



A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

Vol. VII.

WINNIPEG, AUGUST, 1931

No. 8

TO ALL OUR MEMBERS AND PATRONS:

The passing out of office of one man and the coming in of another are, after all, minor incidents in the life of any organization.

Temporarily there may be some little disturbance and excitement, but the administration is continuous and before long everybody settles down, the work goes on smoothly and progress is made.

There are two new members on the Board who are taking the places of Mr. Chapman and Mr. Gellie, both of whom did not stand for re-election. They are Mr. J. W. Baldwin of Reston and Mr. G. N. McConnell of McConnell. Our thanks and appreciation are due Messrs. Chapman and Gellie for their seven years of faithful, honest service on the Board. Mr. Burnell, the retiring President, continues as a member of the Board. No man has been more enthusiastic and sincere in his efforts to further the cause of the "farmers' movement" in Manitoba, and the Board appreciates having the continued benefit of his experience and advice. Mr. Burnell's outstanding ability, particularly in matters of organization, is unquestioned.

This is not an easy time to assume responsibilities of office. Due to circumstances with which we are all more or less familiar, we find ourselves facing a difficult situation and the effects of the unparalleled depression have served to shake the confidence of some of our members and the public in our movement. Prices of farm products generally (and these are our greatest concern in Western Canada) are away below the cost of production in spite of one of the smallest crops garnered in years. Nevertheless, I have complete and absolute confidence in the ultimate success of the organization—that is, on a double condition: First, that we have the continued support of our members, and second, that we be not interfered with from outside. We should, in the interest of all, be left to work out our own salvation. We admit our obligations; we appreciate the assistance rendered in time of need; we do not object to constructive criticism; but above all we want the opportunity to demonstrate our ability to stick together and to succeed. We appeal to both urban and rural communities to give us that chance.

Much work needs to be done, and it will be done. We disclaim any intention to meddle with other people's business; we shall attend strictly to our own. All our efforts will be directed towards building up and perfecting our local organizations, and giving the best possible service to all our patrons on a minimum cost basis. It is our sincere desire to continue to do our utmost in furthering and promoting the co-operative movement in all its branches in Manitoba and the West. If at any time any farmers' marketing organization in the West wishes to join with us on a truly co-operative basis, and submits a definite proposal to that effect,—which proposal of course must provide for the distribution of dividends based on patronage,—we shall be glad to meet them in order to bring about that much-to-be-desired end.

Provided we have the support and patronage of Manitoba farmers which we have enjoyed in the past, with normal crop and business years, only inefficiency of management can wreck our movement. If you as farmers will do your part and give us a fair share of your business, on behalf of the management and staff I pledge you that our unceasing efforts and our constant endeavor shall be to give economical and efficient administration.

P. F. BREDT, Pres., Manitoba Pool Elevators.

At Home and Abroad

The Minnesota Co-operative Wool Growers Association is handling one-third of the state's production this year and has not owed a cent of borrowed money since July 6. It has grown from 225 members eight years ago to 4,000 in 1931.

Ohio dairy, wool, grain and livestock co-operatives, together with the farm bureau and grange, have formed a state council to "encourage co-ordination of efforts of organizations interested in co-operative marketing and purchasing and legislation affecting agriculture."

"Any dead fish can float downstream, but it takes a live one to swim up. Co-ops that live today must be live fish. They have an up-stream bunch of swimming ahead of them right now."—Alex Legge.

Alexander Legge told livestock co-operators in Chicago recently that they ought to be strong for boys and girls club work and for vocational work. "Take plenty of time to talk to the young blood," he said. "They get the point quickly; they are learning team work, not individual isolation. Theirs is a friendly rivalry; each is working with the other. I have great faith in this generation, and in agriculture they are going to do a lot better than we have in our time."

M. W. Thatcher, general manager of the Farmers' Union Terminal Association, which has just sold its elevator system to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, has been visiting the grain importing countries of Eastern Europe and he returns with the avowed conviction that "Europe will no longer be a market for surplus American wheat." He is relating his experiences in radio broadcasts from St. Paul.

During the first half of this year 684 state and national banks closed their door in the United States. Including these, bank failures in the United States during the last ten years amount to 6,533, involving deposits of \$2,939,825,000.

Wheat prices on the Liverpool market on August 7, (about 54 cents) were the lowest in 37 years according to the London Times, the lowest in 150 years according to the Daily Express and the lowest ever known according to the Morning Post. We'll take a sporting chance and back the guess of the Morning Post.

The Argentine Co-operative Association recently opened the sixth co-operative grain elevator in the country at Fuentes, province of Santa Fe. This elevator is similar to those recently opened in other cities and has a capacity of approximately 260,000 bushels.

The MacMillan report, made to the British Government by a special committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the pres-

in the report that Russia was preparing to "dump" 500,000 lbs. of butter on the British market. Russian exports so far total 200,000 pounds.

Seventy per cent. of the farm lands in the grain growing districts of Russia are now being collectively farmed and authorities confidently predict that by this time next year the grain growing areas of the country will be one hundred per cent. collectivized.

The U. S. Tariff Commission has granted the request of egg producers for an increase in the duty on dried eggs from 18 to 27 cents a pound and the recommendation of the Commission has been approved by the President. This increased tariff is directed principally against importations from China.

The United States and Canada are being freely held up as dreadful examples. But our grow-

Now You See It: Now You Don't!

"Futures trading, even with its disadvantages of numerous minor price fluctuations, is of distinct benefit to the producer in the price which he receives."
—The Stamp Commission Report.

"In my opinion, year in and year out, the gambling in grain in Chicago probably tends to reduce the price to the consumer in England.—Lord Crawford, British Ex-Minister of Agriculture.

ent economic depression thus describes the fall in prices: "A monetary phenomenon which has occurred as the result of the monetary system failing to solve successfully a problem of unprecedented difficulty and complexity set it by a conjunction of highly intractable non-monetary phenomena." That's clear enough! Next time somebody asks why the prices for agricultural produce all over the world are below cost of production just quote it in reply. It should prove a knock-out.

Newspapers from New Zealand show that the wheat growers are putting up a fight for tariff protection which will give them about \$1.18 a bushel for their wheat as against the government offer of about \$1.12. Over here \$1.00 a bushel would look like the return of the Golden Age.

Investigation by dairy interests shows that there is no truth

ers should remember that the present crisis would have occurred two years ago had there been no Canadian Pool and there would have been no greater price today than there is at present. Australian growers can thank Canada for three years of good prices.

—A. K. Trethowan, Treasurer, Farmers' and Settlers' Association, New South Wales.

Farmers in Indiana have formed, through the efforts of the State Farm Bureau, an egg and poultry co-operative marketing association on a contract basis.

Ernest Brough has been appointed superintendent of the packing plant which is being built by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers, at Saskatoon, and which will be opened for business about the middle of September. Mr. Brough was with the Harris Abattoir for over twenty years.

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Published by
THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

Official Organ of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool,
Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.

Subscription Price
50 cents a year
3 years for \$1.00

Foreign, 60c a year.

Issued on the Twentieth of
Each Month

Office: Wheat Pool Building,
Winnipeg.

Telephone: 845 150

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

THE MACMILLAN REPORT

British Special Committee Fails to Agree on Way to Enable Banking Finance and Credit to End Present Economic Depression.

A special committee appointed by Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, issued its report on July 13. The instructions to the committee were:

"To inquire into banking, finance and credit, paying regard to the factors, both internal and international which govern their operation, and to make recommendations calculated to enable these agencies to promote the development of trade and commerce and the employment of labor."

The report of the committee has proved a disappointment. It gives no clear recommendations to enable "banking, finance and credit" to get the nation out of its present mess. The committee split up and nearly every member took the opportunity to give a dissenting opinion on some point or other.

The principal recommendations bearing upon present trade conditions centre round the question of prices, the fall in which has been such a pregnant force in causing world-wide unemployment and distress. There is general agreement that attempts should be made to raise prices, although methods suggested for doing so vary. The largest group believe that the maintenance of the present price level would be disastrous to all nations, and they favour a raising of prices by increasing the supply of money. When prices have risen to a level appropriate to the then existing level of wages, salaries, etc., they think prices should be stabilized by the currency being "managed" or controlled by international action on the part of the central

banks.

Six members of the committee, including J. M. Keynes, the distinguished economist and Sir Thomas Allen, the prominent co-operator, sign an addendum, which in its turn is subject to an amplifying note by Sir Thomas Allen and another member of the committee.

In the first, the signatories declare that "for the world as a whole the best hope of a remedy lies in a monetary policy designed to increase the volume of purchasing power," and express their opposition to "a primary reliance on reductions of salaries and wages as a means of restoring employment, and of recovering our international equilibrium." Later, they appear to favor "some form of restriction of imports," coupled with "granting sundry indirect advantages to the export industries," and after discussing the uses of tariffs or import boards, state, "It appears to us, therefore, that if imports were to be controlled, whether by a tariff with compensation for exports, or by import board, or in some other way, and home-produced goods substituted for them, there is a presumption . . . that this would mean a net increase of employment and of national productivity."

Industrial Planning

They elsewhere observe that, for reasons stated, "it would seem that restrictions on imports and aids to exports would run well in double harness with the other class of remedy . . . namely, schemes of capital development." These schemes they proceed to discuss, urging the need for "or-

ganized planning," and "that we should now attack the task of capital development in this country in a much more systematic and far-sighted manner than hitherto."

Among other schemes, they point to the need for rebuilding and replanning many of the larger industrial centres, and for refitting and replanning some of the staple industries on national lines and for creating a "Board of National Investment," in which "the deliberate guidance of schemes of long-term national investment would be concentrated."

Sir Thomas Allen and Mr. Bevin, in their joint reservation to this "minority" statement, say they fully agree that "the only possible policy is to try to raise the wholesale price level and to maintain or improve the standard of life." As regards the "tariff proposal," they hold that before it is implemented, "a large measure of state planning and reorganization, particularly in the basic industries, with the provision of transport and power as State services, should be put into effect." And then, "if the alternative remained, tariffs would be preferable to all-round reductions in wages and salaries, provided that at the same time steps were taken to safeguard the export trade and to prevent an exploitation of the consumer."

Lord Bradbury dissents from the conclusions of his colleagues, and thinks that the real remedies lie in the main outside the reference of the committee; and Mr. J. T. Walton Newbold, in his comments in the report, also shows that he does not think the committee's recommendations deal with the fundamental causes of the present distress.

As might be expected the report has provoked a nation-wide discussion and there is just as much difference of opinion outside as there obviously was inside the committee.

Manitoba Pool Elevator Associations Meet

Delegates Approve and Execute Agreement with Government. Premier Bracken Agrees to some Proposals of Associations, But is Firm on Veto of Government Representative on Board. Directors Elect as President, Former Vice-President, Paul Bredt, with C. H. Burnell as Vice-President.

The agreement between Manitoba Pool Elevators, the Wheat Pool, Pool Elevator Associations, and the Government of Manitoba was accepted, ratified, and duly executed by the special meeting of delegates from Pool Elevator Associations held at Brandon on July 30-31. The discussion on the agreement began as soon as the meeting got down to business the first day and the opposition voiced to some features of the agreement led to the suggestion that Premier Bracken be invited to attend the meeting and discuss these particular features of the agreement with the delegates. The suggestion was approved and the delegates were subsequently informed that Mr. Bracken would attend the next day.

The meeting opened with the formal election of C. H. Burnell to the chair, and F. W. Ransom as secretary. Delegates representing locals which had not applied for the necessary share of stock in Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited were given the privileges of the meeting and the right to vote. The discussion on the surplus accruing from the operations of 1929 and possibly 1930 revealed a strong demand that it be distributed as a cash dividend and as this could not be done without the consent of the provincial government it was decided to call in the Premier to discuss it. Subsequent discussions brought out other features of the agreement which were laid over for discussion with the Premier. It was decided to leave the number of districts as they were and elect a board of seven from these districts. It was shown that the elevators were very unequally distributed through these districts, one district having as many as forty-four and another only seven. There was difficulty, however, in making a redistribution at this time.

A long debate took place at the opening on Friday morning on a resolution that the Department of Education and Publicity be continued. Some delegates stated that they had been instructed by

their locals to vote against it, others had been instructed to vote for it. Some spoke for The Scoop Shovel and against the radio broadcasting and some believed that the necessary publicity could be got by a system of circular letters. J. T. Hull, Director of Education and Publicity, related the efforts that were being made to bring together the co-operative educational agencies—the Co-operative Conference, the Co-operative Marketing Board and the U.F.M.—so as to get the greatest efficiency with the minimum of expense. The amount asked for, he said, included subscription to The Scoop Shovel. Eventually, on a roll call vote, the resolution was carried with an addition that the amount was not to exceed \$10,000.

As Mr. Bracken had arrived discussion reverted to the agreement and Mr. Bracken asked the delegates to express freely their opinions and he would give replies after the noon adjournment.

In his reply Mr. Bracken dealt with the points raised by the delegates in the following order:

(1) The disposition of any cash surplus inuring to the benefit of the elevators from the operations of 1929-30. Some delegates thought that inasmuch as this money accrued before the agreement had been entered into it should be distributed to the elevator associations. Mr. Bracken agreed to this on the condition that it did not involve the paying out of any money by the government.

(2) With regard to the 10 per cent. for special reserve it was suggested that instead of the whole of the surplus being taken from an association to help make up this reserve, a portion might be taken. Mr. Bracken agreed to this to the extent of 50 per cent., that is, an elevator association might pay only one-half of its surplus instead of the whole. The effect of this concession will be to lengthen the time required for making up the ten per cent.

special reserve of approximately \$300,000.

(3) Government representatives on the Board. Mr. Bracken said he had no objection to the elevator associations having a board of seven, and he suggested that the government representatives be two, making a board of nine.

(4) The expenses of the government representatives on the board of directors. It was objected that this should not be paid by the elevator associations. Mr. Bracken said the government would bear these expenses.

(5) The question had been raised as to government financial assistance in subsequent years. Mr. Bracken pointed out that the agreement provided for that, if it should at any time become necessary, to the extent of the government's legal ability.

(6) The veto of the government representatives. Mr. Bracken discussed this matter at some length. He acknowledged the sincerity of those elevator associations which objected strongly to this veto and especially on the ground that it was a violation of co-operative principle and a limitation of the rights of the association. There was, he said, weight in that argument, but he also pointed out that there was another side and that was the obligation which the government was under to protect the taxpayers of the province as a whole. The government, he said, had done its best to assist the organization; they wanted to see it live, they wanted to see this farmers' co-operative elevator company develop and prosper, and they had done all they could towards this end. He asked the meeting not to press the demand for abolition of the government veto, but he pointed out that as the elevator associations through this government help progressed and developed the need for the veto would get less and less and as the debt was reduced would practically vanish.

The meeting accorded Mr. Bracken a very hearty vote of

thanks and subsequently carried the by-law executing the agreement with the government. A resolution calling for abandonment of the veto of the government representatives on the board of directors was lost by a very large majority.

Two of the members of the old board—R. F. Chapman, of Ninga, and Stuart Gellie, of Harmsworth, declined to stand for re-election, and in Mr. Gellie's place Mr. Geo. McConnell, of McConnell, and in Mr. Chapman's place J. W. Baldwin, Reston, were elected. The rest of the board, namely, C. H. Burnell, Oakville, Paul Bredt, Kemnay, W. G. A. Gourlay, Dauphin, W. J. Parker, Sanford, and John Quick, Grandview, were re-elected.

In order to get an expression of opinion from the meeting a resolution was introduced and carried declaring against a coarse grains pool this year. The question of a basis for membership in local elevator associations was referred to the locals and the meeting also decided to retain the two fieldmen now in service. A motion that all contracts be returned was withdrawn, it being pointed out that the contracts were Pool and not Elevator contracts and therefore could only be dealt with by the annual meeting of the Wheat Pool. The advisability of changing the name of the association from Manitoba Pool Elevators to Manitoba Co-operative Elevators was passed on to the new board, as also were resolutions suggesting a uniform price at primary market points for farm products, and that profit on dried grain be returned to the associations shipping the grain.

Towards the close of the meeting the chairman, on behalf of the board, and at the request of the meeting, explained that because the Wheat Pool could not function this year as a contract organization the board has been compelled to let Mr. R. M. Mahoney go. At the call of the meeting Mr. Mahoney spoke a few words of farewell and expressed himself hopefully for the future of Pool Elevators.

Disapproval of the Williams' Report received unanimous support in the following resolution:

"That this general meeting of delegates of Manitoba Pool Elevators express its entire disapproval of the Williams' Report, the report failing entirely to ap-

Dominion Will Guarantee Pool Finances

Pool Initial Payment of 35 Cents a Bushel, Plus Bonus of 5 Cents and Working Capital for Pool Elevators Agreed to by Premier Bennett

The Dominion government will guarantee an initial payment of 35 cents a bushel, basis No. 1, Fort William, on wheat marketed through a voluntary pool in any of the three prairie provinces this crop season; will see that the elevator organizations of the three pools are adequately financed and will also pay a bonus of 5 cents a bushel on all wheat marketed in the western inspection division. This is the substance of announcements made by Premier Bennett and jointly by the Premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The five cent bonus is separate from and independent of the 35 cents initial payment guarantee and means that a pool shipper will get on delivery 35 cents, basis No. 1, Fort William, plus five cents bonus irrespective of the grade of his grain.

Premier's Statement

The statement issued by Mr. Bennett on August 7 was as follows:

"The wheat pools of the three western provinces, which own nearly 1,600 country elevators, as well as terminals at Vancouver and Fort William, will operate this year in the same way as privately owned enterprises. They will have ample working capital and the provinces will not be called upon to guarantee their operations.

"As a substantial number of producers desire to market their grain on the pool principle, the

precipitate the viewpoint of the Manitoba farmer regarding the handling of his grain."

Selection of the place for the annual meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators was left with the board.

At a meeting of the new board on Friday night, Paul Bredt, who has previously been vice-president, was elected president, Mr. Burnell being elected vice-president of the board. Mr. Ransom was re-appointed secretary.

elevators operated by the pools in the several provinces will afford to such producers an opportunity to have their grain dealt with by the operation of a voluntary pool. The elevators will make an initial payment of 35 cents per bushel on the same basis as to quality and point of delivery as in previous years.

"The Dominion government will take whatever action may be necessary to ensure the orderly marketing of the crop this year. Panic conditions will not be permitted to control the prices obtainable for this year's western grain crop."

Provincial Premier

On Monday, August 10, Premiers Bracken, Anderson and Brownlee issued the following joint statement regarding the conferences in the west and with Mr. Bennett and their outcome:

"Following the negotiations of the past few weeks, it is now possible to make a definite announcement as to the operations of the provincial wheat pools this season.

"On June 24, representatives of the provincial governments and farmers' organizations of the prairie provinces met the Dominion government at Ottawa and advocated the establishment of a wheat board to market this year's crop.

"Subsequently, the prime minister addressed a letter to each provincial premier concerned, declining to establish such a board, but suggesting as an alternative the formation of a trading corporation to which the provincial pool elevator systems would be leased. It was also suggested that J. I. McFarland might act as general manager, and that the Dominion government might assist in financing the operation of such corporation.

Opposed to Leasing

"On receipt of this letter, a conference was held at Regina. Mr. McFarland was unwilling to

(Turn to page 18)

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

THE NON-ELEVATOR POOL MAN

There are hundreds of Pool members who are not members of Elevator Associations. Many of them are among our best men, real co-operators. Under no circumstances is it desired to drop, forget or neglect them. We are very anxious to provide ways and means of holding them together and maintain their interest in the organization. Let us say right here, if you have suggestions to this end, we would like to have them. Even if it is found they cannot be put into practice, they may engender other ideas. At any rate, your interest and co-operation is further encouragement to promote greater unity and a stronger organization. Two ideas are here submitted.

Platform or Carlot Shipments

(a) Those making carlot shipments should ship their grain to Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited, in care of Manitoba Pool Terminal, Port Arthur. A plan has been worked out by which they may become members of Manitoba Pool Elevators either through Elevator Associations or Shipping Locals and have a voice and vote in its affairs. Associations, or Municipal Shipping Locals will be established, of which these shippers may become members. They will be established as administrative units, have their own officers and be entitled to elect delegates to represent them at annual meetings of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited.

Contact

(b) That contact be maintained with the officers of Wheat Pool Locals through news letters and other circulars sent out periodically to keep them informed and otherwise maintain their interest and support.

ELEVATOR AND COMMERCIAL RESERVES

A misunderstanding exists in the minds of some of the Pool members who are not members of Elevator Associations who think there is discrimination or inequity in the use of their contributions to elevator reserves for the benefit of the elevator members.

In the first five years of the Pool an elevator and commercial reserve was established of deductions from each member of so much per bushel from the proceeds of the sale of his grain. This reserve fund was used for the acquisition of elevators. An elevator policy was drawn up and put into effect. One and fifty-three elevators were acquired. The members of the associations which acquired these elevators agreed to pay the original cost plus interest at 7% and it was these moneys or payments that would have been used to pay back the deductions.

All Pool members, whether belonging to an elevator association or not, contributed the same per bushel deduction. The elevators acquired with this fund were not a gift to the associations but had to be purchased by them and paid for by their members.

The Economic Crisis

In 1929, we suffered, like every business in every country, from the effects of the financial depression (the most serious the world has experienced in 100 years) with the result that the actual selling price of the grain on the world's markets was less than the amount advanced to the member on delivery. The member received not only the eventual selling price but an amount in excess—more than equivalent to his deductions for reserves. The overpayment necessitated government guarantees to the banks, which in turn made it necessary for the Pool to pledge its assets to the government. The only assets of real value were the payments owed by the associations on their elevators. Instead, therefore, of these payments being used to pay back or retire the deduction certificates, they have to be paid to the Government. We, the Pool, having paid ourselves too much on our 1929 deliveries have no choice but to forego our reserves and all Pool members are affected alike, whether in elevators or otherwise.

It should be added, however, that the reserves of those who are not overpaid or who did not deliver in 1929 are recognized as an obligation which will be met in the future whenever funds are available.

The Benefits of Pool Elevators

In conclusion, the elevators have been an indirect benefit to all Pool members and other farmers. They made it possible:

(1) For the Pool to function properly by forwarding Pool grain so that it would be in selling position when and where required.

(2) To acquire terminal facilities, earnings from which have been and will continue to be returned to platform shippers as well as elevator associations.

(3) To provide a standard in cleaners and equipment inducing better service from competitive companies to the advantage of other Pool members and farmers.

(4) To eliminate street spreads so that line companies reduced their spreads to a more reasonable basis, benefitting all growers whether Pool members or not.

(5) That in this distressing period of low prices when the Pool has been faced with a critical situation, the farmers are able to hold together and be organized and thus provide the foundation on which to build for the future.

POOLING WHEAT IN 1931

There will be a purely voluntary Pool for wheat in all three Provinces. Any farmer in Manitoba, whether he is a member of the Pool or not, may put all or any part of his wheat into the voluntary Pool. The initial payment has been fixed at 35c per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, and to this will be added the 5 cents per bushel Government bonus, making a total of 40 cents. Pool wheat may be delivered through Pool or line elevators, or direct in carlots over the platform.

Indications are that a considerable percentage of wheat will be pooled this season, in spite, or possibly on account of present low prices. Quite a few people express the opinion, and it is just an opinion, that values can hardly go lower than present levels, and that developments later on in the 1931 marketing season may have an influence on prices. There are still large surplus stocks of wheat in the world. The United States winter wheat crop is the greatest ever harvested, while the yield of spring wheat both in the United States and Canada will be small. Argentina and Australia have reduced acreage, but their yields cannot be estimated with any accuracy until November and December. Russia will be the deciding factor, and should they produce another freak record crop as in 1930, no permanent improvement in prices may be looked for, for a considerable time.

As indicated above, some will pool this year because they gamble that prices will go higher later, while others will pool because they firmly believe in the principle of pooling and receiving the average price of the year. Which ever class you may belong to, it can be stated quite definitely that fear of excessive high overhead cost due to small volume, need not prevent you from putting wheat into the Pool. Pool grain will pay its own overhead. Handling and accounting operations for Pool and non-Pool grain are practically identical, and will be handled by the same staff. The only extra cost involved in respect to Pool grain is the keeping of records of deliveries for the purpose of making further payments. This will be kept down to a minimum.

NO COARSE GRAIN POOL FOR 1931

At the meeting of delegates held in Brandon on July 30, a resolution was passed suspending the operation of a Coarse Grain Pool during the 1931 season. Both the Alberta and Saskatchewan organizations arrived at similar conclusions.

NO COARSE GRAIN POOL WILL BE IN OPERATION FOR THE 1931 CROP.

GET THE FACTS

Do you want to read any of the following?

- ✓ 1. Notes on the proceedings and discussion at the Winnipeg Conference, July 3rd and 4th.
- ✓ 2. Criticism of Williams' Report—P. F. Bredt.
- ✓ 3. Memorandum by D. A. Kane—"Some Problems to be Faced by Elevator Associations if they Decide to Operate as Units Independently of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited."
- ✓ 4. Proposals Submitted by the Government and its Requirements.

Ask the delegate of your Pool Elevator Association or Wheat Pool Local or the President or Secretary of your Elevator Association. They have copies of the above material.

The Secretary of each Elevator Association also has the following:

1. Memorandum on the Agreement between the Government, Manitoba Wheat Pool, Manitoba Pool Elevators and the Elevator Associations.

2. Memorandum re elevator membership, the proposed simple form of agreement between the individual member and his Elevator Association.

3. Memorandum re platform shippers.

4. Questions and answers—F. W. Ransom. — (Taken from the proceedings of the Winnipeg Conference).

5. Memorandum on Education and Publicity.—J. T. Hull.

6. Memorandum re Terminals.—P. F. Bredt.

Don't kick about not getting information—if your Secretary hasn't got it, we have.

F. W. R.

NO DEDUCTIONS THIS YEAR

Pool Members! Do not be misled by false reports. There will be no deduction made on grain delivered during the crop year 1931-32 to Manitoba Pool Elevators or to a voluntary Pool, to meet any expenses of any previous Pool operations.

TERMINAL EARNINGS TO PLATFORM SHIPPERS

The distribution of terminal earnings to platform shippers will be as follows:

(1) Anyone shipping carload lots of grain to Pool Terminals will receive at the end of the year 50% of his proportionate share on a per bushel basis of the terminal earnings, the balance to be set up to the shipper's credit until a fund of \$25.00 is accumulated.

(2) After the fund reaches \$25.00, all of the terminal earnings are to be paid in cash, and interest is to be paid on this reserve fund of \$25.00.

The money thus accumulated is to be used for working capital. The principle involved is similar to that adopted by the elevator associations of building up working capital to the amount of ten per cent of the original cost price of the elevator.

The Pool Elevator associations at McAuley, Leighton, Deloraine, Boissevain and Cartwright have accepted and ratified the agreement with the Provincial Government.

According to reports, Russia is competing more actively in wheat exports and is likely to continue so for some weeks. The United Kingdom was, last week (Aug. 7 to 19) a good buyer of Soviet grain at prices ranging from 7c to 8c per bushel under No. 3 Northern c.i.f. Liverpool. Four and a half million bushels was moved out of South Russian ports in the same period.

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Official Organ of THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

OFFICES: WHEAT POOL BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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.

AUGUST, 1931

E. A. PARTRIDGE

Another of the bright stars in the constellation of pioneers who laid the foundation of the co-operative movement in Western Canada, has faded into the night. At Victoria, B.C., on August 3, E. A. Partridge, veteran in the army of the organized farmers, co-operator and social idealist, worn out by bodily pain and mental anxieties, laid down the burden of life and welcomed eternal relief from all pain.

Partridge came west from Ontario in 1883 when he was 21, homesteaded near Sintaluta and went through the usual experiences of those who set out to build homes out of a capital of hope and courage and hard enduring labor.

Co-operating with nature to make a garden out of a wilderness brings troubles of its own but these pioneers had additional troubles piled upon them. Ringed round by organized business they experienced economic injustice in the rough, and in time realized that this trouble could only be overcome by organization and co-operation. In the movement to achieve this E. A. Partridge was in the van.

In 1906 while the farmers were organizing and storming the legislative halls, he suggested a co-operative grain marketing company, and the outcome of his suggestion was the Grain Growers Grain Company. This is not the place to go into the early history of that organization or to retell the story of the stubborn, indomitable courage of its creators, but that history and record should be read and reread by the farmers in these trying times. It is an inspiring story of men who succeeded because they had the will to succeed.

Co-operator in his social idealism, Partridge was individualistic in personality. He not only wanted things done, he wanted them done in a certain way and he had never any doubts about the rightness of his way. Strong willed and uncompromising he clashed often with the timid but no less earnest of his colleagues. He was for removing an obstacle rather than going round it, and removal is always the more heroic and adventurous method.

This wayward characteristic, excellent as it may be in the individual fighter, the planner, the artist, the originator, has its drawbacks in the routine of life. The executive, the administrator, the director, in many ways must adjust his actions to circumstances. He may not forsake principles but his policies must be prudent. Partridge put principle ahead of everything, and suffered in the practical event in consequence.

To Partridge co-operation was a means to an end. The Grain Growers Grain Company, the Wheat Pools, all the forms of business co-operation, were merely successive steps toward an ideal. As

methods of doing business they served as finger-posts to a way of living, a social order in which poverty did not exist. Poverty! There was the great enemy of humanity and by poverty he meant lack of the means to wellbeing—physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, spiritual wellbeing. "A War on Poverty, the One War That Can End War," was the title he gave to his book published five or six years ago and in which he gave his ideas of a commonwealth of the good life.

It is given to few dreamers to see their dreams come true. Partridge saw the beginning and the development of a movement which to him contained the potentialities of his ideal, and in anguish he saw it shrink beneath the blows of an unparalleled economic storm. If he had lived he would have gone painfully but manfully to work to reconstruct and rebuild it. The farmers of Western Canada can do no greater honor to his name than to do as he would have done and take up with courage and determination the task of repairing the damage and making stronger and more complete their co-operative institutions.

ATTACKS ON CO-OPERATIVES

A part of the London press led by Lord Beaverbrook's "Daily Express," has commenced a particularly violent attack on the co-operative movement. Lord Beaverbrook, better known in Canada as Max Aitken, the man who made a fortune by charging farmers and builders three prices for cement, has just discovered that the co-operative movement is not a capitalist movement and consequently that it is a menace to the nation. Everything that Lord Beaverbrook disapproves of or disagrees with is a menace to the British nation, just as free trade in cement in his Canadian days was a menace to Canada.

The co-operative movement in Great Britain, however, has an active press of its own and by the time the co-operative papers and magazines have got through with Lord Beaverbrook he will be a sadder and wiser man. But suppose the movement had had no press, no avenues of publicity, no means of its own of reaching the public and its members—what might have been the result of the attack of these London papers with their circulation running into the millions?

In every country the movement has found it imperatively necessary to establish its own press and maintain its own medium of publicity and education. There are many co-operative papers published in England and in practically every country in Europe. There are scores of papers published by

farmer's co-operatives in the United States and every dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations has its press representing agricultural co-operation. These papers have been established because they were found to be necessary and because in their absence the Lord Beaverbrooks had it all their own way when attacking the co-operative movement. In half a dozen national co-operative congresses held in Europe during the last two or three months emphasis was laid upon the necessity for educational work, it being apparent to these co-operators that the less the principles and purposes of co-operation were understood the easier it was for the private trade to seduce men and women away from the movement. That experience of many years in Great Britain and Europe is worth heeding in Western Canada.

THE MENACE OF BEAUHARNOIS

There is a growing necessity for keeping straight before the people the real issue about Beauharnois. There appears to be a determined effort to draw a red herring across the trail and to divert public attention from the financial aspect of the matter to the political. It is, of course, bad enough that the promoters sought to make their predatory intentions easier to carry out by contributions to political campaign funds, but that is not the significant, the important and the fundamental menace to the public interest in the affair.

The promoters of Beauharnois by processes of financial manipulation secured absolute control of an exceedingly valuable power site; made for themselves before construction of the plant \$2,189,000 in cash and the return of every nickel of their own money they put into it; retained 1,000,000 common shares worth at one time \$17,000,000 and now worth about \$4,000,000, and all the management shares. All the money for the development of Beauharnois has been put up by the public and the promoters have made millions before a unit of power has been produced.

That is what modern finances can do—enable men who are so inclined to exploit the heritage of the people, grab a great natural resource, make millions out of prospects and promises, and retain control of a vast industrial project without the investment of a nickel of their own money. The Beauharnois project has been financed by the public but the ownership is vested in a few smart, capable manipulators of finance.

Political bribery and corruption? Yes, but the major political parties in this and in fact every other country, it is well known, have never been over particular about where their campaign funds came from. Get the money, honestly if you can, but get it, has always been the practice of political parties. What we need most to learn from Beauharnois is not that corporations pay for political favors, but that modern finance and modern law make it possible for scheming men to gain wealth and power while making the public put up the money.



"With our backs to the wall—and believing in the justice of our cause"—

—Field Marshall Haig's Message, March, 1918.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings.

Telephone: 840 394

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SAVED—\$8,000,000.00

“Nearly half a million farmers in the U.S. are saving money on petroleum products through their co-operative oil companies, and the number is rapidly increasing.”

It is T. H. DeWitt, a Missouri farmer, speaking. As reported in the “Kansas Union Farmer,” Mr. DeWitt goes on: “Co-operation is the one solution of our depressed economic condition.

“A survey of the operations of 847 co-operative oil companies for 1930 showed that they served 400,000 farmers and other consumers and saved them during the year, \$7,800,318.40 — nearly \$8,000,000.00! These Co-ops have a paid-in capital of \$5,922,000.00 and a net worth of \$14,932,610.00.

The \$8,000,000.00 saved through co-operative buying would have put electric light systems into 26,600 farm homes or running water systems into 53,300 homes—more than there are in Manitoba.

In the first six months of 1931 volume is up 58 to 75%—and six times that of two years ago; net profits are up 60%—and nine times those of 1929.

The consumers across the imaginary line started this work ten years ago. In 1941 Manitoba can report equal success—if they get into the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale now!

ONTARIO PACKING CO-OP

Patterning after the bacon factories of Denmark, 1,300 Ontario farmers in the Barrie district, 50 miles north of Toronto, have erected a modern \$130,000 co-operative pork packing and bacon curing plant.

The farmers signed contracts with each other to supply all their market hogs for a ten year period. Members will receive the meat sales price, less the cost of packing, reserves, etc. Instead of subscribing for stock, each member paid \$100 into a common

fund, signed a promissory note for \$50 more and paid \$3 to defray organization expenses. This provided \$200,000 for the venture of which \$80,000 is to be retained for operating capital.

The members expect to save the expenses incident to trucking live hogs to Toronto, including transportation, stockyard fees, commissions, losses or damage of animals and country buying charges.

As manager, the association has employed a man of Danish birth who has had extensive experience in the packing industry.

SUPPLY CO-OP EXPANDS

Constantly seeking to improve the quality of farm supplies and to reduce their distribution costs, the largest farmers co-operative purchasing association in the United States has combined all its milling and its wholesale supply-buying in one subsidiary.

The association is the G.L.F. Exchange, with headquarters at Ithaca, New York, serving 90,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania. The new subsidiary is known as Co-operative G.L.F. Mills, Inc., and is located at Buffalo. It brings together the \$30,000,000 annual business of G.L.F.'s two feed mills and elevator at Buffalo, a leased feed mill at Peoria, Ill., fertilizer plants at North Collins, Batavia and Phelps, N.Y., a paint factory at Phelps and a seed warehouse at Syracuse, N.Y. The mills have a capacity of 200 cars of feed daily.

AGRICULTURE STILL LEADS

The gauge of the value of an industry from the standpoint of national economy is its net production. On this basis, according to the Canada Year Book, 1930, agriculture leads Canadian industries with 38.1 per cent; manufactures come second, pro-

viding 33.1 per cent. of the total value of net production; while the remainder is divided between seven industrial groups comprising forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining, electric power, construction, custom and repair. Agriculture, despite hard times, is easily holding its own and it is interesting to observe that the latest available figures show Canada's population almost evenly divided between urban and rural areas.

ROBERT OWEN

FOUNDATION

A meeting was held at Victoria University, Toronto, on the 10th of June, of people interested in the organization of the Robert Owen Foundation. The scheme is one advocated by Professor Henri Lasserre of Victoria University, who for many years has been interested in industrial co-operation, originally in Switzerland.

The object of the Foundation is to create a fund for the establishment and financing of industries, approximately on labor co-partnership lines, and the conversion of existing industries to a co-operative basis in the interests of the workers. It was announced that one such enterprise is under consideration at the present time.

It was further stated by Professor Lasserre that a fund of about twenty thousand dollars was available in Switzerland as a nucleus, and that about thirteen hundred dollars had already been contributed in Canada. It was decided to appoint Professor Lasserre sole trustee until the fall when the members will meet again. A form of constitution of the Foundation was submitted and adopted.

General Secretary Keen, of the Co-operative Union of Canada, was in attendance as the nominee of the United Board of the Union to the advisory committee of the Foundation.—The Canadian Co-operator.

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

TO HELP PRODUCERS

In Australia about six or eight years ago the dairy farmers found themselves in an exceedingly hard position; they were producing more butter than the home market could consume, and while the exportable surplus was not very large, yet it determined the price of all butter in Australia, the price being the British price less freight and other charges. Because of small returns dairying was being discouraged, and ultimately a Mr. Paterson, for a time a Minister in the Australian House, formulated a plan whereby butter exports from Australia would be bonused by the industry so that butter for domestic consumption would have to rise to the export price level in order to retain sufficient quantity for home use. The plan was put into operation on January 1st, 1926, and during the following years export surplus being small as compared with home requirements the plan worked out exceedingly well. The Department of Agriculture of South Australia claims that the Paterson scheme has accomplished more for the dairy industry of Australia than any other known agency.

It is not possible to go into all the details of this plan, but it might be said that it was a purely voluntary one, consummated and controlled by the farmers themselves but receiving sympathetic co-operation from the government. Mr. Paterson, still a member of the Australian Parliament, in speaking in the House on May 29th, 1930, stated that Australia's butter production in 1929 was approximately 250,000,000 pounds, her export approximately 90,000,000 pounds, and that through the Plan operated by the farmers, in the year 1929 cow-keepers had benefited to the extent of over \$16,000,000, and that the cost of administration of the plan was about 18c for each dairyman.

During the last few years Canada has not produced enough butter for her own consumption. Last year the production of creamery butter was approximately 183,000,000 pounds while

Canada's home requirements are approximately 210,000,000 pounds. However, the production of the present year has increased very materially until domestic production and domestic requirements are reasonably similar, and as a result our price is forced down to the export level. About the middle of May when butter prices dropped so low, a meeting of Manitoba Creamerymen was held and it was decided to co-operate with the other western provinces in an effort to adopt some plan whereby the western Canada cream producer

would receive a better return for his product. A provisional committee was appointed and a meeting held in Regina, the Manitoba representatives being T. J. Coyle, Winnipeg, E. Fotheringham, Brandon, and Gordon W. Tovell, of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies. At this meeting several plans were discussed and eventually it was agreed that the principle of the Australian Paterson scheme could be applied to Western Canada with real benefit to the producer. As for Western Canada, this was more or less experimental it was further agreed that the plan should be adopted for one year only, and as its success would depend somewhat on all creameries sharing equitably in the cost of the experiment an agreement was prepared and sub-

(Turn to page 16)

Futures which never go down



WHEN you buy life insurance, you are buying *futures* which never depreciate in value. Whether you are planning for ten, fifteen, twenty years or longer, you can with certainty guarantee the returns. In the meantime your loved ones have protection which can be purchased in no other way. Let us provide your life insurance requirements.

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INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CANADA

Co-operative Poultry Marketing

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

Markets Better

We are pleased to advise that there has been some improvement in the Eastern market during the past two weeks.

Egg production continues to decline in both east and west and there is evidence of a continued improvement in prices for the future. It is good news that fair prices may be realized by egg shippers for the fall and winter season.

Keep Stations Open

At a meeting of your Board on August 10th it was decided to keep our Lauder, Brandon, Neepawa and Dauphin stations open after September 1st, just as long as enough eggs are being shipped in to pay operating costs.

Realizing the unsatisfactory condition in which all producers are placed, due to low prices and poor crops, our branch managers are working at a greatly reduced wage and staff; and all head office salaries have been further reduced by ten per cent.

The Carman Egg Station was officially closed for this season on August 8th, but for the benefit of all egg shippers in the Carman territory we have planned to have the branch open on Monday and Saturday of each week to accept delivery of eggs. Mr. James Easton will be in charge, of course. We will continue this service at Carman as long as the volume warrants doing so.

Our Winnipeg Branch, 85 Lombard Ave., is open the year around for egg shipments and also for handling your shipments of live dressed poultry.

Buying Outright

The pooling of egg prices was terminated on August 1st. For the time our rural branches are kept open, we will pay outright for all eggs. At present our paying prices are: Extras, 16c; Firsts, 13c; Seconds, 11c; and Crax, 8c. Due notice of any change in price will be given.

We shall continue to absorb the freight assembling costs on shipments of 100 pounds or over and we shall absorb one cent per

dozen of the transportation charges on eggs shipped by express.

Final Pool Payment

It is unfortunate that, owing to the uncertain and rapidly lowering egg market during the summer season, your Association was forced to place a certain quantity of eggs into storage. It was not done with the idea of speculating, but because at one time it was almost impossible to sell eggs at any price; and rather than give them away we put them into storage. This tied up considerable of our liquid assets. All storage eggs will be liquidated sometime during the month of October—and as soon as possible thereafter, final payment on eggs will go forward to all our shippers.

While the returns for eggs this season have been very low and disappointing to both merchant and producers, and some of our members seem to think the Egg Pool is not doing as well as it should, it is certain that in the face of the unfavorable and depressing conditions, the majority of our members have stuck loyally to their Association.

Many of Canada's best and ablest business concerns, with enormous financial backing, have been hard pressed to weather the effects of depression—many have suffered enormous losses.

Your own organization, even with very small working capital will finish the season in a fairly good financial position. A great deal of this season's success is due to the officials of our Central Selling Association: "The Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited."

Local Annual Meetings

As our members will be anxious to have an opportunity to discuss with their district director the problems concerning the welfare of the Association, we urge you to attend your local annual meetings in October. Watch for the September Scoop Shovel a complete list of all meetings and dates will be given. Also, a notice is always forwarded to each member from head office.

Dressed Poultry for Thanksgiving

Thanksgiving will be on, or about, November 9th. It is somewhat early to think of picking out your birds for that market; yet it is a good plan to prepare in plenty of time. Give your flocks a little extra care and feed so that the quality will be good.

Your association is prepared to market three or four carloads of dressed turkeys, fowl and chicken for the Thanksgiving market. Fair prices may be expected—given the right quality of poultry. We will have further comments in this connection in the September and October Scoop Shovel.

Live Poultry

Your association has handled a greater volume of live poultry this season than ever. The prices paid, we feel, have been satisfactory. Certainly they were better than a great many non-pool shippers got from other sources.

Eleven cars of live poultry have been loaded by your association so far and arrangements are made to bring in several truck loads from points at which it was impossible to arrange a car loading route.

If you have any old hens to dispose of, ship them to our Winnipeg branch, 85 Lombard Ave. Coops that will hold about 22 hens each will be sent to you on request.

The Winnipeg market has been glutted with spring chicken, many of them too small to be of any value, and as a consequence spring chicken prices are lower and the demand is not very good.

We received a few shipments of dressed poultry during the extremely hot weather and unfortunately some of it was discolored on arrival and, as a result, did not grade very well; in fact, some was so badly discolored that it was unfit for human food and was a total loss to the shipper. In shipping dressed poultry, be very careful that birds are thoroughly chilled before packing in a box for shipment.

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

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

"How's Our Business—?"

The short crop needs less twine, of course; so that the volume of twine distributed through your Wholesale this year is below that handled a year ago. But, considering conditions, most of the Co-op locals handled their full share for their members and other consumers in their own districts. And over the entire province, a greater percentage of the total volume was distributed co-operatively than ever before.

The thanks of your Central Buying Agency goes to the farmers who bought their twine through their own Consumers Co-op locals—and to the locals who so loyally patronized their Co-op Wholesale.

This spirit of loyalty, and this loyalty of action, are the power that will yet carry us all (through the expansion of co-operative business) into better times.

"Oh, As Well as Can be Expected!"

Checking back over the amount of gasoline and oil distributed by your Co-op Wholesale this year, it is surprising to note that in the months just past (April, May, June and July) the volume handled co-operatively was right up to the business done in the same months last year.

It is scarcely to be expected that this will be true during the remainder of the year—but, in the face of the hard times, the showing to date has been mighty encouraging.

Of course, this encouraging showing is partly the result of the general satisfaction that users find in the gas and oil they buy through their own Co-op Wholesale. It's worth a whole lot to the farmer who runs a truck or tractor to know that the oil or grease he buys from his Consumers' Co-op local is made up to the exact specifications demanded by his Co-op Wholesale—and that (should it prove below par) it is covered by a "money-back guarantee."

Get What you Pay For

Nowadays, more than ever before, when you pay out your good money for commodities of any kind you want to be sure that

you are getting full value in the actual goods—and that part of each dollar is not going to pay for high-pressure advertising and selling that has made some name familiar to you. You don't want to pay for a name—you want actual value for every cent you spend in the goods you buy, don't you?

Your Co-op Wholesale urges Consumers' Co-op locals to buy commodities for you on specification, whenever possible. Buying those goods in bulk for your local; and then analysis of those goods to make sure that they come up to the standard required—that is one of the vital jobs that your Co-op Wholesale can do for your local and for you.

Buying goods on specification—and checking up by analysis—that's more than a talking point; it has worked out, and is working out, in actual practice. It's the only way that you are sure to get what you pay for. It's worked out with oil, etc.—and it's working out with coal.

When it's Frosty Round the Edges

Coal? That makes a man think about those mornings when it's frosty round the edges—and makes him wonder what he did with that bank account he used to have. But the cold weather won't be so bad—if we start to get ready for it soon enough.

When the men you elected to run your Co-op Wholesale started to tackle in earnest the job of getting what you had to have, to you at the lowest net cost—coal naturally came in for a lot of thought. Every home had to have fuel for six months or more—every year. Your Co-op Wholesale sent out its price list—and, following its settled policy, included the analysis of the different coals listed.

But many consumers were wedded to some name—and when they couldn't get coal under that name from their Wholesale, they went (sad to relate) to some other dealer.

There's No Other Way!

Now, if we are to get anywhere
(Turn to page 15)

Beware of "Easy Profits"!

HAVE nothing to do with "get-rich-quick" salesmen—they will try to hurry you into a decision you will regret. A sound investment is never in a hurry.

Meanwhile, the Savings Department of this Bank is a safe and profitable place for your money.

For people in all walks of life the most dependable investment is money in a Savings Account.

*You will like banking
at the Royal.*



The Royal Bank of Canada

Serving Canadians Since 1869

LIVESTOCK MARKETING



Your Co-op Leads

Receipts at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, have been moderate during July.

The following shows cars handled by five high firms on this market:

Canadian Co-op	182 cars	—28.2%
2nd	85 "	—13.2%
3rd	79 "	—12.2%
4th	77 "	—11.9%
5th	62 "	— 9.6%

Cattle Trade and Export Demand

For the last month the cattle trade has remained reasonably steady. Indications are that prices will continue at present levels, provided receipts continue moderate. Dry fed cattle are in demand, also grass cattle that carry flesh. Stockers and feeders are being moved freely and the indication is that an outlet to Ontario will continue.

Your organization had Mr. Hackney, Manager of the Order Department, spend some time in Ontario to solicit orders for stockers and feeders. Ontario producers are blessed with a bountiful harvest, grain and fodder. Part of their year's operation is feeding cattle, consequently an outlet is found. Orders coming forward stipulate quality. We find it difficult to get the quality. This should make it clear to our producers that they are not using the proper care in the breeding of their cattle. The Ontario feeder, in fact all feeders, realize that it does not pay to feed inbred poor quality cattle.

Quality Needed

With general conditions such as they are, the producer will no doubt be taking stock and trying to figure out what his activity in the future should be. Canadian farmers during recent years largely depended on grains and neglected the livestock end of their business. Livestock must become a permanent part of Canadian agriculture. Such being the case, our producers should make up

their minds to produce quality livestock. With the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture prepared to assist through pure-bred sire policies, producers in all sections of the West can, through co-operative action secure sires, be it cattle, hogs or sheep.

Weekly shipments of live cattle go forward from your producers Co-operative Livestock marketing organization to the Co-operative Wholesale Societies in England. The demand remains steady to a shade lower. It has been found difficult to secure in the West cattle of quality and finish, resulting in the purchase of cattle in Ontario for delivery during August and September.

A Call From Scotland

Additional space is now available and your organization has increased weekly shipments, some being forwarded to Glasgow. Recently a committee of the Board of Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society visited Canada, and they stated that when they were advised by the C.W.S. of possible shipments to Glasgow by the Canadian Livestock Co-operative Ltd., their Board advised Meat Department to give every aid and assistance to open and develop this trade. Assurance was given that nothing gave them more pleasure than this development of direct trade with producers co-operative organizations in Canada and that everything would be done on their part to assure a continuance of this trade.

Hogs remained about steady with a sudden break in price on August 10th. This was partly expected, but it was estimated that it would not be necessary to bring bacon hogs under seven cents prior to accumulation of surpluses. The inspected slaughtering to July 1st, 1931, are 975,043 compared to 1,037,720 in the same period in 1930, according to

Dominion Livestock Branch statistical returns. The demand for light feeder hogs is limited and we would strongly recommend that they be kept off the market wherever possible.

Sheep and lambs have worked to new low levels with prospects about steady at present prices.

Local Annual Meetings

Local annual meetings are now completed and your president, Mr. Roy McPhail, reports a better spirit in every case. The attendance was all too small in some associations.

A co-operative enterprise will prosper as the numbers are active and interested in the organization. Any co-operative movement is subject to attack and each member should be on guard and be prepared to do his share in counter attack.

WHAT MAKES A FARM

A lot of people in Canada are farmers and don't know it, at least if we take the official definition of the federal Government as to what constitutes a farm for purposes of the census. A farm is defined as a tract of land of one acre or over which produced in 1930 crops of any kind to the value of \$50 or more, or which is in crop or being used for pasture during the present year. Just how many farmers there are in Canada on this basis remains to be seen, but they will probably number close to one million. Ten years ago the total was 711,090 and this figure does not include over 30,000 units of land less than one acre producing crops of some value.—Dom. Dept. of Agriculture.

And did you notice Maud's new dress
I wonder she dare don it?
Altho' I did not see a hook
A lot of eyes were on it.
She bought it at McPherson's store,
On the instalment plan, they say,
So I guess that was the first instalment,
she had on today.
—F. TWILLEY, Swan River.

SASK. POOL PLAN TO COLLECT OVERPAYMENT

For the re-payment of the overpayment on the 1929 crop, the following plan was adopted by the delegates of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, at their July meeting:

1. That each grower who has received an overpayment be charged with such amount.
2. That each grower who has received an overpayment be credited with his proportion of the 1928 final payment, provided the organization is unable to pay it out in cash.
3. That each grower be credited with his proportion of the 1929 return of excess earnings.
4. That every grower be credited with his proportion of excess elevator earnings in future years.
5. That every grower be credited with his proportion of interest on elevator deductions in future years.
6. That every grower be charged with interest at the rate charged by the banks on the amount of his overpayment account outstanding, or credited with such interest in the event of his having a credit balance.
7. That, as there will be a substantial number of cases where growers delivered and received an overpayment on the 1929 crop, but made no further deliveries, a sinking fund be established from the earnings of the organization to provide for such contingencies.
8. That when the total amount of the 1929 overpayment has been repaid, as indicated above, in those cases where an individual grower's overpayment has not been entirely liquidated, a sufficient portion of his commercial reserve deductions be used to set off the remaining indebtedness, the old commercial reserve certificate to be cancelled and a new certificate issued to the grower for an amount equal to the depreciated value of his equity in the commercial reserve.
9. That in the event of an individual grower's commercial reserve deductions being insufficient to balance the remaining indebtedness, such portion of his elevator deductions as may be required be used to offset it, the old elevator deduction certificate to be cancelled and a new certifi-

(Turn to page 19)

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

(From page 13)

in getting coal at lowest net cost there's only one way to do it—we must focus on coal that we can get direct from the miner.

The name of coal is of no more actual value in heating your house than the color of the smoke it sends out of your chimney. What counts is the amount of heat in the coal. Actual heat value is measured, not by color of smoke or fancy trade names, but by the number of heat units (BTU's) in each pound of coal burnt.

Sometimes the big dealers bar your Central Buying Agency from handling coal with a trade name that has been built up with costly advertising—naturally they want to collect themselves the

profits the advertising will bring in. But the coal with the best-known name isn't always the best. The only way to be sure what coal is worth is to know its content of moisture, ash, volatile matter—and BTU's per pound. Your Co-op Wholesale supplies analysis of the coal handled so that you will know what you are actually buying.

This winter it is probable that the percentage of Souris coal used will increase. Reduced prices make it good value.

No price list can be distributed until the mines set prices for the coming season; but they will go out as soon as possible. In the meantime, your Co-op Wholesale plans to handle coal on the basis of actual value—as last year. Write in for complete information.

LOW PRICES LIBERAL VALUES

ON FURNITURE, SPRING
HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
RADIO, MACHINERY, TOY
CLOTHING, HARDWARE, LI
BOOTS AND SHOES, SPORTING GO
NOTIONS, DRUGS, JEWELRY, LEA
S. HARNESSES, CHIN
*This Big Book is
Free!*

BUY WITH SATISFACTION

The EATON Catalogue offers a shopping service that is highly dependable, shopping by mail being both speedy and economical. Whatever amount you may desire to spend will bring you good returns in satisfaction.

Low prices and liberal values, such as are contained in this book, have established EATON reputation in Western Canada. Prices maintain a standard of economy in all lines, and these lines are backed by the liberal EATON guarantee.

The merchandise illustrated in this book is of good quality. Naturally, as the years have passed, appreciation of EATON quality has increased, until now it is the standard in the West.

Prove to yourself that your dollars buy more at EATON'S. Now, more than ever before, you will find it profitable to use this book, a copy of which will be MAILED FREE ON REQUEST.

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EATON'S Fall and Winter Catalogue 1931-32

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
CANADA

TO HELP PRODUCERS

(From page 11)

mitted to the creameries of Western Canada, asking their endorsement of the plan.

The plan itself as finally revised called for the setting up of a committee of five, representative of the creamery interests of the four Western Provinces, this committee to obtain all statistical information possible and to decide on the volume of butter required to be exported from Western Canada to the Old Country, and to arrange for that export, in order to definitely clear our markets of any surplus over and above domestic requirements. While this export butter would be sold in the open British market, yet the committee had power to bonus the export if they decided it was wise to do so, the benefit to the producer following as in the operation of the same plan in Australia. If sufficient butter were exported to place Canada on an import basis rather than on an export basis, price levels here would be increased to approximately the extent of our freight rates plus whatever benefit might come through existing tariffs, with the resultant increased price to the producer.

In order to leave undisturbed the relative positions of creameries it was recognized that all large creameries in Western Canada must endorse the plan, and in addition to the members of the Manitoba Committee, O. W. Andreasen, of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, and J. W. Skelly, of Burns and Company, Calgary, spent considerable time and effort in presenting the plan to the creameries, but it was found that a few of the larger companies with fairly widespread interests failed to respond favorably, and on July 21st a meeting was held in the office of the Hon. Robt. Weir, Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, between representatives of these larger companies and members of the committee. Mr. Weir did everything possible to forward the plan, feeling that it offered some relief to the western cream producer. Following the meeting in his office, a meeting was held in Toronto on July 24th and a final meeting with representatives of the same companies in Winnipeg on July 31st. While the eastern meetings gave some promise of getting together on such a plan, at

the Winnipeg meeting endorsement of the plan by these companies could not be obtained. At the time of writing it looks as though the plan may have to be abandoned, but efforts are being continued to improve the conditions for winter dairying.

It should be emphasized that this plan was designed solely in the interests of the producer and exclusively for his benefit. It is regrettable that in view of the distressed condition of the farmer the plan should have met with an opposition which has so far pre-

vented its adoption. It will be of interest to the dairy farmer to know that this plan for giving a much needed relief to the dairy farmer was approved and supported by the following organizations in Manitoba: Manitoba Co-operative Dairies; Brandon Creamery and Supply; Palm Dairies, Winnipeg; Modern Dairy, St. Boniface; and the creameries at Russell, Neepawa, Morden, Cartwright, Manitou, Souris, Gladstone, Fisher Branch, Teulon, Inwood, Ashern, Lundar, Shoal Lake.

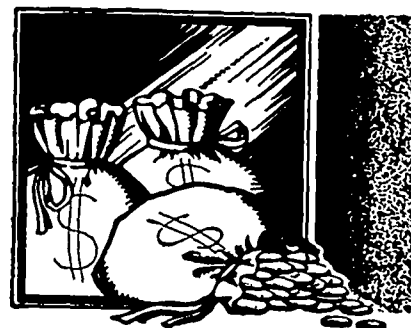


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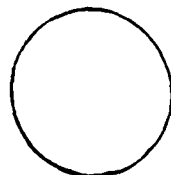
3

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SASKATCHEWAN POOL'S NEW POLICY

Pool farmers in Saskatchewan will have the same alternative methods of shipping their grain as the Pool farmers in Manitoba. This was the decision of Pool delegates at the meeting held in Regina in the third week in July. The methods available were set out as follows:

- (a) Delivery to the Pool with an initial payment as in past years.
- (b) If delivery is less than carload lots and the member is unable to deliver on the basis of an initial payment the open market street price will be available to him.
- (c) If shipping in carload lots and he does not wish to accept an initial payment his grain will be handled in accordance with his instructions to the Pool elevator agent.

A commission department is being set up and Saskatchewan Pool Elevators will handle, and make full open market settlement for, all grain delivered by growers who do not wish to deliver on the basis of a Pool initial payment.

No elevator or commercial reserve deductions will be made from the proceeds of grain delivered to the Pool during the present crop season.

PROFITS AND POULTRY

One of the most interesting features of the Poultry Week Conferences at the O.A.C., Guelph, at which officials of the federal Department of Agriculture conferred with the Ontario R.O.P. Breeders' Association, the National Baby Chick Association, and the Ontario Hatchery Approval Association, was the facts of poultry flock revenue as presented to the meeting by Dr. Marcellus in connection with the O.B.S. work in Ontario. One flock of 225 hens produced revenue totalling \$2,393.50, and the cost for feed totalled \$933.96; a profit over cost of feed for the year of \$1,459. Here is where the revenue came from: Market eggs \$850.68; hatching eggs \$199.70; market poultry \$747.97; and the sale of chicks and breeding stock \$595.15. In connection with feed, this operator bought feed to the extent of \$366.09 and fed feed produced on his own farm to a value of \$567.87.

NATIONAL CO-OP BUYS LARGE TERMINAL SPACE

Following closely upon its acquisition of the Soo Line Railway's 2,300,000-bushel grain elevator at Minneapolis, Farmers' National Grain Corporation has announced the purchase of 5,000,000 bushels of storage space in the northwest from the Farmers' Union Terminal Association, St. Paul, one of its stockholding co-operatives. The gigantic deal completes Farmers National's program of acquiring 50,000,000 bushels of storage facilities this year.

The deal has also the effect of avoiding duplication of facilities by the three groups of grain co-operatives operating in the northwest as members of Farmers National. The Farmers' Union elevators include a 3,200,000-bushel house at St. Paul, a 1,600,000-bushel plant at Minneapolis and

a number of smaller elevators throughout the area.

According to George S. Milner, general manager of the National Grain Co-operative, it now owns or leases 26,900,000 bushels of storage space in the northwest, 8,000,000 at Kansas City, 5,000,000 at Omaha, 2,000,000 in Nebraska and Iowa interior points, 8,000,000 in the Pacific northwest, 2,000,000 in Colorado and Utah, 1,000,000 at Peoria, Ill., and 1,300,000 at Nashville, Tenn.

"Producer control of the physical facilities for handling grain is an important part of the co-operative marketing program," said Mr. Milner.

"Daughter," said the father sternly, "I don't like that man you go out with."

"Yeah?" retorted daughter. "Well, don't worry, you're simply poison to him, too."



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The services of this institution are available to you no matter how far distant your residence may be.

Write Head Office for a copy of the booklet "Saving by Mail." It will explain the value and convenience of the mail-saving-service afforded by this office.

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Province of Manitoba Savings Office

Head Office: Winnipeg.

Agencies: 23 10th St., Brandon; Portage la Prairie; Carman
Dauphin; Ethelbert; Stonewall.

DOMINION WILL GUARANTEE POOL FINANCES

(From page 5)

consider the position of general manager of such a corporation. The predominant feeling of the conference was opposed to the leasing proposal, but after communicating with the prime minister by telegram and telephone, it was decided to canvass further the possibility of the three provincial organizations operating separately, with a central corporation handling all sales. The conference adjourned to meet later in Winnipeg after the proposal had been examined by technical advisers.

"At Winnipeg, the following week, it was the final opinion that difficulties in working out any scheme for centralized selling were such as to make it inadvisable to attempt to put it in operation in time to handle this year's crop, which will be moving in a short time. It was, therefore, recommended that each provincial organization should operate separately in purchasing, handling and selling its grain with a further recommendation that a central board be created to act in a co-ordinating capacity and to study further the possibility of centralized efforts along marketing lines.

"The last delegation to Ottawa was to obtain the co-operation of the federal government in obtaining the necessary lines of credit to finance the three organizations without obligating the provincial governments to postpone their securities on the elevator systems because of the possible influence on provincial credit such postponement might have in these difficult times.

Ready to Assist

"The prime minister was ready to assist the provinces and as a result of the conference, which was attended by representatives of the banks, the provincial Pool organizations are assured of ample lines of credit for the season's operations. Each provincial organization will, therefore, function in exactly the same manner as privately owned enterprises and will also conduct a voluntary Pool for such as may desire to sell their grain in such a way. An initial payment of thirty five cents (35c) will be paid instead of thirty cents (30c) as formerly announced. As a

bonus of five cents (5c) per bushel is to be paid to all producers of grain, in effect, this brings the initial payment in the voluntary Pool to forty cents (40c) basis No. 1.

"A complete cut-off has been made for previous years' operations and a settlement arranged as between the Pools, the provincial governments and the banks. Members of the Pool and farmers generally desiring to do so, may, therefore, patronize the Pool elevator facilities with complete assurance that their grain will be dealt with as a separate crop and without in any way being liable for any debts or obligations of past years."

The Alberta Pool has made arrangements with the provincial

government for repayment over a period of years of the guarantees given by the government to the banks in connection with the over-payment by the Pool on the 1929 crop.

If the speculative method of handling grain can justify its existence let it do so now. Thirty five cents for wheat and sixteen cents for oats or rye or barley is no use to the producer. Bid up speculators. Higher prices are coming! Bid up! The market needs your aid. Farmers need higher prices. Let us see what you can do for us NOW when we need your assistance.

—Crystal City Courier.

Pension Yourself!

¶ \$100 monthly from age 60, as long as you live (guaranteed for 10 years whether you live or die)—

¶ At least \$10,000 to your dependents if death occurs before age 60—

¶ \$20,000 if death occurs as the result of an accident—

¶ If totally disabled before age 60, an income of \$100 monthly after four months disability, insurance still in force, regular dividends paid and no premium deposits required as long as you are disabled.

¶ Dividends paid before pension starts and for ten years after.

¶ Optional methods of settlement available at age 60 if desired.

THE above is an outline of one of the pension policies available from this company. A policy can be arranged to suit your particular requirements. When you invest in life insurance, you make provision for the continuation of your income to yourself or dependents when it is needed most, and you do so in the knowledge that your principal will be absolutely safe and your interest returns good.

Our representatives will be pleased to give you full information concerning a Pension Policy for yourself, or, if you prefer, send your name and address to our Head Office direct for booklets.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WATERLOO, ONT.

Established 1869

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

Miscellaneous

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

PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULL CALVES for sale. J. B. Devos, Baldur, Man. 8-1.

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

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

ALBERTA POOL ADOPTS NEW POLICY

Following a meeting of the delegates of the Alberta Wheat Pool, the board of directors announced a modification of the growers' contract and a new policy of operation effective from July 16, 1931, to the end of the present contract covering the marketing of the crops of 1931 and 1932.

Every Alberta Pool member has been given the following choices:

(1) Delivering his wheat on Pool basis, accepting the prevailing initial payment and participating in any future payments which may be made as the crop is sold.

(2) Disposing of his grain in any of the ways provided in the

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.

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

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

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



GET IT REBABBITED AT

MANITOBA BEARING WORKS 169 Water St., Wpg.

Canada Grain Act and receiving full current market price on delivery or sale.

Any portion of a member's grain may be pooled or any portion sold outright. No deductions will be made for elevator reserve, commercial reserve, or for re-payment on account of the overpayment on the 1929 crop. No coarse grains pool will be operated in Alberta but pool elevators will handle coarse grains on the ordinary commercial basis.

TALKING ABOUT PROFITS

The British Woolworth Stores, a subsidiary of the New York company, has recently offered for public subscription new preference shares of approximately \$24,000,000, and ordinary shares of about \$2,800,000, and in doing it has shown the public some extraordinary profits. The company was formed in 1909 on a capitalization of \$250,000, raised in 1912 to \$500,000. It has recently increased this by a share bonus from reserves totalling over \$43,000,000 of which over \$18,000,000 went to the holders of the common stock and \$24,000,000 to the holders of preference stock, a bonus, according to the British Labor Research Department, equivalent to 749,800 per cent.

Auto and Tractor Parts

USED AND NEW

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

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

on the common and 972,000 per cent. on the preference shares. That ought to be satisfying to the most eager of dividend hunters.

During the last five years, according to the same authority, the holders of the common stock, who also hold the preference stock, have received dividends of over \$32,000,000, or about 1,285,000 per cent! That ought to be even more satisfying, but it appears that while the English investor will get the most of the preference shares, only one-seventh of the common stock which carries the voting power in the company will be in British hands. But with wheat hovering around the fifty cent mark just think of that 1,285,000 per cent. dividend accruing through the sale of articles at ten cents (or thereabouts) a time!

SASK. POOL PLAN TO COLLECT OVERPAYMENT

(From page 15)

cate issued to the grower for an amount equal to the depreciated value of his equity in the elevator deductions.

10. That in those cases where elevator deductions have not been used to liquidate a grower's overpayment, and whose overpayment account has been credited as outlined in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 above, the old elevator deduction certificate be cancelled and a new certificate issued for an amount equal to the original deductions, plus the total of the above credits.

This plan applies to the Pool members only and is separate from the agreement between the Pool and the provincial government entered into in February, 1930.

Your time has come —

Every man must declare himself---by his acts.

The true Co-operator will use all the Co-ops in his neighborhood.

He will:

**1—sell grain through
Manitoba Pool Elevators**

**2—sell eggs and poultry through
Manitoba Poultry Pool**
85 Lombard St., Winnipeg.

**3—sell cream to
Manitoba Co-op Dairies**
Brandon, Dauphin, Winnipeg.

**4—sell livestock through
Manitoba Livestock Co-op**
Union Stockyards, St. Boniface.

**5—sell milk through
The Milk Pool**

**6—buy coal, gas, oil, supplies through
Manitoba Co-op Wholesale**
316 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

**7—buy fire and auto insurance from
Wawanesa Mutual Insurance
Company**

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

Manitoba Co-operative Conference

8th Floor Wheat Pool Building

Winnipeg

Manitoba