

The Manitoba Co-operator

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

Vol. VIII.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER, 1932

No. 9

From the Old to the New

"Modern day life drifts daily away from the old individualism towards a new groupism. Some of the most astute and liberal men of our time are convinced that this drift will inevitably continue. The old individualism is doomed. Our civilization faces a profound change in its economic functioning. Agriculture of all enterprises has been the most stubborn stronghold of individualism. The farmer has been by temperament and by tradition an individualist. He is today suffering the fate of the individualist in a corporate age. He is too much addicted to playing a lone hand at a time when business men, industrialists and bankers are operating through group action. Factories, utilities, railways, banks, stores, theatres, newspapers, all head towards larger and larger operating units through mergers and syndication. On the other hand the farmers' inherited individualism is hampering him in all phases of his enterprises. The farmer's individualism is hampering him in marketing. The distributive system is based on highly organized corporate action. The farmer playing a lone hand will lose out in the market place even though he be superlatively successful as a producer."

—DR. GLENN FRANK,
President of the University of Wisconsin.

Official organ of MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

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

Issued on the Twentieth of Each Month

Office: Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg, Telephone 345 160

Subscription Price:
50 cents a year; 3 years for \$1.00
Foreign, 60c a year.

Advertising Rates:
Display—21c. per agate line flat. (\$2.94 per col. inch).
Classified—3c. per word. All advertising copy subject to publishers
approval.

NEWS and VIEWS

Great Britain last year took 85 per cent. of the eggs exported by the Danish Co-operative Egg Export Association, and 72 per cent. of the butter exported by the Co-operative Butter Export Association.

Strong objection has been taken in the Scottish co-operative movement to the action of certain societies in promoting milk sales by making a free gift of butter in return for a regular daily purchase of milk as noted in last month's Co-operator. It is officially announced that as a result of this objection no further schemes of a similar nature are likely to be launched.

The Commonwealth Statistician estimates that the Australian wheat yield for the 1931-32 season will be 179,714,000 bushels from 14,486,000 acres. This is higher than any year except 1930-31, when, as the result of the "grow more wheat" campaign initiated by the government, a record area of 18,165,000 acres were sown and 213,594,000 bushels produced.

Wages to the farmer, as indicated by the prices he receives for his commodities, have been cut drastically; wages to the employee or worker in office, factory and mine have been cut drastically. But wages for the use of money (interest) have been increased or are maintained at high rate. Reduced wages for human labor and increased wages for money is neither consistent nor fair. We plead for social and economic justice.

It is reported that Germany has consented to allow Brazilian coffee to enter the country free of duty or with a preferential abatement of duty up to a total of \$2,097,600, while Brazil, in return, has undertaken that, in considering future tenders for the supply of coal to the Brazilian government, preference shall be given to German tenders,—prices and other conditions being equal—up to a similar total of \$2,097,600.

Exports of oats from Canada for the eleven months ending June, 1932, are double the amount for the same period in the previous year, amounting to 13,097,727 bushels as compared with 6,564,774 bushels.—Department of Agriculture.

A report recently issued by the Empire Marketing Board shows that nearly half of the world's raw wool and over two-thirds of the wool entering world trade is produced within the Empire. The world's sheep population is estimated at nearly 800,000,000 head (of which about one-third is in the Empire). They produce between 3,500,000,000 and 4,000,000,000 lbs. of wool per annum and of this amount 1,500,000,000 lbs. come from the Empire. On the other hand just look at the price!

The truth is that no country today is in a position to divert the trend of economic evolution to its own benefit by its own unaided efforts. Only concerted action can restore international trade to its full volume and then only provided that international relations enter upon a more peaceful era and that a lasting improvement can be effected in the financial position and the currency system.

—Economic Committee of the League of Nations.

"The supreme task of the next twelve months is for the nations in co-operation to remove the overhanging menace of armaments, to achieve some measure of monetary stability, to cut away the thicket of tariffs and trade restrictions, and to allow the commerce of the world to flow once again into more natural channels. We may take good heart from the news, not only of a check to the fall in commodity prices, which may or may not be temporary, but also of an early summoning of a conference of world statesmen to discuss what contributions each nation can make towards making progress easier for all."

—The Economist, London.

In a recent decision the Court of King's Bench, Alberta, held that the Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Alberta, Ltd., was responsible for a bank overdraft by the St. Paul local of the organization. The decision has been taken to the Court of Appeal by the provincial organization.

According to an investigation by the British Labor Research organization, the national income of Russia for 1932 will be distributed in the proportions of 46.3 per cent. to industrial workers, 28.5 per cent. to collective farmers and the remainder among individual farmers, small tradesmen, and certain handicraftsmen.

According to recently published official statistics there were in Holland on the first of January, 1932, 3,179 co-operative societies. These included 423 consumers' societies, 810 agricultural and 90 non-agricultural co-operative credit societies, 517 agricultural and 866 non-agricultural co-operative dairies, 24 productive societies, 154 co-operative housing and building societies and 57 co-operative insurance societies.

The recently published annual report of the Central Union of Austrian Agricultural Societies states that the number of its affiliated societies on 1st January, 1932, was 3,580. These societies, which had a total membership of 403,000, included 1,791 co-operative credit societies, 126 co-operative purchasing and marketing societies, 948 co-operative dairies, 438 cattle marketing societies and 261 miscellaneous societies.

The mortgage indebtedness of farms in the United States amounted to approximately 9¼ billion dollars in 1930, or an average of \$1,500.00 for every farm in the country. About six billion of this is held by insurance companies and financial interests. A proposal to come before congress is that the federal government take over the outstanding farm mortgages and that they write them down to an amount that is within the present capacity of the farmers to pay, reduce the interest rate thereon of 6% per annum and extend the time for repayment on an amortization plan to cover a period of twenty-five years.

MARKETING CO-OPS IN UNITED STATES

Total business transacted by co-operative associations during the fiscal year 1930-31 amounted to \$2,400,000,000, compared with \$2,300,000,000 in 1927-28, when the price level was much higher. Had the same price level prevailed in 1930-31 as in 1927-28, the increase in the value of products handled co-operatively would have averaged 41 per cent. for all commodities. On this basis, increases in individual products would have been: wool and mohair, 614 per cent.; poultry, 195; cotton, 137; grain, 43; dairy products, 28; fruit and vegetables, 28; and livestock, 20 per cent.

The number, membership and business of the co-operatives by commodity groups was as follows:

Grain: 3,448 associations, 775,000 members, business, \$621,000,000; dairy products: 2,391 associations, 725,000 members, business, \$620,000,000; livestock, 2,014 associations, 400,000 members, business, \$300,000,000; fruits and vegetables: 1,386 associations, 182,000 members, business, \$319,000,000; miscellaneous selling, 474 associations, 132,000 members, business, \$61,800,000; cotton: 261 associations, 190,000 members, business, \$130,000,000; poultry: 160 associations, 82,000 members, business, \$86,000,000; wool: 136 associations, 64,000 members, business, \$26,000,000; nuts: 71 associations, 17,000 members, business, \$13,000,000; tobacco: 13 associations, 40,000 members, business, \$7,000,000; forage: 8 associations, 1,000 members, business, \$1,200,000; miscellaneous buying: 1,588 associations, 392,000 members, business, \$215,000,000.

STATE AND CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATORS IN ARGENTINA

The promising development of a co-operative elevator system in the Argentine appears likely to be arrested by a bill which the Argentine government has submitted to congress, authorizing the construction of a system of grain elevators, to be operated as a public service. The scheme would be financed by the issue of 150 million pesos of bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent. The bill gives the government power either to manage the elevators itself as a public service or to per-

mit private firms to tender for their operation. The bill is the result of a decision on the part of the government to put an end to the heavy losses due to the primitive methods of handling Argentine grain, and the present project is regarded as the first step in a programme for the complete modernization of the Argentine grain trade. It is understood that if the bill passes into law the existing co-operative grain elevators will be expropriated. The decree sanctioning the loans granted by the late provisional government to assist the erection of co-operative elevators in the provinces of Cordoba, Sante Fe, and Entre Rios has already been suspended, on the ground of the doubtful solvency of the American Corporation for Rural Development, which has already constructed the six completed elevators. The Association of Argentine Co-operative Societies immediately protested to the minister of agriculture, pointing out that the solvency of the corporation had been thoroughly investigated by the provisional government, and that no contract had been signed without the approval of government representatives. The protest, however, had no other result than the decision of the government to lay the matter before the legislature.

BRINGING PRODUCER AND CONSUMER CO-OP TOGETHER

The Inter-Co-operative Conference, an international body in which co-operative producers and co-operative consumers can meet and discuss their mutual problems, was one of the last creations of the late Albert Thomas. It has recently selected the New Zealand Producers as the best existing example of inter-trading on an organized basis, and has decided to circulate the fullest particulars of methods pursued among its affiliated organizations. The influence of this propaganda may be awaited with interest. There is no patenting of ideas in the co-operative world, and if the method it has devised finds imitations in other countries, no one doubtless will be more gratified than the C.W.S. There remain, however, many fields nearer home where it would seem possible to apply it. The Canadian Wheat Pools, the Irish Co-operative

Creameries, the Danish Bacon Factories, though they have sold extensively to the English Consumers' Movement, have sold to it as to any other merchant. In some of these cases, indeed, the co-operative producers and consumers are today further apart than they were, since the central selling organization of the Irish Creameries has broken down and the Canadian Pools have under pressure of necessity abandoned their European selling agencies and fallen back upon the usual channels of trade.

But such backward movements, however much world conditions may have contributed to them, ought not to continue. The initiative lies with the consumers' movement, and especially with the British movement, which, more than any other, trades on a large scale with agricultural producers' organizations both at home and overseas.

—Margaret Digby, in *The Producer*, Manchester.

AGRICULTURE'S PRO- POSALS FOR MEETING WORLD CRISIS

At the annual general meeting of the International Commission of Agriculture, held in Lausanne from 20th to 23rd July, a statement was adopted dealing with the increasingly critical situation of agriculture in the various countries and drawing attention to the immediate remedial measures recommended by the Commission. The general measures recommended are an international economic conference in the work of which voluntary agricultural bodies would collaborate; and the organization of orderly marketing through agricultural associations or by means of state quotas. The measures to be taken for agriculture proper would comprise: (a) quota arrangements for the export of cereals on the basis of a convention between exporting countries; (b) the completion of an international sugar convention; (c) quota arrangements for the export of timber on the basis of a convention between exporting countries; (d) quota arrangements for the production and export of wine. The extension of the quota system to other commodities should also be studied. Consumption must be stimulated and efforts made to improve

(Turn to page 15)

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

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

C. H. BURNELL, *Vice-President*

D. A. KANE, *Manager*

Directors: J. W. Baldwin, W. G. A. Gourlay, G. N. McConnell, W. J. Parker, J. Quick

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

F. W. RANSOM, *Secretary*

OFFICIAL NOTICE RE POOLING 1932-33

A Voluntary Pool for wheat will again be operated for the current 1932-33 season, with an initial payment guaranteed by the Dominion Government, of 35c per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William.

All those wishing to pool part or all of their marketable wheat, are required to give notice of their intention to do so, in writing, by November 15th.

F. W. RANSOM,

Sec'y. Man. Pool Elevators.

In explanation of the above notice, it may be said that it is along the same lines as last year. It is an endeavor to obtain an idea of the approximate quantity of wheat which is to be sold on a Pool basis, in the whole of the present crop marketing season. It is also done with the intention of protecting those making early deliveries, should the market decline later on.

The results of last year's Pool appear to have been satisfactory, judging from the letters which have come in to this office, and also by the fact that at the time of writing, there is as much wheat delivered to this year's Pool as the total contributed last year.

It is more than ever necessary that a notice of intention to pool, should be given this office by November 15th. Regular forms of notice are in the hands of all Pool elevator agents, or growers can notify this office direct as to the approximate amount of wheat they intend to contribute to the Voluntary Pool this year.

HEAVY DELIVERIES BEING MADE TO POOL ELEVATORS

Deliveries of grain to this organization are much heavier than last year. Not only are the receipts in the voluntary Pool, as already stated, as much at this time as the total of last year, but the platform loadings are coming close to the total of last season. The deliveries to our Pool ele-

vators is very encouraging and, at the present rate, will be much in excess of last season. Several of our elevators have already gone over the 100,000 mark. Dauphin was again the first Pool elevator to exceed 100,000 bushels and to date (September 13th) had taken in over 155,000 bushels. Some of the others are: Home-wood, 125,000; Sperling, 137,000; Oakville, 115,000; Graham, 102,000. In the northern grain area of the province the harvest and threshing is somewhat later and with their fairly heavy crop, we may expect several of the other elevators to have an equally good handle. In view of the fact that the crop this year in Manitoba is much heavier than that of 1931, it is to be expected we would have increased deliveries, but a most encouraging feature about the deliveries is that the percentage of our handle to the total is well ahead of that in the preceding season.

POOL ELEVATOR CREDITS ARRANGED

At a conference held in Ottawa towards the end of August, between representatives of the Dominion government and officials of the three western Pooling organizations, the necessary lines of credit for the handling of this year's deliveries were satisfactorily arranged on the same basis as last year. The Dominion government will guarantee the necessary bank loans, based on the amount of liquid assets as shown by the respective statements of the three Pool Elevator companies.

The initial payment for wheat delivered to the Voluntary Pool for 1932-33 crop, was fixed at 35c per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William. Particulars of the payments on all other grades may be obtained from any one of our Pool elevator agents.

THE WESTERN CROP

The wheat crop of the three prairie provinces is forecast at 446,000,000 bushels compared with 284,000,000 in 1931 in a report of the Dominion bureau of statistics issued on September 10. Compared with last year, yields are much higher, especially in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Alberta again has the highest yield per acre. The yield per acre for the entire west is nearly 17 bushels which is somewhat greater than the long-time average.

For the three prairie provinces, the preliminary estimates of total production in 1932, compared with the figures for 1931 within brackets, are, in bushels, as follows: Wheat, 446,000,000 (284,000,000); oats, 274,700,000 (183,700,000); barley, 70,400,000 (50,540,000); rye, 11,586,000 (4,157,000); flaxseed, 3,052,000 (2,470,000).

By provinces the yields in bushels are: Manitoba—wheat, 47,000,000 (27,000,000); oats, 42,600,000 (25,500,000); barley, 23,400,000 (15,400,000); rye, 684,000 (661,000); flaxseed, 396,000 (450,000).

Saskatchewan—wheat, 227,000,000 (121,000,000); oats, 126,600,000 (67,700,000); barley, 27,000,000 (14,340,000); rye, 7,224,000 (2,396,000); flaxseed, 2,516,000 (1,820,000).

Alberta — wheat, 172,000,000 (136,000,000); oats, 105,500,000 (90,500,000); barley, 20,000,000 (20,800,000); rye, 3,678,000 (1,100,000); flaxseed, 140,000 (200,000).

The crop estimate of the Winnipeg Free Press published on September 7, is as follows:

Manitoba — wheat, 41,090,500; oats, 32,197,000; barley, 20,219,400; rye, 487,200; flax, 345,100.

Saskatchewan—wheat, 217,602,000; oats, 122,211,600; barley, 26,590,000; rye, 5,790,000; flax, 2,668,400.

Alberta, wheat, 168,120,500; oats, 102,782,400; barley, 19,636,400; rye, 3,295,800; flax, 152,000.

Totals: wheat, 426,813,000; oats, 257,191,000; barley, 66,445,800; rye, 9,573,000; flax, 3,165,500.

WORLD WHEAT PROBLEM

Persisting surplus characterizes the current world wheat problem. For four years world wheat stocks have been excessive, by 200 to 300 million bushels or more. Available supplies have continuously exceeded annual consumption plus normal carryovers, even after large diversion into low-price outlets. Margins between export surpluses and import requirements have been abnormally wide. Wheat prices in many countries have fallen distressingly low.

The bumper crop of 1928 was mainly responsible for the emergence of a huge surplus. Deepening economic depression since 1929 has contributed to its persistence; but extensive government policies, adopted without regard to their bearings on the world situation, have been more largely responsible. Russia's exports, the outcome of Soviet-planned policy have been important in the past two years. Measures of many other nations have caused contraction of consumption or restrained its expansion, stimulated production, and increased the effective burden of the surplus.

In the absence of such policies, nature and economic forces combined to solve the wheat-surplus problem of the 1890's, and production expanded greatly in 1898-1914 without giving rise to another. Now no durable solution is in sight. Apparently nature can merely alleviate or intensify the problem, while economic forces are so greatly modified. At best, the normal price of wheat in the present decade will probably seem low. The logical outcome of current trends, however, entails needless distress.

—Food Research Institute.

WHEAT EXPORTS INCREASE

A sharp increase in the export of wheat, with western Canada's new ocean seaport, Churchill, taking its place in the record, is shown in a report issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics September 10.

In the five weeks ended September 1, export clearances amounted to 16,732,749 bushels. This compares with 10,473,083 bushels for the corresponding period last year. Practically one-half the clearances since August 1 have been through the port of

Montreal while Vancouver has handled about one-quarter of total clearances. Shipments from Churchill totalled 823,713 bushels during the five-week period. Both Montreal, with 8,517,509 bushels cleared, and Vancouver, 4,017,145 bushels, show heavy increases as compared with a year ago.

WORLD WHEAT PROSPECTS

Crop conditions in the wheat producing countries of the northern hemisphere indicate that the 1932 crop may be about the same as the 1931 crop. Stocks of old wheat in the principal exporting countries on July 1, together with certain stocks in importing countries indicate that the world carry-over of wheat (excluding Russia and China) into the 1932-33 season will be slightly larger than the record carry-over of last year. Thus, it appears that the total of those parts of the world supplies already accounted for in 1932-33 is about the same as those of last year. Wheat acreage in the southern hemisphere may be larger than last year, but owing to the absence of information at this time on the condition of the crop, no statement can be made regarding the size of the 1932 wheat crop in the southern hemisphere.

The position of the supplies already accounted for is of some significance. The exportable surpluses in the United States and Canada promise to be large, but in the Danube Basin countries the crop may be very little above domestic requirements and is reported to be poor in quality. Preliminary reports indicate that Russian exports may not be so large as last year. Stocks of old wheat in Australia and Argentina available for export on July 1 were about 33,000,000 bushels under those of a year earlier. The principal importing countries of continental Europe reported very small stocks of old wheat as of July 1, but the new crop in those countries promises to be larger than that of last year and restrictions on imports have been tightened. The new crop of wheat in Germany promises to be large enough to satisfy domestic requirements and the rye crop is also large.

—U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

CHINA'S WHEAT IMPORTS

Official statistics covering China's wheat imports in 1931 have just been made available, and a review of the trade during the year is therefore possible. The year proved to be the most momentous since the trade commenced in 1921. The most striking feature was the amount of the total imports which reached 1,500,000 tons, or 50,000,000 bushels. This was nearly eight times the imports of 1930 and four times those of the largest previous year, 1929. The value exceeded 87,000,000 Haikwan taels (nearly gold \$30,000,000), and it is safe to assume therefore that in 1931 wheat became one of the three most important of China's import commodities. It is also apparent that China has become one of the major wheat markets of the world, for the amount purchased by her is equal to one-fourth of Canada's total wheat exports in the year under review. The other features of the year were:

- (1) The sale on credit of 450,000 tons of wheat (with the privilege of supplying 50 per cent. as equivalent in flour) by the Grain Stabilization Corporation of the United States Farm Board to the National Flood Relief Commission in China, payment guaranteed by the Nanking government.
- (2) The increase in the dominating position which Australia obtained in this market in 1930 as a result of her currency discount.
- (3) The shipment to China of Russian wheat for the first time in history.
- (4) The further decline of Canada's relative share of the trade due to Australia's favored position.
- (5) A greatly increased interest in the wheat trade on the part of both exporters abroad and importers in Shanghai.

The chief factors causing these huge imports were: (1) The extraordinarily low price of wheat in general and of Australian supplies in particular, plus continued low freights, which made the landed Shanghai cost the lowest on record. (2) The fact that silver's great decline lost its full impetus at the opening of the year, and after reaching a low for all time in February, remained steady or slightly higher for the balance of the year. (3) The failure of China's domestic wheat supply in the Yangtze Val-

(Turn to page 15)

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

FARMERS MUST ORGANIZE

Below we give a report of a conference of various organizations held in Calgary at the beginning of last month in response to the call for co-operation sent out by the United Farmers of Alberta. At this conference in Calgary there was brought into existence the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, an organization in which, as we understand it, the constituent bodies do not sink their identity but through which they hope to co-ordinate their activities in the pursuit of a common end. Each body will continue to carry on as an independent organization following the policies it has adopted for itself, but co-operating with the other organizations represented in the Federation for the attaining of objects which they hold in common.

These objects were set out in the program adopted by the Federation, the program being virtually a synopsis of the platforms of the constituent bodies. The platform is in entire agreement with the policies adopted by the United Farmers of Manitoba at the last annual convention and consequently so far as purposes are concerned the U.F.M. is in agreement with the purposes of the newly formed Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. The U.F.M. was not represented at the conference, presumably because the purse and not the spirit was weak.

With this formal coming together of organizations with a common purpose, however, and especially the coming together of the organized farmers of Saskatchewan and Alberta, Manitoba ought not quietly to accept isolation. The organized farmers of the prairie provinces ought to be a unit in their plans and policies for the betterment of their condition, nor should the Manitoba farmers hold aloof from a wider organization to achieve purposes with which they are in sympathy. Events during the last few years have had a tendency to weaken the unity that once marked the farmers' movement in the west; the present situation fairly bristles with imperative demands to recover that unity. There is a great need for western agriculture to get together to study its own peculiar problems and to further its own economic and social interests; not that these interests are antagonistic to other interests embraced in the Calgary conference, but that they definitely and particularly inhere in the business of agriculture and in the organization of rural life. There is no reason why attention to these specific agricultural interests should bar attention to the wider interests of citizenship; no reason why agriculture should not attend to its problems as a vocation as well as attend to the problems which the farmer faces as a citizen.

Strong and efficient organization of the farmers is today imperative. It is universally recognized that group action of one kind or another will be the basis of the reconstructed economic life which will come out of this crisis and the weakest element in the economic structure will be the least organized. The world is moving forward to an order based on groups and to such an extent is this the case that in Europe governments themselves are endeavoring to create these groups, especially in agriculture. Here our farmers must attend to the grouping themselves and Manitoba must join with the farmers of the other provinces in building up strong agricultural organizations both of a commercial and social character.

ARMAMENTS AND INVESTMENTS

In an interview given in Winnipeg Lord Hailsham declared that Great Britain must now spend more money on armaments, must increase her armaments, in order to provide adequate protection to British foreign holdings.

That is the sort of talk which enables the world's politicians to defy every expression of public opinion in favor of a reduction of armaments. The last war represented practically the breaking of the strain of competition in armaments, and if every nation were now to act as Lord Hailsham says Great Britain ought to act, then we would simply have a recurrence of the events which culminated in the Great War. If the foreign investments of a country must necessarily lead to that country increasing armies and navies for the purpose of protecting those investments and compelling the payment of debts, then the world would be ahead if the legislatures of every nation prohibited the exporting of capital. Why should the people of any country be called upon to support huge armies and navies and run all the risks of war for the purpose of ensuring interest, dividends and profits to investors in other countries? If Lord Hailsham had pirates in view would not an international police force provide all the security that is required? As a matter of fact it has been seriously proposed that foreign investments should be brought under public control and that would seem to be a far more sensible thing than allowing perfect freedom of investment and building up armies and navies to protect them.

The remarks of Lord Hailsham in fact give support to the popular belief that armies and navies exist for the purpose of enabling governments to become debt collectors for their financiers. As long as politicians believe that they must do the dirty work for organized finance they will remain as indifferent to the demands for disarmament as they showed themselves to be at the recent disarmament conference.

THE UNIVERSITY AFFAIR

The looting of the endowments of Manitoba University, and other institutions in the city of Winnipeg, promises to rank next to the scandal of our parliament buildings. At the present time all that is known to the public is that an enormous amount of these sums has disappeared; why or how they disappeared is so far a mystery. The case,

however, seems to have created something like a panic in which every one of our public institutions is under suspicion. Demands are being made for investigations which have no better foundation than rumor and suspicion, with, it is to be feared, a mixture of political malice. Untrustworthiness after all cannot be predicated of the majority of people. Civilized society is built to a considerable extent on mutual trust and if there had not been more trustworthiness than the reverse mankind would never have known civilization. Mankind in the mass is not crooked and faith in our fellow men is not always rewarded with betrayal. There may have been some laxity somewhere in connection with proper supervision of these funds, but it is the part of sensible people at the present time not to grow panicky and not to pass judgment until the facts are known.

SWEEPSTAKES AND MORALS

There is food for thought in the action of the Trades and Labor Congress in passing a resolution asking for the legalization of sweepstakes in Canada. There are two ways of looking at this resolution: it may have been passed with the desire of making it easy for certain organized bodies to raise revenue; it may have had in view merely to give a first class

gambler's chance to people who cannot afford to gamble in a big way. Whichever way it is looked at, however, it means legalizing a form of opportunity to get something for nothing.

It is a peculiar thing, but one of the marks of the inconsistency of human beings, that this resolution is passed at a time when probably to a greater extent than at any other time in history, popular opinion is running counter to the whole idea of getting something for nothing. Men are looking at the whole economic order in a critical way; they are examining the very basis of rent, profits and interest and are finding all three of these forms of income to violate ideas of justice and equity. Speculation, whether in commodities, or in stocks or in contingencies, is being denounced as a method of getting something for nothing, and it is generally agreed that getting something for nothing is immoral, unjust and inequitable, and yet the habit seems to cling closely. It is, however, pertinent to ask if we can get rid of the vice of gambling in its larger and more anti-social forms if people cling to it in its lesser forms. Is not everyone who gets something for nothing, who makes a gain without giving equivalent service committing a wrong no matter whether it be by operations on the stock market, or the grain market, or in lotteries?

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION

Following the appeal of The United Farmers of Alberta for co-operative action among organizations whose aim is the creation of a co-operative commonwealth (as reported in the July Co-operator) a conference was held in Calgary on August 1, which was attended by representatives from the U.F.A. and U.F.C. (Sask. section) and various labor organizations of the Dominion. The outcome of the conference was The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation the purpose of which is "to promote co-operation between the member organizations and to correlate their political activities."

Among the various groups represented at the Conference, were the United Farmers of Alberta, the Canadian Labor Party and the Dominion Labor Party, Alberta branches; the United Farmers of Canada (Sask. section), Independent Labor Party and Co-operative Labor Party of Saskatchewan; the Independent Labor Party of Manitoba; the Socialist Party of Canada (British Columbia), and the All Canadian Congress of Labor, whose headquarters are in Eastern Canada. Miss Agnes McPhail, M.P., who had planned to be present as a representative of the Ontario farmers, was unable to attend.

The U.F.A. Executive were present in full strength, while among other officers and members of the Association and U.F.A. members of the Federal Parliament and the Alberta Legislature who watched the proceedings, some of them participating in discussions, were G. G. Coote, M.P.; E. J. Garland, M.P.; William Irvine, M.P.; Donald Cameron, M.L.A.; M. J. Conner, M.L.A.; W. H. Shield, M.L.A.; and J. M. Wheatley, Director for Bow River.

Several members of the United Farmers' delegation from Saskatchewan, while en route to Calgary by car, met with a serious automobile collision at Beiseker on the day preceding the Conference, and on the afternoon of the Conference, still suffering painfully from broken bones and other injuries and severe shock, they obtained their doctor's permission to sit in at the proceedings. Their arrival was a signal for cheers. Relief that the injuries had proved less dangerous than had at first seemed probable, and admiration of the courage which had inspired the delegates' action in leaving a sick room to make their contribution to the decisions of this historic conference, were the mingled emotions which evoked this applause.

The members of the Saskatchewan farmers' delegation who suffered injury in the accident

when two cars collided at an intersection, were A. J. Macauley, president of the U.F.C. (Sask. Section), and Mrs. Macauley, who sustained severe bruises and shock and some lacerations; George Williams, past president of the organization, one of whose ears was almost torn off, while a number of ribs were cracked; F. Herman, vice-president, who sustained two large scalp wounds; Frank Eliason, secretary, fractured ribs and head wounds and other injuries. The injured members of the party were attended to at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Priestly, and returned home two days after the conference. Joseph Schmaltz of Beiseker, a farmer well known in the U.F.A., in which himself and his sons are active, who was driving the other car in the collision, sustained head wounds, cracked ribs and a dislocated shoulder and is now in the Calgary general hospital. His injuries were very severe but he is now out of danger.

The program adopted by the Conference is along the lines of the program or declaration of purposes adopted by the organized farmers, and Labor and Socialist organizations. Briefly it includes: A planned national economic policy; socialization of public utilities, natural resources and the financial system; a use basis for the ownership of land; the exten-

(Turn to page 12)



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building.

Telephone 905 160

Members of the Board:

Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Chairman

W. A. Landreth

G. W. Tovell

H. C. Grant

F. W. Ransom, Vice-Chairman.

F. H. Downing

Secretary: John W. Ward.

THE CO-OPERATIVE ATTITUDE

An interesting feature of the settlement of the Winnipeg milk controversy is the attitude taken by the Workers' and Farmers' Co-operative Ltd., a consumers' co-operative distributing milk in the city. As will be seen from an article by Dr. F. K. Schneider on page 14 of this issue, the Municipal and Public Utility Board on September 2nd, after some months of enquiry and negotiation, issued an order with the consent of the producers and distributors, setting the price to producers at a minimum of \$1.55 per hundred pounds of 3.5 milk, this price to apply to the total contract, or quota, of the producer. By the same order, prices to the consumer were fixed at 10 cents per quart and 6 cents per pint, delivered, and 8 cents per quart and 5 cents per pint at the cash and carry stores.

While the Workers' and Farmers' Co-operative finally undertook to carry out the order, its officials have done so only under protest, and have made it clear that they consider the prices unfair both to producers and consumers.

In a letter to the Municipal and Public Utility Board, dated August 24, W. N. Kolisnyk, manager of the co-operative distributing plant, proposed that from October 1st producers should be paid \$1.70 per 100 lbs. for 100 per cent of their milk, and that the price to consumers should be nine cents per quart.

Reducing the price to be paid by distributors, \$1.55 per 100 lbs., to a quart basis, the order means that the distributors will pay four cents for the quart of milk, which after pasteurizing, bottling, etc., they will deliver to the consumer for ten cents, a spread of six cents. The co-operative proposal at \$1.70 per 100 lbs. to the producer, would have meant a cost for raw milk of 4.36 cents

a quart, which with a selling price of nine cents would have given a spread of 4.64 cents. The co-operative proposal, therefore, indicated a willingness to handle milk at a spread 1.36 cents a quart lower than that fixed by the order.

The order having been made "by consent," was the result of an agreement reached between the leading distributors of milk in Greater Winnipeg, and from the evidence given at the enquiry conducted by the Municipal and Public Utility Board it would appear that the spread of six cents agreed upon, and now enforced by the Board, is slightly below what the larger and older-established dairy companies consider to be the cost to them of handling milk from its arrival at their plants to its delivery, pasteurized and bottled, on the consumer's doorstep.

The co-operative claims to be able to perform the same service at considerably lower cost, and being owned by consumers and producers, and operated for their benefit, its desire in the negotiations naturally was to secure a scale of prices which would leave the smallest possible spread between what the consumer paid and what the producer received.

The membership and the volume of business handled by the Workers' and Farmers' Co-operative have been steadily expanding since it went into the milk distributing business a year ago, its former activities having been confined to the sale of coal and wood.

One reason, no doubt, for the lower cost of operation in the co-operative plant, is the comparatively low capitalization of the company. The cost of plant and buildings when the co-operative entered the business last year, was much less than that incurred by the older concerns, and its fixed charges are consequently much lower.

It is certainly very gratifying

to see a co-operative operating under such favorable conditions in comparison with competing companies, and the progress of the Workers and Farmers will be watched with considerable interest by all co-operators.

STARTING RIGHT

A. H. Hobley, head of the wheat purchasing department of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, taking part in a discussion at the recent annual congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada, outlined the steps which he considered should be taken in forming a consumers' co-operative in Canada. The following summary of Mr. Hobley's address is clipped from the Canadian Co-operator:

Suppose he went into a town in Canada where there was no co-operative society, but where he could find a group of people who were interested. He would talk to them about starting one. He would want to commence with a sort of balance sheet. He would enquire how many customers they were likely to get, and he would endeavor to obtain a definite figure, and he would also ask how much each would spend per week. Then the gross income could be approximately ascertained. That income, however, he would discount by 25 per cent. On the other side of his balance sheet he would like to put the weekly expense, and he would see that the expense was within the income. It was well to be on the conservative side. Then again, he would say to the people interested: "If you are going into business you are going to do it for cash." All would have to be prepared to leave in ten per cent. of their expenditure, to stand to their credit as dividend, and to be applied as capital for the society. They should be able to pay cash for their requirements, and he would have a weekly stock taking

(Turn to page 14)

Consumer Co-operation

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

WHO IS OUR NEIGHBOR?

It's a good thing, sometimes, in all the worries and anxieties of our own battle, to review the progress made by some of our neighbors in the advance toward the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The Midland Co-operative Oil Association (a wholesale co-operative owned and controlled by 88 local co-op associations in the Northwest States) has consolidated the annual reports of some 35 of these locals in a "Co-op Oil Year Book." It makes mighty good reading for co-operators—particularly the members of our own consumer co-ops. Reducing the mass of figures to a few clear facts, the reader gets a story of progress that is encouraging, inspiring.

It was back in the summer of 1925 that the few groups of co-operators who had formed oil co-ops in Minnesota, began thinking about uniting these local associations in a co-ordinated system. Late that year they federated. A year later the central was incorporated. After two more changes in name and the basis of association, the co-operative wholesale got down to work in 1929 under its present name.

The Midland made haste slowly. Under the first arrangement the total indebtedness was limited to \$250 at any one time; this was later raised to \$10,000—and then to \$20,000 as the business expanded.

The headquarters of this co-op wholesale is in Minneapolis, where, a year back, a plant was purchased to blend lubes, mix greases and carry on the business efficiently. This plant, housed in a building 82x101 feet, on a site of two acres, was purchased and equipped for an outlay of \$26,000.

The Midland report volume increasing year by year. Their locals are more than ever depending on the organization for supplies and assistance. Early in its life, this co-op wholesale occupied a prominent position in the co-operative field, standing for strictly co-operative principles. "The place it holds today has been

won by hard work and in spite of strong opposition from those whose sole purpose it is to profit off the public."

During 1931 the Midland handled \$615,387. worth of goods for their locals, built up a net worth of \$47,272. and, of this amount, returned some \$29,655 to 42 of the member locals. (That is an average of \$706. to each of these locals on the business done with their co-op wholesale during the year).

There are some paragraphs of particular interest in the Report of the Midland's manager. He says:

"The last year has shown the greatest advancement since the organization of our co-operative wholesale. The volume in gasoline and kerosene increased 66% over the previous year. Eighteen new associations were organized or started buying. Our member associations are in better financial condition on the average than a year ago, largely because more associations are on a cash basis than ever before. . . .

"We are proud of our new building. It is well adapted to our needs. There are 28 oil storage tanks from 1,000 to 12,000 gallons in capacity, 11 of which are equipped with blending equipment for compounding our oils. . . .

"The co-operative oil associations have more detailed audits than any class of co-operatives, except perhaps, co-operative stores. The auditing department of the Northern States Co-operative League (with which the Midland is affiliated) has shown improvement in their work this last year. We recommend them to all co-operatives.

"There is no reason why we cannot have a mutual oil fire insurance association. There are enough co-operatives to support such an organization. We could start a co-operative life insurance association tomorrow if we had the desire. . . .

"Our first co-operative oil school held last winter in the auditorium of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery was a great success. 83 students from 42 associa-

tions were enrolled; the majority attended the full 4 days. Another school will be held this coming winter. Each association should pay the expense of one or more students.

"The solution of the credit problem is to go on a cash basis. However, this is not enough. The credit problem is only solved when we provide a means whereby the farmer can obtain his petroleum supplies when he is temporarily out of funds. The Credit Union is the full solution to this situation. . . .

"The strength of our organization lies in the co-operative understanding of the members of the local associations. Our goal is to make every member a true co-operator. The cheapest and most effective of spreading co-operative information is through a publication. Our "Co-operative Builder" is doing a good job. It is not perfect. It will be only as effective as we make it. We have local members who have ideas and it is our problem to bring the "Builder" so close to the individual member that he will feel that it is his publication where he can express his ideas, where he can look for guidance in co-operative understanding; a publication which will defend his co-operative association against all who would destroy or belittle the co-operative movement. Co-operative understanding is the foundation upon which we must build. The patronage dividends come and go, but the co-operative principles will last forever. Let us make this publication the liveliest, most aggressive, most worth-while part of our consumers' co-operative movement. . . ."

Well, there is a lot for us here in Manitoba to think over. Our problems are essentially the same as those of our neighbors in the Northern States. Next month we will detail the success of some of their local associations.

Approximately 18% of all the grain handled by the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators last season was delivered by farmers who were not contract signers. This was by far the largest percentage of grain ever handled from non-Pool farmers and is a good indication of the widespread confidence placed in the organization by the farmers, whether they are contract signers or not.

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

LOCAL ANNUAL MEETINGS

A complete list of all locals is given below, with the date and time the meeting is to be held. A copy of these dates will also be mailed to every member of this Association living in the organized districts. Posters advertising meeting dates will also be mailed to each local secretary.

The business of the meetings will be:

Reports and discussions of last year's operations.

Suggestions and discussion on matters pertaining to the future welfare of the Association.

Election of your local Advisory Board for 1933, and appointing of delegates to attend the next general annual meeting.

These are the members' meetings and we urgently request a good attendance. Your district director will be present at the meetings and will be prepared to give you first hand information regarding your Association.

Please Note:—On the bottom of each circular is a form for reporting the number of each kind of bird you have to market. This is perforated and, after filling in, may be detached and mailed to your local secretary, if you wish to deliver your dressed poultry to this association. Kindly send this information to your local secretary, not later than Nov. 1, 1932.

DISTRICT NO. 1—W. S. PATTERSON

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Deloraine	Mon.	Oct. 17—2:30 p.m.	Mrs. G. N. Stewart
Waskada	"	17—8:30 p.m.	Mrs. Clara E. Lang
Lyleton	Tues.	18—2:30 p.m.	G. S. Parsons
Pierson	"	18—8:30 p.m.	Mrs. William Jensen
Oxbow	Wed.	19—2:30 p.m.	R. Hollingshead
Carnduff	"	19—8:30 p.m.	K. Elliott
Tilston	Thurs.	20—2:30 p.m.	Mrs. J. Hamilton
Hartney	"	20—8:30 p.m.	S. C. Robinson
Lauder	Frid.	21—2:30 p.m.	Miss Jean Landreth
Napinka	"	21—8:30 p.m.	F. E. Powell
Medora	Sat.	22—2:30 p.m.	W. G. Ballard
Melita	"	22—8:30 p.m.	Thomas Oberlin
Killarney	Mon.	24—2:30 p.m.	Roy Clark
Dunrea	"	24—8:30 p.m.	A. J. Lamb
Minto	Tues.	25—2:30 p.m.	William Flewett, Jr.
Elgin	"	25—8:30 p.m.	Dr. W. H. T. Lee
Bolshevik	Wed.	26—8:30 p.m.	John A. Patterson

DISTRICT NO. 2—W. H. MITCHELL

Virden	Wed.	Oct. 12—2:00 p.m.	George N. Walker
Elkhorn	"	12—8:00 p.m.	J. E. Duxbury
Moosomin	Thurs.	13—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. K. Currie
Wapella	"	13—8:00 p.m.	Miss G. S. Spiers
Whitewood	Frid.	14—2:00 p.m.	Gilbert Curry
Kennedy	Sat.	15—2:00 p.m.	A. Millar Skea
Carlyle	"	15—8:00 p.m.	William Slykhuis
Redvers	Mon.	17—2:00 p.m.	Fred Daniels
Reston	"	17—8:00 p.m.	H. C. Evans
Pipestone	Tues.	18—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. W. Forder
Woodnorth	"	18—8:00 p.m.	Miss C. M. Stephenson

DISTRICT NO. 3—GEORGE GORDON

Brandon	Frid.	Oct. 14—8:00 p.m.	Miss Edna M. Poole
Souris	Sat.	" 15—2:00 p.m.	Allan Barclay
Terence	"	" 15—8:00 p.m.	E. J. Jack
Dubuc	Mon.	" 17—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. H. Everall
Esterhazy	"	" 17—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. B. E. Leftwich
Spy Hill	Tues.	" 18—2:00 p.m.	Walter Miller
Rocanville	"	" 18—8:00 p.m.	John Thomson
McAuley	Wed.	" 19—8:00 p.m.	"
Minota	Thurs.	" 20—2:00 p.m.	H. D. Armitage
Hamiota	"	" 20—8:00 p.m.	Dr. F. M. Coombs
Oak River	Frid.	" 21—2:00 p.m.	J. Archie Black
Bradwardine	"	" 21—8:00 p.m.	O. L. McLaughlin
Lenore	Sat.	" 22—2:00 p.m.	Jack Bray
Oak Lake	"	" 22—8:00 p.m.	George Gordon

DISTRICT NO. 4—W. B. MARTIN

Kellie	Wed.	Oct. 12—2:00 p.m.	William Paterson
Solsgrith	"	" 12—8:00 p.m.	B. F. Dagg
Birtle	Thurs.	" 13—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. E. B. Fulton
Foxwarren	"	" 13—8:00 p.m.	H. Denham
Binscarth	Fri.	" 14—2:00 p.m.	Thos. E. Gooda
Marchwell	"	" 14—8:00 p.m.	George W. Collins
Calder	Sat.	" 15—2:00 p.m.	I. Elnarson
Russell	Mon.	" 17—2:00 p.m.	Gordon Tennant
Angusville	"	" 17—8:00 p.m.	R. E. Pritchard
Rosburn	Tues.	" 18—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. John Cormack
Vista	"	" 18—8:00 p.m.	Alexander McPhail
Oakburn	Wed.	" 19—2:00 p.m.	J. E. Menzies
Elphinstone	"	" 19—8:00 p.m.	J. C. Foster
Basswood	Thurs.	" 20—2:00 p.m.	J. F. Coffey
Newdale	"	" 20—8:00 p.m.	William Grayston
Strathclair	Fri.	" 21—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. Angus McKay
Cardale	"	" 21—8:00 p.m.	Thomas Peart
Decker	Sat.	" 22—2:00 p.m.	Thomas Gray
Shoal Lake	"	" 22—8:00 p.m.	W. B. Martin

DISTRICT NO. 5—C. B. McLEAN

Bield	Mon.	Oct. 10—2:00 p.m.	A. L. Anderson
Roblin	"	" 10—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. James Martin
Togo	Tues.	" 11—2:00 p.m.	F. J. Austin
Benito	Wed.	" 12—2:00 p.m.	Fred Thomas
Kenville	"	" 12—8:00 p.m.	Miss Mildred Mayer
Swan River	Thurs.	" 13—2:00 p.m.	Bert W. Finch
(Lidstone)	"	"	"
Bowsman	"	" 13—8:00 p.m.	A. J. Pope
Big Woody	Frid.	" 14—2:00 p.m.	"
Minitonas	"	" 14—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. A. W. Spicer
Rezver	Sat.	" 15—2:00 p.m.	T. T. Brown
Pine River	"	" 15—8:00 p.m.	M. Taporowski
Etchelbert	Mon.	" 17—2:00 p.m.	S. J. Syrnuk
Garland	"	" 17—8:00 p.m.	Phillip Kotyluk
Sifton	Tues.	" 18—2:00 p.m.	Paul Sawchyn
Fork River	Wed.	" 19—2:00 p.m.	Thos. Bednas
Valley River	"	" 19—8:00 p.m.	T. N. Petreshen
Dauphin	Thurs.	" 20—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. J. H. Ritchie
Gilbert Plains	"	" 20—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. Charles Dow
Grand View	Frid.	" 21—2:00 p.m.	C. B. McLean

DISTRICT NO. 6—W. S. SMITH

Rorketon	Wed.	Oct. 12—2:00 p.m.	Peter Didychuk
Magnet	"	" 12—8:00 p.m.	William Jopson
St. Rose	Thurs.	" 13—2:00 p.m.	Joseph Molgat
Ochre River	"	" 13—8:00 p.m.	R. J. Reilly
Laurier	Frid.	" 14—8:00 p.m.	J. W. Hunter
McCreary	Sat.	" 15—2:00 p.m.	C. W. Fletcher
Kelwood	"	" 15—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. A. J. Hearn
Glenella	Mon.	" 17—2:00 p.m.	John Young
Plumas	"	" 17—8:00 p.m.	Joseph F. Rogers
Arden	Tues.	" 18—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. John Orton
Gladstone	"	" 18—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. F. Clayton
Erickson	Wed.	" 19—2:00 p.m.	Fred Rognan
Clan William	"	" 19—8:00 p.m.	Dr. J. H. Dann
Minnedosa	Thurs.	" 20—2:00 p.m.	"
Rapid City	"	" 20—8:00 p.m.	T. L. Davies
Cordova	Frid.	" 21—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. A. Jamieson
Neepawa	"	" 21—8:00 p.m.	A. F. Arbuckle

DISTRICT NO. 7—W. A. LANDRETH

Carberry	Wed.	Oct. 12—2:00 p.m.	Miss Janet Thomson
Austin	"	" 12—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. Poyser
MacGregor	Thurs.	" 13—2:00 p.m.	J. B. Green
Bagot	"	" 13—8:00 p.m.	Albert Pogue
Portage la P.	Frid.	" 14—2:00 p.m.	J. J. Mumm
Oakville	"	" 14—8:00 p.m.	J. S. Wood
Eriksdale	Mon.	" 17—2:00 p.m.	Rev. J. L. Fargey
Ashern	"	" 17—8:00 p.m.	T. Webster

DISTRICT NO. 8—W. S. MURRAY

Sperling	Wed.	Oct. 12—2:00 p.m.	Wilmot Ferris
Roland	"	" 12—8:00 p.m.	A. Cameron
Miami	Thurs.	" 13—2:00 p.m.	Chas. Huehn
Stephenfield	"	" 13—8:00 p.m.	R. H. Griffith
Somerset	Frid.	" 14—2:00 p.m.	David Girouard
Belmont	"	" 14—8:00 p.m.	R. F. Fargey
Wawanesa	Sat.	" 15—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. D. McPhail
Glenboro	"	" 15—8:00 p.m.	J. L. Christie
Cypress River	Mon.	" 17—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. T. Mawby
Rathwell	"	" 17—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. C. Turnbull
St. Claude	Tues.	" 18—2:00 p.m.	Jean De Moissac
Elm Creek	"	" 18—8:00 p.m.	R. G. Frith
Carman	Wed.	" 19—8:00 p.m.	Dr. J. A. Munn

DISTRICT NO. 9—R. H. GALLOWAY

Glenora	Wed.	Oct. 12—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. S. Bateman
Clearwater	Thurs.	" 13—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. Gilbert
Pilot Mound	"	" 13—8:00 p.m.	R. H. Cruise
Manitou	Frid.	" 14—2:00 p.m.	C. M. Cassells
Darlingford	"	" 14—8:00 p.m.	H. R. Veals
Morden	Sat.	" 15—8:00 p.m.	A. M. Tobias

Branches—Closed and Open

Receipts of eggs are now on the decline, as egg production decreases. It has, therefore, been

decided to close Lauder, Brandon, Dauphin, Neepawa and Carman branches on Sept. 30 for this season. Winnipeg branch will re-

main open as usual, and shipments of eggs, live poultry, or dressed poultry will be handled there at any time.

THREE NEW ELEVATORS FOR SASK. POOL

Three new country elevators have just been added to the extensive system of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. These are at the following points:

Cactus Lake (west of Salvador on the C.N.R.).

Aylsham (northeast of Melfort on the C.N.R.).

Meath Park (northeast of Prince Albert on the C.P.R.).

All three houses are of roughly 35,000 bushels capacity and are owned by the organization. With these additions to its system, Saskatchewan Pool Elevators now operates a total of 1,068 country elevators in the province, of which 1,052 are owned and 16 leased. Their total capacity is in excess of 35 million bushels. The net increase in the number of Pool elevators is two, since one house at Strasbourg (where two elevators were located) was dismantled recently.

FOR THE FARMERS VOTE

The Republican party pledges itself to the principle of assisting co-operative marketing associations, owned and controlled by farmers themselves, through the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, which will be promptly amended or modified as experience shows to be necessary . . . The party pledges itself to make such revision of tariff schedules as economic changes require to maintain the parity of protection to agriculture with other industry. The American farmer is entitled not only to tariff schedules on his products but to protection from substitutes therefor.—U.S. Republican Party.

We advocate, for the restoration of agriculture, the nation's basic industry, better financing of farm mortgages through reorganized farm bank agencies at low rates of interest, on an amortization plan, giving preference to credits for the redemption of farms and homes sold under foreclosure; extension and development of the farm co-operative movement, and effective control of crop surpluses so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market; enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmer to receive for basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost of production; . . .

We condemn the Hawley-Smoot tariff law which has robbed the American farmer of his foreign markets and increased his cost of production.

—U. S. Democratic Party.

TO RESTORE PROSPERITY

The Monetary Reform Association, in a memorandum on monetary reconstruction, urge that if the British Government will assert its supreme authority and concentrate attention on raising the internal level of wholesale prices for Great Britain and the dependencies, irrespective of the action of other countries, a 40 to

50 per cent. recovery is certain in a few months. Purchasing power will increase for over 450,000,000 of Empire population. The consequent rise in the value of silver and of the tael will increase purchasing power for over 400,000,000 of population in China; and sterling-linked countries will also be beneficially affected. Great Britain will enjoy a fair share of the increased trade; and every country that follows her example will add another 2 to 5 per cent. towards 100 per cent. recovery. Those countries which stand out will continue to decline not only in purchasing power but in competitive power.

Banking by Mail

—made easy



EVEN though you live at a distance from us, you can quite conveniently do your banking at our nearest office. Just write for our folder "Banking by Mail Made Easy." It will explain how you can deposit and withdraw money by mail.

You will like banking at the Royal

The Royal Bank of Canada

CAPITAL AND RESERVES \$74,155,106
TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$750,000,000

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

SHARPEN THE PENCIL

The co-operative dairyman is like everyone else, vitally interested in the return he gets for his product. Many look forward to the time when our isolated provincial organizations will be closely knit into the fabric of a widespread system of co-operation, including those who eat the butter—as well as those who produce it.

All this, however, is in the future. In these days price levels are still the outcome of factors somewhat beyond the control of the individual producer. To figure out probable price trends he wants to know: How about storage holdings? Is production up or down?

Butter in Storage

The holdings of creamery butter in storage on September 1 this year, in the three large Canadian centres, are considerably below those of the same date in 1931. Stocks in Montreal are down 24%; in Toronto 27%; in Winnipeg 31%.

Total holdings of creamery butter in Canada on September 1, of various years, are listed below:

5-year average	33,560,049 lbs.
1931	39,980,281 "
1932	30,411,094 "

Storage stocks on September 1, 1932, then, were some 3 million pounds (or nearly 10%) below the 5-year average; and 9½ million pounds (over 30%) below holdings of one year ago.

Production of creamery butter in Manitoba during the month of August was 19% below the same month in 1931; the Saskatchewan "make" was down 24%; while the folks out in Alberta turned out 19.2% less.

Reports from Eastern Canada indicate that their August "make" is also considerably smaller than during August of last year.

These lower storage holdings and decreased make portend some improvement from the viewpoint of producers and sellers of butter.

On September 15, quotations for butter (basis Number One) were: Toronto, 22½c per lb.; Montreal, about 22c per lb. Deduct 2½c to 2¾c from these quotations (for freight, brokerage, exchange,

icing, etc.) and you get the net return to the Manitoba creamery man.

These prices show a distinct improvement over prices prevailing from last April to August, and indications are that Canada may not have enough butter for her own requirements during the coming winter, unless fall pastures improve very rapidly. But despite low holdings and smaller makes, markets are somewhat slow—the conditions of the times apparently influencing buyers to purchase only as required.

The thought of possible shortage in Canada brings New Zealand and Australia into the picture. Customs authorities, in reply to inquiries, state that New Zealand and Australian butter, shipped on consignment or sold prior to shipment, may enter Canada at 5c per pound, under the Trade Agreements of 1931 and 1932 with these two sister Dominions—plus the 3% special excise tax; and would be exempt from sales tax. The terms of agreements arrived at during the Economic Conference last July, will not be published until introduced into parliament.

What duties will be levied on butter bought from Australia prior to shipment, under their Patterson Plan of subsidizing their exports, is not at present definite.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION

(From page 7)

sion to agriculture of social insurance; encouragement of co-operative enterprises; socialization of health services; federal responsibility for unemployment; equal economic and social oppor-

tunity. Officers elected by the Conference were: President, J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.; Secretary, N. F. Priestley, Vice-President of the U.F.A.; Provisional Executive, George H. Williams, Past Pres. U.F.C. Sask. Sec.; John Queen, M.L.A. Winnipeg; Mrs. B. Latham, Edmonton; A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Can., Brotherhood of Railway Employees; W. Irvine, M. P. Wetaskiwin; Angus McInnes, M.P. Vancouver; Mrs. V. Lucas, Pres. Women's section U.F.C. Sask.

Membership in the Federation was set at \$25.

On the close of the Conference the Executive met and made plans for an organizing campaign. Messrs. Irvine and Mosher will look after Ontario and New Brunswick while E. J. Garland, M.P., will organize in Nova Scotia.

THE MORATORIUM

Pistratus was of Athens and was
Hippocrate's son.
He farmed about 7 acres, but of money
he made none.
The land was poor and stoney, so
P— was stoney too,
Yet he had to meet his taxes just as
we're supposed to do.
One-tenth of all his profits was
what he had to pay,
And along comes old Hymettus
collecting one fine day.
"Come, give to me, Pistratus, one-
tenth of all thy gains."
"I will," said P— "for I have reaped
me nought but aches and pains!"
And picking up a cudgel to pay his
tax withal—
Old Hymettus decided he would wait
until next fall.

—F. TWILLEY, Swan River.



LISTEN!

The "Co-operator" is your
paper. Reciprocate and buy
from those who advertise in it.

KEEWATIN LUMBER COMPANY Ltd.

We Specialize In

Egg Cases
Butter Boxes

Poultry Boxes
Poultry Coops

Our model factory is equipped to make wooden
containers of all kinds—at lowest prices consistent
with good workmanship and material.

Write us. Prompt attention to your orders—big or small

336 TACHE

ST. BONIFACE

MANITOBA

Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

PRODUCERS AND DROVERS

Receipts at the Union Stockyards during the month of August showed a slight decline, or approximately 200 cars less as compared to the receipts of a year ago. Following is a statement showing five high firms on this market during the month under review:

1st.	170 cars	—21.7%
2nd. Can. Co-op..	156 "	—18.9%
3rd.	105 "	—12.8%
4th.	87 "	—10.6%
5th.	87 "	—10.6%



Not Good News

From the above statement it is evident that the drover was more active during the month, and according to reports the prices paid in the country have been extremely low.

We would again remind our producers that the co-operative shipping of livestock is just as sound during the extremely low prices as it is when the prices are reasonably good. Many of the co-operative shippers have been busy during harvest but now that harvest is fairly well completed the co-operative shipments will increase substantially and we would again remind our producers that they will realize full market value by consigning their stock with their co-operative shipper.

Buyers in the country are not buying for the purpose of losing money. Some of them apparently have lost money this last while, which will make them all the more determined to get back what they have lost. So work with your co-operative shipper and have the stock sent to market in the co-operative way.

The period is rapidly approaching when stock should be prepared for winter feeding. One of the essential chores is to dehorn all cattle that the producer intends to put on feed. It will more than pay in the care and feeding of the stock to have them all dehorned.

Is It Worth While?

The question of breeding is continually before us and we would once more encourage the producer towards care in breeding. To those who are raising sheep: we have had information from a number of breeders who have registered rams for sale and in every case they are prepared to take extremely low prices, so rather than use a scrub ram from your own herd or picked up from some of the neighbors, we would strongly recommend that the producer communicate with this office and we will be in a position to give him information as to the best place to locate quality rams for this season's breeding.

Our governments at this time are finding it rather difficult to finance some of the services that are being rendered. No doubt they will find themselves in a position where they will be obliged to do away with some of those services. One of the important services, as we see it, is the pure bred sire policy and in order to retain that service we feel that the producers jointly should express their opinion to the Department of Agriculture that this service be retained and, if possible, increased throughout the province of Manitoba.

"Get This Straight"

There is an old saying "it's the squealing axle that gets the grease." We sometimes wonder if our organization is making itself audible enough to attract the attention of our members and the general public to its real significance.

The Canadian Livestock Co-operative is **not a sales agency**. It is an **association of farmers** who own and control sales agencies in St. Boniface as well as on all the other important public markets throughout Canada. There are numberless privately owned agencies in Canada for the selling of livestock; **there is only one association of farmers marketing livestock through its own agencies.**

Possibly the failure on the part of many to recognize this im-

portant fact can be laid at the door of our own publicity department. In the past we have been inclined to give prominence to our activities in connection with the physical handling of our products on the market, rather than to the objectives of the farm organization in the country. This is a mistake which should be rectified.

The Export Challenge

At the present time, as a result of the recent Imperial Conference, the provincial and federal departments of Agriculture and the thinking people of Canada are studying the possibility of a big increase in the export of livestock products to Great Britain.

We would like to call the attention of our members to this fact. No worth while project is even remotely possible without a consciously directed movement on the part of the producers. And this movement to be worth while must be organized **by the producers.**



In the Swim

We are inclined to feel that many of our government officials and, indeed, many of our industrial leaders recognize this fact much more clearly than do some of the farmers themselves. This problem presents a real challenge to the organizing genius of the farmers of Canada. Either this organization should be built up to do this work or a better one should take its place.

Whatever else may be lacking in the livestock co-operative there is no lack of democratic machinery whereby, if necessary, we can remodel it to suit our needs.



LISTEN!

The "Co-operator" is your paper. Reciprocate and buy from those who advertise in it.

Winnipeg Milk War is Stopped

By Dr. F. K. Schneider

Acting-Secretary Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Co-operative Ass'n.

Two years ago a chain store decided to go into the milk business in Winnipeg. Negotiations with distributing companies to deal with this store failed and the store went into the milk business itself by opening a distributing plant of its own. The store milk was sold cheaper than the milk off the wagon, which factor disturbed the prevailing situation at the time. A little later new creameries sprang up and they also started to sell milk cheaper than the old established companies. This competition developed into a milk price war, which was carried so far that milk off the wagon was being sold at 8c per quart and sold in the store at 5 and 6 cents a quart. At the same time cream prices fell. Negotiations between the producers represented by the Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Association and the distributors failed to improve the situation. Finally the producers' price went down to 93c per 100 lbs. of 3.5 b.f. milk f.o.b. plants of the distributing companies, Winnipeg.

As all voluntary efforts to bring reason back into the milk business were fruitless the Manitoba legislature was asked to declare milk a public utility and to bring the entire milk industry under the jurisdiction of the Public Utility Commission. The Winnipeg Milk Producers' Association hesitated to take this step but it had to recognize the fact that evidently business arguments were of no avail to get the distributing companies to deal with each other and to deal with the producers on a fair basis. The legislature accordingly passed a bill giving the Public Utility Commission authority in the matter.

The enquiry which started on July 4th took a long time but eventually after much evidence had been adduced by the Producers' Association the Public Utility Commission issued an order on the 12th of September. The order now regulates prices for the producers and retail prices for milk

in Greater Winnipeg. The producers are now getting \$1.55 for 100 per cent. of all milk delivered and used by the distributing companies for fluid milk prices. Milk is sold to the consumers at 10c per quart off the wagon and at 8c in the store if cash and carry. Pint prices are 6 and 5 cents respectively. Bulk milk sold to restaurants, etc., is 25c a gallon. Coffee cream (18% cream) 9c per half pint bottle, and whipping cream (32% cream) 15c per half pint bottle. The stores which are selling milk make half a cent gross profit per unit handled.

The distributing companies are compelled to deliver weekly statements to the Public Utility Commission regarding their purchases and sales of fluid milk and including prices paid to the producer and charged to the consumer. This order is to be an interim and temporary order and can be replaced by other order in the future by the Public Utility Commission as they deem advisable.

While this order undertakes to stop the milk war and re-establish the milk business temporarily, the investigation by the Public Utility Commission is to continue in regard to the distributing costs in order to find out what the proper spread should be between the prices paid to the producers and charged to the consumers. This matter is rather difficult and it will take some time before the Public Utility Commission can get all the information necessary to enable it to make a proper finding.

The future will determine if milk is to remain a public utility and if the milk business in Winnipeg will have to be regulated by continuous orders of the Public Utility Commission or if the distributing companies amongst themselves and with the producers of milk will be able and willing to co-operate.

The Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Association undoubtedly has accomplished something with this inquiry so far and we

feel quite certain that we will finally succeed as we believe our case is just, but we also realize that the Producers' Association without hesitancy must from now on be built up until the association is so strong that the producers will have more to say about the sale of their milk than has been the case in the past.

Buy from advertisers in the
"Co-operator"

CO-OP MARKETING BOARD

(From page 8)

to find out how they stood. He would see they had a Women's Guild. On the board of directors he would not have the cleverest men but the most honest and sincere. He would get the women interested, for he would know that if he had the women on his side the store would be a success. An honest manager would be necessary, but he would find out by the weekly balance sheet whether or not he had one.

Then, as to the development of wholesale co-operation: If he had to start in Canada to help that idea forward he would bring the experience as to wholesale co-operation from the Old Country. He would try to get his friends in Canada to talk about "buying power." The present Ottawa conference arose largely out of that phrase. The speaker urged his audience to look at co-operation in Canada. As individual co-operative societies—as district co-operative societies—they felt they had not sufficient buying power. They had to think of the chain stores. If they were to develop co-operation in Canada they must think in terms of buying power. It seemed to him that they were doing the right thing in going into wholesale co-operation, but they were too much accustomed to a provincial way of looking at things. In Canada there were not enough Canadian-minded people. There were plenty of provincially-minded, town-minded, and village-minded, but they needed Canadian-minded people. They, as co-operators, must develop along national lines. Co-operation meant one mind. It meant brotherhood and common action; a settled state of mind which sought the good of all. Their motto was: "Each for all and all for each."

RUN YOUR OWN MINT

Eggs were 32c a dozen in B.C. on Sept. 10. Here's your chance to retrieve past losses. Don't wait till next spring. Equip your flock to turn out eggs NOW—with a balanced egg mash.

In your own grain, you have 80% of the best mash that can be made. But grain alone runs to fat and energy.

To build strong, healthy frames, tissue and laying organs—to get early and heavy egg production — use "Boles Balancer" (contains mineral, vitamins, protein).

Feed This Balanced Ration

100 lbs. "Boles Balancer"	
200 " fine ground wheat	
100 " fine oat chop	
100 " fine barley chop	

500 lbs. Balanced Egg Mash.

"Boles Balancer"

(Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg)

100-lb. bag	\$4.00
In 5-bag lots	3.80
In 10-bag lots	3.60

50 lbs. FREE

with each bag you order.

Thus, for \$4.00 you get 150 lbs., enough "Balancer" to make 750 lbs. of balanced Egg Mash.

On our own farm, we're getting 60 eggs for every 5c spent on "Balancer". So can you.

BOLE FEEDS, WINNIPEG

336 Rue Des Meurons
ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

AGRICULTURE'S PROPOSALS FOR MEETING WORLD CRISIS

(From page 3)

quality and cheapen retail sale. Other things to be studied are a wages policy, new markets, the export of existing surpluses to countries suffering from famine, increased consumption of animal products, the encouragement of building and the reduction of middlemen's costs. The sub-committee on co-operation discussed marketing questions, and in particular compulsory delivery by members of co-operative marketing societies. It was agreed that each country should work out its own solution to the problem of organizing the national production, which was a necessary preliminary to international collaboration.

FRENCH WHEAT CRISIS

Expectation of a record wheat harvest has led to a fall in prices which has caused a serious situation in the French wheat trade.

The average acreage sown (about five million hectares) was augmented this year by 300,000 hectares, and the total area gives promise of a yield estimated at over 90 million quintals, without taking into account the North African crop. The prospect of this harvest caused a virtual collapse in the French wheat market, prices falling from Frs. 175 per quintal to Frs. 110 or even 105. Under these circumstances growers contemplate withholding their wheat in order to stiffen prices. The first blow in this defensive policy has been struck by the growers of the Eure-et-Loire Department, who have refused to sell their grain to the millers who have offered them between Frs. 120 and 122 a quintal. The local agricultural syndicate is coming to the aid of the growers by storing their wheat and advancing Frs. 100 a quintal on the stored grain. The minister of agriculture has announced that the government, in collaboration with the Bank of France and the agricultural credit banks, has prepared a scheme for financing the harvest in order to enable growers to store their wheat and market it in an orderly manner according to consumption requirements.

LEAGUE TO BROADCAST

The secretary-general of the League of Nations is to issue a weekly broadcast of about fifteen minutes on current League events, to be transmitted throughout the world on a short wavelength from the powerful League wireless station.

This new service is being undertaken in response to a very general demand and as a result of the success of the previous experiments in broadcasting to the Far East and to North and South America. The broadcasting is to begin at the end of September when the assembly of the League opens its session, and it is proposed that it should take place on Sundays at the following hours and on the following wavelengths, subject to the agreement of the competent authorities in the different countries:

First transmission—
In French, C.S.T. 7.00 a.m. to 7.15 a.m.
In English, C.S.T. 7.15 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.

Personal

BRITISH GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENTS. Proposition. 10c. Soolars, 16 Cambridge St., London, S.W., England. 11-13

HOWARD ROSS, BARRISTER,
Themis Building, Montreal. 8-12.

Seeds

TO FLOWER LOVERS—PLANT NOW. Three lovely named Peonies or four unnamed—\$1.00. 12 different Irises—\$1.00. 6 Tiger Lilies—50c; or extra large, 3—50c. Other perennials (see list). John Hiscock, Baldur, 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. Write for Catalogue.

WINNIPEG AUTO WRECKING CO.
261 Fort St. Winnipeg

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS AND TRACTOR REPAIRS

For many makes—Engines, Magnets, Gears, Wheels, Radiators, Belts, "Universal Stone Choppers" and all kinds of machinery.

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

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.

Chartered Accountants
Winnipeg

Auditors to:

- Manitoba Wheat Pool
- Manitoba Pool Elevators
- Manitoba Poultry Pool
- Canadian Poultry Pool
- Manitoba Co-operative Livestock
- Canadian Livestock Co-operative
- Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale
- Consumers' Oil Co-operatives.

Second Transmission—

In English, 4 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
In French, 4.30 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.
Wavelengths: 20.74 or 30.3 or 40.3 (in kilocycles 14.463 or 9.580 or 7.443) according to time of the year.

CHINA'S WHEAT IMPORTS

(From page 5)

ley as a result of the disastrous floods, and, allied to this, the great need of foodstuffs as a result of flood damage to other food crops, such as rice, in the flooded areas. (4) The American Farm Board's sale on credit, about 90,000 tons of which arrived within the latter part of the year. (5) A factor of great significance, although one most difficult to assess, has been the growing liking for wheat food products on the part of the Chinese.—Commercial Intelligence Journal.

“Playing the Lone Hand the farmer will lose out—”

Says Dr. Glenn Frank

(Read his statement on the front page)

The Alternative is CO-OPERATION



Think Co-operation —

Candid consideration of facts must lead to the conviction that Co-operation is the way to Progress.

Speak Co-operation —

Full, fearless discussion must lead to a definite plan for the most efficient development of all our Co-ops.

ACT Co-operation —

Deliver grain to Manitoba Pool Elevators

Sell eggs and Poultry through Manitoba Poultry Pool

Ship cream to Manitoba Co-op Dairies

Ship livestock to Manitoba Livestock Co-op

Sell milk through Milk Producers' Co-op

Sell wool through Canadian Co-op Wool Growers

Buy supplies through Co-op locals and Wholesale

Buy insurance from Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.



All these are true Co-ops—working for producer and consumer. To do your business better and cheaper, they are all working together in

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

**8th FLOOR, WHEAT POOL BUILDING
WINNIPEG
MANITOBA**