

The Manitoba Co-operator

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THE PROCESS OF LIFE

All our lives long, every day and every hour, we are engaged in the process of accommodating our changed and unchanged selves to changed and unchanged surroundings; living, in fact, is nothing else than this process of accommodation; when we fail in it a little we are stupid, when we fail flagrantly we are mad, when we suspend it temporarily we sleep, when we give up the attempt altogether we die. In quiet, uneventful lives the changes internal and external are so small that there is little or no strain in the process of fusion and accommodation; in other lives there is great strain, but there is also great fusing and accommodating power; in others great strain with little accommodating power. A life will be successful or not, according as the power of accommodation is equal to or unequal to the strain of fusing and adjusting internal and external changes.

—Samuel Butler.



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

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NEWS and VIEWS

As an illustration of the financial plight of farmers in the Orange Free State 800 sheep carrying 16 months' wool were sold for 3d. (6 cents) each at the sale of an assigned estate at Harrismith, recently.—Exchange.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Washington is circulating stickers to be appended to Federal income tax returns: "The part of this income which is levied for preparation for war is paid only under protest."

The co-operative societies in Russia do not pay a patronage dividend. They operate close to the cost line and all surplus is used for collective educational and cultural purposes.

The government of Hungary has granted a subsidy to all farmers on the basis of the acreage cultivated this year. This is to replace a subsidy which for two years has been paid to growers of cereal grain only.

A co-operative bank (Samvirkebank) was established on the 7th March by the Norwegian Co-operative Movement, to undertake its banking business. The capital of the bank, \$440,000, has been fully subscribed and of the total 16,000 shares issued, 15,717 are held by co-operative organizations and the remainder by individual co-operators.

Every family in the United States would have \$10,961 of capital and an annual income of \$2,366, if the national wealth and income for 1930 could be divided equally between all the families of the country, according to an estimate made by the National Industrial Conference Board. The total national wealth of the United States in 1930 amounted to 329.7 billions of dollars and the national income for the same year was 71 billions of dollars. The per capita wealth in 1930 was \$2,677 as compared with \$2,977 in 1929, and the per capita income was \$579 in 1930 as compared with \$701 in 1929.

Roumania has abolished the bounty paid on all exports of wheat.

Taking the year 1928 as 100, the index figures for industrial production in 1931 in five countries were as follows: Great Britain, 88.8; United States, 73.0; France, 97.6; Germany, 69.1; Canada, 80.1.

The International Labor office estimates there are in the neighborhood of 25,000,000 unemployed in the 25 countries for which figures are available. There are over 6,000,000 in Germany as against about 3,000,000 in Great Britain and over 1,000,000 each for France and Italy.

In spite of the economic depression-abyss, recent figures show that the Chase National Bank of New York city leads the world with a total of 1,450 million dollars in deposits, followed by the National City Bank of New York City with 1,410 millions, British Midland Bank with 1,200 millions, and Barclay's (British) with 1,120 millions.

Daily newspapers in the big market centres have made a great to-do over the financial troubles of Canada's farmer-owned wheat pool. Yet our own government has just rushed a two-billion relief measure to the front with other tremendous aids, to bolster up American business. — Cappers Weekly.

If we are to speak of a co-operative economics, we must mean an economic theory which repudiates both these tenets of capitalistic economics, the belief in individualism and the belief in profit-making. We must admit that it is impossible to get out of all the difficulties by creating new institutions to control capitalism. Our approach to economic questions must be based on the belief that a study of communal interests is necessary, and that the reconciliation of producer and consumer interests means eliminating the profit-making motive.—Doreen Warriner, B.A., Ph.D.

Statesmen and politicians of the world have no comprehension how to deal with such a situation as we now face. They are the blind leading the blind. There are certain truths we must face. Every bank in the world is insolvent, so it is up to every country in the world to do its bit to get the world out of its present difficulties.—Sir George Paish.

For years I have followed with interest and admiration the co-operative movement in Great Britain. I have never been able to understand why a similar movement of very considerable proportions has not made headway in this country. It seems to me that it holds more in the way of solution for many of our economic ills than most of the projects which, from time to time, are being put forward.—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

A hard work for every day. The world is not going to conquer peace and then sleep on its laurels and roses; for the instincts of war are ever alive and so the reasons of peace must be ever awatch. A point which peace-bleaters usually forget, for they see peace as a rest between men, while peace is the organization of men for the fight against the devils of war by co-operative means. No institution, no co-operation; no co-operation, no peace.—Salvador de Madariaga.

SHIPPING YOUR WOOL CLIPS

And now sheepmen are busy at the season's clip. To get the best return for your wool, join up with the Wool Pool (Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd.) sign a producers agreement, and then ship to their warehouse at Portage, by the most direct route.

For full instructions re preparing and shipping your wool so as to get the best net return for it—write to the Regina office of the Wool Pool. At the same time ask for details of the exchange service whereby producers may trade wool for blankets, yarn, etc.

Producers whose shipments weigh less than 100 lbs. are advised to forward their wool along with some neighboring sheepman and to forward particulars along with the bill of lading so that each individual's sacks can be indentified when the shipment comes to hand.

IMPORT DUTY ON WHEAT REDUCED

The German government has reduced, temporarily, the import duty on a limited quantity of wheat, and the Spanish government has authorized importation of an additional 100,000 tons of wheat. Under the German decree, mills are allowed to import, within the May 1—June 30 period, the equivalent of 15 per cent. of the total amount used by German mills in the months of April, May and June of 1930, at 18 marks per 100 kilos. This is 7 marks below the general wheat import duty. The additional shipments permitted by the decree of the Spanish government will be subject to previous authorization by the ministry of agriculture, industry and commerce.

RAISING THE BRITISH TARIFF WALL

On the 21st April the British government issued an order, which came into force on the 26th April, raising the import duties on almost all manufactured goods. Additional duties, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent ad valorem have been placed on goods already liable to the 10 per cent. general tariff imposed in March. A tariff of 33 1/3 per cent., which will be in force for at least three months, has been imposed on semi-manufactured iron and steel.

The order has been based on recommendations made by the newly appointed tariff advisory Committee, and is intended to replace the Abnormal Importations Act which expires in May. The committee have framed their recommendations on the general principles (1) that finished goods should pay a uniform duty of 20 per cent; (2) that certain products should be regarded as exceptions and taxed at 15 per cent; and (3) that luxury and semi-luxury goods should be liable at the highest rate, 30 per cent. Goods which have been liable under the Abnormal Importations Act to the 50 per cent. duty will henceforth be liable at 30 per cent. Goods taxed under the "safeguarding" and other long-standing enactments are unaffected by the order.

In the schedule attached to the order the first group of goods consists of foodstuffs, and includes canned vegetables, taxed at 20 per cent., and condensed milk, as well as other foods re-

garded as luxuries. The manufactured articles are set out in sixteen groups which comprise respectively: pottery, glass and stone; wood and metal furniture; articles of non-ferrous metals; cutlery, tools and photographic materials; electrical goods; machinery; wooden articles; manufactured goods of cotton, wool, linen and jute; clothing and footwear; certain chemicals, including paints and colours; soap and candles; leather goods; paper and articles made from paper or pulp; cycles and accessories; articles of rubber and gutta percha; firearms, toilet preparations, toys, jewellery, and other luxury articles. The classes of goods allowed to enter under the 15 per cent. duties are tiles, plate glass, asbestos, wood, metal and stone wares used for building; gold leaf; farming and gardening implements and machines; cordage; dressed leather; machinery belting.

I. C. A. News.

A BOOK FOR ALL CO-OPERATORS

The Year Book of Agricultural Co-operation, issued by the Horace Plunkett Foundation, London (10/6 net) is an indispensable annual review to the student of agricultural co-operation. It covers the development of agricultural co-operation in every country in which there is an articulate movement. The issue for 1932 contains articles for thirty-six countries, the notable exception this year being the United States. The British Empire (or should it be Commonwealth of Nations?) is fully treated and the principal nations in Europe all come under review. The introductory chapters on "Co-operation and the Crisis," "Co-operative Auditing" and "Co-operative Education" reveal the significant developments in agricultural co-operation and the extent of the needs of the movement.

Agricultural co-operation covers a much larger field, especially in Europe, than the marketing of farm products and the year book tells of the developments not only in selling but in purchasing, credit and finance, and cultural organization. An excellent bibliography of co-operation is included. The publishers are George Routledge & Sons, London.

THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

One of the questions to be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial Conference at Ottawa is the future organization of the Empire Marketing Board, the British government department set up in 1926 to promote the sale in Great Britain of Empire products. Established as an alternative to a system of imperial tariff preference, the board has become redundant with the adoption of the general tariff with imperial preference. The preparatory committee for the Ottawa conference has under consideration various schemes, one of which proposes that the Board, instead of being a British government department, should become an imperial chartered body like the Imperial Shipping Committee, and be supported financially by both Great Britain and the Dominions. The countries concerned would guarantee certain fixed sums as contributions for a period of years, and the board would consist of their representatives.

IRISH BUTTER BOUNTY

A scheme to provide an export bounty on butter by a levy on production has been drawn up by the Irish Free State government and received the approval of the lower House (Dail Eireann). A levy of 2d. per lb. is to be collected by the department of agriculture on all butter produced within the country whether by creameries, factories, or farmers. As the amount of creamery butter exported is approximately equal to the amount retained for home consumption, and the amount of farm and factory butter exported rather smaller, it is estimated that the yield of the bounty will be equal to about 4d. per lb. on exports. In any event the rate of bounty will not be allowed to exceed the existing tariff, which is 4d. per lb. The home market price of butter will be based on the export price, with the addition of the bounty. Thus an export price of 110 shillings per cwt. would mean a home market price of 145 shillings. It is expected that the scheme will begin to operate in May before production reaches its peak point.

I. C. A. News.

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*

Hon. H. H. Stevens Defends Wheat Pools

That the co-operative wheat pool movement in Canada has been selected by propagandists in the United States and improperly cited by them in their fight against the co-operative movement in that country is a matter of regret and ought not to be allowed to pass without answer, is the opinion of the Honourable H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Referring to articles published in Chicago and elsewhere in the United States to the effect that Canadian wheat pools had accomplished the "ruin of Canadian wheat farmers" who were threatening to "strike against taxation" and "talking secession," Mr. Stevens pointed out that Canadian wheat pool members still had faith in their co-operative organization and were shipping a large portion of their grain through pool elevators. Furthermore, stated Mr. Stevens, no losses have been sustained by farmer members of the wheat pools other than that they were disappointed at not obtaining further sums for their 1929 wheat sold through the pools owing to the sudden drop in prices. "The profits of farmer-owned handling facilities have always been very large and no doubt will rapidly repay the advances without any loss to the Governments concerned," said the Minister.

"The situation in respect to the wheat pools in the three Prairie Provinces is substantially as follows," said Honourable Mr. Stevens.

"These pools, previously operating under a contract with their grower members, have released those members from the operation of that contract. The holdings of the wheat pools as pools are gradually being liquidated by the pools themselves as market opportunities afford, being only assisted by the Dominion Government in their financing. Pools, however, are operating

their subsidiary elevator companies independently which are still solvent and are in no danger of liquidation. Certain losses amounting to some \$22,000,000 were sustained by the pool on the 1929 crop, the advance payment to their farmer members proving excessive in view of the slump in the market. These losses were guaranteed by the various Provincial Governments according to the Provincial interest in approximately the following proportions: Alberta, \$6,500,000; Saskatchewan, \$13,000,000; Manitoba, \$2,500,000. The Provincial Governments have made good those amounts to the banks and have negotiated agreements with the pools for the repayment, which will be done out of the earnings of the subsidiary elevator companies and other assets of the Pools. To secure themselves, the various Provincial Governments have taken a first charge over the assets of the pools, namely elevators, terminals, etc., of an approximate value of some \$30,000,000. No losses were sustained by the farmer members other than the disappointment of not obtaining further sums for their wheat sold through the pools. This, of course, is a contractual liability. The profits of farmer-owned handling facilities have always been very large, and no doubt will rapidly repay the advances without any loss to the Governments concerned.

"The farmers of the Western Provinces are undoubtedly hard up at the present moment and are delinquent to some extent in their taxes, but this arises very largely from the failure of about half of the crop-producing area to produce at all during the 1931 season and is a natural result of this fact. The crop production in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta last year amounted to some 280,000,000 bushels against a production in 1928 of 560,000,-

000 bushels. The propaganda circulated appears to me to be an attempt to discourage the development of co-operative enterprise in the United States among the farmers in view of the declared policy of the administration in that country to support such an endeavour.

"In spite of the small crop the elevator companies already referred to have handled an enormous proportion of the Western crop, which in Alberta would be 40% of the total marketable crop; Saskatchewan about 45% and Manitoba its usual share, indicating that the farmer still intends to support his own companies.

"The only 'strike' against taxation that is noticeable in the Western Provinces is that occasioned by the situation in which the farmer finds himself, due to world economic conditions, and insofar as the secession of the Western Provinces is concerned, the Dominion as a whole was never more homogeneous."

GRAIN BY HUDSON BAY

Representing the first commercial shipment in the history of the Hudson Bay route, 2,000,000 bushels of wheat have been sold by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators and Manitoba Pool Elevators for shipment from Port Churchill. The grain was sold by the Pools to the Continental Grain Company, New York, who have an office in Winnipeg and immediate shipment of the grain will be made to the Dominion Government terminal at Churchill. The largest part of the shipment will be furnished by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators. The portion from Manitoba Pool Elevators will be shipped from points in northern Manitoba which have the most favorable freight rate to Churchill.

THE BRITISH WHEAT BILL

The following are the main features of the British legislation regarding the handling of British wheat:

1. All-English wheat is to be sold on a free market.

2. The crop of millable wheat to which the standard price of 45s. (\$1.40) per quarter will be guaranteed to growers is limited to 6,000,000 quarters.

3. A wheat commission to be set up, to be composed of chairman, vice-chairman, four members, representing the growers, three members representing the millers, one member representing the importers, two members representing the corn merchants, two members representing the consumers.

4. Growers are to receive for all certified sales of millable wheat the difference between "the ascertained average price," i.e., the average price obtained by growers for the cereal year, and "the standard price" of 45s. per qr., less certain expenses of the wheat commission.

5. The amount required to pay the growers is to be collected from millers and importers by a charge on each sack of flour, termed "quota payments." Substances such as wheat offals, bran and the like, and mixtures of flour with non-wheat substances, not exceeding 50 per cent., are not to be deemed to be flour. Millers who grind wheatmeal solely for the feeding of animals and poultry are also exempt. Apart from this, all wheat flour, whether used for baking bread, for pastry, for household or manufacturing purposes, is to pay quota payments.

6. The wheat commission will announce the anticipated supply at the beginning of each cereal year, but the amount can be varied before the end of the following January. The flour corporation to be set up may be required by the minister in the month of June in any year to purchase up to 12½ per cent. of the anticipated supply for that year.

7. The bill provides for the passing on to the consumer of the extra cost involved in regard to flour to be delivered under a contract made before the date on which the order for quota payments comes into force.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

The winter wheat crop of the United States is the largest winter wheat crop in the world and in 1931 accounted for 65 per cent. of the total wheat production of North America. In 1931 this crop exceeded the volume of production in Canada, the Argentine and

Australia combined. Therefore any severe contraction in the outturn of the United States winter wheat crop will have an important effect upon the world wheat situation.

Important under normal conditions, the winter wheat crop to the south becomes of far greater importance when evaluated in the light of the existing wheat situation. It cannot be ignored that large accumulated stocks of unsold wheat in the United States have been exceedingly bearish factors during the past three years. These stocks have been built up as a result of many causes, among which may be mentioned the rather generous fields in recent years culminating in the exceptionally large outturn in 1931 and stabilization measures adopted since the wheat crisis of 1929. In spite of efforts to solve the wheat problem in the United States, the present crop year witnessed even greater difficulties than had hitherto been encountered.

If the 1932 crop does not exceed 500 million bushels (which figure allows for a measure of improvement) and if a moderate spring wheat crop of say 225 million bushels is harvested, total wheat production in the United States in 1932 will not entirely cover requirements for domestic consumption. On this basis, during 1932-33, a small part of the accumulated carry-over will likely be consumed in the United States and moderate exports during the twelve months following June 30, 1932, will result in the United States returning to a normal or near normal carry-over on June 30, 1933. These conclusions will, of course, have to be modified by the measure of improvement or deterioration that takes place during the coming two and one-half months. Based upon present knowledge of the situation it is possible to look forward to an improvement in the statistical position of wheat in the United States and in the world at large as a result of the situation that has been described.

A report of April 25th from Washington, issued by the Canadian Press, states that the Federal Farms Board will continue its present policy of disposing abroad five million bushels of wheat a month. The Board surplus is now estimated at 107,000,000 bushels.

Russia

Since it became known late in February that relief measures had to be adopted in areas where crops were poor in 1931, the Russian situation has been attracting attention. A scarcity of domestic supplies following a rather ambitious export program last fall, is no doubt giving concern to Soviet officials. The spring seed collection campaign has been slow and none too successful.

The following extract from the "Economic Review of the Soviet Union" under date of April 15, 1932, outlines some of the difficulties being experienced in Russia: "Since the eastern sections of the country suffered considerably from drought last year, a number of the state and collective farms there were unable to provide the necessary seeds for the spring sowing from their own resources. Some, also, were in need of grain for consumption. For these regions special provisions were made for government loans of grain for sowing and consumption, amounting to 53,500,000 poods (880,000 metric tons) of grain."

The Southern Hemisphere

Allowing for normal carry-overs at the end of July, 1932, the Argentine and Australia have about 69 million bushels available for shipment during the balance of the crop year. This figure compares with actual shipments of 127 million bushels from April 16th, 1931 to July 31, 1931. It is apparent, therefore, that Canada and the United States are in a more favorable position in respect to the world wheat market than at the same time last year. It is equally probable that in the remaining three and one-half months of the present crop year Canada and the United States will play a relatively more important part and the southern hemisphere a relatively less important part than in preceding months.

The Balance of the Crop Year

According to Mr. Broomhall's estimate of import requirements there remains to be shipped from April 16 to July 31 some 210 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour. Since Mr. Broomhall estimates world import requirements at 776 million bushels, or about 9 million bushels under world shipments for 1930-31 and since world shipments to date in 1931-

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THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR

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Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement
in Manitoba.

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

Editor—J. T. HULL

BRITAIN'S RETURN TO PROTECTION

In 1846 Sir Robert Peel "amid the reproaches and execrations of his party" carried a bill through the British parliament for the gradual repeal of the Corn Laws in three years. This act represented for him the final stage of a process which he began in 1842. Fourteen years later Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone completed the work and gave to Great Britain practically free trade. For the next fifty years free trade was the accepted policy of British political parties, but within the Conservative party there were always advocates of a return to protection.

At the beginning of the 20th century Joseph Chamberlain commenced his campaign for a system of preferential tariffs within the British Empire. This campaign made little headway, but in the early period of the world war industrialism and military necessities became closely related, with the consequences that tariff duties were introduced on certain "key industries." These duties may be termed the beginning of the return to protection, for they were expanded in subsequent years and really formed the basis for the complete return to protection which has been made under the present government. It was a Conservative government which breached the tariff walls which had stood in England for five hundred years; it is essentially a Conservative government which has rebuilt the tariff structure.

In March a general revenue tariff of ten per cent. was adopted, and on April 26 a general protection tariff followed under which duties were imposed ranging from 15 to 33 1/3 per cent., and covering every class of imports with the exception of some foodstuffs. Thus Great Britain which may be said to be the only modern nation which has tried a policy of free trade, has returned to the ranks of the protectionists. Practically every country in the world now has surrounded itself with a tariff barrier.

It has been said that the British tariff is frankly a bargaining instrument and it may be that such an instrument is necessary for Great Britain to maintain her position as an exporter and gain access to the protected markets of other countries. It would seem now that the world's tariff walls will only be lowered through processes of bargaining and that the road to the freer trade which every economic expert has declared to be necessary for the restoration of world prosperity will be marked by a series of reciprocity treaties.

Free trade is a logical deduction from the economic doctrine of the beneficence of free competition—the untrammelled pursuit of individual self-interest. That doctrine has fallen more and more into disrepute. Social and industrial legislation in every country is the evidence of the desire to overcome its evils nationally; tariffs to a great extent and apart

from the cruder notions of protection which have no logical validity, represent the desire to overcome the evils internationally. Co-operators who have never accepted the idea that a good social order can result from unrestricted competition, believe there is a better way of removing strife from international trade and commerce than that of tariffs, which can so easily be turned to other than good purposes. The world cannot prosper by policies of exclusion; it is in the highest degree necessary that the fruits of the earth and man's labor be brought fully into the use of mankind; but not by methods that partake of the spirit and practice of war. The great evil of modern economic practice is that it works by processes of antagonism—it is animated by the spirit of war. Success is achieved by the defeat of competitors and by the absorption of economic territory. It is useless to rely upon political instruments to prevent war as long as economic processes tend definitely toward war. The organization of international trade and commerce on the basis of co-operation and not antagonism is the way to peace and with the acceptance of that principle and method and the concurrent acceptance of industrial and social conventions adopted by the League of Nations, tariff walls will be lowered by agreement for the mutual facilitation of trade. Perhaps Great Britain may yet lead the world in that direction; perhaps the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa will reveal if that is the road we are going to travel.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES

Another significant sign of the times and a product of the prevailing discontent, is the launching at Toronto of the League for Social Reconstruction, by the university men of Toronto and Montreal. It is heartening to see teachers in our educational institutions taking steps of this kind to organize the dissemination of knowledge on social and economic problems.

The League stands definitely for "a social order in which the basic principle regulating production, distribution and service will be the common good rather than private profit." This principle links the League with the co-operative movement in the sense that both stand for an order of society in which the incentive of profit is replaced by that of service, and in which capital is the servant and not the master of labor.

The League looks "to the establishment in Canada of a new social order which will substitute a planned and socialized economy for the existing chaotic individualism and which, by achieving an approximate economic equality among all men in place of the present glaring inequalities will eliminate the domination of one class by another."

There is a close similarity between the platform of the League and the platforms adopted by the organized farmers of the three prairie provinces. It includes among other things public ownership and operation of public utilities; nationalization of the banks; publicly organized health, hospital and medical services; and the development of agricultural co-operative institutions. Education is the function of the League and it therefore stands aloof from political parties, its political policy being that of co-operation for the attainment of its ideals.

THE ROBERT OWEN FOUNDATION

The Co-operative Programme for Social Reconstruction is the title of a leaflet which has been issued by the Robert Owen Foundation which was recently established in Toronto. The leaflet declares that the capitalist system has failed to satisfy the main requirements of our economic life and that the only way out of the present impasse is by "co-operative organization of the people both as producers and consumers." The foundation therefore adopts as its program (1) the development of co-operative organizations of producers and (2) the organization of the people as consumers, the two processes to go on concurrently. As part of the co-operative organization of producers the foundation includes the association of employees in business management so that the workers may develop both the sense of responsibility and the capacity to conduct business enterprises.

The name of the foundation links it with the history of the co-operative movement. Robert Owen is frequently referred to as the founder of the co-operative movement and although this is not strictly correct, historically speaking, it is true that his general views regarding the equitable organization of society rested upon principles of co-operation and he certainly gave a great impetus to the school of thought which subsequently branched out into the trade union, co-operative and socialist movements.

Owen realized that an order of social justice could not be established except upon lines of collective and co-operative action and he gave a life of devoted self-sacrifice to the promotion of a better life for the masses of the people. Co-operation and still more co-operation is the crying need of the day,

and the Robert Owen Foundation should receive the support of all those people who believe that permanent results in social reconstruction can only be achieved by way of co-operation and not by way of antagonism.

WILL CANADA GIVE A LEAD?

In 1896 the Canadian parliament adopted a policy of reciprocity in tariffs. The tariff act of that year provided for a reduction of 12½ per cent. in the general tariff to be increased to 25 per cent. after June, 1928 upon the goods of any country which would give similar favorable treatment to Canadian goods.

In 1897 this preferential treatment was restricted to Great Britain and parts of the Empire and in 1900 the preference was increased to one-third of the general tariff. Beginning in 1904 subsequent years saw successive changing of preferential duties to meet the demands of Canadian manufacturers. In 1906-7 a third schedule was added—the intermediate tariff—for the purpose of treaty making. Today the preferential tariff is only a shadow of the grant of 1900 and the intermediate tariff seems to be regarded as something of a nuisance.

If Canada wants to do the right thing, the thing that will give a lead to a world badly needing one, her representatives at the coming Imperial Conference will offer a straight imperial preference of at least one-third the general tariff (with no exceptions) and will offer a 10 to 25 per cent. reciprocal rate to the rest of the world in the intermediate tariff. We are trying to be as optimistic as we can over this tariff business!

RELIEF OF DEBTORS IN MANITOBA

A new "Debt Adjustment Act" was enacted at the 1932 session of the legislature. The act is designed to arrange practical settlement of debts in a manner which will be fair and equitable to both debtor and creditor, and to protect debtors from legal proceedings which may be unreasonable under present conditions.

Three classes of debtors come within the act:

1. Resident citizens engaged in farming operations.

2. Owners of farm property who have retired from active farming operations.

3. Home owners.

A Debt Adjustment Board, presided over by a Commissioner, is set up. Without an authorizing certificate from the Commissioner the following are prohibited: (1) Court actions based on money demands, debts, legal or statutory claims, etc.; (2) Proceedings for sale or foreclosure under a mortgage; (3) Tax sale proceedings; (4) Proceedings under execution, attachment or

garnishment; (5) Proceedings under mechanics lien claims; (6) Seizure or distress proceedings under execution, lease, lien, crop payment agreement, etc.

Upon written application by a debtor or a creditor, the Commissioner shall bring the debtor and the creditor together for the purpose of arranging an equitable basis of debt payment. If no agreement is arrived at the Commissioner may determine and order a basis upon which payment is to be made by the debtor. The Commissioner has authority to issue orders covering adjustments or proceedings which he considers fair and equitable. He may also cancel or alter his certificates from time to time.

If the Commissioner believes the debtor intends to act in a manner to defeat the proper claims of his creditors the Commissioner may order seizure of the property, or take other steps to protect the rights of the creditor.

Provision is made for appeal by a debtor or by a creditor to

a judge, against orders by the Commissioner.

The act is to be in force for two years.

Consolidation of Tax Arrears

Closely linked with the debt adjustment act is the legislation providing for consolidation of tax arrears. Every municipality is authorized to consolidate present arrears of taxes and to permit payment over a period of six years.

To take advantage of the scheme the owner must pay: In 1932, 1933 and 1934 current taxes plus 10% of consolidated arrears; in 1935 and 1936 current taxes plus 20% of consolidated arrears; in 1937 current taxes plus 30% of consolidated arrears.

The municipal council is given authority to write off penalties and interest charges against taxes.

The arrangement will have the two-fold effect of removing the pressure of tax arrears upon the individual, and assisting the municipality in liquidating the frozen assets which are now tied up in tax arrears which have accumulated during the past few years.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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W. A. Landreth

G. W. Tovell

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F. H. Downing

Secretary: John W. Ward.

TO IMPROVE MARKETING

Representatives of some of the principal co-operative marketing organizations of the province appeared before the standing committee on Agriculture and Immigration of the Manitoba legislature shortly before the close of the recent session of the house to suggest means whereby the marketing of agricultural products might be improved and greater returns secured for producers. The committee had before it a resolution passed by the legislature on the motion of J. W. Pratt, M.L.A., directing an enquiry into: (1) Problems pertaining to production and marketing of live-stock and dairy products. (2) Present prices received for farm products in relation to prices paid by consumers.

At the request of Manitoba Co-operative Conference, Messrs. G. W. Tovell, secretary of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, W. A. Landreth, president of the Canadian Poultry Pool, and I. Ingaldson, secretary of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., appeared before the Committee.

Mr. Tovell addressed the committee on April 26, when he made the following suggestions:

1. "That continued and increasing effort be made to improve our per cow production of milk and butterfat."

At the dairy conference held in Ottawa on April 11th and 12th attention was drawn to the following table showing the approximate average production of all cows in Canada, New Zealand and Denmark:

Canada	4,000 lbs. milk with 161 lbs. B.F.
New Zealand	5,250 lbs. milk with 218 lbs. B.F.—30 per cent. above Canada.
Denmark	7,300 lbs. milk with 270 lbs. B.F.—80 per cent. above Canada.

I think we can safely assume that the average production of Manitoba cows is not above that of the Dominion; our low production, as compared with these countries with which we have to compete for markets, leaves us at a serious disadvantage in the mat-

ter of cost and of profit margin.

2. "That provision be made through the Produce Dealers' Act, or under the Dairy Act, whereby creameries, cheese factories and milk plants when licensed shall be bonded for the protection of the producer against loss in the return of payment for produce."

The immediate thought behind this suggestion is the twice-a-month payment for cream; at present the custom in Manitoba is to pay for each can of cream as received; this requires a cash ticket or cheque, exchange, envelope, stamp, and also labor in preparing the ticket, mailing, etc. In some provinces payment is made twice monthly; if we could adopt such a plan a saving would be effected of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. butterfat. Two things would be necessary before the change could be brought about; assurance that the farmer's payment would be safeguarded; and second, adoption of the change by all creamery operators in Manitoba.

3. "In order to restrain wasteful competition:—

(a) That consolidation of some of our smaller butter factories be encouraged.

(b) That the Dairy Act be amended to vest in the Department of Agriculture power to refuse license to operate to any proposed new creamery until satisfied that drainage facilities are adequate and that the water supply is fully satisfactory, and that the addition of another butter factory is economically sound. (A board of investigation might possibly be set up to advise on this matter.)"

We are proud of the reputation for quality established by Manitoba butter, but when markets are over-supplied, as in the past year, buyers become very discriminating and not infrequently refuse to accept carlots unless the

individual car is the product of one factory, thus insuring uniformity as to quality. The small factory cannot meet this requirement, and this has a tendency to bear down prices on our home market. Many of the older dairying countries, realizing the advantage of volume in any plant in the maintaining of quality and in reducing manufacturing costs, have eliminated or are eliminating the smaller factory; in Ireland this was done by government measure; Australia has found it necessary and New Zealand has found it necessary. And these are countries we have to compete with on the British market. By having larger volume creameries we could both standardize and maintain quality, and thus promote the procuring of better prices on both the home and foreign markets.

This problem of the establishment of new creameries is a serious one; under the stress of present conditions there is developing an increasing community consciousness; Boards of Trade are desirous of bringing into their respective towns anything that may tend to draw business that way, and there are constant requests from Boards of Trade for the establishment of new creameries. This spirit is to be commended, but it cannot be overlooked that individualism can be carried too far; lack of working together for the good of the whole team may lose a hockey match.

4. "Recommendation from our provincial government to the dominion government that a National Marketing Board or Surplus Marketing Board be set up and that legislation providing for same be enacted before parliament prorogues."

Last year, realizing that we might have a small exportable surplus of butter in Canada (something which we had not had for several years previous) and in

Consumer Co-operation

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

"SHALL NOT FAIL"

Hope springs eternal—and once more our hearts are gladdened as the growing grain turns the fields from black to green. Reports from various of our local officials (and likewise from other co-operative workers) renew our faith in the old promise "seed-time and harvest shall not fail." Certainly, the prospects for the new crop (at this early date) are promising, indeed.

Another ray of hope—more folks are turning to the consumers' co-operative movement. The figures show that, despite the fact that last years' crop was an almost total failure in all-too-many places and the purchasing power of families the country over was sadly reduced, despite all this the sales of your Co-operative Wholesale for the four first months of 1932 exceeded the volume of the same four months one year ago.

More Co-op Business

Considering the scarcity of cash among our members and the fact that close economy has forced 80 per cent. or 90 per cent. of tractor owners to leave their machines in the garage, this increased turn-over can mean only one thing: more farm folks (and town folks as well) are buying more commodities through their Consumer Co-op locals and their Co-op Wholesale.

This increase in volume—any increase in volume—is encouraging. It is encouraging, in the first place, because increased volume is the essential for Co-op Wholesale and Co-op local to return increased earnings to members; and it is encouraging, further, because each step along the way of co-operation is a step in the direction of better business, better homes, better lives.

How About Twine?

"Seed-time and harvest shall not fail." Thought of the sowing calls up thoughts of the reaping—and it won't be long before the harvest will be the dominant item in all our thoughts. And speaking about the harvest—how about twine?

Your Co-op Wholesale has just recently decided upon the twine contract for this season. It is not

too early for local managers and directors to get after the twine business for their own organization—now—today.

Welcome!

The whole-hearted support given by Co-operative Elevator Associations at many points has earned our sincere appreciation in past years. And this year, more than ever, we bespeak the co-operation of all Co-operative associations in building up co-op twine business. Co-operative Elevator Associations are in a strategic position insofar as selling twine is concerned; at points where no Consumers Co-op local is yet active, the officials of these Associations can render a real service to the movement (and to the members of their own Association at the same time) by lending a hand to get every farmer in their neighborhood to buy his twine through the Co-op Wholesale; and at points covered by a Consumer Co-op local, they can render equally valuable service. This is something more than an invitation—isn't it more in the nature of a challenge? And we sincerely trust that all co-operative officials will respond to their utmost.

It will help a lot to get provisional orders for twine at the earliest possible date. Forms have already been mailed out to all our Consumer Co-ops—may we ask you to prove your practical interest in the Consumers Co-operative movement by getting your order in promptly (with the first million pounds).

Good for Grandview

Congratulations are in order—to the new local at Grandview. The folks up there have not let any grass grow under their feet, once they got underway. They have their equipment installed and supplies of kerosene, gas and oil, and so on, in stock. They are fortunate in having as manager, Mr. Roy Johnston who has been a leader in the consumers movement from its inception; his long experience with the Co-op Wholesale, together with his optimism, energy and co-operative convictions, should qualify him to give efficient service—and build up a

strong organization. Grandview has been known, always, as one of the genuinely co-operative districts in Manitoba. Here's wishing them "Best of luck" in the battle.

Good Co-op Goods

In stressing binder twine in our message this month—don't let us forget other seasonable goods. At almost every gathering of directors, managers and others interested in advancing our Consumers movement, suggestions are discussed for adding further lines to the list of commodities handled by your Co-op Wholesale. Our aim is, of course, to eventually handle every staple article needed in this province. And, surely, steadily, we are making progress in that direction. Right now your Co-op Wholesale is prepared to supply everything in fencing (wire, posts, etc.) harness, lumber, tea, coffee, plow shares, gas, oil, kerosene, greases, coal, salt.

It's a good time for every local to get in a carload of salt. By utilizing lake and rail route, freight rates can be cut. And flour . . . our "M.C.W. Brand" flour is establishing its popularity with housewives and bakers. Now is the time to buy flour—"M.C.W. Brand" is high in quality—and low in price.

A Tip

Last spring we urged officials of Consumers Co-ops to see to it that the culverts used on road-work in their municipality were purchased through their local and wholesale. Let us repeat this advice . . . the culverts are guaranteed . . . the Co-op is the place to buy them. And, of course, we have a full line of sheet metal goods—from tanks, troughs and cisterns to granaries, garages and barns (erected complete).

Managers' Meeting

The second annual meeting of managers and directors is scheduled for Brandon, early in June. Immediately the date is fixed, directors and managers of all locals will be notified. Meetings of this nature are valuable indeed—to help managers meet the problems that come up almost daily. To make the best use of the day, officials should attend, ready to discuss their problems or submit their suggestions. Better yet—pass your problem or suggestion along to your head office in writing—then we will be ready with full information.

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

WHY? WHY? WHY?

All poultry producers in Manitoba should join the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited.

BECAUSE you are living in an age of organization, and individualism is a condition of the past.

BECAUSE organized effort can be met—only—by organized effort.

BECAUSE united action means strength to the individual.

BECAUSE intelligent direction of collective power means inevitable progress and success.

BECAUSE it promotes friendship and good fellowship and inspires mutual confidence and good will, in substitution of suspicion and distrust.

BECAUSE it provides a means of securing unanimity of opinion and action on matters which could otherwise not be settled or negotiated.

BECAUSE it is continuously watching over the interests of the poultry producer.

BECAUSE it is the life and organization of your business and its object is—protection of your interests, improvement of your product, and marketing of same.

BECAUSE it strives to elevate the standard of life and business and creates a better feeling between producer and consumer.

BECAUSE the advantages are so numerous that you cannot afford to be outside this organization, AND FINALLY:

BECAUSE you do not know of one sound reason why you should not be a member of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited.

If there ever was a time in the history of Manitoba when the poultry producers should get together and concentrate their united efforts on the production and marketing of their products, that time is right now.

Re-Culling of Flocks and Marketing Live Hens

Questionnaires will be forwarded to all our local secretaries about May 16th, asking them to

secure a list of producers names in their respective districts who want their flocks culled and live hens marketed in carload lots through the Pool.

While the culling of flocks and car loading may not start until early in July, those who either wish the culling service or contemplate marketing live hens may advise their local secretary at any time.

In lining up a culling programme and loading itinerary, we cannot have the information too early and we hope you will not delay the listing of your flocks and thereby help us to successfully prepare and carry out our plans for marketing live poultry for the mutual benefit of yourself and other poultry producers. Why not check over your flock and estimate how many live hens you would be able to deliver at the live poultry car sometime in July or August and report this to your local secretary not later than June 10th; or if you do not intend to market any advise your local secretary and your name can be scored from the list.

If all local secretaries are in a position to make a dependable report to head office on June 15th, stating how many live hens are to be marketed in their respective districts it will materially assist the operating department of your association in outlining the loading itinerary; and your poultry can be put on the market at the least expense possible. Values are greatly reduced and we want to save every dollar possible for our shippers.

Do not delay. Give this your immediate attention. We cannot render good service unless you advise us of your requirements.

To producers living in unorganized districts, please send your estimate direct to head office, 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

The culling service will be given free only in districts where culling has not been previously done. In such districts the producers asking for the service must arrange to drive the culler

from farm to farm. All his other expenses will be arranged for by this association.

Locals which have already received the free culling service will be charged the usual commercial culling rates of three cents per bird for first fifty birds handled and two cents per bird for all over 50 handled in each flock.

Flock owners are privileged to cull their own flocks if desired and market live hens at the car but their names should be given to the local secretary and be placed on list for head office. A minimum of thirty flocks, or eight hundred birds, is required before the marketing services can be extended to any district. Culling dates for each local will be sent to the secretary. They will notify those requiring the service of the date that their flocks are to be closed up and will arrange at least ten flocks for the culler each day. Flock owners must provide someone to catch the hens, cullers will not be expected to catch the hens or to wait if they are not shut in.

The shipping itinerary and posters will be forwarded to the secretaries at least seven days before loading date, also a personal notice from head office to all flock owners whose names appear on the list forwarded by the secretary to head office.

Anyone requiring leg-bands can secure same from head office by reporting number and size required to your secretary, providing you are unable to get them at your local dealers.

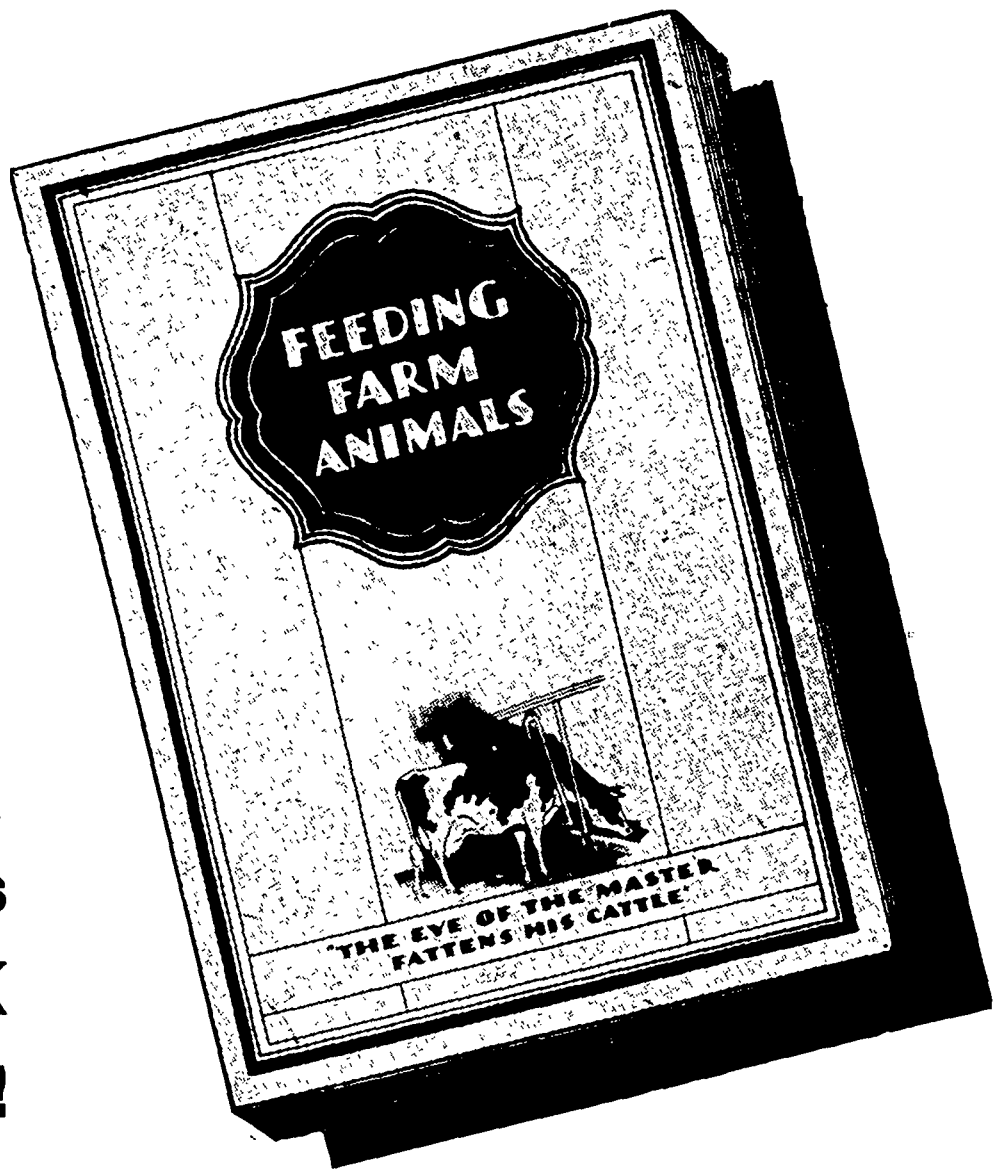
Voluntary Storage Pool

To date 260 shippers are participating in the storage pool. This is a generous response to the circular sent out on April 16th. This voluntary storage pool will close on approximately May 28th, 1932. Further advice will be mailed to our shippers at that time.

Re Final Payment

We regret very much being unable to inform our shippers when the final payment will go forward. Approximately one-third of the over carry is unsold now.

Our Central Selling Agency feels that, considering the unfavorable situation, the movement into consumption is fairly satisfactory and as soon as sales are completed there will be no delay in sending out the balance due our shippers.



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This volume is edited by Hon. Duncan Marshall, former Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, a practical farmer and

livestock feeder. In preparing this book Mr. Marshall visited successful farmers in different parts of the country and discussed with them in detail their methods of feeding livestock.

This is the fourth volume in the series published by Imperial Oil Limited. The three previous volumes—"Field and Farmyard" — "Weed Control", and "Farm Management" have had a very wide circulation. This new volume, like the previous three, will be distributed free on request as part of Imperial Oil's policy, laid down fifty years ago, to serve in every way possible Canada's basic industry—Agriculture. Send in the coupon and your copy will be mailed at once.

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Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

SOME PRICE INDICATIONS

What will prices be? This is the big item in any discussion on dairying in these days. Producers' publications all over Canada and the United States (as well as from New Zealand and Australia) report "wars and rumors of wars" in the dairy business. Dairymen the world over are searching for some practical plan upon which to re-build their industry. Meanwhile, every item of information concerning prices is earnestly scrutinized. Thus, we pass along the following to the members of our Co-operative Dairies:

In the last half of April Mr. Frank Mills, of A. J. Mills & Co., Limited, of London, England, spent two or three days in Winnipeg. The firm he represents imports very largely New Zealand and Australian butter for the British market; his summing-up of the British situation at that time was about as follows:

Butter holdings in Great Britain about normal; consumption of butter in Great Britain increased materially owing to the low prices prevailing for the past year; owing to drought, Australian shipments to Britain likely to be reduced this year; New Zealand shipments probably about the same as last year; owing to the 10 per cent. tariff, Danish shipments to Britain likely to gradually decrease. He concludes that indications point to a fairly healthy condition in the British market this year as there is increasingly developing among the British people a spirit of Empire preference.

In view of the fact that any surplus production of butter, over and above what our Canadian market will readily absorb, throws our prices immediately above export levels, Mr. Mills' observations are of interest.

Test for Butterfat

Another item of interest to all producers is that of butterfat tests. The Babcock test is recognized as the most acceptable gauge of value.

Correctly performed, the test is accurate; but it does not explain some things that worry the pro-

ducer (and the creameryman, likewise). For instance, it does not explain why the test should be up one day and down the next; or why, as lactation progresses, definite changes take place in the fat content of a cow's milk; or how different methods of milking alter the test; or why seasonal conditions will change the composition of the milk from the same cow.

So many things affect this butterfat test of milk that it would be impossible to enumerate them all; anything which disturbs the normal condition of the cow will have its effect; flies, exceedingly hot weather, a cold, stormy day, lack of water, dogs, irregular milking, failure to strip a cow dry,—these have their effect on the butterfat content, and consequently show in the test of cream. Added to these, other factors may also influence, such as irregular turning of the separator, failure to keep the supply bowl at about the same level, the amount of rinse water used, etc. The actual cause of any variation may be hard to determine, but it should be borne in mind that the butterfat test of cream varies as the richness of the milk varies, and the Babcock test is the only way to determine the actual butterfat content of milk or cream.

One Thing Sure

One thing members (and all cream shippers) can be sure of: that Manitoba Co-op Dairies (composed of, and operated by and for, producers) is one organization working altogether for producers. Manitoba producers organized the Co-operative Dairies so that they might share in any manufacturing profits; in eleven years of operation the sole aim of the Co-operative Dairies has been to obtain the utmost for the producer; that is still the one objective; producers who shared in this co-operative enterprise—in fact, all Manitoba producers—have benefitted very materially through this co-operative movement. Co-operative Dairies is yours—use it!

CO-OP MARKETING BOARD

(From page 8)

trying to prevent this from unreasonably reducing cream prices, two efforts were made to put across plans for the orderly exporting of this surplus; both attempts failed because of inability to obtain united action on the part of the creamery operators of western Canada. As a result, our Canadian markets had a small surplus of butter all last fall and winter with consequent low price to the producer; in other words, our failure to remove from Canada last summer during our period of heavy make another 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 pounds of butter probably resulted in the exceedingly low returns to the farmer of the last six months.

Some 18 or 20 months ago the Marketing Board discussed this matter in the following resolution:

"That the federal government be asked to set up a board for the purpose of working out with representatives of the producers and the trade, plans for the orderly export marketing of agricultural produce, and that the powers of the board be made wide enough to enable it to exercise any control which is necessary in the best interests of the agricultural industry."

I believe Mr. Ingaldson presented this to your committee a few days ago.

5. "Representations at the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in July."

The foregoing paragraphs have indicated that, as far as butter marketing is concerned, the problem of the west is vastly different from the problem of eastern Canada. From the press we understand that at this Economic Conference Australia will seek for preferential markets, not for wheat and wool but for meat and dairy produce. Furthermore, we are given to understand that Mr. Wm. Goodfellow, managing director of the New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Company, Ltd., will attend the Conference in an advisory capacity to New Zealand's representative; so it seems important that the needs of the prairie provinces in the marketing of butter should be taken care of at the Conference.

(Turn to page 15)

Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

APRIL BUSINESS

Livestock receipts at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, during the month of April were somewhat lighter than the same month a year ago. Following is a statement showing the high five firms on this market:

1st. Can. Co-op....	161 cars	—28.6%
2nd.	81 "	—14.4%
3rd.	70 "	—12.5%
4th.	55 "	— 9.8%
5th.	51 "	— 9.1%

For your information we are quoting the amount of stock that has come forward to the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, the first four months of 1931 and 1932:

	1st 4 mos. 1931	1st 4 mos. 1932
Cattle	69,230	54,988
Hogs	195,666	215,925
Sheep	25,239	36,129

A Message From Britain

From the preface of "The People's Year-book" (an annual published by the British Co-operative Wholesale Society) the following paragraph has been gleaned:

"If there is one hopeful thought that emerges out of a consideration of the problems and the perplexities of the present day, it is that the nations are moving towards internationalism. It may be a conscious movement or the result of circumstances, but the fact is, we are all developing an international outlook."

This is a happy statement and we hope that it is true. There are many significant signs of the coming change. International conferences are sitting continuously, their discussions being closely followed by all the thinking people of the world. An imperial conference is being held this summer in Ottawa at the instance of the Prime Minister of Canada which will bring hundreds of people from all parts of the British Empire to discuss their common problems.

May we venture to point out that the measure of success attained by these numerous conferences depends entirely on the degree to which the co-operative

spirit animates the minds of the delegates. If the Imperial Conference at Ottawa resolves itself into a mere battle of wits where various industrial experts haggle and dispute over trade issues it will not be worth the time and effort expended on it, nor can it possibly attain anything worth while for the farmers of Western Canada.

Our Lesson

Surely, if we have learned anything from our bitter experiences of recent years, it should be this: that the policy of driving hard bargains defeats its own object. Most of the miseries of the past two years can be traced directly to the utter lack of co-operation exhibited by the victorious allies when they assessed the German war reparations at Versailles in 1919.

To quote an eminent British economist: "The victors of the war have made trouble for themselves in seeking to make trouble for over 100,000,000 defeated Europeans."

Are we in Western Canada prepared to blaze out for ourselves new paths toward world prosperity by stimulating the co-operative spirit and by devising co-operative methods to cope with our social and economic problems?

CO-OPERATIVE MILK TRADE

In connection with the Co-operative Milk Publicity Week, which was held under the auspices of the British Co-operative Union from 2nd to 9th April, the following striking figures regarding the present position of co-operative milk trade in Great Britain have become available: the retail sales of milk by co-operative societies in England and Wales now exceed 100 million gallons per year, of which 75 per cent. is sold as bottled pasteurized milk. In addition over 23 million gallons a year are sold by co-operative societies in Scotland. Over 30 societies in England and Wales have installed new dairies during the last year. Eighty-six societies are supplying 767,481 gallons of milk per year to school children, and 64 societies are supplying 429,195 gallons of milk per year to public institutions.

I. C. A. News.

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THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

(From page 5)

32 have exceeded the volume of 1930-31 by about 13 million bushels and since the European market is broader today than at any time during the present crop year, it is more than likely that total world shipments will exceed the figure named by Mr. Broomhall. Only a drastic decline in the volume of world trade in wheat for the remaining 15 weeks of the present crop year can prevent this situation. It is not too much to estimate import requirements for the balance of the crop year at from 225 to 235 million bushels. Of this amount the Argentine and Australia can supply about 70 million bushels leaving 155 million bushels that will have to be largely supplied by Canada and the United States. Balances still to come forward from Russia and the Danube are relatively small. It is apparent therefore that Canada and the United States will have to supply about 150 million bushels during the remaining three and one half months of the present crop year, probably about 75 million bushels from each country.

The Canadian Situation

Stocks of wheat on March 31, 1932 amounted to 243 million bushels compared with 280 million bushels at the same date last year, or a reduction of 37 million bushels. Stocks of wheat on farms were 35 million bushels smaller than on the same date last year, showing a much smaller volume to be marketed during the last four months of the present crop year as compared with the last four months of 1930-31.

The report estimated that the Canadian carry-over at the end of July, 1932, would be about 104 million bushels, the smallest carry-over since July 31st, 1928 and about 30 million bushels less than the carry-over of July 31, 1931.

The world has never yet known a time when the increase of wealth and the consequent growth of refinement and civilization in the upper section of the community did not lead to degradation and injustice in the lower. —A. E. Zimmern.

A... Good Citizen

*The Sun Life has a Big Stake
in the life of Canada, where*

It maintains 29 branches.

It has 5,000 employees.

It pays annually in taxes over
\$600,000.

It has invested over \$200,000,000
in Canadian enterprises alone.

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*Canadians have a Big Stake
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Last year it paid to Canadian policy-
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relieves society of a possible claimant
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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office: MONTREAL

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 June in order to be inserted in the June issue. Cash must be mailed with the advertisement.

CO-OP MARKETING BOARD (From Page 12)

Dominion Government Delays Action

As a result of the recommendations made by representatives of the co-operatives, the agricultural committee reported in favor of the establishment of a national marketing board by the federal government, and this was approved by the legislature. It was known that the matter was receiving favorable consideration by the federal minister of agriculture, Hon. Robert Weir, but hopes that the proposed board would be established this year were dashed by an announcement by Hon. Mr. Weir in the House of Commons on May 10.

The Dominion government, Mr. Weir stated, had given serious thought to a national farm products marketing board. Such a board would be charged with the task of lifting the exportable surplus off the home market, and in this way extend the effective range of the tariff. The proposal had been widely discussed. He believed in it. Persons he had consulted and upon whose judgment he relied had pointed out that in view of the fact that the imperial conference was taking place in the near future it might be better to appoint a number of men fully representative of the whole agricultural life of Canada to discuss the question fully. It was felt, though and definitely decided, that this course should be followed.

THE WHEAT BONUS

The attention of wheat growers is called to the notice issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners and which appears in this issue of The Co-operator, in connection with the bonus on wheat.

All growers claiming the bonus on wheat must have their wheat delivered on or before June 15, 1932, to a licensed elevator in the Western Inspection Division, commission merchant, track buyer or grain dealer, as defined by the Canada Grain Act, and authorized to pay the bonus. Growers who have wheat of the 1931 crop should therefore make sure that the grain is delivered before June 15 in order that they may receive the bonus.

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

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Chartered Accountants

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

BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

WHEAT BONUS

Notice is hereby given that any grower claiming a bonus on wheat to which he is entitled under the terms of "An Act Respecting Wheat," will require to deliver such wheat on or before the **Fifteenth Day of June, 1932**, to a licensed elevator in the Western Inspection Division, Commission Merchant, Track Buyer or Grain Dealer, as defined by the Canada Grain Act.

Bonus cannot be paid on wheat delivered after the above mentioned date.

By order of the board,

J. RAYNER, Secretary

Winnipeg, Man., 28th April, 1932.

Personal

BRITISH GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENTS. Proposition. 19c. Scolare, 16 Cambridge St., London, S.W., England. 11-18

HOWARD ROSS, BARRISTER,
Themis Building, Montreal. 8-11.

LADIES WANTED TO DO LIGHT SEWING at home. Good pay. Work sent charges paid. Stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal. 4-2.

Seed Grain

GARDEN PLANTS! READY EARLY JUNE, postpaid. Cabbage 15c per dozen; Cauliflower and Tomatoes 20c per dozen; Flowers in variety 20c per dozen; Gladiolus bulbs, all flowering size, 25c per dozen; 5 dozen for \$1.00. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 5-1.

Livestock

ENGLISH COLLIE MALE PUPS, \$2.00—
Gordon Anderson, Lenore, Man. 5-1.

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.

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

CHAMPION CHICKS

are bigger, stronger and hatched from better class flocks, including flock of Mrs. E. J. Strahl with a 336-egg R.O.P. record hen last year.

	Pure Bred Chicks		
	25	50	100
White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.00
Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Reds, Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.00
Black Minorcas	3.50	6.50	12.00
Silver Laced Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00
Jersey B. Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00
Light Brahmans	5.50	10.50	20.00

100 per cent. live arrival and satisfaction guaranteed by Manitoba's oldest hatchery.

E. S. MILLER HATCHERIES
258 Main Street Winnipeg, Man.

This Beautiful Hand Painted 23 ^{PIECE} China Tea Set

is offered by

Hambley Electric Hatcheries

for
Only



Regular Value
\$2.45 to \$3.00

With Every
Order of
50
**HAMBLEY
ELECTRIC
Baby
Chicks**
to be delivered
on or after
June 9th.



We have never before offered a side line with Hambley Electric Chicks, but when a large importing firm made us this special offer, we thought it would be good business and create interest among thrifty farm women if we would make this exceptional offer along with an order of Hambley Electric Chicks for June delivery.

If you can handle 50 or 100 Pure Bred Chicks, now that weather is warm and broody hens are waiting, send in your order now for June delivery. We must in fairness also extend this offer to customers who have already ordered chicks from us this season. We also point out that, anyone not interested in the dishes, please order the chicks alone.

This offer of dishes is also open to the Pure Bred flock owners, whose service on hatching eggs this season we have appreciated.

Mail your order now, with cash in full to our nearest hatchery. Shipment will be made by express collect.

The Tea Set Never before was such an exceptional bargain offered to the people of Western Canada.

Just think of it!! This beautiful hand-painted 23-piece China Tea Set for only 89c with any order of Hambley Electric Pure Bred-to-Lay Baby Chicks. This set sells in the regular way at \$2.45 to \$3.00. The beautiful floral hand-painted design is reproduced in all the daintiness of the natural shades of the real flowers. You'll be delighted with it, but we suggest that you order at once as the supply is limited and we cannot fill another order at this bargain price of 89c when the present supply is sold.

Baby Chick Prices

JUNE DELIVERY

	100 Chicks	50 Chicks
Barred Rocks	\$ 8.00	\$4.50
White Leghorns	7.00	4.00
White Wyandottes	9.00	5.00
R.I. Reds	9.00	5.00
Buff Orpingtons	10.00	5.50
Black Minorcas	10.00	5.50
Odd Mixed Lots of Pure Bred Chicks sold only in 100 lots, per 100	\$5.00	
We replace any chicks lost in shipment.		

Hambley Electric Hatcheries Limited
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver