

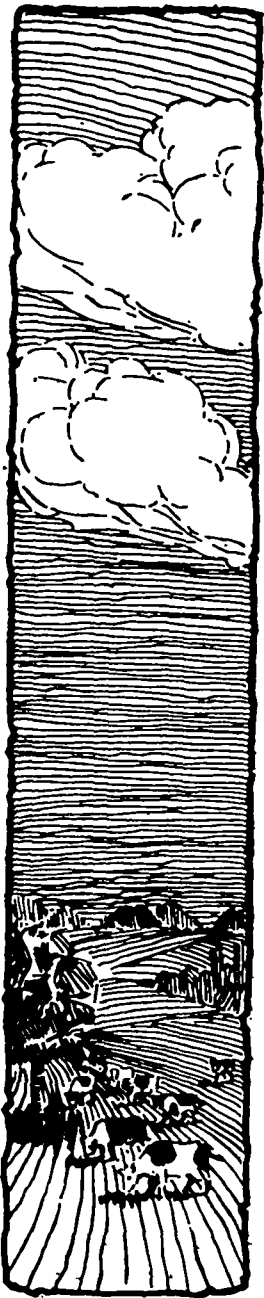
# The Manitoba Co-operator

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

Vol. VII.

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No. 10



## LOOKING BACKWARD

Now, however, we are coming into collision with facts which there can be no mistaking. From all parts of the civilized world come complaints of industrial depression; of labor condemned to involuntary idleness; of capital massed and wasting; of pecuniary distress among business men; of want and suffering and anxiety among the working classes. All the dull, deadening pain, all the keen, maddening anguish, that to great masses of men are involved in the words "hard times," afflict the world today. This state of things, common to communities differing so widely in situation, in political institutions, in fiscal and financial systems, in density of population and in social organization, can hardly be accounted for by local causes. There is distress where large standing armies are maintained, but there is also distress where the standing armies are nominal; there is distress where protective tariffs stupidly and wastefully hamper trade, but there is also distress where trade is nearly free; there is distress where autocratic government yet prevails, but there is also distress where political power is wholly in the hands of the people; in countries where paper is money, and in countries where gold and silver are the only currency. Evidently, beneath all such things as these, we must infer a common cause.

—Henry George in *Progress and Poverty* (1879)



## Official organ of MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

COMPRISING

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

Winnipeg District Milk Producers  
Association  
Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

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

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## NEWS and VIEWS

Forty-four co-operative associations sold livestock and wool valued at \$1,422,775 in 1929 for 9,212 farmer members located in eight north-eastern states, the U.S. Federal Farm Board has reported as a result of research in that area. These co-operatives sold other farm products valued at \$99,103, and farm supplies amounting to \$190,503.

Since 1914 the Dominion of Canada has paid out \$671,000,000 in the care of returned soldiers, dependents of those killed and sundry other war accounts, an average of about \$42,000,000 a year. The Dominion will spend this year in preparing for war and in paying for the Great War about \$170,000,000, or nearly \$25 a head for every adult person in the country.

In the republics of Panama and Columbia brewers have been making experiments with Canadian barley and the Canadian Trade Commissioner reports that there may result a demand for Canadian barley for brewing purposes. The brewers of Venezuela are also making experiments with Canadian barley.

Since 1929 grain storage and handling facilities in the U.S.S.R. have increased from about 100,000,000 bushels capacity to 400,000,000 bushel capacity.

In order to meet the needs of its 48,000 members, the Northern Co-operative Society of Aberdeen has purchased a new coal-carrying vessel which has been named "Thrift". The new ship will join the societies other ship "Berryden", which has carried coal for the society for over 28 years.

The first producers' co-operative society in France was formed in 1831. The centenary of the producers co-operative movement was celebrated in Paris from October 1st to 6th by the Federation of Workers' Productive Societies, consisting of 340 societies with 23,000 members, doing an annual business of 210 million francs. In addition there are 263 societies not affiliated with the Federation.

The French Minister of Agriculture estimates the French wheat crop at 14,000,000 bushels less than required for domestic consumption.

We don't see how it will ever be possible to finance another world war unless we can get a trade-in allowance on the old one. —Nashville Southern Lumberman.

American millers have protested strongly against the U.S. Farm Board's deal of wheat for coffee with Brazil because Brazil promptly shut down on flour imports while her own mills have the U.S. wheat to mill. All the U.S. business men seem to want nothing but imports of gold which do not compete with ordinary business and stack up in most approved uselessness.

According to W. H. Settle, Secretary of the U.S. Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the combined activities of the Federal Farm Board, Farmers' National Grain Corporation and Grain Stabilization Corporation, have resulted in savings to farmers of an estimated amount of \$150,000,000 during the last fifteen months.

It's nice to have half of the world's gold but how can a merchant do business if he has all the money in town?—Port Arthur News.

Following the lead of Great Britain, New Zealand gets a national government while the New Zealand Dairy Produce Board (which controls exports of dairy produce) hastens to assure the British people that they needn't worry about food supplies—they'll see that they get plenty.

The Central Co-operative Bank of Bulgaria recently celebrated the 20th anniversary of its foundation.

There will be hell to pay throughout the United States in the event of a general wage reduction.—Julius Klein, Asst. Sec. U.S. Department of Commerce.

It seems that every time we have to get down to brass tacks the darned things are resting point upwards. — Thomaston Times.

Humanity owes more to war than it does to peace. . . . War never killed the soul of a nation or rotted to decadence the morale of a people.—Lady Drummond Hay.

Business in Canada registered 19.93 per cent. below normal during the month of August. This is the lowest point since the commencement of the current depression. The previous month registered 18.63 per cent. below normal and August, 1930, 6.8 per cent below normal. — Business Bulletin, McConnell and Ferguson, Ltd.

By a vote of 8 to 7 the World Court has declared that Germany and Austria cannot enter into a customs union. And critics are saying that the eight judges were under French influence while the seven included some of the finest juridical minds in the world!

A campaign, whose goal is the co-operative marketing of at least 75 per cent. of Florida's citrus fruit production, is making satisfactory headway, according to the Florida Citrus Exchange. The organization handled 45 per cent. of the production last year and 30 per cent. the year before.

A farmer in one of the dry areas was asked how he liked the policies of the different governments. "Well," he replied, "under the Meighen government I lived on faith; under the King government I lived on hope; and so far under the present administration I've lived on charity." —Nor'West Farmer.

Let me call your attention to the fact that the characteristic feature of the experiment in Russia, to my mind, is not that it is communistic, but that it is being carried on according to a plan in the face of planless opposition. A man with a plan, however much we may dislike it, has a vast advantage over a group sauntering down the road, complaining of the economic weather and wondering when the rain is going to stop.—President N. M. Butler of Columbia University.

# THIS MONEY BUSINESS

*The Editor tries to answer some questions asked by readers about the Gold Standard, Inflation, Deflation and Exchange*

Q. What is the gold standard?

A. (1) A monetary system in which gold as a measure of value is by law established as the standard of value by the legal definition of the monetary unit and its enforcement as a legal payment.

(2) Paper money supported by gold and always convertible into gold on demand.

Q. What is a dollar?

A. A dollar is a legal monetary unit fixed by law in Canada and the United States at a weight of 25.8 grains of gold 9/10th fine, which is equal to 23.22 grains pure gold.

Q. What is the £ sterling?

A. The British legal monetary unit fixed by law at 123.27447 grains of gold 11/12ths fine, which is equal to 113.0016 grains of pure gold.

Q. What is meant when it is said that the normal exchange between New York or Montreal and London is \$4.86?

A. That £1 in dollars is equal to \$4.86. Pure gold in £1 is 113.0016 grains: pure gold in \$1 is 23.22 grains. Divide 113.0016 by 23.22 and we get 4.86659, which means that £1 is exactly equal to \$4.86-2/3.

Q. If the gold in £1 is exactly equal to the gold in \$4.86, why has the £1 gone below \$4.86 in New York.

A. It hasn't. What has gone down is the paper £1 which is not now convertible into gold on demand and the value of which is not fixed in terms of gold.

Q. If the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar each contain the same weight of gold why is the Canadian dollar at a discount in New York?

A. The Canadian gold dollar is not and can never be at a discount in New York because it is exactly the same as the U.S. dollar. The Canadian dollar is quoted at a discount for the same reason as the British pound, namely, the paper dollar is not freely convertible into gold.

Q. But we are assured Canada is still on a gold basis—how then

can it be said the paper dollar is not convertible into gold?

A. If Canadian gold were freely available for shipment to New York to meet Canadian indebtedness it would be demanded by those who had bills to pay in New York as soon as the discount on the Canadian dollar was more than the actual cost of transporting the gold. The mere fact that the discount is much in excess of this cost is evidence that the gold is not available, at least not in the ordinary processes of commercial and financial business.

Q. When gold does not flow freely between countries and paper money is not convertible into gold, what determines the rate of exchange?

A. The major factor is the relative purchasing power of the respective currencies. The free movement of gold tends to keep price levels in all countries so near to a common level that fluctuations in the exchanges depend on merely minor factors. If there is not a free movement of gold the exchanges will fluctuate according to the price levels in each country.

Q. What is a price level?

A. The average of the prices of a number of commodities stated in terms of an index number. For example, the index number of the cost of living in Canada, calculated by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics, begins by taking the average of the year 1913 as 100. With this basis the figure for August, 1931, is 138, which means that the cost of living is 38 per cent. above that of 1913.

Q. What causes this composite price or index figure to rise or fall?

A. Variations in the relationship between the quantity of goods and the quantity of money in circulation, including the availability of credit.

If the money supply is increased money becomes cheaper in terms of goods, more money is given for the same quantity of

goods and the price level is raised: the index figure goes up.

If the money supply is decreased money becomes dearer in terms of goods, less money is given for the same quantity of goods and the price level is lowered: the index figure goes down.

The former is called inflation; the latter deflation.

Q. Can you show, by example, how inflation in Canada affects the Canadian dollar in New York?

A. Suppose the exchange is unity, that is at par, when the cost of living index in Canada is at 150 and the same index figure in the United States is 170. Suppose an increase of inconvertible currency in Canada sends the cost of living index to 170 and the figure in the United States remains unchanged. Then the Canadian dollar in New York would be worth 88¼ cents and the U.S. dollar in Canada slightly over \$1.13. The rate is arrived at by multiplying the par by the quotient of the degrees of inflation, in this case:

$$\frac{150}{170} \div \frac{170}{170} \times 100 = 88\frac{1}{4}\text{c.}$$

You don't need to work this out for yourself unless you want to.

Q. Who benefits and who suffers in a country in which the currency has been inflated?

A. (1) Internal debtors and exporters benefit: the former because money is cheaper in terms of goods and more money passes into the hands of debtors with which they can pay their debts; the latter because their exported goods are paid for in a currency which is more valuable in terms of their own, that is exchanges for more of their own money and thereby gives them a better price.

(2) Internal creditors and importers suffer: the former because they must take payment in a currency with a lower purchasing power; the latter because they must pay for their imports with a currency the purchasing power of which has fallen in the country from which they import.

Q. Who benefits and who suffers when a currency is deflated?

A. (1) Internal creditors and importers benefit: the former because the purchasing power of the money they receive is increased, that is, for the same money they have a greater command over goods; the latter because

(Turn to Page 14)

# 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*

## NOTICE RE POOLING

In accordance with resolutions passed at many of the July meetings, the Board of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, at their last meeting decided that all those desiring to Pool wheat during the 1931-32 season should give notice of their intention to do so in writing by November 10th.

The principal reason for this notice is an endeavor to obtain an idea of the approximate quantity of wheat which is to be sold during the season on a Pool basis, and also to protect those who have already made deliveries, should the market decline.

It should be understood that this is simply giving notice of their intention to pool, and does not mean that deliveries will have to be made by that time.

Regular forms are in the hands of all Pool elevator agents, and growers may sign these notices or else write direct to head office, stating the approximate quantity of wheat which they intend to deliver to the voluntary Pool during the present crop year.

If you have local news items that you think are of interest to the general membership send them in and they will be published on this page. For instance: The farmers around Ipswich and Strathclair were offered only twenty cents a bushel for their potatoes, and they said that rather than sell them at that price, they would give them away. So they loaded a car and shipped them to those in need in the dried out area of Saskatchewan. That is the kind of co-operation that counts.

## WINTER MEETINGS

'Keep the members informed' is a policy that has been consistently followed ever since the Pool was organized. No farmers' organization in Manitoba has ever done more, or indeed as much by way of meetings and disseminating information. Every year many meetings were held chiefly in rural school houses to consider Pool policy and operation and economic questions.

Meetings are the best medium through which to reach the members. They provide the personal contact, and the best way to get in touch with the greatest number at the least expense.

Do you want to hold meetings again this winter? If so, write in and make the request; you have never been turned down. There is this, however, to take into consideration, as a result of the hard times: this organization has economized and cut down expenses to the limit and there is no money to pay hall rents or advertising, nor have we a field service to assist you in securing an audience. If you want meetings, write and let us know; we will not refuse you, but you must provide the hall and organize the meeting.

## THROWING A SPRAT TO CATCH A MACKEREL

The other day the operator of one of our elevators, hearing that one of the directors of the Association had shipped a car of grain to a commission firm in Winnipeg, went out to see him.

"Say," he said, "what's the big idea in shipping your grain to A.B. & Co?"

"Well," he answered, "I got a premium of 1c a bushel on the car."

"Do you want to keep your Pool elevator going here?"

"Sure, I do," the director answered.

"Well, can't you see that the 1c premium is just a bait to divert grain from our elevator and eventually put it out of business, and then once they get the Pool elevator out of the way, they will have you at their mercy."

"Gosh!" the farmer answered, "I never looked at it in that way. Well, I'll ship the next car to Manitoba Pool Elevators and there won't be any more go to the commission company."

## WHAT SOME NATIONS HOLD IN GOLD

	(In Millions of Dollars)			
	Canada	Britain	France	U. S.
1913 .....	117	170	679	1,290
1920 .....	113	763	686	2,451
1925 .....	157	703	711	3,985
1926 .....	158	735	711	4,083
1927 .....	152	742	954	3,977
1928 .....	114	750	1,253	3,746
1929 .....	78	711	1,633	3,900
1930 .....	122	767	2,037	4,220

## FARM OPERATING COSTS

The Department of Farm Management of the University of Saskatchewan has made an analysis of the operating costs of 421 farms, in different parts of the province of Saskatchewan, for the crop years 1925, 1926 and 1927. The survey of 421 farms showed the following cost data:

Range of cost of production Cents per bushel	Percentage of farms in each group produced at this cost
Not over 40 .....	6
41 to 60 .....	11
61 to 80 .....	26
81 to 100 .....	24
101 to 120 .....	14
121 to 140 .....	7
141 to 160 .....	5
Over 160 .....	7

# Elevator Association Annual Meetings

The annual meetings of the co-operative elevator associations will be held at the place, date and time shown in the following schedule. This is the official notice to all members, including shareholders and those who have delivered grain to the pool elevator this year. The business of the meeting is to consider the financial statement and operation of the association for the year ending July 31st, 1931, and future elevator policy. A director or officer, together with the elevator superintendent will be

present not only to explain the statement but answer questions relating to present or past activities.

This is the only notice that will go out and every member is urged to attend. Experience teaches that meetings like any other community effort must be organized to get results. We would respectfully request, therefore, that the local directors assume this personal responsibility. Use the 'phone, remind your neighbor and do what you can to get the crowd out.

## SUPT. A. ANDERSON'S DIVISION

Station	Speaker	Date	Time
Beulah .....	Geo. McConnell	Tues. Nov. 3—8.00 p.m.	
Decker .....	Geo. McConnell	Wed. Nov. 4—2.00 p.m.	
McConnell .....	Geo. McConnell	Thurs. Nov. 5—2.00 p.m.	
Cardale .....	Geo. McConnell	Fri. Nov. 6—8.00 p.m.	
Millwood .....	Geo. McConnell	Sat. Nov. 7—2.00 p.m.	
Moline .....	P. F. Bredt	Mon. Nov. 9—8.00 p.m.	
Rapid City .....	P. F. Bredt	Tues. Nov. 10—2.00 p.m.	
Basswood .....	P. F. Bredt	Wed. Nov. 11—2.00 p.m.	
Minnedosa .....	P. F. Bredt	Thurs. Nov. 12—2.00 p.m.	
Franklin .....	P. F. Bredt	Thurs. Nov. 12—7.00 p.m.	
Bethany .....	E. J. Watson	Fri. Nov. 13—2.00 p.m.	
Clanwilliam .....	E. J. Watson	Sat. Nov. 14—2.00 p.m.	
Ipswich (Home of H. A. Stevenson) .....	Geo. McConnell	Mon. Nov. 16—2.00 p.m.	
Blinscarth .....	Geo. McConnell	Tues. Nov. 17—2.00 p.m.	
Chillon (in Blinscarth) .....	Geo. McConnell	Wed. Nov. 18—2.00 p.m.	
Foxwarren .....	Geo. McConnell	Thurs. Nov. 19—7.00 p.m.	
Birtle .....	Geo. McConnell	Fri. Nov. 20—2.00 p.m.	
Solsgrith .....	Geo. McConnell	Sat. Nov. 21—2.00 p.m.	
Mentmore .....	E. J. Watson	Mon. Nov. 23—2.00 p.m.	
Arden .....	J. Quick	Wed. Nov. 25—2.00 p.m.	
Gladstone .....	J. Quick	Thurs. Nov. 26—2.00 p.m.	
Eden .....	J. Quick	Fri. Nov. 27—2.00 p.m.	
Birnie .....	J. Quick	Fri. Nov. 27—7.30 p.m.	

## SUPT. P. O. LEE'S DIVISION

Mather .....	F. W. Ransom	Tues. Nov. 3—2.00 p.m.
Cartwright .....	F. W. Ransom	Tues. Nov. 3—8.00 p.m.
Lena .....	F. W. Ransom	Wed. Nov. 4—2.00 p.m.
Killarney .....	F. W. Ransom	Wed. Nov. 4—8.00 p.m.
Ninga .....	F. W. Ransom	Thurs. Nov. 5—2.00 p.m.
Rhodes .....	F. W. Ransom	Thurs. Nov. 5—8.00 p.m.
Regent .....	H. F. Donovan	Fri. Nov. 6—2.00 p.m.
Croll .....	H. F. Donovan	Fri. Nov. 6—8.00 p.m.
Bolssevain .....	H. F. Donovan	Sat. Nov. 7—2.00 p.m.
Lyleton .....	F. W. Ransom	Mon. Nov. 9—2.00 p.m.
Coulter .....	F. W. Ransom	Mon. Nov. 9—8.00 p.m.
Dalry .....	F. W. Ransom	Tues. Nov. 10—8.00 p.m.
Waskada .....	F. W. Ransom	Wed. Nov. 11—2.00 p.m.
Goodlands .....	F. W. Ransom	Wed. Nov. 11—8.00 p.m.
Leighton .....	F. W. Ransom	Thurs. Nov. 12—8.00 p.m.
Dand .....	H. F. Donovan	Fri. Nov. 13—2.00 p.m.
Hathaway .....	H. F. Donovan	Fri. Nov. 13—8.00 p.m.
Deloraine .....	H. F. Donovan	Sat. Nov. 14—2.00 p.m.
Medora .....	F. W. Ransom	Mon. Nov. 16—2.00 p.m.
Napinka .....	F. W. Ransom	Tues. Nov. 17—2.00 p.m.
Lauder .....	F. W. Ransom	Tues. Nov. 17—8.00 p.m.
Pierson .....	F. W. Ransom	Wed. Nov. 18—8.00 p.m.

## SUPT. O. W. COUCH'S DIVISION

Thornhill .....	W. J. Parker	Mon. Nov. 2—2.00 p.m.
Kaleida .....	W. J. Parker	Tues. Nov. 3—2.00 p.m.
Snowflake .....	W. J. Parker	Wed. Nov. 4—2.00 p.m.
Purves .....	D. W. Richmond	Thurs. Nov. 5—2.00 p.m.
Fallison .....	D. W. Richmond	Fri. Nov. 6—2.00 p.m.
Wood Bay .....	D. W. Richmond	Sat. Nov. 7—2.00 p.m.
Glenora .....	D. W. Richmond	Mon. Nov. 9—2.00 p.m.
Baldur .....	D. W. Richmond	Tues. Nov. 10—2.00 p.m.
Swan Lake .....	D. W. Richmond	Tues. Nov. 10—8.00 p.m.
Notre Dame .....	D. W. Richmond	Wed. Nov. 11—2.00 p.m.
Somerses .....	D. W. Richmond	Thurs. Nov. 12—2.00 p.m.
Jordan .....	D. W. Richmond	Fri. Nov. 13—2.00 p.m.
Graham .....	D. W. Richmond	Fri. Nov. 13—8.00 p.m.
Manitou .....	W. G. A. Gourlay	Mon. Nov. 16—2.00 p.m.
La Riviere .....	W. G. A. Gourlay	Mon. Nov. 16—8.00 p.m.
Pilot Mound .....	W. G. A. Gourlay	Tues. Nov. 17—2.00 p.m.
Crystal City .....	W. G. A. Gourlay	Wed. Nov. 18—2.00 p.m.
Clearwater .....	W. G. A. Gourlay	Thurs. Nov. 19—2.00 p.m.
Silver Plains .....	W. G. A. Gourlay	Sat. Nov. 21—2.00 p.m.
Domain .....	C. H. Burnell	Mon. Nov. 23—2.00 p.m.
Morris .....	C. H. Burnell	Tues. Nov. 24—2.00 p.m.
Letellier .....	C. H. Burnell	Wed. Nov. 25—2.00 p.m.
Dufrost .....	C. H. Burnell	Thurs. Nov. 26—2.00 p.m.
Carey .....	C. H. Burnell	Fri. Nov. 27—2.00 p.m.

## SUPT. W. L. BREADNER'S DIVISION

Swan River .....	W. G. A. Gourlay	Mon. Nov. 2—2.00 p.m.
Minitonas .....	W. G. A. Gourlay	Tues. Nov. 3—2.00 p.m.
Kenville .....	W. G. A. Gourlay	Wed. Nov. 4—2.00 p.m.
Bowsman .....	W. G. A. Gourlay	Thurs. Nov. 5—2.00 p.m.
Durban .....	W. G. A. Gourlay	Fri. Nov. 6—2.00 p.m.
Benito .....	W. G. A. Gourlay	Sat. Nov. 7—2.00 p.m.

## SUPT. W. L. BREADNER'S DIVISION—(Continued)

Station	Speaker	Date	Time
Dauphin .....	W. G. A. Gourlay	Mon. Nov. 9—2.00 p.m.	
Gilbert Plains .....	J. Quick	Tues. Nov. 10—2.00 p.m.	
Bield .....	J. Quick	Wed. Nov. 11—2.00 p.m.	
Roblin .....	J. Quick	Thurs. Nov. 12—2.00 p.m.	
Deepdale .....	J. Quick	Fri. Nov. 13—2.00 p.m.	
Grandview .....	J. Quick	Sat. Nov. 14—2.00 p.m.	
Makaroff .....	J. Quick	Mon. Nov. 16—2.00 p.m.	
Dropmore .....	J. Quick	Tues. Nov. 17—2.00 p.m.	
Rosburn .....	J. Quick	Wed. Nov. 18—2.00 p.m.	
Blrdtail (Valley School) .....	J. Quick	Wed. Nov. 18—8.00 p.m.	
Elphinstone .....	J. Quick	Thurs. Nov. 19—2.00 p.m.	
Erickson .....	J. Quick	Fri. Nov. 20—2.00 p.m.	

## SUPT. J. R. MORTON'S DIVISION

Ebor .....	E. J. Watson	Mon. Nov. 2—2.00 p.m.
Ewart .....	E. J. Watson	Tues. Nov. 3—2.00 p.m.
Cromer .....	E. J. Watson	Wed. Nov. 4—2.00 p.m.
Woodnorth .....	E. J. Watson	Thurs. Nov. 5—1.30 p.m.
Brookdale .....	E. J. Watson	Fri. Nov. 6—2.00 p.m.
Moorepark .....	E. J. Watson	Sat. Nov. 7—2.00 p.m.
McAuley .....	Geo. McConnell	Mon. Nov. 9—2.00 p.m.
Manson .....	Geo. McConnell	Tues. Nov. 10—2.00 p.m.
Hargrave .....	Geo. McConnell	Wed. Nov. 11—2.00 p.m.
Maples .....	Geo. McConnell	Thurs. Nov. 12—1.00 p.m.
Elkhorn .....	Geo. McConnell	Fri. Nov. 13—2.00 p.m.
Kemnay .....	P. F. Bredt	Sat. Nov. 14—2.00 p.m.
Bradwardine .....	E. J. Watson	Mon. Nov. 16—8.00 p.m.
Harding .....	E. J. Watson	Tues. Nov. 17—8.00 p.m.
Kenton .....	E. J. Watson	Wed. Nov. 18—2.00 p.m.
Lenore .....	E. J. Watson	Thurs. Nov. 19—2.00 p.m.
Crandall .....	E. J. Watson	Fri. Nov. 20—2.00 p.m.
Hamiota .....	E. J. Watson	Sat. Nov. 21—2.00 p.m.
Justice .....	P. F. Bredt	Mon. Nov. 23—2.00 p.m.
Oak Lake .....	P. F. Bredt	Tues. Nov. 24—2.00 p.m.
Alexander .....	P. F. Bredt	Wed. Nov. 25—2.00 p.m.
Forrest .....	P. F. Bredt	Thurs. Nov. 26—2.00 p.m.

## SUPT. J. J. MARTY'S DIVISION

Glenboro .....	C. H. Burnell	Mon. Nov. 2—2.00 p.m.
Cypress River .....	C. H. Burnell	Tues. Nov. 3—2.00 p.m.
Landseer .....	C. H. Burnell	Wed. Nov. 4—2.00 p.m.
Holland .....	C. H. Burnell	Wed. Nov. 4—8.00 p.m.
Treherne .....	W. J. Parker	Thurs. Nov. 5—2.00 p.m.
Rathwell .....	W. J. Parker	Fri. Nov. 6—2.00 p.m.
Barnsley .....	W. J. Parker	Sat. Nov. 7—2.00 p.m.
Oakville .....	C. H. Burnell	Mon. Nov. 9—2.00 p.m.
Fortier .....	C. H. Burnell	Tues. Nov. 10—2.00 p.m.
Elle .....	C. H. Burnell	Wed. Nov. 11—2.00 p.m.
Portage .....	C. H. Burnell	Thurs. Nov. 12—2.00 p.m.
Oakland .....	P. F. Bredt	Fri. Nov. 13—2.00 p.m.
Edwin .....	C. H. Burnell	Sat. Nov. 14—2.00 p.m.
Graysville .....	W. J. Parker	Mon. Nov. 16—2.00 p.m.
Fannystelle .....	W. J. Parker	Wed. Nov. 18—2.00 p.m.
Elm Creek .....	W. J. Parker	Wed. Nov. 18—8.00 p.m.
Starbuck .....	W. J. Parker	Thurs. Nov. 19—2.00 p.m.
Carman .....	W. J. Parker	Fri. Nov. 20—2.00 p.m.
Sanford .....	W. J. Parker	Sat. Nov. 21—2.00 p.m.
Homewood .....	W. J. Parker	Mon. Nov. 23—2.00 p.m.
Sperling .....	W. J. Parker	Mon. Nov. 23—8.00 p.m.
Brunkild .....	W. J. Parker	Tues. Nov. 24—2.00 p.m.
Gordon .....	H. F. Donovan	Thurs. Nov. 26—2.00 p.m.

## SUPT. S. R. JOHNSTON'S DIVISION

Belmont .....	D. W. Richmond	Mon. Nov. 2—2.00 p.m.
Ninette .....	D. W. Richmond	Mon. Nov. 2—8.00 p.m.
Dunrea .....	D. W. Richmond	Tues. Nov. 3—2.00 p.m.
Margaret .....	D. W. Richmond	Tues. Nov. 3—8.00 p.m.
Fairfax .....	J. W. Baldwin	Wed. Nov. 4—2.00 p.m.
Minto .....	J. W. Baldwin	Thurs. Nov. 5—8.00 p.m.
Elgin .....	J. W. Baldwin	Fri. Nov. 6—2.00 p.m.
Hartney .....	J. W. Baldwin	Sat. Nov. 7—2.00 p.m.
Menteith (Forbes Church) .....	J. W. Baldwin	Mon. Nov. 9—2.00 p.m.
Souris .....	J. W. Baldwin	Tues. Nov. 10—2.00 p.m.
Pipestone .....	J. W. Baldwin	Wed. Nov. 11—2.00 p.m.
Broomhill .....	J. W. Baldwin	Thurs. Nov. 12—2.00 p.m.
Tilston .....	J. W. Baldwin	Fri. Nov. 13—8.00 p.m.
Sinclair .....	J. W. Baldwin	Sat. Nov. 14—2.00 p.m.
Linklater .....	J. W. Baldwin	Mon. Nov. 16—2.00 p.m.
Reston .....	J. W. Baldwin	Tues. Nov. 17—8.00 p.m.
Rounthwaite .....	J. W. Baldwin	Wed. Nov. 18—2.00 p.m.
Wawanesa .....	J. W. Baldwin	Thurs. Nov. 19—2.00 p.m.
Nesbitt .....	J. W. Baldwin	Thurs. Nov. 19—8.00 p.m.
Brandon .....	P. F. Bredt	Sat. Nov. 21—2.00 p.m.



# 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 TRAGEDY OF COAL

The tragedy on the Estevan coal field is a reminder that the development of the mining industry has always and everywhere been attended by trouble, rioting and bloodshed. A century ago Royal Commissions in Great Britain in voluminous reports dwelt upon the misery and the degradation of mine workers and the utterly immoral influence of the conditions of work in the mines. There have been considerable improvements in the mining industry since the time when children of tender age worked underground and with them women whose sex was no protection against conditions of almost unbelievable coarseness, but still from mining centres there come tales that make one wonder if coal is always to be associated with exploitation, hardship, misery and murder.

Coal mining is not pleasant work despite the introduction of machinery and it has often been carried on under conditions of unnatural physical strain. Despite the character of the work it is easy to have an overproduction of coal, with consequent shutting down of mines and unemployment. That is the tragic experience of the United States. It can be overcome in only one way and that is the control and regulation of output—to produce to satisfy demand and not merely to create profit. Mine owners can do that for the industry by proper organization and management and if they fail to measure up to the responsibility there is nothing left but state interference and perhaps nationalization.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND FARM RELIEF

The Co-operator is not interested in political controversy and consequently we have nothing to say with regard to the political portion of Premier Bracken's speech at Killarney on October 7. Co-operators, however, are interested in social economics—it is the essence of the movement. The great problems of the day are of a social and economic character and Premier Bracken stated those problems clearly and succinctly, as they have to be faced in general and in the particular existing situation. Dealing with the unemployment, he said:

"Unemployment is nearly twice as great as it was a year ago. The hope of alleviation then widely existent has not yet materialized.

"The failure of industry during the depression to keep men in employment has thrown upon the state an increased responsibility for relief. Last year this cost the taxpayers of Canada \$70,000,000. . . .

"This canker on our industrial system cannot be allowed to remain, but quite clearly the provision of government work for everyone is out of

the question. It ought to be gotten out of people's mind. Yet it is the state's responsibility to help find jobs somewhere if our economic system is not to be acknowledged seriously defective; and it is likewise the state's responsibility to see that none willing to work go hungry or without clothing and shelter."

With regard to the agricultural situation, he said:

"The burden of depression has very obviously fallen inequitably upon our population, the farmers and other primary producers sharing with the man out of a job the first shock, and the most serious shock, of the unprecedented price decline. How to pay debts created when wheat was \$1.25, cattle \$7, butter 40c and eggs 20c with wheat at 50c, cattle at \$3.75, butter at 20c and eggs at 10c is the challenge now facing not only individual farmers, but the state as well."

These two quotations contain the real issues before the people today and it may be said not only in Manitoba but throughout civilization, and the manner in which they are faced and dealt with will be the test of modern statesmanship. The worker on the land doing socially useful and necessary labor, by the drastic fall in the price of agricultural products is in precisely the same situation as the unemployed industrial worker. Both are the victims of a breakdown in the economic system and competent opinion is inclining more and more to the belief that the breakdown was inevitable and indicates the failure of the system to keep pace with world-wide material development. Knowledge and technology have outstripped man's capacity to adjust his institutions.

In general terms it may be said that all progress is due to those people who question contemporary thinking and the adequacy of contemporary institutions, and the progressively-minded of today are keenly questioning the adequacy of our economic institutions. But doubt is not of much value if it is not accompanied by constructive action; the statesman, at least, must act and must of necessity take chances on the correctness and the adequacy of his action. Progress begins with an experiment and all experiments contain the possibility of failure. But if we accept the principle of state responsibility in the economic as well as the political order, then we agree that there can be no standard of economic efficiency apart from an ideal of social welfare and that gives the criterion for state action.

In a long time view it is not the duty of the state to furnish jobs to men or to subsidize agricultural production; it is the duty of the state so to mould economic institutions as to place responsibility for their proper functioning upon the shoulders of those actively engaged in them, in a word, to promote and secure economic democracy.

In the immediate situation the dominant necessity is the maintenance of the unemployed and the relief of agriculture, both involving expenditure and if we accept the responsibility of the economic institutions for the maintenance of those engaged in them, it is apparent that it is to those institutions that the state must go for the money it now requires. In 1930 Canadian economic institutions established a record in the payment of dividends while in the same period wages and agricultural prices rapidly declined and unemployment increased. There are

institutions quite evidently which can stand increased taxation, and the pressing needs of the state today should be met by—(1) increased taxation of corporation earnings; (2) increase in the income tax; (3) differentiation between earned and unearned income for tax purposes with a heavier rate on the latter; (4) excess profits tax; (5) increase in the inheritance duties. In a word, to get the money it needs the state should go where the money is. Without the heavily progressive taxation of all surplus earnings available for profit distribution the state can never adequately carry out a bold program of economic reform and to the extent that it fails in this respect to that extent it will cease to inspire respect and to preserve the authority of law.

The question of agricultural debts is one that may be solved, unintentionally, by the state itself reaching a position where inflation of the currency will become imperative. After that devaluation and not deflation will be the proper course to pursue.

### WANTED—A SOLON

The time was about 595 B.C. The cultivators of the soil of Athens through a long period of time from one cause and another had become weighed down with debt and large numbers had actually sold themselves and their families into slavery to satisfy their creditors. On every farm holding was to be seen the pillar of stone testifying that the land was mortgaged, and inscribed with the name of the mortgagee and the amount of the loan. Things had become so bad that it was utterly impossible for the debtors to pay and in despair the people called upon the poet and warrior, Solon, to come to the rescue of the state. The result was the famous "Seisachtheia," the "Shaking off of burdens," the Solonic law by which all mortgages were cancelled, the stone pillars removed from the lands, creditors forbidden to take the person of debtors or members of their families as security for debts, and the currency depreciated in order to spread out and diffuse the cost of this drastic cancelling of financial obligations.

But Solon was blessed in his day as a far-sighted, wise and prudent legislator and his name has come down to us through the centuries as the legislative founder of the first democracy. Historians admit that his "Seisachtheia," saved the state from disruption and laid the foundation for all the glory that was Greece.

He stood between distressed debtors and their creditors and earned a name for justice. Even the creditors accepted his legislation—because it was necessary to save the community.

We need a Solon—every country is crying for a Solon—only today he must be a composite person, a representative assembly. There must be, if justice is to be more than a shibboleth among us, an adjustment made as between the agricultural debtor and his creditor. It is the acme of injustice to enforce payments of debts incurred under a high level of agricultural prices, when the level has sunk to disastrous depths. Where are the Solons in Canadian legislatures, financial and business institutions?

### THE FARMER ASKS A QUESTION

Back in 1927, John Doe, farmer, somewhere in Manitoba, decided that it was necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of his business, that he build a new barn, the cost of which he put at \$3,000. A mortgage of this amount, he figured, to be paid in ten years, would take an average of \$415 a year for principal and interest. He was curious to know what it would cost in terms of the produce of his land. He was producing wheat, oats, barley, beef, pork, chickens, and so on, so he took certain quantities of each, figured what he was getting for them, struck an average and called it 100. That is, he said to himself, 100 represents the grain and stock at present prices which I must raise to pay my mortgage indebtedness, year by year. John had in fact constructed for himself what statisticians call a simple index figure.

The other day John sat down to figure out where he was now with regard to this index figure. He took the same quantities of his produce and with a little calculation found that his figure was now 46 instead of 100, or putting it in another way that his dollar of 1927 was now worth 46 cents, and that his farm had to produce with the same labor and cost as 1927 over twice as much in order that he might just be where he was in 1927. Turning it the other way he found that in terms of his produce his annual payment on the mortgage, instead of being \$415, was over \$900, and that he was facing the impossible task of making a pint fill a quart bottle.

What John wants to know is this: why didn't the value of money go down when the value of his farm produce was going down, so that he would still have got the same amount of money for the same amount of produce?

John, of course, is thinking of himself as the representative of a great producing class. That's only natural, but the question he asks is one that will have to be properly answered before producers like himself get a square deal.

### WHAT ABOUT THE FARMER

The Alberta coal operators have been running advertisements in western papers in which it is stated that Canada could support another 800,000 people, by the simple expedient of making up our minds "to buy Canadian goods only." Now that means that we must consume in Canada all the produce of Canadian farms, all our wheat, meat and dairy products, because if we do not buy any other than Canadian made goods then no goods will come into the country to pay for goods that are produced for export.

It is really astonishing to note what little regard some of our business men pay to the dominant economic fact, so far as Western Canada is concerned, that our agricultural produce must be exported and that we cannot export unless we import. Every obstacle raised against imports, as a general proposition, is an obstacle to exports and consequently injures the western farmer.



# THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—245 Parliament Buildings.

Telephone: 840 394

Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Chairman  
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## "CO-OPS" ARE MAKING GOOD

The present year, as everyone knows, has been a time of considerable difficulty for those engaged in business of practically every kind. The lack of purchasing power on the part of the mass of the people has reduced sales to such an extent that a great many business concerns have seen their profits dwindle until they have been replaced by losses. No class has suffered a greater reduction in spending power than the farmers of the western provinces and it would not be surprising to find businesses which depend almost entirely on their patronage having more than their share of difficulties.

Under these circumstances it is very reassuring to find how well the co-operative oil stations, established by farmers in Manitoba, are standing the strain. The secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board recently commenced a series of visits to consumers' co-operatives in Manitoba for the purpose of giving assistance where necessary in book-keeping and other details of administration, and to endeavor to stimulate interest in the co-operative movement.

### In the South-West

Among the first points visited were a number in the south-western portion of the province where crops this year were the poorest and where the condition of the co-operatives might be expected to be the worst.

The conditions found, however, were surprising and most gratifying.

At Pierson, for instance, where the Edward Consumers' Co-operative has its oil tanks and warehouse, the elevators have taken in only a few cars of grain, Russian thistle has been harvested for fodder, and vegetables are being trucked in for consumption on the farms. Nevertheless, Edward Consumers' Co-operative is carrying on, has sold a good

quantity of gasoline, lubricating oils and other commodities, and what is equally important has been paid for the goods in cash. The gasoline, by the way, is not being used in running about the country for pleasure, for in 100 miles of driving in two days over good roads only two passenger cars and one truck were met or overtaken.

The co-operative oil stations at Ewart, Minto, Croll and Hartney are carrying on successfully. The volume of business is lower than last year, but with expenses kept to a minimum and sales practically all on a cash basis, they are more than holding their own, making a little surplus and getting experience which will be of value when better crops and better prices enable their members to purchase on a larger scale.

### Northward

Farther north, at Brandon and at Virden (home of the Wallace Consumers' Co-operative) business is good. When it was found early this year that many of the members of the Brandon association would be using horses in preference to tractors for their farming operations, the directors and their enthusiastic manager, H. A. Fogal, got busy and secured new members and new customers for gasoline and kerosene. The result has been that the two delivery trucks have been more heavily loaded than ever, and though prices are lower the sales in dollars have been very little short of last year's figures to date.

Wallace Consumers' Co-operative is one of the younger members of the family, having started business in July of last year. W. C. McLean, the manager there, insists on driving the truck himself, so that he can always be out around the country finding new customers and seeing that the old ones are given satisfactory service—and paying for what they get. And he is out early

and late when necessary, with the result that a real co-operative business has been built up.

### The Cash Basis

At one point visited, Waskada, the co-operative considered it wise last winter to go out of the oil business, and the plant, consisting of three tanks and a warehouse, was sold at a satisfactory figure to one of the large oil companies. The association, however, is solvent and remains in existence. Money at present is a scarce article in that district, but when times improve the Waskada Co-op may be heard from again.

In the Winnipeg area, the co-operative oil stations at Sperling, Homewood and Carman have also been visited recently. While business at those points has not been as brisk as last year it is being carried on with profit to the members, who are saving money both in lower prices and in patronage dividends.

One good thing, it is evident, the depression has done for the consumers' co-operatives, it has convinced those who were not quite convinced before that the only proper way for a co-operative to sell goods is for cash.

Another pleasant visit in the western part of the province was to William Gregg, secretary of Desford Co-operative Community Hall, Limited, and to the hall itself. Desford, ten miles southeast of Boissevain, is a small place with one 30,000 bushel elevator. The hall, built in 1928 with funds raised by the sale of shares, stands in the village and is the centre of social life for the whole district. For gatherings where no admission fee is charged, the hall is free, political meetings excepted. Each winter numerous dances, card parties and other social events are held, plays and concerts are put on by local talent, and the revenues received have so far been more than sufficient to meet operating expenses and provide for depreciation.



# Co-op. Poultry Marketing

## A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

This is a farmer organization, owned and controlled by farmers. The local annual meetings are your meetings, held in your district, for your benefit. We appeal to you—make a special effort to be there.

Now comes one of the vital efforts in our work, the dressed poultry loading. See the November "Co-operator" for details.

Every member knows what co-operative marketing of poultry products has meant to him (or her) in the past. And you know, as every member knows, the return you reap from your Co-op depends on how you work together with your secretary, your neighbors and your office.

### You Control Costs

This year we want to cut the cost of handling down to the lowest possible fraction — so that the greatest possible return can go back to members. The opportunity your Pool has to control prices and cut handling costs depends directly upon the volume handled.

We appeal to you to co-operate.

Co-operate by reporting the number of birds you will market to your local secretary, not later than Nov. 1. This will prevent shortage of boxes—and will help your head office in their determination to cut costs wherever possible.

### One Bright Spot

All farm produce is down in price. But it is gratifying to know that poultry producers get a higher percent of the consumer's food dollar than any other farm product. The payments are in cash—so that this makes something of a brighter spot in the heavy cloud of depression.

The decision to set Thanksgiving Day forward a whole month is not a bright spot. It has disarranged entirely the plans made by your Co-op to assemble and market 4 or 5 carloads of dressed turkeys and chicken on the Eastern

markets. This cannot be done now—too few of the birds are ready to kill.

And here is another way you can co-operate—don't rush immature birds to market, if you can possibly hold them to finish properly. If you will have some turkeys and chicken finished for about November 15, we advise that they be given extra feed and care. Plans are not complete yet, but dressed poultry will probably be assembled for the Eastern market about that date.

The volume of immature and thin birds thrown on the market from September 26 to October

### DRESSED POULTRY

There will be two opportune times to market your poultry to best advantage: 1, about November 15; 2, at our car loading of dressed poultry in the first two weeks in December for the Christmas market. For full information write head office, 85 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg—or better still be at your local annual meeting and get the facts direct from your district director.

10 has borne prices for chicken down from 6c to 8c per pound. Most producers want to put good quality poultry on the market—and our members take pride in the work of preparation. Unfortunately this year quite a few are short of feed and cannot buy feed to put the finish on their birds. Result—nearly 50% of turkeys and spring chicken are too thin to grade higher than "C". Probably less than 5% of turkeys delivered in Winnipeg for Thanksgiving will grade "A". This heavy percent of under-grades cuts the price to all producers.

### Killing and Dressing Demonstrations

More than ever this year we must take special care to deliver dressed poultry to the car in the best condition. Feed and finish

carefully, starve properly, kill and bleed right (poor bleeding lowers the grade of many an otherwise good bird) and truss properly.

Most producers have learned their job properly—but we must all keep after the careless and uneducated, who lower prices for us all. Birds poorly bled are off color; an improper stick to the brain means hard plucking, unsightly tears; improper trussing detracts from the appearance (and value) of a box of poultry.

Again during November, Mr. A. C. McCulloch, Dominion Poultry Promoter, plans demonstrations of proper killing and dressing. Posters will advertise dates; circulars will go to producers in districts where demonstrations are to be given. Everyone is invited, bring a bird—and help your local secretary with the work.

### Egg Stations—Open and Closed

As egg production fell off in the fall, receipts at Pool branches dropped. In September our plants at Lauder, Dauphin and Carman were closed for the season. Our Neepawa station will be open until October 31. Brandon is our most central branch—it will be kept open as long as a sufficient volume of eggs come in there. And of course the Winnipeg branch, at 85 Lombard avenue, is open at all times to handle all poultry products.

### WHERE THE BRITISH BUY THEIR BACON

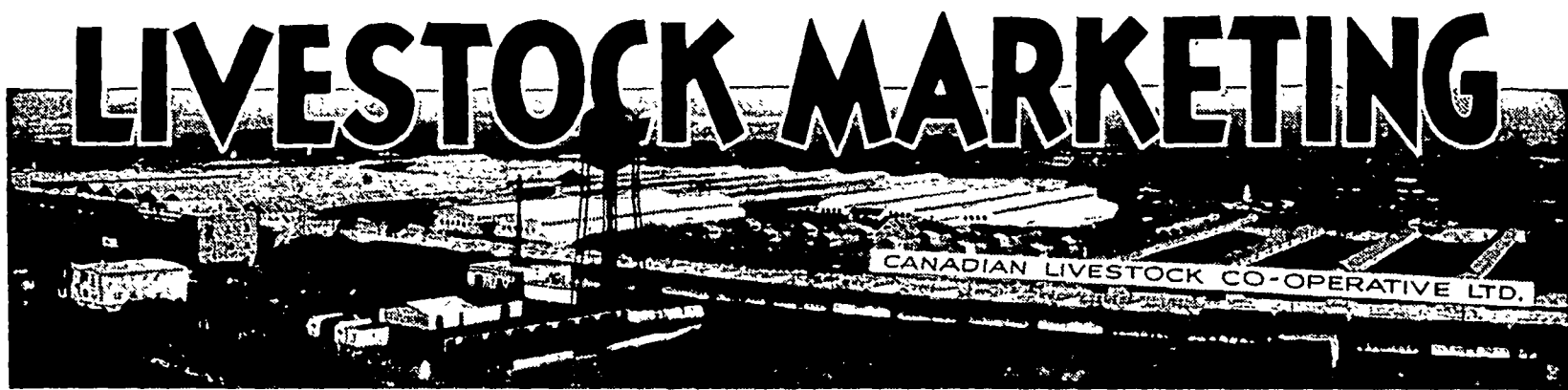
"It is interesting," states the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Glasgow, Scotland, "to compare the percentages of bacon from the principal sources of British supply in recent years. Compilations from the returns of the Board of Trade (the British Department of Trade and Commerce) reveal the following percentages as coming from the countries listed:

	1930	1928	1924
Denmark .....	66.57%	54.8%	41.9%
United States ....	5.21	13.3	34.9
Netherlands .....	9.17	10.8	—
Irish Free State	3.6	5.7	6.2
Canada .....	1.08	4.3	14.0
Sweden .....	5.99	4.5	—
Other countries	8.38	6.6	3.0



Thanksgiving





This page conducted by  
Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Limited, and Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Limited

### THE MARKET

Receipts of livestock at the Union Stockyards during September were 1246 cars of stock as compared with 780 cars the same month a year ago.

The following is a statement showing receipts of five high firms:

1. Co-op .....	253 cars	20.3%
2. ....	196 "	15.7%
3. ....	156 "	12.5%
4. ....	141 "	11.3%
5. ....	133 "	10.7%

In the cattle division, prices have worked to new low levels and the indication is that prices will remain low during the fall run of cattle on all cattle that do not carry sufficient flesh to be sold as butchers.

Top quality butcher cattle are meeting a fair demand; other classes are draggy. In the receipts it is found that a large percent of cattle is in the stocker and feeder class and cattle that show very indifferent breeding. The outlet for stockers and feeders is restricted to Ontario largely, which means a limited demand and a demand for quality cattle only. In selling cattle it is found that inferior stock must go to the packing plants as canners and cutters.

#### Looking Over the Situation

With returns almost nil to the producers, advice at this time is distasteful but Western Canada will continue and agriculture will be the basic industry with livestock as part of it, which means that breeding and feeding should be given due consideration at this time.

In some sections of Manitoba and the west feed is fairly plentiful. Producers in those sections have cattle that they are undecided what to do with, feed or ship. We are of the opinion that quality cattle should be finished before shipping to market. Pro-

There are many who believe that co-operative marketing of farm products will continue to make progress against all opposition because the principle is right. That isn't enough—the world is full of right principles that are not in active use. Co-operative marketing will succeed because of a wide-spread, intelligent and aggressive support on the part of producers. This support must be expressed through competent committees and local boards. In other words, co-operative marketing will develop to the extent that those who have accepted office in co-operative organizations are active in carrying on co-operative work among those around them, and in turn reap the larger results that co-operative activities can bring as the members' co-operation only fails in its service to man as man fails in its service to co-operation.

ducers in Western Canada, due to the crop failures in large sections, are obliged to ship unfinished cattle to market, resulting in lesser numbers being finished in the West.

Old Country markets are lower and exchange rates unfavorable, making it necessary to reduce prices on export cattle; but it is suggested in recent reports that the market in Great Britain will improve shortly; the exchange rate has improved somewhat, and we are hopeful that further improvement will take place. It has been difficult to procure quality cattle for export. Inferior stock is hard to sell there the same as on our own markets. Canadian choice stock is bringing a premium.

#### Hogs—Alive and Otherwise

In the hog division during the month under review, prices were reported the lowest they have been in many years. Numerous enquiries come in as to the future markets, also letters to the effect that producers are not breeding their sows this fall.

It is not within our power to predict what will take place, but statistical reports would indicate that prices should remain at present level. These reports show eight million pounds of

pork less than the five year average in cold storage at Sept. 1st; exports of bacon, six million pounds less for the first eight months of 1931, and pork, one million eight hundred thousand pounds less for the same period. It is also of interest to note that imports of pork for the first eight months in 1931 were almost four million eight hundred thousand pounds less, and bacons and hams about seven million pounds less. The inspected slaughtering of hogs for the first eight months of 1931 in Canada were 1,284,962 as compared with 1,288,331 for the same period in 1930.

More hogs may be marketed in the West during the ensuing four months than for the same period a year ago, but the increase, according to our information, will not be as great as at one time estimated.

Producers in certain parts of the West will not be able to finish their hogs due to lack of feed. We would strongly urge that all those who have the feed, finish their hogs before shipping. We would also suggest to those who are undecided as to the number of sows to breed, that they continue with the usual number.

## HEALTH IN THE COUNTRY

For the first time rural health officers, sanitary engineers, agrarian experts and administrators have been brought together to discuss the great problem of how to make the countryside healthy. It is a well-known, although somewhat paradoxical, fact, that the death rate is nearly everywhere higher in the country than among the dense urban populations.

This led to the question being taken up by the League of Nations Health Organization on the suggestion of the Spanish Government and, after careful preparation by various expert bodies, a conference was held at Geneva in the beginning of July which made recommendations on methods of organizing medical assistance in rural districts, the various types of local sanitary administration, questions of health insurance and the necessity for close co-operation between administrative and technical services, the training of health officers, the reclaiming of marshlands, the elimination of waste products, water supply and housing.

## COLLECTIVE FARMS IN U.S.

A type of collective farming, similar in some respects to the Russian system, has existed in the coastal region of California for more than thirty years, according to E. A. Stokdyk, University of California. Prof. Stokdyk says that "this interesting form of land tenure is found among a group of vegetable growers, chiefly of Italian origin, who grow artichokes, broccoli, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, peas, and cabbage. The land is owned in large blocks by individuals or corporations. Informal partnerships have leased this land, financed the undertakings, and conducted the enterprises, the majority of which range from 60 to 100 acres, handled by four to six partners. The grower bearing the title of 'Captain' decides the kind of crop to be grown and the acreage to be planted. The 'Market man' has charge of the disposition of the crop. Profits are divided in proportion to each member's holdings. Both labor and income are pooled."

## POTATO POOL A BIG SUCCESS

The Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association, Inc. of Canada, was incorporated in April, 1921, and at the date of its first annual meeting it had a membership of 140. It is a non-capital, non-profit making organization, and retains from its sales sufficient to pay operating expenses. The association has been the medium through which education and knowledge have been disseminated throughout the province, and, as a result, it is claimed its members have been successful in producing the highest quality of seed and tablestock potatoes in America.

From a small movement of a few cars in 1920, the business has been so developed that it takes care of about one million bushels of certified seed potatoes, and shipped over half a million bushels of tablestock potatoes during October, November and December last.

The price of seed to December 31st of each year is pooled. Only

a small percentage of farmers have sufficient storage to take care of their large yield of potatoes. This influenced the directors to provide storage at other points, such as Halifax, and New York, for all the seed offering. The wisdom of this policy has been amply demonstrated, for in the past two years it has been practised the price of potatoes after January dropped considerably below the average prices prevailing for the pool.

In the first year of operation, the business turnover was \$14,100.84, and for the following year \$135,984.84. The business of 1926 jumped to double that of 1925, the total amount being \$1,044,951.01. Two years later it had again doubled the volume, being \$2,113,346.92. The following year there was a big recession in values, although over 100,000 bushels increase in the quantity handled. For 1930 both in values and bushels, all previous experience was surpassed, the turnover amounting to \$2,713,674.27 in the handling of 1,633,964 bushels of potatoes.

SAVE  
MORE



## Save Your Butter and Egg Money

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

THE **BANK OF TORONTO**

INCORPORATED 1855

The Bank for Savings

312

CAPITAL \$6,000,000

RESERVES \$9,000,000

# Consumer Co-operation

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

## ENCOURAGING

Going back over the business of 1931 up to the last of August, the Board of your Co-op Wholesale (which met on September 15 in your head office at 316 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg) found that the volume of business that consumers are doing for themselves through their central buying agency is mighty encouraging. Expenses have been cut to the bone; the amount of turn-over, taking all conditions into consideration, is as good or better than anticipated; and the end of the year promises to find your Co-op Wholesale in a position where it can be more useful than ever to consumers.

### Encouraging

All this is encouraging, because its a mighty big task to set up and operate successfully a new distributing business on a basis entirely foreign to (and opposed to) the present organizations, which exist for profit alone. Existing profit-taking concerns, with fat reserves of profits taken from consumers over many years, figured that these times of depression would see the last of the co-operative idea of distributing goods. They knew that the consumers would find it mighty hard to rake up the capital necessary to build an organization of their own. They knew that, when consumers attempted to build their Co-op locals and Wholesale, it would be a hard battle—in the face of the high-pressure selling and advertising which the profiteers have done for years (and which consumers have so kindly paid for).

Well, the folks who launched this consumers co-operative movement stuck with the ship—and are still sticking. It has been a hard battle—a challenge to our Pioneer locals and members to continue to stand united. Upon them depends the success of our co-operative movement. And a battle we must expect, if we are to replace the old system with a better.

But one thing everyone knows: that if our own people stick together in their effort to build up a distributing organization for themselves—they must succeed. And success will mean that they will have a more efficient equipment and methods of serving consumers—and also that the profits created by the consumers, will be returned to them.

What do we mean by "sticking it?" There's no need to ask. A co-operative business organization succeeds in direct proportion as the membership interest themselves in it—and do their business through it! Your Co-op locals and Wholesale will serve your needs as you direct them—their balance sheets depend on the amount of buying you do through them. That's an obvious fact that we sometimes lose sight of.

Each season, as it comes, brings one or two commodities into the forefront. During the spring and summer, gas and oil; in the fall, twine; and in the winter months, coal.

Our "M.C.W." price list for coal has gone out to all locals, detailing the prices of selected coals—together with the analysis of each brand. Your Central Buying Agency has established connections with concerns that can give good service, who have given a square deal, and whose product has proven satisfactory. As your hired men, anxious to see your own business prosper, we urge you to use the coals listed.

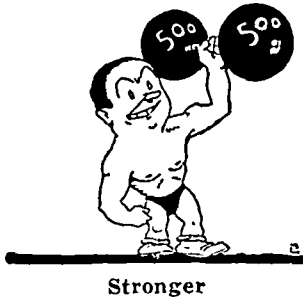
Some mine operators have insisted on locals being equipped to handle coal through their own warehouses. Naturally that is what we all want to do. Many locals are adding coal sheds to their equipment, but in these days of financial worries, it is taking time.

Your Wholesale is, of course, prepared to quote and local Co-op on coal sheds or scales. Looking ahead, any local aiming to give service to its members by keeping reserve stocks, must add these to its plant—when it can.

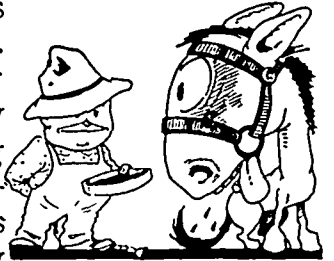
The moral is clear—deal where you get a square deal—choose your coal from those in the "M.C.W." price list. See your local manager—he'll tell you all about it.

If any roadwork is being done in your community this fall, remember that your Co-op Wholesale is sole distributor for a full line of high-grade sheet metal products—including culverts. These culverts are built in Winnipeg from all-Canadian Copper Alloy Steel; they are fully guaranteed; and the earnings on all sales that go through your local and Wholesale, go back to your own folks.

The British Co-operative Wholesale Society's 1930 purchases abroad are given as follows: Canadian Wheat Pool, \$6,215,910; New Zealand Produce Association, \$4,884,210; Australian Overseas Farmers' Co-operative Federation Limited, \$3,304,855.



Stronger



Horse Cents

**MACDONALD'S**  
**Fine Cut**  
*Canada's Finest Cigarette Tobacco*  
 with **ZIG-ZAG** papers attached  
**In 10¢, 15¢, and 20¢ Packages**

# Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

## AN OPPORTUNITY

This is the time of the year, isn't it, when the producer looks for better prices. That is just what your Co-op Dairies are organized to do. And, as pointed out in the last issue of the "Co-operator", that is just what Co-op Dairies does do. Since 1922 members who have shipped to their own Co-op have got full current returns for their cream—and \$167,000 in addition!

This has been done on a handle of about one-tenth of the cream produced in Manitoba. What a tremendous sum would have been returned to the dairymen of this province if all cream had been handled co-operatively!

What an opportunity dairymen in Manitoba have today if they will disregard the blandishments and temporary inducements of competitive business, and unite to do their business through their Co-op Dairies!

The Co-op Dairies plants at Winnipeg, Dauphin and Brandon can handle far more cream than has ever come to them—and can turn the increase into butter at practically no increase in cost. That is, these plants can each process, say twice the present volume of cream—at practically the same cost as the present volume. That means, in turn, that if twice the amount of cream were coming in to these Co-op plants—the cost per pound of producing the butter would be cut in half. This calculation is approximately correct—and it is absolutely correct to state that the entire additional saving in the cost of turning out each pound of butter would go directly back to the producer.

If producers don't take advantage of the opportunity to reap increased savings from their Co-op plants—then the outlook is not any too bright. Part of our job is to pass along to the producer, accurate data on prices, markets, etc. And for a long time past, none of this information has been particularly joyful news. At the beginning of this month the best price for Number One butter was 18½ cents per pound, to the creamery. This

was a little better than for the preceding two or three weeks, when exchange was demoralized in the Old Land.

Oh, yes, our prices here are determined here by prices in the Old Land, now. Dairymen all over Canada have been working their cows harder—and more butter has been thrown upon the market. Up to the end of September, over eight million pounds have been exported (in 1930 there was practically none). Stocks on hand are just as heavy as last year; production is heavier. In 1930, nearly 3 million pounds of butter were imported into Canada from October to December. Authorities state, this fall, that we

must export another 5 million pounds before we get upon a domestic basis.

A succession of meetings have been held this summer to devise some scheme of assisting export. It is to be hoped that some way will be found. But it is a fact, just the same, that we are on a world market—and other lands, with heavier production, will continue to bear on our market.

It is a fact, too, that production of cream is up in Manitoba. Your Co-op plants are working hard to get their full share.

At last, a co-operative milk distributing organization has been launched in Winnipeg—the big market in Manitoba for dairy products. The Workers' and Farmers' Co-operative have installed a plant and are distributing a full line of milk, cream, buttermilk and butter. The butter is "Manco" and "Purity" brand, from your Co-op Dairies.



## The Foresighted Farmer SAVES

Systematically, year in and year out, a portion of his earnings goes into a savings account to establish a reserve against future needs.

Your own savings institution offers you a safe and convenient service, no matter how far away you live.

This service is explained in the booklet "Saving by Mail", which will be sent to you upon request.

**3½% INTEREST**  
**\$1.00 Opens an Account**

## Province of Manitoba Savings Office

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

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



## THIS MONEY BUSINESS

(From Page 3)

their own money is appreciated in terms of the money of the country from which they buy.

(2) Debtors and exporters suffer: the former because their debts are paid in a currency for which they must give more goods; the latter because they are paid in a money which exchanges for less of the money of their own country.

Q. Are these advantages and disadvantages permanent?

A. No, they only exist during the period of transition from one price level to another.

Q. If England were to let the £1 sink to say \$3.50 and then keep the exchange at that figure what would be the effect in England?

A. It would increase domestic prices and, temporarily at least, stimulate production and reduce unemployment, increase exports and decrease imports, reduce by nearly 30 per cent. her insufferable internal indebtedness, reduce the burden of taxation by the receipt of greater money volume of taxes and lead to a lot of pulmonary oratory from super-patriots about dragging England's honor in the dust. On the other hand, it would reduce the value of the large income (about \$300,000,000) from Great Britain's services as the world's financial centre, reduce the value of the enormous British investments overseas, and would decrease imports, lower real wages and salaries until the trades unions could send wages after prices and cause the super-patriots to point with pride to the upholding of England's honor. Some people say the disadvantages are far greater than the advantages—they are mostly creditors. Others say the advantages are much greater than the disadvantages—they are mostly debtors, and as a class the latter represent the great majority of the world's workers.

Q. If a farmer living near the border hauls a load of wheat over the border and gets \$30.00 for it and comes back and puts the cheque in a Canadian bank and gets say \$33.00 for it, who pays the \$3.00?

A. The man who buys a draft to pay a bill of a similar amount in the United States. If American money is at a premium in Can-

ada, Canadian money is at a discount in New York, and when a banker pays out the premium on U.S. money he collects it by the discount he charges on Canadian money, to be paid in the United States. In other words he charges that much more for a money instrument payable in New York.

Q. How do tariffs, bounties, subsidies and such like affect the exchange?

A. They are factors in any exchange situation. They make it more difficult to figure out what will happen in the event of a monetary change, and they can be utilized for the benefit of a particular class to offset the effect of a monetary change. It's astonishing how easily governments, mergers, combines, banks, financial trusts and their like can defy so-called "economic laws."

Q. Well, what can be done about it all?

A. An increasing number of economists say "stabilize the dollar," establish a "managed" currency, in other words vary the national money supply in accordance with the national price level—the index figure—so that a dollar will always be worth a dollar. Other economists say this idea is more or less a delusion, or anyway impracticable, or that it would, if tried, lead to greater troubles than the present system, especially internationally. Personally, while I think the stabilization plan is sound economically, from a national standpoint, I am sure that those who believe that a simple reform of the money system will give us a better social order and a more equitable distribution of wealth are as grievously deluded as those who pin their faith to Pale Pills for Pink People as a cure for every bodily ill.

## THE FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER

The question that is receiving most attention today next to unemployment is the currency question.

The farmer finds it most confusing, and he is not the only one who is mystified. But what the farmer knows and what the factory man and the clerk knows, is that somehow they all exchange labor with one another—or the fruits of their labor.

For some time the farmer has been getting the worst of the deal. It used to be the laborer and the clerk, but when these workers organized for their own protection, as so many others had done before them, they not only restored the balance with other occupations, but for a time, gained certain advantages over them.

The farmer is in the position of the sweated worker before he organized, only worse off perhaps, as a result of having been loaded down with the burdens other industries had shed and passed on.

The services and goods that had been exchanged under the old pre-war conditions—for a bushel or two of wheat—are not available today under about twice that quantity.

The following table will show how much the farmer has slipped back, and how much he is out of balance with others in the community:

COST OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN TERMS OF WHEAT

	1913-14. Bush.	1926-27. Bush.	1930-31. Bush.
Harvester (8 ft.) .....	580	740	2,000
Drill (17-hoe) .....	270	330	900
Plough (7-furrow) .....	280	340	900
Blinder (6-ft.) .....	240	320	900
Fencing wire (per ton) .....	53	82	200
Galvanized iron (per ton) .....	111	130	300
Average rail freight on wheat per 100 bush. .....	6	7	20

—The Land, New South Wales.



## 50 MEN WANTED

**\$4.00 to \$7.00 per Day**

We want 50 inexperienced men at once to qualify for BIG PAY JOBS as Auto Mechanic, Engineer, Battery, Welding, Electrical Experts, or Aviation, etc. Also Hair Dressing and Barbering, Bricklaying and Plastering. Wonderful opportunities.

Call, or write for full particulars and free catalogue



## DOMINION TRADE SCHOOLS

580 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
World's Greatest System. Branches: Coast to Coast.



# 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 November in order to be inserted in the November 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.

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

**SELLING — PURE-BRED HEREFORD** Bulls. Price reasonable. Ed. Jakeman, Roblin, Man. 10

**QUIT TOBACCO; SNUFF; EASILY; INEXPENSIVELY.** Managers Box 1261, Saskatoon. 10-1

**ALFALFA SEED, ALSO GOOD COW HAY** for sale or trade. Enquire, A. Jones, Dropmore.

"People may readily be divided into three groups. There are the few who make things happen, the many more who watch things happen, and the overwhelming majority who have no notion of what happens."—Nicholas Murray Butler.

## 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, Magnets, Gears, Wheels, Radiators, Belts, "Universal Stone Choppers" and all kinds of machinery.

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

## CO-OPERATIVE MILKMEN

It was back in September, 1928, that some working families up in North Winnipeg launched the Workers' & Farmers' Co-operative Association, Ltd. The new Co-op was duly incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act—and started out in business distributing fuel to its members.

Well, most every Winnipeg family must buy wood or coal—and the members of the Workers' & Farmers' Co-op bought theirs through their own office; \$50,000 worth in that first year. Membership grew. Business the second year reached \$94,000—and last season (ending July 31, 1931) the turnover reached \$100,738. Every year showed substantial profits to the members.

There are 60 odd fuel dealers in the city. The Workers' & Farmers' Co-op yard is one of the best of the lot—and does more than 10 per cent. of all the domestic business in Winnipeg.

This summer the Co-op decided to tackle the distribution of another staple (almost necessary) commodity—milk. They were able to buy a fine two-storey, concrete and brick factory building at a bargain—because they put up the hard cash. New, high-grade machinery was installed to receive, weigh, test pasteurize, bottle, box, and store—in one of the cleanest, brightest, most efficient and best balanced milk plants in the city.

A meeting with dairymen who had previously delivered directly to city consumers resulted in an

arrangement whereby these dairymen brought their milk and cream to the Co-op plant to be processed and bottled—and the Co-op delivers it. The Co-op tackled their big problem—of getting customers—methodically. North Winnipeg was divided into districts. Each district was systematically canvassed. Then, on September 15, the Co-op plant started business. Co-op delivery wagons (7 for retailer customers, 1 truck for wholesale delivery) went out onto the streets.

Since then the output of the Co-op plant has increased from 300 gallons to 700 gallons daily. Ten wagons are now kept hustling on door-to-door sales, and three trucks on wholesale deliveries. More wagons are being built—and soon delivery will be extended to South Winnipeg, in an attempt to induce the bourgeois to buy milk at 10 cents a bottle from the Co-op (when they pay 11 cents to other concerns).

Plans are already under way to increase the daily capacity of the Co-op plant to 1,000 gallons a day—three times the output on September 15! And the surplus on all this business, and on all future business as the Co-op grows, will be split, 50-50 between the producers and consumers.

With the wood and coal yard and the dairy plant, the Workers' & Farmers' Co-op have built up assets of some \$70,000—from an investment totalling only a fraction of that sum. And these plants belong to the members—not only theoretically, but actually! No bank has a controlling interest—nor any interest whatever. The members have deposited their own savings with their own organization, to supply the necessary capital.

Well, you can't beat a spirit like that. And the Workers' & Farmers' Co-op are looking ahead to handling more commodities, necessary commodities, on the co-operative basis—to the benefit of producer and consumer alike. First fuel, now milk, next bread.



“Feeding and  
Better Livestock”

THIS book has been written especially for the farmer by one who knows the farmers’ problems. It is practical, helpful and useful.

Our purpose is to help the farmer, and we shall be glad to give you a free copy upon request. Ask for one or use this advertisement as a coupon.

*If you have a business problem to discuss, the manager will be glad to talk it over with you—confidentially, of course.*

**The Royal Bank of Canada**  
*Serving Canadians Since 1869*

**\$200.06 for every \$100.00 invested!**

Amount of Policy No. 22,765 paid at age sixty . . . . .	\$1,000.00
Deposited by policyholder with Mutual Life of Canada . . . . .	489.63
Gain to policyholder . . . . .	\$ 510.37

A CHEQUE for \$1,000 was recently paid to the insured under policy No. 22,765 and represented over \$2.00 for every dollar invested with this Company.

Had death occurred at any time after the first deposit was made at age twenty, the \$1,000 would have been paid immediately.

An endowment policy in the Mutual Life of Canada combines complete protection with a form of investment which absolutely secures the principal and yields a high interest return.

If you would learn more about Mutual Life endowments, call in a representative of this Company, or send your name and address to our Head Office, direct, for booklets.

Name\_\_\_\_\_

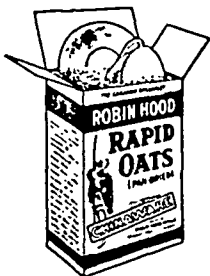
Address\_\_\_\_\_



THE  
**MUTUAL LIFE**  
ASSURANCE COMPANY  
**OF CANADA**  
WATERLOO, ONTARIO  
Established 1869

A1

**It Pays to Advertise in “The Manitoba Co-operator”**  
**A Purely Farmer Circulation**



**ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THE NEW PACKAGE WITH THE “RED SPOT” LABEL --- CONTAINS BEAUTIFUL CHINA BY “WEDGWOOD & CO.”**



**Robin Hood**  
**Rapid Oats**

RH