

The Scoop-Shovel

A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

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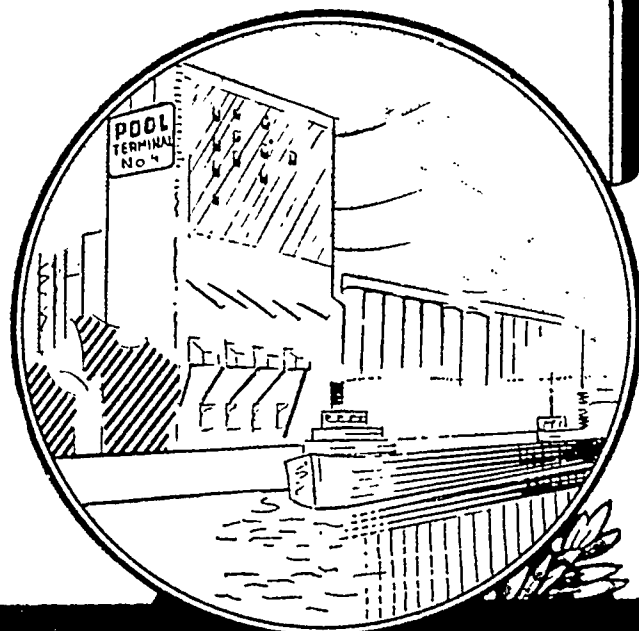
CO-OPERATION - EDUCATION

Economic Democracy is Inevitable

..... The movement of our day which demands that the people themselves should have a more pronounced voice in industry, that they should play a more important part in determining industrial policy; the movement which demands for the workers of the country more of a voice in deciding the conditions under which they toil, and the share of the product which they shall receive by way of reward for their effort—this movement, I say, is thoroughly sound and is in accordance with principles which society will have sooner or later to recognize.

.... Anything which will be in the nature of substituting co-operative policies and co-operative effort for individual, capitalistic control, will have my hearty support and will be, I believe, in the right direction.

—Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, in House of Commons, June 16, 1931.





There's
**Golden
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 in Your Fields—

The World's Grain Exhibition and Conference affords farmers of Canada an extraordinary opportunity. Despite the fact that all 56 competitive classes are open to the world, Canadian farmers . . . if they will to do it . . . can carry off the major awards. Recognize your responsibility. Do your part to insure that Canadian exhibits merit much the greater portion of the

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The World's Grain Exhibition and Conference

REGINA, JULY 25 to AUG. 6, 1932

Write the Secretary of your provincial committee, care Department of Agriculture, your own province, for literature prepared specially to help intending exhibitors.

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For prize lists, rules and regulations governing competitive entries, write the Secretary, World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, Imperial Bank Chambers, Regina, Canada.



Show what you grow
 and share what you
 know.

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HON. ROBERT WEIR
 Minister of Agriculture
 for Canada

Chairman Executive and Finance
 Committee
HON. W. C. BUCKLE
 Minister of Agriculture for
 Saskatchewan

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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Pool and Elevator Delegates Meet

Premier Bracken's Proposals Regarding Pool Elevators are Laid Before Delegates from Pool Elevator Associations and Pool Locals

Following publication of the report of the Williams' Commission, Premier Bracken issued a statement in which he declared that it was the opinion of the Government that Pool Elevators should be continued as a farmers' co-operative system, and that the Government was prepared to discuss plans to that end, and with the public interest safeguarded, with the directors of Pool Elevators and representatives of the local Pool Elevator Associations.

The discussions between the Government and the Pool Board resulted in the calling of a meeting in Winnipeg to which local elevator associations and Pool locals sent representatives. This meeting was held on July 3-4 and was attended by delegates from 150 elevator associations and 68 Pool locals.

President C. H. Burnell was elected to the chair and he explained the purpose of the meeting and expressed the hope that the delegates would discuss the proposals of the Government in the light of all the circumstances and with the single objective of maintaining intact their co-operative elevator system. Following Mr. Burnell, Mr. Bredt, vice-president of the Pool, examined in some detail the report of the Williams' Commission and expressed a vigorous dissent from the findings and some of the arguments of the Commissioner. His criticisms of the report evoked a warm response from the delegates and it was evident from their applause that they were in complete agreement with the speaker. (We will send a complete report of Mr. Bredt's speech to anyone writing in for it).

Premier Bracken presented his proposals to the delegates on Friday afternoon. He was listened to attentively and appreciatively and his eloquent and sincere support of the principles of co-operation and exhortation to the delegates to stand firmly by their co-operative elevators drew a well-merited volume of applause. The proposals of Premier Bracken appear in another column.

Friday afternoon and nearly all of Saturday were taken up with a discussion of the proposals and especially the obligations to be

assumed by the elevator association. Clause by clause the delegates went over them until finally the whole plan was accepted to be taken home by each delegate to be laid before the members of his association.

Other matters pertaining to the re-organization were then discussed. It was proposed that the platform shipper should make a payment of \$25.00 out of his terminal earnings to give him a financial interest in the organization, these amounts to be used either as payment on the termin-

(Turn to next page)

Premier Bracken's Proposals

What the Government is Prepared to Do

Providing the support of the local associations can be assured in the respects hereinafter mentioned the Government is prepared to carry out the following nine proposals:

1. The Government will settle with the Banks by payment in cash or otherwise.

2. The Government will relieve the Pool from repayment of any amount over and above what can be realized out of the existing assets of the Pool including the amounts payable by the local elevator associations for their elevators. This will involve the assumption by the Government of over \$1,100,000.00 of a net loss on the total liability.

3. The Government is prepared to arrange that the amount still payable in respect of the

purchase price of the local elevators shall be reduced from approximately 2,400,000.00 to approximately \$2,100,000.00, the reduction per elevator ranging with a few exceptions from a reduction of \$800.00 on the stronger elevators to as much as \$3,000.00 on the weaker ones.

4. The Government will reduce the rate of interest payable hereafter from seven per cent. to five per cent. The smaller interest rate on the lower valuation will result in a saving of over \$60,000.00 a year to your association. Both payments of interest and balance owing on the elevators shall be taken out of operating profits and elevator and terminal earnings and not by means of deductions from the price paid the farmer for his grain in the manner heretofore followed.

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THE PROPOSALS OF PREMIER BRACKEN

5. The Government will give all the local associations twenty years in which to repay the balance which will still remain to be paid for their elevators. This will result in lessening by one-half or more the annual payment now being made on principal. Title to elevators will be given on completion of payment of principal and interest at the end of the period just mentioned.

6. The writing down of the liability by the Government will relieve each individual of any obligation to pay back to the Government or to the Pool, the overpayments he may have received on the 1929 crop.

7. All members who are entitled to participate in the 1928 surplus and who did not deliver grain in 1929, will be paid their proportion of that surplus, the payment to be made to them or their assignees.

8. The Government will agree to have issued by Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, sufficient capital stock to represent the cost of the Pool elevators and will agree to the delivery to each local elevator association of a proportionate amount of stock to represent the payments to date by the associations on their own elevators. The local associations have actually put in over \$600,-

000.00 and the stock issued to them will represent the amount of their actual payments.

9. The Government will, to the extent that it has the power, aid the elevator company to finance its 1931-32 operations. The details of this can be worked out as soon as the main plan is decided upon.

What the Government will Require

In order to justify its entering upon these proposals the Government will require to be assured by the local associations and the Manitoba Pool Elevators on several points as follows:

1. That each local elevator association will agree to the terms proposed.

2. That the stock in Manitoba Pool Elevators will be held by the Government and the local associations. The local associations will at the beginning hold over \$600,000.00 worth of stock in a total issue of about \$3,000,000.00, but in each year as the local associations make their yearly payments a proportionate amount of stock will be held by the Government in trust for those local associations so that eventually all of the stock in the association will become the property of the local associations.

3. That the Government will have representation on the Board of Directors and the Govern-

ment's representatives will have the power of veto on all matters involving the expenditure of money.

4. That if any members desire to join in a voluntary Pool of their grain, the total cost of such Pool, including all management, head office and financing costs will be borne by the members joining the Pool and not by the association generally.

5. That in the meantime no further deductions for Elevator or Commercial Reserves are to be made from the price realized from the sale of any member's grain.

6. That each local elevator association will contribute from surplus earnings ten per cent. of the capital cost of its own elevator to be used as a reserve fund. This contribution will not be made in cash by the associations, but there will be a deduction from any surplus which the local associations may have to its credit from time to time arising out of future operations of such amounts as are available until the complete ten per cent. has been obtained.

7. That expenditures shall be cut to the lowest possible amount consistent with efficient administration, and

8. That the management of the association shall be acceptable to the Government.

MEETING OF DELEGATES

al or as working capital. The delegates decided to leave the Board of Directors at the present number, namely, seven but by resolution declared that the growers should have majority representation on the Board. The following resolution was passed unanimously: "That if at any time two-thirds of the Elevator Associations desire to have Manitoba Pool Elevators entirely under the control of the whole membership they may by paying off their total obligations to the province be freed from government representation." The question of an agreement of a promissory character between the elevator association and the individual was also discussed, this with the other questions to be finally decided after consideration by the local associations.

In connection with the report of the Williams' Commission

a resolution was passed unanimously expressing "entire disapproval of the slur cast upon the Pool Elevator management and Pool Directors" in the report. At the close of the proceedings there was a call for R. M. Mahoney, general manager. In a few words Mr. Mahoney said that whatever might be the outcome of the re-organization he would always look back to his work in the building up of the Pool Elevator system with pleasure and pride, and he was confident that if the members continued to give the system loyal support it would prove eminently successful. The delegates reciprocated his sentiments in vigorous and prolonged applause.

SHOWING THE FARMERS THE BENEFITS OF FUTURES TRADING

London, Eng. — In seasons when the market is skyrocketing

upwards, the trade can only see one side to the market, and that is higher prices. Any bearish feature that may appear is completely ignored and no one will listen to anything but the prospect for higher prices. When markets are falling the same thing happens, only vice versa. At the present time, when the price of wheat is around the lowest ever known, the majority of traders are still talking it down, and pay no attention to the bullish features, such as the news from Canada and the northwestern states, the reported reduction of the wheat acreage in Argentina and Australia, and the exports of wheat and flour for the month of May from Canada, amounting to nearly 33,000,000 bus. To students of market conditions it would seem as if the bears are reaching the end of their tether.

—Northwestern Miller.



Chapter 19

THE COMMONWEALTH

Slow rivers wandered in green pastures. Sheep bleated. Corn grew yellow. Windmills clacked. Under the blue sky, or dark clouds, in shine, in snow, in rain, farmers went with steady foot over these flat lands of Huntingdonshire and roundabout. One of these stout English farmers had a big face, a red nose, a wart on his brow, and small beard, and locks that dropped on shoulders. Serious eyed he was; he prayed; he oft read the Bible; and many a time, at his large house (where his nine children made racket and hurrah) he,—Oliver Cromwell by name,—got his ploughmen, and pig-men, and shepherds together, and spoke of God, and Abraham, and Mary, and Jesus, and the Life to Come. Twenty years, on and off, he dwelt in these English plains.

Next we look at him in the Parliament House at Westminster by the Thames. He was dressed in a plain suit, with big collar, not very clean; a sword stuck close to his side. A friend said of him: "A larger soul hath seldom dwelt in a house of clay than his was." He rose to speak, and, with a tongue as of fire, he spoke against the bad rule of King Charles, and bad taxes, and bad tempers of bishops and lords. Sometimes, members yelled, and even drew swords. And the swords of war were drawn in 1642, and Cromwell became chief captain of the Parliament army against the army that shot musket-balls for King, Lords, Bishops; and, on a winter morning in 1649, at Whitehall near Westminster Abbey, King Charles clad in black, laid himself down on a billet of wood, and his head was cut off with an axe; and a vast crowd looked on. The King lay dead.

And did England fall to pieces? No. Till 1660 England was known as a Commonwealth,

Together-ness

The Spirit of Co-operation Through the Ages

By F. J. GOULD

Author of "The Children's Book of Moral Lessons," "Conduct Stories," etc.

or Together-ness of Wealth (Well-being, Welfare). This Cromwell, with the wart over his right eye, had got together (1643) 2,000 brave men who were clean of speech, great at prayer, brave of heart, and "Ironsides" in the roar of battle. Ancient Romans never kept together more grimly and unconquerably than these Ironsides of Cromwell's "Model Army." The merchants of England, the seamen, the citizens of London, Leicester, Bristol (the south-east of England mostly) had faith in him; and the fleets of England could sail to and fro without hindrance from Dutch ships, or others; and, after Charles' beheading, and the bloodshed of battles in 1650-1, peace was well kept all over the land (but alas! black sorrow was in Ireland!) and men of all churches of religion, not forgetting Jews, might worship as they willed. And so, for a while, England did seem a real Commonwealth, and Oliver Cromwell had the proud name of Lord Protector till his death in 1658. Yet we have to remember that, in those days, the poor were many, and schools few; and that trades made great gain by the labour of negro-slaves, who were torn from their villages and forests of Africa and made to toil in America.

Now, while the pikes were red with English blood, and cannon thundered in the Civil War, a man of Wiltshire had fled from the smoke and cursing of the battles, and lodged in a quiet corner of the city of Paris in France. He thought within himself, saying: "Why cannot a nation, English or other, be like to that strong monster of the sea, of which we hear tell in the poem of the Book of Job? He rides in the waters as a King, and is not afraid. Surely the folk of a nation should join together for peace and safety, and for laws that shall be kept, and for honest tilling of the soil, and for industry, and for contented living,

one with another? Ought they not to give their power to one Man as a King, or to one Assembly of Men, and make up their minds to obey that one, and so live in unity, and, by a Pact or Covenant of Together-ness, set up a Commonwealth?" The book that Hobbes wrote on such things was named Leviathan; for that was the name of the Water-King in the poem of Job. At the beginning of the book, Hobbes put pictures in two rows, on one side, castle, crown, cannon, flags, soldiers; on the other side, churches, priests' hat, the lightning flash of a preacher, the shepherd's crook, and a quiet court of justice; and over all stood a crowned ruler, whose body was made up of a swarm of small people, all members of the big Co-operation, or Leviathan. And this Leviathan had a man's form, and a face that smiled. Hobbes went back to England, and lived to the age of 90. He liked things orderly, such as circles, squares, and triangles. And oft, at night, as he lay abed, he sang songs aloud, as if he longed for all the earth to be a place of music and order, instead of jealousy and war.

Now, in the year when poor Charles (whom some call "Martyr") lay on the billet of wood at Whitehall, and lost his head, a small band of men gathered together on the green hill near the Thames river, and set up a very tiny Commonwealth of their own. The members wore dark garments, knee breeches, grey stockings; kerchiefs tied round necks; tall, wide-brimmed hats. They sowed seeds of parsnips, carrots, and beans. They spoke to one another in this wise: "Wilt thou?" "I pray thee," etc. The country-folk who saw them in their huts, or at open-air labour, did not like their style, and rushed at them, and took away their work-shovels, and struck them. Soldiers trotted on horses to the camp of the dig-

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THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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TELEPHONE: 845 150

COLIN H. BURNELL, President.

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

P. F. BREDT, Vice-Pres.

R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager.

F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

Directors: S. Gelle, W. G. A. Gourlay, W. J. Parker, J. Quick, R. F. Chapman.

Editor—J. T. HULL

CO-OPERATION—SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

JULY, 1931

PREMIER BRACKEN'S PROPOSALS

In a difficult and somewhat complicated situation, Premier Bracken, on behalf of the government of Manitoba, has made certain proposals with regard to Manitoba Pool Elevators. These proposals and the circumstances leading up to them are given on another page and are doubtless now well understood by Pool members. They will come before Elevator Association members at meetings in the country and will be finally dealt with at the meeting in Brandon on July 30.

Doubtless some of the strong associations will regard the proposed new arrangements as a restriction upon their freedom of action, but as co-operators they should look at the matter as an endeavor to ensure the continuity of an entire system. Manitoba Pool Elevators, because it is part of the Pool system, is involved in the obligation to repay to the Government of Manitoba what the latter has to pay the banks in consequence of the guarantee of Pool payments in 1929. These payments were far in excess of the amount actually received for the grain when sold. The money was advanced by the banks and must be repaid.

The essence of the new arrangement is the maintenance of Manitoba Pool Elevators as a complete farmer-owned and operated co-operative grain handling agency. The strength that comes from unity is essential for the preservation of the entire system. Over sixty-five years ago The Grange started the local co-operative elevator movement on this continent, the first elevator being built in Iowa. The co-operative elevators were fiercely and unscrupulously attacked by the grain trade which instituted a straight boycott of them. Legislation put an end to this form of opposition, but the trade discovered a more subtle, more efficacious and withal perfectly legal method of reducing these elevators to impotence. It got control by kindness, the kindness taking the form of financial assistance. The local co-operative elevator was isolated; it stood alone and operated alone and when hard times came it just naturally accepted with thanks the generous financial support of those whose business it had invaded. The inevitable followed; it is far easier to get into debt than to get out of it and the bulk of the local co-operative elevators became in time an adjunct of the trade and co-operative in name only.

This has been the experience of many local farmers' elevators in Western Canada. Finance is the rock upon which so many of them come to grief. There are other dangers to which the local co-operative elevator is exposed, and in fact, the whole experience of the co-operative movement is that a great safeguard of the local co-operative is membership in a regional or national federation. That, indeed, is the essence of co-operation—the linking of effort to effort, enterprise to enterprise, giving

strength and stability to the whole movement. "Each for all and all for each," the universal motto of the co-operative movement is not only for the co-operator as an individual; it applies with equal force to the co-operatives.

Whatever limitations, therefore, the misfortune of the situation may bring to the strong members of the system, the proposals of Premier Bracken do ensure co-operative continuity for the system as a whole and the advantages and the strength of federal organization. They provide the opportunity for ultimate complete grower control and free, independent co-operation. They constitute a generous offer at a most distressful time. And if our farmer co-operators and co-operatives will at this trying time co-operate in the common interest and for the common cause, Manitoba Pool Elevators will continue to give the desired service and attract patronage and—who knows?—we may be out of the woods long before it seems possible in the light of present-day conditions.

FIVE YEAR PLANS

The Soviet Government seems to have started something when it announced its celebrated—or notorious, as you please—Five-Year Plan of economic or social building. Five-year plans are cropping up all over; technologists in the United States and Great Britain are proposing such systematic planning for the "rationalization" of the industrial life of those countries. And now through its extension service the University of Maryland announces a five-year agricultural and rural home program with definite and graduating objectives in the production of marketing of the different agricultural commodities.

It isn't a bad idea, this setting up of definite objectives and striving to achieve a certain degree of progress within specified times. That's the basis of these five-year plans. How about a five-year plan for the development of co-operative services in Manitoba? Here we have, in Manitoba Co-operative Conference, the Pool and Pool Elevators, the Co-operative Dairies, the Egg and Poultry Pool, the Livestock Producers, the Milk Producers, Wawanesa Mutual Insurance, the Co-operative Wholesale and outside, a number of local co-operative associations, oil stations, stores, bulk buying locals, etc. Why not get all of them in a five-year or any other time plan for expansion, greater membership, increased volume of business, and the general encouragement and promotion of co-operative business on sound lines and in accordance with the universally accepted principles of co-operation? The co-operative movement is not something which just happened: it has been built by the earnest efforts of thousands who believe in co-operation as a way of life. A co-operative enterprise needs not only co-operators

to start it, but co-operators to carry it on. The movement has developed from a humble, insignificant beginning eighty odd years ago because it is a proselytising movement—not merely a matter of business but the furtherance of a social gospel. Today there is probably no social or economic service which is not somewhere being carried on in a co-operative way—buying, selling, banking, insurance, street railways, bakeries, laundries—hundreds of services, everything that is necessary in social life. To make rural Manitoba one hundred per cent. co-operative is a good healthy objective whether undertaken on a five, fifteen, or even fifty-year plan, and it would be impossible to hold up to either ambition or emulation a more excellent purpose. Just now Finland is claiming that it is ahead of Denmark in co-operative organization; what about putting Manitoba ahead of both of them?

CO-OPERATORS' DAY

The Ninth International Co-operators' Day was celebrated on July 4 and in forty countries scattered over the face of the earth, co-operators met to promote their movement and renew fidelity to its principles and ideals. At thousands of gatherings of co-operators and in many languages the following resolution issued by the International Co-operative Alliance, was moved and carried with enthusiastic unanimity:

"This Assembly of Co-operators, met to celebrate the ninth International Co-operative Day, renews its fraternal greetings to fellow co-operators throughout the world and joins with them in a re-declaration of their faith in the efficacy of our co-operative system—

to make a material contribution towards the solution of those economic problems which have, for a long time past, endangered and which still jeopardise national and international prosperity;

to ensure peace and goodwill amongst the nations where statesmen, diplomatists, and politicians fail; and, eventually,

to achieve a higher social order than that based on individual gain.

"Co-operators emphasize the absolute necessity of economic and militarist disarmament as the indispensable preliminary to the maintenance of world peace and the achievement of a standard of life for the great mass of the world's population, which is the only true test of national or international prosperity.

"The co-operative movement welcomes and supports all the efforts of a truly international character which are being made to secure these ideals and pledges itself to give every possible assistance to their realization."

Co-operation among men and among nations to ensure economic prosperity, peace and goodwill, a higher social order—surely an ideal and an ambition worthy of all our efforts.

WANTED—A PERMANENT MORATORIUM

A few weeks ago President Hoover, realizing the desperate economic conditions in Europe, suggested a moratorium on war debts. The French government considered the matter reluctantly and dallied with it until the German government

startled the world by announcing that the country was on the verge of a financial collapse.

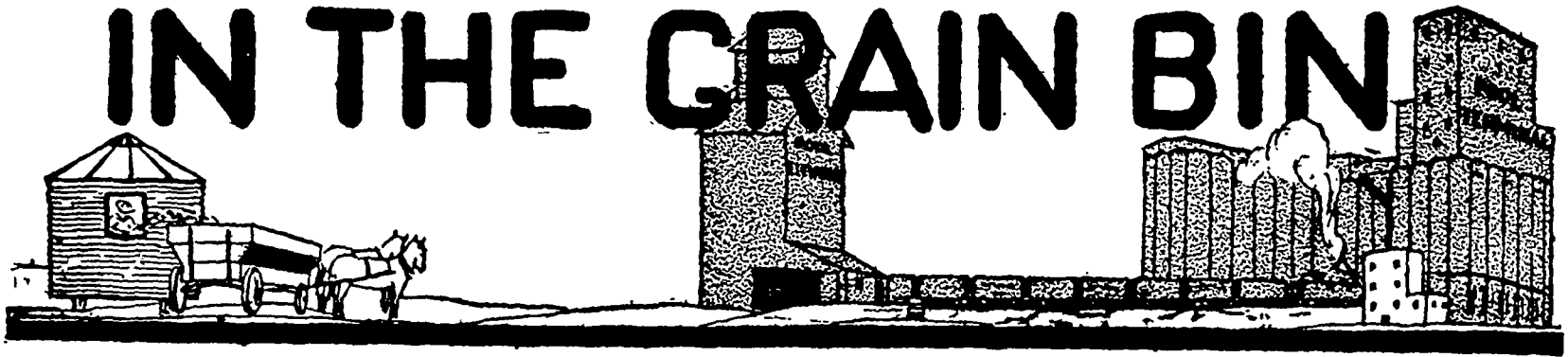
For thirteen years the statecraft of Europe has been directed towards bolstering up the medieval ideas embodied in the Treaty of Versailles, and achieving the economically impossible. Now statesmen and financiers, faced with what every economist of repute declared to be inevitable, are rushing to save from utter collapse the nation, whose ruin, according to the doctrines followed in the policy of the victorious nations, ought to be the finest thing that could happen in Europe. Nor with the inevitable under their eyes and the whole edifice of reparations and war debts badly twisted on its foundations, have European statesmen, with France predominating, yet given hope to a weary and disgusted world that from now on policies will be founded on economic realities and not on political or military illusions.

Germany cannot pay her reparation debt, nor as a plain matter of fact, can the other nations pay their war debts without grievous oppression of their peoples, at any rate not so long as the nations refuse to remove the barriers to the free flow of wealth between nation and nation. And even with this freedom there are grave difficulties connected with the payment of these debts. Cancellation of the debts; an abandonment of high tariffs; international credit where a national condition needs it, accompanied by agreements to prevent trade and commercial policies and practices which are admittedly unfair, would soon restore health to a very sick world. But it is doubtful if they will be adopted so long as it is possible to go on patching and tinkering with the structure raised on a vicious peace treaty.

WHEAT MARKETING POLICIES

The Dominion government has definitely declined to set up a federal wheat board and as this is being written the premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are meeting with representatives of the three provincial pools to consider alternatives. It is reported that if they decide to set up a marketing agency for the prairie provinces financial support will be given by the Dominion government. If no marketing agency of this kind is decided upon then the Dominion government may endeavor to prevent any heavy decline in prices by buying when the market shows signs of weakness and selling when occasion might offer.

The significant aspect of the proposals is that they recognize the contingent necessity of arbitrary support to the market, either by buying when prices slip or controlling the flow of the grain. Now the Pool has been vigorously condemned from one end of Canada to the other because it has at times tried to stabilize the market by buying and has always controlled the flow. But here we have the governing powers of the country agreeing that one or both of these methods of supporting the market may be necessary when the crop begins to move. Moreover Sir Josiah Stamp admits that there is a possibility of the open market breaking down under excessive hedging pressure at the present time. So it would appear that given financial strength the best way in the circumstances is the pool way. That, at any rate, ought to give some satisfaction to all the loyal poolers in the west.



By R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager

POOL ELEVATORS

It is some time since I have appeared in *The Scoop Shovel*. During the Williams Commission or the Murray Inquiry or "The Inquisition," or whatever one may see fit to call it from one's own personal point of view, it became very apparent that it was dangerous to think, more dangerous to speak and most dangerous to write because, if one wrote, and it did not make good evidence in itself, any other article that had been written by anyone else and published in the same issue or any other issue of the same paper would be read, and one could agree with the writer or disagree with the writer, but one became absolutely responsible for the article nevertheless. My staying out of print, however, has been due, not to fear of writing, but because things have been so unsettled that to write anything for publication a week hence was treading on very dangerous ground.

An informal meeting of delegates took place in Winnipeg early in July. A formal regular meeting takes place in Brandon the end of this month. Things are taking shape and definite conclusions will soon be reached.

The Williams Commission is over. I am prepared to abide by whatever verdict any of you who wish to read the evidence, knowing what you know of Pool elevators and other elevators, bring in. No elevators were built last year and none this year, so this article cannot be written from a "foisting" standpoint. The Commissioner said your elevators were physically worth the money spent on them. The government have made certain proposals and you are meeting soon to discuss them.

I am only writing this to draw your attention to the fact that Pool elevators are not in financial difficulties and never have been. The Pool itself got into financial difficulties and, having money coming from Pool elevators properly, I think, assigned this money. Many people have apparently been convinced that Pool Elevators have been a failure from the start, that they never should have been built, and that they are a terrible burden not only on the members but on the taxpayers of the province. That has not yet been proven. To date the taxpayers have contributed not one cent to them, nor have they yet assumed any loss on their account. Due to the Pool having suspended a part of their contract, it becomes essential that certain changes in operation of Pool Elevators take place. It has been suggested that the capital cost of some of the elevators be written down. This also is something that will be discussed by you at your meeting the end of this month.

What They Have Done

Manitoba Pool Elevators have had on the average a good healthy volume of business and loyalty. They have given a service on account of their physical construction and because service was the main object, that could not be equalled by poorer elevators, and I still maintain at an average low per bushel cost year after year.

They have paid off up to July 31st, 1930, some six hundred thousand dollars on the three million dollars invested. They have returned some four hundred thousand dollars in cash dividends and are holding approximately fifty thousand dollars of last year's surplus not yet distributed. Of the six hundred thousand dollars paid in on capital account, more than five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is out of surplus earnings. The balance was extra assessments out of interim and final Pool payments. A year ago as a line they paid all expenses, 5% depreciation, 7% interest and had one hundred thousand dollars left over. Figures are not available yet for the year closing July 31st, 1931. I believe they will do as well as the year before or nearly so. Revenues are down but costs of carrying grain and expenses are down. Even the twenty-eight points out of one hundred and fifty-five that were picked out as failures, when analyzed, show as a group for the full period of operation—all expenses paid, 5% depreciation per year paid, 7% interest paid and 2½% on the capital investment besides.

Manitoba Pool Elevators have not been a failure. They have not been a burden on the members or the taxpayers. They have operated on a very low per bushel cost, taking into account the service rendered and taking into account the usual costs of doing business through country elevators. What the future may hold for them is in the lap of the gods, but it should be remembered that the financial difficulty and the government guarantee were on account of the Pool and not Pool Elevators. Let me say again: The delegates meet the end of this month to discuss all this and to discuss future plans. I have here and now merely taken advantage of an opportunity to set down as briefly and clearly as I could my views of the real Manitoba Pool Elevator situation.

A survey recently made by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California, comes to the conclusion, subject to reservations concerning unusual weather conditions and unforeseen increases in sowings, that the world wheat crop for the coming season may show a decrease of approximately 150,000,000 bushels.

Williams' Commission Report on Pool Elevators

The report of the Williams' Commission, appointed by the Manitoba Government to investigate charges made against Manitoba Pool Elevators by J. R. Murray, vice-president of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company and former assistant manager of United Grain Growers and subsequently secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, was made public on June 24. The finding of the Commission is that the first two of the charges are proved, the third is correct as stated "but not proved in part in matter of substance" and the fourth is "not proved."

The first charge was to the effect that expensive elevators had been "foisted" on farmers at points where they could never be made to pay. This charge, the Commissioner finds, is "substantially proved" but the Commissioner exonerates the directors from any intention to mislead the members. They would, the report states, have been well advised to have proceeded in their building program with more caution.

The second charge stated that excessive overages and grade gains were taken in Pool elevators in order to meet the heavy expenses. The Commissioner finds that this charge is also proved, but he expresses the opinion that the excessive overages and grade gains were the result of a belief that they were returned to the member and consequently the elevator agent played safe. The Commissioner holds that the theory that the overages and grade gains go back to the members is "entirely fallacious."

The third charge was that the members of Pool Elevators were not shown the per bushel expenses of their elevators or what they contributed to overages and grade gains. The Commissioner finds that the information relating to overages and grade gains was available to the members and although they were not directly advised of the cost per bushel they were supplied with the figures from which they could ascertain the cost if they wished.

The fourth charge was to the effect that many of the Pool elevators could not pay if the mem-

bers were given as good a deal as they could get from any line elevator. The Commissioner holds this charge not proved because no evidence was adduced showing the kind of treatment farmers actually received from the line companies and in the absence of comparative standards it was impossible to arrive at a decision. He finds that the evidence shows that the Pool elevators are well built, well equipped and have been maintained in an excellent state of repair. The size of the elevator and the up-to-date machinery ensure a rapid handling of the grain and Pool elevators give a cleaning service which is a decided improvement on that given in country elevators before the Pool system was built. Surpluses, he points out, are returned to members or used to pay the financial obligations of the Elevator Association. The whole method of operation, he states, is so different to that of other companies

that comparison is impossible.

Mr. Murray, the report says, dealt with Pool elevators purely from the financial standpoint; witnesses for Pool elevators stressed particularly the co-operative principle and service as the primary consideration. The Commissioner agrees that the elevators should be regarded as "a business proposition" although, he says, he has endeavored to weigh the advantages of the services. While no complaints were registered against Pool elevators (but many commendatory testimonials from patrons of Pool elevators) the Commissioner believes that the absence of complaints indicated a lack of appreciation on the part of the members of the actual situation.

The report contains a letter from the chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners in which it is intimated that the Board will in future prosecute agents whose overages indicate improper weighing.

Pool Board's Reply

We have no intention of going into the report of Commissioner Williams in detail; we are content to rely upon the judgment of the members of our elevator associations with regard to the findings as a whole. We do feel, however, that our purpose and position as a board representing the membership and charged with the duty of carrying out the wishes of the members should be laid definitely before the public.

Mr. Williams finds that charge Number 1 is "Substantially proved." This charge states that elevators "have been foisted on farmers." Foisting means acting with intention to deceive. That accusation can only mean and in our opinion was intended to mean, that this Board deliberately and intentionally pursued a policy which they knew would react to the injury of the members of these elevator associations. It is a charge of deliberate dishonesty. Yet Commissioner Williams states: "I think that the Directors of the Pool have always sincerely be-

lieved in the elevator policy they evolved and that at no time did they intend to mislead anyone." A person who has no intention to mislead and who sincerely believes in what he is doing cannot be accused of "foisting" and we feel that the least Commissioner Williams could have done was definitely to exclude, in his finding, this admittedly unjust accusation.

We do not deny and have no objection to the statement that we built elevators of a more costly type than those built by the private trade, nor do we deny that at some points, the capital charges and operating costs will at times exceed the revenue. We do deny that the members of the associations were unaware of the obligations they were incurring and we affirm that they have never sought to evade these obligations nor made complaints about them. The foundation for the policy of Manitoba Pool Elevators, fully endorsed by every Pool Elevator Association, is that elevators are part of the

(Turn to next page)

POOL BOARD REPLIES TO REPORT

equipment of a grain farm and eminently suitable for co-operative ownership and operation. As co-operative enterprises they exist not to make profit but to give desirable and feasible services at cost, such cost to be met out of all the revenues accruing to the local unit both from its own operations and its share in terminal surpluses. We do not agree with the view of Mr. J. R. Murray, and which is accepted by Commissioner Williams, that every service in a Pool elevator must be a paying proposition of itself and that all the revenues may not be set off against all the expenses in determining the financial result of the elevators' operations. Every elevator member clearly understands that he has assumed certain financial responsibilities in connection with his elevator.

It cannot be urged against Manitoba Pool Elevators that it is the one and only corporation in Canada which expanded on the strength of the economic conditions prevailing from 1925 to 1929. That can be said of the most reputable business institutions in the country. Like almost every business institution in the world we have been caught in the universal economic crisis and we cannot overlook the unfortunate position in which we are placed, but we still maintain that given normal economic conditions, loyalty to the organization and the carrying out by members of the obligations they have voluntarily assumed, Pool elevators will give the best service in the handling of grain, that Manitoba farmers have ever had.

We protest also against the implication in the report that a majority of Pool elevators are too expensive and a "burden" on the members. We are not denying that some elevators may have difficulty in meeting their obligations in full but it is not impossible even as a straight business proposition, although perhaps necessitating some change in the financial arrangements, for every Pool Elevator to give the service for which it was established at a reasonable cost to the member.

Much has been made of the overages in Pool elevators. We

have no intention of defending the taking of excessive overages, but we do still maintain that there is an essential difference between the disposition of overages in a Pool Elevator and those of non-Pool elevators. It is urged that it is not correct to say that these overages go back to the member. We maintain that in the sense that all patronage dividends of a co-operative are a return of surplus to the members overages do go back to the members. We admit that they do not go back as they were contributed in mathematically exact proportion, neither do the patronage dividends of a consumers' co-operative represent to the individual the precise proportion in which he contributed to the society's surplus. That, however, has never been a bar to co-operators maintaining that the patronage dividend gives back to the individual his exact share of the surplus.

We must emphasize that the surplus of Pool Elevators from whatever source goes to the local association and from the association to the member and only in Pool elevators do overages and grade gains and all surplus earnings go back to the men from whose grain they came. We are not impressed with the assertion that other elevator companies took less overages. As farmers ourselves with long experience, with those farmers whose memory has not failed or who have been active in the farmers' movement in the last 30 years, we are beyond deception in that matter. Farmers are not to be shaken in their firm conviction that overages and grade gains in country elevators and in terminals have contributed millions upon millions of dollars to the profits of the private grain trade. In Manitoba Pool Elevators overages and grade gains remain the property of the farmer members and nobody can benefit from them but themselves.

We are sensible of the courtesy of Commissioner Williams throughout his inquiry and appreciative of his acknowledgment, that "the management and staff of the Elevator Company have gone to endless trouble to place before me all records and to make all computations necessary to assist me in this inquiry. Nothing has been too much

bother and it has been of great help to me in this investigation." We have never at any time had any fear of the most searching inquiry into Pool Elevators. We placed at the disposal of the Commission the entire books and records of the office. There have been ten commissions appointed to inquire into the grain trade in Western Canada and never before has any company opened its books and records for examination as Pool Elevators did in this inquiry nor has any company ever furnished such detailed and confidential information. We were not apprehensive of the results of an inquiry and we are still of the opinion that the inquiry simply shows that Mr. Murray and our Board represent different and irreconcilable attitudes towards the whole question of grain handling and grain marketing, and the place and function of a country elevator in relation to agricultural betterment. We simply do not agree that Pool Elevators are to be judged exclusively by the standards of the profit-making elevator system. We deny the validity of such comparison and we deny the right of the profit-making system to make of itself the standard by which a co-operative system is to be judged. Never at any time has information of any kind relating to the operation of Pool elevators been withheld from members. They knew what their elevator would cost before construction was started; they knew what volume it should handle to meet all costs; they knew what business it was doing and they were informed each year on its operations, overages or shortages, grade gains or grade losses, and so on. There was nothing for any person to gain by withholding information; there could be no personal purpose served by evading any aspect of the elevator's position. Never before in the history of Western Canada have the farmers had such an intimate acquaintance with the actual operations of an elevator and such insight into the processes of grain handling. We repeat, association members knew all about their elevator and all about its operation, its revenues, costs, handling, overages, cleaning, and so on. They have not registered any complaints either to us or the Commission and they are the jury in this case.

THE SECRETARY'S PAGE



RE-ORGANIZING POOL ELEVATORS

(The findings of the Williams Commission and a statement of the Pool Board thereon are given on another page).

Following several conversations with the government in connection with the guarantee of the Pool's 1928 and 1929 accounts and repayment to the government, the Pool pledged as security its equity in the Pool Elevators. This falls short of the 1929 over-payment by approximately \$1,100,000.00.

When negotiations had progressed and a plan that seemed satisfactory had been prepared, it was decided to call a conference of delegates, to meet in Winnipeg on July 3rd and 4th. A report of this conference appears on another page.

The delegates accepted the Government's proposals and these are now being laid before the shareholders of the one hundred and fifty-three Elevator Associations, at meetings to be held July 17th to 28th inclusive. Notices were sent out to every member on July 7th. At these meetings an agreement between the Manitoba Government, Manitoba Wheat Pool, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, and the local Elevator Associations will be submitted and, if approved, ratified. One delegate from each association will be elected to represent it at a special general meeting to be held in Brandon on July 30th. There a final decision will be reached.

It is hoped that the difficulties thereafter will be out of the way and Manitoba Pool Elevators will be operating along re-organized lines.

THE CARLOT SHIPPER

A somewhat difficult problem to which the Pool Board is giving earnest consideration is the method by which the carlot shipper, the Pool man who is not a member of an elevator association, can be given a voice in the affairs of the organization and a share in terminal surplus. Owing to the shortness of time and pressure of the general business of re-organization, the Board was not able to work out a plan for the representation of the carlot shipper at the meeting in Brandon on July 30. The Board, however, strongly recommends and urges that carlot shippers attend the meeting of their nearest elevator association and that the local associations give them the right to join in the discussion. This is a mighty good time for the spirit of co-operation to dominate all our actions so that it will be possible to keep together the men who wish actively to co-operate. In the meantime the Board will give further consideration to plans providing for the carlot shipper a definite place within the organization with all the rights and privileges of membership.

Cheer up Farmers!

When the farmer is in trouble, he should listen to
his friends,
Who are always glad to help him—with advice.
What if farming does not pay, we would like him
to be gay,
Though production costs are double selling price.

When your oats are not worth threshing, and you
cannot sell your rye,
And there's not a gleam of hope within your ken,
Get a hatch or two of chickens—send your worries
to the dickens,
There is promise in the cackle of the hen!

Though the sloughs are dry as powder, and your
dugouts are the same,
That's the time to change your plans and turn the
leaf:
When the country is in grief, why should farmers
seek relief?
They'll not need it if they concentrate on beef!

When the clover crop's a failure and your pasture
bleak and bare,
And you cannot manage forage anyhow,
That's the time to turn to dairying, your wife can
be the dairymaid,
There's magic in the mooing of the cow!

Though wool's hardly worth the shearing, and
lambs not worth their salt,
And the price you get for mutton makes you weep,
There is something so romantic in a shepherd with
his crook,
And a blessing in the bleating of the sheep!

When you have to sell your barley, at a bushel for
a cent,
It is wicked for the pessimist to whine,
Buy some sows and slop your hogs, though you're
going to the dogs,
There is glamor in the clamor of the swine!

Mr. Farmer, you'll be happy, if you do as you are
told,
If you do not, you will surely come to harm,
With your chores to keep you busy, no brain work
to make you dizzy,
You may live to pay the mortgage on your farm.

—Contributed.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings.

Telephone: 840 394

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LET'S PICNIC

This is the picnic season and in times like these there is no better way of forgetting our troubles than packing lunch into a basket and the family into the car or wagon or whatever is available and going off to spend an afternoon and evening in games and simple fun with the rest of the community.

A community picnic is a real co-operative affair, especially when each party as it arrives places its basket of provisions in charge of the committee and all sit down together to a common feast. Did anyone ever hear of any person going to a picnic like this, taking the poorest food that their house afforded, and trying to eat the best that was there and as much as possible of it? No! Everyone gives of their best, and is content to consume their fair share. And so it should be with all co-operative activities, whether of a social or commercial character.

If our co-operative businesses are to succeed as they should; if we are all going to get the greatest possible benefit from them, we must all endeavor to put as much into them as possible; we must each do all we can to promote their success, not only in providing capital and trade but by giving our whole-hearted support and doing our share of the work necessary to bring in new members and assist in the efficient operation of the undertaking. An association in which each member is trying to contribute as little as possible is not a co-operative, no matter what name it bears. Co-operators, to succeed, must co-operate.

IN ALBERTA

Co-operative organization for the purchase of farm and household supplies is proceeding on a large scale and with a great manifestation of enthusiasm in many parts of Alberta. The plan being followed is somewhat different from that seen in Manitoba and elsewhere, and the results achieved will be watched with considerable interest.

In the first place, the movement now being organized is entirely a U.F.A. affair, and is for U.F.A. members only. The U.F.A., being engaged in politics as one of its principal activities, has district organizations each covering a provincial constituency, and generally speaking the co-operative associations now being created will each cover a provincial constituency, departure from this rule being made, however, when geographical and transportation conditions make it necessary.

Each district association includes a number of U.F.A. locals, and the new co-operatives are being organized by representatives of the locals, meeting

in convention. Each association will thus cover a fairly large area, with the U.F.A. locals practically acting as branches. This plan, it is reported, has been operated with success since early in 1930 in the Coronation constituency, and the delegates at the annual convention of the U.F.A. last winter were so impressed with the report from Coronation that they instructed the central organization to endeavor to have it adopted throughout the province.

In June, three other constituency co-operatives in Stettler, Grande Prairie, and Peace River, were definitely organized and conventions for the same purpose have been arranged in a number of other districts.

It is anticipated that a central purchasing commission to act for all constituency co-operatives will be organized later, and at present the U.F.A. Central office is taking orders for binder twine.

Alberta farmers, like their brothers in other provinces, are suffering severely from present economic and crop conditions, but an increasing number of them see that the permanent solution of their difficulties can only be found in co-operation.

A Warning

Two points in Manitoba which had co-operative oil stations last year are now without this service. In one case, the plant has been sold to one of the big oil companies; in the other the tanks stand empty. In both instances, the chief cause of the cessation of business was the same: too much credit. Others please take warning!

The Farmers' & Workers' Co-operative of Winnipeg Beach, whose stock and fixtures were destroyed by fire last fall, is again in business with a smart, new grocery store on the chief business street of the popular summer resort on Lake Winnipeg. Insurance covered part of the loss, and additional capital subscribed by the shareholders enabled the association to resume business in a location where it can cater to the holiday trade, as well as serve the farmers and workers of the district.

Consumers' co-operatives have recently been organized at Stead, which lies between Grand Beach and Pine Falls, to the east of Lake Winnipeg; at Arnaud, and at Altona. Steps are also being taken to incorporate as a co-operative a voluntary association operating a skimming plant at Newton Siding, near Oakville. This organization, by efficient service and the premiums it is able to obtain by shipping sweet cream to Winnipeg, has won the support of a large number of dairy farmers, and incorporation is being secured in order to place the business on a permanent and legal basis.

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

THE STAMP TAX

Among the many proposals for raising revenue in Mr. Bennett's budget is the restoration of the two cent stamp tax on all cheques and money orders regardless of the amount involved. Strong protest has been made by creameries against this tax and in this protest Manitoba Co-operative Dairies joined on behalf of its patrons, our protests being presented in the House of Commons by Mr. J. L. Brown.

This tax means an extra expenditure for Manitoba Co-operative Dairies of between \$4,000 and \$6,000 a year which, of course, is an additional tax on the producer. To the efforts to have cream cash tickets exempt from this tax Mr. Bennett has responded by promising to give the matter consideration, but so far no action has been taken by the Government and the tax is being paid by your co-operative association.

THE MARKET

In former years in operating our plants we felt that operating costs were being kept as low as possible but the depression of the last year has caused us to make reductions which before we thought were not possible and as a result we are today operating at less cost, considering volume, than ever before. We also are finding many problems difficult to meet. Canada is now producing sufficient butter for her own requirements and possibly some for export and consequently our prices are determined by the British market, and this situation will continue as long as we have butter for export. As reported previously, an effort was made to arrange heavy export to England during the months of July, August and September with the hope that all our make from then on would be required in Canada, thus giving a better price for cream. As it now stands a few creameries have not approved of the export plan with the result that it is not yet operative and the future is uncertain.

Receipts at our Dauphin plant are showing decided improvement and at present the plant is making about one and three-quarter cars of butter a week, a make heavier than at either of our other plants. This is a heavy increase over last year and is particularly gratifying when it is remembered that the last annual meeting made provision for cancelling the compulsory shipping feature of the producers' contract, and depending entirely on voluntary business. Not only is this plant excelling in volume but at the Calgary Exhibition in competition with creameries of the four western provinces, Dauphin took first place for creamery butter, winning the gold medal, our Brandon plant coming third. Both Dauphin and Brandon plants took first and second prizes at Brandon Exhibition.

* * *

While prices have been ruling fairly low, for the past week there

has been a steadier tone to the market and there are indications that prices will advance somewhat.

PRINTING IS NOT ALL PIE

This farmer's job seems to get worser and worse.
Big losses and very few gains.
Yet other professions and trades are as bad
A glazier's life's just full of panes.
Burglars and bandits are often run down
And a teamster's life's chuck full of whoa.
The worst job of all is a bell-ringer's job
It's a knell of a job, you know.
—F. Twilley, Swan River.

"Mommer, what becomes of an automobile when it gets too old to run any more?"

"Why, somebody sells it to your pa, dearie, for a used car, good as new."

Judge (sternly)—"Well, what is your alibi for speeding fifty miles an hour?"

George—"I had just heard, your honor, that the ladies of my wife's church were giving a rummage sale, and I was hurrying home to save my other pair of pants."

"Case dismissed."

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Co-operative Poultry Marketing

This page conducted by
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED
 Head Office: 85 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg

A NATIONAL PRODUCE EXPORT BOARD

For some months we have been advocating the establishment of a National Produce Export Board, to be made effective by Federal legislation. The following memorandum outlines briefly the purpose of the proposed Board. Space does not permit us to go into detail. This we propose to do at a future date:
Memorandum re Produce Export Board

"During the last few years the production of bacon, butter and poultry products in Canada has not exceeded, and in some cases has been much below, domestic requirements. The result has been that prices have ranged considerably above the levels that would have obtained if there had been exportable surpluses to dispose of. Owing to the disastrous depression of grain prices the production of these commodities is now undergoing such rapid expansion that during the current year national surpluses will be created with a consequent substantial reduction in prices below those which have ruled for some years. In order to mitigate the seriousness of the situation with which the producers of these commodities are faced and in order that mixed farming may not suffer a setback at this time it is necessary:

1. "That the quality of Canadian export produce be such as to compete successfully with similar products from other countries on the British market;

2. "That wherever possible new markets for Canadian produce be opened up;

3. "That the flow of Canadian produce, particularly to the British market, be so regulated as to avoid the flood of similar produce from other countries while at the same time the demand for Canadian produce is fostered and maintained; and,

4. "That the volume of export produce from Canada be sufficient to relieve the domestic market of the burden of surpluses in order that prices on the do-

mestic market may not be unduly depressed.

"To achieve these results a Produce Export Board of competent men should be appointed with full power to direct and control the export of bacon, butter, poultry products and such other commodities as it may be deemed expedient, in the national interest, to place under its jurisdiction. Such a Board, working in co-operation with representatives of the producers and the trade, would have full power to determine the standards of quality which produce should attain before it would be allowed to enter export channels; to regulate the flow of produce to export markets; to adopt whatever measures it might deem advisable to relieve the domestic market of surpluses in order that prices in Canada would be maintained at reasonable levels; to seek and develop new markets for Canadian produce and generally to superintend the export trade in produce so that full advantage would be taken of outlets to British and other markets in the interests of the Canadian producer and for the encouragement of diversified farming.

"A survey of intentions should be inaugurated for the purpose of securing, in advance, information of the intentions of farmers to increase or decrease their production of hogs, bacon and poultry products and by approximately how much. From such information estimates of the volume of these commodities to be expected on the market could be compiled, and some idea gained of the amount by which domestic requirements would be exceeded. Such information would be of incalculable value to an Export Produce Board such as is proposed, in formulating its policies for controlling the flow of exports out of the country and relieving the domestic market of its surpluses."

The above memorandum has been presented to the Prime Minister of Canada, the Federal Minister of Agriculture and the

Minister of Trade and Commerce. We have further had the opportunity during the past six months of addressing Boards of Trade in both the East and West where we confined our remarks to the necessity of establishing a National Produce Export Board.

We have been very much encouraged by the almost unanimous approval which our recommendations have received. A number of the more active Boards of Trade have taken the matter up and are bringing every influence possible to get immediate action from the Federal Government.

It is our firm conviction that the future of Western Canada, particularly the Prairie Provinces, depends entirely on the success of western effort to place the price of agricultural products sold for domestic consumption on a par with the prices being paid to other industries on that portion of their product which goes into domestic consumption. Without wishing to enter into the political aspect of the situation, it is obvious that the merchandising of agricultural products must become as highly and efficiently organized as that of industrial production, or that, in other words, agriculture cannot survive if we have to sell all agricultural products at the world's market levels and purchase our domestic requirements of the products of other industries at 25% to 50% over their value on the world market.

Our study of economics has led to this conviction; that the basic industry of any nation must be the channel through which the prosperity of the nation flows. Canada's basic industry has become clogged by the collapse of the world's grain market and lack of an efficient national marketing system for other agricultural products. A National Produce Export Board, properly constructed, and efficiently managed, is a logical solution for the clearing of the channel.

W. A. Landreth

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY

How Appendix 12 got into the report of the Stamp Commission promises to take its place alongside that other popular mystery: How does the milk get into the coconut? Questions in parliament have so far failed to elicit the information necessary to place the responsibility. According to the Prime Minister, in statements to the House, the "error" originated in the Department of External Affairs and not the Department of Trade and Commerce. The appendices to the report were O.K.'d by Sir Josiah Stamp, including Chart 10, but Sir Josiah did not see the completed document with all the appendices. Some conversation, Mr. Bennett said, took place between Mr. Pearson, Secretary of the Commission, and Mr. Sanford Evans regarding the chart. Mr. Evans believed it should be included in the report and Mr. Pearson concurred because it "had been put in evidence at the hearing." Members were critical of this explanation and pointed out that many documents "put in evidence at the hearing" had not been included in the report, and mentioned particularly the document submitted by Andrew Cairns, Pool statistician. Mr. Bennett declined to table any correspondence between members of the commission or their secretary. He had not read the report before tabling it, he said, but expressed strongly the opinion that Appendix 12 should not have been included. Notice had been sent, he said, to all those who had received copies of the report to remove Appendix 12 and all further printing of the report would be minus that appendix. There had been distributed 2,168 copies of the report containing Appendix 12 of which the Winnipeg Grain Exchange got 800 copies, Mr. Sanford Evans 103, the Western Grain Company 260, and the Searle Grain Company 50. Of the report without the appendix, 10,126 copies had been distributed of which 10,000 had gone to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

With Mr. Bennett's refusal to table the correspondence between the commissioners and between commissioners and the secretary of the commission, the discussion in the House of Commons came to an end, Mr. MacKenzie King, on behalf of the opposition, placing

the responsibility for inclusion of the appendix on the government, and other members leaving it somewhere between the secretary and Mr. Sanford Evans. Wherever the responsibility lies, Mr. Bennett has made it plain that in the opinion of the government the chart should not have been included in the report.

GERMAN CO-OPS OPPOSE TARIFF

The 37th annual report of the G.E.G., the German C.W.S., censures the German government for its tariff and agrarian policies and declares that an improvement in the economic position of the country can come only through the strengthening of the purchasing power of the consumer. With regard to international relations, the report states that the Society's trade with foreign co-operative enterprises has grown during the last few years and that goods have been imported from friendly co-operative organizations in Europe and outside Europe. The total turnover of the Society for 1930 amounted to 495,257,404 Marks as against 501,378,122 Marks in 1929. The number of persons employed in the G.E.G. factories at the end of 1930 was 5,410, which is 250 less than in 1929, while 1,755 persons were employed in the trading depart-

ments, which gives a total of 7,165 persons. The number of Consumers' Societies affiliated to the G.E.G. by the end of 1930 amounted to 969, the number of their distributive stores to 10,856, which is 429 more than in 1929. The turnover of these societies amounted to 1,206,065,300 Marks as compared with 1,241,087,700 Marks in 1929.

The Society's Banking Department had a total turnover of 3,565,921,000 Marks, as compared with 3,376,448,000 Marks in 1929. The Societies surplus for the year amounted to 4,360,812 Marks.

—I.C.A. News Service.

FUTILE WORRY

Said Mrs. Robin to Mrs. Wren "Whatever have you done?" Your husband should have warned you before you e'er begun."

"Pray what is all the trouble now my little benefactor?"

"Why simp, you've gone and built your nest in the exhaust of the tractor."

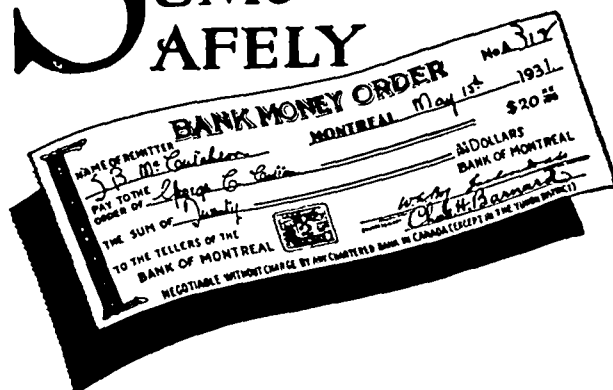
"Now, do you know that you'll be blown to atoms some fine morning?"

"Whatever was your man about not to have given you warning?"

"Forget it dear," said Mrs. Wren as she nipped a blade of grass, "My husband heard the farmer say he couldn't afford the gas."

F. Twilley, Swan River.

SENDING SMALL SUMS SAFELY



WHENEVER you wish to remit small sums of money, use a Bank of Montreal Money Order. There is no cheaper, safer, or more convenient way. Payable without charge at any chartered bank in Canada (except the Yukon).

Money Orders are on sale at every branch of the Bank.

[Total Assets
in Excess of
\$750,000,000]

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817



STOCK RECEIPTS AND COLD STORAGE

Livestock coming forward to the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, continues somewhat in excess of 1930 receipts. Following is a statement showing in cars the receipts of five high firms on the market during the month of June:

1st—Can. Livestock Co-op. Ltd.	250 cars—33.2%
2nd firm	91 " —12. %
3rd "	88 " —11.6%
4th "	79 " —10.4%
5th "	72 " — 9.5%

We receive from time to time inquiries relating to the volume of stock coming forward and holdings in cold storage. Here are the stock receipts compared with 1930:

	Cars		Cattle & Calves		Hogs		Sheep	
	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930
January	863	843	17,151	14,339	54,927	55,647	3,834	3,834
February	802	626	15,035	11,613	51,009	38,233	8,276	1,835
March	852	650	18,708	13,311	45,171	44,333	7,215	3,957
April	749	675	18,336	15,137	44,559	40,161	5,914	5,962
May	771	516	20,600	13,048	45,219	32,269	1,005	735
June	753	516	20,355	12,072	46,680	31,143	5,615	2,585

Cold Storage Holdings

The following are the figures for cold storage holdings in Canada:

	On June 1st, 1931	5 yr. average June 1st.
Beef	8,546,053	9,936,721
Veal	1,783,513	1,396,018
Pork	24,145,076	43,035,878
Mutton & Lamb	1,079,877	1,727,417

The Livestock Market

Live hogs remain steady to strong and prospects are for a steady market for the ensuing two months. Sows and extra heavy hogs are hard sellers. Producers, wherever feasible, should consider the retaining of sows if not too old for breeding purposes and ship young gilts—bacon weight—to the market. The demand for light feeders is limited, which means lower priced feeders. Feed and finish your hogs at home.

The lamb market fluctuates when thin lambs in large numbers come forward. We would strongly recommend that every effort be made to keep thin spring lambs off the market. It has been found difficult to sell them.

In the cattle division the demand for dry fed cattle is fairly strong. The demand for stocker and feeder cattle is limited and we would suggest that

grass cattle be allowed to remain on pasture until such time as they carry some flesh. With rains general, pastures should improve.

Exports to E.C.W.S.

Export shipments go forward each week to the Co-operative Wholesale Society in England from the producers in Canada through their own co-operative livestock marketing organization. The demand for Canadian cattle is strong. Additional boat space will be ready shortly and the C.W.S. is anxious that the weekly shipments be increased. In building a steady trade and demand for Canadian cattle in England, the Canadian producers must be prepared to arrange their feeding and marketing so that regular weekly shipments can be made. How can this be arranged? Not as individual producers, but as a unit. Organization is essential and the pro-

ducers' co-operative livestock marketing organizations in Canada are the medium and are working towards that end. We need more strength, more support in both a business and moral sense and many farmers who are now neutral or indifferent to the co-operative appeal could give valuable aid to this particular undertaking with the English Co-operative Wholesale Society and other undertakings that are necessary to make the livestock industry a permanent part of Canadian agriculture.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers, Limited, was held in Moose Jaw on June 17th and 18th. Over 90 delegates from all parts of the province were present at this meeting. The delegates, in discussing the various questions relating to their organization, clearly indicated that the co-operative ideal was their first consideration. With that spirit the Saskatchewan section of the co-operative livestock marketing organization will be of real value to the producers. Among the particular matters discussed was entering into processing through the establishment of a plant in Saskatoon. This will go ahead rapidly and it is expected that the plant will be in operation shortly.

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Main St., Winnipeg.

BUYING CO-OPERATIVELY

Two new consumers' locals have been established recently—the Rhineland Consumers' Co-operative, Limited, at Altona, and the Arnaud Consumers' Co-operative, Limited, at Arnaud. We welcome these two new co-operatives into the co-operative family in Manitoba and hope that they may have a long and successful career.

* * *

We were looking through a little magazine from Pennsylvania the other day and we find that in that state in the year 1930 farmers' co-operatives did a business of approximately \$54,000,000, and of that amount \$9,500,000 was in purchasing supplies for the home and the farm. These farmer co-operatives in Pennsylvania sell milk and milk products, fruit and vegetables, and livestock, although the livestock did not amount to very much out of the \$54,000,000. But the significant thing is the development of co-operative purchasing, and this development is manifest all over the United States. The farmers are now fully realizing that co-operative selling is only one side of their economic life and that it needs to be supplemented by co-operative buying — co-operative buying of everything possible for the farm, the home, and even the organized municipal and school business.

Bulk Buying

In Alberta an active campaign has commenced to stimulate the organization locally of co-operative buying, and this campaign seems to have got away to a good start through the U.F.A. It is no easy matter to organize the co-operative purchasing of supplies in a farming community. The easiest and most obvious way to start is through bulk buying, but bulk buying in and of itself will never develop either permanent, satisfying co-operative business or the co-operative outlook and spirit. Bulk buying does not give the requisite local

co-operative organization the foundation for a co-operative system. And a system, say, the federation of local co-operatives in support of a central buying agency—that is, a co-operative wholesale—can be very easily destroyed by the competitive trade when the latter deals directly with the local in the form of bulk buying. It is practically impossible through bulk buying to cover the majority of the needs of the farm and the home, and consequently the locals, to work efficiently, must have some central body to fall back on for a large portion of their supplies; the local organizations need a wholesale, that is, a central distributing agency. But if bulk buying predominates then it is possible for the competitive trade to sell to the local body at practically the same rates as it will sell to the co-operative wholesale, and in such an event it would be only a short time before the wholesale itself went out of business. Now what would happen if the wholesale went out of business? Would it not be that prices would immediately go back to the older rate and the local purchaser would find himself practically compelled to accept any prices offered him by the trade?

It is so easy for us to overlook the simple fact that the mere presence of a co-operative agency at any point in the distribution of goods is an influence in favor of the consumer since it tends to keep prices down to a fair level. A co-operative society, no matter whether it be a manufacturing society, a wholesale distributing society, or a retail store, is always a factor in keeping prices to a fair level, and consequently it is not to be wondered at if the competitive trade will sometimes combine or adopt measures for the express purpose of putting a co-operative anywhere in the chain of distribution out of business.

* * *

On the 2nd of July there was a

meeting of consumers' co-operative locals at Brandon and it was there decided to put up to the locals a proposition to establish a warehouse at Brandon. Brandon would be a good distributing point and the proposition is one to which the locals should give serious consideration. There was some discussion of bulk buying at this meeting and also of the prices of the wholesale. We have referred above to practices that can be adopted by the trade to put a co-operative out of business and we would like to urge that this aspect of the matter should be given very serious consideration by members of the co-operative locals when they are looking at this question of prices. Over and over again on this continent, in fact, in thousands of cases, local farmers' co-operatives have been put out of business by the practice of the private trade in holding out cut price inducements. Our co-operators after all these years of experience should not allow themselves to be caught with that bait.

BINDER TWINE

The Wholesale is now taking orders for binder twine. Our binder twine has a reputation second to none and all our locals know it. Now is the time for clubbing together in your locality and buying your binder twine by the carload. If there is no local in your district interesting itself in this question get busy among yourselves and form a club for the express purpose of getting this binder twine. Make your purchases co-operatively.

If you want any help in this matter write in immediately to the Co-operative Wholesale at the address at the head of this page.

"Willie," said his mother, "I wish you would run across the street and see how old Mrs. Brown is this morning."

A few minutes later Willie returned and reported:

"Mrs. Brown says it's none of your business how old she is."

To the Farmers of Manitoba

By J. P. Warbasse

President, Co-operative League of the United States, Member of the Central Committee of International Co-operative Alliance.

Author: "Co-operative Democracy."

You, farmers of the province of Manitoba, are entering upon a new era of your history. You have mastered the art of co-operation in the marketing of your products. You are now passing through an economic crisis caused by the capitalistic method of business. Out of your experiences you have become aware that you must take one more step to save yourselves from chaos. That step you are now ready to take.

You are expanding and perfecting the organization of your purchasing and consuming power. You have seen that the profit system exploits you as workers and takes from you the product of your labors without adequate compensation. You have seen the great prizes of industry go to those who speculate in the things that your toil creates. You have seen a world disorganized, injustices on every hand, corruption rampant, and wars ever looming upon the horizon to rob you of your sons. You are entitled to something better. You want a different kind of civilization.

Through your experience in organizing your selling power, you have learned the meaning of co-operation. But so long as you were organized only as producers you had no control of what the world of profit business could take from you for its services and commodities.

Now you are organizing your own distributive power and preparing to supply your own needs. You are going to have your own stores, create your own banks and insurance institutions, and provide yourselves with the services for which you have heretofore paid tribute to profit business.

In organizing yourselves as co-operative consumers, you are doing what 70,000,000 people in the many countries of the world have succeeded in doing. It is nothing new, speculative, or untried. The Rochdale method of consumers' co-operation is the most stable and certain method

of business on the face of the earth.

When you organize consumers' societies you erect a sluice-way which shunts off the golden stream of profits and turns it into your own pockets. It is by this method of changing the direction of the current of profits that the great accumulations of capital, that have made possible the continuous expansion of the co-operative movement, have been created.

In many countries are to be seen businesses owned by the organized consumers, which are outstanding examples of efficiency, which surpass in magnitude the huge concerns of the profit system.

First the consumers learn how to distribute to themselves through their stores. Then they take the next step and organize

federations for wholesaling and big business. And when they have mastered big distributive business they proceed to create their own factories for producing for themselves.

The great flour mills of the consumers societies in England, Scotland, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, and Finland are evidences of the ability of the people

(Turn to page 21)

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Offers, among others, the following Courses:

Through its FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE courses leading to the degrees of B.A. and M.A., and B.Sc. including B.Sc. (Phar.), and M.Sc.

Through its FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE courses leading to the degrees of B.Sc. (C.E.), B. Sc. (E.E.), M.Sc. and B.Arch.

Through its FACULTY OF MEDICINE courses leading to the degree of M.D. and C.M.

Through its FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS courses leading to the degrees of B.S.A. and B.Sc. (H.Ec.)

Through MANITOBA LAW SCHOOL, an affiliated institution, a course leading to the degree of LL.B.

For terms of admission, details of courses and other information, apply to

W. J. SPENCE, Registrar
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg

SAVE
MORE



Save Your Butter and Egg Money

Butter and eggs, poultry, your garden and the regular milk cheque are welcome income bringers. We invite you to open a Savings Account. Save regularly. By courteous attention to every detail of your business our staff will make your visits to this Bank a pleasant experience.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1855

The Bank for Savings

CAPITAL \$6,000,000

RESERVES \$9,000,000

United Farmers of Manitoba

ORGANIZATION

Mr. F. H. Downing, vice-president, attended a meeting of the Inter-Provincial Traffic Conference at Calgary on June 18th. Twenty-seven different groups were represented, including provincial governments, boards of trade, manufacturing associations, oil companies, fruit companies, flour mills and grain selling agencies.

In discussing domestic grain and flour rates to British Columbia, Mr. Downing quoted comparison of rates from North Battleford to Vancouver, for local delivery, and through rail and ocean rates from North Battleford to Shanghai. He also drew attention to the difference in the domestic all-rail rates to West St. John (or Halifax) as compared with the through rail and ocean rates to European ports. He drew attention to the fact that over 14,000,000 bushels of American and Argentine corn entered Canada in 1930. Mr. Downing was named as a member of a committee to go into the whole subject of domestic grain and flour rates.

Col. F. J. James, vice-president of the On-to-the-Bay Association directed attention to the fact that the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, by sale of approximately six million, four hundred and seventy acres of their lands had directly contributed over twenty million dollars to the cost of construction of the Hudson Bay Railway (in addition to their proportionate share of the balance of its cost), and that under the excessive marine insurance rates now promulgated by the Imperial Shipping Committee (and which are only applicable to sailings from Churchill during the period from August 10th to September 30th), it is quite impracticable to successfully operate the Hudson's Bay route.

The following resolution will be considered at the next Inter-Provincial Conference to be held in Winnipeg during September:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this assembly, the Dominion Government should make ar-

rangements so that the ocean rates from Churchill on grain, flour, and all other grain products; livestock, packing house products, and all other livestock products; butter, eggs, dressed poultry, and all farm products; shall not exceed the ocean rates in effect from Montreal during the same period on the same commodity to the same European port, and further,

"That in the event of Lloyds, or other marine insurance underwriters, declining to quote fair and equitable insurance rates to cover cargoes moving from Churchill on the Hudson Bay route to British and Continental ports, the Dominion Government should arrange for and place in effect, a policy of Government marine insurance."

NURSING SERVICE

The U.F.M. members are seeing the fulfillment of a hope covered by a resolution of years' standing in the re-organization of the public nursing services for the province. Under the new system the organized territory of the province will be completely supervised by nursing service. A local committee will be named and shall consist of one representative from each municipality included in the territory, one district representative of the United Farm Women, and one district representative of the Women's Institute, under the chairmanship of the Health Officer. This committee will act in an advisory capacity to the nurse in charge. The chairmanship will be rotating to include the Health Officers of the municipalities covered in the area. If there are four such officers, they will each hold the chairmanship for one year consecutively. The nurse shall report all difficulties of social relief, medical service needs, communicable diseases, etc., to the committee and receive help and advice. Under the new order less time will be spent in the schools and more time in

CO-OPERATION

the homes. Perhaps one-fourth of the money released under the new arrangement may be spent by the different school boards on medical supervision for schools, along with measures for prevention of communicable diseases such as vaccination and toxoid treatments. The organization may get a measure of satisfaction from the knowledge that the members of the Provincial Department of Health are giving to them a large share of the credit for this forward step in the rural health program.

WARNING!

Perhaps a warning should be sounded to farmers to read all documents very carefully these days before signing them. No farmer signing agreements of sale, leases or chattel mortgages, can get any relief in respect of the same under the Debt Adjustment Act if these agreements have been entered into after April 9, 1931. We have been informed that certain mortgagees are sending out agreements providing for the supervision of the farm by an outside agency at a charge per acre. Be sure you do not sign any such agreement as such charge will be included in your mortgage indebtedness. A charge of twenty cents per acre on three hundred acres will add sixty dollars to your overhead, and endanger your mortgage arrears to a greater extent.

Be careful also of signing cash leases. If a third or a half share of crop will not carry your farm, can you afford to give more to a mortgagee? Can you make enough money through the development of side lines on your farm to pay running expenses, and provide for a respectable living on less than a half share basis? Be sure you understand the document you are asked to sign before doing so or you may find yourself placed in an impossible situation at no distant date.

TO THE FARMERS OF MANITOBA

(From page 19)

to supply their own needs. Their factories, which produce everything they consume from matches, watches and automobiles to foods, clothing and furniture, bear testimony to the efficiency of the consumers' co-operative societies.

Their ships that sail the seas, their coal mines, their power plants for creating electric current, their telephone societies—all are evidences of the ability of the consumers to do things for themselves. And the people are doing these things on a large scale without turning to the political state. They are accomplishing results that astonish the world simply by voluntary organization in non-political societies of consumers.

You, the farmers of Manitoba, can supply all of your needs co-operatively. By doing this you can train yourselves for big business. You can make yourselves more efficient in economic affairs. You can become your own bankers and your own insurance companies. You can provide your own medical care and health organization. You can control your entertainment, recreation and education. All of these things have been successfully done by farmers with still more restricted financial resources than yours.

But what is most significant, when you organize as co-operative consumers, you change the nature, the method, and the motive of business. You substitute the service motive for the profit motive. By the orderly, friendly, quiet and unostentatious methods of evolution, you take the essential step to save the world from the chaos which the capitalist system is bringing upon it. You change the current of civilization toward human harmony and justice. You substitute a method that is workable and reasonable for a method that leads only to destruction.

This is the opportunity before you. This is the task to which you are laying your hands. And in accomplishing success you are destined to win the gratitude of generations yet unborn and the eternal homage of the ages. Above all you are destined to win better life here and now for yourselves and your families and better friendship and loyalty for your neighbor.

TOGETHER-NESS

(From page 5)

gers, and took two of the leaders—Everard, and old Ironside, and Winstanley,—to London. But when the two diggers stood before a general in London, they would not take off their hats. They thought all men were equal, all on the same level of value; and that is why they called themselves "Levellers." They said the land belonged to the people, all the people; and all the English folk should be free to till the ground, and eat the fruit thereof; and there should be no land "lords." The two leaders went back to their carrot plots. The villagers near by again attacked them. Winstanley made a song of twelve verses, and he and his diggers sang:

"Your houses they pull down;
stand up now, stand up now!
Your houses they pull down to
fright poor men in town;
But the gentry must come down,
and the poor shall wear the
crown!

Stand up now, diggers all!"

Winstanley said all workers ought to have the same rate of pay, and all men should vote for members of Parliament.

Well, you see how, in the 17th century, the English were trying, in a rough-and-tumble way, to plan a new society. Cromwell tried by war and Ironside pikes. Hobbes tried by his dream of "Leviathan"-land. The simple Levellers tried with shovels. The great Commonwealth was not built. It is not built in 1931. But we can salute, in respect, all who

tried long ago, and all who try today. And in the age to come, the sun will shine by day on the happy Leviathan of a world Commonwealth, and, in the starry night, the sons of men will sing, like Hobbes, and their song will tell of a Co-operative Humanity.

A FOOD MONOPOLY

Is the day approaching when the world's food supplies will be in the hands of monopolies? Events, particularly in the dairy industry, indicate the tendency in this direction. These tendencies are so emphatic as to arrest the attention of producers and consumers of dairy products. Read the following from "Farm and Dairy."

"Investigations by the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Department of "tendencies toward monopolistic control of the nation's food supply" were recommended to the United States Senate on March 2 by its Food Price Investigating Committee.

"Reporting on its inquiry into the prices of bread, meat, sugar, milk and other foods, the Committee, headed by Senator Capper, Kansas, said it had found "an alarming tendency toward the monopolistic control of the food of the nation by a small group of powerful corporations and combinations."

"Within the past few years," the committee said, "the absorption of independent bakers and milk distributors by gigantic nation-wide corporations, hold-

(Turn to page 23)

The VULCAN IRON WORKS Limited

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Established 1874

ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS
MINE CAR WHEELS
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FROGS AND SWITCHES
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VULCAN GLOBE DUMPS
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK
MACHINING OF ALL KINDS

Prompt and Efficient Service

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, displayed 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 August in order to be inserted in the August issue. Cash must be mailed with the advertisement.

Miscellaneous

BRITISH GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN COR-
respondents. Proposition. 10c. Scolare, 16
Cambridge St., London, S.W., England. 11-12

PURE BRED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS,
unregistered, Manitoba Agricultural strain.
\$5.00 each. Maurice Anderson, Lenort,
Man. 7-1

SELLING PURE BRED HOLSTEIN FE-
males, all ages. Also good type grades.
Accredited herd. G. E. Wise, Shellmouth,
Man. 7-1

WONDERFUL SHAMPOO. MAKES HAIR
lovely. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Green,
Portage la Prairie, Man. 7-1.

CHOICE FRUITS FOR SALE — PLUMS,
pears, prunes, apples. Straight from the
grower. Lowest possible prices. G. Frost,
Chilliwack, B.C. 7-2.

ANCONA COCKERELS, 75c. EACH. MRS.
James Briggs, Petersfield, Man. 7-1.



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WORKS 169 Water St., Wpg

Auto and Tractor Parts

USED AND NEW

Generators for charging batteries, at low-
est prices, Engines, Springs, Gears, Axles,
Radiators, Wheels, Tops, Windshields
and Glass. Large stock of parts for all
makes of cars. Everything guaranteed.

WINNIPEG AUTO WRECKING CO.
261 Fort St., Winnipeg.

USED and NEW AUTO PARTS And TRACTOR PARTS

Engines, Magnetos, Gears and Generators
for charging radio batteries \$10.00 to
\$12.00 complete. "Universal" Stone
Choppers at half price. All kinds of
Machinery and Belts.

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

RUBBER GOODS

of all kinds mailed in plain sealed enve-
lope. We pay postage. Write for mail-
order price-list. Saving 50%. Dept. M,
Novelty Rubber Company, 11 Chatham
St., Hamilton, Ontario.

Teacher—"Now, Johnny, what did
Caesar exclaim when Brutus stabbed
him?"

Johnny—"Ouch!"

Two druggists were talking about
one of their confreres.

"He is a great druggist," said one.

"He is," admitted the other. "But
don't you think he makes his chick-
en salad a little too salty?"

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

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.

Pool Ripples



"Boggs has just suffered a terrible
financial setback."

"How come?"

"Somebody died and left him a
farm."

Percy—"How would you—aw—
like to own—aw—a little puppy, Miss
Dovely?"

Miss D.—"This is so sudden, Mr.
Chappingham."

Hubby—"You didn't have a rag on
your back when I married you."

Wife—"Anyway, I've plenty of
them now."

A man touring Europe sent back
a picture-post-card bearing this mes-
sage:

"Dear Son:

"On the other side you will see a
picture of the rock from which the
Spartans used to throw their defec-
tive children. Wish you were here.
—Your Dad."

"Don't you know that the stuff
you're drinking is slow poison?"
warned the wife.

"That's all right," replied the bibu-
lous husband. "I'm in no hurry."

"What did you give baby for his
first birthday?"

"We opened his money-box and
bought the little darling a lovely elec-
tric iron."

"Don't talk to me about lawyers,
my dear. I've had so much trouble
over the property that I sometimes
wish my husband hadn't died!"

Pat and Mike were watching a
Shriners' parade.

"Who are they, Mike?"

"Those are Shriners."

"What are they?"

"They are Masons, you poor fish!"

"What the h— do they want now?
They're getting \$13 a day, ain't
they?"

A travelling man one night found
himself obliged to remain in a small
town on account of a washout on
the railroad caused by the heavy
rain which was still coming down in
torrents. The travelling man turned
to the waitress with:

"This certainly looks like the
flood."

"The what?"

"The flood. You've read about the
flood, and the ark landing on Mount
Ararat, surely."

"Gee, Mister," she returned, "I
ain't seen a paper for three days."

Mandy had been troubled with a
toothache for some time before she
got up sufficient courage to go to a
dentist. The moment he touched the
tooth she screamed.

"What are you making such a
noise for?" he demanded. "Don't
you know I'm a painless dentist?"

"Well, sah," retorted Mandy,
"mebbe you' is painless, but Ah
isn't."

Lecturer—If I should lead a jack-
ass up to a pail of water and a pail
of beer, which do you suppose he
would drink?

Soak—Water.

Lecturer—That's right—Why?

Soak—Well, you said he was a
jackass, didn't you?

An elderly widower laid his heart
at the feet of a modern girl at a
night-club the other night. The poor
fellow was trembling with passion,
for the girl was as beautiful as Greta
Garbo.

"Oh," he sighed, "oh, I'd go through
anything for you, darling."

"The girl gave him a keen look.

"How much," she said, "have you
got to go through?"

A FOOD MONOPOLY

(From page 21)

ing companies, mergers and chain enterprises has been carried forward with amazing rapidity."

"The committee recommends the careful scrutiny of this development by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice. If existing laws are not sufficient to control these mergers and combinations in the public interest, the agencies above named should recommend to Congress such remedial legislation as they deem necessary."

These tendencies are not confined to the United States, the same tendencies are in evidence in Canada. There is only one way to head off the inevitable result—that is through organization of producers and consumers.

In Manitoba there is one organization (and one only) whose aim is to put into the hands of the producers themselves the entire process and profits of manufacturing their cream into finished products; that single organization is the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies.

Only through the development of such a co-operative can producers hope to get full value for their product; and only through the development of such a co-operative can producers and consumers do business on a fair basis.

ADVICE TO THE FARMER

The Canadian Chambers of Commerce, in convention duly assembled in Toronto, have been giving some good advice to the farmer. It seems that if the farmer will diversify his operations and produce goods for which there is a steady market, then he will be much better off.

Unfortunately this is a trifle vague. What the farmer really needs is something definite. This can only be done by sending a delegate to the farm, with full power to advise.

Let us therefore consider that the delegate—a highly-successful haberdasher—is explaining economic principles to a farmer who has lived fifty-two years on the land.

"I don't wish to seem didactic or revolutionary," explains the Canadian Chamber of Commerce delegate, when his cigar is drawing nicely, "and I may be slightly astray on minor details of trifling importance, but the broad lines of my reasoning will be unanswer-

able. I have devoted much time to the study of the theory of farming—several hours, in fact—and so I know whereof I speak. Now, let's start with the beginning of the day."

"We usually do," agrees the farmer.

"Ah, but at what time?"

"It varies with the seasons."

"Just so," smiles the delegate. "Mistake No. 1. I suppose you haven't even got a time clock. No! Well, get one, and see that every employee punches it. If he is not here by the hour set, he loses half a day's work. Be very firm on that point, rain or shine. And I suggest that you adopt the city method and start the day's work at 8:30 a.m. sharp."

"Too much sleep isn't good for any man," objects the farmer, somewhat cryptically, it seems to the haberdasher expert. "However, the hired men won't mind."

"Hired men! Hired men! My dear sir, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce would never approve of that description. It develops the inferiority complex of your assistants."

"Bill and Dan never heard of that," points out the farmer.

The delegate waves this objection aside as unimportant, and proceeds:

"Appoint them vice-presidents in charge of pigs and cows, and you'll see how they respond to their higher responsibilities. But don't pay overtime until after 6 o'clock, and only time and a half on Sundays."

"I hadn't intended to," declares the farmer. "Now, what about the milk cows?"

"How long have you had them?"

"From three to nine years."

"T'chk! T'chk! Man, that will never do. You've got to show a faster turnover on your stock. Get rid of these old cows and install newer models in their place. They may be good milkers, but they're out of date. A merchant trades in his delivery trucks every two or three years. The more work they do, the sooner the trade. The same principle applies to cows; the heavier milkers should go first, because it stands to reason that there can't be so much milk left in a heavy milker as in a light milker."

"You mean," gasps the farmer, "that I should get only a certain

milkage out of each cow, like you get mileage out of trucks?"

"Very neatly put," nods the delegate. "There comes a time when you're milking at a loss, even though the cow is giving more milk than ever. You should have noticed this yourself by your dairy records. You've been making more butter in summer than in winter, which is all wrong. Butter is worth more in winter. You'll have to change that."

The farmer writes this down, lest he forget.

"Another thing," resumes the visiting haberdasher, "you've got a big meadow all in hay, which is worth about \$30 an acre. You should plant this to small fruits and get \$300 to the acre. There's a big demand for strawberries and huckleberries and blackberries and raspberries and loganberries—"

"Do you think they'd grow on wet land?" asks the farmer, dubiously.

"I. you plant the right variety, most certainly," says the delegate. "And if you must have hay, grow it between the rows of berry bushes and so get two crops off your land at the same time. I bet you never thought of that."

The bet is not taken up.

"I'm not satisfied with what you got for your potatoes either," continues the delegate. "You should make your price and stick to it. Carry the crop over if need be. Styles in spuds don't change."

"But spuds rot," complains the farmer.

"Not if you watch them," declares the delegate.

The farmer blinks hard at this bit of news, then murmurs something about how difficult it is to get financial assistance from the banks.

"The trouble with you," says the delegate, with outthrust jaw, "is that you let the banks dictate when you should or shouldn't borrow. You're too supine. Talk right back to the manager, and you'll see what happens."

"He'll tell me to get my note endorsed," declares the farmer, out of a wealth of sad experience. "May I take it that if I run my farm along the lines you suggest, you'll endorse my note for what I need to follow out your ideas?"

In wild alarm, the giver of good advice grabs his hat and runs.

—From Vancouver Province.

Farm Implement Prices

WE have had so many inquiries from agents and customers as to the effect of the Budget changes on agricultural implement prices that we think it well to make the following announcements:

- 1** The price to the farmer has not been increased on any implement manufactured and sold in Canada by this Company since the tariff on agricultural machinery was raised in September or since the recent budget of June 1st.
- 2** Substantial reductions in price have been made since September last on an important number of implements.

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