure. Because of this and because in its voting power the west is weak compared with the east, and agriculture is weak compared with other economic interests holding shares in the Bank, we urge the shareholders of the Bank to listen to the voice of organized agriculture, to recognize the justice of its claims, and vote so as to give it a place on the directorate of the Bank commensurate with its admitted value in the economic order.

## THE LASH OF COMPETITION

According to Mr. Sanford Evans the efforts of governments to maintain wheat prices have resulted in wheat being put in the class of luxuries with a consequent decrease of demand and an inability to get world production into a corresponding consumption; hence the trouble in the world of wheat.

Even assuming that the governments of wheat importing countries are making a mistake in adopting measures to hold up the price of wheat and to shelter their agriculture from severe external competition, what evidence is there that the abandonment of such measures would substantially increase the consumption of wheat and at the same time not cause some disturbance in the economic order of the particular state even more undesirable than the subsidising of agriculture? Not a particle.

A little more than a century ago when the Corn Laws furnished a perennial subject of discussion in Great Britain and the manufacturers were desperately anxious to get cheap bread so as to get cheap labor, a French economist, a forerunner of the welfare school, stated that the English farmer would have no chance in competition with Russia and Poland where corn cost the landed proprietor "a few hundred lashes judiciously bestowed upon the peasants."

Sismondi did not see only beneficence in unrestricted competition; he could see in it a great deal that was maleficent. The English farmer also realised the maleficence and the story of the cruelty of that particular unrestricted competition is written in the steady degradation of the English agricultural worker through a century of industrial progress.

Today, men who think like Mr. Evans would substitute for the lash of the overseer the lash of economic necessity. They would allow competition to force down the price of wheat to the point where from sheer penury the producers would diminish and the supply would be curtailed. Suggest that this might be done in an intelligent way and without the human degradation and they answer with a sneer at the idea of planning.

There is nothing wrong or to be deprecated in a state trying to adjust natural inequality by an artificial equality and a natural inequality exists as between agriculture and secondary industry. If all states adjusted that natural inequality there would be no need for the agriculture of one country doing its best to strangle the agriculture of another country: there would be that exchange of surpluses which a sane economy would make mutually advantageous. Today agricultural exporting countries are engaged in a regular dog fight for foreign markets and the foreign markets are doing what they can to prevent the dog fight becoming general. It may be that the world has not yet discovered the way to get order and sanity into international trading, but it has definitely abandoned the idea that it can be done by unrestrained competition and it will go on experimenting in regulation and discipline until finally a workable plan is reached.

## SHOULD THE FARMER BE A LONE PHILANTHROPIST?

It is impossible, says The Financial Post and other papers in Canada, to have too much wheat in the world while hordes are hungry. It ought to be impossible, but unfortunately the economic system which The Post and its friends so vigorously support, makes it too easily possible. It ought to be impossible for machinery to add to the misery in the world—but it does. It ought to be impossible to produce too much coal as long as there are houses unwarmed; to produce too many boots while millions are unshod; to produce too much clothing while millions are ill-clad; to produce too much of anything as long as a need for it still exists.

And yet bootmakers are idle because they have made too many shoes and even their own children go badly shod; clothing makers parade the streets with the unemployed because they have made too many clothes while millions are ill-clad. One may

extend the list at one's pleasure. And if the farmer is to be a lone philanthropist in a profit-hungry world and go on producing in the hope of reaching the last hungry mouth in the world, he will have died of starvation himself long before the realization of his philanthropic adventure.

What is wrong? We have not learned how to socialize, how to make available to the great mass of the people the achievements of science, with the result that it is doubtful if all the labor saving devices, all the increased productivity of agriculture, all the ingenious devices to bring nature into the service of man, have decreased the sum of human misery or added to the sum of human happiness. And so far as the farmer is concerned he has a perfect right to put to The Financial Post and others this plain question: If he ought to go on producing until all the needs for his produce have been satisfied, why should not all production go on until all human needs have been satisfied?

## A CHRISTMAS STORY — MODERN STYLE

Once upon a time there lived a great lord upon whose estate there worked 10,000 men. And it came Christmas time and the lord in the goodness of his heart decided to give a great feast to all who lived on his land. So he called upon his stewards and bailiffs and instructed them to prepare the great feast and provide abundance of food, and a great Christmas tree upon which should be a useful present for each one of all his people. And he laid down this condition: That everyone should do some work in preparing the feast and in return receive a ticket which would entitle him to participate in the feast and the prizes.

So the stewards and the bailiffs proceeded to carry out their lord's instructions, to get the work done and distribute the 10,000 tickets. And on the day before the feast they came to the lord in great trouble of mind. "Behold," they said, "we have accumulated a great quantity of food, yea, even more than will satisfy 10,000 people, and the Christmas tree is loaded to breaking point with presents of use and value, but even so we have not distributed more than 6,000 tickets."

"How come," said the great lord. "Do I understand that to provide this great feast 6,000 men could do all the work required?"

"Yea, verily, and then some," responded the stewards and bailiffs. "And consequently we have

4,000 tickets left in our hands and 4,000 people will have no tickets and so will not be able to come to the feast."

"Fiddlesticks! Poppycock!" said the great lord. "If the feast be all prepared and there is ample for everybody, why can't they all come."

"But, sir," exclaimed the stewards in distress, "4,000 have no tickets."

"Why have they no tickets," demanded the lord.

"Because they did no work," said the stewards.

"Did you ask them to work?" said the lord now getting angry.

"No, there was no work for them to do," replied the stewards.

"But," roared the lord, "I said everybody was to do his bit and so get a ticket. Why wasn't that done?"

"There was no need to set 10,000 to work when 6,000 could do it so easily," said the now bewildered stewards.

"What a mess, what a mess," moaned the lord. "Call in the wise men.

And the wise men came and the matter was put to them and they thought and cogitated and reflected and argued and finally they said: "There is only one thing to do, sire. You must cut the 4,000 tickets in half and give each of the 4,000 people half a ticket and only one-half of what the 6,000 get at the feast. You must call this putting them on relief or the dole or something obnoxious like that."

"And what must we do with

the unused portion of this Christmas feast," queried the lord.

"That, sire," said the wise men, "must be destroyed. It is overproduction."

"Phooey! You're all crazy" said the lord. "Your arguments don't make sense. I'm going to issue a decree right away telling everybody whether they have a ticket or not to come to the feast and have a good time out of the bounty which my workers have provided. Tickets—nothing! There's more than enough for all, so let 'em all come. How does that strike you dumb wise guys?"

And the wise men went into a huddle which they called a conference. And when they emerged from the conference they said: "Yes, that is another way in which the problem can be solved, but it is frightfully unorthodox and not at all according to Hoyle."

"Confound Hoyle," said the lord, "and as for tickets I'll see that the work is arranged so that everybody gets a ticket next year. I'm going to have a system in which abundance brings joy to everybody and in which the tickets are distributed so as to make the abundance available to all."

And so everybody came to the feast and had a good time and the lord told them about his plan for the next year and they shouted "Hurrah" and sang "For he's a Jolly Good Fellow." And they were all so happy and gay that even the wise men relaxed and murmured to each other: "We sure were dumb. This was a real Christmas feast."



# THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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

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

Members of the Board

F. W. Ransom, Vice-Chairman  
Roy McPhail William Robson

W. A. Landreth  
Secretary: John W. Ward

## LIVESTOCK MARKETING

The committee of representative livestock producers appointed by Hon. D. G. McKenzie at the request of the members of Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., for the purpose of meeting representatives of the producers in Saskatchewan and Alberta with the object of preparing a scheme under the Natural Products Marketing Act, met at the Legislative Building, Winnipeg, on November 26 and 27.

All those invited to act on the committee were present, namely: Dr. J. A. Munn, Carman, who was appointed chairman; Roy McPhail, Brandon, who was appointed secretary; J. S. Wood, Oakville; W. Kingdon, Clanwilliam; F. H. Downing, Kelloe; A. McCallister, Portage la Prairie; George Campbell, Killarney; Dr. J. R. Gunne, Dauphin; William Davidson, Wakopa; John Killoh, Hamiota.

The committee spent two days in a thorough discussion of the livestock marketing problem, both domestic and export and had the benefit of the first-hand information acquired by Hon. Mr. McKenzie on his recent trip by cattle boat to England and his visits to the Smithfield Market. At the conclusion of the discussion a committee consisting of Dr. Munn, W. Davidson, J. S. Wood, F. H. Downing and Geo. Campbell was appointed to confer with the committees in Alberta and Saskatchewan with a view to agreeing on a plan for the marketing of livestock under the Natural Products Marketing Act.

### The Marketing Act

F. W. Ransom, vice-chairman of the Co-operative Marketing Board, addressed a series of well attended co-operative meetings during the last week of November, at Pilot Mound, Thornhill, Zion Church, Crystal City, Clearwater and Cartwright. The chief subject of discussion was the Nat-

ural Products Marketing Act and much interest was displayed both in the Act itself and in the scheme put forward by the poultry pools of western Canada for making use of it.

### Impressive Figures

The great consumers' co-operative organizations of Great Britain and other countries of the European continent continue to produce increased trade and membership figures.

The English Co-operative Wholesale, for example, had an increase of over five million pounds in its sales for the half year ending July 14, compared with the corresponding period in 1933, total sales being £43,376,425 as against £38,229,149. For the same period, supplies from the society's own productive works increased by more than eight per cent, amounting to £11,750,320. This result has been achieved in spite of a small reduction in prices. Member societies received a patronage dividend of four pence in the £ on their purchases, with an additional two pence on goods produced in the C.W.S. factories.

### In Denmark

Denmark is famous as the home of co-operative marketing. Its people, however, also believe in and practice consumers' co-operation.

The annual report of the Copenhagen Consumers' Society, the largest organization of the kind in the country, for 1933-34, shows that it increased its turnover by 16 per cent to Kr. 10,220,000 (\$2,190,685.00) during the year. This was partly accounted for by an advance of 7 per cent in prices. Membership showed an increase of 250, bringing the total up to 30,290, and five new stores were opened during the year. The society's productive enterprises include a fat works, bakeries and a fruit and vegetable warehouse.

The report also includes calculations of the sum which would

be spent by a family in a year if it purchased its requirements at the average retail prices quoted in the government statistics, or if it purchased them from the Copenhagen Consumers' Society. This shows that in the four quarters of the year there was a difference in prices of 11.1, 9.2, 10.6, and 10.8 per cent respectively in favor of the Consumers' Society.

### Luma

"Luma" is the name given to the electric lamps manufactured in Sweden by a co-operative organization established for the purpose of preventing the exploitation of the people living around the Baltic sea by a trust which was charging extravagant prices. Sales have grown steadily since the quality of the lamps has been demonstrated, and now amount to 3,200,000 a year. Thus co-operators are shedding light in more ways than one.

## ALBERTA LIVESTOCK MEN PREPARE MARKETING PLAN

(From page 3)

presenting all branches of the industry and in charge of affairs to date, is comprised of: R. P. Gilchrist, Wild Horse; George Ross, Milk River, and L. McKinnon, Calgary, representing the cattle ranchers; Fulton Thomson, High River, and Roy Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, for the cattle breeders; N. J. Shopland, Rochester, and J. M. Williams, Dowling, for the swine breeders; William Hudson, Kathryn and F. S. Moore, Dayland for sheep breeders; Geo. Millar, Taber, for the sheep ranchers; C. R. Abbott, Lacombe, and T. Taggart Olds, for the livestock feeding organizations; W. C. McKenzie, Lethbridge; T. R. Murray, To-field; F. McDonald, Mirror; Stephen Lund, Pincher Creek, and W. R. Roberts, Sexsmith, for the livestock marketing organizations.



# Consumer Co-operation

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

## BUSINESS IS GOOD

Yes! Business is good with Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, and has been good throughout 1934, though of course it might have been better. The books do not close until December 31, and exact figures will not be available until the annual meeting, but the sales for the year show a substantial increase over those of 1933, and a satisfactory financial statement is expected.

The annual meeting of the Wholesale will be held at Winnipeg on Wednesday and Thursday, January 16 and 17. It is hoped that all the local consumers' co-operatives which form the membership of the Wholesale will be represented, and that in addition to the actual business of the meeting discussions will take place which will be helpful to the locals and will lead to progress in the co-operative movement generally.

## Central Supervision

One subject down for discussion is that of central supervision. Each consumers' local is of course a separate co-operative organization, with its own charter and entirely under the control of its own members. A number of locals, however, have expressed the opinion that it would be to their advantage to have some form of central supervision so that uniform policies might be adopted and that each local might have the benefit of the experience of all the others. The Wholesale is owned and controlled by the locals. As the agency through which they do their buying, it has business dealings with them, and its officers have an intimate knowledge of their problems. Consequently there is a desire on the part of some locals to have the Wholesale give a certain amount of guidance to local boards of directors and managers with the object of promoting efficiency in operation.

Whether this is to be done or not depends, of course, upon the locals and their boards of directors. The Wholesale is the servant of the locals, just as the loc-

als are the servants of the individual members, and it is hoped that delegates to the Wholesale annual meeting will come prepared to speak for their locals on this subject and to say to what extent, if any, they are prepared to join in a plan for central supervision and guidance.

## Get a Calendar

Several of the consumers' locals, as well as Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, have secured a supply of artistic 1935 calendars for distribution to their members. These will add a touch of brightness to the farm kitchen, and at the same time be a reminder to the family and to visitors that come along that the co-operative oil station or the co-operative store is on the job every day, Sundays excepted, to give service at cost.

Be sure and get a Co-operative calendar.

## Plan for Progress


The winter season is a slack time for most of our consumers' locals, though many of them have their busy spells when the cars of coal come in. This is a good time, therefore, for making plans to increase the usefulness and efficiency of the association.

Boards of directors which meet regularly every month and have before them a monthly financial statement, which should be the case in every local, cannot fail to notice that the financial results in the winter months are not nearly as good as during the remainder of the year. In many associations, in fact, the business done in the winter months is not sufficient to take care of expenses, and a large part of the surplus accumulated during the rest of the year is eaten up.

Instead of saying "that can't be helped" why not give some consideration to ways and means of finding business that can be done during the winter months? Coal, of course, is a commodity which every local should handle, except in the few districts where there is an ample supply of cheap wood. Our own wholesale is supplying coal of the best quality in several different grades, and there is no reason why every co-operator should not burn coal that has been brought to him through co-operative channels.

## Co-operative Stores

The establishment of a co-operative store is also a project well worthy of consideration. At Thornhill, Grandview, Gilbert Plains and Moline grocery stores are conducted along with the oil stations, and in each case they have contributed very materially  
(Turn to page 14)



*Head Office  
Montreal*

**B**ehind every branch  
—the full resources, organization and experience  
of the entire institution.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**

*Established 1817*

**MODERN, EFFICIENT BANKING SERVICE**  
... the outcome of 117 years' successful operation ...

# Co-operative Dairying

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

## ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of members of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies for the Winnipeg district was held at Winnipeg on November 22, and was followed by the annual meeting of the association composed of delegates appointed at the Brandon, Dauphin, and Winnipeg district meetings.

James Barrett, of Bagot, presided at the Winnipeg district meeting, and William Robson, of Deleau, president of the association, presented the directors' report which with the report of the general manager and secretary, G. W. Tovell was unanimously adopted.

Fred Ryles, manager of the Winnipeg plant, reported upon local operations, and appealed to the members to use every endeavor to secure more cream for the plant. A very encouraging report was received from H. Hawkins, the butter-maker-manager of the new plant at Chatfield, which is giving excellent service to the people of that district and promises to be a financial success.

N. Breton, of Letellier, was unanimously re-elected to the board of directors, and P. Steiner, Whitemouth; W. J. Fallis Snowflake; and W. J. Davidson, Cypress River were re-appointed as delegates to represent the district at the annual meeting.

At luncheon the shareholders had as their guests representatives of a number of other co-operatives, and heard an interesting address from W. A. Landreth, general manager of the Canadian Poultry Pool on the egg and poultry marketing scheme submitted to the Dominion Marketing board under the Natural Products Marketing Act. Subsequently, a resolution, similar to that adopted at the other district meetings, was discussed and unanimously carried, in the following terms:

WHEREAS any initial plan to regulate marketing of any product under the Natural Products Marketing Act may be subject to revisions and changes before final approval:

AND WHEREAS we recognize that the success of any such plan is dependent upon the hearty support of a majority of the producers of such product:

AND INASMUCH as we believe that any such plan should be submitted to the vote of registered producers of the product concerned:

AND WHEREAS we believe that the final approval or rejection of any plan should be determined by such vote of the producers themselves:

THEREFORE, we, shareholders of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Limited, assembled in Annual Meeting desire to place ourselves on record as endorsing the efforts of the Canadian Dairy Farmers' Federation in preparing and submitting a plan for the regulation of marketing butter and cheese through the appointment of a Canadian Dairy Produce Board under the Natural Products Marketing Act.

### Scheme for Dairy Products

A scheme under the Natural Products Marketing Act has been submitted to the Minister of Agriculture by the Canadian Dairy Farmers' Federation, which includes the principal co-operative dairying associations of Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba, including Manitoba Co-operative Dairies.

The scheme proposes the establishment of a Canadian Dairy Produce Board, and the chief powers asked for are: (1) Power to deal with the surplus butter problem whenever the necessity for such action arises. (2) That it shall be authorized to conduct a campaign to increase the consumption of cheese in Canada. (3) To conduct a survey of the dairy industry in Canada with the object of ascertaining what steps it is necessary to take to enable the dairy farmers of Canada to so improve their marketing methods that they will be able to hold their own on the world's markets.

The scheme is at present being informally discussed by the Min-

ister and representatives of the federation, and its final form has not yet been determined.

### In Australia

Marketing plans in the interest of the producer have, in the past, received more attention in some other countries than in Canada. In Australia, the Patterson Scheme, a voluntary plan for increasing prices to the dairy producer by encouraging exports, was in operation from 1926 to 1934 and brought excellent results. It was felt, however, that a compulsory plan offered distinct advantages, and beginning with May 1st of this year, an equalization system on a compulsory basis was established. On October 11, after a little more than four months' operation a vote of the dairy farmers of Australia was taken to decide whether the plan should be continued, and out of 50,747 votes recorded only 1,416 were opposed to its continuance.

In these days when the word "compulsory" is being so overworked by those opposed to marketing plans put forward by producers, this action by Australian dairy farmers is worthy of note.

### Is There Enough Butter?

Preliminary statement of creamery butter in storage in Canada:

	Lbs.
On Dec. 1, 1934.....	41,020,200
Production—	
Dec., 1933.....	8,673,600
Jan., 1934.....	8,540,600
Feb., 1934.....	7,494,300
Mar., 1934.....	9,879,000
April, 1934....	13,823,500
	48,411,100
	89,431,300

Providing a ver age consumption for 5 months ..... 17,886,260  
Canada's average monthly consumption in 1933 was over 18,000,000 pounds.

Ninety years ago, on December 21, 1844, the Rochdale weavers opened their little store in Toad Lane, Rochdale, and with a total membership of twenty-eight and a capital in stock and fixtures of \$140, started the British consumers' co-operative movement which today has over 6,900,000 members, a capital of \$1,180,000,000 and a yearly business of \$1,500,000,000.

# Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

## QUALITY IN DEMAND

In reviewing market conditions for the past month we have very little change to report. The general quality of the cattle delivered to market has been very medium and as the month advanced cattle became plainer and lighter in flesh unless they had been carried along on grain. There has been a fairly healthy demand for fat cattle and strictly finished cattle have been very scarce. Plain and medium grades of killing cattle have met with rather a poor reception the past month, due largely to the fact that the eastern markets and Montreal especially, have experienced a poor outlet for beef and live cattle.

In past years we have always had some demand at this season for strictly good fed yearlings or baby beef cattle for the Christmas trade. Owing to generally depressed conditions in all lines, this trade has been more or less limited the past two years and while we have disposed of a fair number of these cattle at good prices this year, it was probably fortunate that the quantity coming to market was not over large.

### A Good Car

Wednesday, December 5th, we had a carload of good and choice fed calves from the Elkhorn Boys and Girls Club which sold at attractive prices as follows:

One heifer at \$8.00 per cwt., and one at \$7.00, two steers at \$7.00, and one at \$6.75, one heifer at \$6.75, two steers at \$6.50, three heifers at \$6.50, and one at \$6.00, one steer at \$6.00, two heifers at \$5.50, and two at \$5.00, one steer at \$5.00, one steer at \$4.50, and one at \$4.00.

Within the next month or six weeks we are sure to have quite a number of cattle on the market that have been on grain too short a time and that are merely warmed up and starting to come along. Naturally the feed situation is a big factor in sending unfinished cattle to market but where it is at all possible to finish cattle, we strongly advise against marketing cattle until they are really

ready. Returns on light fleshed cattle are certain to be disappointing and we have sufficient faith in future trade conditions for really fat cattle to strongly advise finishing them.

The lamb trade continues strong and top lambs weighing 90 to 95 pounds are saleable up to 6.00 with heavy lambs 1.00 to 1.50 per hundred lower.

The hog trade has moved within a range of 6.50 to 7.00 for bacon. Hog runs have been heavier as is expected at this time of year and it is still doubtful whether we shall see much improvement from the present values for some time. The Old Country bacon trade is the main factor in determining hog prices.

Comparative list of receipts from the five highest firms at St. Boniface for the month of November:

1st .....	195 cars	—15.8%
2nd—Co-op. ....	192 "	—15.6%
3rd .....	175 "	—14.2%
4th .....	161 "	—13. %
5th .....	143 "	—11.6%

### Producers Protest

Out of all the discussion centering around the Marketing Act one point is clear. The average producer entertains a deep feeling of distrust and resentment against the trader who is operating between him and the consumer.

We think that in some cases this resentment may be misplaced. Some of the discussion at farmers' meetings indicates a lack of familiarity with trade practices. On the other hand this fact does not minimize the danger of the situation. If the producer does not trust the middleman he is not going to take the interest in his production program that he should. He feels that his profits are stolen from him either by the deliberate manipulation of a hostile trade or by inefficiencies within the present marketing machinery. Until this mood is changed the little sermonettes which the trader and agricultural authorities hand out to

the farmer about "quality production" are likely to fall on deaf ears.

What is lacking and badly lacking, is confidence and goodwill. The strongly expressed desire of the livestock men at Brandon on November 15th to secure entire control of the marketing of their own product is the natural reaction of men who are in a rebellious mood over the price conditions of the past few years.

In our opinion this movement of protest should be guided into sane and constructive channels. But if the private trade persists in its present practice of throwing dust in the eyes of the producer whenever attempts are made to ascertain facts in connection with the marketing of their produce, then the trade need not complain if the farmer finally loses patience and decides to scrap the whole marketing set up, destroying in the meantime much that is good in his effort to destroy that which he considers to be wrong.

### WILL CONTROL ALL BUTTER MARKETING

The Australian Dairy Produce Act, a Commonwealth measure, provided that within six months of the act coming into force a poll should be taken of dairy farmers throughout the Commonwealth to ascertain if they were in favor of continuing the act.

The poll was taken on October 11 and resulted as follows:

For the Act .....50,747  
Against ..... 1,416

This Act takes the place of the Paterson butter scheme, a purely voluntary arrangement among the butter manufacturers by which a levy was made on all domestically consumed butter out of which a bonus was paid on exported butter the result being an equalization of butter prices over both domestic and export marketing. The scheme broke down because a number of butter factories refused to contribute the levies and the producers themselves decided to get an all-Australian scheme controlled by the producers. Under this Commonwealth Dairy Produce Act all butter marketing will come under the control of a marketing board.

# Co-op. Poultry Marketing

## A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

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

### MARKETING ACT VITAL TO PRODUCERS

These are big days for poultry producers. For a month our local associations have been busy loading dressed poultry—while, at Ottawa, the poultry marketing scheme submitted by the organized producers has been pushed ahead.

Indications are that approval of the scheme will be announced from Ottawa before Christmas.

In this year's dressed poultry pool, many thousands of Manitoba growers (organized in 135 local associations) have worked together in 146 loadings. A big job. A vital part of the organized producers' work.

But the marketing scheme is a bigger matter. It is the essential issue before producers today . . . .the most vital development Canadian co-operators have ever launched.

Some critics pretend that the poultry marketing scheme was hatched in breathless haste. It was not. It is a natural step forward in the fight which Co-operatives have led for years for marketing methods that will yield better returns to producers. It was endorsed by annual meetings of the organized poultry producers—and urged in resolutions submitted to the Marketing Board by these organizations in conjunction with other Co-operatives.

### Marketing Board Hears Objectors

The Dominion Marketing Board, beginning December 10th, heard objectors. All the opposition which conflicting interest, misrepresentation and prejudice could stir up was concentrated against the scheme at these hearings. Most of the barrage was wide of the mark—much of it back-fired.

For instance, the political newspapers which have consistently opposed the producers' scheme, loudly announced that a monster petition was going to the Board

from Manitoba and Saskatchewan. This petition had been circulated by certain officials of the Retail Merchants Associations of these two provinces. Merchants were urged to sign and get customers to sign. The petition was a failure! Only 5,000 producers and merchants signed it—out of 150,000! Even the executive of the Retail Merchants were not unanimous in this petition against the producers' scheme. The substantial, thinking merchant refused to oppose the scheme submitted by his best customers, in the best interests of the whole community.

### "Liberty"—"Freedom"—and "Competition"

According to newspaper reports, the sniping was led by Mr. Bole, of Winnipeg. "He charged that the scheme was unauthorized by pool members . . . has been repudiated by producers, . . . takes away inalienable rights of liberty and freedom, destroys character, ambition and initiative of producers and only was designed to give a few men salaried jobs." He urged that "competition, as it had heretofore existed" helps the producer. He read a letter from an official of our Carman local, claiming that the scheme was voted down at their annual meeting.

### Carman Members Wire Board

Members of the Carman local wired the Board that this was "not in accordance with the facts." A flood of telegrams from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba producers and merchants urged the Board to approve the scheme forthwith.

### A Merry Christmas

The official and staff of Manitoba Poultry Pool extend to all members and all producers the compliments of the Christmas Season and Best Wishes for the coming year.

An Ottawa lawyer spoke for "retail merchants, poultry and egg dealers and packers." A Calgary man appeared "on behalf of 44 companies in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta."

W. A. Landreth, President of Canadian Poultry Pool, and G. H. Barr, K.C., of Regina, were on hand to meet objections.

### Marketing Board Renders Judgment

The Marketing Board listened patiently to all objections; considered them carefully; and judged them far out-weighted by the benefits producers will reap from the scheme.

Most of the criticism is answered by a study of the scheme itself. comes effective. Every producer has a vote before the scheme becomes effective. Every producer has a vote in electing the Local Board each year. The Local Board, in turn, elects the central board. Thus, the entire organization—every official—must answer to producers. Producers control the entire operation in true democratic fashion.

### Producers Must Decide—on the Facts

It is vital to producers that they get the facts about the scheme—and reach a careful decision on an analysis of the facts. There will be time for full consideration. Following approval by the Marketing Board, registration of all genuine producers will take some weeks. A further month, or more, will be devoted to meetings, discussion—and the producers' vote.

There will be opposition (some of it honest) by those whose interests conflict with producers. Among producers, themselves, there may be honest difference of opinion on details—but there can be none on the principle: "Control of Producers' Business by Producers—for Producers."

### Final Payment—Voluntary Egg Storage Pool

The final payment on the voluntary storage egg pool is not quite ready for distribution, but every effort is being made to forward payments to shippers before the end of this year.

## BENEFIT PAYMENTS NOW EXCEED 421 MILLION

The cumulative total of rental and benefit payments received by farmers participating in the wheat, cotton, tobacco and corn-hog adjustment programs of the U.S. Agricultural Adjustment Administration reached \$421,697,389 up to November 1. In addition, disbursements of \$169,389,731 were made for removal of surplus agricultural commodities. Of this sum approximately \$139,381,000 was in direct payment to farmers for hogs, drought cattle and sheep. Of the rental and benefit payments paid, wheat farmers received \$108,669,557; cotton growers, \$166,786,379; corn-hog producers, \$129,668,799; and tobacco growers, \$16,572,652. Processing and related taxes collected up to November 1, totalled \$550,081,419 and included the following: wheat, \$158,328,178; cotton \$178,608,763; tobacco, \$27,595,345; corn, \$7,029,938; hogs, \$145,034,586; paper and jute \$10,901,615; sugar, \$21,646,684; peanuts, \$363; cotton ginning tax (under Bankhead Act) \$21,605; tobacco sales tax (under Kerr-Smith Act) \$269,065; and unclassified, \$645,173.

—U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

## CHANGES IN THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

After 26 years in office, Sir Herbert S. Holt has relinquished the presidency of the Royal Bank of Canada and now becomes Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee. He is succeeded by Morris W. Wilson as President and Managing Director, and Sydney G. Dobson follows Mr. Wilson as General Manager.

These changes were announced at the end of the Bank's fiscal year following a regular meeting of the Board. The appointment of Morris W. Wilson as President marks the first occasion this office has been attained by a man from within the ranks of the bank.

In assuming the newly created position of Chairman of the Board Sir Herbert Holt will continue a connection with the Royal Bank which began nearly thirty years ago with his election as a Director in February 1905. He was appointed Vice-President of the bank two years later, and became

its President on November 16, 1908.

## SASK. WHEAT POOL ANNUAL MEETING

An increase of 77 per cent. in working capital; a substantial reduction in the obligation to the provincial government on account of the 1929 overpayment; a gratifying increase in the growers' equity in the elevator system and a continued high proportion of the grain delivered in the province passing through the pool system, were the features of the reports presented to the annual meeting of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool at Regina, November 6 to 15.

The working capital was increased by \$2,627,000, and the growers' equity in the system was increased from 39.3 per cent. to 46.6 per cent. The system handled through the elevators and over the platform 60,367,633 bushels.

The meeting supported the efforts of the livestock and poultry co-operatives of Saskatchewan to organize under the Natural Products Marketing Act and authorized the Board to give all possible assistance; it endorsed the Natural Products Marketing Act and reaffirmed the expressed demand of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool for a national wheat marketing board; the services of Mr. J. I. McFarland were recognized in a resolution passed unanimously and the government was asked to prohibit short selling of paper wheat. A resolution was also adopted condemning the personal covenant in mortgages and agreements for the sale of land.

## WORLD WHEAT PRICE TOUCHES VERY LOW POINT

Western Canadian farmers may not be aware of the world situation in wheat prices and it may come as a surprise to them to learn that the price in Liverpool on November 15 came very near the record lows established in December 1932, when Canadian wheat at Fort William was quoted at 38c a bushel. At that time Liverpool wheat was 4 shillings 8¾ pence, while on November 15, with Winnipeg December wheat at 79c a bushel the December price at Liverpool was only 4 shillings 9 pence or ¼d. higher than two years ago. Difference in ex-

change, of course, accounts in part for the increase in Canadian prices but bearish feelings and endeavors of the Liverpool market and the pegged price in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange are two very prominent factors in the situation.

—The Budget, Alberta

There are probably fifty or sixty thousand less male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age in Bolivia and Paraguay today than there were, say, six months ago, and the rest of the inhabitants are doubtless wondering "what they killed each other for."



## A Merry Christmas, Friend!

One good wish going forth in exchange for another—a friendly hand stretched out to clasp a friendly hand!

The spirit of Christmas, which, as the years roll by, becomes more and more endeared to us all as the year's great opportunity to cast off all cares, forget the more material things of this world, and give ourselves up to feast, fun and friendship.

And Christmas is EATON'S great opportunity to extend to Western Customers that sincerest of all good wishes—

**A Merry Christmas and  
A Happy New Year!**

**EATON'S**



## NATIONAL MARKETING BOARD FOR NEW ZEALAND

The recommendations contained in the report of the New Zealand Dairy Commission published in the November Co-operator are made effective by the Agriculture Emergency Powers Bill which has been introduced into the House of Representatives. The Bill authorises the appointment of an Executive Commission of three members two of whom must be associated with primary industries. The government may vest in the Commission the executive powers of the dairy, meat, honey, fruit and poultry boards, and its functions will include the co-ordination of production and marketing, and the export of all primary products. The Dairy Board will be reconstituted with 4 producers' representatives and 3 government nominees, and empowered to control local marketing as well as export. The government takes authority to make regulations giving effect to any other recommendations of the Dairy Commission. An expenditure of \$2,500,000 on the improvement of dairy industry equipment in the current year is authorized.

## WOOL CO-OPERATIVE ENCOURAGES USE OF CANADIAN WOOL

The main function of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, says the bulletin of the Farmers' Business Organizations in Canada, issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, is to grade and sell wool with a view to obtaining maximum returns to growers. All returns are pooled on a grade basis by districts. The association carries on advertising and educational work to encourage a larger use of Canadian wool. One department looks after the sale of manufactured woollen goods and another handles materials and supplies for the membership.

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, with main business offices in Toronto, was formed in 1918 through the amalgamation of seven separate associations into one national wool marketing organization. The company operates in each province through the medium of four-

teen sheep breeders' and wool growers' associations. For the most part these are non-stock associations, meeting their expenses by a poundage charge for wool handled and by a small annual membership fee. The producer enters into a three-year contract to deliver all wool produced by him to the local association, and the local association, in turn, contracts to pass on all wool delivered by growers to the central organization. Wool is assembled in warehouses serving various producing areas. The main depot of the association is at Weston, Ont., which has a storage capacity for 4,000,000 pounds of wool.

—Dom. Dept. of Agriculture.

## POULTRY BOARD SET UP IN ALBERTA

Establishment, at the request of the Alberta Poultry Producers' Association of a Provincial Poultry Board, to direct attention to marketing of the product, was announced by Hon. F. S. Grisdale, Minister of Agriculture.

The board, which will function under the administration of the minister, consists of the following members: T. A. Brazil, farmer; R. S. Johnson, Rainier, farmer; P. J. Higginson, Millet; farmer-turkey raiser; J. W. Hosford, Edmonton, farmer; C. M. Baker, Calgary, wholesale merchant and poultryman; J. McK. Hughes, Flatbush, farmer; C. O. Pool, Beaverlodge, farmer; J. H. Rhodes, Brant, farmer; Charles Murdoch, Lacombe, farmer; Thomas Wright, Iron Springs, farmer.

## THE NEW WHEAT KING

John B. Allsop, a 20-year-old lad of Wembly, Alberta, is the new world's wheat king, having won the honor at the Chicago International show held at the beginning of the month. Allsop's entry was a peck of Reward wheat, which was also first in the hard red spring class.

The new wheat king is a neighbor of Herman Trelle, who won the crown three years in succession in 1930, 1931 and 1932, and a member of the Alberta Junior Wheat Club movement. His father, S. B. Allsop, formerly lived in the Calgary district and was one of the first members of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

This is the twentieth time in

24 years that the grand championship for wheat has been won by a Canadian farmer.

Canada also carried off the chief honors in the bean classes, H. Graham, of Iron Springs, Alberta, winning the grand championship for navy beans. The next three places also went to Alberta bean growers.

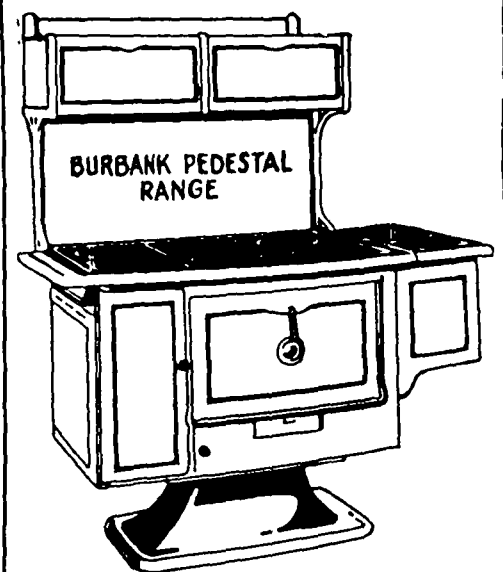
Several awards for field peas also came to Canada, the prison farm at Headingly, Man., winning third place for peas of any color other than yellow.

## CONSUMER CO-OPERATION (From page 9)

to the success of the enterprise.

The management of a grocery or general store is perhaps a little more difficult than that of an oil station, requiring more judgment in buying and a wider knowledge of commodities, and the establishment of a store is not, therefore a project to be gone into hurriedly or without due consideration. There are, however, few co-operative oil associations which have not sufficient members to make a store successful, provided they would all patronize it.

See the New PEDESTAL BURLBANK--Western Canada's Greatest Range Value!



Made by

**THE SPENCER FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED**

And Distributed by

**MARSHALL-WELLS COMPANIES**

Through Local Dealers Everywhere

**ASK YOUR DEALER!**

**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. \$1.75** 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**

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**WE CARRY FULL LINE NEW AND** slightly used Grain Grinders, all sizes, low prices. Standard Gas Engine Works, Mordean, Man.

**LOW PRICES ON MOTOR REBUILDING** Welding and re-babbitting. Service Machine Works, 755 St. Joseph, St. Boniface, Man.

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

**Auto Parts and Tractor Repairs, Stationary Engines, Electric Motors, Generators, Belts, Pulleys and all kinds of Machinery.**

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

**REBUILD YOUR DEAD RADIO, CAR OR** Delco Batteries good as new. No trick, acids or expense. Full instructions, 40c. E. E. Nora, Lake Alma, Sask.

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

**BARGAINS IN RECONDITIONED FURNACES**

Special 3-way Pipeless Furnaces, from 18 to 24-inch firepots. Also Hecla, Western and Gurney furnaces. All as good as new at less than 1/2-price. Ideal Sheet Metal Co., 357 William Ave., Winnipeg. Phone 29 797 or 55 492. Write for information.

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

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Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**INVENTIONS NOW SALABLE BEFORE** patenting. If you have a practical useful idea, write Chartered Institute, 517A, Barrister Building, Washington, D.C.

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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.

It is dangerous to joke about navies in international conferences. "If you gave me your navy and I gave you mine," said a U. S. admiral to a Japanese admiral, "I'll bet I could lick you." Japanese papers referred to this as a "dangerous impasse," according to reports in English papers.

Answer to puzzle on page 2—100 miles; 40 miles an hour.

**LITERARY**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**AUTHORS—£50 CASH PRIZES FOR** poems; particulars free. MSS of all kinds invited for publication, including fiction. Current catalogue on application. Stockwell, Ltd., 29 Ludgate Hill, London, England.

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**SHEET METAL MFRS. CORRUGATED** Iron at Bargain Prices. Everything in Sheet Metal. Canadian Rogers Ltd., 1109 Winnipeg Ave., Winnipeg.

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**BECOME A SUCCESSFUL Detective**

Trained men and women in demand everywhere in Canada for secret investigation, and confidential detective work. Experience unnecessary. Large pay. Big rewards. Complete course by mail. Cost amazingly low. If you are 18 years or over. Write for free information. M. Maurice Julien, Box 42 St. Roch, Quebec.

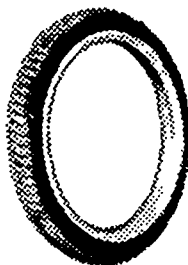
**BELTING**

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.

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**SOLID RUBBER TIRES** We now have an improved tire for Bennett Buggies at \$3 each, for size 30 x 3 1/2 only. This is a moulded tire, not a makeshift. W. H. Hodgson & Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 12-1

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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.

**LIVESTOCK**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**SELLING — LARGE EARLY SPRING-** hatched Bourbon Red Gobblers, \$3.00. Janet Thomson, Carberry, Man. 12-1

**CANARIES, MALES, \$3.00. CATTLE PUP** heelers. Ed. Reed, Bield, Man.

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**A SUR-SHOT**  
GUARANTEED BOT AND WORM REMOVER —

"I am certain if a Sur-Shot were used 100 per cent. there would be no bot flies left."

J. J. Hamm, Gouldtown, Sask. Fairview Chemical Co., Ltd., Regina.

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

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**DR. J. L. WISEMAN, SPECIALIST PRO-** state, kidney, bladder, 909 Boyd Bldg, Wpg. **IF MADE OF RUBBER, WRITE FOR** catalogue. Best quality, half price. Samples, \$1 00. Reliable, Established 1896. Universal Specialty Co., Box 2704, Montreal.

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**USERS RECOMMEND**  
**A SUR-SHOT**  
GUARANTEED BOT AND WORM REMOVER —

"We have successfully treated 290 horses with a Sur-Shot and are well pleased with results."—Kenneth Johns, R.R. 3, Exeter, Ont. Fairview Chemical Co., Ltd., Regina.

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**SONG POEMS WANTED. SONGS AND MUS-** ical compositions also considered for publication. Send MSS. Peter Derek, Ltd., M.M. 140A, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, WC2, England.

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**WHEN COWS OR MARES WON'T CATCH** —Sticks-Em used before service, settles them or your money back. Remedy proved by 50 years use. Reported failures less than 1 per cent. \$5c per cow; \$2 35 for 4, postpaid Booklet free. Haines Holstein Farms, 507-C, Carman, Manitoba.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

**SELLING—POWER WASHER, \$12; INCU-** bator, 60-egg, \$5; 130-egg, \$7; 160-egg, \$8; coal burning brooder, \$5; Emerson disc plow, \$20; Eaton Garden Seeder, \$6. All goods in good shape. T. Plant, Gilbert Plains, Man.

**YOUR HORSES NEED**  
**A SUR-SHOT**  
GUARANTEED BOT AND WORM REMOVER —

12 1/2c. treats a colt; 25c. a horse, Fairview Chemical Co., Ltd., Regina.

## FRENCH GRAIN TRADE SAYS FARMER CO-OPS SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED

The French co-operative movement, which was attacked by private enterprise at the time of the failure of the French Co-operative Bank, and which received at that time words of praise and promises of encouragement from the French government, is again suffering a fierce onslaught.

In the first place the French journal called "The Grocer," has published and distributed a pamphlet of thirty pages bitterly and inaccurately attacking the co-operative movement in all its branches: "The three thousand consumers' co-operative societies (including agricultural societies) constitute a fief, or state within the state," which ought to be destroyed; "the co-operative mushroom invades every branch of French production."

The second attack comes from the congress of the corn trade, held at Lille a few weeks ago. At this congress French corn traders, bakers, millers, agriculturalists and representatives of the chambers of commerce were present. The congress in the first place attacked the law fixing the price of corn ("which suppresses traders and raises the cost of living without any benefit to the producer"). But after that it passed a resolution denouncing the "evils of agricultural co-operation" in the following terms.

"Considering that the agricultural co-operative societies, by their intensive development and the exemption from taxes and other charges which they enjoy, as well as by their numerous privileges, have displaced, everywhere to some extent, the ordinary wholesale and retail traders as well as small-scale industry," this congress "expresses its desire that the government, in the public interest and with the object of maintaining the economic organization necessary for stability, should limit the development of agricultural co-operative societies which will otherwise cause the disappearance of trade."

Thus agricultural and consumers' co-operative societies which in France have at present few relations with each other, are being attacked together by private traders. Our friends in the

French consumers' movement are suggesting that the two movements must realise their unity, come closer together and elaborate and put into practice a programme of common action. Their adversaries attack them as if they were one; in reply they must create a unity which will defeat those attacks.

—The Link.

## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL ANNUAL MEETING

Assembled in Calgary during the week of November 27th, the Alberta Wheat Pool delegates were obviously pleased with the progress their organization made during the year. Besides reviewing the various reports, the delegates were pleased to listen to addresses from L. C. Brouillette, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; an exposition on Central matters by R. C. Findlay, an encouraging talk by Dan Kane, manager of Manitoba Pool Elevators; and a friendly address by W. A. MacLeod, Central publicity director. Mr. Brouillette excelled himself in a comprehensive review of Pool matters during the past five years and made a splendid impression on the delegate body.

The Alberta Wheat Pool, through the successful operation of its elevator system during the 1933-34 crop year, succeeded in improving its position substantially during the financial year which ended July 15, 1934. After providing \$524,496.64 for property depreciation and \$274,990.63 as payment of interest to the provincial government of Alberta, net earnings of \$78,029.64 were recorded.

The Pool organization has now approximately \$3,500,000 in liquid assets and its successful operations over the past four years have placed it in a position to meet the payments to the government.

The delegates once again reaffirmed their position in favor of a Dominion wheat board. Year after year they have expressed the opinion that such a board was necessary for the marketing of Canadian wheat. Another resolution was passed asking the Alberta board to co-operate with the boards of the other two Western Pools in drafting a plan under which wheat marketing can be

conducted under the Natural Products Marketing Act. It is specified that any such plan must first have the approval of the Alberta Pool delegate body before being launched.

Complete approval was given of the proposal for the setting up of an interprovincial Pool committee to work with provincial and federal governments to formulate a uniform policy to aid agriculture in the drouth areas of the prairies.

The delegates proposed measures to rebuild the country organizations wherever necessary, reanimating drooping Wheat Pool locals and to follow an aggressive policy all along the line.

The progress made by the Pools of Saskatchewan and Manitoba was a matter of great satisfaction at the Alberta meeting, and the trend was towards even closer working together of the three organizations.

## AUSTRALIAN FARMERS FOR NATIONAL WHEAT POOL

All representative farm organisations in the wheat growing states are strong for a compulsory Commonwealth Pool. In New South Wales, when a ballot was taken some years ago, nearly two-thirds of the growers voted in favor of a State Pool, and it has been authoritatively stated that many others who voted against it would have supported a Commonwealth Pool. Today, as both the Farmers' and Settlers' Association and the Wheatgrowers' Union of N.S.W. favor a compulsory pool, New South Wales support may be said to be unanimous. So favorably do Victorian growers regard the proposal that a petition is being circulated throughout the Victorian wheat-belt and which, when completed, will leave the Federal Government in no doubt as to the attitude of Victorian growers on the subject. The Victorian Wheat Corporation (the Victorian Pool) strongly supports the proposal. In South Australia, the Wheatgrowers' Union, and the Wheatgrowers' Union of W.A., both of which are majority movements in their respective States, favor a Compulsory Pool.

—The Wheat Grower—Perth, W.A.