

The Manitoba Co-operator

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"The Money Changers Stand Indicted"

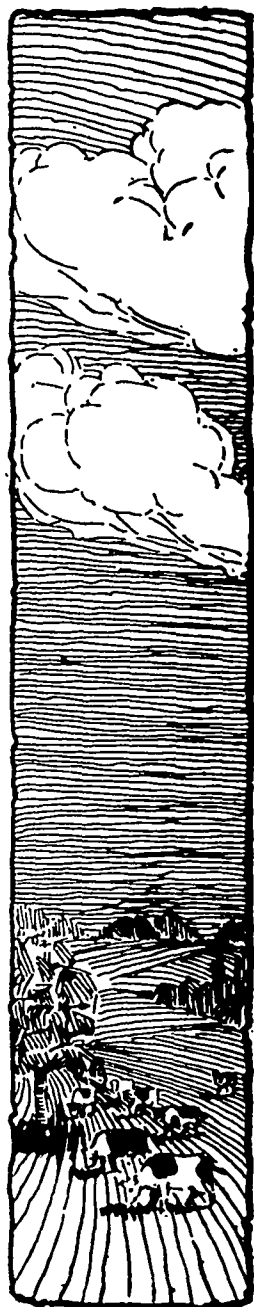
Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment. Yet our distress comes from no failure of substance. We are stricken by no plague of locusts. Compared with the perils which our forefathers conquered because they believed and were not afraid, we have still much to be thankful for. Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply.

Primarily, this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men.

True, they have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outworn tradition. Faced by failure of credit they have proposed only the lending of more money. Stripped of the lure of profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence. They know only the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision, and when there is no vision the people perish.

The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit.

—From Inaugural Address of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, March 4th, 1933.



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
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The Co-operative Marketing Board

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NEWS and VIEWS

The Danish government is considering a limited moratorium on the interest on farm mortgages.

The Soviet Union has to date concluded commercial treaties or trade agreements with about a score of the leading nations of the world.

A special commission has been appointed in Italy to plan the nation's industry and to regulate industrial expansion by manufacturers standards instead of by "dictation by bankers."

Mankind, without any common bond, has sought each and all to tread their own paths, little heeding if they tramped on the bodies of their "brothers" in name, enemies in fact.

—Mazzim.

A study of the unemployment situation in the United States, undertaken by the Labor Research Association of New York, shows that in November, 1932, there were 16,774,000 unemployed, including clerks, teachers, technicians, etc.

The farmer today is getting for his cattle less than one-half of what he was getting four years ago. If then, Russia wants to buy 100,000 head of cattle why in the name of justice and business commonsense shouldn't the way be open for a deal?

One-price stores have been prohibited by the German government, the idea being to protect the small merchants against underselling or too fierce competition. The prohibition prevents the opening of five new Woolworth stores for which preparations had been made.

Production (in the United States in 1932) had fallen about half since 1929, trade was off, wages had dropped some 60 per cent., all income was down a half, schools were closing for lack of funds, building had almost stopped, but more was paid in interest than in any prosperity of our history.

—Frank L. Palmer, Federated Press.

Since last June Brazil, in order to maintain the price, has destroyed enough coffee to give 120,000,000 people one cup a day for a year.

The new Spanish government has added 7,000 schools to the 37,716 which existed at the fall of the monarchy, and 27,000 more are to be established.

In 1913 the cost of government in Canada was about one-half the value of the field crops of the country. In 1931 the cost of government was over twice the value of the field crops.

In 1927 Australia exported to Great Britain 1,104,005 dozen eggs. Each succeeding year saw an increase in the exports and from July 1, 1931, to January 7, 1932, the export was 16,566,190 dozen.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture is urging farmers of Manitoba to grow more feed. A printed "Forage Crop Calendar" giving instructions as to what crops to grow and how to grow them can be had free by writing to the department.

During the last fifteen years the death toll from traffic accidents in the U.S. reached the total of about 325,000, more than were killed in action or died of wounds in all the wars in which the United States has been involved since the Revolution.

The consumers' co-operative societies in U.S.S.R. have a membership of approximately 72,000,000. The co-operatives have abolished the patronage dividend; all surplus is used for educational, social, recreational or welfare purposes.

Competition gluts our markets, enables the rich to take advantage of the necessities of the poor, makes each man snatch the bread out of his neighbor's mouth, and converts a nation of brethren into a mass of hostile isolated units.

—W. R. Gregg

The total indebtedness of the farmers in Denmark increased in 1932 by approximately 200,000,000 kroner (\$53,600,000 at par).

"The soil is the source of wealth—not the banks:"—Henry Ford. But that fact doesn't stop the automobile magnates raking in a fat share of the wealth.

It is calculated there are now 30,000,000 unemployed in the world (excluding all partly employed) or over one-sixth of the total workers of the world.

The English Co-operative Wholesale, at its last quarterly meeting, reported payment of £117,000 (\$568,620 at par of exchange) during the three months under review on account of the wheat quota.

The Italian wheat crop for 1932 came within 8 per cent. of the nation's normal consumption of about 300,000,000 bushels. The yield per acre has been increased from 15.2 bushels per acre to 21.5 bushels.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor yet favor to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all.

—Ecclesiastes.

Despite reports of the success of Mussolini's policies for improving economic conditions in Italy, official figures show unemployment steadily increasing, the figure for January being 1,225,000, or 100,000 more than for December.

The Danish parliament has enacted a law extending all existing wage agreements to February 1, 1934, and prohibiting strikes or lockouts within that period, reducing interest rates to 3½ per cent. and declaring a moratorium on frozen agricultural loans.

I should wish, for my part, to preserve free competition between ideas, though not between individuals and groups. So long as resources of economic power remain in private hands, there will be no liberty except for the few who control those resources.

—Bertrand Russell.

DEBT ADJUSTMENT LEGISLATION

Legislation to protect farmers and other home owners living on their own property has been passed by the Alberta legislature and is now in force in the province.

The act, in the form of an amendment to the old Debt Adjustment Act, halts action by creditors until such time as they can obtain a permit in writing from the Director of the Debt Adjustment Bureau, in respect to legal or statutory claims or debts against any resident farmer or against any resident home-owner in respect to land occupied by him as his home. Without the consent of the Director no action for sale under or foreclosure of, a mortgage on land, or for cancellation of or specific performance of any agreement for sale of land, or for recovery of possession of land, may be taken in court or otherwise "except as against overholding tenants or other occupants who have no interest in the title." No action may be taken without the consent of the Director to sell land under or in satisfaction of any judgment or mechanic's lien; and no seizure may be made under an execution or under any lease, lien or chattel mortgage, conditional sale agreement, crop payment or agreement or in attornment as tenant under agreement for sale or mortgage. The act does not apply to any contract made or entered into by a debtor, "the whole of the original consideration for which arose after July 1st last."

A new debt adjustment act of a general character is before the legislature, which contains more effective protection than the old act. No action may be taken under its provisions against a resident farmer without the consent of the Director in writing, or against any resident home-owner in respect to land he occupies as his home, "or is entitled to become the owner by virtue of any agreement of sale, any option to purchase, or the terms of any lease."

The Debt Adjustment Director is given power, as a condition of refusing a permit, to give such directions to the debtor as to the conduct of his affairs as he deems proper, and to determine the terms upon which a debtor shall make any payment to meet claims

of his creditors. He may, in any case in which a certificate has been issued, direct the disposal of any crop grown by the resident farmer and of any livestock, "notwithstanding the provisions of any mortgage, charge or lien, or crop share lease or crop share agreement," and to direct that the proceeds be paid to him. He can then use the proceeds, first, in payment of any sums necessarily borrowed or debts necessarily incurred by the farmer in growing and harvesting the crop, "or any money borrowed or debts incurred" during the period of six months before the sale of any livestock for the purpose of feeding and preparing the same for market; secondly, in payment of taxes for the year.

Thirdly, the above proceeds may be used to provide "a sufficient amount for the necessary (Turn to page 18)

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Surpluses of wheat available for export or carryover in the four principal exporting countries on February 1 were slightly less than those of a year ago, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in a report on world wheat prospects.

European stocks of wheat from the large 1932 harvest have been reduced materially, the shipments from the four principal exporting countries may be as large in the next few months as they were in the corresponding period of 1932, says the bureau, adding that "in such an event, the July 1 accounted-for carryover may be smaller than it was in 1932."

DEBT ADJUSTMENT IN POLAND

The Polish government has taken various important measures to combat the agricultural crisis. The principle generally adopted is that of protecting debtors against pressure by creditors while safeguarding the rights of the latter. With a view to obviating difficulties of payment on the part of debtors, the judicial supervision exercised over industrial and commercial concerns has been extended to agriculture. Arbitration boards have been set up to deal with indebtedness in connection with small agricultural holdings up to 123 acres, whose

owners will thus be enabled promptly to ascertain the amounts due and arrange convenient conditions of repayment. State credits and credits granted by local authorities, insurance societies and all kinds of credit organizations, do not come within the jurisdiction of these boards. A measure to combat usury, chiefly in the rural areas, authorizes the Ministry of Finance to regulate the maximum interest rates charged not only by credit institutions but also by private money lenders, and enacts that tribunals dealing with disputes as to the amounts of debts shall not be limited to the proofs required by law, but may make awards according to their independent judgment. Lastly, the measure as to credits secured on cereals aims at increasing the security by exacting more severe penalties for illegal removal or destruction of the security by the debtor, and by depriving both public and private creditors of the right of seizure.

—I.C.A. News.

CO-OPS IN CHINA

On the basis of recent data compiled by the Statistical Office of the Central Kuo Min Party, it is estimated that the total number of co-operators in China at the end of 1931 was just under 100,000. The movement, as the result of expert assistance and the financial support of the Farm Loan Bank, is strongest in the province of Kiangsu, where 877 Societies have a total membership of 27,400, with a paid-up capital of \$113,858, and employ 6,936 officials. The 544 Societies in the province of Chekiang comprise 14,119 members and 714 officials, and possess a total capital of \$61,609. In Hopeh, in addition to the 939 Co-operative Credit Societies with 13,681 members under the supervision of the International Famine Relief Commission, there are 40 other Societies with 733 members, 291 officials, and \$4,171 capital. The only other province where the number of Societies exceeds 20 is Shantung. The city of Nanking contains 13 Societies, with 11,333 members, 48 officials and \$29,790 capital. The total number of Societies of which the statistical office has definite particulars is 1,576. These possess 65,433 members, 11,612 officials and \$457,943 capital.

—I.C.A. News.

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

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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

NEW OPERATING POLICY

During the last two months about one hundred and fifty general shareholders' meetings have been held at all Pool Elevator points in the province. At these meetings the new operating policy has been overwhelmingly endorsed. One hundred and forty-five associations will constitute our new "Group"; four have chosen to continue on the present basis, and one meeting is still to be held.

The modifications under which we will be operating from now on, (and this will include the 1932-33 crop season), are minor in character. We will not carry on operations as a straight line elevator company, but to the extent of paying operating expenses and interest on our indebtedness to the government, we will pool our resources and work collectively. In all other respects we shall continue our old system.

All associations will receive title to their own particular elevator.

Any earnings made over and above operating expenses and interest, will be credited to individual members of those associations creating same.

Local boards will continue to have the same rights and privileges under our new system, as they were enjoying under the old.

We shall continue to have local annual meetings, at which delegates will be elected to attend a general meeting, when a report of the year's operation for the whole group will be submitted and discussed, and where the Provincial Board of Directors will be elected.

The most important feature of the new agreement is the provision for the building up of a working capital of our own. This is to be accumulated from surplus available as a result of yearly elevator operations. When an amount of \$400,000 has been built up, the payment of patronage dividends in cash will again be resumed. The whole-hearted support which, under present ex-

tremely difficult financial conditions, has been accorded this new measure, is one of the most encouraging features of a very trying situation. It augurs well for the future of Manitoba Pool Elevators that, even under these circumstances, members realize the absolute necessity of providing for working capital.

On behalf of the Board of Management, I wish to express to all members, our very sincere appreciation for the generous cooperation and the expression of confidence indicated by the result of the special meetings. There is no doubt in my mind that, having now laid the foundation for our financial independence, the ultimate success of Pool Elevators is assured.

P. F. Bredt, President.

THE NEED OF A NATIONAL MARKETING BOARD

A national marketing board must be a basic factor in the working out of any program resulting from the projected conference of wheat exporting countries. Canada's representatives at that conference must be in a position to assure the other countries that Canada would be able to implement any undertaking it might give, and to that end a responsible organization with powers similar to those of the 1919-20 Canada Wheat Board, was necessary.

These views were advanced by both L. C. Brouillette and G. W. Robertson, president and secretary respectively of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, before the special legislative committee on agriculture relief, appointed by the Saskatchewan legislature.

They outlined the three major proposals endorsed at the last annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool delegates; that is to say: a national marketing board, an international conference of major wheat exporting countries to examine all phases of the world wheat problem, and a fixed price (suggested at \$1.35 per bushel, basis One Northern, Fort Wil-

liam) on wheat milled and consumed in Canada.

The establishment of a national marketing board would mean a definite step in the direction of a carefully considered plan for agriculture in this country, in Mr. Brouillette's opinion. He believed that much of the present trouble lay in the obvious lack of any plan.

"The operations of the Canada Wheat Board were conducted," the Pool memorandum stated, "under conditions which eliminated competitive selling within the Dominion of Canada. The sale of wheat to the world's markets, including our own domestic market, was regulated with one view only and that was to secure the best possible price consistent with serving the national interest. In fact it was generally known that this control was established to keep the price from going too high, and that in disposing of wheat, the national interest as well as the interest of the producer was taken into consideration.

"We believe that the establishment of a national marketing board is a practical proposal. We have the experience of 1919-20 to show that such a board can function. We have the advantage of the experience gained by the previous board, and all the machinery necessary to operate is available. However, even if no international understanding can be arrived at between the principal exporting countries, we believe that, under existing economic marketing conditions, the establishment of a national marketing board is as much in the national interests as was the case in 1919-20."

Mr. Robertson told the committee that in order to learn the state of public opinion, the Pool had taken the initiative in circulating a petition throughout Saskatchewan. This petition had gone around the province for about two weeks, coincident with an outburst of stormy weather almost the worst in western history. Yet, in spite of blizzards and bad roads, over 106,000 names

had been attached to the petition up to the end of February.

The Wheat Pool evidence as presented to the special legislative committee concluded with the following comment:

"In submitting these suggestions we do not for one moment believe that they provide a permanent satisfactory solution for our grain marketing problem. We believe that this solution will be found in wider and freer markets for our wheat, but, under existing conditions, both in the export countries and the importing countries, where markets have been narrowed down and where buying is limited either to governments, government agencies or powerful combinations operating to some extent under government control, the operations of a national marketing board give some promise for the producer in that organized selling might deal on some equal terms with organized buying."

U.S. TO URGE REDUCTION OF WHEAT ACREAGE

Under date of March 15 press reports from Washington state that the United States government is seeking an agreement with Canada, Australia, Argentina, Russia and the Balkans with the object of limiting production of wheat. Unofficial discussions on this subject it is stated have taken place in Washington between the Canadian representative and President Roosevelt, and it is expected that a special wheat conference will be held at the time of the world economic conference at which there will be discussion of connecting wheat production with fixed quotas of wheat production, or at least a quota of export for each of the wheat exporting countries.

The United States, it is reported, may work out a plan for reducing the production of wheat by the government leasing a certain amount of land from each farmer and holding it out of cultivation, or at least out of wheat production.

A WORLD WHEAT CONFERENCE

The normal world carry-over of wheat is approximately 300 million bushels. The so-called

over production has never exceeded 400 million bushels in excess of this normal carry-over; in other words, a total of 700 million bushels altogether. The excess production is gradually disappearing and with the report of extensive damage to winter wheat crops in the United States and decreased exports from the Argentine and Australia, it is reasonable to assume that consumption may catch up with production in the near future. Together with this must be taken the ever increasing numbers of those on relief and the natural desire in Russia to raise their standard of living, which will use up a portion of whatever surplus she may have in the future.

In view of the disparity of prices, the uncertainty of the future, the limited field of buying and the fluctuating markets, it is small wonder that the farmers in the selling countries are demanding international action to bring some degree of permanency and stability to save the wheat growing industry. It is important that the consumer should be assured of a steady supply in relation to demand and equally important that the producer shall be assured of a reasonable return for the product of his toil. The price of wheat and wheat marketing is an international question. In March, 1931, an international conference of the chief wheat importing and exporting countries was held at Rome. There the Danubian countries proposed a quota export basis of organization with a fixed price. Later, in the month of May in the same year, an international conference of the chief wheat exporting countries was held in London. At neither of these conferences was anything of a practical nature accomplished. Nevertheless, they are both significant of the recognition of the problems and of a desire to get together and arrive at a practical solution.

On October 10th and 11th, 1932, a conference was held of the representatives of the governments and of the Pool boards of the three prairie provinces to consider the increasingly serious situation affecting not only the prairie provinces but the whole world economic condition, due to

commodity prices, particularly wheat. The conference decided to suggest to the federal government the advisability of calling a conference of representatives of the governments and producers of the chief exporting countries to consider all phases of the wheat problem. The Dominion government has not, as yet, intimated its willingness to comply with the suggestion.

At a wheat conference held in Melbourne, Australia, on March 2nd, 1933, a resolution was passed asking the Commonwealth government to take steps to participate in a conference at an early date of the United States, Canada and Argentina, to restore a remunerative standard to wheat prices.

The general world wheat situation is one which requires careful consideration of all governments. There must be organized selling to meet organized buying. Agriculture in all countries is so nearly bankrupt that the farmers are approaching a state of desperation, and certainly the farmers of Western Canada will not long tolerate a market condition which is subject to indiscriminate and cut-throat competition. With the application of intelligence, the buying and selling of wheat and wheat products can be so ordered and regulated as to establish a stabilized market and confidence amongst the producers. The farmers of Western Canada, particularly in Saskatchewan, have been holding numbers of meetings and thousands have already signed a petition asking that an international conference be arranged.

We are not asking governments, nor are we setting out to organize and never have organized, to raise the price of wheat above its world parity, but we want the elimination of speculation in food stuffs; we want orderly marketing and intelligent co-operation, and to that end request the government of Canada to convene an international conference of the governments and producers of wheat exporting countries with a view to establishing such measures of international co-ordination as is in the best interests of all.

F. W. R.

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

SIR HENRY THORNTON

In 1922 the Dominion government decided upon reorganization of the railway system—a somewhat disconnected system and mainly a legacy from incompetent and speculative private enterprise. They entrusted this work of reorganization to Sir Henry Thornton and he came well equipped for the job. He was a Bachelor of Science of the University of Pennsylvania; he had twenty years experience on United States railways, eight years on a British railway, and served as an officer in the transportation services during the war. On his appointment Sir Henry said there were four things to do: to weld the different railways into one physical entity; to select competent and efficient officials; to overtake the deficit of the railways and to eliminate it; to develop the railways in such a manner that they would assist in developing the country. He added the significant remark: "There is only one principle that will bring success, namely, no political influence or interference."

It is generally conceded and the facts support it, that Sir Henry Thornton succeeded in the task that he undertook. A man of great organizing ability, energy of will, capacity for work, and engaging personality, he had before the financial flood broke, brought the Canadian National Railways to the place where it looked as though his success might be greater than even the most sanguine expected. But the system was still in what might be called a convalescent state when it had to stand the shock of the world economic crisis. It could not be expected to stand the shock as well as the older and financially stronger systems, but owing to his administrative genius it stood the shock well.

From the start of his administration the system has never escaped political interference of one kind or another, and the sniping of the years 1922-29 turned into a regular bombardment in 1930. The end was his resignation—or dismissal—last year. Worried by the attacks that had been made upon him and his work, and broken in health from the harrassing anxieties of his position after 1929, on March 14 he died in a New York hospital following an operation.

Sir Henry Thornton, no doubt, like every other human being had his faults, but whatever they were they were not faults which impeded the work to which he had set his hand. He gave himself to the making of the Canadian National Railways and to some people in Canada today the fault of his administration was its success. He succeeded where some would have preferred to see him fail.

What will happen to the Canadian National Railways the future will reveal. Today a most determined effort is being made to undo the work of

Sir Henry Thornton and to restore the Canadian National Railways to private ownership and management and to end the competition which the privately owned system has found altogether too severe. But if the people of Canada are fully seized of their own interests and of the work that was done for them in the welding of the Canadian National Railways and the building up of the National system, they will take good care that the system remains a public institution and a monument to Sir Henry Thornton.

MORE TARIFF MADNESS

Germany is raising her customs duties on imported food products avowedly for the purpose of increasing protection of her agricultural interests against outside competition. "Foreign cereals," it is announced, "of every kind other than exchange cereals (that is, cereals imported against a corresponding export of German cereals) are to be kept from the market."

Restriction of wheat imports is costing the German government about 3½ million dollars a year, but the policy has been pursued for over five years. Since 1927 the imports of wheat, meat and feed grains have been substantially reduced. Now the policy is to be extended and the higher duties will not only hit wheat exporting countries but will seriously disturb existing trade with France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and other countries.

It is reported that Norway, Sweden and France are taking steps which in effect at least amount to retaliation against Germany, although of course none of the nations will admit that they contemplate retaliation. Denmark, it is reported, will restrict imports from Germany to the same extent that the German new tariff reduces exports from Denmark to Germany. The degree to which Denmark will be hurt by Germany's new policy, however, is shown by the action which the government has been compelled to take because of the decline in livestock and meat exports from Denmark. The government is imposing a slaughter tax of \$2.25 per head of all animals killed, to form a compensation fund to pay for a maximum destruction of 1,500 animals per week. In other words, the decline in Danish exports is such that the government now considers it advisable to destroy 1,500 animals produced for food, rather than allow them to go on the market. And within easy distance from this supply of food stuffs there are millions upon millions of underfed men, women and children. Too much wheat, too much meat, too much food, too much clothing, and millions half fed and half clothed. The world seems to be getting madder and madder.

SCRAPS OF PAPER

The British government has cancelled the embargo it placed on shipments of arms and munitions to the far east because other nations have declined to adopt the policy, although despatches from Washington intimate that President Roosevelt may ask Congress for authority to place such an embargo on shipments from the United States. In the meantime, however, despite treaties, covenants, pacts and pledges, the munition manufacturers of the world are free to supply Japan and China with all the means they require to wage war, although the

League of Nations has definitely branded Japan as an aggressor and as such deliberately false to her own pledged word. Japan has now apparently a free hand to carve for herself a substantial chunk of territory out of the Chinese Empire, and although she has left the League of Nations it is not inconceivable that after she has accomplished her will with regard to Manchuria she will seek reinstatement in the League of Nations, once again pledge herself to maintain the peace of the world, and will without doubt be welcomed back and no questions asked.

In these circumstances it is perhaps not so surprising that the Disarmament Conference at Geneva is showing every sign of going to pieces. The League of Nations, so far at any rate, has demonstrated that it cannot give security against aggression to its weaker members and if the stronger members cannot be bound by their word of what use as an instrument to prevent war is the League? The only answer that can be given to that question is that through it and for the first time in history a nation recreant to its word has been branded by universal consent, and while this may not at the moment seem to have had much effect in the particular circumstances it is just as well to remember that what the League set out to do could not possibly be accomplished in a short space of time. It is something to have the world in one voice denounce and reprimand a nation which has violated agreements which it solemnly accepted. Unfortunately that does not get rid of the ruthless realism in the entire situation.

Japan, in flouting the League of Nations was undoubtedly influenced by conditions in Europe. Premier Macdonald, whose greatest work has been in the international field, is making desperate efforts to prevent a complete failure of the Disarmament Conference, but he is doing it in an atmosphere of increasing distrust and in political and economic conditions which indicate anything but desire for peace. The relations between France and Italy are none too cordial. Hitlerism in Germany is persuading Italy to return to her pre-war alliances. There is racial trouble all over middle and Eastern Europe and not a single one of the states in that area is in a stabilized condition either politically or financially. The Hitler movement is apparently proceeding along by-paths to the central position of repudiating the peace treaties, and everywhere the post-war settlement which it was believed would bring peace to the European peoples, is seen to be producing results even more disturbing than previous settlements.

There is no evidence anywhere among the European nations of a desire to live up to the professions contained in the treaties or the Covenant of the League of Nations. Talk of war is becoming as open as, or probably more open and more general than, before 1914, and this in spite of all the sincere work that has been done through the League of Nations itself. Steadily and persistently all the pacts and agreements are being reduced to mere "scraps of paper."

A year ago the governments represented in the League of Nations urged the people of the world to create such a body of public opinion in favor of disarmament that the Disarmament Conference

could not be a failure. Following this advice petitions containing millions of names and representing many millions of people from every country in the world and from innumerable organizations have been presented to the Disarmament Conference, but this expression of public opinion has had little effect on the men in places of power.

"Where is war made," asked the London Times in a historical editorial written before 1914. "In the chancelleries of Europe," it replied, "by men who regard the population of the nations as merely pawns in a game to be moved and manipulated by dynasties and diplomats."

We are back to that today in spite of 1914-18, in spite of all the horrible details of war, in spite of all treaties, pledges covenants and pacts. The League is powerless because it is composed of men who play the game of politics, and the people are powerless because they have no direct influence on the League. The whole situation is a glaring illustration of the failure of democratic principles at the very point where they should work. Public opinion has said no more war, and yet we are witnessing once again a betrayal of the people by those in high places of power.

THE MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

While the wheat marketing co-operatives of western Canada are urging the Dominion government to create a national wheat marketing board similar to the Wheat Board of 1919, and other co-operative marketing bodies are urging export surplus control boards for their particular products, it is significant that the British government, through its minister of agriculture, has declared that the present policy of the government of quantitative regulation of food supplies was not simply an expedient for meeting a crisis but a policy which had come to stay. The producers of Great Britain, he said, were considering plans of organization which would enable them to guarantee a definite proportion of the country's requirements; the rest would be guaranteed by contractual agreements with overseas suppliers. Legislation, he said, would be introduced this spring "to give a statutory basis for such a system of supply-guarantees for pigs and bacon and schemes are in preparation for dealing with other agricultural products on similar lines." In other words the importation of all kinds of food stuffs is to be organized on a quota basis.

President Roosevelt, it is reported, desires to have a world wheat conference to discuss (1) reduction of wheat acreage; (2) quotas for the exporting countries. Practically every wheat importing country now imports under some restricting form and it is becoming increasingly evident that the old method of selling wheat is being rendered obsolete by organized or regulated buying. Canada, press reports say, is willing to go into such a conference as President Roosevelt suggests, but there is as yet no indication of how far Canada will go with the United States in organizing the wheat market both for domestic and export purposes. It is plain, however, that no international agreement can be made successful without organized control in each country of the entire wheat market.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building.

Telephone 905 160

Members of the Board:

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THORNHILL DOING WELL

Thornhill Co-operative Oil and Supplies, Ltd., held its annual meeting on Wednesday, February 15. It was made a community affair and over one hundred people were present.

R. C. Currie was in the chair. J. F. Russell, managing secretary, read the auditor's report, which showed that the association, which operates a general store and oil station, had made good progress during the year and was in a very satisfactory position.

Arnold White, vice-president, and one of the delegates to the annual meeting of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, gave a carefully prepared report of that meeting and of the resolutions and matters that were considered there.

After the business of the meeting had been disposed of, an interesting address was given by F. W. Ransom, vice-chairman of the Co-operative Marketing Board, on the farmers' economic problems and the importance of organization as the first step in their solution.

An enjoyable dance wound up a most successful gathering.

FINE SPIRIT AT MOOREPARK

The real spirit of co-operation was to be seen at Moorepark on February 21, when the Community Club gave a very successful concert in aid of Child Welfare work in Brandon. The entertainment was given in the recently acquired community hall, a former store building which has been remodelled and made comfortable, largely by voluntary labor. Nearly 300 were present, ranging from small children to some of the oldest residents of the district, and all thoroughly enjoyed an excellent three-hour program furnished by local talent.

A bountiful supper and social hour followed. Twenty-five cent contributions by the men only,

realized over \$24.00 for Child Welfare Work in Brandon.

Hector Cameron, president of the Community Club, who is also a director of the local co-operative elevator association, was in the chair, and contributed much to the success of the evening.

GLENBORO CELEBRATES

Nearly 400 people attended a community co-operative rally held at Glenboro on March 3rd, and the event was so successful that it was decided to make it an annual affair.

The program included brief addresses by representatives of the various local co-operatives, interspersed with musical numbers by Misses Esther Arnason, Elsie, Ruby and Sylvia Beech and Eddie Dack, while community singing was led by A. S. Hames.

Pete Goodman, the able chairman, spoke on the Poultry Pool, W. J. Davidson on the U.F.M., Tryggvi S. Arason on the Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association, B. S. Johnson on the Pool Elevator, and R. B. Davidson on the Consumers' Co-operative, each being able to point to many worth-while accomplishments by the organization which he represented.

The speaker of the evening was E. S. Russenholt, director of publicity for the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, who delighted the large audience with an address on co-operation, illustrated with lightning cartoons.

Supper and dancing followed, excellent music being furnished by a co-operative orchestra.

THE MARKETING BOARD

The annual report of the Co-operative Marketing Board was submitted to the Manitoba Legislature last week. The report expressed gratification with the excellent showing made by the co-operatives of the province in spite of difficult times, and gave statistics showing that in 1931

(the last year for which figures were available at the time the report was written) practically all the co-operative associations in the province increased their membership and showed satisfactory business results. The money value of the business transacted showed a decline, but this was accounted for by lower prices, and the volume of commodities was in many cases larger than in previous years.

The report refers at length to the investigation into the marketing of milk conducted by Professor H. C. Grant of Manitoba Agricultural College, at the request, and expense, of the Marketing Board, and points out that the chief recommendation in the report had been carried out by an act of the legislature placing the handling of milk in the Winnipeg area under the control of the Public Utilities Board, with beneficial results.

Reference is also made to the steps taken by the Board to co-ordinate the activities of the various bodies engaged in co-operative educational work in Manitoba, this having been brought about by close co-operation between the Marketing Board, the Manitoba Co-operative Conference and the U.F.M. The Board, it was stated, has since October, 1931, been a member of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, and has participated in the activities of the conference, the main features of which are the publication of the Manitoba Co-operator, the maintenance of a free circulating library, daily radio talks on co-operation, the preparation of educational and advertising material for co-operatives, the holding of country meetings, conferences with officials of proposed and existing co-operative associations, consideration of new legislation affecting co-operatives and generally the

(Turn to page 17)

Consumer Co-operation

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

One year back (in March 1932) we headed our message in "The Co-operator" thus:

"In all the welter of depression and suggested expedients one fact stands out—that the present situation (with abundance that can't be sold on the one hand; and on the other, increasing numbers of needy consumers who cannot buy) is wrong. This wrong can be righted and its recurrence prevented (co-operators are convinced) by the simple process of changing the basis of business from that of profits to that of co-operation."

"A start has been made to develop consumer co-operation in Manitoba. Every family in rural and urban communities is invited, and urged, to join this movement—and, thus, do their share in solving the tangle that other ways of doing business have led to."

Today—our problem is the same—and the invitation to co-operate in its solution stands.

Yes, the problem is the same. Last year our Consumers' Co-operatives faced it—and made good. And will make good again this year—if we all tackle the job with the same energy and loyalty.

All over the province our Consumers' Co-op locals are clearing their decks for action. And every member of every local must be determined to push the interests of his own local and the entire movement. Success depends upon the members and their directors of each local, as well as the managers.

Our immediate job is to divert business to co-operative channels. The Co-op Wholesale is getting out its price lists—which, we are convinced, meet competition (considering quality). Every consumer is urged to inquire at his Co-op local for particulars of the goods he needs.

The Cartwright Local

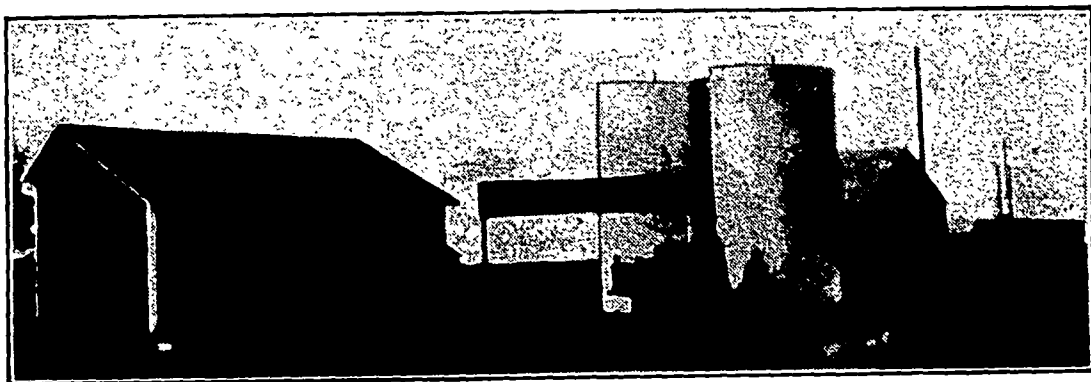
The accompanying reproduction is a photograph of the bulk oil tanks, warehouse, and coal sheds of Cartwright Consumers' Co-operative, Limited, located at

Cartwright. Several months ago a desire was expressed to the management of "The Manitoba Co-operator" that a short history of the organization and progress of the several Consumers' Co-operative locals throughout Manitoba (along with a picture of the plant, where available) appear in "The Manitoba Co-operator" from month to month, covering one local each month. The official approached concurred in the idea. Hence here's the start.

"Back in the palmy days of 1928, a small group of farmers of Cartwright district, along with a few townspeople, conceived the idea that a local consumers co-operative society could be made to render a service to the com-

visional board of directors was set up to carry on until a permanent board could be elected. The first, or provisional board, comprised the following men: J. Y. Stuart (chairman), Thos. R. McKenzie, R. S. Canfield, J. C. McKibbin, Henry L. McKenzie, Alexander Richards, and Alex H. Parkes (the latter acting as secretary).

"For the first eight months the association confined its efforts largely to handling coal and some small commodities. Early in the year 1930 it was decided to branch out, and in the month of March of that year, at the request of the local association, Mr. Hampton Hindson, of the Central body, came to Cartwright to assist in putting on a drive for additional members. The objective was \$3,000.00 in cash. In one week capital stock to the value of \$3,500.00 was subscribed, \$3,000.00 of which amount was paid in cash. Plans were at once formulated for



The Co-op Tanks and Warehouses at Cartwright

munity, and with this in mind they set about to get the wheels in operation. The president of the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Limited, was communicated with and he arranged for a visit to this point. The meeting took place on the 28th day of July, 1928, and the Central body was represented by Mr. E. D. Magwood, then president, and Mr. Roy W. Johnston, secretary. The meeting place, needless to say, was not crowded, but those in attendance were there to "do business," and after receiving general instructions along the lines of organization, the following resolution was submitted to the meeting and approved unanimously: "That we form an association at Cartwright to be known as Cartwright Consumers' Co-operative, Limited, and that application be made for a charter for the said association." In due course a charter was granted and a pro-

the erection of bulk storage tanks and warehouse. The equipment was soon on the track site, and under the supervision of competent men, volunteer labor soon had the tanks in order and the warehouse erected. A full stock of gasoline, kerosene, oils, greases, etc., was put in and in less than six weeks the association had its "ready-for-business" sign hung up.

"Since its inception Cartwright Consumers' Co-operative, Limited, has continued to make steady progress, and in spite of the fact that the past three years have been very trying ones for the agricultural industry this association is in a strong financial position. This is largely due to the steadfast loyalty the great majority of shareholders have given their organization, and also the result of a strict adherence to the principle of buying for cash, and selling for cash."

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

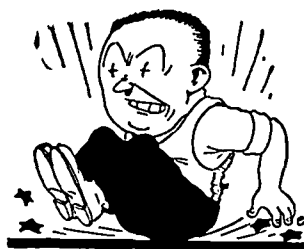
Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING

There were 122 delegates in attendance at our general annual meeting held in Brandon on February 15th. Following the president's address, directors' reports and reports of officers, general discussion took place of the Association's business for the past fiscal year. A number of resolutions concerning future operations were brought before the delegates, some of which were approved by the meeting and will go into effect in their operation this year.

Some interesting and important discussion took place, particularly with regard to the marketing of dressed poultry. A few delegates were of the opinion that Dominion government dressed poultry standards as interpreted in the grading of dressed poultry last year were too strictly applied. It was pointed out that satisfactory sale of the product, both on export and domestic markets depended on a quality pack, and that had our poultry not been up to the standard of quality it was, it would not have met with such favor nor commanded the preference which it did.

Finally, the meeting unanimously supported a motion favoring continued application of the present standards; and urging that better care and feeding of poultry flocks be encouraged in order to improve the quality rather than lower the grading standards. It was realized that turkey and chicken was generally of inferior quality and finish at the Christmas marketing season last year as compared with that of the year previous.



Don't fall down

Space does not permit a detailed report here on the business of the annual meeting. A copy of the minutes of meeting, financial statement and other reports

have been mailed to each delegate and to all local secretaries who were not present as delegates. It is the duty of each delegate to see that a meeting is held in the district which they represent as soon as convenient, and that they report at that meeting on the business and discussion which transpired at the convention.

Egg Marketing

We have been expecting an increase in egg production since the weather has become milder, but egg receipts have not to date shown the increase expected and consequently we have delayed setting a date for the opening of egg stations. However, we expect there will be quantities of eggs coming forward shortly and in order that we may be prepared to give service to our shippers we have decided to open our branches to receive eggs on the following dates:

Brandon—Monday, Mar. 13th.

Lauder, Carman and Neepawa—Monday, Mar. 27th.

Dauphin—Monday, April 3rd.

Our Winnipeg plant is, of course, open throughout the year. Freight charges on shipments of eggs equal to, or more than, 100 lbs. will as usual be absorbed by the Association. We are forwarding an individual notice of date of opening our branches to contract signers, and this notice will also advise prices which will be paid on eggs received on and after the date of opening egg stations, until further notice.

Assembling Costs

The limited freight service available on many lines at the present time causes much inconvenience to our shippers in the marketing of their eggs; also in the early spring there is a danger of eggs freezing in transit when shipped box car freight. Heated cars not being available in many districts necessitates shipping by express. Eggs cannot be shipped profitably by express at the present rates while prices are so low and the Canadian Poultry Pool Limited have been negotiating

with the express companies for a freight rate on express shipments to branches of the provincial Pools. Though no decision on this matter has been received yet, we are hoping for a change in the carrying rate to be made effective immediately. We will advise our shippers as soon as we receive notice of any change.

This is only one feature of our endeavor to give service to our shippers. We are at all times concerned in obtaining the highest net return possible for our members, and with the full support of our membership through this coming egg marketing season, we feel that other difficulties may be overcome, which, encountered individually, would not be possible.

HERE COMES

High Quality Magic Liquid Soap

THIS IS WHAT IT WILL DO!

It will remove all Grease and Oil Spots from every Variety of Wearing Apparel, such as COATS, PANTS, VESTS, DRESS GOODS; also CARPETS, etc. without injury to the Finest SILKS or LACES. It will SHAMPOO like a Charm, Raising Lather in Proportion to the Amount of DANDRUFF and Grease in the HAIR. A CLOTH wet with this MAGIC LIQUID SOAP will Remove all Grease from the Door Knobs, Window Sills, etc. It will remove PAINT from a BOARD, no matter how Hard or Dry it is, if Oil is used in the Paint, yet it will not INJURE the finest Textures. Its CHEMICAL Action is such that it TURNS any OIL or GREASE into SOAP, which is easily WASHED out with CLEAR cold WATER. For cleansing SILVER, BRASS and COPPER, it cannot be beat. IT IS A SURE DEATH to BED BUGS.

Smaller things than this have made many a RICH MAN! Here is a READY MADE BUSINESS handed to YOU with UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES—one that you can make just as large as you wish for THE WORLD is your FIELD. REMEMBER this. Here is something that you are the sole MANUFACTURER of in your VICINITY—something which Pays you the PROFIT you should have. YOU are BOSS. No one DICTATES what you Pay. What you make is YOURS. This one thing may be the Stepping Stone to Big Things for YOU even if you Operate at first as a Spare Time Money maker. It will give you an INSIGHT into the WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES there are for Big Money in the MANUFACTURE of SPECIALTY NECESSITIES. Here is a Money Maker without one WEAK POINT—Here is a Sure Winner if you have the AMBITION, Energy and Hustle to do it JUSTICE.

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Midland Laboratory

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DEPRESSION HITS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Depression also has hit the League of Nations, though it has had no comparative effect on armaments. Of the fifty-seven states now members of the League, according to the New York Times, 24 have defaulted in payments of their proportion of the League's expenses, while Great Britain has had to pay her assessment of \$910,000 for the year. The budget has increased only \$2,500,000 over that of 1925. A percentage of 94 was achieved in payments of obligations to the League by member nations in 1930, but the figure fell drastically in 1931. War torn China is in arrears some \$2,500,000, while the total sum in arrears reached almost \$4,000,000. Canada, with only 12,000,000 people, pays almost half of the total each year for France and Germany combined, and nearly two-thirds as much as Japan, which has a population of over 60,000,000.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION IN RUSSIA

In order to assist the development of the co-operative productive movement and to bring about a maximum increase in the production of articles in general use, the Soviet government has recently issued a series of new decrees which grant to the co-operative productive societies the right of independent action both in regard to purchasing raw materials and selling the finished articles, and, generally, provide for the decentralization of the administrative machinery of the whole movement. The compulsory nature of the orders placed by the state and the consumers' movement is also to be abolished and the future relations between the productive societies and the consumers' societies and state retail enterprises are to be regulated in accordance with reciprocal agreements on a voluntary basis. The productive societies are to sell their productions at the prevalent market prices and are to have the right to make full use of their own capital resources. The banks are to be permitted to grant credits directly to them and their central organizations. The local productive societies are finally ordered to concentrate in the first place on the production of commodities in general use with a view to ensuring that by 1933

seventy per cent. of the articles manufactured by them are articles in general use. Next in order comes the production of school-room appliances, surgical and medical instruments, toys, tools used by the productive societies, etc.

A large number of articles in general use are already produced exclusively by the productive movement. In addition the movement runs repair shops, hair-dressers' shops, laundries, photographic establishments, etc. The movement, which is this year celebrating the 10th anniversary of its foundation, comprised at the beginning of 1932 about 2½

million artisans or 80 per cent. of all the artisans in Russia. In 1926-27 the productive societies had a turnover of over 600 million roubles. In 1931 their turnover amounted to 4,224 million roubles and the 1932 plans provide for a turnover of 6,292 million roubles.

Despite all the favorable appearances during the presidential campaign last year, the vote for Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate, was less than the record Socialist vote for Eugene V. Debs in 1920, being 906,900 against 919,799. The Communist vote was 102,785 against nothing in 1920!

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Don't Waste Formaldehyde. Get a measuring cup from your dealer for 5 cents.



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this season's supply!*
Have YOU Ordered Yours?

Co-operative Dairying

A Message from Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

GETTING MORE CREAM

The long, steady winter has left many neighborhoods in Southern Manitoba short of feed. Taking this into consideration, the receipts of cream at our Co-operative Dairies plant in Brandon have held up well, although less cream is coming in than at this time last year. Farmers in the Winnipeg area are, likewise, looking a bit anxiously at their diminishing feed stacks. But Co-operative Dairies members will be glad to know that deliveries are coming in well to their Winnipeg plant. In fact, receipts register well as compared with the same period one year back. In our Northern neighborhoods, feed is apparently more abundant. During February, receipts of cream at our Dauphin plant showed a nice increase over February, 1932.

This matter of increasing receipts of cream is of first importance. Volume is a vital factor in profitable operation. The more butter our three Co-operative creameries turn out, the lower the cost of producing each pound. Hence, members are urged—not only to ship all their cream to their Co-operative Dairies—but, further, to do their utmost to have their neighbors do likewise.

Surplus and Prices

Since the February "Co-operator" went out to our members,

there have been three increases in cream prices, following the trend of butter markets.

It is interesting to note,

however, that visible supplies are about on a par with last year. Latest figures on creamery butter storage holdings for Canada at March 1, show 9,420,000 lbs. for this year—compared with 10,233,000 lbs. one year previous.

Furthermore, though the markets (both east and west) have held up remarkably well considering the prevailing hard times. Yet

we must expect that butter consumption in Canada cannot but be affected adversely by present conditions; and the indications are that Western Canada will have some surplus butter during the coming months that may be difficult to dispose of. An authority points out that last year during May, June and July, Canada exported some three million pounds of butter. As our Canadian production during that period approximated 100 million pounds, and with the small export determining the price, Canadian producers must have lost to a very heavy extent.

Co-operation Needed

If the situation of 1932 is to be avoided this year, if the demoralization of the market by a small exportable surplus in May is to be prevented, apparently producers themselves must tackle the job. To this end, it is suggested that a conference be called at Ottawa in the near future where not only this but other problems of the dairy industry could be discussed—discussed by producer representatives and from the producer's standpoint. If continued losses in this industry are to be avoided, it seems that producers must very shortly take a hand and no longer leave the matters to others.

A BOOMERANG

U.S. Congresswoman Florence P. Kahn, of California, decided to do her bit to save the country from foreign goods. She discovered to her great patriotic horror that the chairs in congress and in the commerce department came from Czechoslovakia, and

she made a great noise about it. The Czechoslovak envoy thereupon pointed out that Czechoslovak legislators and clerks used almost exclusively American typewriters, American adding machines, and other office equipment, that Czechoslovaks eat California products on tablecloths made of American cotton and that the balance of trade between the United States and Czechoslovakia is two to one in our favor.

—The World Tomorrow.

MORE work from your horses More Hours Every Day

Long hair makes horses sweat their strength away. At night the sweaty mass, like a cold wet blanket, prevents rest and causes chills and other sickness. Sick horses slow up the spring work. Clipped horses sweat less and dry quickly. Groomed in a fraction of the time. Clipped horses rest well and feel peppy so they do a full day's work every day. IT PAYS TO CLIP HORSES.

STEWART No. 1 hand-operated clipping machine.....\$15.00

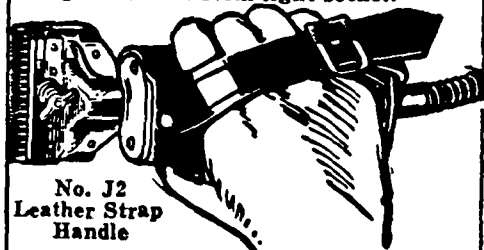


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Get machines shown above and below from dealer, or write factory direct.

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Select to Suit Your Electric Current

110-120 volt universal motor J2	\$27.50
32 volt direct current motor.....	33.50
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MANITOBA

Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

FEBRUARY BUSINESS

Livestock coming forward to the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface showed a slight decline during February. There were some 672 cars on the market during February in 1932 and 595 cars the same month in 1933. Following is a statement showing the five high firms on the market during the month under review:

1st Can. Co-op....	157 cars—26.4%
2nd	96 " —16.1%
3rd	86 " —14.6%
4th	56 " —9.4%
5th	56 " —9.4%

The cattle trade remained reasonably steady the first two weeks in March. The undertone appears to be a shade stronger and we are of the opinion that prices will remain at least steady and, with moderate receipts, should show a slight improvement. There has been some export demand and, according to recent information available, boat space is taken up to the end of the shipping season from St. John. Recent information indicates that boat space will be contracted for from Montreal as soon as the harbor opens. The Old Country markets remain reasonably steady and a slight improvement in sterling should tend to improving the export demand.

Cattle Feeding

Feed has become scarce and cattle that should remain longer on feed are coming forward. We urge everyone who has sufficient feed to make a special effort to have the cattle

well finished before shipping. Once more we take the liberty of reminding our producers that it is mighty important to use care in the breeding of their cattle.

Statistical information indicates that there is a slight increase in cattle in Canada. At the end of

1931 the number was shown as 7,991,000, and in June, 1932, the number was shown as 8,511,110.

About Hogs

In the hog division prices have improved somewhat and the indication is that the present level will be maintained. The first ten weeks of 1933 (as compared with 1932) show a slight decline in total marketings at stockyards and plants—the total in 1932 for the ten weeks being 656,453, and in 1933 for the same period, 614,687. The western provinces show a substantial reduction, with eastern provinces showing a slight increase. Receipts to yards and plants in Manitoba show a reduction of approximately 40,000 hogs. In Great Britain prices for Canadian bacon have improved. Week ending March 10th prices were quoted at 62 to 65 shillings, equivalent to 10¾ to 11¼c in Canadian funds. It is rather discouraging (but natural with price levels as low as they have been) to note the substantial decline in hogs coming forward.

The period is rapidly approaching when the producer must decide what breeding of hogs will take place on his farm this spring. Producing livestock is considered by many as part of the year's operations. For that reason we are of the opinion that the producer should prepare to breed the usual number of sows this spring, and in doing so we would strongly remind that an earnest effort be made to use good sires. Quality production is one of the essentials in the breeding of any class of livestock.

Action—Not Words

From the inaugural speech of the new President of the United States down to the simple remarks of the chairman of one of our local associations runs the appeal for greater co-operation. We sometimes wonder if the lip service which is paid to the word "co-operation" is not blinding us to certain facts in relation to the great principle which this word describes.

Co-operation has nothing what-

ever to do with dreamy aspirations. It has to do with action! The dictionary meaning of the verb "co-operation" is "to act or operate with others for a common end." Do you see the point? If you really are a co-operator you must be actively doing something about it.

Just here is where the Co-operative Livestock Association comes into the picture. Unless you and your fellow members are "acting" or "operating" together then you do not really belong to this Co-operative in spite of the fact that you happen to hold a membership in it.



Lend a Hand

Let's be personal. Are you doing your best to help your shipping manager in making up full car-loads every time he ships from your point? Are you actively interested in the work of the Boys and Girls Clubs which are doing so much to improve the quality of our livestock in the province of Manitoba? Are you laying plans to persuade your indifferent neighbor that the only hope for him (as well as for you) is to support all the farmer-controlled marketing agencies in Manitoba?

Of course, we freely admit that we have touched merely the fringes of the subject of co-operation. There are your duties to your church, your community, your municipality and so on right up to your duty as a world citizen. The point we want to make is this. If you want to be a co-operator you simply must do something.

In order to compete with Australia in dairy produce New Zealand depreciated her currency, and now in order to compete with New Zealand, Denmark has further depreciated her currency. This kind of competition has more terrors than an old-fashioned tariff war.

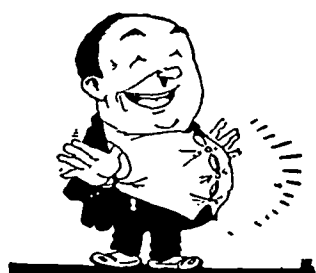
We have the cutest lady pigs,

We feed and slop the jiggers

But they, in spite of all we do

Retain their boyish figures.

—F. A. Twilley, Swan River.



Well Fed!

CREDIT UNIONS IN N.S.

An Act passed by the Nova Scotia legislature and proclaimed effective November 14, 1932, provides for the organization of co-operative savings and credit societies. Under its provisions credit unions are authorized to receive the savings of members either as payment on shares or as deposits, to make loans to members exclusively for provident or productive purposes, and to "make loans to any co-operative society or other organization having membership in the credit union." They are empowered also to invest in trust securities and borrow money. Any seven or more residents of Nova Scotia can organize and incorporate a credit union. It is provided that the par value of the shares is not to exceed \$10 and that credit unions "shall be limited to groups (of both large and small membership) having a common bond of occupation or association, or to groups within a well defined neighborhood, community or rural district or fishing village."

—The Economic Annalist.

SOVIET WORKER INVENTS FIRST ORCHARD COMBINE

A Soviet worker, Kuznetsov, has invented an orchard combine which mechanizes all the various processes in orchard work. A model has been built and tests made. Outstanding specialists declare that it is an invention of great significance, which may revolutionize orchard practise. Over 35 per cent. of orchard work is performed by this machine automatically, about 200 workers being displaced in each process. The combine performs many operations—it sets out trees, four at a time, sprinkles and cultivates the soil, applies fertilizers, destroys harmful pests, and gathers, sorts and packs the fruit.

—Economic Review of the Soviet Union.

CO-OPERATION IN MALAY

During the year 1930-31 a considerable amount of film propaganda was carried out by the Department of Co-operation of the Federated Malay States in collaboration with the Agricultural Department and the Rubber Research Institute. Exhibitions were

given in Selangor, Perak, Negri Sembilan, Malacca, Penang and Province Wellesley. In all cases large audiences were attracted, and nearly 35,000 Malays, 7,000 Tamil laborers, and 2,000 Chinese saw the films. During the year the Department of Co-operation prepared a new film illustrating the value of co-operative marketing of rubber for small-holders, and a film on rice-growing prepared by the Agricultural Department, was shown for the first time. In addition, the Rural Lecture Caravan, which is operated jointly by the three departments mentioned, carried out 11 tours in various parts of the country.


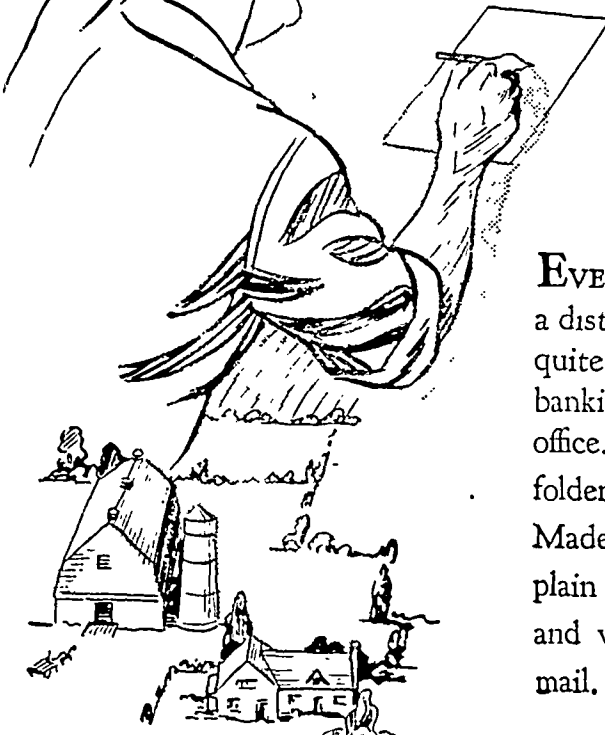
The Food Research Bureau of Stanford University gives the following available wheat supply of the world in all positions as at August 1st of each year, excluding Russia: 1922, 626,000,000; 1923, 577,000,000; 1924, 701,000,000; 1925, 536,000,000; 1926, 612,000,000; 1927, 649,000,000; 1928, 720,000,000; 1929, 981,000,000; 1930, 926,000,000; 1931, 1,014,000,000; 1932, 927,000,000.

The common people—the toilers, the men of uncommon sense—these have been responsible for nearly all of the social reform measures which the world accepts today.

—W. E. Gladstone.

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.

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The Royal Bank of Canada

CAPITAL AND RESERVES \$74,155,106

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Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

INCORPORATED 1865 HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

THE inherent strength of life assurance has been tested and proved during the past three years of general business recession, and the invaluable service it renders the public in times of emergency fully demonstrated.

THE Sun Life of Canada, during this period—probably the most trying in human experience—has maintained its record of progress, and has been of especial service to its great body of policyholders throughout the world.

ITS assurances in force have increased since 1929 by \$465,000,000; assets by \$43,000,000. Its policyholders now number nearly a million.

STATEMENT for 1932

TOTAL ASSURANCES IN FORCE, December 31, 1932	\$2,928,952,000
This large amount, the accumulating estates of nearly a million Sun Life policyholders, will become payable to them or their dependants during this generation—a stabilizing factor of great social and economic value.	
NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR	284,098,000
TOTAL INCOME	161,407,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	148,026,000
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS	13,381,000
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES:	
During the year 1932	108,527,000
Since Organization	702,712,000
ASSETS	611,436,000
Bonds: government, municipal, public utility and others; stocks: preferred and common; loans on mortgages; real estate; loans on Company policies; cash in banks, and other assets.	
LIABILITIES	597,241,000
Almost nine-tenths of this sum represents the policy reserve—the amount set aside to guarantee all policy payments as they become due.	
PAID-UP CAPITAL (\$2,000,000) and balance at credit of shareholders' account	\$3,416,000
RESERVE for depreciation in mortgages and real estate	4,781,000
SURPLUS	5,998,000
	\$14,195,000

The valuation of assets has been made on the basis prescribed for all companies by the Insurance Department of the Dominion of Canada.

Policy reserves have been valued by the full net level premium method, on bases more exacting than those required by the Insurance Act of the Dominion of Canada.

Applications for new assurances were received by the Company during 1932 at an average rate of more than \$1,000,000 for every working day.

During 1932 the Company paid to policyholders and beneficiaries more than \$360,000 for every working day.

Income from renewal premiums was the largest ever received by the Company in a single year.

Cash in repayment or reduction of policy loans exceeded in amount that of any previous year.

Revivals of lapsed policies were in excess of those of any previous year, with one exception.

The net amount of policy proceeds left with the Company at interest was substantially increased.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS

The most promising facts which emerge from a careful study of the co-operative press is the great eagerness of the consumers' movement to achieve a permanent basis of collaboration with the primary producers and the no less eager desire on the part of the farmers in at present only a few countries to ally themselves with the organized consumers in the common cause of co-operation. On the whole, however, the attempts of the consumers movement to benefit from the direct supply of agricultural produce have not so far been very successful, chiefly owing to the lack of proper co-operative organization of agricultural marketing, but also owing to the still existing suspicion of, and even hostility to, the movement of the organized consumers on the part of the less progressive primary producers. But whatever the causes of the present absence of co-ordination between the supply and the distribution of agricultural produce, the trend of events, is without a doubt on the side of the co-operative solution of the problem.

—I C.A. News.

HOW TO SAVE THE FARM HOME

When a sheriff's sale was called on John Hanzel's farm in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, which would have taken away the last means of support for himself and his four children, the organized farmers turned up in force. Some 250 of them held a meeting and agreed to leave all bidding to three of their number who would pay only a small amount for each article offered and later return it to Hanzel.

All household goods, beds, stoves and furniture were sold for a total of six cents. A good bull sold for five cents. Five cows sold at a nickel apiece. Three horses totaled fourteen cents. A heifer, two wagons, two gas engines, a hayrake and other farm machinery, some fodder, a cribful of corn, three hogs and 50 chickens were all sold at five cents or less each. The total receipts for the sale were \$1.18. The farmers then turned the property back to Hanzel.

IS THIS A FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES OR A RISE IN THE VALUE OF MONEY?

A window display in a grocer's store in an Ontario town caused a good deal of comment. It showed a bag of sugar priced at \$17.75, which was the retail in 1920. Opposite was shown what the \$17.75 would buy today: the same bag of sugar, 3 pkgs. shredded wheat, 2 corn flakes, 1 lb. tea, 2 lbs. coffee, 3 cans salmon, 1 jar pickles, 2 cans corn, 1 pkge. meal, 1 pkge. cake flour, 100 lbs. flour, 2 pkgs. Pep, 10 bars soap, 3 cans cleaner, 1 can macaroni, 2 cans pumpkin, 4 bottles ketchup, 3 pkgs. cornstarch, 2 lbs. cheese, 2 pkgs. oatmeal, 2 cans spaghetti, or 90 bushels of wheat.

—The Budget

A PROTEST WHICH IS ALSO A PROPHECY

An economic system which does not make it possible for those who make up and constitute the consuming market of the nation to buy and use the goods which industry manufactures and produces is based on false premises and must fail.

Employment for all can be found when a balance is established between the productive capacity of industry and the purchasing and consuming power of the people.

We must understand, as never before, that the ownership of a job is as sacred as the ownership of property. The worker must be made as secure in the enjoyment of his right to work as the stockholder is in the enjoyment of his right to own property.—The New York Times.

Little Stories of Big Results



The Board of Directors of the Mutual Life of Canada in 1897, many of whom were on the Board when the first annual meeting was held on February 5th, 1871

AT the first Annual Meeting of the Company in 1871 the President made the following remarks:

"We were led to entertain the project of establishing a Life Assurance Company, based upon purely mutual principles, believing it highly desirable that the benefits of Life Assurance should be extended as widely as possible and at the cheapest rates compatible with safety to the assured."

With the passing of time the prophecies made in 1871 regarding the Mutual Life of Canada have come true. How well the Company has succeeded in fulfilling the object of the founders and the extent to which participation in the entire surplus earnings of the company has reduced the net cost of protection is revealed by our policy results of which this example is typical.

If you need insurance, for protection or investment, consider the outstanding results of Mutual Life of Canada policies and share in the success of the Company by becoming a policyholder. Use the coupon, today.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
Assurance Company
OF CANADA

Owned by the Policyholders

Head Office: WATERLOO, ONT.
Established 1869

Policy No. 175

In 1873 this policyholder bought an Ordinary Life Policy for \$1,000.00 on which he was to pay a premium of \$18.90 every year. He arranged, however, to leave his dividends with us to apply against these premiums.

What happened as a result of his investment? He has enjoyed sixty years of protection, for which he paid an average of \$7.03 per year. His policy is now worth \$848.90 in actual cash, which is \$427.22 MORE THAN HE PAID IN PREMIUMS.

Please send me your booklet, "Mutual Achievement," containing additional little stories of big results.

Name

Address

Age **MC**

CO-OP MARKETING BOARD

(From page 8)

promotion of the co-operative movement in the province.

During the year the Board published two pamphlets for free distribution, "The History of Co-operation in Western Canada," by J. T. Hull, and "Co-operative Oil Stations in Manitoba," by J. W. Ward, secretary of the Board. The motion picture equipment owned by the Board had been used at scores of meetings throughout the province, at which addresses on co-operation had been given by speakers supplied by the Board and the other members of the Co-operative Conference.

Services rendered to local co-operatives in connection with business analysis and accountancy were also referred to, also the work done in connection with the revision of the law affecting co-operatives when the new Companies Act was passed at the last session of the Manitoba legislature.

Three scholarships, amounting to \$200.00, and a gold medal were as in previous years awarded to students at Manitoba Agricultural College, the winners for the year under review being Kenneth McLean, Tilston, Man., \$100.00, John Arbuthnott, McConnell, Man., \$50.00, Olive Smith, Reston, Man., \$50.00, and Andrew Stewart, Warrenton, Man., gold medal.

The auditors' report showed the finances of the Board in a satisfactory position, the original trust fund received from the Wheat Board surplus being invested in registered bonds guaranteed by the Dominion government, while the current account showed a comfortable balance on hand.

Barter between nations is proceeding on a huge scale. The London Chamber of Commerce has announced plans of barter with 35 countries. In Germany, the Krupps have traded machinery for Danish cows; the Dye Trust has traded its products for Hungarian wheat; Chile is bartering potash for American wheat; Turkey is buying guns with figs and currants. Other barter agreements are reported between France and Latvia, Norway and Russia, Poland and Austria, and Esthonia and Jugoslavia.

**A GERMAN VIEW OF
OTTAWA AGREEMENTS**

According to an enquiry organized by the Federation of German Industries almost two-thirds of Denmark's export trade and about a quarter of that of Sweden and Holland are directed to the English market, and will be affected by the tariffs and quotas imposed in virtue of the Ottawa agreement. The trade in dairy produce, eggs, and bacon, which

represents 94 per cent. of Denmark's trade with Britain, 28 per cent. of Holland's and 21 per cent. of Sweden's, will be crippled. The position of the South American States as a result of the wheat duty and chilled and frozen meat quotas will be similar. About one-fifth of Argentina's total exports will be imperilled. The export trade of the U.S.A. will also be affected to the extent of some 300 million dollars.

GOING OFF THE "OLD STANDARD" OF FARMING

**ONE-WAY
DISC SEEDER
GETS
COSTS
DOWN TO
ROCK BOTTOM**

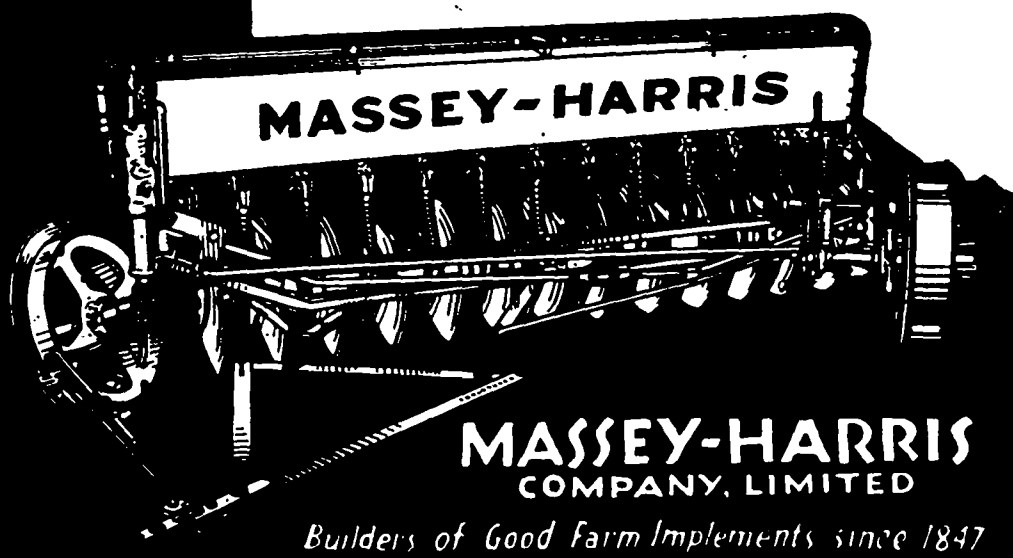
READJUSTMENT is the practice of to-day. Every kind of business is adopting new methods to meet present conditions.

Farmers have unusual problems to deal with. Many have realized that methods practical and profitable a few years ago are not so now. They are going off the "old standard" of farming and are adopting new ways of doing things—ways that will produce results at lower costs.

1933 conditions demand the utmost in cost reducing methods. The **MASSEY-HARRIS ONE WAY DISC SEEDER** is the logical machine to use—it prepares the land and plants the seed in one operation at the lowest possible cost.

Quick-Action Lift, Steel Grain Box, and Milled Feed Runs are features of the New Massey-Harris One Way Disc Seeders that make them particularly effective and efficient in operation.

*Write for Booklet or See Your
Local Massey-Harris Agent for Full Particulars*



MASSEY-HARRIS

**MASSEY-HARRIS
COMPANY, LIMITED**

Builders of Good Farm Implements since 1847

MEDICAL
Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

GENTLEMEN'S PERSONAL DRUG SUN-
dries—\$1.00 brings 15 samples, high-grade European importations. Catalogue free to adults only. Plain wrapper. National Distributors, Box 443, Regina, Sask.

SIX NATION INDIAN AGAHQUA OIL-
Liniment for headache, earache, toothache, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, tired aching feet, etc., government registered; ten second pain killer; one dollar bottle, postpaid. Chief Split-Sky, Haliburton, Ontario.

WHY SUFFER?
When Nature has provided Herbs, Roots, Leaves, Barks and Berries, to heal your Complaint; Write for copy of **FREE HERB DOCTOR BOOK** It describes the Different herbs for the Different Diseases, and IT'S FREE.
CANADIAN BOTANIC GARDENS, Box 513, London, Ontario, Canada. 4-33

RUPTURED? WRITE FOR INFORMATION . Smith Manufacturing Co., Dept. 118, Preston, Ont. (Established 1893)

MACHINERY
Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

RECONDITIONED RADIOS AND PARTS. Let us know your needs. Winnipeg Radio Wreckers, 260 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS AND TRACTOR REPAIRS
Grain Crushers, Stationary Engines (used and new), Belts, Electric Motors and Generators; and all kinds of machinery.
CITY AUTO WRECKING COMPANY
783 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

BELTING—WRITE FOR SPECIAL BARGAIN list on slightly used rubber belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main St., Winnipeg

A FEW ONLY—NEW 32-INCH COMMON- sense Fanning Mills at bargain prices. Peacock Pounder Ltd., Regina, Sask.

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

GET IT REBABBITED AT

MANITOBA BEARING WORKS, 169 Water St., Wpg.
DIRECT DRIVE PROPELLERS FOR ANY 6-8 volt generator. Satisfaction guaranteed; \$1.50 delivered. Louis Ponto, Hardy, Sask.
PROPELLERS FOR DIRECT DRIVE GEN- erators. Guaranteed; ten amps.; average wind; \$2 00 delivered. Air painted; with instructions for installation. Rainbow Propeller Works, Box 31, Canora, Sask.

NURSERY STOCK
Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

MANITOBA GROWN NURSERY STOCK— Largest high-class assortment grown in the West. Write for free illustrated catalogue. Wallace Nurseries, Limited, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

GARDEN SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS. HIGH- est quality at economy prices. Free premiums; honest service. Sample collection, 2 oz. each—beans, corn, peas; ½ oz. each—beets, carrots, radish, turnip; good packet each—cabbage, cucumber, lettuce, onion, parsnip, tomato, sweet peas; all postpaid for 50c. 12 packets flowers, 25c. Ask for list. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man.

DEBT ADJUSTMENT LEGISLATION

(From page 3)

subsistence of the resident farmer and his family for a period of not more than eleven months; and "fourthly, amongst the persons lawfully entitled thereto."

The bill provides for the appointment of a Board of Review of three persons, the chairman of which shall be a judge of the supreme court of Alberta. Any person aggrieved by any action of the Director of the Bureau may appeal to the Board of Review.

Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan legislature has before it two bills which apply to both city and rural property and which are designed to protect debtors. Taken together these two bills provide as follows:

(1) Garnishee of wages is prohibited without a permit from the Debt Adjustment Board. (2) No suit for debt can be instituted without a permit from the Board. (3) No proceeding to acquire a title to land bought at a tax sale can be entered without a permit from the Board. (4) A mortgagee may not sue on the personal covenant clause in mortgages and the security of mortgagees is confined to the land itself. (5) Crop leases on 1932 and 1933 crops are restricted to collection of one-third of the crop only, out of which current taxes must be paid, but the Board may in certain circumstances raise the share to one-half of the crop. (6) No action to sell land under judgment may be taken without a permit from the Board. (7) Seizure by execution or distress including eviction for non-payment of rent may not be taken without a permit from the Board. (8) The right of a vendor to an article on which an unpaid balance is owing is restricted to the lien on the article and the right to repossess it. (9) Land used for residential purposes under an agreement for sale may not be seized without a permit from the Board.

The Debt Adjustment Board is also given power to review contracts and in their judgment to modify or cancel contracts which appear to them to be harsh or impossible of fulfillment.

NURSERY STOCK
Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

FLOWER LOVERS
SEND 15c CASH
(No Stamps)
For ten packets of my selection of acclimatized Canadian Flower Seeds
Mrs. Ethel M. Webster
SEVEN PERSONS, ALTA.

"IT'S A CRIME TO GROW FLOWERS like that and not sell them in the city," thus exclaimed a lady visiting our Gladioli field last summer. Send for price list. Collin H. Burnell, Willowbrake Farm, Oakville, Manitoba.

TOBACCO
Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

BURLEY & VIRGINIA TOBACCOS
4-pound samples for \$1.00; postpaid with flavoring and recipes.
OLINDA TOBACCO SALES
Ruthven Ontario

THREE-POUND PACKAGE LEAF AND Manufactured Tobacco (8 different samples) or four-pound package LEAF Tobacco (4 samples) or five-pound package LEAF Tobacco (2 samples) \$1.00 postpaid. Money back if not satisfactory. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 7-33

SHIP ANYWHERE, SAMPLE PACKAGE 10 lbs., good leaf tobacco, mild and strong, \$2 00 with real Briar pipe free; 20 lbs. for \$3 50; 50 lbs. for \$7.50; 100 lbs. for \$14.00. Quenel, 4 lbs. for \$2.00. Agents wanted. Address, G. Dubois, 24 Henderson, Ottawa.


DURING THIS WINTER SMOKE GOOD leaf tobacco, a bale of 12 lbs. laid in your house for \$2.75 in the West. This is the real Quebec leaf. Write Gregory Dumont, Box 184, Sutton, Que.

HOUSEHOLD
Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

100 QUILT PATCHES, PRINT, NEW FAST colors, 25c. 4 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2 25, postpaid. Textile Emporium, Dept. "K", Station "A", Montreal.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY — YOU CAN make from \$500.00 to \$2,500.00 per year by putting in a small stock of groceries in your home and representing us in your district. Only \$100.00 required for stock. We exchange groceries for wood, eggs and other farm products. Our plan exactly fits present conditions. Write for particulars to Desk M, Neal Bros., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man 7-33

IF MADE OF RUBBER, WRITE FOR catalogue. Rubber specialties, everlasting gramophone needles, rubber stamps. Universal Specialties Co., Box 2704, Montreal. 4-33



HO-MAYDE
Bread Improver
Helps wonderfully during cold weather. Batter rises sooner even when chilled. More bread, better bread. Packet sufficient 100 loaves. 20c.
C. & J. JONES LTD.
WINNIPEG

STOVE REPAIRS FOR ALL CANADIAN and American ranges, furnaces and heaters. Green's Greater Stove Co., 35 Martha St., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED YARDS 48- inch heavy green felt. Cost \$3.20; sell for \$1.25 square yard. La Salle Recreations, Vancouver, B.C.

HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING AT- tachment fits any make of machine. Price 75c. Instructions with each attachment. M. Kinread, Dept. MO, 15 Beachdale Ave., Toronto, Ont.

POULTRY FEEDS BY POULTRY PEOPLE

BABY CHICK STARTER

Bole's Baby Chick Starter helped a poultryman establish a "World's Record" - 1,000 Chicks raised without a single loss!

Per 100 lbs.....\$2.50

Another poultryman last year said that he saved so many more chicks than ever before that he figured Bole's Chick Starter did not cost him a cent.

RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARM

c-o BOLE FEEDS 336 Rue Des Meurons
St. Boniface Man.

POULTRY

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

LICE CANNOT LIVE WHERE STANFIELD'S Lice Kill is used. "I would not keep poultry without it," writes L. R. Bogart, Timphins, Sask. 60 cents a tube or 2 tubes \$1.00, postpaid Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co., Ltd., Winnipeg or Calgary.

BRONZE TOMS FROM BANDED STOCK. 22-28 lbs., \$3. Hens, \$2 Pure Bred Toulouse Geese, \$2. Alice Robinson, Russell, Man. 3-33

PURE BRED BOURBON REDS—STANDARD color, healthy, heavy. Toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50, express paid. Alex Marten, Wapella, Sask

BANDED "A" AND "B" TURKEYS. TOMS 26-32 lbs., "A's", \$12.; "B's", \$6.; pullets 15-17 lbs., "A's", \$9.; "B's", \$4. Mrs. S. Dunfield, Carberry, Man.

EARLY CHICKS

Hatches Every Week Order Now

	25	50	100
White Leghorns.....	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$7.50
Barred Rocks.....	2.25	4.25	8.00
Wyandottes, Reds.....	2.50	4.50	9.00
Custom Hatching	\$2.50	per 100.	

Order Early.

ALEX TAYLOR HATCHERY

362 Furby Street Winnipeg

MISCELLANEOUS

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

FORMULAS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Write Midland Laboratory, 308 Burns St., Winnipeg, Man 12-3

PATENTS A list of "Wanted Inventions" and full information sent free on request.

Dept. 137 273 Bank St.

The Ramsay Co., Ottawa Ont.

SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON. Hides, Furs and Sheepskins tanned. Freight paid on hides tanned. Ask for price list.

WM. DAWSON SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE, Ltd. Any book or periodical can be procured through us. Largest book and magazine subscription agency in the world. Also Stencils, Inks, Duplicators and Supplies. Book and Magazine Catalogue sent free on request 70 King Street East, Dept. 6, Toronto, Ont.

"RADIO" RAZOR BLADE SHARPENER. Re-sharpens any safety blade, 50c postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ralph Brooks, B227M Arkansaw, Wis.

LIVESTOCK

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

WELL-BRED ROAN SHORTHORN BULL 9 months old Grandson of Quarter Star. Price \$50. Wm. Forder, Pipestone, Man.

POLLED HEREFORDS. YOUNG BULLS for sale. Priced low. Oliver Grieve, Lauder, man.

WOOL IN 1932

Mr. Thomson, the genial and energetic Western manager of the Wool Pool, reports that settlements for 1932 wool shipments have gone out from his office in Regina.

The Pool Wool warehouse at Portage handled 289 shipments from Manitoba producers. The return averaged 3.84 cents per pound. Mr. Thomson says "These prices were certainly far from satisfactory, but we believe they were somewhat in excess of the prices generally offered by wool dealers throughout the shipping season."

Taken as a whole the 1932 clip was in better condition than the clip for the two preceding years. The individual fleeces were cleaner and consequently the weight per head was lower. Quite a number of producers held over their clips in the hope of better prices next season and more wool was used in the homes than previously; all of which accounts for the falling off of approximately one-third in the quantity of wool handled by the Branch.

Throughout the year the organization continued its efforts to develop markets and to lower the cost of marketing. The bulk of the wool was again sold in Great Britain, emphasizing the importance to us of that market, but unfortunately the increase in the adverse exchange on British funds seriously detracted from the price when converted into Canadian currency. Worthwhile reductions on both rail and ocean transport were obtained on the export wool and helped to offset the adverse exchange.

Since its organization in 1918 the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited has handled over fifty million pounds of Canadian wool for the wool growers of Canada. The organization's chief asset has been the loyalty of its members, and in this time of stress it is most important that producers should appreciate the necessity for continued co-operation both for their individual benefit and the good of the industry at large.

PERSONAL

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

HAWAIIAN GUITAR GIVEN TO STUDENTS taking our course of home instructions, which are as simple as learning A B C's. You pay as you play. Paramount Conservatory of Music, G, 246 E 18th, Vancouver, B.C.

YOU CAN LEARN BOOKKEEPING, ACCOUNTANCY, Shorthand, Typewriting, Salesmanship, Short-Story Writing at home. Write for particulars of course which interests you. Home Study Institute, 554 Furby St., Winnipeg. 12-33

GENTS—BUY NO MORE RAZOR BLADES! One year clean, comfortable shaves. Package and directions, postpaid, 25c. 'Smone', 1700 Scarth, Regina.

HOROSCOPE, FORECAST FOR 1933. Advice on business, employment, health, love, marriage, etc. Complete, \$1.00; trial, 25c. Send birth date. M. Kleman, 96 Eaton St., Winnipeg, Man.

MARRY—INTRODUCTIONS BY PRIVATE letters. Clients all over Canada. Hundreds of lady members. Canadian Correspondence Club, Box 128, Calgary, Alta.

LADIES, SEND 10c TO COSMO COSMETICS, Hamilton, Ont., for large box of face powder. Good powder but boxes slightly imperfect. Not more than five boxes to a customer.

FEED, SEED

Say you saw it in "The Co-operator"

ARCTIC WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET Clover seed. Grade No. 1. Scarified. \$4.00 per hundred lbs. Sacked. Freight paid on orders of 200 lbs. or more to prairie provinces. Castle Bros., Gilbert Plains, Man. 4-33

REGISTERED SEEDS

Marquis Wheat, 1st Gen., Reg. No. 1 \$.95
Oats, Banner, 1st Gen., Reg. No. 1.... .80
Barley, O.A.C. 21, 1st Gen., Reg. No. 1 .85
Reward Wheat, Certified No. 1..... .80
Crown Flax, Certified No. 1..... 1.25
Also Certified Dashaway Peas, Stirling Peas, American Wonder Peas, White and Yellow Field Beans. H. G. Neufeld, Box 181, Codette, Sask.

ANTHONY OATS, GOVERNMENT GRADE No. 2; Copher Oats, Gov. Grade, No. 1, 45c bus. Bags extra. L. R. Ryan, Foxwarren, Man.

Hay and Cordwood

WELL cured MIDLAND, UPLAND and TIMOTHY hay for sale. No grasshopper poison used in this locality. We sell seasoned, split, White Poplar. Write for prices.

SIGURDSON, THORVALDSON CO. LTD. Riverton, Manitoba.

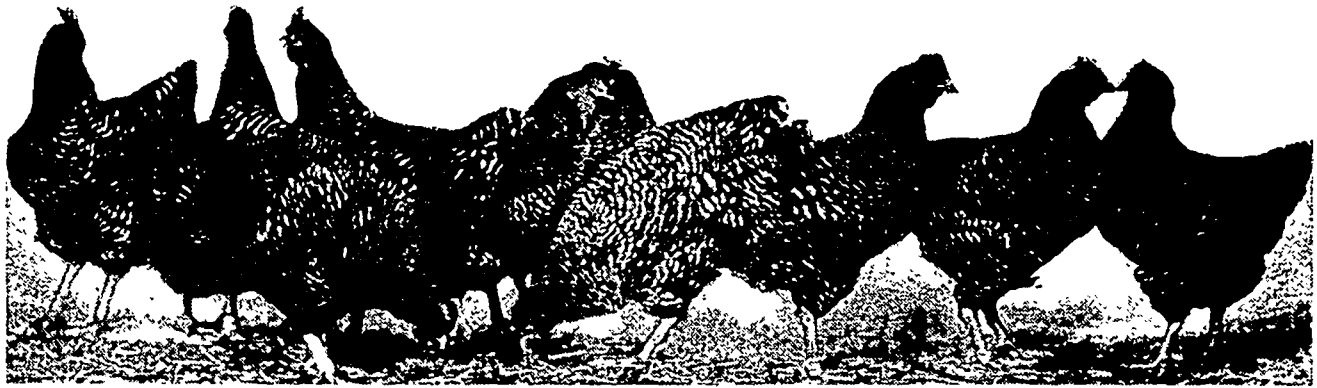
BURBANK TOMATO—THE EARLIEST tomato grown in the world, 93 days. Enough seeds in packet for 100 plants, 25c delivered. Belanger Seeds, Plamondon, Alta.

THE SEEDS ACT**SECTION 10****AS TO TRUTH in ADVERTISING**

No person shall sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding in Canada any seeds or plants that are falsely represented in any form of advertising or otherwise as to quality, grade, character, nature, variety, or description of seeds or plant of any kind or variety, nor shall cereal grains, grasses or clover seeds be advertised for sale at a stated price unless the grade name is included in the advertisement.

Under Section 5 of the Act Grade names are: Registered No. 1, Registered No. 2, Registered No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 1 Mixture, No. 2 Mixture and No. 3 Mixture.

Advertisements which do not comply with this section of the Act cannot be inserted in The Manitoba Co-operator.

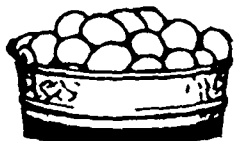


HERE ARE THE MONEY MAKERS



They certainly have been paying the grocery bill the last few months. Just a few dollars now starts you off with enough chicks for a pure bred flock. You need the best these days. It costs no more to feed a heavy laying hen than to feed a scrub hen. The pullet that lays during October, November, December and January certainly pays her way.

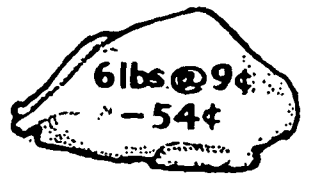
Now is the time for every farmer to keep only pure bred hens. We have brought chick prices down very low, in keeping with other farm products. It will pay you well to plan now. Order one or two hundred Hambley Electric Chicks for your next winter's flock.



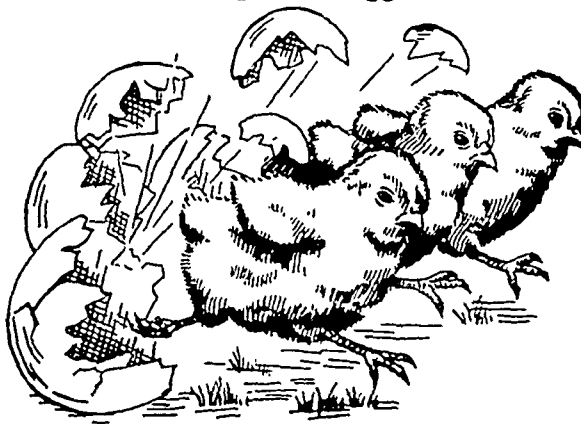
7 1/2¢ for a chick. Suppose the Pullet lays 12 eggs in November at 30¢ per dozen. What profit would the Pullet make for the rest of the year?

	100 Chicks	50 Chicks	25 Chicks
Barred Plymouth Rocks	\$8.00	\$4.50	\$2.50
S. C. White Leghorns	7.50	4.25	2.25
White Wyandottes	9.00	4.75	2.65
Rhode Island Reds	9.00	4.75	2.65
Buff Orpingtons	9.00	4.75	2.65
Black Minorcas	9.00	4.75	2.65

May Prices 50¢ per 100 Lower.
Custom Hatching \$2.00 per 100 Eggs.

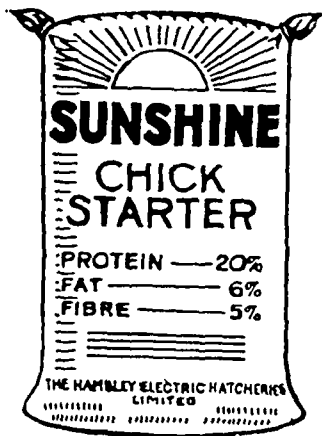


8¢ for a Barred Rock chick. Suppose the Cockerel dresses 6 lbs. at shipping day or the Pullet lays 150 eggs in the year.



For seven years we have been hatching Pure Bred Chicks from the best Select Flocks in Western Canada. Many of the Manitoba Approved Flocks supply us hatching eggs, as well as other select Pure Bred Flocks. Besides our usual premium for hatching eggs we are paying an additional 3¢ per dozen to flock owners who will mate their birds with R.O.P. Pedigreed male birds. This should encourage R.O.P. breeding and also improve the average quality of the chicks we will send out.

We advise you to place your order early this year. Each year there is a rush on chicks for April and Early May. Place your order with cash in full, thirty days before date chicks wanted. We guarantee 100% live arrival and send certificate giving breeder's name and address, with each order.



"SUNSHINE CHICK STARTER" contains all that a chick needs, except drink. We have mixed our own Sunshine Chick Starter for five seasons, we have studied the growth and needs of the chick. Our success depends on growth and satisfaction of your chicks. Therefore, we ask you to feed our Sunshine Chick Starter. It has been proven for years.

We gladly give you the formula of our "SUNSHINE CHICK STARTER." We want you to know what is in it. When you buy a Chick Starter or anything else, you have a right to know.

Contents 100 lbs. "Sunshine Chick Starter"

21 lbs. Oatmeal, 12 lbs. Bran, 12 lbs. Wheat Middlings, 20 lbs. ground Whole Wheat (grits), 12 lbs. Yellow Corn Meal, 3 lbs. Alfalfa Meal, 10 lbs. Meat Meal (60% protein), 1 lb. Charcoal (chick size), 1 lb. Fish Meal, 4 lbs. Milk Powder, 1 lb. Oilecake Meal, 1 lb. Kelp (Mineral Iodine and Sulphur), 1 lb. Sunshine Lime Flakes 97% Calcium, 1/2 lb. Yeast Powder, 1/2 lb. Fine Salt.

PRICES "SUNSHINE CHICK STARTER"

100 lbs. \$2.75 25 lbs. \$.90
50 lbs. \$1.50 10 lbs. \$.45

The Best Chick Starter at the Lowest Price

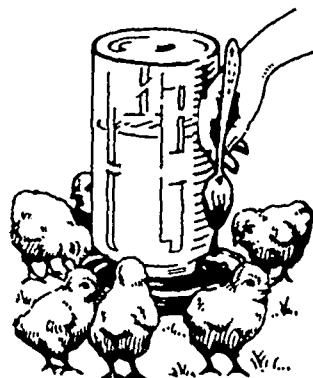
SUNSHINE LIME FLAKES

An egg by weight is 11% Calcium, this is almost all in the shell. The heavy laying hen must have Calcium.

You spend money for two things; first the grit to grind, then while grinding an even flow of Calcium. We ask you can Oyster Shell fill this need? NO, it is useless as a grit. Sunshine Lime Flakes are pure hard limestone by chemical analysis "Sunshine Lime Flakes" is 97% Pure Calcium. The granules are hard and last from two to three days in the hen's gizzard, and while grinding gives off a steady even flow of Calcium.

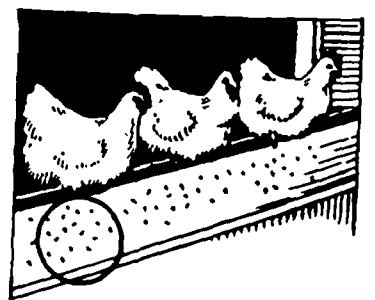
"Sunshine Lime Flakes" are much cheaper than Oyster Shell, and yet last a lot longer.
Per 100 lbs. \$1.15
f.o.b. Winnipeg

GERM-ZONE



GERM-ZONE. One teaspoonful to the gallon of water cleanses, sterilizes the chick's crop, gizzard and intestines, counteracts B.W.D. and all common chick diseases. Use GERM-ZONE regularly for the growing fowl and laying hens. GERM-ZONE corrects and prevents many common poultry diseases.
6-oz. Bottle 40¢ postpaid
1G-oz. Bottle 75¢ postpaid

Are Your Hens Laying?



COUNT THE LICE

If your hens are lousy as most hens are, pour a thin stream of "BROWN LEAF 41" along the roost before dark. Nicotine fumes rise through the feathers, killing all body lice. No handling or scaring of birds. Delouse the whole flock in one night. Count the dead lice on dropping boards next morning.

4-oz. 50 hen size 75¢ postpaid
6-oz. 75 hen size 90¢ postpaid
8-oz. 100 hen size \$1.25 postpaid.



At last a perfect KILLER, rounded knife cuts artery and pierces brain at one simple operation. Safe, sure and easy.

Hambley Electric Hatcheries Ltd.

WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON - CALGARY - EDMONTON - VANCOUVER