

The Manitoba Co-operator

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The Menace of Finance

One of the things that can be assumed as a certain consequence of war is that finance is to hold a more important grip on international industry than hitherto, and that, in their own interests, communities must protect themselves so far as possible against an imperious international financial trust. . . . For finance can command the sluices of every stream that runs to turn the wheels of industry, and can put fetters upon the feet of every Government that is in existence

Its ramifications are as fine as a nervous system, and as centralized. It is the nervous system of capitalism. Those who control finance can paralyze society, can make it drunk, can keep it normal. And in all their transactions their own interests are put first. Of course these interests are involved in the general interest. They cannot flourish in a dead economic State. But they can fix exchanges, bank rates, capital values; they can tighten or loosen the purse-strings for governments and manufacturers; they control the means upon which the political and industrial state depends for its existence. If a Labor government came into power, they could starve it. A financiers' counter-revolution would be more effective than a soldiers' one. The common attack upon the financier that he is dishonest, arises from the reputation of some of the knights of the road who live on the outskirts, but is false. The financier is honest; he performs functions essential to capitalism; were these things not so, he could not exist for twelve months. I object to his power. It is too great to be left safely in private hands seeking personal gain. I object to the waste of brains, of labor, of ingenuity, of effort which his existence involves. No community can be free until it controls its financial organization.

—J. Ramsay MacDonald (in 1921).

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

I disagree with what you say but I will fight to the death for your right to say it.—Voltaire.

There is a lot of urging of the consumer to go out and buy, buy, buy. He might oblige if the sellers didn't insist that he pay, pay, pay.

"I believe that God in His great wisdom gave the landlord and the laborer the land together and that God has put the landlord here because of his great wealth and knowledge, and put the laborer here because of his skill."—Lord Titchfield.

A group of co-operative officials, doctors and social workers of the Black Sea port of Burgas, Bulgaria, have recently formed a co-operative society with the object of opening a large hospital for its members. The membership of the society will consist of individuals as well as organizations, such as people's banks, co-operative societies of every type, communal bodies, schools and state credit associations. The share of individual members has been fixed at 100 levas and that of organizations at 1,000 levas. Organizations will, in addition, have to pay ten levas for each of their patients admitted to the hospital.

The U.S. Grain Stabilization Corporation bought 329,641,052 bushels of wheat at a cost of \$270,204,503 during the past two years in order to stabilize prices. On Nov. 1 it had on hand 189,656,187 bushels of wheat. The average cost per bushel to the corporation was 87.97 cents.

Dr. Leirson, economist, says wages have been cut \$20,000,000,000 since the depression but that dividends and interest payments have mounted steadily. In 1931 total interest payments will reach \$2,800,000,000 against \$2,670,000,000 in 1930 and \$2,000,000,000 in 1929. For the first seven months of 1931 dividends totalled \$2,450,000,000 and for the same months of 1929, \$2,100,000,000. These are only some of the mass of figures the final sum total of

which is want and shameful insecurity for the greater part of society in the presence of abundance. Its fountain head is the profit system.—U.S. Co-operative Press.

The federal government of Australia has decided to pay a bounty of 4½d. a bushel on wheat on a production basis instead of a bounty of 6d. on export wheat, as suggested by the banks. It is estimated that this season's wheat production amounts to 170 million bushels, of which 125 million bushels is exportable.—I.C.A. News Service.

The Danish Co-operative Wholesale Society has decided to follow the example of Sweden, Germany and England and found a permanent co-operative school in Denmark.

Elk City, Oklahoma, has the first co-operative hospital on this continent. It is owned and controlled by the patients and possible patients. No operation, no matter what kind, costs the members more than fifty dollars, and all other medical and surgical bills are discounted 50 per cent. Dental bills are discounted 25 per cent, and prescription costs 33 1/3 per cent. The charge per room is three dollars a day.

"In a reduction of interest rates on a fairly large scale by the central banks we may really recognize a starting-point for an improvement of the general economic position. If only the central banks would resolve to carry out in earnest co-operation, a sufficiently radical and general reduction in short-term rates of interest, such a policy would do far more to ensure the transfer of available capital to long-term investments. If at the same time we could rely on the co-operation of an investment institution of dominating size for the promotion of a rational, scientifically based and international distribution of capital, quite different prospects for a revival of world-finance would be immediately opened out." — Professor Gustav Cassel.

The annual convention of the U.F.O. passed resolutions demanding abolition of the tariff on farm implements and abolition of the Senate. Two hardy annuals.

The Co-operative California Fruit Growers Exchange has spent \$15,000,000 in advertising California oranges, lemons and grapefruit, in the past 24 years.

The annual financial report of the United Farmers Co-operative of Ontario showed volume of business well sustained with surplus earnings of \$33,521. Against this, however, there was set a loss on the grain pool of \$126,308. The incoming board was instructed by the shareholders to take steps for the re-organization of the company along more co-operative lines.

The Co-operative Union of Great Britain gave its support to the "Buy British Goods" campaign organized for a week by the Empire Marketing Board. The Italian Co-operative Union has given its support to the "Buy Italian Goods" campaign. By and by if this sort of thing continues every nation will be a departmental store unto itself, and everybody will be happy behind unscalable tariff walls!

The Nobel Peace prize for 1931 has been awarded to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Columbia University, New York, and Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, Chicago, and America's foremost woman in social work.

Turkey has imposed drastic restrictions on imports, taking a leaf out of the book of the highly civilized nations.

Trade agreements concluded with Germany by Roumania and Hungary giving preferential treatment to the latter countries on grain, have been held up because Argentina and two other countries objected. They demanded the extension to them of the preference, under existing treaties, which Germany has refused.

Between 1928 and 1931 membership in Russian co-operative societies increased from 18,133,000 to 55,308,000.

U.F.M. Annual Convention

Manitoba Farmers Take Steps to Save Their Homes and Vote
For Debt Relief and Nationalization of Land, Natural
Resources, Public Utilities, Currency and Credit

The annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba held at Brandon, November 17-19, was not as large as conventions held in more prosperous years but the number of delegates present and the vigor of the proceedings sharply indicated the unrest that is prevailing throughout the province and indeed throughout the whole of the agricultural west. There were 210 delegates in attendance and a fairly large number of visitors, the latter being given the privileges of the convention with the exception of voting.

The major subjects discussed at the convention related entirely to the distressed condition of agriculture, and throughout the whole of the discussion on this subject there ran a note of desperate anxiety for the safety of the home. Security of land tenure in the face of piling-up arrears of interest on mortgages, unpaid taxes, unpaid equipment accounts and so on, has become the dominant desire of the majority of farmers in Manitoba. To meet this situation at least as a palliative the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, under existing conditions and laws, thousands of farmers throughout Manitoba are faced with eviction from their homes and lands, also with being deprived of their life earnings by their creditors, or under the Municipal Act, Whereas, under the past and prevailing conditions it is now impossible for these farmers to meet their obligations, Whereas, the immediate future does not appear to hold much hope for those engaged in the basic industry, agriculture, Therefore, be it resolved that full powers be given the Debt Adjustment Board to compel adjustments on a fair and equitable basis by:

1. Reduction of principal and interest where necessary.
2. Limitation of crop payments on mortgage agreements to one quarter of the annual production.

3. Allowance for retired principal and depreciated value of improvements in cases of foreclosure.
4. Stay of proceedings under chattel mortgages covering property otherwise exempted.

It was also agreed by the convention that this resolution should be circulated throughout the province in the form of a petition which the Board of the U.F.M. would present to the Provincial Government.

Declaration of Policy

What may be taken as something like a revivification of the U.F.M. is the declaration of policy which was first circulated among

the locals and then submitted to the convention as a whole. This declaration of policy is in the form of a pledge on behalf of the members of the organization and is accepted as a basis of membership for the year 1931-32. The declaration of policy reads as follows:

1. Better Community Life.
2. Better Health Conditions.
3. Better Educational Facilities for Rural Children.
4. Development of the idea of provincialization of the Legislative Assembly to the effect that it be without political affiliations.
5. Fairer distribution of wealth.
6. Nationalization of all natural resources and public utilities.
7. Co-operative marketing of farm products and buying and selling of supplies co-operatively through one organization.
8. The socialization of currency and credit.

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Saskatchewan Pool Annual Meeting

Reaffirming their belief in the "soundness of the principle of the Pool method of co-operative marketing," delegates of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool resolved at their seventh annual meeting to further the aims of this organization with renewed energy during the coming year. In order to prepare for the end of the present contract period in 1933, it was agreed that at all Pool meetings of growers, committees, delegates and directors, full consideration should be given to the conditions of a marketing program which might best meet the requirements of Saskatchewan farmers.

The seventh annual meeting was held in the Labor Temple, Regina, from November 18 to 24. Nearly 160 delegates met under the shadow of the loss of their president, the late A. J. McPhail. Their earliest act was to stand in silence for a moment in respect to the memory of the man who had guided the Pool since its inception. A similar mark of respect was paid to the late James Yoxall, Rabbit Lake, a northern delegate who met with a fatal accident while on his way to attend the funeral of his chief.

Presentation of financial state-

ments for the year 1930-31 disclosed the fact that Saskatchewan Pool Elevators was in a most satisfactory position, having regard to extraordinary difficulties confronting this company in common with other commercial institutions in the West. An increase in working capital from \$450,000 a year previously to \$3,166,200 was shown. Direct liabilities had been cut down by \$1,300,000, being the amount of capital payments on the Co-operative Elevator purchase. Depreciation and operating reserves were both substantially increased during the year. On the other hand, the general economic depression was reflected in the total net earnings of country and terminal elevator systems, which amounted to \$1,880,556 as compared with \$2,290,971 in the previous year.

An outstanding feature of the auditors' report was the record of the Buffalo Terminal, which during the year 1930-31 enjoyed the largest volume of business since this property was acquired by the Pool from the old Co-operative Elevator Company. In a year when earnings of every large commercial organization were being

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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*

AN ENCOURAGING RECORD

(Broadcast of President Bredt on December 11)

Manitoba Pool Elevators have now been operating under the open market method of handling grain for several months. When the change from pooling under contract to our present optional basis was made last June, there existed naturally amongst members of the board and management a certain amount of anxiety as to what the reaction would be, and the effect upon our former contract signers. Those opposed to farmers' marketing agencies openly predicted their breaking up and disintegration, and finally their complete disappearance from the western provinces.

The season of heavy deliveries is over for the current year, and it can be stated quite definitely that the majority of the old membership have remained loyal and have given generous support to the organization which they themselves helped to build up. True, there are points here and there in the province where Pool elevators have not been getting their usual high percentage of deliveries, but on the other hand, there are many points where deliveries were made by men not formerly members of the Pool.

In any case, we have good reason to be satisfied with the result of our operations so far. In this short crop season with extremely low prices, particularly when deliveries were at their peak, with competition on country markets keener than ever before and with the resultant overgrading, it is not to be wondered at that we did lose a certain amount of grain. Given normal crop years there is little doubt that we will again receive the full support of practically all of our old members, and also acquire new patrons. That we are justified in making this statement is borne out by the fact that this year in the good crop districts in Manitoba, the handling of our Pool Elevators compares quite favorably with that of other seasons, and that at many points the major portion of local deliveries was made to our system.

Deliveries and Operation

Last year the total deliveries of Pool grain in the province were approximately 31% of all grains delivered. This included over two million bushels of Pool grain handled for us by line elevator companies, so that our own elevators in 1930-31 handled about 27% of all Manitoba deliveries. At the end of November this year, Manitoba Pool Elevators' share of the total grain marketed in the province was in excess of 25%. It might be mentioned here that our one hundred and fifty odd elevators are 20% of the total number of country elevators in Manitoba. The majority of our houses being situated in the southern and western parts of the province where there was little or no crop, is a contributing factor to the decrease in percentage of deliveries.

The operation of Pool Elevators in 1930-31 was

A message from Premier Bracken to the members of Pool Elevator Associations:

Your president, Mr. Bredt, has given me an account of the annual meetings of your associations and I am glad to know that your operations for the year 1930-31 have been satisfactory and that you earned a substantial surplus. More particularly I wish to express my appreciation of your action in agreeing to leave with your head office a large part of your surplus—about two-thirds of the total—together with the accrued interest on equities in your elevators. These balances I understand amount approximately to \$90,000. This sum will help materially in financing the operations of your organization, and in view of the relationship existing between the Province and your organization, I can assure you it is a wise decision in an exceedingly difficult financial situation.

I appreciate keenly this response to the efforts to assist you in preserving your co-operative organization. It is a highly commendable exhibition of self-reliance in exceptionally trying circumstances and a convincing demonstration of loyalty to the institution of your own creation. As long as this spirit continues in your organization I have no fears for its future.

JOHN BRACKEN.

satisfactory, and as a result, the government's indebtedness of \$2,100,000.00 will be reduced by about \$200,000.00 on account of capital, leaving a balance of \$1,900,000.00 to be repaid over the next twenty years. During the past year one hundred and fifty-three associations operated one hundred and fifty-six elevators. Grouping them according to results: Sixty-three paid their operating costs and interest in full, made a 10% payment based on the original cost of their elevator, and had a surplus of over \$60,000.00. Forty-one associations paid their operating costs in full, including interest, took care of 5% depreciation and paid about half of the additional 5% payment. Thirty-six associations paid their operating costs in full and more than half of their 5% depreciation, while only nine of them did not meet their operating costs to the extent of \$2,800.00. Of four associations operating leased houses, three paid all operating costs and had a surplus of \$4,000.00, while one had a small deficit of \$70.00.

Had our elevators been operated as a line, they would have taken care of all operating costs, including 7% interest, paid 5% depreciation and would have had a surplus of over \$124,000.00—or putting it in another way, if the line were fully paid for and the stock held by patrons, with last year's

earnings we would be able to write off 5% depreciation amounting to \$153,000.00, pay the shareholders a dividend of 7% totalling \$177,000.00, and have left to apply to reserve fund or to increase dividend payments, the above mentioned \$124,000.00.

A Loyal Membership

The annual meetings of our local elevator associations have now been concluded. The attendance for a variety of reasons, was possibly not as great as in some former seasons, but the attitude and spirit exhibited by those who did come out, was the most heartening experience of a very troublesome year. To me personally, it is an exceedingly hopeful and encouraging feature in these very difficult and trying times to find at almost each point visited, groups of men absolutely determined to carry on their associations to ultimate success. In spite of reverses and disappointments, in spite of short crops and low prices, these men apparently have made up their minds to support their elevator system, to pay off the debt to the government, and finally own their own grain handling facilities. The exuberant loud enthusiasm of former years is gone. In its place there is quiet, steady determination, infinitely more impressive by the very fact of it being subdued.

The desire of the men on the land to operate and manage their own business affairs under a co-operative system is as keenly alive as ever, but in the meantime and until conditions improve, they are satisfied to go slow, to dig themselves in, and mark time, so to speak. The references I have made to the desire and determination of our members to maintain their organization, are not mere words or idle statements. They are backed by substantial evidence in the form of financial assistance. There are standing to the credit of our associations, certain sums of money representing equities in their particular elevator. These are the amounts which they have paid in past years over and above 5% depreciation. At the time of organization, it was understood that interest would be credited thereon from year to year to be paid whenever the equities were paid out. These items of accrued interest, varying from less than \$100.00 up to \$1,000.00—or even more in the case of the oldest associations, now aggregate over \$50,000.00. In order to be able to make use of this money as a basis for further credit, authority to retain their respective shares was asked for and obtained from practically all of the associations.

Voting Back Surpluses

A still more remarkable demonstration of their faith and confidence was the voting back of their last year's surplus by the majority of the sixty-three associations referred to previously. As a result of their action, a further amount of approximately \$40,000.00, or two-thirds of the total surplus, was left with the management to assist in the financing of our operations—truly an amazing exhibition of trust and loyalty to their organization, and which more than anything else could possibly have done, clearly and emphatically demonstrates to the public the determination of our growers to support and maintain their own elevator system.

May I again, on behalf of the Board and Management, take this opportunity to thank all those who contributed to these funds, which will be of material assistance not only this season, but in the future. Agriculture in Western Canada is now experiencing

its most severe test. Its products almost without exception selling below the cost of production, it is little wonder that there is anxiety as to the future. The need in these times of adversity for strong grower-controlled marketing agencies is, if anything, greater than ever before.

The Way to Success

In what position are Manitoba Pool Elevators to weather and survive this period? Ours is a complete grain handling organization consisting of a line of country elevators, a central office to look after sales, keep records and give supervision, and a terminal at the head of the lakes. Without boasting, our country elevators are the most modern and most efficiently equipped anywhere to render the best of service at minimum cost. As a result of the generous terms of our agreement with the provincial government, we have twenty years to pay our obligation of less than two million dollars, at a low rate of interest, 5%. To insure success two things are necessary: first, continued loyal patronage to our elevators, and second, the building up of a working capital of our own to make us financially independent.

As to the former, I have no misgiving whatsoever under normal conditions. As to the latter, the result of the meetings held in the last few weeks amply demonstrates that a great section of our membership realizes the absolute necessity for the creation of adequate reserves—the gradual building up of a working capital out of surplus available resulting from future operations.

If in a year such as we are passing through, more than 50% of the surplus is left with the head office, there is no doubt what the result will be when average crops and normal prices are again enjoyed by Western Canada. Co-operation and the spirit of "sticking to it", are by no means dead in Manitoba. I wish to repeat the statement made when I assumed office in August—"I have complete and absolute confidence in the ultimate success of our organization."

WHO SHARES IN THE SURPLUS?

The question has arisen: Has a man who delivered grain prior to a date on which he signs the application for membership in a Pool Elevator Association the right to share in surpluses earned during the crop year? The answer is emphatically "Yes".

Clause 39 of the organization by-law reads: "Surpluses available for distribution shall be divided among shareholders only." The surpluses are not available for distribution till after the close of the year. The distribution can only be made to the shareholders. Who are the shareholders? All those who applied for a share of stock in the Association during the crop year. There can be no question about that.

The purpose of Clause 39 is to preclude anyone from sharing in the surpluses who has not applied for membership. For instance, if a man delivered grain through the Association and did not and would not apply for membership, then he cannot share in the earnings of the Association; nor can a man wait till after the crop year is ended (July 31st) and sign up in order to share in the surpluses of the preceding year. His right to share in surpluses commences with the crop year in which he joins.

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.

To the members of our co-operative associations, to our readers, everywhere, who are promoting the idea of the co-operative way, we extend the greetings of the season. With those to whom fate has been particularly unkind during the past year we join in the hope of a fairer fortune in the coming year. And may 1932 see also a greater acceptance of the principles of co-operation among the nations of the world to the end that the gloom of hard times may be dispelled and an era of concord, goodwill and justice begun.

THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATOR.

SECURITY THROUGH ORGANIZATION

If the plight in which the world finds itself today does not stimulate the masses of the people to think seriously upon economic, social and political subjects, there is little hope for progress along democratic lines. The cry of the farmer in Manitoba for security—security in his work and his home—is the cry of the workers everywhere. Never has it been brought so clearly to the mind of the farmer that his land is merely a tool which he may use to make a living as it is being brought at the present time and his plight is precisely analogous to that of every worker who has been divorced from his tools.

Here on these western plains we are virtually in the presence of a recurring phenomenon in the history of agriculture, the series of which may be stated thus—free land, owner cultivation, debt, depression, tenant cultivation and the rise of a land-owning class whose income forms the first charge on the product of the worker.

"We cannot pay our debts" is a cry which has risen from the land again and again throughout recorded history, and the Great Roman Empire was ripe for destruction at the time when her agricultural land had become the possession of a few and her land workers had become serfs through debt.

History shows us how agriculture has fared in the past; it cannot tell us how it will fare in the future for, despite the proverb, history does not repeat itself. If the agriculturists of today would avoid the injustice which leads to dispossession they must study the conditions in which they work and devise means of moulding them on lines of justice. This is a man-made world and always the men with power have moulded it to their advantage. The workers in a democracy possess the power to make the society in which they live measure up to the standards they profess; it is not a question of power but one of intelligence and will.

Security of tenure is desirable but how can it be brought about so long as the farmers are a disorganized horde of producers, easy victims for privilege, monopoly and organized-commerce and finance. The farmer has deliberately permitted himself to be made the drudge of society and the whole tendency throughout the world today is to make him the helot of civilization—slave to every interest that knows enough to organize for its own advantage.

There is only one way out of this morass for the farmers and that is by organization. They must raise themselves to the position where they can exert economic and political pressure; they must make themselves a directing force in society; they must unite for the promotion of their interests as representatives of a socially necessary institution. Without organization they are helpless; properly and efficiently organized they have all the opportunity there is to obtain the better life, but the better life is to be obtained not by wishing for it but by working for it.

INTEREST RATES

Some time ago, through the efforts of the League of Nations, an international convention was drafted for the establishment of an International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company. Twenty states have signed this convention, the most of them being states that hope to get substantial credits for the rehabilitation of their agriculture, but so far the necessary capital has not been obtained. Great Britain tentatively agreed to put about \$600,000 into the scheme but it is now understood that she is not particularly anxious to go on with it for obvious reasons.

This company was designed to meet the special needs of agriculture, but latterly industrial countries have exhibited a desire to be included and proposals have been put forward to make it an all-round international long-term credit arrangement for the general restoration of economic activities. In other words, the proposal amounts to a gigantic pooling of the world's financial resources for the purpose of reviving economic life, a far-reaching recognition not only of the value of but the necessity for world co-operation to relieve world distress.

The salient obstacle is interest rates. Agriculture simply cannot recover if burdened by the prevailing rates of interest on long-term credit. In practically every country the farmers are carrying a load of debt which is continually getting heavier by the piling up of arrears of high interest charges, and this load cannot be made easier to carry by the one process of extending periods of repayment under the old interest rates. Professor Gustav Cassel, the eminent Swedish economist and authority on monetary problems, has always insisted that at the root of the depression lies the low prices for agricultural products and that a first step in recovery must be the rehabilitation of agriculture. In this policy a reduction of interest rates, he insists, is imperative, and he suggests that the banks of the world begin with a radical and substantial reduction in short-term rates of interest and thus release money for long-term investment.

One might go further and insist that all governments take steps to assist in making international co-operation for long-term credits effective by im-

posing excess profits taxes to prevent dividends exceeding to any great extent established rates of interest. Without some regulation and control of that kind it would inevitably follow, upon the beginning of the recovery which the plan is to stimulate, that capital would flow in the direction of the larger return and the long-term credit stream would dry up, forcing agriculture at any rate back to intolerable conditions.

Long-term credits with amortization of existing debts at not more than 4 per cent., and lower than that if it can be brought about by the pooling of financial resources, has become imperatively necessary for the saving of farm homes, and if it is brought about by international agreement then there could be no complaint of undue sacrifice on the part of the investors.

CO-OPERATION IS THE WAY

Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald has declared emphatically that a conference of the nations must be held to consider the economic situation. The calling of this conference he considers to be urgently necessary in view of the imitative tendency following the action of Great Britain in going off the gold standard. Other nations have followed suit. The exchange situation has become exceedingly confused and has led many nations to raise their tariff walls by the imposition of surtaxes which are supposed to offset an adverse exchange. As a consequence international trade is decreasing and the nations are finding their financial situation getting worse instead of better. The payment of international war debts is suspended, but many who can speak with authority are of the opinion that the suspension will be productive of little good and that what is required is a radical reconstruction of the entire international financial system.

Meanwhile special committees are at work inquiring into the internal condition of Germany and her capacity to pay reparations, and from the meagre reports that have so far appeared France at least will vigorously oppose any further concessions to Germany on the payment of reparations. And France has taken special pains to strengthen her financial position.

In 1927 an international economic conference was called by the League of Nations. That conference heard some of the world's most eminent economists and in view of what these economists told the conference and through the conference the entire world, it cannot be said that the tendencies and events of the last four years, outside the unprecedented production of grain, have been entirely unexpected. The conference made recommendations for economic recovery but not a particle of attention has been paid by the governments of the world to those recommendations. Not a single government has given consistent attention to the economic realities of the modern world; practically every government has been concerned with the political aspect of international relations and every economist of repute has recognized the fact that it is impossible to reconcile the political policies of the nations with the economic realities of a world which has become one huge interdependent workshop and emporium.

Germany cannot pay her reparations because the world will not take the wealth which she can produce. Here in Manitoba we have seen a campaign

urging people to buy "Made-in-Manitoba goods." Nationally we have the slogan "Buy Made-in-Canada goods." Recently in England they had a week's campaign during which the people were urged to buy Made-in-Britain goods, and after that Made-in-the-Empire goods. Practically every nation has become obsessed with the idea of self-sufficiency and whether self-sufficiency be within the realm of the possible or not, it is certain that it will not enable the nations to pay international debts, nor will it bring about the international co-operation without which civilization itself is doomed.

Never in the history of the world has the word co-operation been worked as much as it is at the present time. Economists, statesmen, publicists, financiers, business men—all who are giving a thought to the plight of civilization, have realized that the way out is by co-operation. The economic conference of 1927 stressed the need of co-operation, and we may confidently predict that when the next world economic conference is called it will do little more than repeat the recommendations of the conference of 1927. There is only one way out of the prevailing mess, the co-operative way, and co-operation means that the injustice created by the legacies of the war—bad treaties, selfish national policies, unpayable war debts and reparations—must be swept away and internally there must be such adjustment of civic relations as will enable the mass of the people to live a decent life.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PEOPLE

The distinguishing feature of the annual convention of the United Farmers was the emphasis laid upon policies of a fundamental character. It is remarkable to find a body of farmers urging nationalization of the land; it is not remarkable, because it has happened so often in the past, to find farmers pleading for relief from debt. In the circumstances it may perhaps be said that nationalization of the land was urged not from reasoned conviction of its social value, but because of the hope that it would lead to a shifting of the burden of debt.

The resolution dealing with the existing debt situation and which is being circulated for signatures throughout the province, may have little result beyond enabling the farmers to give expression to their feeling, for the financial relief which is demanded cannot be given in a local way, but that resolution, when taken with the general policy adopted by the convention, should have the effect of stimulating thought and driving the farmers of the province to take a far greater interest in matters affecting their economic and social welfare than they have hitherto taken. It is one of the defects of democracy that the average man and woman, although they may have a vote, do not give much serious thought to the problems which as citizens they have to help to solve. The plight that the world is in today is as much due to lack of thought on the part of the mass of the people as to anything else, and no great change can be brought about until it is clearly realized that the solution of all of our problems is inseparable from a development of a sense of responsibility, individual and collective.



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MILK MARKETING

ENQUIRY

An investigation into the marketing of milk in Winnipeg and district, embracing also the methods adopted elsewhere, is under way as a result of a request made to the Co-operative Marketing Board by the annual meeting of the Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Co-operative Association.

The investigation is being carried out by the department of economics and rural sociology of Manitoba Agricultural College, of which Dr. H. C. Grant is the head, and members of the College staff and such other experts as may be necessary will be engaged in the work.

The Co-operative Marketing Board has made a grant to the University of Manitoba to defray the expenses of the enquiry, which it is expected will occupy about three months.

SUCCESS AT BRANDON

The first financial statement of a consumers' co-operative for the past year to reach this office, is that of Brandon Consumers' Co-operative, Limited, which closes its financial year on Nov. 15. The statement shows sales of \$55,822.67, which is \$8,408.00 less than for the previous year, and a net surplus (profit) of \$3,687.58, compared with \$4,447.00 for the previous year. This is certainly a very creditable showing when general conditions are considered. The Brandon association, in 1930 was the largest co-operative oil station in the province, in membership, capital and turnover, and it is doubtful if it will be surpassed by any association this year.

In forwarding the statement Manager H. A. Fogal says: "I would like to suggest that you get statements from the other co-operatives and prepare a comparative statement similar to what you had for the co-operative convention last year. I cannot imagine anything more we can do to help directors and managers of

local co-operatives to get intimate insight into their business. Personally the criticism I would offer on last year's statement you prepared would be: The name of the local should be included. I see no objection to that. Also more time should be taken to discuss the report in convention. The representatives of different locals could offer some opinions why their affairs are less or more favorable than their neighboring local. Gross profit, cost of doing business, expense and net profit are subjects worthy of lots of study. I feel this is asking a lot of you, but I feel also you are anxious to serve the co-operative movement and this appears to be important."

The convention referred to was a conference of directors, managers and members of consumers' co-operatives arranged by the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale and held at Brandon last June, at which the secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board submitted a comparative statement of the business of 21 co-operative oil stations in Manitoba. This was afterwards published in a pamphlet, which relates also the history and method of operation of co-operative oil stations in this province. Copies of this pamphlet may still be obtained free of charge by writing to the Co-operative Marketing Board, 8th floor, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg.

Mr. Fogal's kind remarks are very much appreciated, and we shall be glad to prepare a comparative statement covering the present year as soon as the figures are available.

IN THE EAST

The British Canadian Co-operative Society, Ltd., of Sydney Mines and Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, which is the largest co-operative store organization not only in Canada but on the North American continent, recently held a three days' celebration to

mark its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Organized by coal miners and other working men, this society in its first year had only 88 members and its sales amounted to the modest sum of \$16,913.18. It was economically managed, however, and after meeting all expenses and depreciation and putting a small sum into a reserve fund, it distributed \$598.29 in patronage dividends. From the beginning, the progress of the society has been continuous and in its twenty-fifth year it had 3,437 members, sales were \$1,446,570.84, and no less than \$147,586.81 was returned to the members in patronage dividends. In 25 years the sales have aggregated \$20,335,768.19, and patronage dividends have amounted to \$2,075,376.52, or slightly over 10 per cent. on purchases.

This is certainly a record of which our Maritime friends have reason to be proud, and their celebration took the form of an exhibition of the productions of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies, a concert at Sidney Mines, a concert and public meeting at Glace Bay, a co-operative conference, and the issue of the history of the Society.

The business of this one society of working men and women, it may be observed, is just about 50 per cent. greater than that of all the consumers' co-operatives in Manitoba put together at the present time. Farmers, having to buy commodities for use in their productive activities as well as to supply themselves and their families with the necessities of life, ordinarily have a larger spending power than workers such as those comprising the membership of the British Canadian Co-operative Society. Is it possible that in Manitoba a few years hence we shall have several consumers' co-operatives each as large as that at Sydney Mines, and each returning \$140,000 or more to their members each year?

MUTUAL INSURANCE FACTS

A resolution was passed at the U.F.M. convention as follows:

"Whereas it is the policy of the Mutual Fire Insurance Companies to accept premium notes for a 3-year term, with an assessment payable each of the 3 years, and Whereas, in the event of non-payment of such assessment, the Company, while still holding the premium note and insurance policy, disclaim any liability in the event of a fire loss,

"Therefore be it resolved that, in the event of a fire loss while there are arrears in payment of said assessment, the Mutual Fire Insurance Company be held liable for payment so long as they continue to hold premium note and policy."

That this point may be fully considered, some facts are submitted—from a statement by Dr. C. M. Vanstone, Manager of the Wawanese Mutual Insurance Company.

The policy is held by the assured—not by the Company (as stated above).

Protection from fire loss is a necessity to the farm family. You can get it from a stock company or a Mutual. These differ radically in purpose, form and cost.

A stock Insurance company is formed by individuals to make profit by writing insurance. To insure, a man prepays his premium in cash. Profits, reserves, control, are in the hands of the stock-holders.

A Mutual is formed, under government regulation, so that the people may benefit from "insurance at cost". A man may insure by giving a note as premium—and agreeing to pay whatever part of the note is required to meet losses and operating expenses. Thus he is able to insure his property without the payment of any money until the fall, (when assessments are usually levied).

Suppose 30 farmers form a Mutual. During the summer (before any levy is made) one is burned out; he has \$1,000 insurance. To cover this loss and meet operating expenses, members are assessed, say, \$45 each. After one, two, three notices go out, 15 pay—a total of \$675. Operating costs take \$275—leaving only \$400 for the member in trouble!

(Turn to page 15)

WILL ORGANIZE INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

On November 27, more than a score of agriculturists, representatives of agricultural organizations, bankers, business and industrial leaders, and representatives of provincial and federal governments meeting in Toronto under the auspices of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce decided in favor of forming a Canadian Institute of Agriculture, to promote the welfare of Canadian farmers.

Definite decision was not reached as to what form the association would take other than its personnel would be almost exclusively composed of farmers or leaders of their associations. To this end a committee of agriculturists was selected to prepare a charter and lay plans for its first efforts.

The projected organization, it is understood, will compile information on agricultural problems and markets and disseminate this information to farmers.

Promote Co-operation

In addition, the organization will seek to promote co-operation between agricultural organizations in the Dominion and attend to such common tasks as these organizations do not touch at present; represent agriculture to other industries and to be at the disposal of the Dominion and provincial governments in matters affecting agriculture. Submission of legislative measures seeking benefit for the farm industry will be another task.

Membership

The committee appointed to implement the decision of the conference includes: Dean A. M. Shaw, University of Saskatchewan; Dr. W. J. Black, director of agriculture, Canadian National Railways; E. W. Jones, superintendent of agriculture, Canadian Pacific Railways; W. A. Landreth, president Canadian Poultry Pool; F. E. M. Robinson, president National Dairy Council of Canada; G. H. Barr, K.C., Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers; W. A. Amos, president Ontario United Farmers' Co-operative Company; R. A. Wright, president Western Canada Livestock Union.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING PROBLEMS

A feature of the afternoon session of the annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, was the address of Mr. A. B. Claypool, president of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers and Director of the Canadian Livestock Co-operative.

The real problem before the farmers today, Mr. Claypool said, was not production. The cost of production had been reduced practically to the minimum and although it would continue to be a factor in the economics of the farm, the real problem was the organization of marketing in the interest of the producer and in marketing the fundamental job was to achieve something like stability. In the present situation the middleman was in control of the machinery of supply and, consequently, he was in a position to nullify all the efforts of the producers so long as their organization was in provincial units only. To overcome this they had to organize their marketing in a national way and when they did this they found they ran into a further difficulty.

The Export Business

When a commodity is on an export basis, Mr. Claypool pointed out, the price received for the exportable portion of the produce as a rule determined the price received in the home market. That was so in wheat, for instance; its price was determined in a world market. With the marketing of livestock on an export basis the rule would also apply unless there were some means of sustaining prices in the home market. The price of flour, for example, he said, is not determined in the home market by the price received for the portion exported, nor, he continued, is the price of binders in the Canadian market determined by the price the manufacturer receives for what he exports. The explanation is, he said, that these concerns are able to control the domestic market in their own interest, assisted by a protective tariff.

In the case of livestock if the co-operative organizations were to become heavy exporters then the private trade would be able to control the domestic market and the co-operatives would be left taking the low export price

(Turn to page 11)

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

Greetings and Notices

The officials and staff of the Manitoba Poultry Pool extend Christmas Greetings to all members and producers.



Final payments on the November dressed poultry pool will go out sometime in December. Final payments on the Christmas dressed

poultry pool will be made about January 15.

The Poultry Pool annual meeting is set for February 10, in Brandon.

The following summary of a market review by W. A. Landreth is packed with facts for producers:

This has been a year of problems. The trade lost in storage eggs last winter around \$1,500,000. Last January, when the Canadian produce trade convened in Montreal distributors said definitely they would not pay over 18 or 19 cents a dozen at Montreal for extras, to store. This is less than production, transportation and handling costs.

No Government Help

The producers faced disaster. We tried to get Western Governments to assist in taking 200 cars of eggs off the Canadian market during the flood production season. We needed credits of around \$600,000 to enable the producers to carry on until the eggs were assembled, stored and sold in September or October. The Governments declined to assist.

Then we began selling forward all the eggs we possibly could. In March we contracted for 110,000 cases for delivery before May 31. Thus we hoped to hold markets steady; later on, if necessary, we could store a quantity and stabilize on a basis of 25 to 26 cents, Montreal.

The Unorganized East

In March and April this worked well. We cleaned up big eastern stocks, stored the B. C. surplus

and steadied prices. But production was unusually heavy, particularly in Ontario and the Prairies. Eastern interests got their local prices down to 18 or 19 cents. Ontario volume (over which we had no control) weakened markets so that in April we could not sell in the east in line with our contract prices; and about the end of April the market broke 3 to 5 cents.

About Banking

Western bankers held that the top advance they could make on eggs was 8 or 9 cents a dozen into storage. One week we could borrow only 5 cents. Once the financial houses withdraw their support, you have to depend on your own capital. The distributing trade have not enough capital to buy, outright, the eggs they handle.

How could we meet this serious situation? Last year, in London, we arranged with a produce bank to advance on eggs stored for export, 70% of their prospective value. We called on them. Within 2 days they cabled us £5,000, on a basis of 15 cents per dozen f.o.b. storage in Western Canada. That was double the amount our Canadian banks would advance at that time.

We could borrow twice as much money in London at 3½% as we could from our own banks at 6 to 8%—for financing Canadian products. That allowed us to take 18,000 cases off this market during May. The eastern market was brought back from 18 to 24 cents. While this was not a satisfactory price, it was at least 5 to 6 cents a dozen more than you would have got if we had not made this financial arrangement in London on your behalf.

The Producers' One Hope

The only factor that kept the markets of Canada from entire demoralization this year, was the combined effort of the four Western Poultry Pools, which placed sufficient volume under the control of your own organization. The only organization in Canada, to date this year, which has made

any effort to clear the market of surplus, is your own organization—the Canadian Poultry Pool.

Luckily, the bulk of exports were sold and paid for prior to the drastic drop in the pound sterling. The financial condition of your Canadian company is better than ever.

The volume handled this year is heavier than ever. The only competitor in the national market is the unorganized producer of Quebec and Ontario. This season they were selling eggs at 5 cents under the market value as established by the organized producers. Organization in Ontario is making definite progress in the reconstruction of the United Farmers Co-operative.

Our Australian Friends

In the Australian Treaty the poultry industry of Canada was, to some extent, traded for the privilege of selling manufactured goods: autos, accessories, pulp and paper, etc., to Australia. The exchange situation aggravates the Australian threat. Canadian distributors voice their readiness to co-operate to meet this threat. But it would take only one ship, only 5,000 cases of eggs from Australia, to bring your own prices down 50%.

Organization—Its Benefits

During the last year (as one example of co-operative effort) the organized poultry producers of the West met the railroads—and rates were revised so that our freight costs from Winnipeg to Liverpool were cut almost in half.

There is no question as to what your organization has done in maintaining even the market that you have had for some months. 95% of the trade are "bears." If the price was 15 cents they would want it 13 — and be unhappy if they didn't get it. Our aim is to maintain the market for the industry and our members.

Organized prairie producers never took 5 cents a dozen for eggs, as unorganized producers did. An Edmonton packer says he never issued a cheque for 5 weeks for over \$1.00 a case. The lowest advance made to organized producers this year on the prairies was \$2.10 a case.



A Tip!

LIVESTOCK MARKETING PROBLEMS

(From page 9)

while the private trade would be enjoying the higher domestic price. This danger becomes more threatening in view of the arrangements which the co-operative has made with the English Co-operative Wholesale Society. The English co-operative naturally wants to make sure of its source of supply; it wants a definite arrangement under which the Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Limited, will ship definite supplies within given periods of time, and naturally the price for these supplies will be an export price. It is not inconceivable, Mr. Claypool said, that the co-operative would find itself in the position of taking the surplus off the home market through this export business, selling at a lower price abroad and thereby decreasing its total returns, while the private trade would have all the advantage of a higher domestic price. In the circumstances they must necessarily give thought to overcoming this difficulty. They must continue the good arrangement with the English consuming co-operatives, but some arrangement would have to be made whereby the co-operative would not have to sustain alone the disadvantage of lower export prices.

Suggestions

The arrangement with the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, he continued, had undoubtedly helped up to now to maintain the domestic price; it might in fact be said that the export of the co-operative to the English consuming co-operatives had prevented a breakdown of prices in the Canadian market. In order to meet the situation Mr. Claypool suggested the following as necessary

1. The establishment of an agency of the co-operative in every livestock market.
2. The establishment of an order department at St. Boniface to move surpluses immediately from that market.
3. The development of an export business for cattle, hog and other meat products with the English consuming co-operative societies.
4. The building up of custom killing business to be supplemented by the erection of two pro-

cessing plants, one in the east and one in the west.

The establishment of these plants, Mr. Claypool explained, would enable the co-operatives to take their fair share of the domestic business as well as the export business.

The Members' Job

To achieve these ends, Mr. Claypool said, their co-operative organization must have the loyal and resolute support of all its members. They must be prepared to adopt the means that were necessary to make their organization the success that it ought to be. Their support should be given in the following manner: they should undertake to supply the volume of business which was necessary to make the organization function successfully; they should in season and out of season stand by their organiza-

tion and its purposes and do their best to establish a solid body of favorable public opinion behind the organization; they should use every effort to build a financial structure which would be adequate to the full business needs of the organization.

There never was a more opportune time, he said, than the present for the farmer to step in and practically take control of the whole business of livestock marketing. They had practically nothing to lose and everything to gain, for if prices remained at the present low level it would be impossible for them to keep in the livestock business. The farmers who produced the livestock had within themselves all the resources necessary to build up an efficient livestock marketing organization.



A WELCOME SAVINGS SERVICE FOR FARMERS

Citizens living in outlying districts find the mail-saving-service afforded by this office a great help to profitable saving. The booklet "Saving by Mail", which you may obtain by writing Head Office, explains the ease and convenience of this service.

3 1/2% 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.

THE UNSUNG SOLDIERS

By Wilson MacDonald

In connection with the All Day Peace Conference held in Toronto, on November 10, 1930, there was a unique ceremony. This was a decoration of the graves of a nurse, a policeman, a fireman, an industrial worker and a physician, as representing the unsung heroes of ordinary daily life. Mr. Wilson MacDonald read these verses, written for the occasion:

* * *

I sing of the unsung soldiers of the world,
Who carry no sword or gun or any device of death,
Who leave no trail of fatherless children when they
pass,
Whose triumph comes not in the robes of destruction:
These are the soldiers for which I forever make
songs.

Throw open the windows of heaven and look
through the stars
And you shall behold with me these great armies
of earth;
The armies that kill not, the armies that march
to give life.

I see the strong firemen leap up from their beds
And put on the garment of flame as a cloak;
No band plays them music,
No maidens throw flowers at their feet;
They go to meet Death in all their sweet moments
of life.

I behold a magnificent army that walk by the sea,
Their garments of oilcloth and rubber adrip in the
rain.
They dare the white fury of waters to save mortal
men
Whom the seas would devour. My song is for them.

I sing of the widows of earth: no soldier is braver.
The shrapnel of life falls on them with a pitiless
force.

They are choked by the gases of fate; the machine-
guns
Of poverty, sickness and death play upon them;
The sword thrust of loneliness stabs at their breasts
Forever and ever.

I sing of that army who banished the winter of
earth:
With faces of carbon they come from the bowels
of the world—

The miners—all splendid in blackness of coal dust;
More lovely are they to me than a richly-gowned
woman;

Their coal-dust is fairer to God than a jewel.

I sing of the farmers who toss from their earth-
bruised hands

Gold kernels of corn that fall in the blackness of
loam

Like sunlight on darkness. These are the heroes
Of silence: their toil is a postlude of dark

And a prelude of dawn: we tread them to dust
To feed the mad lips of our toil—hating towns.
Heroic are they and heroic they ever have been.

I sing of the artists, musicians, philosophers, poets,
Who wore the red sneer of the world as a heart
pricking rose,

These kindled the slim fires of beauty at dawn;
And all the white light of the world is a token
Of what they have suffered through misunder-
standing of man.

There are countless other armies of which I might
sing:

Women in factories weaving their souls in a shroud;
Men on skyscrapers wearing the clouds like a beard;
Old men sweeping streets

Under the scorn of the indolent hosts of earth.

I sing of all the soldiers of the world
Who march unto death to give life.

The Dominion census taken in June shows the population of Manitoba to be 699,841, as against 610,118 in 1921: Saskatchewan 921,281, as against 757,510 in 1921, and Alberta 727,497 as against 588,454. The population of the three provinces increased 392,537 in the decade.

There are over 500 agricultural co-operative societies in Egypt, formed since 1923 when the government began to encourage the movement. A new bank has been formed in which the government holds half the shares and which is to have \$30,000,000 as working capital.

The U.S. Red Cross has issued a warning that the full effects upon public health of the reduced standards of living necessitated by the economic depression will not be visible for several years to come. Malnutrition is rapidly increasing and is undermining resistance to disease.

Shareholders of The Farmers Sun, Toronto, have authorized the board of directors to negotiate sale of the paper. An offer, it was stated, had been made by interests sympathetic to the farmers' movement.

Dairy farmers in the United States are urged by the Dairy Advisory committee to cull out one cow in ten in order to cope with the problem of overproduction of milk.

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

YOU WIN!

Manitoba leads all Canada in prize-winning butter—and your Co-op Dairies lead Manitoba! That is the ruling of judges at Canada's big Fairs—at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Vancouver, Victoria, Ottawa, London and Toronto. Manitoba entries at these Fairs, after winning over 50% of all first prizes for 8 years, this season took all championships, cups, etc., offered.

Reports submitted at the annual meeting of Co-op Dairies members, reviewing operations for the past fiscal year, cite conditions worse than for years. But there is a better side—as members who stick through better or worse well know. In this drastic year, your Co-op plants collected their full share of the trophies brought to Manitoba for quality butter.

Your Winnipeg plant won: 1 gold medal; 1 high average score; 7 firsts; 15 seconds. Your Brandon plant won: 2 sweepstakes; 2 yeast and mould contests; 3 cups; 1 bronze medal; 18 firsts; 16 seconds. Your Dauphin plant collected: 1 grand championship and gold medal; 7 firsts; 18 seconds.

These winnings have real value to the cream shipper out on the farm. Co-op Dairies are an implement in his hands to market his product to best advantage. The care necessary in making prize butter automatically improves the entire make; while the advertising achieved is reflected in sales. So when your Co-op plants win—you win!

Boards for 1932

Winnipeg Board for 1932: James Barrett, Bagot; N. Breton, Letellier; James Squair, Raeburn; Mrs. W. J. Johnston, Keyes; W. J. Fallis, Snowflake; Paul Steiner, Whitemouth; C. A. Hooper, Holland; H. W. Bennett, Clarkleigh; Robt. Crookshank, Petersfield.

Brandon: Wm. Robson, Del-eau; J. A. Carnahan, Kemnay; John Matthewson, Woodnorth; Parker Patterson, Boissevain; F.

D. Fisher, Manson; J. M. Allan, Forrest; John Sparrow, Oak River; D. J. Brownlee, Sinclair; R. A. Pickett, Tilston.

Dauphin: D. D. McDonald, Dauphin; D. J. Hill, Makinak; B. Boughen, Dauphin; A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; Paul Johnson, Rorketon; W. Perepeluk, Sifton; A. J. Pope, Bowsman; Jas. Elliott, Grandview; A. Scrimshaw, Roblin.

The Central Board includes: Wm. Robson, N. Breton, J. Barrett, J. A. Carnahan, D. D. McDonald, H. J. Hill.

Winning Shippers

Prizes for shippers to the Dauphin plant were awarded as follows: shareholder shippers — Wm. Tucker, Roblin, who shipped 292 cans of cream (4,837 lbs.) which graded 99% "Table"; Mrs. John Quick, Grandview, who shipped 141 cans (2,522 lbs.) which graded 99% "Table"; non-shareholder shippers — Walter Black, Roblin, 121 cans (2,130 lbs.) 86% "Table"; Mrs. T. Kalej, Dauphin, 68 cans (2,000 lbs.) 85% "Table".

Prizes went to Winnipeg shippers as follows: 1. Heaviest shipper of high quality cream—Mrs. Emily Tully, Raeburn, 4,725 lbs., grading 98.7% "Table"; runner up, H. W. Bennett, Clarkleigh, 4,400 lbs., grading 93% "Table". 2. 100-150 can shippers — winner, J. W. Fisher, Hazelridge, 1,861 lbs., 99.2% "Table"; runners up, J. J. Latta, R. W. Edmonds, H. Cosens. 3. 50-75 can shippers — winner, Mrs. John Steele, Glenboro, 1,259 lbs., 98% "Table"—(a real achievement); runner-up, I. St. George, with 94% "Table".

Each prize was a British sovereign.

It is expected that these competitions will continue to increase in interest and it is hoped that Brandon shippers will be included next year.

"The law of human life is such that the only way to improve it, whether for the individual or for a society of men, is by means of inward moral growth towards perfection."—L. Tolstoy.

Beware of "Easy Profits"!

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

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

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

*You will like banking
at the Royal.*



The Royal Bank of Canada

Serving Canadians Since 1869



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

NOVEMBER BUSINESS

Following is the statement of the percentages of livestock handled by the five high firms on the Union Stockyards during November:

	Cars	
1. Canadian Co-op.	314	22.2%
2.	191	13.5%
3.	180	12.8%
4.	175	12.4%
5.	157	11.1%

The 25th and 26th of December and the 1st and 2nd of January will be holidays on this market. Any stock that comes in, however, will be looked after in the usual way.

Annual Meeting

Delegates from 43 of our shipping associations met in Winnipeg on Thursday, December 3, in the annual meeting. Some 29 shipping managers and representatives from other co-operatives also attended. After morning, afternoon and evening sessions the opinion was general that this fifth annual meeting was the best in the history of your organization. Despite discouraging conditions, the spirit was good; delegates voiced their determination to carry on and expand their Co-op.

The President, in his report, pointed out that in these times captains of industry and commerce freely advised the farmer; these men could really help the situation by, first, scaling down their manufacturing and distributing costs; and by helping the organized farmers in their efforts to get wider, more staple markets.

Producers considered the price spread between stock on the hoof and in the store too wide. The Saskatchewan Pool have built a packing plant at Saskatoon; a co-op packing plant has started at Barrie, Ontario; the Alberta Co-op has a share of its livestock

custom-killed in Vancouver and delivered to retailers; all indicating a decided trend toward better merchandising by the producers.

Our Manitoba Co-op, curtailing expenditures, had focused on consolidating rather than extending membership during 1931. Last winter, the Livestock Co-op, together with other Co-ops in the Manitoba Co-op Conference, held a series of meetings throughout the province.

"Our sales agency" the President concluded "has had a fairly successful year. While there is no room for smug complacency on this account, yet there is a measure of satisfaction in the knowledge that we have weathered a very trying period in our career. We would suggest that the measure of success which has attended this enterprise so far, would warrant us in believing that the co-operative marketing of livestock in Canada can be developed in such a way as to be of much greater value in the future. We cannot afford, especially in these trying times, to let any opportunity go by which might be used to place the livestock industry in a sound and satisfactory condition."

The Manager's Report

The report of the manager of the Canadian Livestock Co-op on the Union Stockyards pointed out that during the ten months (January to October, inclusive) in 1931, deliveries on this market exceeded those for the full year of 1930 by 104 cars. Your Co-op handled substantially the same percentage of all deliveries as in 1930. Receipts from Manitoba points decreased each year from 1928—but increased heavily in 1931.

Through the Order Department arrangements were made for clearing a large number of stockers and feeders direct to buyers in

Ontario. But prices broke early in September and Ontario buyers laid off the market. To meet the situation, your organization handled all stockers and feeders consigned—rather than depend on the speculators. Stock was sorted out and cars sold to feeders in Manitoba and Ontario, and to the United Farmers Co-op at Toronto. The eastern outlet for butcher cattle was increased during the year.

Export arrangements with the British C.W.S. promised well last spring. During August, September and October Old Country prices fell. The fall of the pound sterling puts this essential outlet in a critical situation.

Auditors statements show that central sales agency achieved a net surplus, during their fiscal year, of \$7,577.79.

The Deloraine local made the largest shipments during the year, with the Swan Valley and Assiniboine-Delta associations close behind. The heaviest shipments of cattle came from Deloraine, Duck Mountain and Piney. The greatest number of hogs came from Swan Valley, Assiniboine-Delta, Deloraine and Pipestone. Northland and Interlake locals led in shipments of sheep. The total value of livestock from all Manitoba shipping associations was \$1,409,220.18. The Manitoba Co-op improved its financial position during the year by \$3,600.00.

One of the vital discussions centred on creating capital to enlarge the activities of the organization. A by-law was passed authorizing the Board to offer capital stock for sale. This the Directors are preparing to do.

The new Board, including Roy McPhail, President; Dr. J. A. Munn, Vice-President; I. Ingaldson, Sec.-Treasurer; F. Downing, A. J. Pope, D. A. Hutchison—extend Christmas Greetings to all members and producers.

MUTUAL INSURANCE
FACTS

(From page 9)

Then the 15 who have not paid, meet and decide that they will not, or cannot, pay their assessment. Now suppose that you are the man who was burned out. Ask yourself these questions:

1. Should these 15 delinquents pay so that I may carry on? Yes, that was our agreement!

2. As they have not paid their share, should I be forced to pay for any losses on their property? No! They are not entitled to further protection.

3. Should they be allowed to withdraw from the Company without fulfilling their agreement? No. They have had protection and should pay for it; it would be unjust to allow them to withdraw and shift their responsibility onto others!

All are sorry for the man who cannot pay, but let us keep most of our sympathy for the man who has lost \$1,000 and can recover less than half, because these 15 fell down on their undertaking. Justice demands, first, that those members who have paid be protected—and, next, that the 15 delinquents pay their share.

The Insurance Act of each province provides:

1. If assessments are not paid within 30 days, the Company is not liable should a loss occur.

2. Though Company is free from liability when a policy is in arrears, the member is still liable for his assessment. Immediately payment is made the policy is in good standing.

Without these provisions no Mutual could exist and give protection without cash payment. With these a Mutual is stronger than a stock company. Every year, hundreds of our members (who habitually neglect their obligations and who would be in arrears if no penalty existed in the Act) realize their responsibility and make every effort to pay promptly and get full protection.

Thus, we collect, on the average, 90% of our levy before the end of the year; and, within 12 months, practically all of it. No other institution can collect, even by suit, such a large proportion of its outstanding notes as a Canadian Mutual Fire Insurance Company. This certainty and economy of collection is a vital

factor in giving full protection at low cost.

The Insurance Acts of eastern provinces require that a definite proportion of the note be paid with the application. Mutuals plan to accept cash payment with all applications, sufficient to carry the policy for a year; this will be better for member and company, too.

Meanwhile, the Wawanesa offers members the privilege of insuring farm property on the

cash plan, free from all assessments—at \$1.50 per hundred for three years on buildings, \$1.25 on livestock, produce, implements, etc.

"It cannot be thought that two perfectly worthless people are at liberty to reproduce themselves to the utmost limit of their physical capacity and then say to the state, 'Find work or maintenance.'"—Lord Buckmaster.



Want Some CASH?

TRY THIS PUZZLE

I am offering THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, including \$1,000.00 cash extra for promptness as a part of this Big Cash Distribution. Solve the figure puzzle at the left. Don't give up too easily, if at first you find it a little hard. It looks easy, doesn't it, Well, give it a trial. It takes real cleverness to do it correctly.

Now, if you want some cash, start right now and see if you can get the answer. It will qualify you for an opportunity to share in \$9,000.00 in PRIZES. You Can Win as Much as \$3,500.00 ALL IN CASH!

Can you fill in the blank spaces above with the numbers 1 to 9, so that the total will always be 15 when added in every direction—up and down, crossways and diagonally? No number may be used more than once.

Yes, Solve This Puzzle~LOTS OF FUN!

Lots of fun? Of course, it is. You and I know there's no indoor sport that compares with solving puzzles. This one will give you as much fun as any you have tried.

Here's Where YOU FILL YOUR POCKETS WITH CASH

Besides giving you the pleasure of this fascinating puzzle, it brings you the opportunity to share in the Big Cash Awards. Cash awards of \$3,500.00, including \$1,000.00 for promptness to the first prize winner; \$1,500.00 cash to the second prize winner; \$1,000.00 cash to the third prize winner, etc., are to be made.

Perhaps you've said, "Wouldn't I like to get my hands on \$3,500.00! Well, here you are. I have \$3,500.00 that's going to someone, and it might as well be you.

Use the answer coupon below. Fill in your name and complete address, and mail it today. If your answer is correct, it will qualify you for this wonderful opportunity to win a FORTUNE IN CASH.

ANSWER COUPON

The Puzzle Manager,
99 Stovel Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

At the right is my answer to your "Figure Puzzle." If my answer is correct please give me 2,500 Points and tell me how to win a First Prize of \$3,500.00.

Name

Address

Now



Consumer Co-operation

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

GOODWILL!

Merry Christmas! The spirit of goodwill seems more than ever prevalent in these times. And, among our co-operative consumers, the spirit of goodwill is reinforced by a consciousness of real achievement during the year past.

The past year has brought us (and all mankind) face to face with a situation that would be ludicrous were it not so tragic: on the one hand is accumulated such a surplus of useful commodities that, on the other hand, more and more folks are prohibited from using them. This problem can be solved—every problem in our economic life can be solved—by proper application of co-operative principles.

Efficient—Complete

The job of distributing the necessities of life can best be done by consumers' co-operatives. That is conclusively proven by the unquestioned success of the co-operative societies of the Old Lands. We have an exact model of that machine of proven efficiency. We have more than that—in our Co-op Wholesale and locals, our people have created an actual replica of that machine itself. The whole machine stands complete, like a steam engine, ready for work. One thing only is needed to put it into efficient and profitable operation—the necessary "steam". That "steam" is to

be supplied in one way only — by sufficient numbers of our people satisfying their daily needs thru

co-operative channels; by more and more families buying their coal, flour, feed and all staple commodities through their consumers' local and their Co-op Wholesale.

Full Steam Ahead

Manitoba co-operators, even in the unprecedented circumstances of the past months, have supplied the "steam" to keep their organization functioning. Crop failure,

skidding prices, economic chaos—have sadly reduced the buying power of our people; but the consumers' co-operative movement in Manitoba has made definite progress in 1931.

This progress is made possible by, and is the direct result of, the loyalty of members of the local consumers' co-ops. The officials upon whom you have laid the responsibility of steering your course deeply appreciate your loyalty in sticking with your ship—and thank you heartily for it.

Work to Do

From many parts of Manitoba folks are writing in asking for information about the consumers' co-operative movement; they want to know about the machinery you have set up to put the principles of co-operation to work at the job of distribution in this province. These inquiries indicate that more and more people are becoming aware of the fact—that co-operative business has proven a success wherever honestly tried. Your Co-op Wholesale has not the means to respond to requests for assistance in organizing, to the extent that groups in various neighborhoods would like. Naturally, we are ready and anxious to render every possible aid. But, on the whole, the work of organizing must be tackled by the people in the community. And in the long run, this is a good thing for the new locals organized.

At Your Service

One essential service your Co-op Wholesale can render in organizing new consumer locals is to supply information of what has been done in like situations—of what steps have proven successful or what is to be avoided. We are still in the process of development in our ideas as to the best methods of utilizing the co-operative principles to meet and solve problems in various areas. A warning of **what not to do** may be quite as useful as a suggestion of what has proven more successful. And any group in any Manitoba community who want to organize a consumers' co-op may

command the fullest support and assistance from their Co-op Wholesale.

Annual Meetings

Yes, even 1931 has shown some definite progress in the consumers' co-operative movement. During these last weeks of the year, locals are holding their annual meetings, summing up their operations for the past twelve months and scrutinizing balance sheets to see just how each unit in the movement is succeeding as a business enterprise.

At their annual meeting, the members of each local consumers' co-op will call on officers who have held positions of trust to give an account of their stewardship; officials will be elected for the ensuing year; ways and means will be discussed for improving the service to customers; resolutions will be considered for the Co-op Wholesale annual meeting; and delegates will be chosen to represent the local at this central meeting.

The Co-op Wholesale annual meeting will be held in January. Notices of the exact date will go out, immediately arrangements are complete.

Success Means

Our Co-ops (local and Wholesale) must succeed as business enterprises—if they are to live. Success demands sufficient turnover, clean inventories, small outstandings, adequate reserves, ample working capital, encouraging patronage dividends—and satisfactory service. Balance sheets must show all these things—if our movement is to extend its usefulness, to embrace and utilize more and more of our useful institutions, to replace and discard more and more of those built on injustice and insanity; and finally to usher in that community embracing all mankind—the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Yes, our movement must have all these things—and something more. It must be based on justice, and be permeated with the spirit of goodwill. And in this spirit—we wish you Merry Christmas!



With Best Wishes



Your Business

U. F. M. ANNUAL CONVENTION

(From page 3)

- 9. Improved credit facilities.
- 10. Lower interest rates.
- 11. Lower prices on farm machinery.
- 12. Investigation of distribution costs.
- 13. Investigation of the processing and marketing costs of major farm products.
- 14. Further development of "debt adjustment" for agriculture.
- 15. Lower tariff rates.
- 16. Free trade with Great Britain.
- 17. Further development of Hudson's Bay Route.
- 18. Equitable marine and insurance rates on Hudson's Bay Route.
- 19. Lower freight and express rates.

Other Resolutions

Among other resolutions passed by the convention, were the following: That a penalty clause of \$5,000 be added to the Bank Act for exceeding the rate of interest laid down in the Act, namely, 7 per cent; that all war debts be cancelled and tariffs reduced as a means of ending the present depression; that the duties on farm implements and fence wire be abolished; that the normal rates of interest be reduced and that distraining on chattels under land mortgages be prohibited; that applicants for marriage license produce medical certificates of health; that the U.F.M. put on a campaign of education urging public ownership of all natural re-

sources and public utilities; that "with a view to security of land tenure" the U.F.M. adopt the principle of nationalization of land; that the ultimate goal of the U.F.M. is the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth; that all farm mortgages and agreements of sale be amortized at 7 per cent and made retroactive; that the advertising of wine and beer be prohibited and regulations regarding the sale of liquor be made more stringent; that there be a stricter censorship over moving pictures; that there be a redistribution with reduction of seats in the Provincial Legislature, and the adoption of proportional representation; that the U.F.M. become a member of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference.

A resolution that the U.F.M. re-enter the field of politics was referred to the locals for consideration.

Officers Elected

W. J. Ward was re-elected President and F. Downing Vice-President. In the U.F.W.M. Mrs. Gee-Curtis was re-elected President and Mrs. E. L. Johnson was elected Vice-President.

At the morning session, November 17, Professor Broderick gave an address on horticulture which was followed by an interesting discussion. At the Tuesday afternoon session J. T. Hull, secretary of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference and editor of The Manitoba Co-operator, introduced a discussion on currency and prices. At the evening session Mr. Ransom spoke on the co-operative

commonwealth and Professor Grant gave the delegates much food for thought in an address which embodied suggestions for an agricultural policy for Western Canada. At the Wednesday evening session Professor Osborne, of Manitoba University, gave an informative address on Russia. A number of excellent papers were given in the women's section.

The convention voted for Dauphin as the meeting place for the next annual convention.

"Let us admit that we so-called racketeers do 'extort' money from so-called legitimate business establishments — what of it? Doesn't every other gang of business men do the same thing, one way or another? Isn't practically everything that is sold in America sold for more than it is worth — first by the manufacturer, then by the wholesaler, finally by the retailer? Business is a hold-up game from top to bottom. Those on top exploit those beneath them economically. Capital exploits labor—oh, and how! Big business screws small business. Of course they have made it legal and moral. They talk of Service with a capital S and join the Rotary, both the exploiters and the exploited who, in their turn, I've said, exploit someone below them." — Louis Adamic, Dynamite.

Truth, beauty, goodness and love are as much structures of the universe as earth and moon, the sun and stars. — General Smuts.

FRESH FISH

Our many years of experience in Mail Order and Export business, producing much of our own stock enables us to offer first quality fish at outstanding low prices, consistent only with selecting the best obtainable for your table.

EAT MORE FISH

Lake Superior Fresh Frozen Herring, per bag 100 lbs.....	\$2.85
Salmon, Pink, Finest B.C., per lb. ....	.08
WHITEFISH, Dressed Selkirk Silver, per 100 lbs.	\$5.00
Whitefish, per lb. ....	.05½
Jackfish, dressed, headless, per 100 lbs.	4.00
Salmon, White Spring, B.C., excellent value, per lb. ....	.07
Halibut Chicken, dressed, headless, per lb. ....	.09
Pickrel, Finest Lake Winnipeg, per lb. ....	.06
Trout, Lake Superior, per lb. ....	.10
Herring, Sea Atlantic, per lb. ....	.06½
Mackerel, Atlantic, per lb. ....	.08

Haddie Fillets, Smoked, 15-lb. box	\$1.50
Finnan Haddie, 15-lb. box	\$1.15
Finnan Haddie, 30-lb. box	2.25
Digby Chicks, Smoked, Bbl. 5 boxes, 13 lbs. ....	.70
Salmon, B.C. Red, dressed, headless, per lb. ....	.14
Cod, Black, per lb. ....	.10
Smelts, per lb. ....	.15
Soles and Brills, per lb. ....	.08
Oysters, Fresh, about gal. tin	\$3.90
Oysters, Fresh, about ½-gal. tin	2.00
HADDOCK FILLETS, FRESH, 15-lb. box	1.50
Jackfish, round, per lb. ....	.03
Haddock, Atlantic, dressed, per lb. ....	.04
Tullbees, per lb. ....	.03½

Mullets, per lb. ....	.02½
Goldeyes, Fresh, per lb. ....	.07
Goldeyes, Smoked, 10-lb. cartons,	2.00
Kippers, Scotch, Imp. 14-lb. box....	2.00
ASSORTMENTS No. 1	
Herrings, Tullbees, Jackfish and Mullets, 50 lbs. net wt.	\$1.45
No. 2	
25 lbs. Herring, 25 lbs. Pickerel, 25 lbs. Whitefish, 25 lbs. Jackfish. Net wt. 100 lbs.	4.50
Same Asst., 50 lbs.	2.25
No. 4	
Assortment of nearly equal quantities, Halibut, B.C. Salmon, Whitefish, Trout, Sea Herring, 50 lbs. net wt.	4.00

Send Cash with order. If there is no agent at your station, allow sufficient to cover Prepay Charges. Prices quoted are f.o.b. our warehouse, Winnipeg. Write for catalogue containing other varieties.

NORTH WESTERN FISHERIES COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office: 215 SELKIRK AVE
Western Canada's Largest Fish House Phone 54 399
414 JARVIS AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

SASKATCHEWAN POOL ANNUAL MEETING (From page 3)

severely curtailed, the Buffalo Terminal showed an earning of \$69,803 as against \$50,000 in 1929-30.

One highlight of the annual meeting was the visit of D. L. Smith, formerly in charge of the Canadian Wheat Pool's European sales policy. He affirmed that, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the Pool had not antagonized overseas buyers through its direct selling policy. Rather, he stated, it had established services which were esteemed by the millers. Australia, Argentina and Russia all made use of large centralized selling agencies in Europe, and had done so before the Pool appeared in the export field.

The question of relations with the Saskatchewan Government bulked largely on the agenda, the delegates declaring their anxiety to cope with the 1929 overpayment problem in such a way as to reduce the Pool's indebtedness to the Government as rapidly as possible without crippling the resources of their organization or weakening its efficiency in any way.

Many resolutions were adopted in connection with operating policies and other matters. Among them was one requesting the Federal Government for a bonus of one dollar per acre on all seeded acreage in the drought areas of Saskatchewan.

"It is the job of the bankers of the world, through a proper monetary system, to achieve the objective of freely conducted trade through money, to do the job of facilitating the flow of the overproduction in one-third of the world. And so far the job is not being done."—Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The immediate cause for this cut in wages to workers (in the U.S. steel corporations) is the present difficulty that the corporations have in paying dividends on their stock, but the actual and elemental cause is the issuance by these corporations of more stock than they are capable of paying dividends on.—William Randolph Hearst.

Alberta Pool Annual Meeting

The ninth annual meeting of the delegates of the Alberta Wheat Pool was held in Calgary during the week ending November 28th. Reports presented to the delegates showed that during the year ended July 15, 1931, the Alberta Wheat Pool handled 39,964,423 bushels of wheat on the Pool basis. Of this volume Pool Elevators handled 33,382,264 bushels, representing approximately 84 per cent. of the total bushelage of wheat pooled. The balance, namely 16 per cent. of the total was handled by 36 line elevator companies under a handling agreement between them and the Wheat Pool.

The operation and administration expenses of the Alberta Wheat Pool (apart from the Elevator Department) for the season amounted to \$252,894. or slightly over 3/5's of one cent a bushel as compared with slightly over 4/5's of one cent a bushel for the previous season. This reduction of approximately 1/5 of a cent a bushel in the 1930-31 expenses as compared with the 1929-30 expenses is almost entirely accounted for through general revision in salaries and reduction in staff.

The operations of Alberta Pool Elevators for the 1930-31 season showed net operating earnings of \$1,459,439. From this sum an amount of \$548,247. has been deducted to provide for interest at 6 per cent. on the total capital invested in the facilities. A further deduction of \$496,725. has been taken for depreciation on all elevator properties. This leaves a balance showing net earnings for the season of \$414,465. which amount is being carried forward as a reserve to the balance sheet.

On the basis of 438 Pool elevators in operation in the 1930-31 season the net receipts of grain handled resulted in an average of 81,497 bushels per elevator, as compared with 74,765 bushels per elevator during the previous season.

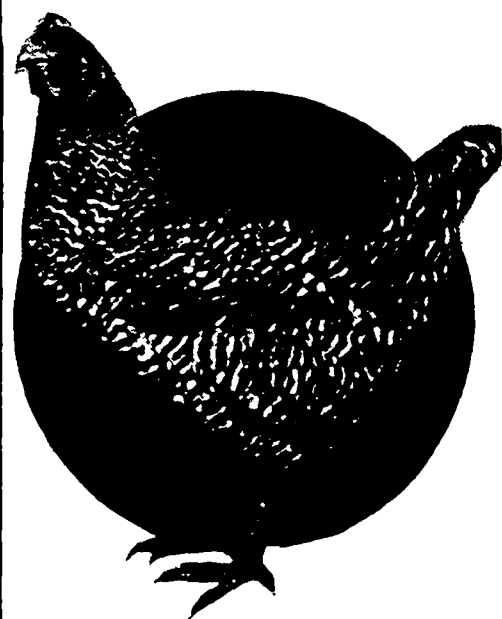
All directors were re-elected and at a meeting of the Board. H. W. Wood was re-elected chairman and Lew Hutchinson vice-chairman. The delegates

passed a resolution to change the bonus on wheat to \$1.00 per acre seeded. A resolution was also passed containing a tribute to the memory of the late A. J. McPhail.

"The theory of relativity has shown that we were utterly wrong about space and time, and we are beginning to suspect that we are still just about as far wrong about matter and energy."—Sir James Jeans.

The essential and fundamental difference between co-operative and capitalistic business is that the former is an association of the people, the latter is an association of capital; the former exists for service and welfare, the latter for dividends and profits.

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC CHICKS For Success



YOU CAN HAVE A FLOCK of Pure Bred hens equal to the best breeders in Western Canada. It will take you less than one year to have this flock, if you plan now and order Hambley Electric Chicks early.

15 FREE CHICKS DISCOUNT

We will add 15 Chicks FREE with each 100 ordered if the order is placed before January 5th. Our new Catalogue is being mailed before January 20th to over 40,000 of our previous customers. If you have not received your copy by Dec. 26th, write us at once. FREE copy will be mailed to anyone for the asking.

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES LTD.

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon
Calgary Edmonton

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

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL PROPOSED REFERENDUM

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool delegates, a resolution was passed requesting that the directors conduct a referendum among the membership to ascertain the existing opinion as to the desired future Pool policy. This will probably be done at the time the Pool delegates are elected next spring.

It was suggested that four alternatives be submitted to the membership, as follows:

1. Straight pooling with initial payment the same as practised by the Pools up until last summer.

2. Straight pooling as above except that no initial payment is to be made on delivery of wheat, but moneys paid out at intervals as grain is sold.

3. Pooling with initial payment and with option provided of selling on open market at any time in any manner grower desires. This plan is the same as the one under which the Pool is at present operating.

4. Pooling with no initial payment but moneys paid out at intervals as grain is sold and with option provided of selling on open market at any time or in any manner grower desires.

THE GREAT LUNACY—WAR

The Scots allied themselves with the French for three hundred years and fought against England in all the wars of those countries; and then united with England and fought on England's side against France and the rest of the world. During the Civil Wars in England, the Scots fought against the king, then against the parliament, then for the king, and finally against the king, until political union put an end to the folly. England fought Spain in a desperate war to keep a Bourbon king from the Spanish throne, and a century later fought another desperate war allied with the Spanish people to retain the Bourbons on the Spanish throne. England fought on Holland's side against Spain to secure Dutch

independence, and then fought three wars against Holland to prevent Dutch rivalry on the seas. The Dutch fought England, while fighting France, then joined the French against England, and finally were called upon to fight against both France and England. —William I. Hull, in The War-Method and the Peace-Method.

Diplomacy

"Pa, what do they mean by diplomatic phraseology?"

"Well, son, if you tell a girl that time stands still while you are gazing into her eyes, that's diplomacy. But if you tell her, her face would stop a clock, you are in for trouble."

WOMEN FIND CHEAP FLOUR POOR ECONOMY

Government statistics show that on the average, each man, woman and child consumes two 98-lb. bags of flour per year. The price of cheap, low grade flours will range anywhere from 20c to 45c per bag under that of quality flours. To play safe, figure that the difference between cheap, poorly milled flour and clean, pure, high quality flour is not to exceed 45c per bag. Since each person consumes two bags per year, it would mean a difference of 90c per person per year.

For a family of four, the difference would be four times 90c, or \$3.60 per year, which is less than 1c per day for 365 days. Therefore, housewives need not put up with unappetizing bread when the difference in cost between CLEAN, PURE Flour, and cheap, poorly milled flour is only 1c PER DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR.

Thousands Returning to the Use of High Quality Flour

They have been quick to see the false economy of cheap, poorly milled flour. By the thousands they are returning to the use of dependable, high quality flours like Robin Hood.

TANNING

Hides are cheap. Now is the time to ship them for tanning into Robes, Lace, Harness and Rawhide leather. Also highest market prices paid for hides.

Ship direct to the Tannery at Brandon. Have you seen our Free Tanning Offer? Send for Price List.

THE WHEAT CITY TANNERY

Brandon, Man.

Miscellaneous

BRITISH GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENTS. Proposition. 10c. Scolare, 18 Cambridge St., London, S.W., England. 11-18

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

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.

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

WE'LL PAY YOU CASH FOR KNITTING socks at home with hand knitting machine. Information free. Write Home Knitting Company, 75 Dundas East, Toronto. 12-1-x

FOR SALE NEW ALL-STEEL CORD-wood or pole saws, \$18 75. Box 82, Morden, Man.

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
783 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

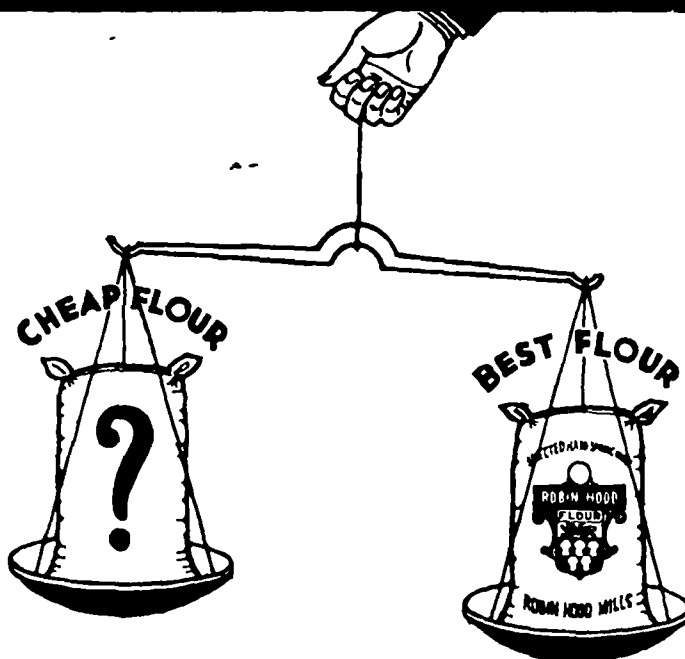
Auto and Tractor Parts

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.

**STUDY THIS
PICTURE—
THEN THINK**



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

No Dead Grasshoppers

IF YOU have ever examined newly threshed wheat—(and who has not, who lives in Western Canada)—you have noticed sticks, weed seed, and dead grasshoppers. From the separator this goes to the bin, from the bin to the mill,—then WHAT?

In the mammoth plants of Robin Hood Mills the wheat is first screened to remove the straw, sticks, insects, weed seeds, etc. Powerful air suction removes the finer particles of dust and foreign matter—next the

wheat is 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 CLEAN.

Is the flour you use milled from *Washed Wheat*? Is it fit for consumption on your table? Remember . . . the difference in cost between CLEAN, PURE 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 YOU IN HEALTH RISK,
QUESTIONABLE PURITY, UNAPPETIZING FLAVOR and POOR FOOD VALUE?**

Ask Your Dealer For

**Robin Hood
FLOUR**

CLEAN --- PURE

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

