

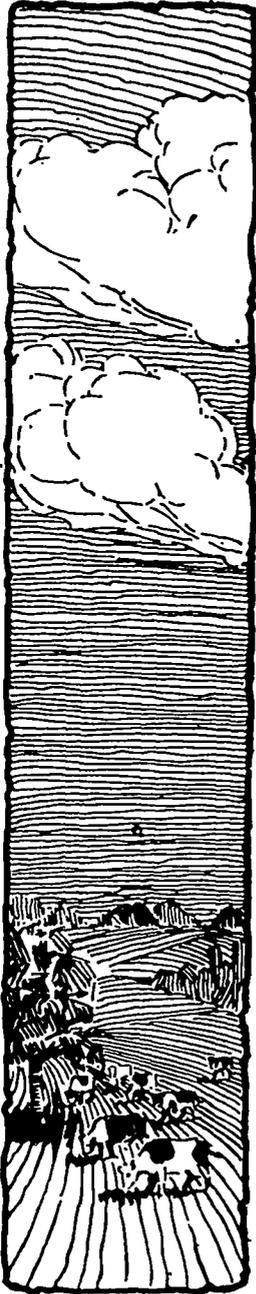
The Manitoba Co-operator

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

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No. 9



TO THE UNWHIPPED

We are the ones to watch some day,
When the showdown comes at last;
We who have known the harder way
That led through a rougher past;
We who have trained upon defeat,
Battered and beaten back,
As long as the heart is there to meet
The call for a new attack.

We've battled the head winds, fight by fight,
In an endless jam with Fate;
We've floundered on through the pit of night
Where the black gales howled their hate;
We've taken our beating standing up,
And now with the calling drums
We lift our heads, with another cup,
To the next hard scrap that comes.

Raw luck has lashed our softer roles
To a new red-heart romance;
It has burned the fat from around our souls
And given red blood a chance;
And when at last the tide has turned,
With blood-stained flags unfurled
We'll cut our way to the place we've earned
Where the unwhipped rule the world.

—Grantland Rice



Official organ of MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

COMPRISING

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

Winnipeg District Milk Producers
Association
Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

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

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lishers approval.

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

NEWS and VIEWS

On August 20 the price of wheat in France went up to \$1.82 a bushel and under the policy of the government the French farmer is protected against the competition of wheat imports at lower than domestic prices.

The government of Brazil took 25,000,000 bushels of wheat from the U. S. Farm Board in exchange for 1,050,000 bags of coffee then promptly barred all imports of flour. It seems now to be up to the U.S. government to bar all imports of tea so as to compel the people to use up the coffee!

The Associated Press, United Press and International News Service have advised the government of the United States that they will not distribute news relating to sweepstakes and will cooperate with the post office to keep such matter out of the mails. The Canadian Legion has refused a donation of over \$50,000 coming from sweepstakes and has asked that the law of Canada against lotteries be strictly sustained.

The salary of the president of the American Tobacco Company is reported to be in excess of \$2,200,000. In addition he got stock worth \$1,559,000 for \$336,000. This is better than that of the president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation who in 1929 got \$1,623,753 of a bonus in addition to his salary and in 1930 \$1,015,591. The income of the two men would buy nearly half of the estimated wheat crop of Manitoba.

Owing to the fierce competition from buses and auto trucks, the C.P.R. and C.N.R. have reduced rates on express parcels weighing more than 100 but less than 400 lbs.

Science is more hopeful of perfecting poison gas than of curing cancer.—John Galsworthy.

The largest consumers' wholesale society in the United States, the Nebraska Farmers' Union

State Exchange, has just become affiliated to the Co-operative League of the U.S.A. The society has a membership of 63,000, which includes both individuals and local societies, and serves about 175 stores. The goods handled by the Exchange include groceries, clothing, farm machinery, motor car parts and tires, coal, salt, oil and petrol. Sales in 1930 amounted to over two million dollars with net surplus of \$57,948, an increase of \$7,365 on the previous year.

I imagine that future generations will ponder in amazement and amusement over the revelations of the ancient records of our time, revealing us in part as a nation of money-mad gamblers, untrained in the dangerous game we were playing, blindly following the inflated men whom we believe to be great, and neither hearing nor heeding the voices of the few seers that were crying in the wilderness.—Magnus W. Alexander, in an address to the U.S. National Metal Trades Association.

An unbiased analysis of the British "dole" system has recently been completed by the U.S. Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc. in which it is pointed out that despite its admittedly high cost, unemployment insurance represents little more than ten per cent. of the total cost of Great Britain's social services, which in 1927-28 amounted to \$1.9 billions. During the same fiscal year \$2.7 billions—over 30 per cent. more—were spent on obligations arising from past wars and preparing for future wars.

For the year 1930 the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association (Co-op. Pool) shipped over 5 million bunches of bananas of which over 1,100,000 went to Europe and the rest to Canada and U.S.A. The price has been satisfactory and business is so good that another steamship is being built for the banana trade to be owned by the producers.

"To reduce the price of an 8c

loaf of bread 1c, flour costing \$4.00 would have to sell for \$2.00. It is impossible to reduce the price of bread one penny by a saving in flour costs." So says the director of laboratories of the Commander-Larabee Corporation, Minneapolis. If the rule is good it ought to work both ways which means that the price of flour would have to go from \$2.00 to \$4.00 before the price of bread went up 1c, which means that so far as the consumer of bread is concerned the price of wheat is almost immaterial.

The following demands were made recently by the Communist Party of Germany: "Confiscation of the banks, industry and land; stoppage of the Young Plan payments and repudiation of capitalist debts; the arrest and trial of all capitalists responsible for the financial crisis; full guarantee of all small deposits; confiscation of all deposits exceeding twenty thousand marks (about \$4,700); the immediate opening of all factories; confiscation of all food supplies, clothing, etc., for distribution among the masses; confiscation of all large houses so as to provide homes for the unemployed; mass strikes against non-payment of wages; increase of unemployment and social welfare rates; withdrawal of all emergency decrees; abolition of police terror and withdrawal of all prohibitions and the disarmament of all fascists."

The total resources of seventeen New York banking systems approximate 4,206 million dollars, or 55 per cent of the total for the state, reports the Commonwealth.

Unless drastic measures are taken to save it, the capitalist system throughout the civilized world will be wrecked within a year. I should like this prediction to be filed for future reference.—Governor Norman of the Bank of England, in a private letter to Governor Moret of the Bank of France.

The average American family, according to the calculations of Dr. Franklin W. Ryan, is now nearly \$400 in debt. As individuals we have run up a bill of some \$10,500,000,000 against our future salaries. This figure — greater

than all the gold in circulation in the world—represents only "consumer credit."—Evans Clark, in Nation's Business, May, 1931.

Three thousand young men in Sweden have signed the following declaration: "I pledge myself not to take part in or support any kind of war, either between nations or between my fellow citizens, and to work for total disarmament, for the removal of all causes of war, and for a new social and international order, founded upon the pacifist principle of co-operation for the common good."

Savages are people who have no legal ways of robbing each other.—Pathfinder.

The public debt of the Dominion, the provinces and municipalities, and the bonded indebtedness of the C.N.R. amounts to about \$5,500,000,000, or nearly 20 per cent. of the total estimated wealth of Canada, and the annual interest on it is over \$135 per family.

The retailer of bread charges a gross profit of at least one cent per pound loaf. This amount, which the retailer obtains for allowing the bread to be placed in his store and for delivering it to the consumer, is, at present prices, equivalent to the total amount the farmer receives for interest on his investment, for preparing the land, planting, tending, harvesting and delivering to market the wheat contained in a one-pound loaf of bread.—U.S. Senate Sub-committee Report on prices of food products.

Abe Martin says: "There are no indispensable people. Banks an' corporations, mercantile concerns of ever' sort, ever'thing 'cept farms, move right along an' thrive even if th' brains, or th' guidin' genius, is thrown from a polo pony, poisoned on booze, or drowned in Bass Lake."

According to figures compiled by the Financial Times of Montreal 65 Canadian corporations will pay out in dividends during the month of September \$17,405,126. Of the 65 corporations five will pay out a total of \$10,542,060.

It was announced in the middle of August that Germany will bonus the export of rye in the same manner as the export of wheat is bonused. The bounty on rye will expire on December 31 but not that on wheat.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner for Spain reports a decrease in the wheat crop of that country which will necessitate a fairly large importation to meet domestic requirements.

It is reported that Roumania is giving a bounty on wheat and flour exports of 16 cents a bushel on wheat and 21 cents per 220 lbs. on flour. Part of the money to pay the bounty is to be raised by a 7 per cent. tax on bread.

If the money markets are unable to come to some decision as to the policy to pursue, then I believe something like a breakdown of the international economic order is not merely possible

but probable. The whole world has been put into an impossible position through the drop in raw material prices and I see no possibility of any of these countries being really and ultimately solvent unless the price problem is solved.—Dr. Theodore E. Gregory, British economist.

That there are grave imperfections in an economic order which makes possible the stark contrast of vast fortunes and breadlines is obvious. Society must turn its attention increasingly to the unsoundness of the present distribution of the national income, and to the control of the money-making spirit which lies behind it. Public sentiment must also turn against the amassing of property especially through stock speculation without regard for social consequences. New emphasis must rather be laid upon the Christian motive of service.—U.S. Federal Council of Churches.

Government Plans For Rural Relief

Abolition of the municipal commissioner's levy with the exception of the amount required for old age pensions, was announced by Premier Bracken at a meeting at Melita on September 12, as a contribution toward the relief of agricultural distress in the province. All municipalities will benefit by this repeal or suspension of land tax, including the city of Winnipeg, the amount of the tax being between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

For the special relief of the five municipalities in the southwestern part of the province where the crop was totally ruined by drought Premier Bracken outlined the following program of measures to be undertaken by the provincial government acting with the Dominion government and the municipalities:

1—Freight will be paid on fodder and feed shipped in, and the cost borne jointly by the Dominion, province and railways. Applications for paying the freight would be made through the municipalities, and passed upon by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

2—Direct relief will be paid on

a basis of Dominion 50 per cent., province 25 per cent. and municipality 25 per cent. Those who receive direct relief will work for it, if the municipality so desires.

3—Thousands of cords of wood which have been cut by settlers in eastern and northern Manitoba will be shipped with freight paid by the government, and sold at \$2.25 per cord for poplar and \$3.00 a cord for tamarack. This will help employment in eastern and northern Manitoba where no more wood can profitably be cut until the large amounts of cordwood that have accumulated have been sold.

4—Coal from a new mine being developed near Deloraine will be sold at two dollars a ton at the mouth of the pit to those within hauling distance of the mine.

5—The Dominion and province will pay 90 per cent. of the cost of relief projects, mostly road construction. This will average \$20,000 for each municipality in the drought area. This is the largest programme of works authorized outside the urban area. Loans will be made to those municipalities unable to raise their 10 per cent. share.

The Fall of the Labor Government

After two years, two months and twenty days of office, the British Labor Government on August 24 gave place to a coalition under Rt. Hon. J. R. MacDonald, formed to meet a national emergency and when parliament met on September 8, the new government was sustained on a vote of confidence by a majority of 59.

Just how the emergency came about is still obscure. First Germany startled the world of finance and politics and the United States, France and England came to the rescue. The financial state of Great Britain was not so bad then or a few months ago when the government went into an arrangement with other governments to provide agricultural credits for the states of Eastern Europe. It must not have appeared bad when parliament prorogued in the early part of August and ministers scattered for a holiday. The holiday, however, had barely started when the leaders of the political parties were rushing back to London. Special meetings of the cabinet were held; party leaders were called into conference, consultations with the bankers were held, and out of the political excitement the new government was born.

It appears on the surface that the turmoil is around the budget. It does not balance and on present income and expenditure is about \$600,000,000 short. Some authorities say that figure is an exaggeration and that the deficit is only \$385,000,000, which seems big enough.

A special committee under Sir George May had just reported to the effect that the nation's finances were in a deplorable state and that drastic economies were necessary to avert disaster. The committee recommended a heavy cut in unemployment insurance benefits, and reductions in the salaries of government employees.

Others who are on the spot argue thus: British banks and financial interests had been investing in German funds which gave higher returns than British or any other funds, and they borrowed in Paris and New York

where the money rate was low to get the money for these investments. The German crash froze these investments, Paris and New York demanded their money and the British financial interests found themselves in a bad hole. They appealed to the government and the government could only help by making its own position sound enough to satisfy the creditors in Paris and New York. Hence the desperate effort to balance a budget, which as great an economist as J. M. Keynes declared, when it was presented to parliament, could not be balanced except by a revenue tariff and would only prove a source of trouble.

Meanwhile the members of the Labor party who have stayed with the coalition, including the Prime Minister, are having trouble with

their party and their constituencies and for the most of them leadership in the party has gone.

The dramatic exit of the Labor Government gives additional interest to the history of the British Labor Party. The Independent Labor Party was formed in 1893 under the special influence of J. K. Hardie, and was immediately joined by the two outstanding figures in the present crisis, J. R. MacDonald and Philip Snowden. In 1900 a special conference of labor leaders formed the Labor Representation Committee and appointed Mr. MacDonald as secretary. The purpose of the committee was to organize a specifically labor party and in the general election of 1902, fifteen candidates ran under its auspices and two were elected, K. Hardie and Richard Bell. In 1903 Arthur Henderson, the present leader of the party, and Will Crooks were elected in by-elections. In 1906 the Labor Representation

(Turn to page 18)

Experts of 39 Countries Review World-Wide Agricultural Distress

A full and authoritative survey of the world agricultural crisis has just been issued by the Secretariat of the League of Nations. This document is the result of conferences of agricultural experts that met in January 1930 and 1931, and represents the views of leading agricultural authorities from thirty-nine countries—namely, Algeria, Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Persia, Poland, Roumania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

The Economic Committee of the League which considered the evidence submitted by the experts, draws the following conclusions:

"1. The agricultural crisis is aggravated by the general disorganization which it has caused. This disorganization is evinced

in certain excesses of Customs protection, in the bounties and subsidies intended to promote the export of agricultural products and in the numerous forms of indirect protectionism. It is also evinced in the creation of artificial organizations which disturb the normal course of business, accumulate stocks in some countries and make it possible to sell at prices even lower than the already low prices brought about by the depression.

"2. The present chaotic state of the grain market is fraught with danger for the future. Negotiations are necessary for organizing the wheat trade. This organization should aim, not only at improving home-market conditions in each country, but also at promoting agreements with foreign countries.

"Opinions may differ as to the possibility of taking international action. It is, however, an imperative duty to make a close study of this problem. The present position is such that most importing countries are willing, in the interests of their own agriculture, to pay higher prices for

their imports of cereals. In these circumstances, the exporting countries concerned should be induced to consider an agreement.

"The Economic Committee proposes to follow closely the efforts to be made by the various countries in regard to the trade in cereals.

"3. In general, the Economic Committee recommends that the formation of groups of agricultural producers, numerous and disciplined enough to organize the sale of their crops, be encouraged. Such a course would be useful to farmers by enabling them to improve their economic position.

"4. It would obviously be desirable, too, that Customs protection applied to agricultural products, should be reduced as soon as an improvement in the position of the world market takes place. At times of crisis, there is always a tendency to forget the fundamental importance of international exchanges. In order to realize the normal sale of products, a position of relative stability should be reached by which trade would become regular and would be no longer threatened by constant changes in international relations.

"5. The Economic Committee's attention has been directed to the proportions assumed in certain countries by the system of export bounties and subsidies for agricultural products. They entirely deprive customs duties of their value and cause serious harm both to importing and to exporting countries. The importance which the Economic Committee attaches to questions of commercial policy lends special interest, in its view, to the suggestions which it has received in the matter. It considers it essential that such measures and their repercussions should form the subject of a detailed and earnest investigation in all countries.

"By means of bilateral treaties, they may be abolished. Moreover, international discussions and negotiations might take place to consider the possibility of taking action to avoid protective measures, which, though natural enough from a national, are dangerous from an international point of view, and finally become ineffective, while causing serious disturbance to international trade.

THE CROP IN WESTERN CANADA

(All figures in millions of bushels)

WHEAT

	Preliminary Estimates 1931			Actual Outturn Previous Years		
	Wheat Pool	Manitoba Free Press	Dominion Government	1930	1929	1928
Manitoba	24.0	27.5	26.0	39.6	27.5	44.8
Saskatchewan	104.1	118.0	101.3	196.5	166.1	317.0
Alberta	118.4	108.7	119.1	124.8	94.0	165.8
Western Canada	246.5	254.2	246.4	360.9	287.6	527.5

COARSE GRAINS

	Preliminary Estimates 1931			Pool Estimates in Previous Years		
	Wheat Pool	Manitoba Free Press	Dominion Government	1930	1929	1928
OATS						
Manitoba	28	29.9	27.8	58	30	50
Saskatchewan	84	79.2	71.3	129	64	148
Alberta	112	41.7	78.6	86	42	98
Western Canada	224	150.8	177.7	273	136	296
BARLEY						
Manitoba	19	19.3	17.8	63	38	54
Saskatchewan	16	16.0	15.3	37	25	41
Alberta	19	12.7	19.7	15	11	15
Western Canada	54	48.0	52.8	115	74	110
FLAX						
Manitoba	0.68	.70	.66	1.1	0.6	0.7
Saskatchewan	2.49	1.38	1.80	3.6	2.1	2.8
Alberta	0.22	.16	.17	0.3	0.1	0.2
Western Canada	3.39	2.24	2.63	5.0	2.8	3.7
RYE						
Manitoba	0.73	.52	.67	2.1	1.0	1.9
Saskatchewan	4.36	4.68	3.10	14.0	8.2	8.0
Alberta	2.20	1.71	2.20	3.3	2.0	2.6
Western Canada	7.29	6.91	5.97	19.4	11.8	12.0

"6. The question of the discrepancy between the prices paid to the producer and the prices paid by the consumer has been examined by the Economic Committee. It would be desirable to have internationally comparable data and to be able to follow the results already obtained in the different countries. The question should be cleared up in all its various aspects.

"7. The difficult situation of agriculture is aggravated by the difficulties encountered by a number of agricultural countries in Europe in respect of credit. In this connection, the Economic Committee is glad to note the creation, under the auspices of the League of Nations, of the International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company. International action seems to be not far from realization in respect of long—and medium—term credits. International agricultural credit would play an important part in the improvement of the conditions of agricultural production and trade and in the increase of markets. It would have the most beneficial effects from a

moral and psychological point of view, by restoring confidence and introducing effective international co-operation in financial matters between the countries possessing capital in abundance and those deprived of it."

* * *

International Agricultural Credits

The convention founding the International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company, referred to above, was concluded at Geneva at the end of May, and bids fair to come into force in the near future, as signatures are coming in fast. Great Britain signed in July, thus bringing the number of signatories up to sixteen—namely, Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

The purpose of this Company is to provide machinery by which international credits may be available at reasonable rates to farmers in countries where they can at present only borrow at an almost prohibitively high interest.

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

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

C. H. BURNELL, *Vice-President*

D. A. KANE, *Manager*

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

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

F. W. RANSOM, *Secretary*

PREMIUM ON PLATFORM SHIPMENTS

Within the last few weeks advices have been sent out by head office regarding the further distribution of terminal earnings in a modified way by Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited. This has recently been changed by decision of the Board to the effect that instead of offering an undetermined amount at the end of the season, we pay a fixed premium of $\frac{1}{2}c$ per bushel on all platform grain sold through Manitoba Pool Elevators, and shipped to Pool terminals at Port Arthur. The premium of $\frac{1}{2}c$ per bushel will be paid when settlement is made, and will be in addition to the actual market price received on the day the grain is sold.

In view of the very serious financial position of the farmers generally on account of the extremely low prices for all grain, the board felt that this additional $\frac{1}{2}c$ per bushel in cash would be more appreciated, and of greater immediate benefit to our shippers, than an undetermined amount a year from now.

Farmers having grain to ship can do so with complete confidence and the assurance that they are not obligating themselves in any way. No deductions of any kind will be made out of the proceeds of their grain, and they will receive efficient service and prompt returns.

THE 1930 POOL

The Central Selling Agency has sold the crops of the three Provincial Pools commencing with that of the year 1924 and it will continue in operation under the management of J. I. McFarland until the 1930 crop is finally sold. At that time a statement will be issued as in other years showing the results of the season's operations and the disposition of the grain and financial statements. Manitoba Wheat Pool will then call its delegates together to consider the results of the season's activities.

THE ELEVATOR SET UP

Since the bulk of the grain handling this year is for immediate sale, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, becomes the major active organization. It acts in the capacity of a commission firm, is owned and controlled by farmers and handles and sells their grain on the open market in just the same way as any other grain firm.

Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, has been re-organized and members of the elevator associations will familiarize themselves with the new agreement that was considered in meetings held in the latter part of July and again endorsed and accepted by the delegates in Brandon on July 31st.

Instead of turning the grain over to the Central Selling Agency to sell as heretofore, arrangements have been made for Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, to buy, handle and sell the grain delivered

to it and to operate a voluntary pool for pool grain. A commission department has been established for handling consigned grain, and this together with grain sales and hedging transactions will be in the hands of D. A. Kane, manager of the organization. Pool Terminals Nos. 1 and 3, which were formerly operated by Manitoba Wheat Pool, will now be operated by Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited.

THE FIVE CENT BONUS

The bonus of 5c per bushel is only payable for wheat grown in 1931. It is payable only to the actual grower of the wheat. The grower means the person who grew the wheat by his own labor or hired labor, or both, and who was or is the owner thereof or was or is entitled to some share or interest therein. The landlord or vendor does not benefit. In the case of wheat grown on a rented place the bonus on the whole of the marketable crop goes to the actual producer, that is, the tenant, and not the landlord.

The term "grower," however, does not include a person hired by the owner or operator of the farm, who is paid wages. For instance, if a Mortgage Company hired some person at a certain wage to work a farm for them, the bonus would be paid to the corporation and not to the individual.

The bonus certificate is to be made payable to the farmer who grows the grain and not to his hired man or to his landlord or a vendor under an Agreement for Sale, or a mortgage of the farm, no matter by whom the wheat is delivered.

Where the wheat is sold on street or where a cash purchase ticket is issued, the bonus certificate will be issued by the elevator operator; where delivered for graded storage or subject to grade and dockage or special bin, the bonus certificate will be forwarded to the grower from the head office of the elevator company.

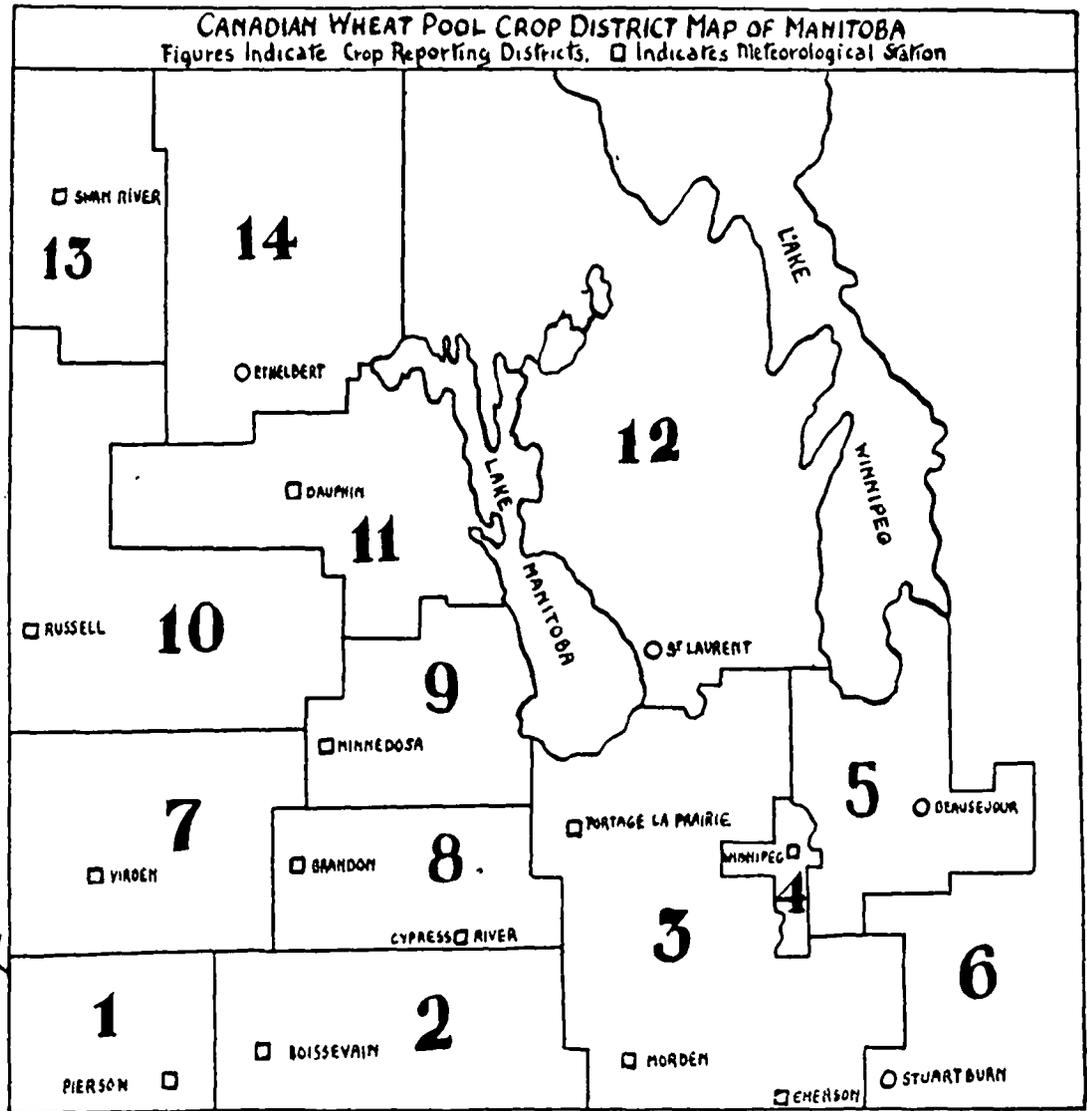
APPOINTED TO POOL ELEVATOR BOARD

Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta and Norman P. Lambert have been appointed the government representatives on the Board of Manitoba Pool Elevators. The appointments were announced by Premier Bracken on September 11. Mr. Brownlee has been appointed to act in a similar capacity on the Boards of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators and Alberta Pool Elevators by the respective provincial governments. Mr. Lambert is well-known in the organized farmers' movement in the prairie provinces being Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture from 1918 to 1922 and in touch with the entire farmers movement in the active days of 1921. He has been with the Maple Leaf Milling Company since 1922, resigning his position with the company a few weeks ago.

EVERY BUSHEL THROUGH POOL ELEVATORS

The figures printed on this page show how far from normal the crop of Manitoba is this year. A short crop means less bushels to go through elevators and that means proportionately less earnings. Pool elevator members should make it their business to endeavor to get every possible bushel of grain through Pool elevators. Every bushel put through Pool elevators reduces the cost of operation and administration and what is more keeps the handling of his grain in the hands of the grower. That is the purpose of Pool elevators; that is why they were built. They are the best equipped elevators in the province; the service they give is the best and they are grower owned, operated and controlled. They make no profits for anyone but the grower of the grain and the service they can give and the value they can have for the growers is limited only by the volume of business the growers give them.

There are many rumors circulating in the country intended to injure the Pool elevators. Growers should not listen to them. They are assured of the best of service and complete security in Pool elevators. No deductions are made on deliveries of Pool members on account of previous crops. No risk is run by growers delivering to Pool elevators. They get the full market price and the service that a farmer ought to have from a farmer controlled elevator.



Pool preliminary estimates of yield per acre and production of wheat, oats and barley in Manitoba in 1931 by crop districts. (Production estimates in thousands of bushels).

Crop District	WHEAT		OATS		BARLEY	
	Yield per Acre	Production	Yield per Acre	Production	Yield per Acre	Production
1	2.5	673	6.1	732	5.0	625
2	5.9	2,089	9.8	2,156	9.7	1,911
3	15.1	8,396	21.9	6,855	18.1	6,697
4	10.2	214	16.2	324	13.7	219
5	10.2	745	16.2	1,539	13.7	822
6	10.2	71	16.2	373	13.7	110
7	9.8	3,704	14.0	3,668	11.8	2,218
8	8.8	2,262	12.0	1,896	10.6	1,028
9	8.0	840	10.2	1,081	12.2	878
10	12.4	2,145	24.4	4,343	16.4	1,820
11	19.2	1,843	23.3	1,957	20.0	960
12	10.2	275	16.2	859	13.7	301
13	15.2	882	29.7	1,544	23.2	1,067
14	10.2	163	16.2	259	13.7	110
Prov. Average	10.2	24,302	16.2	27,586	13.7	18,767

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, has the backing of the Provincial government and the Federal government. If that doesn't give security, if that doesn't establish confidence, what will? Your organization has both the Province and the Dominion standing behind it—what more could you ask for?

Bill your cars of grain to Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited! Deliver your grain to the Pool elevator!

At the last meeting of the Board of Manitoba Pool Elevators, President Paul F. Bredt was appointed Managing Director with responsibility for the carrying out of the policies laid down by the Board. D. A. Kane, who was General Superintendent of elevators, was appointed Manager of the system.

D. L. Smith, who was representative of the Pool in London and D. R. McIntyre, salesman with the Central Selling Agency, have been appointed salesmen for the Saskatchewan Pool and W. C. Follitt, also salesman with the C.S.A. has been appointed eastern salesman for the Alberta Pool. All three Pools now have seats on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Platform shippers to Manitoba Pool terminals for the crop year 1929-30 have shared in the distribution during the past month, of approximately \$18,000.

Pursuant to the statement made by Premier Bracken to the delegates at Brandon on July 30, twenty-six elevator associations have shared in the distribution of approximately \$35,000.00.

THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR

(Formerly *The Scoop Shovel*)

Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement
in Manitoba.

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

Editor—J. T. HULL.

THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR

The Scoop Shovel appears this month in a new dress and with a new name. The sombre dress is the command of economy; the new name has been chosen to express more specifically and clearly the purpose and mission of the paper. Although *The Scoop Shovel*, practically since its inception, has been the mouthpiece of the farmers' co-operatives in Manitoba and was intended to be that, the trend toward unity in the provincial co-operative movement, started and stimulated by the Wheat Pool, has made more and more manifest the desirability of a name for the paper which would immediately and definitely express its function. Hence the new name, *The Manitoba Co-operator*.

The Manitoba Co-operative Conference which is composed of the major agricultural co-operatives in Manitoba is now being incorporated and *The Manitoba Co-operator* will be the official organ of the Conference. The Conference will function in a somewhat similar capacity to the state co-operative councils which have been formed by the farmers in many states across the border and in which are co-ordinated all the co-operative activities of the organized farmers. Similar provincial bodies have been formed in Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and in the Maritime provinces and in time no doubt these organizations will federate and give a national status to the agricultural co-operative movement. In the meantime in Manitoba it is hoped that the centralization of co-operative educational work in the Manitoba Co-operative Conference will eliminate duplication and overlapping and make it possible to carry on the work both economically and efficiently.

THE ATTACK ON CO-OPERATION

Just as the grain handling co-operatives of the north-western states across the border reach unity by becoming members of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, an application is made in Chicago for a charter for an organization, the primary purpose of which is to press for dissolution of the Federal Farm Board and to stop further federal aid for agricultural co-operation. The new organization is composed of institutions doing all kinds of business in farm products, grain, livestock, eggs and poultry, cream, milk, and so on and its activities will include opposition to all forms of collective public utilities. It will push private enterprise, as against co-operative or public enterprise, and the initial meeting indicates that the pressure will be exerted through political channels.

The opposition to co-operation is also developing in Great Britain. Other powerful newspapers have joined in the crusade against the co-operatives

started by the Daily Express and it is announced that the Manchester Federation of Chambers of Trade will issue a weekly paper to combat the expansion of the co-operative movement. During the last year 876,000 new members were enrolled by the co-operatives, bringing the total membership over 6,000,000 and this development in the face of the economic depression and dwindling business, together with increased taxation for all business, has served to revive the demand that co-operative stores be taxed on the surplus paid out as patronage dividend.

The co-operative movement in every country is having its share of difficulties created by the economic depression and the attacks upon it will need to be met by increased efforts of a propagandist and educative character but it may also be noted that practically every government in Europe is giving special aid and encouragement to agricultural co-operation and that every conference called by the League of Nations to study the world-wide agricultural problem has emphasized the necessity for expansion of co-operation among farmers both in the selling of farm produce and the purchase of farm supplies. It may be that the solicitude of economists and governments for agricultural co-operation is responsible for the opposition of private enterprise, and that the opposition is natural, but for agriculture as a whole it can be said that it has hitherto always been the Cinderella of the nation's business and that if at long last governments have awakened to a realization of its fundamental importance in world economy whatever they may do to help it now will not be enough to wipe out the neglect of the past. What that neglect has meant may be inferred from the expressed opinions of the world's most eminent economists that the low price for agricultural produce is at the root of the present depression and that only with a steady upward trend of agricultural prices will there come a change for the better. There's the reason for all the encouragement that is being given to agricultural co-operation and it should be carefully noted by all our farmers.

A CRIME AGAINST CIVILIZATION

In a recent radio address the national president of the Farmers' Union of the United States stated that last May 9,000 school children in the city of Los Angeles failed to ask for lunch at the noon hour and when questioned they said they did not have the five cents with which to pay for a glass of milk. It was further discovered that 7,000 out of the 9,000 had come to school without breakfast.

That is one picture; here is another. Fruit is rotting in the orchards in the Southern States. An official of the New York state department of agriculture made the public suggestion that instead of this fruit being allowed to go to waste it should be shipped to New York and distributed among the poor and the unemployed. "It is a good idea," replied the Director of the Bureau of Markets of the Georgia Department of Agriculture. "If some charitable organization will pay for the picking and packing and the railroads will haul without charge I will see that they get all they want."

Another press story tells of the pouring of milk into a city sewer because the over-supply was

threatening to make prices less than cost of production.

And so the stories go—too much fruit, too much milk, too much wheat, too much sugar, too much coffee, too much of everything and yet throughout the world millions starving and underfed, and in the schools little children wearing out their undernourished bodies in an educational system which cares for the mind but not the body.

And we call this civilization. Men produce to feed the world and starve themselves. The industrial organization is there to furnish necessities, comforts and luxuries and the wheels have stopped turning and workers are idle because it is said they have created too much. No animal on the face of the earth starves in the midst of plenty, or suffers its young to starve when food is available.

What is the matter with this thing we call civilization? The answer is that man has not yet mastered the art of living together, working together, creating together, and enjoying together—the art of co-operation. When that art has been mastered there will be no more economic depressions, no more starving in the midst of plenty. Co-operation is the one and only system which furnishes a solution to all the economic problems of today because it is the antithesis of an acquisitive social order.

AN "INFERNAL MACHINE"

Ten international bankers who were appointed a committee by the Bank of International Settlements to explore the recesses of German finance and find out exactly what was required to keep the country from upsetting the international financial apple-cart, have made a report which a prominent Frenchman grimly describes as an "infernal machine." Put briefly, these ten international bankers find that a financially sound Germany is an international necessity and that German finances cannot be put on a permanently sound basis as long as reparation payments constitute a drain on the country's business. Moreover, these bankers cannot see any prosperity in sight as long as the nations persist in isolating themselves behind tariff walls and as long as war debts are kept at their present height.

A substantial reduction in German reparations, a scaling down of war debts and an all round lowering of tariff walls—that is what these ten bankers say is required to set the world back on the road to prosperity. It seems a bold, lusty heresy for conservative finance, but the fact is these ten bankers have the support of every economist in the world whose opinion is worth anything. The crisis in great Britain almost dramatically confirms their report and no matter what steps are taken by the new British government to balance the budget, it will be as far from balancing again next year unless something is done along the lines recommended by these bankers, the economists, and numberless special committees. What is the use of all the economies, the cutting of wages and salaries if debts must remain as they are, if interest rates are maintained and dividends are not allowed to follow wages and salaries? To complete their heretical recommendations these ten bankers should have included a monetary policy which would tend to raise

prices to the level of existing wages, salaries, fixed debt charges, etc., and subsequent management of the currency to obviate undue fluctuations. That would have brought their report into line with the report of the MacMillan committee and into line with substantial economic opinion.

WHERE MAN FALLS DOWN

Man is at once a wonderfully able and lamentably impotent being. His inventive genius has enabled him to fly through the air, to sail under the water, to travel on land without undue excitement at anything up to 100 miles an hour. He has harnessed the forces of nature to his service and made the lightning do his bidding. He can send a message at a speed of 186,000 miles a second and he can send his voice around the earth and into the depths of space at the same speed. He has explored the skies and weighed and measured the stars whose distance is measured in billions of miles; he has explored the infinitely little and revealed the life of organisms so small that they could hold a Beauharnois indignation meeting on the point of a pin. He is marching rapidly on the way of mastering the most intimate and intricate of nature's secrets—but he has failed miserably to give to all men the benefits of his genius and intelligence and cannot even put the abundance of food he has produced into the possession of the myriads of hungry. He can produce well but he cannot distribute even tolerably. Why?

THE REWARD OF ABSTINENCE

Pick up any text book of political economy written say fifty years ago and you will find it solemnly stated that all capital is the result of saving and abstinence. The abstinence which brought some millions to the Beauharnois syndicate is not easy to trace and modern finance has made the political economist of today somewhat shy of the abstinence theory. For example: a multi-millionaire of New York died in May, 1927, and left an estate then valued at roughly \$186,579,000. It took some time to arrange the distribution of the estate and when it was finally made exactly two years later it was found that the estate had increased by nearly \$53,000,000 so that the beneficiaries of the will found themselves entitled to participate in over \$239,300,000.

This is a reward for abstinence with a vengeance and it indicates that capital may be accumulated without anybody practising any abstinence that is ethically worthy of the name. In fact it is such cases as this which gives justification to George Bernard Shaw's observation that the abstinence theory is a "gleam of humor which enlivens treatises on capital."

The testing of the Hudson Bay route has begun. Two vessels loaded with 550,000 bushels of the best of the wheat of the Prairie Provinces have been loaded at Churchill, Manitoba's seaport, and are now on their way to Liverpool. Dominion cabinet ministers attended this commercial opening of the port and reports state that the machinery of the 2,500,000 terminal elevator worked perfectly. The vessels sail with the best wishes of Western Canada and the hope that they will demonstrate the value and the safety of the route.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 840 394

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F. W. Ransom W. A. Landreth G. W. Tovell R. D. Colquette, Vice-Chairman.
H. C. Grant. Geo. Brown.
Secretary: John W. Ward.

CO-OPERATION THE REMEDY

Most of the people who are trying to discover just what is wrong with the world today, and what is the cause of unemployment in the cities and unprofitable employment on the farms, are agreed that one of the main troubles is a lack of adequate purchasing power. They find that, while the people of this and all other civilized countries are able to produce an abundance of good and necessary things, from cradles to coffins and from beef steaks to caviar, they cannot buy them all after they have made or produced them, and so have to stop production. Consequently factory workers, railway men and salespeople are unemployed, and farmers, while they have plenty of work, cannot sell their produce for a price that will enable them to live and meet their financial obligations.

A good many highly respectable people, not only socialists and other kinds of radicals, but such, for example, as the minister of a fashionable Winnipeg church who was heard over the radio on a recent Sunday evening, are suggesting the lack of adequate purchasing power on the part of the great mass of the people is due to the fact that under the modern system of highly efficient machine production the proportion of the earnings of industry which goes to a comparatively few wealthy men is increasing, while the proportion which goes to the wage earner is getting less. United States income tax figures show that in 1928, the last year for which the particulars have been published, 511 persons had incomes exceeding a million dollars, with an average of over two millions each. While the wage earner usually spends his income as fast as he gets it, the man with a million, or even a good deal less

than that, cannot do so. The result, according to this line of argument, is that the circulation of money and goods is hindered, unemployment follows, and there is starvation in the midst of plenty.

If this is true, the remedy is ready to be applied. It is co-operation. Not merely co-operation, but co-operation in the special sense as understood and practised in the co-operative movement. The co-operative method of doing business does not provide anyone with an income of a million dollars a year, which he cannot spend. It gives a fair pay for a fair day's work, and the profits instead of going to a few are returned to the whole body of people from whose business they have been made, to become new purchasing power and to increase and maintain the circulation of wealth.

If the business and investments from which those 511 individuals derived an income of over a thousand million dollars had been co-operatively owned by a million families, each of the latter might have had an increased income of a thousand dollars for the year, and it is not difficult to see what a difference that would have made to the demand for food and manufactured products and to the welfare of farmers and workers generally. There is no intention here to suggest that people with large incomes have not acquired them honestly and in accordance with the laws of the land that we have all had a part in making. But the operation of business undertakings of all kinds by co-operative organizations, in which all the people may share, is equally honest and in accordance with law, and if the people desire to produce and distribute the necessities of life for themselves, the way is open to them.

This country, as well as others,

is faced with the necessity of providing large sums for farm and unemployment relief. We have reached a stage of civilization where people are not allowed to starve to death if the authorities know of it, and through governmental agencies those who have more than they need are being required to support the unfortunate ones who, through existing conditions, are unable to take care of themselves. Relief, however, is not a permanent solution. Something must be done to remove the causes, as well as the effects, of the present situation. Co-operation as the way out is certainly worthy of investigation.

CO-OPERATIVE MILK SUPPLY

An important development on the consumers' side of the co-operative movement in Winnipeg is taking place this month by the entry of the Workers' and Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited, into the business of milk distribution. This association, which was formed in 1928, has hitherto confined its activities to the sale of coal and wood, doing a business of approximately \$100,000 a year and returning substantial patronage dividends to its members. The coal and wood yard and the pasteurizing and bottling plant are both situated in a thickly populated section of North Winnipeg, where the majority of the members reside. The opening of the new milk plant has been fixed for September 15.

The sale and distribution of milk by a consumers' organization is something new in Manitoba, and perhaps in Canada. It is, however, regarded as one of the normal functions of the co-operative movement in Great Britain and has been undertaken with a good deal of success by the Franklin Co-operative Creamery of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

CO-OPERATION PAYS

A record of Manitoba Co-op Dairies is interesting, particularly at a time when there is a rather frequent discussion of pool and co-operative activities. Starting in 1921 with a small plant in Winnipeg which had a comparatively small make, this one plant was operated until 1927 when the Crescent plant in Brandon, also with a comparatively small make, was taken over, and in 1929 the Crescent plant in Dauphin, the make there also being small, was purchased. From these small beginnings the volume in the various plants increased until in 1930 the output was approximately 2,500,000 pounds of butter.

It has been the policy of the organization at all times to pay the full competitive price for cream, to lay by a reserve required by the Manitoba Co-operative Associations Act, to pay 7% interest on share capital, and to apportion the balance of the manufacturing profits to the shippers in the ratio of their shipments during the year. Since the beginning of 1922 this practice has been followed without exception, and during that period there has been paid or credited to producers and shareholders not only the competitive price for cream but an amount in excess of \$167,000, this amount being composed of \$33,000 interest, \$29,000 general reserve, and \$105,000 in bonus payments.

The organization at the present time operates three plants—with an investment, over and above current liabilities, of approximately \$165,000.00.

The officials of the company are rather proud of this showing, particularly when it is borne in mind that, with the exception of two years in the Dauphin area, when that plant was first taken over, operations have been conducted entirely without any producer's contract, shipments being voluntary. In the Dauphin area a producer's contract was used until last November when all contract signers were given the privilege

of release from the compulsory shipment feature of the contract, it being felt that the contract had already served its full purpose; and it may be of interest to note that with the compulsory feature of the contract cancelled our Dauphin receipts during the present year have been about 40% in excess of the same period of last year.

The benefits of co-operation are the fruits not of words, but acts. The ultimate success of Manitoba Co-op Dairies depends on the volume of cream producers ship to its plants.

A cargo of 2,869 cords of pulpwood from Russia was permitted entry into the port of New York after a special investigation found no evidence that it was the product of convict or forced labor. Subsequently a cargo of 4,000,000 feet of lumber was admitted without investigation.

The quantity of butter made in dairy factories in Canada in 1930 was the largest recorded for any year in the history of the industry. The output in 1930 was 187,151,247 pounds. It exceeded the preceding year by 16,341,017 pounds and was 8,000,000 pounds higher than the previous record made in 1924.

Lady—"Can you give me a room and bath?"

Clerk—"I can give you a room, madam, but I'm busy now and will give you the bath later."

Again! At 1931 Exhibitions

in open contests for best Home Baking
from any kind of flour

The GOLD MEDAL
The TWO SILVER MEDALS
127 FIRST PRIZES
337 PRIZES IN ALL

in over 40 Varieties of Home Baking
were won by users of

Robin Hood
FLOUR

These prizes were won at the Exhibitions at Brandon, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Yorkton, Estevan, North Battleford and Prince Albert and covered White, Brown and Fancy Breads, Pies, Buns, Biscuits and all kinds of cakes and cookies, in Senior and Junior Sections.

Write Robin Hood Mills, Limited, Moose Jaw, Sask., asking for your FREE copy of the popular baking book— **"77 WINNING RECIPES"**

Co-operative Poultry Marketing

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

LOCAL ANNUAL MEETINGS

The local annual meetings of the shareholders of the Manitoba Co-op Poultry Marketing Association, Ltd., will be held according to the dates set out in the itinerary. We are including dates of all meetings so that you

may be able to attend the meeting nearest to your loading point.

Be at your meeting and be prepared to report there: the number of dressed birds you will have to market.

The business of the meetings will be: Reports and discussion

of last year's operations; election of delegates to annual meeting, to be held in Brandon in February, 1932; suggestions and discussion on matters pertaining to the future welfare of the Association; election of officers or advisory board.

DISTRICT NO. 1—W. S. PATTERSON

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Hartney	Mon. Oct.	12—8:00 p.m.	S. C. Robinson
Lauder	Tues.	13—2:00 p.m.	Miss Jean Landreth
Tilston	"	13—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. J. Hamilton
Oxbow	Wed.	14—2:00 p.m.	R. Hollingshead
Carnduff	"	14—8:00 p.m.	K. Elliott
Pierson	Thurs.	15—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. Wm Jensen
Melita	"	15—8:00 p.m.	Thos. Oberlin
Napinka	Fri.	16—2:00 p.m.	F. E. Powell
Medora	"	16—8:00 p.m.	W G Ballard
Lyleton	Sat.	17—2:00 p.m.	G S. Parsons
Waskada	"	17—8:00 p.m.	Miss E M Wickham
Deloraine	Mon.	19—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. G. N Stewart
Killarney	Tues.	20—2:00 p.m.	Roy Clark
Bossevain	"	20—8:00 p.m.	J. A Patterson
Minto	Wed.	21—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. A Nesbitt
Elgin	"	21—8:00 p.m.	Dr. W. H T. Lee

DISTRICT NO. 2—W. H. MITCHELL

Virden	Mon. Oct.	12—8:00 p.m.	George N Walker
Elkhorn	Tues.	13—8:00 p.m.	J E Duxbury
Moosomin	Wed.	14—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. K Currie
Wapella	"	14—8:00 p.m.	Miss G S Splers
Whitewood	Thurs.	15—8:00 p.m.	Gilbert Curry
Kennedy	Frid.	16—2:00 p.m.	A Miller Skea
Carlyle	"	16—8:00 p.m.	Wm Slykhuis
Redvers	Sat.	17—2:00 p.m.	Fred Daniels
Reston	Sat.	17—8:00 p.m.	H C Evans
Pipestone	Mon.	19—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. W. Forder
Woodnorth	"	19—8:00 p.m.	T. Matthewson

DISTRICT NO. 3—GEORGE GORDON

Lenore	Mon. Oct.	12—2:00 p.m.	A. E. Adams
Bradwardine	"	12—8:00 p.m.	O. L. McLaughlin
Oak River	Tues.	13—2:00 p.m.	J. Archie Black
Hamlota	"	13—8:00 p.m.	Dr F. M Coombs
Minlota	Wed.	14—2:00 p.m.	H. D. Armitage
McAuley	"	14—8:00 p.m.	A. Aird
Rocanville	Thurs.	15—8:00 p.m.	J. Gerolamy
Spy Hill	Frid.	16—2:00 p.m.	Walter Miller
Dubuc	Sat.	17—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. H Everall
Esterhazy	"	17—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. B E Leftwich
Souris	Mon.	19—2:00 p.m.	Allan Barclay
Brandon	"	19—8:00 p.m.	Miss E M Poole
Terence	Tues.	20—2:00 p.m.	E. J. Jack
Oak Lake	"	20—8:00 p.m.	George Gordon

DISTRICT NO. 4—W. B. MARTIN

Decker	Mon. Oct.	12—2:00 p.m.	J. Flinkbelner
Cardale	"	12—8:00 p.m.	Thos. Peart
Basswood	Tues.	13—2:00 p.m.	J. F. Coffey
Strathclair	"	13—8:00 p.m.	Wm. Westaway
Newdale	Wed.	14—8:00 p.m.	Wm. Grayston
Elphinstone	Thurs.	15—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. J C Foster
Oakburn	"	15—8:00 p.m.	J. E. Menzie
Vista	Frid.	16—2:00 p.m.	Alex McPhail
Rosburn	"	16—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. J Cormack
Angusville	Sat.	17—2:00 p.m.	T H Bell
Russell	"	17—8:00 p.m.	Gordon Tennant
Calder	Mon.	19—2:00 p.m.	I. Einarson
Marchwell	"	19—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. T. Bennett
Binscarth	Tues.	20—2:00 p.m.	Thos. E. Gooda
Foxwarren	"	20—8:00 p.m.	H. Denham
Birtle	Wed.	21—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. E B. Fulton
Solsgrith	"	21—8:00 p.m.	B. F Dagg
Kelloe	Thurs.	22—2:00 p.m.	Wm. Paterson
Shoal Lake	"	22—8:00 p.m.	W. B Martin

DISTRICT NO. 5—C. B. McLEAN

Fork River	Mon. Oct.	12—2:00 p.m.	Thomas Bednas
Valley River	"	12—8:00 p.m.	T. N. Petreshen

Local	Date	Time	Secretary
Sifton	Tues. Oct.	13—2:00 p.m.	Paul Sawchyn
Ethelbert	Wed.	14—2:00 p.m.	S. J. Syrnky
Renwer	Thurs.	15—2:00 p.m.	T. T. Brown
Minitonas	"	15—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. A. W. Spicer
Bowsman	Frid.	16—8:00 p.m.	Albert J. Pope
Swan River (at Lidstone)	"	16—2:00 p.m.	Bert W. Finch
Kenville	Sat.	17—2:00 p.m.	A. A. Douglas
Benito	"	17—8:00 p.m.	Fred Thomas
Pine River	Mon.	19—2:00 p.m.	M. Taporwski
Garland	Tues.	20—2:00 p.m.	Phillip Kotyluk
Dauphin	"	20—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. J. H. Ritchie
Gilbert Plains	Wed.	21—2:00 p.m.	H. Bell
Bield	"	21—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. A. E. Shiner
Togo	Thurs.	22—2:00 p.m.	Mr. F. J. Austin
Roblin	"	22—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. Jas. Martih
Grand View	Frid.	23—2:00 p.m.	C. B. McLean

DISTRICT NO. 6—W. S. SMITH

Rorketon	Mon. Oct.	12—2:00 p.m.	Peter Didychuk
Magnet	"	12—8:00 p.m.	Wm. Jopson
St Rose	Tues.	13—2:00 p.m.	Joseph Molgat
Ochre River	"	13—8:00 p.m.	R. J. Relly
Laurier	Wed.	14—8:00 p.m.	George Stevenson
McCreary	Thurs.	15—2:00 p.m.	C. W. Fletcher
Kelwood	"	15—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. A. J. Hearn
Glenella	Frid.	16—2:00 p.m.	John Young
Plumas	"	16—8:00 p.m.	Jos. F. Rogers
Arden	Sat.	17—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. John Orton
Gladstone	"	17—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. F. Clayton
Erickson	Mon.	19—2:00 p.m.	Fred Rognan
Clanwilliam	"	19—8:00 p.m.	Dr. J. H. Dann
Minnedosa	Tues.	20—2:00 p.m.	J. R. Borthistle
Rapid City	"	20—8:00 p.m.	T. L. Davies
Cordova	Wed.	21—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. A. Jamieson
Neepawa	"	21—8:00 p.m.	A. F. Arbuckle

DISTRICT NO. 7—W. A. LANDRETH

Carberry	Mon. Oct.	12—2:00 p.m.	Miss Janet Thomson
Austin	"	12—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. Poyser
MacGregor	Tues.	13—2:00 p.m.	J. B. Green
Bagot	"	13—8:00 p.m.	Albert Pogue
Portage la Prairie	Wed.	14—2:00 p.m.	J J Mumm, H. Bluff
Oakville	"	14—8:00 p.m.	J. S. Woods
Ashern	Thurs.	15—8:00 p.m.	T. Webster
Eriksdale	Frid.	16—2:00 p.m.	Rev. J. L. Fargey

DISTRICT NO. 8—W. S. MURRAY

Sperling	Mon. Oct.	12—2:00 p.m.	Willmot Ferris
Roland	"	12—8:00 p.m.	A. Cameron
Miami	Tues.	13—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. Chas. Huehn
Stephenfield	"	13—8:00 p.m.	R. H. Griffith
Somerseset	Wed.	14—2:00 p.m.	D. Girouard
Belmont	"	14—8:00 p.m.	R. F. Fargey
Wawanesa	Thurs.	15—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. D. McPhail
Glenboro	"	15—8:00 p.m.	J. L. Christie
Cypress River	Frid.	16—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. T. Mawby
Rathwell	"	16—8:00 p.m.	Mrs. C. Turnbull
St. Claude	Sat.	17—2:00 p.m.	Organization meeting
Elm Creek	"	17—8:00 p.m.	R. G. Frith
Carman	Mon.	19—8:00 p.m.	Dr. J. A. Munn

DISTRICT NO. 9—R. H. GALLOWAY

Glenora	Mon. Oct.	12—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. S. Bateman
Clearwater	Tues.	13—2:00 p.m.	Mrs. R. Gilbert
Pilot Mound	"	13—8:00 p.m.	R. H. Cruise
Manitou	Wed.	14—2:00 p.m.	C. M. Cassells
Darlingford	"	14—8:00 p.m.	R. H. Veals
Morden	Thurs.	15—8:00 p.m.	A. Tobias

ONTARIO LOCALS

Pinewood	Tues. Oct.	13—2:00 p.m.	J. E. S. De Caire
Emo	"	13—8:00 p.m.	Roy C. Austin

We had planned to ship dressed poultry for Thanksgiving trade, as usual. But the date has been set so early (October 12) that this is not possible.

In August a questionnaire went to all local secretaries, asking them to return a survey of the poultry situation in their immediate district. This information is

needed by our Selling Agency. Those who have not yet filled out their copy are urged to cooperate by doing so at once.

(Turn to page 18)

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

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

BETTER TOOLS

Your own Consumers' Co-op Association is more and more useful to its members and all the folks in your neighborhood—all the other Consumers' Co-op locals are more and more useful to the folks in the communities they serve—because the Co-operative Wholesale they have set up is handling more and more kinds of goods.

Co-op locals—Co-op Wholesale (and some day Co-op factories and warehouses) are not an end in themselves; they are the means to an end; they are tools with which, by right use, we can fashion a better and fuller life. They are better tools today than at any time since consumers began their movement to get full value for their money, through working together. They are better tools today—because they handle, on the co-operative basis, more and more of the things you must buy. And they will be still better tools as time goes on, for hardly a month passes without your Co-op Wholesale adding to the commodities on its "M.C.W." price list.

One Thing Sure

There's one thing you can be sure of in buying from your consumer's Co-op local: "M.C.W." goods have been selected by your Wholesale because they are the best goods of their kind that can be bought. When you buy "M.C.W." goods you get fullest value for every dollar you invest in them. Wherever possible "M.C.W." goods are subjected to analysis. And always, "M.C.W." goods are sold to you on a money-back-guarantee.

And Another Thing

And another thing,—when you buy goods from a mail order house, or a chain store, you might as well say a long farewell to every dollar you hand out—it is going out of your community, perhaps out of the country; but every dollar that you invest in necessities through your Consumers' Co-op local and Whole-

sale keeps on working for you—adding to the volume that flows through your central purchasing agency, and building up your facilities to handle your own business—and hand the profits that you create back to yourself.

Get Down to Biz

To get down to business, there's coal. Each of us must buy fuel. Your own Co-op Wholesale is in a good position to supply you. The "M.C.W." price list has already gone out to all our Consumer Co-op locals—together with analysis of all coals listed. Ask your local manager about the coal best suited to your needs. He's got the facts.

And about flour. Both the man of the house and his good wife are interested in coal, of course; she is even more interested in flour. Ask your local manager about "M.C.W." brand flour.

With the price of wheat low, this is a mighty good time to stack away your winter supply.

Sheet Steel Barns

Your Co-op Wholesale added a new line to its list a short time since—a full line of sheet metal goods: everything made of sheet metal, from a milk pail to a barn. Do you think of building a granary, implement shed, garage, barn?

A complete estimating service is at your command, free. If your neighbor is going to build, tell your local manager about it. Let's work together to build up the business of Consumer Co-op locals and their Co-op Wholesale. Use your influence to buy all culverts through your Consumers' Co-op, for roadwork in your locality. Quality of all these things is guaranteed.

(Turn to page 19)

SAVE
MORE

TIME FLIES

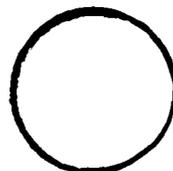


The most important
thing in the world

is TIME! Savings you could have made are too often like lost Time . . . gone forever.

Few can save enough to catch up, but all can try.

Try this plan. Set yourself an objective of \$1000 in four years; you can save this amount by depositing \$4.52 weekly in this Bank.



OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT AT

THE **BANK OF TORONTO**

The Bank for Savings

3113

CAPITAL \$6,000,000

RESERVES \$9,000,000

LIVESTOCK MARKETING



ALAS! ALAS!

Without a doubt, livestock prices are low. Not only is this true (too true) for the present, but it is also true that the market is uncertain for the future; prices "sagging" sadly when there is any suggestion of producers shipping in more stock than usual.

If You Were a Drover

Now, Mr. Farmer, under these circumstances, if you were a drover what would you do? Would you take any chances, or would you buy "Safe" (for yourself)? There is only one answer to this question—and that is exactly what the drover does.

Dear Old Santa Claus

Ah, but you have heard of (and heard) the particular drover who has discovered a "Special Market" in Winnipeg!

In fact, he has found a place where he can get from 50 cents to \$2.00 a hundred-weight (varying according to the activity of his imagination) more than the Co-op can get. Being a big-hearted fellow he has come out to offer you the benefit of his "discovery."

It Pays Him

At times it is interesting (at times discouraging) to know how much of the drover's sales-talk and propaganda sticks. Even some of the most loyal members of our Co-op are made to feel a twinge of regret at times. (Because, of course, our generous friend, the drover, jingles his bells most loudly in the ears of the member who is co-operating in a local shipping association).

And all too often, where the association is depending on the stock of non-members to fill their cars, the service is impaired to

the entire neighborhood by these "gentlemen of the road."

Don't Apologize—Get Facts

The Canadian Livestock Co-operative is the largest and most efficient marketing organization of its kind in Canada. It needs no apologies from any of its patrons—its staff both in Winni-

sumers who patronize the 5,000 Co-op meat shops in the Old Land. We are succeeding! And our members know that the British Co-ops are sufficiently powerful to arrange for ample space to transport all the livestock of the proper quality that Western farmers can deliver.

Overseas Shipments

The real difficulty is not ship space—the real difficulty just now is to maintain the standard of quality in our deliveries to the British Co-op Wholesales.

One of our jobs (and a big job) as members and officers during this coming year will be to organize production and deliveries of suitable cattle for this trade. We believe, despite the shortage of coarse grains in many districts, that we can build up this market, by working together—and in no other way.

About 140 head of cattle per week are being shipped—quite a number are now going to the Scottish markets, as well as to the English Co-op.

Prize Hogs

Recently, Roy Clark, of Brandon, trucked in a litter of 12 hogs raised under the Bacon Litter Contest. The entire litter graded "selects," averaging 195 lbs. each. This load was sold through the Co-op, of course—and brought the top price, plus the premium for selects, \$1.00 per head. Good work!

Closing our Ranks

For the past three years Co-op organizations in Manitoba have been working together in the Manitoba Co-operative Conference.

The need of the hour is unity. In unity is strength.

AUGUST BUSINESS

Following is a comparative statement of the livestock handled during August, by the five high firms at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface. The figures indicate that this time of year is "the drovers harvest"—consequently the percentage handled by your Co-op is relatively lower than in preceding months. The descent of hordes of stock buyers upon farmers in the fall is an annual event—and one of the things in the industry that must be corrected by the producers themselves.

1. Co-op	214 cars—	20%
2.	178 "	17.5%
3.	130 "	12.7%
4.	116 "	11.4%
5.	97 "	9.5%

peg and in other Canadian markets, has been carefully selected for efficiency and integrity. It represents the only organized effort in Canada with the single aim of getting the producer more money for the livestock he has to sell.

Wild statements are broadcast by those who do not wish us well, about the inability of the Canadian Co-operative to secure space in ships for the livestock we want to export. The fact is that your Co-op organization is working together with the mightiest commercial enterprise in the Old Land, or in the world, the British Co-operative Wholesales. Our joint endeavors are to build up a steady stream of quality cattle from our Western producers direct to British con-

SPAIN'S NEW LAW FOR CO-OPERATIVES

The government of the new Republic of Spain has just issued a decree for establishing the legal position of co-operative societies. The press of Madrid has devoted a number of long articles to the subject, this being the first time that the movement in this country has received such striking public attention.

Up to now the co-operators of Spain have been much hampered in their developments, because the State itself had put spokes in their wheel. The word "co-operative", for instance, was at the mercy of, it mattered not what enterprise, honest or fraudulent.

Now, however, the co-operators have got their Charter as by law established; and the government is even going so far as to encourage the movement with credits.

The following is how the decree defines the co-operative status: "By co-operative society is meant the association of persons, natural or legal, who, in submitting their organization and activities to the intentions of the present decree and tending to eliminate profit, have for aim to satisfy a common necessity in developing the economic and social well-being of the members by the active collaboration of themselves in a collective enterprise."

The decree provides for consumers' or distributive co-operative societies, co-operatives of public service such as water, gas, etc., co-operatives of hygiene such as pharmacies, drug shops, sanitary laboratories, co-operatives for housing, restaurants, transport, and education, credit assurance co-operatives, co-operatives of agriculturists and others having need to unite their efforts, and, finally, workers' co-operatives which permit workmen grouping themselves for big collective enterprises for carrying out works under technical experts and specialists. And respecting the last named, the government will be instructed to entrust certain works of public utility to them and to give them the preference over private enterprises in case of equality of price.

SECURITY . . .

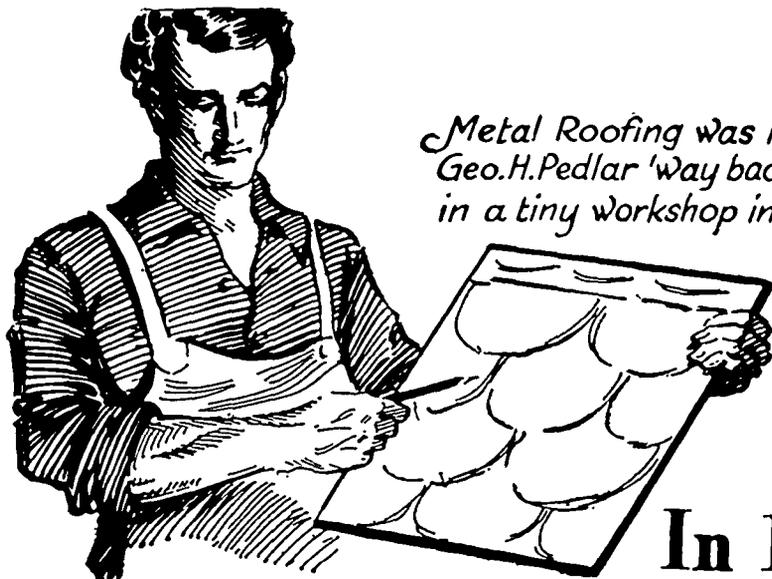
The Bank of Montreal numbers among the customers of its Savings Department thousands of men and women in every part of Canada.

Safety has been a watchword and conservative management a principle with the Bank since its establishment more than 113 years ago.

Behind every one of its 650 branches—no matter where it is situated—are the full resources of the entire institution, now amounting to more than \$750,000,000.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817



Metal Roofing was made by Geo. H. Pedlar 'way back in 1861 in a tiny workshop in Oshawa

In 1931

Thousands of Buildings are Pedlar Roofed

Much knowledge and experience in the manufacture of roofing can be acquired in three generations. With the Pedlar People, 70 years has witnessed the development from a small tinshop to a mammoth plant. Illustration shows type of roofing made in 1861.

Our anniversary year finds us making these famous metal roofings, long known for their sturdy, weather-proof and fire-proof qualities.

"George" Shingles 24" x 24", Oshawa Shingles, Corrugated Iron for both Roofing and Siding

Send dimensions of your building and we will forward free estimate on cost of roofing material, including necessary trimmings.



The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited

Established 1861

Winnipeg Office and Factory — 599 Erin St.

Factories—Oshawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver
Branches—Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver.

MARKETING BILL TO REDEEM BRITISH AGRICULTURE

Rt. Hon. C. Addison, Ex-Minister of Agriculture.

This complicated and far-reaching bill, I am glad to say, has won its way to a general assent after it has been examined and talked about for nearly twelve months, despite the opposition of a small number of people who are embedded in the headquarters of the National Farmers' Union. As time has gone on it clearly has attracted to itself the approval of men of all parties, including large numbers of the county branches of the National Farmers' Union, as dealing with what is manifestly essential if we are to redeem British agriculture, and it is perfectly certain that those who have opposed it will have to bow before instructed opinion and the imperative necessities of the case.

It enables marketing boards to be set up with considerable powers for arranging for the organized collection, grading, and marketing of different products, for the dealing with surpluses and a multitude of other necessities.

Before long we shall probably have a crisis upon us in the dairying industry, because it is impossible to deal with the situation by the present disordered individualistic methods. The thing which depresses the milk market is the existence of the surplus which has to be sold for what it will fetch. The first way to absorb that surplus is normally to ensure to the people and to popularize the consumption of reliable clean milk at reasonable prices, and to be able to use the surplus for cheese-making, for dried milk manufacture, or for other products, as may be most advantageous.

To some small extent beginnings have been made, but one has only to remember that the consumption of milk by the children of Britain is only about half what it ought to be and to recognize that only the organized collection and dealing in bulk with surpluses can enable us to put on to the market in the form that the market requires, reliable supplies of butter, cheese, dried milk, etc. Unless we imitate a well-organized example of our

overseas suppliers we have not a chance in our own market. The immense success that we are already obtaining through our National Mark supplies shows that there is an abundance of public goodwill to purchase at a fair price home-produced supplies of good quality if they can be put on the market in the form that the market requires, and to pretend that these requirements can be met by any form of tariff generally is utter moonshine. What applies to milk applies in different degrees to fruit production, potato production, eggs, and

poultry, and many others.

The story of the break-up of the attempted organization on voluntary lines of the English Hop Growers, Limited, has often been told, but it is a final demonstration of how futile a tariff protection is unless it is accompanied by internal organization. There is a duty of £4 a cwt. on imported hops. The year before the break-up of this organization by the disloyalty of a minority, the price of hops was about £8. 10. 0. a cwt. After the break-up the prices fell to £3. 15. 0. a cwt. (less even than the duty on imported hops), to the ruin of many of the hop growers. The trouble is that so many hop growers still will go on talking about tariffs and voting for the brewers' friends who brought about their desolation.



To the Farmer —

With Only One Product or Several to Market

Do you realize that from the time your product is marketed until it reaches the consumer it is constantly protected—insured against loss? It is the general practice to insure commodities while in storage or transit to avert disaster.

Why not give your dependents the same protection as your crops or buildings? The proceeds of a life insurance policy, when the inevitable happens, will enable your family to retain the farm and carry on profitably until an opportune time for its disposal, if thought advisable.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE · TORONTO, CANADA

Without obligation, kindly forward me a copy of your little booklet, "Think It Over."

At present I carryinsurance. My age is.....nearest

birthday. My family consists of wife and..... children

Name..... Address.....

THE "FARM PROBLEM" ANCIENT

The idea that the "farm problem" is something new or peculiar to modern times occasionally gets a jolt when we are permitted to glimpse into the forgotten past. Recently on the site of an ancient city a clay cunciform table was unearthed which recorded the fact that 3,500 years ago one Adrillupti, a Mesopotamian farmer, was forced to pledge his entire farm as security for the loan of three and one-half pounds of lead. Whether lead was high in price or farm credit was low, this farmer was undoubtedly facing a problem, as farmers have faced, and solved, since man first tilled the soil or tamed wild beasts for his own use. The farm problem is part of the struggle of the race, first for existence, then for comfort and now for the multitude of things which go to make up our complex civilization. — Exchange.

THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH

Two hundred corporations control between 35 and 45 per cent. of the business wealth of the United States, excluding from "business wealth" that of government, agriculture, and the professions, according to an important study appearing in the American Economic Review.

These large corporations, all with assets of more than \$85,000,000 and net incomes over \$4,500,000, had combined assets of more than \$67,000,000,000 in 1927. They control nearly half the corporate wealth of the country, and dominate much more than half its industry. Moreover, during recent years they have been growing three times as fast as the 300,000 smaller corporations, and if the existing rate of growth is maintained in twenty years they will own half the entire national wealth of the United States. They have among them fewer than 2,000 directors.

In the light of such facts the theory of "rugged individualism", which is generally proclaimed by American leaders as the especial and characteristic virtue of the economic system of the United States, appears to be without much basis in fact. The truth seems to be, according to the author of the study, that in the

United States a society in which production is governed by blind economic forces is being replaced by one in which production is carried on under the ultimate control of a handful of individuals.

A further communication from New York states that at the present rate of increase, 80 per cent. of the nation's non-financial corporate wealth (industry, transportation, mining power, etc.) will be in the hands of 200 corporations by 1950, or 19 years from 1931. This conclusion is reach-

ed by Mr. Gardiner C. Means in discussing a statistical survey, conducted by the Columbia Social Science Research Council, on the part being played in American life by large corporations.

The newly-married couple were receiving a little conventional advice from the clergyman... First the husband was charged with his responsibilities; then came the wife's turn.

"You must love, honour, and obey your husband," droned the parson, "and follow him wherever he goes."

The wife looked aghast.

"Must I really do that," she asked, "and him a dirt-track rider?"



Cross to the Old Country for CHRISTMAS

That trip you've decided to take next year, or even the year after, can be a reality this Christmas. The money you have set aside is enough now! The fare on the fast Canadian Pacific palace-ships is radically reduced but accommodation and meals are of the same quality that has made Canadian Pacific famous the world over.

Cost of living in the Old Country is less than it was.

Ships sail regularly and frequently during October and November.

Last Special Sailings to get You Home for Christmas

From Saint John

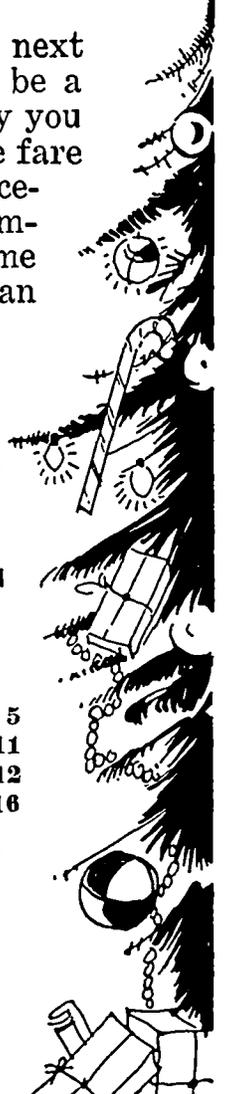
Montclare	Dec. 5
Duchess of Bedford....	Dec. 11
Montrose	Dec. 12
Duchess of Richmond	Dec. 16

Reserve your bookings early. Apply local agents, or R. W. Greene, C.P.R. Bldg., Edmonton, G. R. Swalwell, C.P.R. Bldg., Saskatoon, or

W. C. CASEY
C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg



THIRD CLASS XMAS FARE REDUCED 1/6 AS LOW AS \$136.00 RETURN



Canadian Pacific Steamships

THE FALL OF THE LABOR GOVERNMENT

(From page 4)

Committee became the Labor Party, and in the election of that year the party elected 29 candidates to the House of Commons. The representation was increased to 42 in 1910, but with the outbreak of war in 1914 the party became badly split. MacDonald, by agreement with the parliamentary party, dissociated himself and his followers from the declaration of war on Germany but the party did not get support from the country, nor did it agree with itself. MacDonald resigned and some Labor members entered the war cabinet.

When the election of 1918 took place unity had been restored in the party, but MacDonald, Snowden, Henderson and other Labor leaders failed to secure election. Henderson, however, succeeded in a by-election in 1919, and when the house dissolved in 1922 Labor representation stood at 74.

The election of 1922 gave the workers 142 seats with MacDonald and Snowden back, the Labor became His Majesty's Loyal Opposition. The representation was increased to 191 in the election of 1923, and in January 1924, with the help of the Liberal votes, Great Britain's first Labor Government was formed.

An appeal to the country was made in October, 1924, the election in which the notorious Zinoviev letter played havoc with the Labor prospects, the party losing 40 seats, reducing its representation to 151. MacDonald resigned in November and the country had Conservative rule for about five years. Labor came back the strongest in its history in the elections of 1929, its representation being increased to 288 members, and the second Labor Government took office in June, 1929.

Five months later the collapse in Wall street occurred, the economic depression commenced and trouble of all kinds began for all governments. When Ramsay MacDonald took office the second time the number of unemployed was 1,700,000; today it is over 2,700,000 and is persistently increasing, and the deficit on unemployment insurance benefits is considerably in excess of \$5,000,000 a week.

The political progress of the

British Labor Party is shown in the following table:

Labor's Electoral Progress		
General Election	Members Returned	Vote
1900	2	62,698
1906	29	323,195
1910 (Jan)	40	505,690
1910 (Dec.) ...	42	370,802
1918	61	2,244,945
1922	142	4,236,733
1923	191	4,348,379
1924	151	5,487,620
1929	288	8,292,000

Seaside Romeo: "I've had no luck with that girl. I've passed her every day for the last fortnight, and she hasn't smiled once."

Friend: "Some women have no sense of humor."

LOCAL ANNUAL MEETINGS

(From page 12)

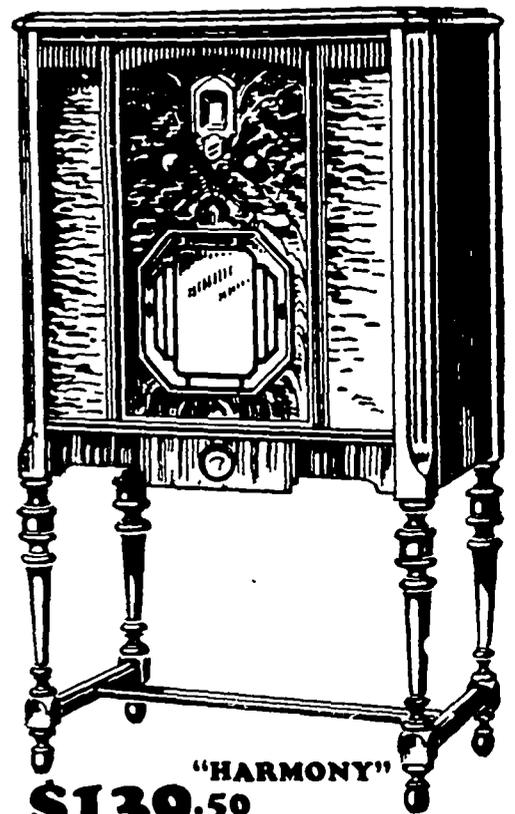
We are prepared to handle all shipments of poultry—live or dressed — at our Winnipeg Branch, 85 Lombard Ave. Coops for live birds forwarded on request.

Egg Market

Right now market conditions are uncertain; eggs of good quality, such as extras, are in good demand; firsts are easy; seconds are weak. All our Pool branches are to remain open full time during September—except at Carman, the station is open only Mondays and Saturdays. Our Brandon branch will be open during October, too, if enough eggs are forthcoming.

Something New

IN BATTERY OPERATED RADIOS



"HARMONY"
\$139.50
WITH TUBES

De Forest Crosley engineers have always concentrated upon bringing to the battery operated radio all the possible features of the electric sets. The "Harmony" and the "Overture" models possess many new refinements and offer a new standard of convenience in their full performance ability.

DeForest-Crosley offers exclusive advantages in the battery radio, including: Hetrotonal Response, Screen Grid Power, New Two Volt Tubes, Inductor Dynamic Speaker, Push Pull Power Outlet, Complete Shielding of all Tubes and Parts, New Range Control, Seven Tubes (Three Screen Grid), Low Battery Consumption, Uses New 1,000 hour "A" Battery.

The "HARMONY"

(Illustrated). A beautiful walnut console model, unquestionably the finest battery operated radio on the market. Seven tube highly selective chassis and full inductor dynamic speaker. Price with tubes **\$139.50**

The "OVERTURE"

A beautiful mantel model. The compact cabinet houses a seven tube chassis and full inductor dynamic speaker. The performance of this set will amaze you. Price with tubes **\$99.50**

Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg. Batteries Extra.

J.J.H. McLEAN & CO LTD.

The West's Oldest Music House

329 PORTAGE AVE.

WINNIPEG.

FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

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

Farmers' advertisements for livestock, seed grain, poultry and farm produce, 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 October in order to be inserted in the October 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

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

FOUR REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS six to nine months old. 40 to 60 dollars. T.B. tested. Clifford Gordon, Oak Lake, Man. 9-1.

TO FLOWER LOVERS—PLANT NOW! Lovely Peonies, 3 different \$1.00. 8 beautiful Iris, \$1.00. Both lots and 3 hardy Lilies (2 orange, 1 red) for \$2.00. Double quantity, \$3.50 postpaid. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 9-1.

SEND ONE DOLLAR, RECEIVE POSTPAID three pounds of our special mixed leaf scrap tobacco. Send one dollar, receive postpaid one pound of our special fine or coarse cut tobacco. Calgary Tobacco Company, Calgary, Alta. 9-1.

LADIES WANTED TO DO LIGHT SEWING at home. Good pay. Work sent. Charges paid. Stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal. 9-3.

Unsuccessful author: "After my death the world will realize what I have done."

Sympathetic friend: "Well, won't worry about it, old chap. You'll be out of harm's way then."

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.

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.

RUBBER GOODS

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.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS AND TRACTOR REPAIRS

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

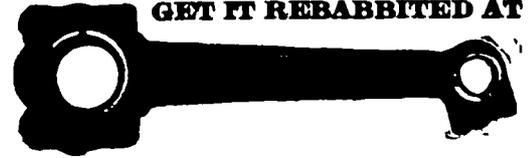
CITY AUTO WRECKING COMPANY
183 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH CO-OPERATIVES MAKE PROGRESS

The preliminary estimates recently issued by the British Co-operative Union show that at the end of 1930 the 1,344 societies affiliated to the Union had a membership of 6,455,852, an increase of 286,858, or 4.65 per cent, on the previous year. The society's turnover for the year is estimated at £219,136,770, an increase of £2,169,671 as compared with 1929. The societies' share capital has increased from £106,564,889 to £114,045,744, their loan capital from £13,363,089 to £14,539,041 and their savings' banks deposits from £4,817,112 to £5,020,876. The net surplus of the Societies was £26,557,280, an increase of £423,369 or 1.62 per cent. There was a decrease of £382,778 or 1.04% in the value of co-operative productions and services, which amounted to £36,422,755. The gross amount owing for goods was £3,562,742, which is £38,898 less than in 1929. Hire purchase and clubs accounts amounted to £2,544,105, which is an increase of £228,124, or 9.85% as compared with 1929. The members' debts, after reduction of reserves, amounted to £5,509,013, which is an increase of £299,544 or 5.75% as compared with 1929. There was an increase in the number of productive employees of the Societies, which amount to 58,628, which is 7,846 more than in 1929. The number of the societies' distributive employees increased from 124,884 to 125,921.

—I.C.A. News Service.

GET IT REBABBITED AT



MANITOBA BEARING WORKS 169 Water St., Wpg

BETTER TOOLS

(From page 13)

Ask Your Manager

A booklet will be available shortly, telling all about sheet steel buildings, plans and estimates; also about well curbing, culverts, troughs, tanks. Ask your local manager for a copy—or write in to your Co-op Wholesale.

Your Co-op Wholesale also handles a full line of lumber and building materials of all kinds; also a complete line of harness. Can't you help along your Co-op in a very practical way by mentioning these things to your neighbor (after, of course, buying through your Co-op, yourself)? Isn't there a lot to be done yet, to help your local manager build up your own local business?

Wood and Iron

Your Co-op Wholesale has now added another line to the list of commodities handled for you and your neighbors—a complete and guaranteed line of blacksmith supplies, heavy hardware, machine parts and repairs, plow shares, whiffletrees, eveners, bolsters, axles, sleigh runners, shafts, wheels, tongues, (either ironed complete or otherwise) ax, fork and plow handles, spokes, hubs—a full assortment of hardwood goods of all kinds.

These lines are added to the commodities already handled—salt, sugar, gas, oil, fencing, etc. All these necessities are listed, so that our Co-ops may give fuller service, be better tools in your hands. Each and every member is urged to pull together with his local manager—to help your own business succeed.

You are going through trying times, so is your organization. But by working together we will yet achieve what we strive for—a better and fuller life for ourselves and all those who produce.

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