

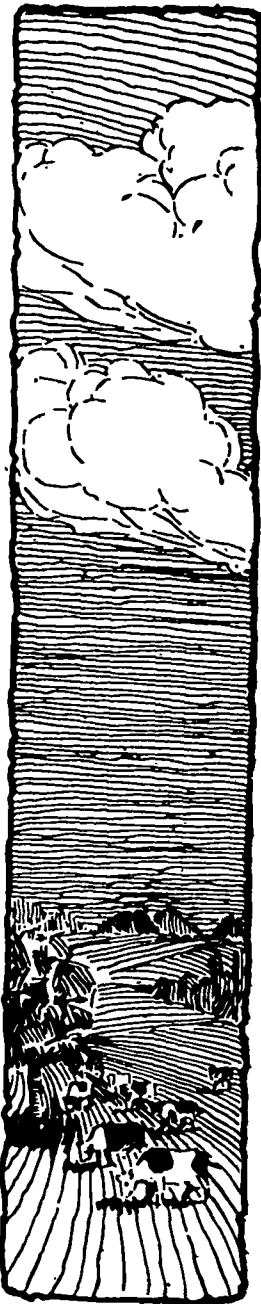
# The Manitoba Co-operator

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

Vol. VIII.

WINNIPEG, MARCH, 1932.

No. 3



**FINANCIAL POWER AND GOVERNMENTS**

From the time I took office as chancellor of the exchequer I began to learn that the state held in the face of the Bank and the City an essentially false position as to finance. The government occupied a position of subserviency which, as the idea of public faith grew up and gradually attained to solidity, it became the interest of the Bank and the City to prolong. This was done by amicable and accommodating measures towards the government, whose position was thus cushioned and made easy in order that it might be willing to give it a continued acquiescence. The hinge of the whole situation was this: the government itself was not to be a substantive power in matters of finance, but was to leave the money power supreme and unquestioned. In the conditions of that situation I was reluctant to acquiesce, and I began to fight against it by financial self-assertion from the first, though it was only by the establishment of the Post Office Savings Banks and their great progressive development that the finance minister has been provided with an instrument sufficiently powerful to make him independent of the Bank and the City power when he has occasion for sums in seven figures. I was tenaciously opposed by the governor and the deputy-governor of the Bank, who had seats in parliament, and I had the City for an antagonist on almost every occasion.

—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.



Official organ of  
**MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE**

COMPRISING

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

Winnipeg District Milk Producers  
Association  
Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Society  
Manitoba Co-operative Livestock  
Producers  
The Co-operative Marketing Board

Issued on the Twentieth of Each Month  
Office: Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg, Telephone 845 160

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

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

## NEWS and VIEWS

The total annual expenditure by the nations on preparation for war is \$4,158,000,000 according to figures issued by the League of Nations.

There were 2,742 business failures in Canada during 1931 with total liabilities of \$46,215,000.

During the first quarter of 1931 the loss to American workers for unemployment, wage-cutting, and part-time work approximated two and a half billion dollars, according to an estimate made by the American Federation of Labor.

Servitude debases men to the point where they come to love it.—Marquis Vauvenargues.

On the initiative of a group of doctors, leaders of the local agricultural co-operative movement and other citizens, a co-operative health society was recently set up at Bourgas, a port on the Black Sea. The main object of the society is to found a co-operative hospital, and to promote the principles of hygiene and prophylaxis in general.

America is too fine a land to be longer drugged by the infantile slogans and dazzled by the glittering gadgets of shoddy speculators. It deserves a civilization as great as its majestic distances, its rolling prairies, its mighty rivers, and massed sierras.—Stuart Chase.

Now the making of a bank rate affects the volume of currency and credit. It increases or diminishes the value of money. As a result of it a debtor pays more and a creditor receives less, or else the converse is true. Every wage earner is affected in the purchasing power of his earnings by the bank rate. Every aged person or invalid dependent upon the income of a trust fund may have more or less of the things he needs as a result of the bank rate. It is a high moral responsibility to fix a bank rate.—Owen D. Young, pres., U.S. Gen. Electric.

If we hear protests on behalf of the liberty of the individual it is generally from the lips of some one who is resisting change.—L. T. Hobhouse.

Recent estimates place the amount of British capital in foreign investments at \$17,000,000,000 of which Canada and Newfoundland have \$2,500,000,000.

If my information is correct, and I think it is, nothing can prevent a complete breakdown within the next two months," said Sir George Paish in the second week in December. The two months are up as we write and the strain of waiting for the sound of the crash is something awful.

All economic products result from two factors only: land and labor—using the word "land" in the large sense of theoretical economics, so as to include water and mines and all the natural resources of the planet. Capital is not really a third factor. Capital is a product of the application of labor to land, and is merely a stage in production. Without land, human life is impossible without labor very little human life would be possible.—Bertrand Russell.

The Brazilian government has decided to increase the export tax on coffee by 5s per bag to a total of 15s. This move is announced as the forerunner of a coffee destruction campaign in 1932 which, it is said, will remove 12,000,000 bags of Brazilian coffee from stocks held. Prices reacted to this development very quickly in Brazil, but New York followed suit more gradually in view of considerable supplies on hand.

When advised that W. F. Popple, president of the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, had suffered the theft of his overcoat while at church on a recent frosty Sunday night, one co-operator asked if the text of the sermon happened to be "If a man take thy overcoat, give him thy shirt also."

Twenty countries have systems of unemployment insurance covering a total of 49,000,000 wage earners. Of this total Germany accounts for 18,000,000, Great Britain for 12,000,000 and Soviet Russia 10,000,000.

It is estimated that the mortgage indebtedness of United States farmers is in excess of \$9,000,000,000. In Germany the agricultural mortgage indebtedness is estimated at about \$3,000,000,000.

While Germany and France were cancelling their debts and building up their physical equipment through the vehicle of inflation, England was crushing its industry and commerce under the burden of increasing taxation, declining property values and commodity prices with the consequent stagnation in business.—David Dillman.

Of the 1,650 co-operative banks formed under the credit union law which the Credit Union National Extension Bureau has caused to be passed in over 30 of the American states, not one has been closed by any State Banking Department; during the past twelve years, however, over 6,000, and since the trade collapse of 1929, over 2,000, capitalist banks have failed, with losses to depositors of many millions. Such losses as the Co-operative Banks have suffered have been through the failure of private banks in which they had sometimes deposited their surplus funds. They have also suffered losses by investing in capitalist stocks and banks.

Institutions are the mechanism of society. That is why an institution may be good at one stage of society and bad at another. . . . Institutions are good or evil according to the ends they serve. They do not exist in their own right, to overpower men, but only to serve them and when they cease to serve them no antiquity and no sanctity can save them from condemnation.—Prof. R. M. MacIvor.

The cost of social services in England and Wales has risen from approximately \$100,500,000 in 1890 to \$1,775,000,000 in 1929.

## A GOOD RECORD— IN A BAD YEAR

Despite the general depression, the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company had a record year in 1931—as detailed in the reports submitted to a representative attendance of members at the thirty-sixth annual meeting, held recently at Wawanesa, Manitoba.

Organized for the single purpose of giving "Service at Cost" in insurance, the Wawanesa, during each and every year of its life, has extended its benefits to an increasing membership. The volume of insurance in force had grown to above four millions in 1900. The next five years saw an increase to 14 millions; 1910 brought the total to 27 millions; and 1915 to 48 millions. In 1920 Wawanesa members were insuring each other for a total volume of 93 millions. The total reached 123 millions by 1925. For three successive years the company has made record gains in volume. Last year the total exceeded 193 millions. During 1931, the Wawanesa Mutual wrote over 110 millions of business, showing a gain of over 35½ millions—with a total insurance in force amounting to over 229 millions. This steady, rapid growth has made the Wawanesa Mutual "Canada's biggest Fire Mutual"—by a wide margin.

Pursuant to its single purpose—to provide sure, adequate protection for its members at the lowest cost—the Wawanesa has steadily "broadened out" its field of service. The Mutual is now operating in all the Canadian provinces west of New Brunswick, and has made marked progress during 1931. Eastern business has been particularly satisfactory. (The canny Eastern farmer and business man has, apparently, been quick to appreciate the opportunity for security and saving offered him by insuring in the Wawanesa).

During the past year, net premiums of \$1,168,648. were written, with net losses of \$576,041. The total surplus over liabilities shown in the company's statement amounts to \$2,631,423. The total reserves for the protection of the policy-holders now reaches \$3,137,503.

Thus, responsible parties may insure in the Wawanesa Mutual—and enjoy absolute security in fire, windstorm, sprinkler leakage

and automobile insurance at lowest cost.

A vital factor in the success of this great effort in mutual helpfulness, is the consistent policy of careful selection of risks and close co-operation with members in a definite campaign to reduce the hazard of losses in their property.

As one of the most successful of all co-operatives, the Wawanesa Mutual merits the vigorous support of all co-operators.

After the reading of the reports a resolution expressing the appreciation of the work of the Directors, the management and the staff, was passed by the members unanimously.

## THE BRITISH QUOTA SCHEME

The quota scheme for wheat which has just been adopted in Great Britain will be under the control of a wheat commission composed of representatives of growers, millers, corn merchants and importers. Against the sales by growers of all wheat produced in Great Britain wheat certificates will be issued to the seller and these certificates will be forwarded to the wheat commission which will credit to the grower the value of the certificate. Subsequently the wheat commission will pay to the grower on the basis of these certificates the difference between the market price and the price guaranteed to him under the quota scheme. Every wheat grower, miller, grain dealer and flour importer must be registered with the wheat commission. The commission will have full control over the milling industry in Great Britain.

The price guaranteed to the grower is 45 shillings per quarter, or approximately \$1.40 per bushel. It has been estimated that on the basis of present prices this means a subsidy to the British farmer amounting to about \$25,000,000. Sir Herbert Samuel has declared that this subsidy will increase the price of bread by one cent for the four-pound loaf. A director of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society has declared that in Scotland the wheat quota scheme will result in increasing the price of bread three cents for the four-pound loaf. Others claim that it will not, or ought not, if there is no profiteering, increase the price of bread at all.

In a letter to the prime minister before the bill was passed the president of the British Millers' Association on behalf of the Association protested against the quota scheme. His protest contained the following paragraphs which are of particular interest to Canadians:

"It can be shown that the flour imported from the Dominions is disposed of here at prices lower than those ruling in the countries of origin, and this can be done owing to the fact that the Dominion millers in question have protection at home and can in consequence afford to dump their surplus products into this country.

"These facts are obvious when it is remembered that the price of bread in Canada and Australia is very considerably higher than it is in this country despite the fact that they themselves are growers of wheat far in excess of their own requirements. We must protest most strongly against these additional advantages being given to competition which already is of a most unfair character."

## FARM INCOME IN DENMARK

The Bureau of Farm Management in Denmark has recently issued The Results of Danish Farm Accounts in the Fiscal Year 1930-31.

"As one should have expected the labor earnings of the family have been very small for 1930-31. They have been largest for the small holdings, amounting to 1,086 Kr. per holding; this, however is only a little more than half of the amount which has to be paid, if the same should have been done by hired people at the current wage and it is far from being enough to cover even the barest living costs of a family. However, it is still worse for the farms of 10-50 hectares where the labor earnings of the family only amount to 80 Kr. per farm and with regard to the large farms over 50 hectares, the farmer has not only obtained nothing for his work but besides he has had to contribute 45 Kr. per hectare, or for a farm of an average size of 121.5 hectares 5,468 Kr." 1 hectare=2.471 acres. 1 Krone=26.80 cents (normally).

—The Economic Annalist.

# MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

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

C. H. BURNELL, *Vice-President*

D. A. KANE, *Manager*

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

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

F. W. RANSOM, *Secretary*

## THE EARNINGS OF POOL AND NON-POOL FARMERS

The co-operative way is the paying way, according to the investigation conducted by Prof. D. E. G. Misner, of Cornell University, into certain conditions of farming in Saskatchewan. The following extracts from his report show clearly the general advantage of the co-operative way in increasing the farmers' income:

"Of the 236 market milk farms there were 200 who grew wheat for sale. Of these 137 sold their wheat through the Wheat Pool and 63, or approximately half as many, were not members of this pool. A comparison of the size of business operated shows that there was no particular difference in the area of the farm, in the man equivalent or in the capital per farm. Non-pool farmers had two more cows to the farm and produced 522 less bushels of wheat per farm. The labor income was higher on the farms of the wheat pool members as was also the return on the capital. Wheat pool members made 3.7 per cent. on the capital while those who did not belong to the pool made only slightly over half as much, 2 per cent on the capital investment. Much the same difference obtained on cream selling farms."—Vol. 1 p. 313.

\* \* \*

"Of the 293 cream selling farms, 272 had wheat to sell. Of these 214 belonged to the wheat pool and 58 did not belong to the pool. The size of the farms in terms of men employed was exactly the same for the two groups. The acreage was only slightly different. The total production of wheat was 166 bushels more per farm on farms of the wheat pool members. The number of cows was the same. The number of years required for receipts to equal the capital was practically the same and the total capital investment was the same. The return on the capital in the case of pool members was one half of one per cent and the return in the case of non-pool members was a minus 0.7 of one per cent. With prac-

tically the same size of business and the same capital investment, it may be seen that the farmers belonging to the wheat pool were doing better than those who did not sell their wheat through this organization. In this connection, table 104 has already shown that market milk producers with about the same size of business and who belonged to the wheat pool were doing better than non-members."—Vol. 1 p. 339.

\* \* \*

"Of the 293 cream selling farms, 79 were members of the livestock pool, and 214 were not members of this livestock marketing association for the disposal of surplus and culled-out livestock. The per cent. of the crop area in wheat was practically the same and the percent of the total farm receipts from dairy products practically the same for the two groups of farms. The total receipts on farms that were operated by livestock pool members were higher. The expenses were also higher. The labor income of the operator was practically the same, but the return on the capital was plus 0.6 per cent. for members of the livestock pool, in contrast to minus 0.2 per cent. for those who were not members of this organization. It may be seen from table 177 that farmers belonging to the livestock pool were doing slightly better than those not belonging to this organization. Livestock pool and wheat pool members are making about 1 per cent. more on their capital than those not members of these two co-operative marketing organizations."—Vol. 1 p. 337.

## EXTENSION OF ARGENTINE CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR SYSTEM

The contract made between the Association of Argentine Co-operative Societies and the American Rural Development Corporation, for the construction of the 130 elevators in the districts served by the port of Rosario, has received the approval of the Provisional Government. The ele-

vators are to be built according to specifications approved by the government and will ultimately become the property of the co-operative societies, except for the terminal elevators, which will be owned by the association. The elevators must always remain the property of the farmers, grouped in co-operative societies, and provide a service available to the general public at rates sanctioned by the government. The cost of construction will be met by the issue of debentures, the security for which will be the value of the elevator itself, real estate equal to four times its value, the guarantee of the association and the corporation, and, in addition, the guarantee of the government. They will bear interest at 6½ per cent., and will be repayable at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The finance of the scheme will be entrusted to the National Bank of Argentina. The probable elevator service charge, according to existing contracts, is estimated at 27 centavos per 100 kg. of cereal, and this price, which effects a great saving compared with the method of handling in sacks, should cover the construction costs in a shorter time than is stipulated for the redemption of the debentures.

## COST OF WHEAT PRODUCTION

A twenty-bushel to the acre wheat crop raised on summerfallow land costs 69 cents a bushel to produce, according to G. D. Matthews, of the Dominion Experimental station at Scott, Saskatchewan. Mr. Matthews estimates a ten bushel crop on summerfallow costs \$1.27 a bushel; a 15-bushel crop 88c a bushel; a 25-bushel crop 58c a bushel, a 30-bushel crop, 50c a bushel; a 35-bushel crop, 44c a bushel; a 40-bushel crop 40c a bushel; a 45-bushel crop 35c a bushel and a 50-bushel crop 34c a bushel.

Costs are estimated on the basis of \$11.54 an acre as fixed charges, which include rent \$2.40, machinery \$1.35, seed \$1.56, seeding 24c, cultivating 44c, harrowing 24c,

cutting 39c, stooking 40c, share of fallow \$4.52, total \$11.54. The average cost of summerfallowing in 1930 amounted to \$6.78 and two-thirds of the amount is charged as "share of fallow."

To fix cost per acre is added cost of binder twine which varies from 15c to 58c an acre according to the size of the crop, and cost of threshing which runs from \$1.00 to \$5.00 an acre according to the size of the crop harvested.

In connection with the above figures it is interesting to note that the average yield of wheat in Western Canada for the last ten years was just under 17 bushels to the acre.

### OVER-PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IS SLIGHT

"There is an almost complete disappearance of the merchants in whose hands the grain trade lay before the war," it is declared by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations in its exhaustive study of the agricultural crisis.

"They used to be the bankers of the agriculturist, accumulating stocks when the supply was large and feeding the market when there was a shortage. They played a valuable part as intermediaries between the farmer eager to sell and the millers anxious not to buy more than they required owing to lack of money or storage room.

"Nowadays they have ceased to act as regulators of the market. The large milling concerns, whose activities are greatly increased, now in practise regulate the market by purchasing or abstaining from purchases in accordance with the instructions of their central organizations.

"The depression in agricultural products is at the bottom of the general crisis," the report states; "the depression in cereals is at the bottom of the agricultural depression."

The report does not blame the farmers in wheat growing countries for over-production, pointing out that it was the war which was responsible for the great expansion in wheat acreage.

"The outbreak of war upset the production of and trade in wheat. It caused Russia, which had been the principal exporter before 1914, to disappear from the list of ex-

porting countries. It brought about a considerable decrease in sowing and an enormous deficit in crops in Europe. It stimulated the extra-European producers. Attracted by the prices, which had risen to three times their previous level, the overseas farmers cleared and sowed virgin soil. Banks advanced them money; factories supplied them machinery. In a few years the land under wheat in overseas countries increased as much as in the previous forty years. The armistice did not arrest the enormous impetus of mechanized agriculture.

"On the whole, European production is below the pre-war level; it only slightly exceeds it occasionally, in particularly favorable years. As a producer Europe is practically in the same position as before the war."

Discussing proposals for curtailing wheat acreage to bring prices back to remunerative level, the report states:

"The current over-production is comparatively small. It might be unwise to impose an artificial solution which might lead to a shortage of production. Climatic conditions exercise a decisive influence on agricultural production. The coincidence of abundant harvests in the majority of the principal exporting countries has glutted the market. It must not be forgotten what might happen in the contrary case, which is equally possible, of simultaneous short harvests in the majority of the great producing countries. Over-production and under-production are dangers which are always on the horizon.

Further, while it is easy to ask the farmer to abandon crops which do not pay and to turn to other forms of cultivation, it is not always easy for the farmer to follow this advice and to 'try something else.' When substituting one crop for another, care must be taken not to provoke a crisis in the products, the cultivation of which is being extended. Otherwise, the crisis will merely be shifted, and each agricultural product in succession will be imperilled by over-production."

The Economic Committee recommends "that the formation of groups of agricultural producers, numerous and disciplined enough to organize the sale of their crops, be encouraged."

### PRESENT POSITION OF SASK. WHEAT POOL

An official statement by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool issued on Saturday, February 27th, set forth the financial arrangements with the provincial government with regard to the 1929 overpayment to growers. This statement is as follows:

"In the course of his budget speech in the Saskatchewan legislature, Hon. M. A. McPherson, provincial treasurer, explained the position of the wheat pool guarantee, in connection with the 1929 overpayment. Complete settlement has been arranged, he said, the banks accepting bonds of the province to the amount of \$13,577,000, yielding 4.655 per cent interest.

"To protect the province, security is held on the assets of the Pool and pool elevators.

"The value of pool assets pledged to the province, including the complete country and terminal elevator system, was placed at \$18,455,190. As to the earning capacity of the pool elevator system, Hon. Mr. MacPherson stated that in its six years' operations the company's earnings (after operating costs and income tax were paid), amounted to \$18,431,582. From this sum was deducted depreciation reserve to the amount of \$4,923,255 and also patronage dividends.

"The House may be satisfied," the provincial treasurer concluded, "that the indebtedness will be repaid to the province within a period that will convince the people that the action was good business."

### DROUGHT IN RUSSIA

Russia has tremendous drought problems, crop losses from light rainfall far exceeding in extent and severity anything known in Western Canada and a conference of agriculturists, engineers and scientists recently met in Moscow to consider methods of combating drought. Last year's wheat crop in Russia suffered heavily both in quantity and quality from drought, and there is some alarm at the prospect of another dry spell such as caused famine conditions over a great part of Russia in 1921, when the severest drought for many years, following two years of light rainfall, caused complete crop failure over an area of

(Turn to Page 10)



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(Formerly *The Scoop Shovel*)

Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement  
in Manitoba.

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

Editor—J. T. HULL.

## THE WAY OUT

There was a debate in the House of Commons recently on a motion of a Labor member for Winnipeg to reduce the hours of labor for the individual and thus put more men to work and increase the purchasing power of the masses and so bring back prosperity.

It is a peculiar thing that this depression, in a way, has brought about the condition which one hundred years or so ago it was confidently expected the development of industry and commerce would bring about, in another way. After all, man does not live merely for the purpose of working and those of our grandfathers who speculated upon the results of man's conquest of nature confidently foresaw a great increase in leisure for the individual, a leisure in which he could become acquainted with and interested in the finer things of life.

Millions upon millions of workers today certainly have the leisure, but it is a leisure in which they can reflect upon the utter failure of our economic system not only to furnish opportunity for the mass of the people to reach the finer things of life but to ensure to all the very necessities of life. It is, moreover, doubtful if the simple reduction of the hours of labor would bring about the better times envisaged in the resolution debated in the House of Commons, for it seems to be apparent in the existing conditions that the efforts to bring about universal betterment within the competitive and profit-making system are doomed to disappointment. What seems to be betterment on examination is seen to be an illusion, in at least a comparative sense. Increasing the number of workers in a given industry means, speaking generally, an increase in production costs. An increase in production costs is embodied in increasing prices and increasing prices simply brings you back to where you were. In some industries, it is true, this might not occur, but that again would mean that in these particular industries it was possible to maintain an advantage and thus exploit the consumer. In the last analysis these increases in cost are passed on to the classes which have the least economic resistance, and agriculture has to be placed among those classes.

Briefly and straightly stated, the only permanent advantage that can come to society through economic channels is such organization of the economic life as will result in the socialization of rent, profit and interest, which are incomes derived from privilege or differential advantage. A limited example of this socialization is the co-operative society in which the total surplus earning of the society is returned to the members. When we talk about the co-operative commonwealth we simply mean the economic structure of the co-operative society extended to the entire community. The co-operative commonwealth is a social state in which the entire

proceeds of the economic system inures to the mass of the people in an equitable distribution.

## "SUCH A MAD WORLD"

It is reported in the press that France is increasing her tariff rates by a surtax of 2 per cent. on raw materials, 4 per cent. on semi-finished goods and 6 per cent. on finished goods. The German finance minister has been empowered to impose a surtax on goods imported from Canada, which will increase the existing duties 100 per cent. as from April 1st. It is provided that this surtax may be suspended for six months provided Canada in that period enters into negotiations with Germany for a commercial treaty.

In these two cases we have an illustration of the great gap between political and economic thinking. The economists of the world have been thundering anathemas against the prevailing tariff madness for the last four or five years. Conferences of economic authorities from all parts of the world have been called by the League of Nations and at all of these conferences the economists have posited as indispensable for the return of prosperity, the lowering of tariff walls. To the voice of the economist in this matter there has been added, at least during the last two years, the voice of finance. Practical men of business and finance throughout the world have realized the enormous difficulties put in the way of economic restoration with respect to international finance and commerce by the increase of protective tariff duties. So far, however, neither economists nor financiers, nor practical men of business have been able to overcome the national political prejudices which animate the men in whose hands the political affairs of the various countries have been placed. The politicians and so-called statesmen are carrying on today as they might have carried on in the days before the war. The economic interdependence of nations is not a fact of any significance to them. They have not yet apparently seen the great gap between their political fictions and economic realities, and in striving to maintain the political fictions they are accentuating the misery of this depression and driving the world into greater difficulties.

It is unfortunate for us in Canada that we cannot claim to be doing any better in this respect than the rest of the world. In this country as in others government policy is not tending toward encouraging the international relationship which is necessary to bring about better times. Germany's retaliatory tariff simply points towards Canada's own policy and if it should result in a decreasing business between Canada and Germany we cannot say that we are entirely blameless in the matter. The German retaliatory tariff does not include wheat, but it will undoubtedly affect our exports of wheat to Germany if it becomes effective. For Western Canada, at least, this is a serious matter because for all practical economic purposes Western Canada is an adjunct of Europe. If the European market were lost to Western Canada these plains would be depopulated, because the surplus production of the prairie provinces flows into European markets. To overlook this fact is simply to court economic trouble and unfortunately it is being overlooked today.

This is not altogether a question of free trade or protection. It is emphatically a question of realiz-

ing an actual situation, and it demands a policy in accordance with the facts of the situation and not one based upon some ideal of national self-sufficiency.

In a recent address the chairman of Lloyd's Bank put the situation into a paragraph. He said:

"Nations of the earth have been showing an increasing tendency to think of themselves alone, and to aim at an impossible state of self-sufficiency; to be willing indeed to sell to others, but, by tariffs, restriction of imports, and control of exchange, to render it impossible for other nations to sell to them. In such a mad world a return of prosperity, the one thing we all want, has for the time being, been made an impossibility, and international trade has been brought largely to a standstill."

There is nothing to add to this; it is a complete description of the existing situation and one can only wonder how much longer it will exist and how much the misery of the world will have to be increased before politicians become aware of the value of the recommendations that are daily placed before them by the world's economic thinkers.

### HAVE THE PEOPLE A CHANCE ?

The representatives of 1,700,000,000 people (according to Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson) have settled down to their task in the Disarmament Conference at Geneva; their job is to find some formula for reducing armaments which will be satisfactory to everybody. It might help some in having a chairman who is a good co-operator.

To the ordinary man or woman it would appear that if the nations really want to disarm all they have to do is—disarm. Russian statesmen, and apparently now, Italian, want the problem faced in

just that frank, candid and simple manner. The victors in the Great War had no difficulty whatever in arriving at the measure of disarmament for the vanquished. The terms of their disarmament were laid down very clearly, very definitely and also very positively. Accompanying them was the promise that they—the victors—were also going to disarm. So far only the vanquished have disarmed and Germany now wants to know when the dictators of the peace treaty intend to live up to their solemn promise to disarm even as they disarmed their one-time enemies.

Since the Treaty of Versailles the great powers have discovered that disarmament may proceed by limitation of quantity, such as number of ships, guns and men; limitation of quality, such as size and power of ships and guns; limitation of methods, such as abolition of poison gas, bombing from the air, and abolition of submarines; limitation of objectives, such as agreements not to attack unfortified places as the Japanese have done in Shanghai; and probably others that will emerge in the discussion at Geneva. All these fine hair-splitting distinctions give ample opportunity for much perfervid pressing of national viewpoints, and an ultimate confusion that will prove highly satisfactory to militarists and munition manufacturers and chauvinist politicians masquerading under the name of statesmen. Ten million people signed their names to the petitions that have been presented to this Disarmament Conference, and they represent many, many millions more. Whether their simple plea for peace will succeed against the jingoism of the nationalist, the evasion of the diplomatist, the ambition of the militarist and the greed of the profiteer remains to be seen.

### SAVING AND MISERY

[From a Radio Talk by the Editor]

First of all, let us get clearly into our minds what is NOT the cause of this depression. It is not due to everybody getting everything they need, nor even an adequate supply of the necessities of life. We have throughout the world a mass of unemployed of somewhere between 25 and 30 million people, and if we take this in terms of families it is plain that there must be somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred million people who are not getting enough even of the necessities of life. Next, we have to remember that this is not due to a scarcity of either necessities or conveniences. There is a mass of food supplies which cannot be used up because those who need them cannot purchase them. We have a tremendous potential industrial productivity and it cannot be used because of a lack of an effective demand for manufactured productions. The situation therefore is that we have a vast amount of want and

poverty in the midst of an overflowing capacity to supply the wants both in natural products and in manufactured products.

#### Under-consumption

It is plain, therefore, that what we are suffering from is not over-production, but under-consumption and that we can only have prosperity in our present economic order, by curbing, checking and restricting the power we possess to produce in abundance. We can produce but we cannot consume, and yet the end of all production is consumption. Farmers do not produce food stuffs or manufacturers boots, clothing, furniture, and so on, for the fun of the thing; they produce for the purpose of filling human needs. They produce for consumption and it is quite evident that if consumption does not keep pace with production that there is something wrong in the channels of distribution and consumption, because if producers were to put into circulation all the money they received for the goods they produced it is quite evident that consumptive power and produc-

tion would be exactly equal. That they are not equal is demonstrated by recurring periods of commercial prosperity followed by depression, the one offsetting the other and thus producing a kind of equilibrium. This method of achieving equilibrium, however, is accompanied by the distress which we are at present experiencing, and the problem we have to face is how to create a progressive equilibrium without the recurring periods of boom and depression.

#### The Dilemma of Saving

Now let us see what takes place in actual life. Every one of us has had impressed upon his mind that thrift or saving is a virtue. We have all been encouraged to save and, indeed, in the present organization of society, saving is imperative. Men save to take care of the unforeseen contingencies of life and for old age. Not only individuals but corporations save. As a rule they do not distribute all their profits but take part of them to improve, develop and enlarge pro-

(Turn to page 12)



# THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building.

Telephone: 845 160.

Members of the Board:

Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Chairman  
W. A. Landreth

G. W. Tovell

H. C. Grant

F. W. Ransom, Vice-Chairman.

F. H. Downing

Secretary: John W. Ward.

## Board's Annual Report

The fifth annual report of the Co-operative Marketing Board to the Manitoba legislature was laid on the table of the house last week by Hon. A. Prefontaine, minister of agriculture, and chairman of the board. The report, as required by the Act creating the board, The Wheat Board Money Trust Act, of 1926, covers the last fiscal year of the province, which ended on April 30, 1931. It begins with a general review of co-operative activities during the year, which indicates that in spite of difficult economic conditions, co-operative associations in the province generally had had a successful year, increasing their membership, enlarging their services to the members and improving their financial position. "It is evident" says the report, "that a majority of the farmers of Manitoba believe in co-operation, and have faith in the organizations which they have set up to market their products."

Only six new associations were incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act during the year, compared with 30 in the preceding twelve months, and the educational work carried on by the Board was consequently aimed at assisting the existing organizations to increase their efficiency in matters of administration and at creating a better understanding of co-operative principles among the members.

### Educational Work

The most ambitious feature of the Board's educational program was the holding of an Institute of Co-operation, lasting one week, at Manitoba Agricultural College in June, 1930. The Institute was arranged and conducted by a committee formed at the suggestion of the Marketing Board and including representatives of the Agricultural College, the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, and the United Farmers of Manitoba as well as of the Board. The provincial government also assist-

ed by paying one-half of the cost of the Institute, the Co-operative Marketing Board meeting the other half. Over one hundred men and women, representative of practically every part of Manitoba, attended the course, the majority residing at the agricultural College.

Following the Institute the Board arranged for a round of visits to local co-operative associations by Mr. George Keen, secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada. Mr. Keen, accompanied by the secretary of the Board, visited a number of associations, conferring with their managers and directors, and addressing public meetings. Similar work was continued by the secretary of the Board at intervals during the year.

The service rendered in previous years to local associations through correspondence and conferences was also continued. The financial statements of practically every co-operative association in the province were examined, and where these indicated either unsatisfactory business results or inadequate accounting, the attention of the local officials was called to the matter and advice was given as to how the situation might be improved.

### Co-operative Oil Stations

Reference is next made in the report to a study of co-operative oil stations in Manitoba made by the secretary of the Board in which the operating results and financial position of 21 such establishments were analyzed and compared and a short history and description of this phase of the co-operative movement was given. The report of this study, which has since been printed, showed that the 21 associations, with a membership of 2,099 in 1930 made sales amounting to \$578,711.00. Every one showed a profit on the year's operations, the total net surplus, after the payment of all expenses and provision for depreciation being \$34,-

048.00, representing an average saving to the members of 5.89 per cent. on their purchases, or 56½ per cent. on the paid up capital, which was \$60,157.00.

### Motion Pictures

In connection with the Institute of Co-operation, a portable motion picture projector and a number of films were purchased, some of the films being specially made to depict the activities of Manitoba co-operatives. The projector can be operated either from an electric lighting system or from a battery, and as the films are of the safety type it can be used in any building without danger. This equipment remains the property of the Board, and during the winter was loaned to the Manitoba Co-operative Conference which made use of it at 76 meetings in various parts of the province, with an average attendance of over 100 per meeting. At each of these meetings addresses on co-operation were given and those taking part as speakers (who included some of the members of the Board and its secretary) were unanimous in expressing their appreciation of the value of the motion pictures, both as an educational feature and as a means of attracting an audience.

Reference is also made in the report to various matters which were dealt with at meetings of the Board, including the necessity for the formulation of a national policy for the marketing of agricultural produce, particularly eggs, butter and bacon, and to an investigation by the Board into the affairs of Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries, Ltd., made at the request of the members of that Association.

The Co-operative Marketing Board scholarships at Manitoba Agricultural College for the year covered by the report were won by Andrew Stewart, Warrenton, Man., \$100.00 and gold medal; Eric Trotter, Alonsa, Man.,

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# Co-op. Poultry Marketing

## A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

### TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

On March 2, 121 delegates from 125 locals met in Brandon for the tenth annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Pool.

They spent a mighty busy day—registering at 8 p.m.; listening to and discussing the reports, detailing the carrying on of their business during 1931; attending a banquet at 6 p.m. (where Mr. Thornton led singing); then back to submit, discuss and dispose of resolutions directing the course of their Co-op in the year to come. They also re-elected to their Board the three retiring directors: W. S. Patterson, Boissevain, C. B. McLean, Grandview; W. S. Smith, Neepawa.

W. S. Murray is president for 1932, W. S. Smith vice-president; and these two, with R. H. Galloway, Pilot Mound, form the executive. The president and vice-president, with W. A. Landreth, are the directors from Manitoba on the board of the Canadian Poultry Pool.

Confidence in the organization and satisfaction in its operation were dominant notes of the meeting. This co-operative has been

subjected to its full share of the buffetings and batterings in the storms of recent years. But delegates were emphatic in their convictions that, not only has their Poultry Pool weathered these in a manner demonstrating its inherent strength and soundness of build and the capacity of the officials charged with charting and navigating its course—but, further, that the good ship is in better shape than ever before to serve its members.

In presenting the President's report, Mr. Murray expressed his regret at the resignation of Mr. Patterson during 1931; he thanked the board, officers, staff and host of loyal local members who made the year a record one in volume. The field work of Mr. Patterson and Mr. Cross added to volume of eggs, and the tonnage of dressed poultry was the heaviest in the history of the Co-op. Turkeys improved in grade; but not chicken and fowl. Mr. Murray concluded: "My belief is that we have an organization built on a solid foundation. From years of experience we have gained in intelligent knowledge of

marketing our product, not equalled by any other group in Canada."

The financial statement showed an improved standing.

The Directors' report pointed out that the volume of eggs handled had increased from 129,000 dozens in 1924 to over two million dozens in 1931. Fifteen carloads of live poultry were handled. In the dressed poultry pools, 116 locals loaded 120 cars with over two million pounds (an increase of 60% over 1930)—all graded and packed in accordance with Dominion standards and sold under Government inspection.

No capital expenditures were made in 1931. Killing and dressing demonstrations and culling service were offered to all members—but producers failed to take full advantage of these. Successive reports stressed the value of these services in improving quality—and urged members to use them. Membership continues to grow. New locals were organized in 1931 at St. Claude, Dunrae and Portage. The report concluded with reference to publicity and education—which is carried on largely through the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, recently incorporated.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, A. W. Badger, referred to the final payment for the sec-

(Turn to page 14)

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## The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

### CANADA'S LARGEST FIRE MUTUAL

**FIRE                      WINDSTORM                      SPRINKLER LEAKAGE                      AUTOMOBILE**

Financial Statement for year ending 31st December, 1931.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand or Bank .....	\$ 79,075.83	Reserve for Unearned Premiums....	\$ 499,079.52
Bonds, Mortgages, Etc. ....	942,938.15	Losses Unadjusted .....	84,536.27
Premium Notes Unassessed .....	1,690,994.70	Accounts Payable .....	11,580.79
Assessments Unpaid 1931 .....	178,525.70	Reserve for Taxes .....	9,575.06
Assessments Unpaid 1930 .....	95,585.88	<b>SURPLUS .....</b>	<b>2,638,423.53</b>
Agents' Balances .....	94,406.47		
Accrued Interest .....	26,734.06		
Reinsurance and Acc'ts Receivable	32,450.19		
Real Estate, Office Equipment, Autos, Etc. ....	102,484.19		
	<b>\$3,243,195.11</b>		<b>\$3,243,195.17</b>

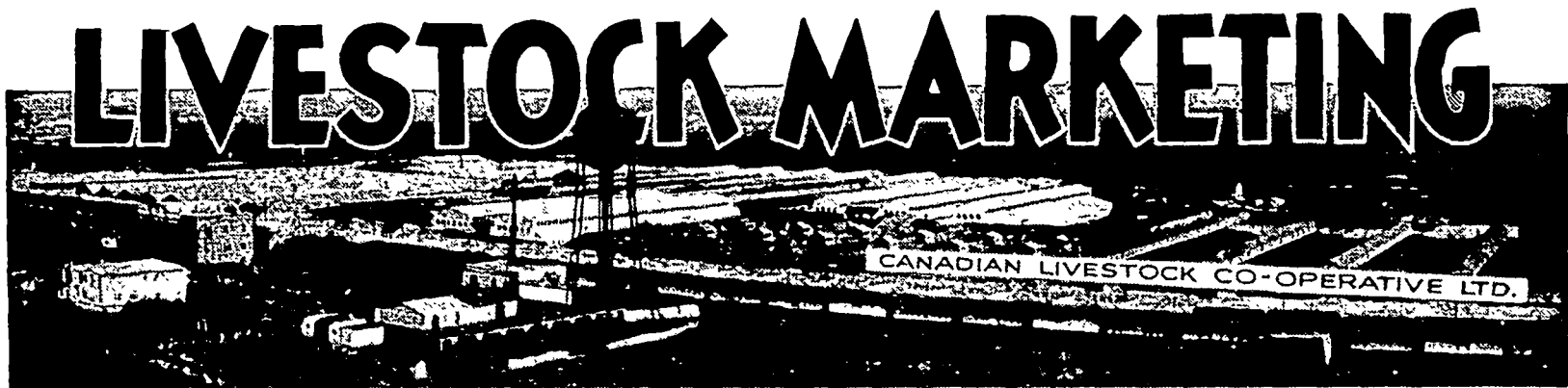
Certified correct, C. D. CORBOULD, C.A.

Total Reserves for Protection of Policy Holders **\$3,137,503.05.**  
 Business written in 1931—over **\$110,000,000.**  
 Total Insurance in force **\$229,016,982**—an increase in 1931 of **\$35,581,182.**

**ABSOLUTE SECURITY                      BROADEST POLICY                      LOWEST COST**

Branch Offices:—  
 312 Metropolitan Building, Vancouver, B.C.  
 2 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Head Office: **Wawanesa, Manitoba**



Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Limited, and Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Limited

**FEBRUARY BUSINESS**

Livestock receipts coming forward to the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, were somewhat lighter. The following is a statement showing the high five firms on this market:

1st Can. Co-op....	179 cars	—26.6%
2nd .....	83 "	—12.4%
3rd .....	83 "	—12.4%
4th .....	80 "	—11.9%
5th .....	63 "	— 9.4%

We are also quoting the number of cattle, hogs and sheep marketed at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, for the two months of 1932 as compared with the same period in 1931:

	Jan. & Feb. 1931	Jan. & Feb. 1932
Cattle .....	32,186.....	27,947
Hogs .....	105,936.....	118,714
Sheep .....	12,110.....	16,287

In circulars, weekly market letters and radio talks the question of bruising livestock in transit has been brought to the attention of the public. In order to bring this before some more of our producers and those interested in shipping livestock, we would strongly recommend that every care be taken in the handling of the livestock, more particularly hogs. The trade handling our meat products, in purchasing must bear in mind the possible losses through bruising. If we can deliver an article in the best condition possible we are eventually going to benefit. The common bruise on a hog is caused by a sharp stick or a pole of some kind. Also in odd cases it is evident that a whip or a rope has been used. When loading the hogs at the farm or out of the vehicle at the local stockyards and when loading them into the cars, use an old broom or a part of an inner tube, which will eliminate a great deal of the bruises that show up after the hog is on the rail. Definite instructions have been issued at the public market to use every care. Let

us co-operate in having our animals come forward without bruises.

To the shipping managers: When loading, make sure that the hogs are properly partitioned so that they cannot get under the livestock in the car if the load is a mixed load.

Have we ever decided in our minds just what a co-operative organization should be? "A good kind" say you! Very good; but is there any "standard of excellence" by which we might distinguish a "good" co-operative from a spurious one? In our opinion there is need to straighten out our thinking along this line.

Without entering into too many details, we have here set out some of those properties which, in our opinion, are found in a genuinely good co-operative. We are quite sure that the points mentioned do not fully compass the subject. But we are also satisfied that they are "essentials."

**Essentials in a Good Co-operative**

First.—A long-distance viewpoint.

Second.—An objective which fills a human need.

Third.—A program which is socially and economically suited to the particular kind of people who are to be its members and patrons.

Fourth.—The program must make an appeal to the heart as well as the intellect of its membership.

Fifth.—It must continue to be self-critical and ready to adapt itself both to the changing ideas of its members and to the changing conditions which affect the marketing of its product.

Sixth.—To be permanent it must be truly democratic.

Seventh.—To remain truly democratic it must devise an efficient and continuous contact with the opinions of its members.

(Annual meetings very often do not adequately reflect the opinions of the membership).

Eighth.—It must not expect to prosper on co-operative enthusiasm but rather on a record of actual service to its members.

These ideals are general enough to be acceptable by almost anyone connected with this or any other of the co-operatives. Let's be more specific this time and suggest some points in a "standard of excellence" to be applied to members themselves:

First.—An active intelligent interest in the aims of the association apart from its commercial operations.

Second.—A loyal acceptance of responsibility for the policies of the association.

Third.—An insistence that the association should build up adequate reserves before distributing patronage dividends.

Fourth.—A realization that we cannot get something for nothing.

**DROUGHT IN RUSSIA**

(From page 5)

over 140,000,000 acres, directly affecting twenty million people, about five millions perishing from starvation or privation.

The past summer the fields of Orenburg, Berzuluk and Samara were again scorched by sun and hot winds for a month and a half, so that in spite of a large increase in wheat acreage, the wide use of tractors, the application of dry farming methods and higher crop yields on collectivized farms, the total crop was about the same as the previous year and of lower quality.

Experts at the drought conference differed as widely in their views as experts in Canada. It was admitted that knowledge of the causes of drought are limited and a program of study was undertaken.

# Consumer Co-operation

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

## A SHARE FOR EACH

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.

### The Better Way

The problem is economic. Its solution is not in writing, preaching, nor talking—but in doing business (buying and selling) in a better way. The solution will be worked out, not in legislative halls, nor newspaper offices, nor in committee rooms—but in the places where buying and selling is done; and it will be worked out, not by politicians, journalists, or demagogues—but by ordinary folk, you and your neighbor, using better methods in the practical business of day-to-day life.

This better way of doing business is the co-operative way. A start has been made to develop consumer co-operation in Manitoba. Through the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale and the local consumer co-operatives affiliated therein, folks in almost every community in the province can buy many of the things they need, co-operatively.

### Call Around

Now, here is a practical suggestion to every head of every family in Manitoba: call around to the Consumers' Co-op in your community; ask the manager about the goods you can buy co-operatively; and what that Co-op can mean to you. You won't get as much kick out of the visit, maybe, as you might out of a political meeting—but you will be doing a great deal more to work

out a practical solution of the troubles of the present day.

Every manager of every Consumers' Co-op has a complete price list of the commodities supplied by the Manitoba Co-op Wholesale; these lists include flour, salt, coffee, tea, oils and lubricants of all kinds; plow shares for spring work, gasoline for all summer, twine for the fall; fuel for the winter; and harness, fencing, lumber and building materials for the whole year around—to say nothing of a full line of sheet metal products made and guaranteed by one of the oldest and most complete establishments in the west. If you need house tanks, water troughs, garage, implement shed, or barn—the Co-op Wholesale will supply you the entire job, complete and guaranteed.

### Another Hint

Here is a hint, too, for co-operators interested in building up

the practical, business side of the movement: the Co-op Wholesale is distributor for a full line of metal culverts, made to government specification; why not see that the culverts used by your own municipality this year are Co-op culverts?

Going back to steel-clad buildings—if you know of a neighbor who plans to build a barn, shed or garage, tell him of the line handled by the Co-op. You can go the limit in your claims, each and every job is guaranteed—durable, and bird-proof.

### A Big Job

You see, the job of building up this co-operative movement cannot be all done from head office. It can't be done by your board and manager altogether. It demands the wholehearted support of every last member. Tell your neighbor about your Co-op. When he tells you (he will) of the time he got the same thing ten cents cheaper by mail order—ask him when the mail order house ever paid him a dividend, or if he ever thinks he can hope for a return of the profits he helps to

(Turn to page 15)



**KILLS  
SMUT  
100%  
EFFECTIVE  
SAVES  
GRAIN**

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



*Your dealer now has  
this season's supply!*  
**Have YOU Ordered Yours?**

## SAVING AND MISERY

(From page 7)

ductive capacity. Consequently, there is an amount taken out of wages and salaries in the cases of individuals, and profits in the cases of corporations, which represents a deduction from the amount of money put into circulation in the production of goods and which, consequently, reduces the amount available for consumptive spending. You will notice I have said consumptive spending, because all saving represents a spending somewhere. Savings in banks are loaned by banks for productive purposes. Corporations take a part of their profits and as the business man puts it, they plow them back into the business. In other words, the spending of savings represents an expenditure on capital goods, that is, goods which are used for the purpose of producing other goods. Capital goods are represented in machinery of all kinds, engines, plows, binders, and so on—goods which are intended to be used for the production of other goods. Consumptive goods are the goods which are produced for the purpose of immediate consumption. Thus when money is put into circulation in the process of producing consumers' goods a part of that money is turned back for the purpose of creating more means of production, and consequently there is that much less available for purpose of consumption. We increase the capacity for producing consumers' goods and at the same time we are reducing the capacity to purchase those goods.

### Saving and Starving

Now, that is the real dilemma created by the modern financial system. At the present time in the United States there is a nation-wide campaign for the purpose of preventing hoarding. They are trying to induce people to let go of the money they are holding on to, mainly because of fear. This campaign is a recognition of the evil of hoarding; it is recognized to be a total loss to the community, but it is not so generally recognized that the diversion of purchasing power released for consumption into channels of production inevitably culminates in disaster to the community. Hoarding is undoubtedly bad; but is it really worse than the process of reducing con-

(Turn to page 14)

## A CO-OP KNIGHT

H. J. A. Wilkins, chairman of the board of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, is now a Knight. Sir "Harry" spent a few weeks in Canada four years ago and is a most genial democratic, bluff and friendly Englishman, devoted heart and soul to the co-operative movement to which he has devoted his whole life. He is this year completing twenty-five years' service on the C.W.S. board. He began his work on behalf of the movement in the Plymouth Co-operative Society, was a member of its management committee for some

years, and was first elected to the C.W.S. Board in 1907 and presided over the National Co-operative Congress held at Plymouth in 1910. He is the senior member of the board, and has been president since July, 1924.

The gross value of dairy production in Manitoba during 1931 was \$11,938,990. Production in 1931 was much heavier than in 1930, butter being 33.5 per cent. up. At June 1 there were 266,690 cows being milked, which number was 15,179 head more than at the same date of 1930.



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Skimmer  
on the  
Market!**

**Easy to Fill -  
Easy to Turn -  
Easy to Clean -**

# MASSEY-HARRIS

## Cream Separators

### BRING BIG CREAM CHEQUES

It pays to give your stock good food—but there is no need to fatten them on cream. Cream is worth more to you in the cream can than it is in the feed trough.

You depend a lot upon your cream cheque now, — you can depend upon a Massey-Harris Cream Separator to keep that cream cheque as big as it should be.

Every Massey-Harris Cream Separator is a proved close skimmer and has to pass a Babcock Test before it leaves the factory.

*Ask Your Local  
MASSEY-HARRIS  
AGENT  
For Full Particulars*



**MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LTD.**  
THE SERVICE ARM OF THE CANADIAN FARM  
ESTABLISHED 1847  
TORONTO MONTREAL MONCTON WINNIPEG BRANDON  
REGINA SASKATOON SWIFT CURRENT YORKTON  
CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

# Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

## SOME FACTS FOR YOU

Butter prices, and accordingly cream prices, have advanced fairly rapidly since the second last week of February.

In February the western creamery operators met in Winnipeg. Using all available statistics, they concluded that Western Canada would have a surplus of butter beyond her requirements up to the end of March or April. Likewise, all Canada had on hand (or in sight) considerably more than could be consumed before grass time. It was felt that if a reasonable amount of butter could be exported out of Canada there might be a tendency to raise the domestic price for a month or two.

To this end, a committee was appointed. After obtaining, as far as possible, a record of all available stocks in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, this committee met in Winnipeg on February 15th. At the same time a meeting was being held in Montreal of the exporters. Communication between the two meetings was established. The Montreal meeting assured the Winnipeg meeting that stocks seemed to be over-abundant and that weight of butter held and in prospect would bear the market down. The best offer made was 15c per lb., f.o.b. Halifax,—meaning slightly over 12c at Winnipeg. Westerners who were, or had been, in the East confirmed the impression given at this meeting.

Consequently, it was felt that available butter should be sold and quantities went East (presumably for export) at prices which meant serious loss to the creamerymen of the West. With our Western surplus pretty well cleaned out but the bulk of it still in Canada (not having been exported) the market jumped, gaining 6c or 7c in a very short time.

Several reasons may have influenced this change in price condition:—the weather became more severe; the low prices for cream undoubtedly adversely affected production; and, possibly, the low price of butter encouraged in-

creased consumption. However, it seems difficult to think that these reasons were sufficient to warrant the very rapid change which took place. The fact remains that Western Canada lost out on this butter. And it is regrettable that the price increase took place only after this butter had been sold by the West.

At the present time, butter prices are fairly strong, and we hope that this strength will continue for some time to come; however, the fact remains that the bulk of the butter shipped from Western Canada to the East has not been exported, and this leaves the situation somewhat uncertain.

Creamery butter holdings:  
1931—  
Jan. 1st.....21,665,000 lbs.  
Feb. 1st .....16,887,000 lbs.  
March 1st.....11,273,000 lbs.

1932—  
Jan. 1st .....23,719,000 lbs.  
Feb. 1st .....18,665,000 lbs.  
March 1st.....10,300,000 lbs.

In 1931, January imports were 448,000 lbs. February: 469,000 lbs.

Imports in the same months of 1932 were almost nil. Production in January, 1932, in the West was

heavier than in January a year ago, (this condition probably also applying to the East). February production would possibly equal February of 1931. These figures indicate that the low price of butter has tended to a considerably increased consumption.

On the 1st of March holdings showed about 1,000,000 lbs. less than a year ago, and in March of last year Canada imported 1,181,000 lbs; with the probability that imports will not amount to much this year, therefore, unless the increased price of butter decreases consumption, the market at the present time looks more promising than it did at this time last year.

## CO-OP. MARKETING BOARD

(From page 8)

\$50.00; and Olive Slater, Napinka, Man., \$50.00.

An appendix to the report contains statistics showing the membership, operating results and financial position of co-operative associations in Manitoba for the year ending December 31, 1930.

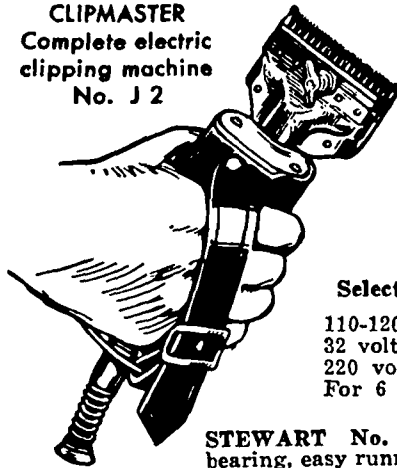
Members of the Board during the year covered by the report were: Hon. A. Prefontaine (chairman), R. D. Colquette, (vice-chairman), Professor H. C. Grant, W. A. Landreth, F. W. Ransom, and G. W. Tovell, all of Winnipeg. George Brown, Deloraine (to June 1, 1930) and Thos Wood, Elm Creek (from June 1, 1930).

# More Power to your Plow

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.

**CLIPMASTER**  
Complete electric  
clipping machine  
No. J 2



## NEW STEWART CLIPMASTER

The world's fastest clipping machine. Illustration left shows complete machine. Extremely light in weight (only 3 lbs.), comfortable grip. Works from light socket. Lots of reserve power. Ball-bearing tension so plates stay sharp longer. 25 feet rubber-covered cord.

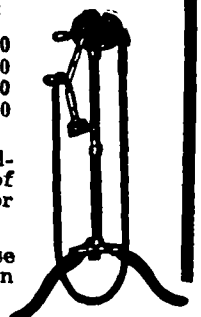
Also a model that runs from truck or car battery

### Select to Suit Your Electric Current

- 110-120 volt universal motor J2 \$27.50
- 32 volt direct current motor..... " 33.50
- 220 volt universal motor..... " 33.50
- For 6 volt automobile battery " 33.50

STEWART No. 1 Hand-power Machine—Ball-bearing, easy running. Solid steel gears. Plates of razor steel. Stay sharp. Built over-strong for years of hard work. Price \$15.00.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you these machines or send \$5.00 to factory, pay balance on arrival. —Satisfaction or Money Back—



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Horses  
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Work**

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Factory and Office 348 Carlaw Ave., Toronto 8

STEWART  
No. 1



## CO-OP. POULTRY MARKETING

(From page 9)

ond egg pool period (distributed March 5). The final payment on November dressed poultry pool will go out as soon as stocks are cleared. Approximately \$55,000 is available for final payment on the Christmas dressed poultry pool. But, the pool is not strong enough financially to make this payment until stocks are sold. Salaries were cut 15% and expenses reduced all along the line. Analysis of overhead showed that the locals this year got nearly as much for expenses as head office; this led to the conclusion that locals should pay all expenses created in their own districts: phones, wires, additional cost arising from incorrect volume reports, storing of boxes, etc. (Later, a resolution supported this conclusion). The report emphasized that there is only one poultry pool in Manitoba, handling live poultry, dressed poultry and eggs for its members "at cost." It is a true co-operative, controlled by its members, operating for the benefit of those who actually use its services — and strengthens the position of the producer as a seller in the markets of the world and gains for him advantages no single individual could possibly command.

Superintendent E. G. Horwood reported in detail on handling heavier volume in every department at a record low cost. A vital factor in keeping cost low is accurate information from locals as to volume of poultry to be shipped by the members. Of 1931 shipments, 40% were under-grades. Producers and pool merchants are urged to co-operate to better the grades of eggs to get better returns.

W. A. Landreth, president and general manager of the Canadian Poultry Pool, submitted a complete analysis of marketing and operations for 1931, and emphasized the necessity for a national marketing policy for the rehabilitation of agriculture. World depression, Mr. Landreth stated, will daily become more acute until tariffs and other fictitious barriers are eliminated. International competition has created economic chaos and will bring social revolution. International co-operation will bring prosperity and peace.

The meeting decided, by resolution, that the initial payments on eggs during 1932 are to be made on the basis of grade. Thus, every effort should be made to market the best grades only.

If your neighbor wants to know of a better way of marketing his poultry products, tell him about the Pool—pass along this copy of the "Co-operator" to him—and ask him to listen in to the daily Co-operative broadcasts at 12.45. Information on the Poultry Pool goes out, usually, on Tuesday.

Our Brandon egg station opens on March 21. Eggs delivered to Brandon and Winnipeg branches after that date will be pooled. Egg stations at Lauder, Neepawa, Dauphin and Carman open on March 28.

## SAVING AND MISERY

(From page 12)

suming power for the purpose of increasing productive power. What is the use of increasing productive power if we cannot entirely consume what we already produce? We often hear it said that governments have no source of income but taxes. Tax payers furnish the money which is required for the purposes of government. We can all see that. We do not so clearly see that industry has no source of income but consumers' purchasing power; in other words, the consumers furnish the money which is required for the purposes of production. Therefore, it must be plain to everyone that curtailment of consumers' purchasing power must inevitably end in reducing production. All saving is a voluntary curtailment of consumption. We go on working to produce goods and we put them on the seller's shelf and then starve because we cannot take them off. When times are good we hear a great deal about extravagant buying; when times are bad we condemn the people for saving. We put men out of work and on the streets when business needs people with money to spend. We put taxes on consumption such as customs duties, excise and sales taxes, and reduce wages and salaries, and so further reduce consumption at the very time when it is recognized that what is wanted is more consumption. We have bankers encouraging the people to save, while merchants

are trying to encourage buying by putting goods on the bargain counter and the farmers are virtually giving away the products of the farm.

## Organization of Consumption

Is it not worth a thought that during the war we had a period of prosperity? There was no unemployment and prices were at a level which encouraged production. The systematic organization of society for the purpose of war led to prosperity. A business man once said to me, "I don't like war; I don't like its cruelties, its murders and its hatreds, but it is tragic to think that it takes a war to show what can be done in the way of promoting better living by a proper organization of industry." Just so. Why cannot we have industry organized in peace in such a way as to give a decent standard of living to all the people? We could have it if we had a system whereby production handed back to the consumers all the money it took from the consumers for the goods that it sold. There are no natural, immutable and inexorable laws standing in the way of such an organization of society. It is foolishness, a sheer superstition, to believe that there is something inherent in the nature of things which prevents man moulding his world nearer to his heart's desire.

We co-operators show one way, and go at least one step in the direction of this better organization. Suppose we had a system in which every purchaser of goods received a patronage dividend on his purchases, in other words, a system with a distributive mechanism in which all surpluses were returned to the purchasers. Don't you see that this would increase the money available for consumptive purchases. It would encourage the demand for goods and make the demand effective. That is why co-operation will always be entered as an element in the process of re-organizing industry and world trade.

## 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.

# FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

The cost is 3 cents per word one insertion. Each initial and group of four figures counts as a word. Be sure and count name and address.

Farmers' advertisements for livestock, seed grain, poultry and farm produce, displays with border and big type, cost \$2.25 for

a space 1 inch deep by 1 column wide. This is for farmers only.

All advertisements and changes must reach this office not later than the 12th of April in order to be inserted in the April issue. Cash must be mailed with the advertisement.

## CONSUMER CO-OPERATION

(From page 11)

make, except through the Co-op. Tell him of the patronage dividend the Wholesale earned for the locals last year; tell him of the patronage dividend your local Co-op earned for you; and tell him of the "money-back guarantee" under which the quality of "M.C.W. Brand" goods is assured. The job of building the co-operative movement embraces every official and member. Your local will return you ALL that the membership puts into it.

### Back Your Officials

Roy W. Johnston has gone to Grandview to become manager of the fine local recently organized there; co-operators all over Manitoba will wish him success. His work as fieldman of the Co-op Wholesale will be taken over by H. Hindson. Mr. Hindson needs no introduction to co-operators—but we urge every local to utilize his experience and services to the limit; and to lend him every assistance in the vital work of building up the organization and its volume.

Co-operators the world over know about the "Co-op" Tea of the British Co-ops. Canadian representatives of the S.C.W.S. have been good enough to forward samples of this "Co-op" Tea to the local consumers co-ops. Local officials will, out of courtesy, make a report to head office—so that these may be passed back to the S.C.W.S.

## EXTRA!!

Special Low Prices  
TIME PAYMENT

Read All About It!



The most important agreement we have ever made has just been completed. We will receive hatching eggs from the same high quality flocks at almost half last year's prices. In keeping with the HAMBLEY policy of "FARMER FIRST," we are naturally handing this big saving right on to the farmer. Every farmer who wants to buy chicks needs the co-operation of Hambley Electric Hatcheries. Our business has prospered on the farmer's "\$". In five years straight advertising, this paper has never had one complaint on any order we sent out. Now is the time for every farmer to plan, and buy Hambley Electric Chicks for a standard high quality flock of pure-bred hens. When times and prices come back Mr. Farmer! be prepared.

Do you recognize these names? They are some of the 50 Manitoba Approved flocks that supply us. Twenty-two of the 1931 R.O.P. entry flocks supply us. We send certificate with each order.

McGregor, Robt. C.  
Allen, Mrs. W.  
McLardy, Mrs. A.  
Carruthers, Mrs. G.  
Henderson, Mrs. I.  
Mason, Mrs. J.



Lay, Mrs. W. G.  
Mennie, Mrs. A.  
Ross, W. J.  
Robb, Walter  
Whiteford, Mrs. C.  
Wipper, K.

### NEW LOW PRICES

Five FREE chicks with each 100, two free with each 50 chicks, where order placed with cash in full 30 days before date chicks to be shipped. Free offer expires when capacity booked.

Per 100 Chicks	March	April	May	June
White Leghorns .....	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.50	\$ 7.00
Barred Rocks .....	10.00	10.00	9.00	8.00
Other breeds .....	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00

### PLAN NO. 2 DEFERRED PAYMENT

One-half cash must accompany order 30 days before date chicks wanted. Balance payable November 1, 1932.

Per 100 Chicks	March	April	May	June
White Leghorns .....	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$ 9.50	\$ 9.00
Barred Rocks .....	12.00	12.00	11.00	10.00
White Wyandottes	14.00	14.00	13.00	12.00

No other breeds on Plan No. 2. For 50 chicks add 1c per chick. No 25 orders on Plan No. 2. Limit 300 chicks to a customer. No agents, no commission, hatchery to farmer service. (Prices subject to change). Don't wait! Place your order now!

### HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES LTD.

Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary,  
Edmonton, Vancouver.  
Our nearest hatchery will serve you best.

### USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS AND TRACTOR REPAIRS

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

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

### MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.

Chartered Accountants  
Winnipeg

Auditors to:

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

## Livestock

SELLING THREE HEREFORD BULLS. Ed. Jakeman, Roblin, Man. 3-1.

MUSKRATS—TWO TRAPPING METHODS 30 cents. Attractive set for male muskrats. Thos. Bruce Jr, Rosebank, Man. 3-1.

## Personal

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

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

## Poultry

BRONZE TURKEYS, PUREBREDS; TOMS, \$4.00; Hens, \$2.50. Ben Sheard, Mayfield, Sask. 2-2.

## Seed Grain

MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY—CASE OF six 10-lb. palls, \$6.00. Freight paid on two case orders. Castle Bros., Gilbert Plains, Man. 11-5.

GLADIOLI—WE GROW THEM BY THE acre.—We'd like to sell them by the ton at wholesale prices. Every farm woman should grow these beautiful flowers. Sure bloom from our strong, healthy bulbs. Write us for catalogue of over 200 varieties. Colin H. Burnell, Willowbrake Farm, Oakville, Man. 1-4.

NO. 1 SWEET CLOVER SEED. GERMINATION 98%. Certificate No. 51-383. Four cents per lb. sacked F.O.B. Colin H. Burnell, Willowbrake Farm, Oakville, Man. 1-4.

PURE YELLOW BLOSSOM CLOVER, GOVERNMENT grade No. 2, germination 93%; price 5 cents per pound. Fred Parsons, Fortier, Man. 3-1-x

GOVERNMENT TESTED No. 1 NORTH-Western Dent Corn. Extra early Crookston strain, \$2.50 per bushel, sacked. H. Steiner, Whitemouth, Man. 3-1.

No. 1 WHITE SWEET CLOVER. GERMINATION 95%. Free of noxious weeds. Hulled and scarified. \$3.50 per hundred weight. Bags free. Arthur Forsberg, Dauphin, Man. 3-1.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 400 BUSHELS OF good white potatoes. Would consider exchange for 18 or 20 Reece Single Disc Drill, power lift, or what have you to offer? Box 65, Whitemouth, Manitoba 3-1.

FOR SALE—LIMITED QUANTITY No. 1 Dasha-way Field Peas, germination 98%. Certificate No. W-226, \$1.60 per bushel. Sold only in two bushels to the sack, f.o.b. Portage. Allan McCallister, R.R. 1 Portage la Prairie, Man. 3-1.

HIGH GRADE GARDEN SEEDS AND Bulbs at economy prices. Offered by a practical gardner with 40 years Manitoba experience. Grow your own vegetables, they taste better and are cheaper. Sow Hiscock's seeds, they grow better and are cheapest. We get many letters like this: "A neighbor has recommended your seeds as the best she ever grew." Ask for list. Try me, I'll please you! John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 3-1

## 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.

## THOMAS J. MURRAY, K.C.

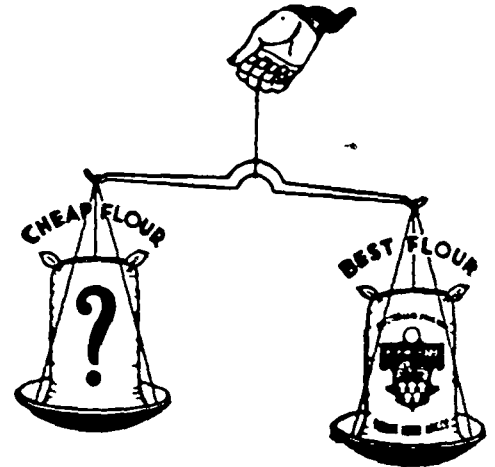
Legal Adviser

- Manitoba Wheat Pool.
- Manitoba Pool Elevators.
- Manitoba Co-operative Dairies.
- Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool.
- Manitoba Co-operative Livestock.
- Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries.
- Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.
- Winnipeg District Milk Producers.

Wheat Pool Building  
Winnipeg



**STUDY THIS  
PICTURE —  
THEN THINK**



The difference in cost between CLEAN, PURE Robin Hood flour, and CHEAP, poorly milled flour is only 1c PER DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR.

## *First Lesson in Baking*

“NEVER waste time and money on CHEAP flour, Dolly dear. Remember, flour is food. It pays to use the best. You can buy flour made by poorly equipped mills for less money but your bread and biscuits will lack flavor and lightness. They will be dark and heavy. Thrifty housewives know that Robin Hood is the highest quality, most economical

flour you can use. It is made from selected wheat — CLEANED, then WASHED with special machines using 100,000 gallons of water every 24 hours. That is why bread made with Robin Hood flour is so much whiter and lighter than you can make with CHEAP, poorly milled flour—and the difference in cost is only 1c PER DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR.”

**IS 1c PER DAY SAVING WORTH WHAT IT COSTS YOU IN HEALTH RISK, QUESTIONABLE PURITY, UNAPPETIZING FLAVOR AND POOR FOOD VALUE?**

*Ask Your Dealer For*

# **Robin Hood FLOUR**

**CLEAN --- PURE**



**MAKES MORE LOAVES --- BETTER BREAD --- BIGGER FOOD VALUE**