

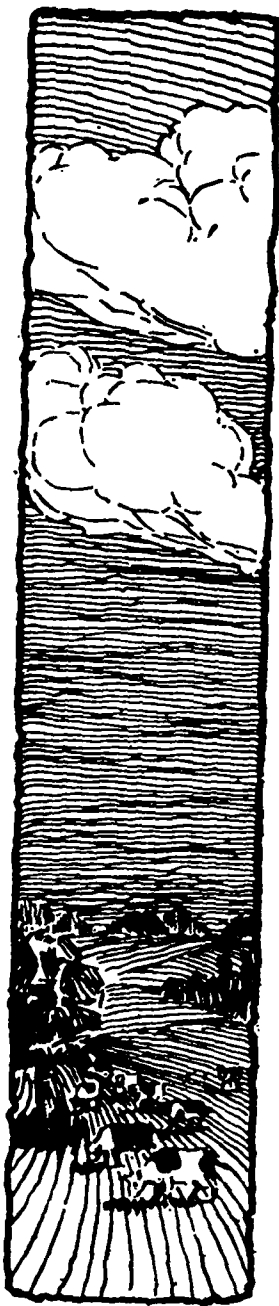
The Manitoba Co-operator

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WEALTH OR WELFARE?

"A nation is not civilized because a handful of its members are successful in acquiring large sums of money and in persuading their fellows that a catastrophe will occur if they do not acquire it, any more than Dahomey was civilized because its king had a golden stool and an army of slaves. What matters to a society is less what it owns than what it is, and how it uses its possessions. It is civilized in so far as its conduct is guided by a just appreciation of spiritual ends, in so far as it uses its material resources to promote the dignity and refinement of the individual human beings who compose it. Violent contrasts of wealth and power, and an indiscriminating devotion to institutions by which such contrasts are maintained and heightened, do not promote the attainment of such ends but thwart it. They are, therefore, a mark, not of civilization, but of its imperfections, like the gold rings in the noses of barbarian monarchs, or the diamonds on their wives and the chains on their slaves. And since it is obviously such contrasts which determine the grounds upon which social struggles take place, and marshal the combatants who engage in them, they present, not, indeed, as is sometimes suggested, a conspiracy to be exposed, but a malady to be cured and a problem which demands solution."—R. H. Tawney.



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.

NEWS and VIEWS

A fire which threatened to destroy several million bushels of Kansas wheat was extinguished before it could do much good.—Life.

The United States has owing to it by foreign governments approximately \$12,000,000,000. The foreign investments of the United States amount to about \$15,000,000,000. Owing to the extravagantly high tariff the interest and principal on this huge sum of \$27,000,000,000 cannot be paid in goods, hence the mountain of useless gold which the country is accumulating.

The results of a three-year study of the consumption of 147 Iowa farm families are reported by Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in a bulletin recently issued, in which it is stated that the average value of living of the 147 families was \$1,624.95. A study of retail credit in farmers' elevators, shows that farmers' elevators of Iowa handled \$25,000,000 of supplies at retail in 1927-28, at least 50 per cent. of which was sold on credit.

As long as the State contents itself with the revenues provided by the poor, so long it lives happy, peaceful, and honored. Economists are pleased to acknowledge its honesty. But as soon as this unhappy State makes a show of asking money from those who have it, and of levying some slight toll on the rich it is made to feel that it is committing some horrible outrage, is destroying commerce and industry, and crushing the poor by touching the rich. There is but one peril—the financial peril.

—Anatole France.

There was decrease in the turnover of English Co-operative Wholesale Society for the six months ending July 11, of \$15,000,000.

Owing to the large amount left on deposit by their members the British co-operative societies have reduced their rate of interest on deposits from five to four and a half per cent.

Dr. R. W. Murchie, head of the Department of Economics and Sociology at Manitoba Agricultural College, has accepted the position of Professor of Rural Sociology and Director of Rural Social Research in the University of Minnesota. He has been on the staff of Manitoba Agricultural College since 1915 and in these years has given strong support to the agricultural co-operative movement in this province. It is gratifying to know that his place will be taken by Professor H. Grant, another strong advocate of the cause of co-operation.

Take poison gas. All nations have agreed not to use it unless the enemy uses it first. But we are all making experiments in gases; we are all piling up great stores of this thing which we are never going to use, except against the enemy who can never exist, in the war which we have all renounced and which the League has undertaken to prevent. — Professor Gilbert Murray.

There were 23 new co-operative societies organized in Quebec in 1929, 17 in 1930 and 19 up to September this year. Quebec is right in front as a co-operative province.

The voluntary wheat pool of New South Wales handled 16,000,000 bushels during the crop year just closed, while the contract pool of Victoria handled 10,698,428 bags of wheat out of a total delivery in the State of 16,554,614 bags. The wheat pool of West Australia handled 24,146,000 bushels. It is very evident the Australian farmers are determined to stay by their pools.

A voluntary wheat pool will be operated in South Australia for the 1931-32 crop.

Trading in grain futures in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1931, was 32 per cent. below the corresponding period 1930, and the smallest since 1924. When it was the most needed the futures market simply ceased to function.

Of all the co-operatives formed in the state of Georgia, only one in 25 has failed, according to a report made by C. G. Garner of the agricultural extension service.

Georgia co-operatives, aided by county agents, sold \$21,000,000 worth of farm products in 1930.

U. S. Farmers will own their own livestock sales agencies in Atlantic seaboard cities for the first time as the result of the organization recently of the Eastern Livestock Co-operative Marketing Association. The organization includes Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. It plans to operate selling agencies at the Baltimore, Jersey City and Lancaster stockyards. An advisory committee of seven from each state is in charge of soliciting memberships. Assistance is being given by the National Livestock Marketing Association and the Federal Farm Board.

Owing to the efforts of Catholic missionaries, the organization and development of co-operative societies among the natives of South Africa has recently proceeded at a steady pace. In the Transkeian territories of the Union there are now 28 societies with a total working capital of over \$25,000. One of these societies has \$15,000 in circulation among its members in the form of loans for agricultural development, and a reserve fund of \$2,500. The movement is being supported by the chief magistrate and the magistrates generally. In Basutoland the Catholic missionaries are making a systematic attempt to foster co-operative purchasing among the members of their congregations. At Roma a co-operative society is about to be formed for this purpose.

The following resolution was adopted at the annual meeting of the Victoria (Australia) Wheat Pool: "That this conference considers it essential to have an orderly method of marketing, and with that object in view the federal and state governments be urged to expedite the necessary legislation to enable wheat growers to market their wheat through a growers' controlled pool.

THE BRITISH ELECTION

Electoral System of Largest Vote in Single Member Constituency Results in Serious Labor Losses. Only One Co-operative Seat Retained

The extraordinary turnover in party representation in the British election held on October 27th has been the cause of press comments which indicate how superficial is the average view of the result of an election. It has been hailed as a great victory for the National Government, for Macdonald and Conservatism, sane laborism and the capitalist system, free trade and protection, sound finance (with a collapsed pound) and above all, the nation as against the party. It has also been declared that Labor has been practically wiped out and has received a setback from which the Labor movement will take many years to recover.

The actual facts of the election give very little support to these ideas. The returns show the following party representation in a house of 615 members: Conservative, 471; Simon Liberals, 35; Samuel Liberals, 33; Nationalist Labor, 13; Irish Nationalists, 2; Government Representation, 554.

For the opposition the return is 52 Labor and four Lloyd George Liberals, giving a total for the opposition of fifty-six. Five undeclared Independents were elected. There seems to be a belief that these Independents will support the Government, which would give the Government a majority in the House of 502, taking one off for the Speaker. This is a majority unprecedented in the annals of English politics and it is one which represents not the state of public opinion but the freak result of a particular electoral system. An analysis based on the actual votes cast for the parties gives the following results.

Analysis of Vote

Government candidates polled 67 % of the votes and got 91% of the representation. Labor polled 32% of the votes and got 8% of the representation. Lloyd George Liberals polled one per cent of the votes and got one per cent of the representation. The Conservative Party itself polled 56% of the

votes and got 77% of the representation. The Simon - Samuel Liberals polled nine per cent of the votes and got eleven per cent of the representation.

The result may be put in another way. It took 25,000 votes to elect a Government supporter; 58,000 votes to elect a Lloyd George Liberal, and 130,000 votes to elect a representative of Labor. It required over five times as many votes to elect a Labor candidate as it took to elect a Conservative candidate.

Compared with the election of 1929 when Labor elected 288 to the House of Commons and the Conservatives 260, the figures for the last election show an increase in the Conservative vote of a little over three million and a decrease in the Labor vote of about one and

half million excluding National Labor. If the National Labor candidates be still included as representing Labor, as Premier Macdonald claims that he does, then the Labor vote was about 1,200,000 below that of 1929.

Going a little further back we find that as compared with the election of 1924 the Conservative vote is up about three and a half million while the Labor vote is up over one million and a half. In other words, the Labor Party in seven years has increased its vote by approximately 1,500,000 and has shown that increase in the most critical election in Great Britain in recent times.

Some Comparisons

It is interesting to make a comparison of the party vote and party representation of this election with previous elections. In 1924 when the Conservatives secured a big majority the party got 49 per cent of the votes and 67 percent of the representation; Labor got 33 per cent of the votes and 24 per cent of the representation, while the Liberals got 17

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DENMARK OVER 80 PER CENT CO-OPERATIVE

So long as the farmers of Denmark are faithful to the ideals of brotherhood and mutual welfare upon which the structure of co-operative marketing in that country has been built, the movement and the country will prosper, Dr. Peter Manniche, Principal of one of the Danish Folk High Schools told the students of Manitoba Agricultural College, but if the spirit of idealism was allowed to die and be replaced by a purely commercial spirit, "co-operation will go to the hell!"

Between eighty and ninety per cent of all the agricultural products of Denmark are sold through co-operative channels, Dr. Manniche said, and the entire economic structure of the country had been completely transformed by co-operation. The Danish farmer not only marketed his crops co-operatively, he financed his farming operations through a co-operative loan concern, he bought his fertilizers and most of his supplies from other co-operative concerns, and the Danish farmers had been intelligent enough to build up powerful commercial concerns which did their marketing, their

purchasing and financing for them at cost, putting the full responsibility upon these concerns and leaving the farmer free to concentrate on the problems of production.

While the Danish folk schools for adults which had been established through the vision and the energy of the famous bishop of Gruntvig had taken a leading part in promoting the co-operative movement in Denmark, they did not claim all the credit. What they had done was to develop the community spirit which had shown the people how much more they could accomplish by working intelligently together. They had helped the people to see that the country is richest which has the fewest people with too much money and the largest number with enough. They had proved that the best agricultural schools were the farms of good farmers, the best industrial schools were the shops of good artisans. The main purpose of these folk schools was to show the people how to get the most out of life. To make them better men and women, not cleverer or richer men and women, and how to promote the common welfare by co-operation.

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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Any active member of an elevator association can get a copy of the financial statement of his association the year 1930-31 by applying to the agent at the pool elevator.

POOL ELEVATORS AS A LINE SYSTEM

Operating all the elevators as a line, the Manager's Report for the year 1930-31 shows that it would have taken care of all operating costs plus 7% interest, 5% depreciation, and would have had an additional surplus of \$124,200.00. If our line were fully paid for and the stock held by patrons, with the earning of last year, we would be able to write off 5% depreciation, amounting to \$153,000.00, and in addition pay to the stockholders a dividend of 7% which would amount to \$177,000.00, and have left to apply to reserve account or to increase dividend payments \$124,200.00.

THE DRIED-OUT AREA

It is not a pleasant sight to drive out in southwestern Manitoba. There was practically no crop and many of the elevators have not handled any grain, and some have handled only two or three thousand bushels. There is hardly a straw stack to be seen, and hay, of course, is just as scarce. The fields are everywhere covered with Russian thistle (a dry season weed) which the farmers were raking up and burning. Light rains this fall have brought on grass and grains, affording some pasturage for the stock, and it is to be hoped that the snow will not come to cover the only feed available. The soil and subsoil are very dry and unless there are rains next spring and early summer, the prospects are not promising for an average crop next summer.

Large quantities of straw, hay, feed and seed will have to shipped in to this territory. This, together with unpaid taxes, compounding interest and other accumulating debts is creating a terrific problem for the farmers. Yet with it all they seem cheerful and as hopeful as ever.

Here's hoping that next year they have good crops and good prices to put them well on the road to recovery.

WINTER MEETINGS

Let us again remind you that if you will provide the meeting place and arrange for attendance, we will be glad to help out at winter meetings. You have only to ask; you have never been refused. It is vital to the organization that there be a well informed membership. People want to know about their Pool and Pool elevators, and are concerned over their own economic condition. The solution to our problems lies fundamentally in thinking and the purpose of meetings is to develop thought through exchange of ideas. The solution to the farmers' problems is in the farmers themselves. No one is going to solve them. Most people do not want to be bothered thinking, hence the reason they are suffering.

BASIS OF MEMBERSHIP

Reports so far received show that the by-law setting out the basis of membership in the elevator association has been approved at the annual meetings. This by-law amends the organization by-laws by striking out the two clauses requiring the signature of a Pool contract and a Pool Elevator agreement, and provides for membership on the delivery of either whole or part of his marketable grain. So that now, any person subscribing for one share of stock, par value \$1.00, and delivering a load of grain, may become a member. This also makes a reasonable provision for the platform shipper who is not tributary to the elevator to become a member of the association with the same rights, voting privileges and so forth, as any other member.

The by-law gives authority to the local board to suspend members who do not comply with the requirements and to maintain a list of only those who actually deliver. If adopted at all the meetings, we will have a uniform basis of membership, allowing the greatest degree of freedom compatible with stability to the association.

LOCAL ANNUAL MEETINGS

One hundred and fifty-three annual meetings of the elevator associations are being held this month, and as we go to press, are nearly all completed. The attendance might have been larger but the spirit was good. Had we followed the practice of other years of sending postcard reminders of the meetings, there would have been many more present, but strict economy prohibited that expenditure.

The audited financial statements were considered and provided the information as to the standing of each association and also the opportunity for discussion. Questions were asked on expenditures, grain handling, office overhead, income, etc. Members also wanted to know the situation with respect to the 1930 Pool, the present voluntary Pool and interprovincial relationship, etc.

It may be generally stated that the membership continues, in spite of investigations, satisfied with their elevator system.

MEMBERSHIP CONTROL

Membership control is both desirable and necessary. It is vital to the future of the organization that the lines be at all times in the hands of members and that direction be from the country. The set up or system provides for this through delegate representation at annual meetings and a provincial Board of Directors elected by the delegates.

The members, however, have the opportunity to exercise a much greater influence than that provided through annual meetings. The board of the elevator association generally meet once a month and may discuss not only the operation of the elevator but matters pertaining to general policy or affecting the provincial body. These local meetings

provide a medium through which the membership may maintain a direct and continuous contact with the provincial board and have an important influence on Pool government.

A resolution passed at a meeting of the local board is the result of a discussion and represents the considered opinion of local representatives on a given subject. The resolutions are, of course, recorded in the minutes and sent in to head office; copies are made and distributed to the officials. Those resolutions dealing with elevator operation are marked with the initials of the person in charge of the activity concerned, e.g., D. A. Kane, H. F. Donovan or W. B. Bain, whilst those dealing with general policy are marked for the attention of the secretary. The latter are brought before the directors at their monthly board meetings and given careful consideration. Every resolution affecting the organization as a whole is discussed and passed upon; not one is overlooked. This is not to say that each is put into effect—not at all; nevertheless, though not adopted, they are welcomed by the directors. They indicate the attitude of the people in a district they represent and show that they are not only thinking and are therefore interested, but what they are thinking; they carry weight and influence the Board in the decisions they make.

SPECULATION

Speculation is a habit like drinking, smoking, swearing, etc. Once you start, you can't quit. The other day I was speaking to a person who said she had lost \$7,000.00 in grain options, and she said: "I am just going in again to make up my loss and then I am going to quit." The trouble is she won't quit. The number of those who do is about the same as those who quit drinking and smoking—few indeed.

I remember being at a hotel two years ago and the proprietor was at the radio whenever the markets came in. He took down the prices in a scribbler and it was pretty well filled. His mind was absorbed with grain markets, his conversation was grain markets, and his hotel looked like it. I was there a year later; the same delapidated establishment; the proprietor was there at the radio with pencil and note book, taking down prices. He is a hopeless gambler, broke, and always will be. So with anyone who plays the game, it becomes all absorbing and their business is neglected.

Speaking to another person: they said: "I wake up at night wondering what the market is going to do the next day." Many, many farmers have gone on the rocks trying to get rich quick, playing the markets. Drink has knocked out many a one, but speculation has broken many more. It is estimated that this habit of taking a flyer on the market in 1929-30 cost Manitoba nearly \$10,000,000.00.

LOYALTY PAYS

Recently we had the opportunity of hearing Dr. Manniche, principal of the International People's College, Elsinore, Denmark. He spoke on the influence of the folk high school on the co-operative movement in Denmark. One of the significant remarks in his interesting address was in his reference to the fight staged by the monopoly of meat packers when they undersold the co-operative societies,

"But", he said, "the members stayed loyal to their associations."

At some points in Manitoba competitors have been overgrading and paying over market price. This has tempted members, and in a few cases, directors, to deliver their grain to the opposition, thus depriving their Pool Elevator of business and volume. Needless to say, this practice, if persisted in, would seriously handicap, if not cripple the association. The argument used is that the extra cent or two a bushel paid by the line company means a pair of shoes for Mary or a shirt for Johnnie, and that sentiment cannot prevail, it is dollars and cents that count. It is a case of the long view versus the short view. If the member is going to deliver away whenever the competitor pays more or deal with him whenever he cuts prices, as the case may be, then the ultimate result will be disaster for the farmer.

When the line company pays over the market for grain, there is a loss. That loss is not being incurred for any philanthropic motive to help the farmer, and must be made up somehow, otherwise the concern would go bankrupt. No business can go on indefinitely paying out above the market price.

The Pool Elevator pays the market price and gives the best service available, but if deprived of business through lack of support, then it would have to close its doors. If for a temporary advantage, the farmer puts his own elevator out of business, then his last state will be worse than his first.

Our associations have paid back surplus earnings or patronage dividends of many thousands of dollars, and yet in some places members have delivered to the opposition because of a bait, in spite of the fact that their own association has demonstrated its usefulness and ability to pay. In one association, for instance, over \$20,000 has been paid back in cash, besides which the members have an equity in the elevator, and yet when a premium was offered, some took their grain to the opposition.

In Denmark they take the long view—the farmers have stood loyally by their co-ops. It paid. Today they live under better social and economic conditions than those in any other country.

WHEAT POOL CONTRACTS

A few members have written in asking for the return of their Pool contracts. This matter was considered at the meeting of delegates of Manitoba Pool Elevators in Brandon. It was there pointed out by counsel, T. J. Murray, that the decision of this question is one only for the delegates of Manitoba Wheat Pool. The delegates of this organization have no authority in that regard. The decision will therefore have to be made by the delegates of Manitoba Wheat Pool at the next annual meeting.

The number of bushels of wheat (No. 1) required to pay \$300.00 interest annually since 1925, (freight and handling costs deducted) are:

1925	224 Bushels
1926	233 "
1927	233 "
1928	281 "
1929	280 "
1930	620 "

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.

A. J. McPHAIL

"A man beloved; a man elect of men"

High up in the front ranks of the farmers' movement in Western Canada, history will place the name of A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian Wheat Pool and president of the Saskatchewan Pool, whose untimely death in Regina Hospital on October 21 came as a shock to all his friends and associates. Tributes to the sterling qualities of Mr. McPhail were made through the press and at his funeral on October 24, and they came from all quarters, from men who had worked with him and men who had worked against him, those who believed as he did and those who believed differently.

Mr. McPhail was born, reared and worked on a farm and the farm to him was a symbol both of the nobility of labor, and an aspect of civilization. He was an apostle of the rural viewpoint; he could appreciate and approve the virtues of the rural life.

He believed the farmers constituted a class as important as any in the country and that they were entitled to as good a life as any other and in that sense he was proudly class-conscious. He was aware of the natural tendency to segregation and individualism in the rural life and he held firmly to neighborhood organization and co-operation as the way to overcome this tendency and to promote social and economic wellbeing. He was a protestant against all forms of injustice and especially those forms in modern life which created vast wealth for the few and poverty for the many and condemned those performing socially useful and necessary labor to lives of hardship and penury.

Experience taught him that argument alone will not arrest the spread of false ideas nor put the desire to know in the place of a wish to believe and follow blindly in the beaten tracks, but that every worthy cause must bring to its advocacy both warmth and light. And in that he excelled.

Fundamentally his outlook and attitude were humanist; he combined a vigorous mind with generous feeling and he brought to bear on all the problems of life not only the light of intelligence but the warmth of an understanding sympathy. He had one criterion for all questions of a social and economic character—the good, the welfare and the happiness of the common people, and he was impatiently contemptuous of any doctrine, theory or policy which would not bear ethical test. If he ever had a motto it must have been "Ich dien"—I serve—for his life was one of whole-hearted service to the men who till the soil in Western Canada.

He, in general honest thought

And common good to all, made one of them.

His life was gentle; and the elements

So mixed in him that Nature might stand up

And say to all the world, "This was a man."

THE BRITISH ELECTION

If the British Labor movement is in any mood to take a lesson from the recent election that lesson is that political parties must live always by the principles which give them life. The parliamentary representation of the party has been most seriously impaired, not because the party was forsaken in the country but because the opinion of the country was violently distorted by an unsound electoral system.

This result by which the representation of the party in parliament was reduced from 288 to 52 (or 65 if the National Laborites are included) seems almost like a judgment upon the party for its trifling with the question of electoral reform and its reluctance, as a party, to change a system which gave a gamblers chance of success. The party polled, as an opposition party, 32 per cent of the votes and got only 8 per cent of the representation, while the Government candidates polled 67 per cent of the votes and got 90 per cent of the representation.

Democracy is supposed to be government in accordance with public opinion and parties are supposed to represent organized opinion. The present government in Great Britain does not meet this criterion nor can it be said to meet the other criterion of democracy—government by consent of the governed. However, the Labor Party has little ground for complaint because it has persistently refused to tackle seriously the question of electoral reform. The Party is divided on the question: some are in favor of proportional representation, some favor the preferential vote but after the election of 1929 when the existing system worked to the advantage of the party the majority decided it was no time for a change. Political parties, like individuals, must abide by the consequence when they play with chance or drop principles when adherence to them might be prejudicial to the party's interest or supposed interest.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

Nearly two years ago, to be exact, on February 2, 1930, Jugo-Slavian patriots met and unveiled a tablet on the spot where, on June 28, 1914, Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated and the match dropped into the European powder barrel.

The inscription on the tablet read in part, "On this historical spot, Gavrilo Princip proclaimed liberty on Sunday, June 28, 1914." From Princip's "proclamation" there flowed rivers of blood and burdens were created that are crushing the life out of western civilization. In the four years immediately following his "proclamation" 13,000,000 soldiers and 13,000,000 civilians were killed, 20,000,000 were wounded and mutilated, and the belligerent nations were called upon to care for 5,000,000 widows and 9,000,000 orphans.

In the four years treasure flowed like the waste of a flood, and the nations poured out in destruction \$332,000,000,000. What does that figure mean? It means \$9,000,000 per hour, for every hour that the war was waged. It represents an expenditure of \$470,000 per day for every day from the beginning of the Christian Era to the end of 1930—\$20,000 for every hour that has passed since the birth of Christ and the proclamation of the angels, "Peace on earth, goodwill among men." Was Serbia worth it?

And these Serbian patriots had the audacity, the blindness, the arrogance to call this gargantuan riot of murder and destruction "the proclamation of liberty." It would have been a good thing for the world if the Serbian patriots of 1914 had been left to support alone their peculiar ways of proclaiming liberty.

And today, thirteen years after the holocaust, we commemorate the ending of the war to end war in the midst of war alarms, with two nations who have solemnly promised before the tribunal of mankind to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, at each other's throats, the weak one appealing to the League of Nations of which both are members, the strong one defying it. And the other members of the League, whose aggregate yearly expenditure on armaments and preparedness for war exceeds \$4,000,000,000, are urging the combatants to be reasonable and settle their dispute by peaceful methods.

Thirteen years after the war to end war the nations are spending \$11,000,000 a day—\$500,000 an hour, in preparation for a war they have solemnly declared they will never wage. They are spending millions upon research in the creation of poison gas which they have mutually agreed not to use, and are building battleships which they all declare they are most anxious to scrap. Think of what could be done for social betterment with that money.

Is this hypocrisy or madness or just sheer stupidity? We pass it up, but Armistice Day is now to be known as Remembrance Day and it is important, nay vital, that we know and understand just what it is we are to remember. Is it to be war as a "proclamation of liberty" or war as the least rational of all possible methods of achieving liberty? Our tribute to the memory of those who gave even to their lives in the great war, to be merely a repetition of words, phrases and sentiments which, by our actions, have been emptied of all meaning, or is it to be an iron resolve, backed by organized action, that they shall not have died in vain and that as long as the machinery of conciliation can function. Canadian manhood will not face the manhood of any other nation with the intent to wage war? Now is the time to make that resolve and declare that purpose.

WHEAT PRICES AND THE BONUS

During the last month the price of wheat has gone up, speculation has been active and the Winnipeg daily press has been solemnly warning the gambling public that they are in a fair way of getting fleeced again. Our farmer visitors are pointing out that it was only after the great bulk of the crop was out of the farmers' hands that the price began to rise and that the indications are the price will be good when there isn't a bushel left in farmer hands. Well, the farmers have all the power to change that by keeping control of their wheat until it actually passes into consumption. But they cannot have it both ways—they cannot have the individual chances of a speculative market and the collective order of co-operative marketing, at least not without each interfering, perhaps seriously, with the other.

Meanwhile The Financial Post is urging that the Dominion bonus of five cents a bushel be stopped. Something like that was to be expected. What about abolishing the tariff on all those Canadian manufactured goods on which the price today is higher than it was in 1913? That seems a fair proposition. If a bonus of five cents a bushel on wheat at 50 cents is a good policy but with wheat at 65 or 70 cents is bad policy then logically and fairly the maintenance of protective duties on manufactured goods the price of which bears the same relation to cost of production as that of wheat, is also bad policy, and is a positive imposition on the public when the price is considerably above the cost of production. We repeat that in such circumstances, no bonus, no tariff protection is a fair proposition.

A PLANNED SOCIAL ECONOMY

Whatever opinions people may hold with regard to the form of government in Russia and whatever attitude governments may take toward the Russian government, it is becoming more and more apparent that attention is fastening itself on the Russian economic organization. Books about Russia are flowing from the publishing houses, articles about Russia are appearing in both high-brow and low-brow periodicals and they are being read. Every now and then some prominent business man comes out with a statement to the effect that the capitalist system needs an overhauling and that something must be done to bring order into the system which has fallen into something close to chaos.

Russia is at least conducting an experiment in the way of organizing, regulating and controlling the economic forces of a country. That is interesting of itself but for us with our particular development in political organization, the great problem is to secure the order, organization, regulation and control without sacrificing the essential elements of liberty. We must reconcile economic order with individual freedom.

The present system gives a high degree of security and luxury to a few, considerable security and comfort for a substantial number and positive insecurity with meagre comforts down to poverty, misery and want for the many. Yet our mechanical technology has been so developed that it is computed that the productive capacity of the United States could easily supply practically all the requirements of the population on a four-day work week—and there are at least 15,000,000 of unemployed in the United States.

That is something to think about, and yet, if technology and not finance were in command, the situation would be entirely different. For technology would set about replacing the existing unplanned, haphazard, competitive individualism with a planned social economy, co-operative and collective, definitely aiming at an efficiency estimated in terms of human welfare.

All that such a change means is that the economic system shall be brought under rational and intelligent direction and control—that the human mind shall definitely create conditions which are conducive to human wellbeing.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building.

Telephone: 845 160

Members of the Board:

Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Chairman
W. A. Landreth

G. W. Tovell

Secretary: John W. Ward.

H. C. Grant.

F. W. Ransom, Vice-Chairman.

F. H. Downing

DOES IT PAY?

Among the members of the co-operative associations in Manitoba, as in other places, there are two kinds of people. First there are the enthusiastic, whole-hearted co-operators to whom co-operation is almost a religion, who belong to all the co-operatives which are operating in their district, and do all the business they possibly can through their own association. These are the real co-operators, the foundation upon which the success of the whole movement is built.

Then there are those who belong to some of the co-operatives but not to others, and who only buy or sell through them when it can be shown that they will gain an immediate price advantage by so doing. If a private firm offers them a fraction of a cent more a bushel or a pound for their produce, or to sell them their requirements at a shade lower price than they can buy them for co-operatively, they desert the co-operative, temporarily at least. And often they think that this is the right thing to do and congratulate themselves on being shrewd business men.

But are they? Suppose all co-operators were like that, how long would our co-operatives last? Under these conditions all that would be necessary would be for the private concerns who are competing with the co-operatives to sacrifice their profits for a little while and the co-operatives would be out of business. And then, what? Up would go the prices of the things we have to buy, and down would go the price of things we have to sell, and the man who thought himself so shrewd would find he had made a mistake.

It is well known that in many lines of goods and produce handled by co-operatives, both for consumers and on the marketing side, the margin of profit taken by the private traders has been

substantially lowered since the co-operatives have been organized, gasoline and cream being good examples.

But even though the half-hearted member does not destroy the co-operative, it still does not pay him to swallow price baits. The cost of doing business in the co-operative, as in other concerns, depends very largely on volume, and practically all of them have facilities which will permit them to increase their volume very considerably with very little extra cost. If all the members will give their whole-hearted support and get their neighbors to do likewise, the surplus (profit) of the association, to be returned to the members in the form of patronage dividends will be increased and in the end the member will buy his goods more cheaply and get more for his produce than he would by taking a small immediate price advantage from a concern which is in business for its own profit and not for that of its customers and patrons.

Co-operators and co-operatives, if they are to succeed, must cultivate the spirit of fair play. It sometimes happens that a local co-operative, or a central organization at the opening of the season sets a price on a certain commodity which leaves a margin sufficient to handle the business and which, if a satisfactory volume is handled, will provide a patronage dividend, equivalent to a reduction in price. Then a competitor offers a price just a shade better and endeavors to secure the business. If the co-operative were not there the price would not be so favorable, and when quality is considered the co-operative goods may still be cheaper. Occasionally, however, these tactics are successful in inducing an individual or a local co-operative to buy through non-co-operative channels. We do not blame the private dealers for this: that is their business. But we do suggest

that in fair play, and as a matter of good business in the long run, individual co-operators, and local co-operatives, should not allow themselves to be led astray by such practices.

Let us see to it that our co-operatives are efficiently managed and that they do business at the lowest possible cost. Then let us give them all the business we possibly can and in the end we shall be better off by refusing temporary immediate advantages no matter how tempting they may be made to appear.

NEW CO-OPERATIVES

Recent incorporations under the Co-operative Associations Act include Manitoba Co-operative Conference, Limited, composed of the major co-operatives operating in Manitoba and formed for the purpose of publishing the Manitoba Co-operator, conducting a circulating library and to carry on other educational work in support of the co-operative movement.

Application has been made for the incorporation of the Lee River Farmers' Co-operative Limited, a consumers' association. The district to be served by this association is near Lac du Bonnet, and the members are mostly of Lettish origin.

Another new association in the north-east district is the Stead Co-operative Limited. Through correspondence with the Manitoba Co-operative Conference the members at Stead have become interested in the provincial co-operatives, and a delegation from the district visited Winnipeg a few days ago for the purpose of ascertaining how their members might make use of the facilities offered by the major organizations.

The British Canadian Co-operative Society of Cape Breton, N.S., celebrated its 25th anniversary during October 13—15.

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

Thur.	Dec.	3	Oxbow		Morden	
Fri.	"	4	Carnduff	Carlyle		
Sat.	"	5	Carnduff	Reston	Lyleton	Elgin
Mon.	"	7	Plerson		Waskada	Minto
Tues.	"	8	Melita	Pipestone	Deloraine	Dunrea
Wed.	"	9	Napinka	Souris	Boissevain	Wawanesa
Thur.	"	10	Medora	Glenboro	Killarney	Belmont
Fri.	"	11	Lauder	Typress River	Clearwater	Glenora
Sat.	"	12	Hartney	Stephenfield	Pilot Mound	
Mon.	"	14		Carman	Manitou	Somerset
Tues.	"	15		Rathwell	Darlingford	Miami
Wed.	"	16		St. Claude		Roland
Thur.	"	17		Elm Creek		



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

The dates of the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd. has been set for Thursday, December 3rd. Notices to that effect will go out to delegates and others interested.

Heavy Receipts—Lower Prices

Livestock receipts at the Union Stockyards during the month of October continued rather heavy. Following is a statement showing stock handled by five high firms on the market:

1. Can. Co-op	331 cars	—22.4%
2.	192 "	—13. %
3.	186 "	—12.6%
4.	158 "	—10.8%
5.	146 "	— 9.9%

We are once more obliged to report values of cattle the lowest for a number of years. This, no doubt, is due to rather heavy receipts of inferior quality in the butcher cattle division and also in the stocker and feeder division. The indication at this time is that receipts will be somewhat less, which will have a tendency to strengthen the market slightly. As stated before: anyone having considerable quantities of rough feed should endeavor to carry the stock they have on their own farm and prepare them for the market before shipping.

Pigs is Pigs

In the hog division prices are extremely low and the indication is that they will continue to sell at present prices. Some of our producers no doubt feel that they should discontinue raising hogs. We can hardly blame anyone for being discouraged. But the "in-and-out" policy in our hog production in Canada has a tendency to make the hog industry unsettled at all times. Would it not be sound business for producers to make up their minds to continue with a constant number of sows on their farms at all times—

rather than try to catch the market by breeding heavy one year, and then (if the market goes against us) lay off the next year.

A Message

During the last week of October, Manitoba was honored by a visit from the superintendent of Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Mr. H. S. Arkell.

Mr. Arkell's years of training as Livestock Commissioner for Canada, lend to his words an authority which few would care to challenge. The evident sincerity and earnestness with which he delivers his message, leaves a deep impression on those who hear him.

This, in brief, is his story: The Canadian livestock industry cannot attain its proper place in the ranks of modern industry until it accepts a larger measure of responsibility for the merchandizing of its own products. He attributes the successes which have attended other commercial enterprises in Canada, to their insistence upon the principle of following their product through to the ultimate consumer, and of dictating both price and method of sale.

While giving generous credit to the governments for their assistance, both past and present, he stresses the necessity of organization along co-operative lines, emphasizing the futility of the effort unless the management carry with them the intelligent backing of the rank and file of livestock producers. Mr. Arkell's interesting outline of the progress made up to the present in opening up and maintaining cattle exports to Great Britain, together with his plans for mobilizing suitable supplies for the coming year were well received.

And a Challenge

Most impressive of all was his frank challenge to the membership at large for financial support to carry through the whole

project. Brushing aside with indifference the particular method which might be adopted in Manitoba for setting up reserves, he pointed out the fact that funds must be provided by the producers themselves. These funds could not be expected from outside sources. Pointing out that the practise of "Letting George do it" would be fatal to success.

His last word was a strong plea for personal responsibility on the part of the listeners; first, to decide on a plan to finance; and, then, courage to carry it through in their own neighborhood, pointing out that the practise of "Letting George do it" would be fatal to success.

Our Answer

The Board of the Manitoba Livestock Co-operative feel that this stirring appeal from Mr. Arkell calls for the best in our own people. We take this opportunity to pass the challenge on to those who are still outside our membership. We invite you to come in and make this organization the success it ought to be. The program we have in mind will require the united effort of every livestock producer in Canada.

If there were more co-operation in the world, there would be less friction. No home life, no business, no nation can succeed without co-operation. Confusion and wastage of time and energy must naturally result. Look round at all the successful men today, and then look at the business concerns they direct. In every case you will find that co-operation is the cornerstone of their success. They have been shrewd enough to realize that only failure would have resulted had they neglected co-operation.

And co-operation means that everybody—the head of the house and the kitchen-maid; the prime minister and the people—must do his bit.

CO-OPS IN UNITED STATES CO-OPERATE IN 15 STATE COUNCILS

In 15 states co-operatives have formed state-wide conference groups with general farm organizations, extension services, experiment stations and other agricultural agencies for the purpose of harmonizing policies and otherwise promoting the good of the farm co-operative movement.

Oldest of the groups is the Agricultural Legislative Committee of California formed in 1919 which maintains an office in Sacramento to represent the co-operatives at the state legislature. The Oregon Co-operative Council, formed soon afterward, has assisted or discouraged various co-operative organization campaigns, depending upon their merits. It is the organization through which the state's co-operatives determine all of their external policies.

State councils in Washington and Oklahoma have been promoting co-operative marketing for a number of years. During the past year, however, councils have been formed or re-organized in Texas, Idaho, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Indiana, Tennessee and North Carolina. Other state groups are also forming. Most of them are affiliated with the National Co-operative Council, Washington, D.C., as associate members.

GOES TO EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

Mr. A. Cairns, who has been statistician for the Canadian Wheat Pool (Central Selling Agency), has accepted an invitation from the Empire Marketing Board to do work for it in agricultural economics and statistics. He left for London in the early part of last month. Mr. Cairns is a graduate of Alberta University and did post-graduate study in agricultural economics at Minnesota University where he held for two years a Rockefeller scholarship. Mr. Cairns was one of the doughtiest of champions for the Wheat Pool and he pulverized a host of the statistical arguments of its opponents. Maybe some time in the not too distant future he will be back in Canada helping to raise to 100 per cent the co-operative marketing of wheat, and in fact all agricultural produce.

THE MIDDLEMAN

This is the parable of the middleman. It was told some time ago by a representative in congress from Wisconsin before a committee of the house.

Hans Andersen never told a better.

"In a certain country," he said, "lived a tailor who made clothes. A little way off lived a farmer who raised pigs. Between them was a river. Across the river a bridge was built. On top of the bridge a man stationed himself to see that no one passed over.

"The time came when the farmer wanted a suit of clothes and the tailor wanted a pig.

"The farmer started out with a couple of pigs and the tailor started to meet him with a couple of suits of clothes.

"When they arrived at the bridge they were stopped by the man on top. This man stepped up to the farmer and asked what he could do for him.

"The farmer said, 'I want some clothes.'

"The man on the bridge said, 'Well, clothes are up today and pigs are down, but I'll give you a suit of clothes for your two pigs.'

"And he went to the tailor who wanted pigs and said, 'Pigs are up today and clothes are down, but I'll give you a pig for your two suits of clothes.'

"And the trades were made. The farmer went home with a suit of clothes but nothing to eat, while the tailor went home with a pig but nothing to wear.

"And the man on the bridge had a pig to eat and a suit of clothes."—Harlowton Times.

A MADRAS "ROCHDALE"

The 14 founders of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society of Madras, the pioneers of consumers' Co-operation in India, commenced business in 1904 by opening a small grocery shop in Triplicane with a capital of 310 rupees. The society's original turnover of 5,000 rupees has now grown to 1,200,000 rupees, its capital to over 100,000 rupees and membership to 6,000, while it has now 24 branches, employing altogether 140 in the city of Madras and its vicinity. The Society includes a credit department whose deposits in 1928-29 amounted to 277,283 rupees and loans amounted to 75,000 rupees. The Triplicane Society is managed by its own working-class members.

MACDONALD'S Fine Cut

Canada's Finest Cigarette Tobacco

with **ZIG-ZAG** papers attached

In 10¢, 15¢, and 20¢ Packages



**CANADA'S CHEAPEST AND
MOST NOURISHING BREAKFAST**

**Robin Hood
Rapid Oats**

Consumer Co-operation

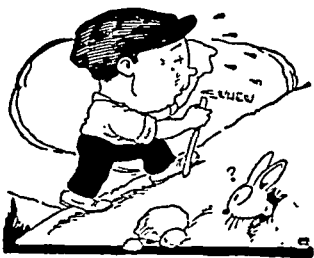
Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale. Head Office: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

HIT THE COLLAR!

A set of harness, the best set made—even a set of “M.C.W. Brand” harness—can pull nothing of itself! Its power depends how the horses in it hit the collar!

In the same way, the system that links consumers directly with supply through Consumers' Co-operative locals and their Co-operative Wholesale—the best system yet devised by man—cannot operate of itself; it is effective only as we all pull together in the co-operative harness!

In this co-operative system an important—a mighty important man—is the manager of the Consumers' Co-operative local. As a matter of fact, the success of



Excelsior!

each local Co-op is pretty definitely measured by its manager—by the way he handles its affairs; by

the way he goes out after business; by the way he enlists the active co-operation of the members of his Board, and the active support of his membership. This does not detract one iota from the vital necessity of each member doing his full share—it merely points out that the responsibility for seeing that he does his full share is pretty much up to the Manager—as a matter of fact, is part of the Manager's job.

Any Business Today!

In these days there is less business in each of our communities for the institutions located there. That means that the man who gets the business must go out after it. Business won't walk up to the door of the Consumers' Co-op office and knock and knock until someone comes and looks after it. If there ever was a day when this happened, the sun has long since set upon it—and just as surely, the sun will set upon any business that waits for business to come in to it.

Unfortunately, in some of our municipalities, our farm folks have very little with which to buy what they need. That is a con-

dition which will yield only to the continued advance of the co-operative movement as a whole. In the meantime, our locals in the short crop areas will suffer a severe curtailment of business. At the same time, there are many of our co-op locals who are energetically going out after, and getting, a full share of the business that is to be done in their areas. And this in the face of hard times and the tendency to weary of well doing and rest by the wayside.

The Weak Link!

Some time back, your central office mailed each local manager an “M.C.W. Price List,” advising him that subsequent sheets would follow from time to time—eventually giving him a complete price list of all the commodities handled by your Co-op Wholesale; and keeping up-to-date prices before him on all these commodities.

Now! Any set of harness is just as powerful as the push that is put against the collars—and, at the same time, the tugs are only as strong as the weak link. We are striving to build up the most economic, most efficient organization linking consumers to supply. What links must we strengthen?

Well, here's one that might be improved; some days ago we sent out some new sheets for the manager's “M.C.W. Price List”; these sheets listed a complete line of poultry feeds, at mighty attractive prices. Does this list meet with the needs of poultry producers? Are the prices favorable? Is it of any advantage to consumers to have this line listed through their Co-op Wholesale?

It would help us here in your central office—help us mightily—if each manager of a Consumers' Co-op local would tell his members (and all consumers in his community) of each new line added to the long list of commodities they can purchase through their Co-ops—and if the manager would then tell his central office of the reception consumers give each line of goods.

Such close co-operation is necessary to maintain the tie-up from consumer directly through to supply.

Coal Up!

Good reports, quite a number of them, are coming into head office about our coal. These reports give us every reason to believe that the quality of all brands handled is highly satisfactory—and local managers are justified in going out after coal business. Hard!

The coal industry is settling down. Your Co-op Wholesale can now give prompt delivery on all coals listed. A considerable number of orders for Souris coal piled up, owing to the recent difference between owners and workers in the Estevan field. Dealers all over the province faced the same situation, insofar as highest quality Souris coal was concerned. But before you read this issue of “The Manitoba Co-operator” the situation will, in all probability, be completely righted.

It may take a little time to catch up on all orders—but the delay will, we hope, be nothing to get excited about.

Local Meetings

We ask for the co-operation of local managers and Boards in the matter of arranging the dates for local annual meetings. If each manager will write in, giving head office an idea of the approximate date that their auditor will close their books in readiness for their annual meeting—then we will arrange a schedule (purely tentative) so that an official from your central office may attend each local annual meeting. We will then mail each local a copy of the tentative schedule—and from that we can all co-operate in arranging definite dates.

The sooner each manager tells us the approximate date most suitable to his local, the sooner the schedule can be completed. Once definite, dates of all local annual meetings can be broadcast over the Co-operative Broadcasting Service.

After a visit to Russia, Professor Osborne of Manitoba University, is expressing the opinion that Canada must do more than is being done to bring about a better social order, if an upheaval similar to that in Russia is to be averted.

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETINGS

All members of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies are invited, and urged, to attend the annual meeting of their own district. The meetings will be held on the following dates:

Western district—at Brandon, in the City Hall, at 10 a.m., Friday, November 20. Northern district—at Dauphin, in the Elk's Hall, at 10.30 a.m., Tuesday, November 24. Eastern district, at Winnipeg, in Picardy Hall, corner of Broadway and Colony, at 10 a.m., Wednesday, November 25.

A Hard Year

Dairymen found 1930 a hard year, but it only paved the way for greater extremes in 1931. Cash is hard to get; the farm family looks to the cream cheque more than ever before. Competition, amounting to a price war, forced your plants to pay excessive prices for cream—prices that in the past few months have been away out of line with those in the rest of the West. Such price wars (with their abnormal prices) react, without exception, to the detriment of the producer. Members must face the facts, and work out some sane method of paying themselves for cream delivered, on a fair basis.

Cutting Costs

With the disruption of the entire industry in 1930, the expenditures of your Co-op Dairies were cut to the bone. Drastic economy made it possible to report a year ago that butter had been manufactured at a lower cost than ever before by your creameries. This year, costs have been still further reduced.

Paring costs almost to the danger point, has made it possible for your Co-op Dairies to report a financial standing that, compared with many other organizations, must be eminently creditable.

While it is impossible to declare a bonus to shippers this season (for the first time since you launched your Co-operative Dair-

ies enterprise) close scrutiny of each item of expenditure has made it possible, in this altogether abnormal year, to meet all operating and executive expenses, depreciation, Income Tax for 1930 and 1931, bad debt reserves, etc.—and still leave a surplus; of this surplus, \$1,200. goes to General Reserve (as provided in our by-laws); \$8,669.05 is allotted to pay 7% interest to shareholders, and a small balance has gone to write off organization expenses.

And for the Future

The wisest men hesitate to predict the future. But indications are for a fairly healthy outlook. In any event, of one thing

you are sure—that in shipping to Co-op Dairies you will get the entire benefit accruing from preferred markets and from lowered costs of manufacture. You own the creameries; you own the cream; success in a large measure is in your control; for the coming year your Directors look to you with confidence.

The Chinese National Government has included in the new constitution the establishment of agricultural banks and the encouragement of rural co-operation.

A special commission has been appointed by the Russian Government to prepare a second five-year plan for agriculture. It is perhaps fortunate for wheat growers in the rest of the world that so far all the planning has not got the cost of producing wheat below 70 cents a bushel.



50 MEN WANTED

\$4.00 to \$7.00 per Day

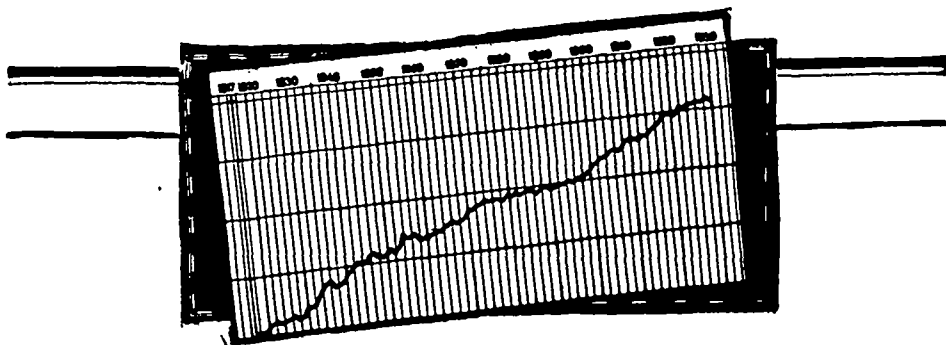
We want 50 inexperienced men at once to qualify for BIG PAY JOBS as Auto Mechanic, Engineer, Battery, Welding, Electrical Experts, or Aviation, etc. Also Hair Dressing and Barbering, Bricklaying and Plastering. Wonderful opportunities.

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World's Greatest System. Branches: Coast to Coast.



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The Bank of Montreal is now well into its second century of successful operation and sound progress in serving its customers and the best interests of Canada in matters financial.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817.

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$750,000,000

THE BRITISH ELECTION

(From Page 3)

per cent of the votes and 7 per cent of the representation. In that election it took 19,640 votes to elect a Conservative; 36,470 to elect a Labor candidate, and 72,730 to elect a Liberal.

In the election of 1929 when Labor was returned the largest group in the House the vote showed that Labor got 37 per cent of the vote and 47 per cent of the representation; the Conservatives got 38 per cent of the vote and 42 per cent of the representation, while the Liberals got 43 per cent of the vote and nine per cent of the representation. It took 28,790 votes to elect a Labor representative; 32,700 to elect a Conservative and 87,760 to elect a Liberal.

These figures show what the electoral system of Great Britain has done to the once great Liberal Party. It was heavily penalized by an unjust system in both 1924 and 1929, while it managed to get a fair representation at the last election when its use as a Liberal Party is gone probably forever, for there is little difference between the Simon and Samuel Liberals and the Conservatives. The Samuelites are for a protective tariff if it be necessary; the Simonites believe that a protective tariff is unavoidable, while the Conservatives believe that a protective tariff is necessary, unavoidable and imperative.

The Co-operative Party.

Of particular interest to co-operators is the fate of the Co-operative Party in the election. This party came into the field in 1918 when it elected one candidate. In 1922 the representation was increased to four, in 1923 to six, in 1924 it fell to five, and in 1929 it was increased to nine, which became ten through success in a by-election this year. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, was a member of the Co-operative Party. The Party put up eighteen candidates in the recent election and succeeded in only one constituency, the one won in the by-election this year, one of the Glasgow seats. All the other candidates of the Party were defeated, there being a very determined attack made on Mr. Alexander, both because of his pacifist views and his following of Henderson instead of Macdonald.

The Party, therefore, in its parliamentary representation, is back to where it started in 1918, and so far as parliamentary representation is concerned the Labor Party is back to where it was just before the election of 1918, and not quite as well off as it was after the election of that year. But so far as votes are concerned the Labor Party polled more than it has polled at any election with the exception of the election of 1929.

CO-OP EDUCATION IN SOVIET REPUBLIC

Included in Russia's much discussed five-year-plan is the educational and cultural program of the Russian co-operative institutions. About eight years ago the Soviet Government realized that the co-operative movement in Russia had to be allowed to develop along fundamental co-operative lines and that to try and bend the movement to fit communistic plans of organization would be utterly to wreck it. The dictator Lenin, therefore, restored to the movement both its voluntary and its self-governing character, and in this form the movement has been invested with practically a monopoly of the ordinary distributive services of the country.

Like the co-operative movement in other countries, the Russian co-operative movement carries on systematic educational and cultural work, and its program includes general co-operative education, publishing co-operative literature, training for co-operative employment and work in co-operative institutions, pre-school education and assistance to other educational organizations. The movement maintains technical and apprenticeship schools, a teachers' school, a co-operative academy and fifteen co-operative high schools. In villages it maintains what are called first degree and second degree co-operative schools, and at the present time there are 1,876 first degree schools and 209 second degree schools with an enrollment of over sixty thousand pupils.

In addition to this school work the co-operative movement carries on educational and cultural work through meetings, moving pictures, lectures, radio, libraries, both stationary and travelling. The travelling equipment includes

moving pictures, radio, as well as libraries, and contact is maintained through what we would call co-operative locals. In the campaign against illiteracy the Russian co-operative movement has given some valuable assistance; it has supplied the necessary books and even oil for the midnight burning of ardent students.

For this particular work of combating illiteracy the movement this year has appropriated \$1,500,000. The funds for carrying on the educational work of the Russian co-operative movement are secured by the setting aside of a certain percentage of the turnover of the various co-operative enterprises, and the budget for 1931-32 shows an estimated revenue of about \$58,500,000, with an estimated expenditure of \$52,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 is for moving pictures and radio.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING IN GERMANY

After an extended period of controversy as to whether co-operatives or cartels should be used to rehabilitate German agriculture, co-operation has proved its worth. The way in which German farmers, emulating Americans, are completely re-making their marketing system, is told in the current Co-operative Marketing Journal by Erich Kraemer, a German engaged in agricultural research at Leland Stanford University.

In the past three years, Germans have organized 657 new co-operative creameries, 335 poultry and egg producers' associations, 139 livestock shipping associations, and 122 fruit and vegetable co-operatives.

"This increase in marketing is the more conspicuous," says Mr. Kraemer, "as it occurred during a period in which a net decrease took place in practically every other field of German agricultural co-operation, due to general economic conditions."

The 4,747 creameries operating at the end of 1930 were largely operating in harmony, with special brands and improving butter quality. The 492 livestock shipping associations operate joint agencies on 29 important markets. The 500 egg associations are grouped into 17 regional organizations, handling 300 million eggs last year.

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 December in order to be inserted in the December 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.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEYS; toms, \$4.00; hens, \$2.50—if sold before Dec. 20th. Mrs. Nell MacPherson, Clamwilliam, Man. 11-1.

FOR SALE CHEAP UNTIL SHIPPING time, Mammoth Bronze pure bred Turkeys. 20-lb. toms, \$4.50; 15-lb. hens, \$3.00. May hatched. Fine, beautifully plumaged birds. Pure bred white rose comb Wyandotte Cockerels, \$1.25. Mrs. C. T. Bent, Lauder, Man. 11-1.

ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS: MALES, \$2.00; Females, \$1.00. Gordon Anderson, Lenore, Man 11-1.

SEND \$1.00, RECEIVE POSTPAID, THREE pounds our special mixed leaf scrap tobacco. Send \$1.00, receive postpaid, one pound our special fine or coarse cut tobacco. Calgary Tobacco Co., Calgary, Alta. 11-2.

LIGHTNING STRANGE BATTERY COMPOUND. Charges discharged batteries instantly. Eliminates old method entirely. Gives new life and pep. Particulars. Lightning Company, St. Paul, Minnesota. 11-1-X

DO YOU WANT MONEY? KNIT SOX FOR us at home with hand knitting machine. We supply yarn and buy your work. Write today for information. Absolutely no obligation. Home Knitting Company, 75 Dundas Street, East, Toronto. 11-1-X.

MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY—CASE OF six 10-lb. pails, \$6.00. Freight paid on two case orders. Castle Bros., Gilbert Plains, Man. 11-5.

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.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS AND TRACTOR REPAIRS

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

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

Auto and Tractor Parts USED AND NEW

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

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

GETTING UP

Nights Lowers Vitality

If you feel old and run-down from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Leg Pains, Dizziness, Burning Bladder or Kidney Acidity, use quick-acting Cystex (Siss-tex). Often stops trouble in 24 hours. Guaranteed to cure satisfactorily or return empty box and get money back. Only 75c at druggists.

CHAIN STORES INTERNATIONAL

Recently there was in Paris a very significant international congress. More than a hundred delegates were present, representing chain store organizations of the United States, Germany, England, France, Belgium and Australia. As a result of the deliberations this congress decided to establish an International Chain Store Association.

In its report on chain store distribution, to the Senate of the United States, the Federal Trade Commission says that there are over 300 "co-operative grocery chains" in operation, embracing 53,400 stores. These so-called co-operatives are defined as associations of independent retailers acting co-operatively either by themselves or with a wholesaler to obtain advantages in buying, advertising, or in the performance of other merchandising functions or activities.

As this definition clearly points out, these are not genuine co-operatives, and least of all consumers' co-operatives. These "co-operative" chains are private business ventures which combine their efforts to get more profits. Thus the term "co-operative chain" is grossly misleading.

GOOD DAY, FOLKS!

Well, our Co-op Broadcasts are on the air again—at 12.45 each noon; just about the time the pie comes on!

But it isn't all pie, at that, this business of broadcasting. Many co-operators have, from time to time, handed us pie in the shape of nice, fat letters, telling how they enjoy the Co-op Broadcasts. But, alas, others don't like our efforts—and write to say so (for which we thank 'em).

Our Co-op Broadcast is now run by, and for, all the Co-ops—Pool Elevators, Wawanese Mutual, Co-op Wholesale, Co-op Dairies, Livestock Co-op, Poultry Pool, Milk Pool. All these are united to maintain contact with their members, efficiently and at low cost, through Manitoba Co-operative Conference, Ltd.

Spread among all these, the cost of the Co-op Broadcast is mighty low. All the same, it is just a tool, like the plow in your furrow or the binder in your shed; and if it does not earn its cost it should be thrown, with your other worn-out tools, in the fence corner.



Yours Faithfully

Listen in, you will note that Co-ops have certain days in our Broadcast schedule—Pool Elevators on Friday, Livestock Co-op on Thursday, etc. Our aim is to make the Co-op Broadcast the most useful implement possible—by giving you the information you want about each of these Co-ops.

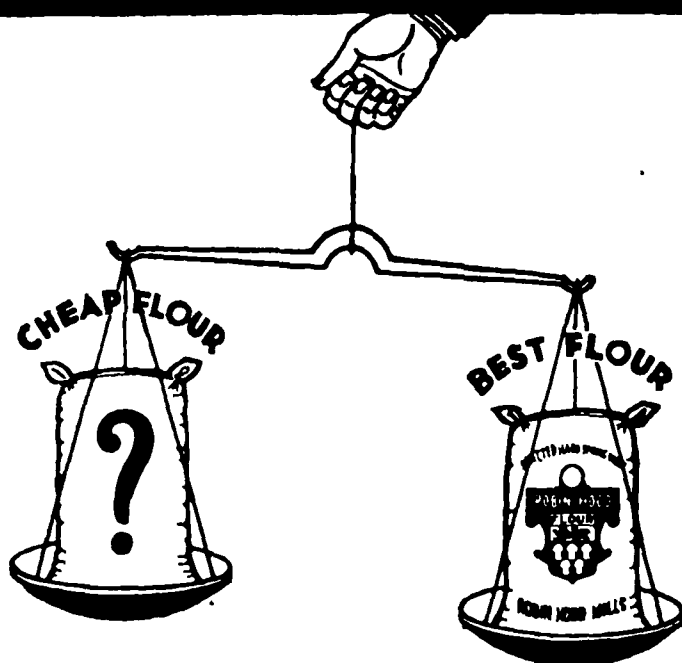
ADVERTISE

Your surplus Livestock, Poultry, etc., in

THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR

It gets results and
only costs 3c. per word.

**STUDY THIS
PICTURE—
THEN THINK**



**DIFFERENCE IN COST ONLY
1¢ PER DAY
FOR FAMILY OF FOUR**

**1¢ Difference Guarantees
Washed Wheat**

YOU wouldn't serve vegetables from the garden without washing. Why use flour made from unwashed wheat?

Before wheat is milled in the modern plants of Robin Hood, it is screened with machinery, then scoured in special washing vats. More than 100,000 gallons of water are used every 24 hours by each wheat washer. The DIRT is carried away like MUDDY WATER from a scrubbed back porch. Then a rinsing of fresh water leaves the wheat bright and C L E A N.

Is it any wonder that your bread is

gray and unappetizing when made with C H E A P poorly milled flour?

Amazing Facts

The difference between cheap, poorly milled flour and C L E A N, P U R E flour is about 45c per bag or 90c per person per year (government statistics say every person consumes two bags of flour per year).

For a family of four, the difference would be 4 times 90c or \$3.60 per year, less than 1c per day for 365 days. So we say—"The difference in cost between C L E A N, P U R E Robin Hood flour, and cheap, poorly milled flour is only 1c PER DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR."

**IS THE SAVING WORTH WHAT IT COSTS IN HEALTH RISK,
QUESTIONABLE PURITY, UNAPPETIZING FLAVOR and POOR FOOD VALUE?**

Ask Your Dealer For

**Robin Hood
FLOUR**

C L E A N --- P U R E



MAKES MORE LOAVES --- BETTER BREAD --- BIGGER FOOD VALUE