

The Manitoba Co-operator

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

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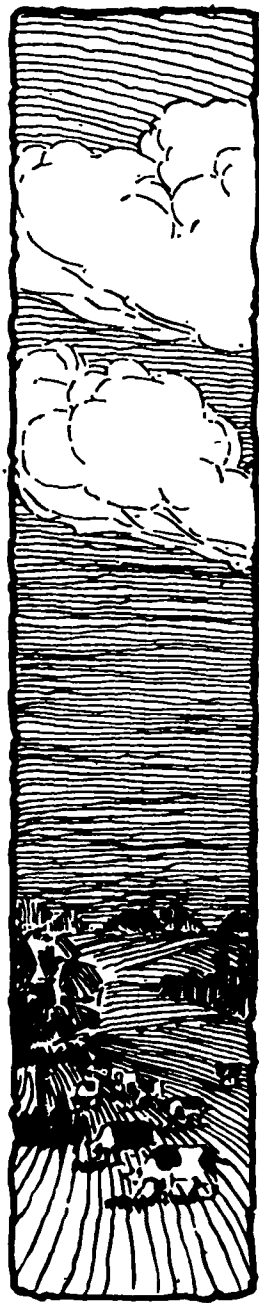
WINNIPEG, JANUARY, 1932

No. 1

Business Sees the Light

It is time to face the facts. The depression has deepened; recovery within any endurable period becomes day by day more doubtful as adequate corrective action is delayed. . . . Nothing the individual business concern, community, or citizen can now do for themselves can bring recovery save through a prolonged process of liquidation, loss and hardship in which only the strongest survive. Wage cuts, drastic individual or business economies, curtailment of public expenditures, contraction of credit may afford temporary relief and assure individual survival, but they progressively destroy the network of interdependence upon which the security of organized society rests, intensify and spread its distress, speed its disintegration, and make its reconstruction more difficult. Much as we may prize the principles of rugged individualism which vitalize enterprise where confidence and credit are protected, there is now no alternative to chaos save to invoke the ultimate authority of the state in defense of the public security and take immediate and drastic steps to re-establish confidence by restoring the community's credit resources to its use.

—The Business Week.



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

Last year seven dairy men formed the Salisbury Dairymen's Co-operative, Rhodesia, South Africa. Today it is one hundred per cent. strong and the whole of the milk supply of the city of Salisbury (22,000 population) comes from it.

Kerr & Company, of San Francisco, write: "Depreciation of 1,286 'safe securities' on the New York Stock Exchange from the 1929 high to the recent lows, is reported at 60 billions of dollars. The mind can comprehend that only by comparison. If in gold loaded on express cars—12 tons per car—it would take a train 124 miles long. That vast sum of money represents false values squeezed out of 'safe securities' on the New York Stock Exchange. It does not include depreciation of stocks on other exchanges, or loss on stock of 1,345 bank failures in 1930, and 932 for the first eight months of 1931."

A farmer in Chicago sold seven lambs to a Chicago packing house for the sum of \$3.00. From this was deducted insurance, commission, and inspection charges amounting to \$2.25, leaving him the handsome sum of 75 cents. Interested in the case, the United States Department of Agriculture traced them and reported that they were eventually sold to consumers for \$83.70. And the witness who gave this evidence to the committee on agriculture also testified that on the way to Washington he paid 85 cents for two lamb chops in a Pullman diner. Now we give you three guesses why the farmers of the nation are in difficulties. — Monetary Times.

The extent of literacy in the Soviet Union was raised to 62 per cent. in 1930, when 10,500,000 adults were taught to read and write. Last year the program called for teaching 15,000,000 more persons. In 1913 illiteracy amounted to 78 per cent, in 1926 to 50, and in 1929 to 44 per cent. In 1927-28, 1,300,000 adults were taught to read and write and in 1928-29, 2,000,000.

Loans totalling \$4,803,624 were made by the United States government to 22,946 farmers in the drought areas in the ten north-western states to help them carry their livestock through the winter. The largest loans were in North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, those states receiving \$2,024,023, \$1,186,915, and \$1,011,406 respectively.

The general picture of agriculture's position this fall is reflected in these indexes: The wholesale price level of all commodities stands practically at pre-war or 100; the industrial wage level is roughly twice the pre-war figure, or 200; farm taxes exceed 250; farm wages are about 120; prices of things bought by farmers 125; but prices received by farmers for their products average about 70. The unit exchange value of farm products for other commodities is slightly over one-half what it was before the war.—The Agricultural situation, United States Department of Agriculture.

The "Lenin" public library, now under construction in Moscow, is to be opened in November, 1932, in connection with the fifteenth anniversary of the Soviet regime. The size of the library will be 260,000 cubic meters, and it will have space for 8 million volumes. There will be seven large reading rooms to accommodate 7,000 persons, 24 scientific reference rooms, an institute for library research, a training school, and a printing shop and bindery.

Thirty co-operative wool pools marketed 584,000 pounds of fleeces for 3,280 farmers in 35 counties of Pennsylvania this year, according to W. B. Connell, sheep and wool extension specialist, Pennsylvania State College. This is the largest volume of wool marketed co-operatively in Pennsylvania in the past seven years. Pennsylvania wool producers have carried on a 12-year program in co-operative wool marketing, during which time they have sold 4,578,000 pounds, and rejects or unmerchantable wools have been reduced 10 per cent.

The British Co-operative Union has urged all its affiliated societies to express themselves on disarmament by resolution which demands "an immediate and substantial reduction of effectives and all forms of war material and expenditure."

According to a recent statement issued by the British government, the cost of social services in Great Britain increased from approximately \$100,000,000 in 1890 to \$1,778,000,000 in 1929.

International co-operation is still only a minor factor in commerce between nations, but we believe that, were the world's producers and consumers organized more effectively through the International Co-operative Alliance, it would lead the way, in matters of international trade, to financial and economic emancipation. Such a way must be found if life, apart from mere existence, is to be made possible for the people of all lands.—Report of Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, London.

The City of Milwaukee is closing the year with all bills paid and approximately four million dollars in the bank.

The Commissar for Education of Soviet Russia reports that more than ten million children were enrolled in school at the end of the fiscal year, a marked increase over any previous period.

The number of municipalities and townships in Ontario owning and operating electric plants has increased within twenty years from 12 to 668, the capital invested has increased from \$3,600,000 to \$359,000,000 the amount of electrical energy developed has grown from 1,000 to 1,250,000 horsepower.

If all the nations of the world cancelled all the reparation payments tomorrow, there would be a leap upward in industrial prosperity like the setting free of a spring. Someone must begin. Let me do it. The Government of Roumania still owes to Canada twenty-five million dollars. As we number ten million in Canada there must be a Roumanian who owes me two dollars and fifty cents. Let him keep it.—Prof. Stephen Leacock.

CO-OPERATIVE OIL DISTRIBUTION

The co-operative supply of lubricating and other oils is gaining ground steadily among the farmers of the United States. In the state of Indiana the output of oil from the factory at Indianapolis is expected to reach 500,000 gallons for the current year. This factory belongs to the Farm Bureau Oil Company, which is jointly owned by the farmers' wholesale organizations of Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. Kentucky farmers are also obtaining supplies from the factory. The number of local distributing centres now stands at 60, as compared with 42 in 1930, and the average net saving they effected for their members exceeded the amount of capital invested. The farmers are endeavoring to extend their business by means of an educational campaign, covering seven hundred towns and villages, instructing farmers in the care of their machinery, and the nature and uses of different kinds of oil. In North Dakota the farmers' oil associations, whose accounts are audited by the Northern States' Co-operative League, have recently formed a Farmers' Union Petroleum Association, to which each association will subscribe 10 cents per member. In conjunction with the Northern States' League, the Association will hold a three weeks' Co-operative Training School in 1932.

DR. GLEN FRANK GIVES GOOD ADVICE

The University of Wisconsin has a president who thinks straight and writes clearly and convincingly. He also keeps in mind the fact that his University is serving a great agricultural state.

Here are four "don't's" which he gave a young Wisconsin farmer who came to him recently for advice.

"Don't cling to an obsolete individualism, but realize that there must be developed a new individualism safeguarded by the protecting wall of co-operative action.

"Don't lose interest in the problem of production just because the problems of distribution happen to be the more pressing at the moment.

"Don't let anything keep you out of the co-operative movement.

"Don't let your interest in the one co-operative you are interested in blind you to the larger interests of the co-operative movement as a whole but remember that the co-operative movement may be killed by co-operatives that do not know how to co-operate with other co-operatives."

—Farmers' Union Herald.

THE COST OF PREPAREDNESS

In 1913 the United States had a fleet of 963,000 tons, Great Britain had a fleet of 2,222,000 tons, and France a fleet of 689,000 tons. Today the United States has 1,173,000 tons, Great Britain has 1,378,000 tons, and France has 618,000 tons. In terms of annual cost for naval armament the United States is spending today \$382,000,000, whereas in 1913 she spent \$133,000,000; Great Britain is spending \$271,000,000, as against \$247,000,000 in 1913; while France is spending \$100,000,000 as against \$90,000,000 in 1913. In other words, the United States is today spending 187 per cent more than she spent in 1913, Great Britain 10 per cent more, and France 11 per cent more. If army and air defence costs are added to navy costs, the United States is this year spending \$842,000,000, Great Britain is spending \$560,000,000, and France \$431,000,000. In 1914 the officers and men of our regular forces, both army and navy, were about 164,000; in 1924 they were about 256,000; today they are roughly 250,000. Our citizens' army, including the National Guard and other forms of reserves, increases these totals to about 299,000 in 1914, 672,000 in 1924, and approximately 728,000 today.

—Raymond B. Fosdick, in The Atlantic Monthly.

The Scottish C.W.S. is spending \$150,000 on new warehouse premises in Glasgow.

The French Congress of Hygiene recently urged the government to teach all the people how to use gas masks, to establish depots where masks are easily accessible, and to provide cellar refuges with special chimney ventilators. Preparedness again!

CO-OPS CANNOT MAKE FARMS PAY

A writer in the official British Ministry of Labour Gazette says:

"In recent years a number of retail co-operative societies have ceased farming operations, owing to the difficulties experienced and heavy losses sustained, which in many instances have seriously reduced the surplus earned by the ordinary trading departments.

"These numbered 118 in 1930, and returned a total acreage under farms of about 41,000, and a capital of £1,791,000 as invested in farm lands and buildings, implements, stocks, etc. Their sales or transfers of farm produce, etc., totalled about £654,000, and resulted in a net loss of £73,000, as against a loss of £74,000 in 1929.

"In addition to the loss on working, one society in 1930 incurred a further loss of over £20,000 on disposing of its farm land and buildings, etc. As in 1929, roughly one society in three showed a surplus on farming operations, but the surpluses aggregated only £9,000. The farms owned by the two principal wholesale societies covered some 17,000 acres, as against 21,000 in 1929.

"Capital invested in farm land, buildings, etc., by the wholesale societies totalled about £662,000; their sales or transfer values of farm produce, etc., in 1930 amounted to £277,000. Both the wholesale societies showed losses on their farming operations in 1930; the losses aggregated approximately £22,000, or some £15,000 less than in 1929."

IT NOW LOOKS LIKE MISPLACED GENEROSITY

Mr. Chamberlain (Chancellor to the Exchequer) said in the Commons on December 2nd, 1931, that under the 1926 settlements we remitted 63 per cent. of the £600,000,000 war debt due to us by France and 86 per cent. of the £560,000,000 owing by Italy.

"The British taxpayer was left to bear the equivalent proportion of the charge involved," he added.

This means we gave France £378,000,000 and Italy £481,600,000. The settlements were made by Mr. Churchill when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Conservative Government. —London Daily Herald.

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*

SOME ESSENTIALS IN CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION

"Membership Problems in Farmers' Co-operative Purchasing Associations" is the title of a bulletin issued by the Agricultural Economics Department of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture and written by J. K. Stern. The summary is as follows:

"Efficient management is essential to the success of every co-operative organization, but efficient management of the financial end of the business alone does not guarantee success. No matter how competent a manager may be, if the community does not support the co-operative by buying through it the business cannot be run efficiently. **Man** management is as essential as dollar management in determining the success or failure of a co-operative enterprise.

"The study revealed that many members of co-operative organizations have a mistaken idea of what co-operation is. The management is often responsible for this attitude, by attempting to sell commodities, not 'co-operation.'

"Members do not have enough information regarding their own organization. Monthly mimeographed news letters should be mailed to all farmers in the vicinity of a co-operative, interesting meetings should be held regularly, and the manager should make as many farm contacts as possible.

"Not enough effort has been spent by co-operative managers to see that members get satisfactory service.

"Emphasis should be placed on quality and value per dollar rather than on the original price of a commodity.

"Most co-operatives need to make their cash-at-door business more attractive in order to reduce the proportion of credit accounts.

"There is decided lack of harmony between different co-operative organizations. With competition between organizations growing keener every day, it seems logical to conclude that in the near future most small independent purchasing co-operatives will have to federate or buy through one of the large wholesale co-operatives already in existence in order to give real service and to stay in business.

"The data indicate that although some farmers of the present generation will never become loyal co-operators, a majority are co-operators or potential co-operators. With the right kind of encouragement they will support efficient organizations."

On November 28th there were 10,743 persons in the city of Winnipeg on relief, nearly half of them being married men with families. The monthly cost of direct relief is now \$325,000 of which the city pays over one-third or \$110,000.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

The annual report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture, A. M. Hyde, issued December 8th, states that the world carryover of wheat on July 1st, 1931 was 659,000,000 bushels, as against 569,000,000 bushels on July 1st, 1930. World production of wheat this year will be less than last year's but the difference will not make a large cut in the carryover into next year. As now estimated, world wheat production for 1931 is reckoned at from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels less than the output in 1930.

The above-mentioned report states: "The demand for wheat has fallen because importing countries lack the purchasing power to maintain their imports at the usual level . . . World consumption of wheat has grown steadily in the last 10 years. In the 1930-31 season, total apparent disappearance of wheat outside Russia and China (for China consumption statistics are not available) was 3,800,000,000 bushels, as compared with only 3,200,000,000 bushel in 1921-22 and also in 1922-23. The consumption in 1930-31, a depression year, was well above that of the preceding year, and about equal to that of the highly prosperous season 1928-29 . . . For the United States as a whole, the farm price of wheat as of October 15th, 1931, was only 36.1 cents a bushel, as compared with 65.6 on October 15th, 1930. There was some recovery in October and early in November. In the pre-war period 1910-1914, the average farm price of wheat was 84 cents. Farm expenses of production and living costs are much higher than they were before the war. Debt and taxes are much greater. Hence prevailing wheat prices are literally ruinous."

The price of our grain depends on those two words 'purchasing power'. What the consumer can afford to pay rather than his needs is what determines the price. If the consumer is hungry or starving, as many are, his need is great but if his pocket book is depleted, the price will be low. The term that the law of supply and demand governs, as generally used, is a meaningless phrase.

Any person desiring to become a member of a Pool Elevator Association may join by acquiring one share of stock, par value One Dollar, and delivering grain to the elevator. Application forms for a share of stock are now in the hands of all elevator operators. Letters explaining the basis of membership were also sent to them and to the Secretaries of the Associations.

Trading in grain futures in the United States, although it reaches a total volume of 17,034,201,000 bushels in the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1931, exceeded the low record of 1923-24 by about 38 per cent. was 32 per cent less than the previous year and the smallest since 1924, according to the current annual report of the Grain Futures Administration.

"A BIG MAN; A STRONG MAN"

The following tribute to our dead leader, A. J. McPhail, from the pen of T. W. Mercer, appeared in the British Co-operative Productive Review:

This is a place where something should be said about the late Mr. A. J. McPhail, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, who passed away in October at the age of forty-seven. I only met him once, about two years ago, when I was privileged to attend a little dinner given to him and his colleagues while they were in London. Our private talk did not last long, but no one who then met Mr. McPhail will forget the meeting. Undoubtedly he was a big man, a strong man, a true personality. He had about him an air of easy confidence; he was "on top of his job;" he was master of his business as a leader of the wheat pools; and only very seldom have I met a man so completely inspired by the true spirit of co-operation.

I know far too little about the Wheat Pools and their members and wish that I knew more. Formerly I eyed the pools with great suspicion, as did many national leaders of our British Movement, for it did appear that they were not co-operative but commercial in their structure, aims and outlook. Greater knowledge made me modify my opinion, and when I had met and heard Mr. McPhail and his colleagues I was immediately convinced that the spirit of co-operation is quite as pure and strong today on the wheat fields of Canada as it ever was in Rochdale. The form co-operation takes is everywhere determined by men's needs and economic circumstance, but the spirit of co-operation is everywhere the same. Only fools imagine that any particular type of co-operative society has a monopoly of co-operative principles.

Destiny plays queer tricks with men and movements. McPhail was a man needed by the farmers of his own country, and he was also needed in the councils of the world-wide co-operative movement. Mr. H. J. May accomplished a great thing during his too brief visit to Canada, and he accomplished an even greater thing when the wheat pools were admitted to the International Co-operative Alliance.

On that day a new and strong link was forged, for organized primary producers were then brought into organic relation with the organized consumers of sixty countries. There in that link was, and is, the beginning of the international system of exchange that will one day be part of the economic foundations of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Alas! no beginning, however admirable, can be regarded as an end. The international system of co-operative exchange and commerce has still to be constructed; and McPhail's great knowledge and ripe wisdom will be needed and will not be available. Canada will produce new men, for the co-operative spirit will not fail to beget fine children, but the wheat pools are not likely ever to throw up a leader superior to the rare farmer who now is dead.

WHEAT SUPPLIES AND REQUIREMENTS

On September 30, Broomhall estimated world wheat supplies for the crop year at 992 million bushels and prospective world demand at 776 million bushels.

Recently this British authority has amended his figures. He now estimates supplies available for the year at 1,016,000,000 but retains his estimate of world requirements at 776,000,000. This provides for a world carryover of 240,000,000 bushels. His estimate of requirements is:

Europe	568,000,000
Ex-Europe	208,000,000
	<hr/> 776,000,000

His estimate of exportable surpluses: August 1, 1931 to July 31, 1932:

U.S.A.	248,000,000
Canada	264,000,000
Argentina	192,000,000
North Africa and India	12,000,000
Australia	152,000,000
Russia	96,000,000
Balkans and Hungary	52,000,000
	<hr/> Total
	1,016,000,000

BRITISH CO-OPS OPPOSE WHEAT QUOTA

A deputation from the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Union which waited upon the minister of agriculture on the 10th of December, expressed its strong opposition to the proposed milling quota for home grown wheat. Mr. A. V. Alexander, secretary of the committee, con-

tended that a 15 per cent. quota for British wheat and a guaranteed price would result in an increased cost of 2 shillings per sack of flour, and with other charges would add one halfpenny to the price of the four-pound loaf. Mr. Gallacher, director of the Scottish C.W.S., pointed out that, since little wheat was grown in Scotland, the quota system would impose a heavier burden on the Scottish consumer without benefiting the farmer. Mr. Sutton, director of the English C.W.S., argued that in the present position of world wheat production artificial methods of increasing supplies were not called for, while Mr. Hobley, the C.W.S. wheat buyer, showed that the present state of the exchanges already gave the farmer an advantage. The minister in his reply stated that the government had come to the conclusion that the only way to help the farmer was to give him a better price, and was determined to go on with the quota policy.

PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES

About a year ago C. J. Yorath, president and managing director of the Calgary Gas Company, publicly criticized the Wheat Pool for losses sustained in the collapse of the wheat market. In view of the criticism it is interesting to note that receivers have been appointed for the American Commonwealth Power Corporation (of which the Calgary Gas Company is a subsidiary) and indications are that this corporation has sustained huge financial losses. Application has also been made for receivership for the International Utilities, a corporation which has considerable interests in Commonwealth Power and Calgary Gas Company, although it is difficult to ascertain the exact relationship of the companies due to the elaborate system of interwoven interests. It is alleged that in July (statement issued as of April 30, 1931,) the list of assets had a valuation of \$37,038,746. Since then it was asserted receivers have been appointed for many affiliated and subsidiary companies and losses made it impossible for the company to meet its obligations.—The Budget, Alberta Wheat Pool.

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.

DISARMAMENT

The nations of the world are to meet at Geneva in the first week in February to renew the efforts to reduce armies and navies and expenditure on preparedness for war. The peace treaty enforced disarmament on Germany, but it was accompanied by an agreement amongst the victors that they would mutually reduce armaments. "The maintenance of peace" says the Covenant of the League of Nations, "requires the reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety." During the last thirteen years the authors of the Treaty of Versailles have been wrangling amongst themselves as to the amount of preparedness that is "consistent with national safety." In any real and significant sense of the word there has been no reduction of armaments among the nations that were the victors in the war; these nations still groan under an excessive burden of taxation to maintain "national safety." Moreover, the munition and armament manufacturers of the chief industrial nations are still filling orders for potential enemies of their country and at the last disarmament conference that was held these munition and armament makers maintained a regular lobby to prevent too big a step being taken in the direction of a reduction of armaments. They have still to be reckoned with and they are economically powerful both nationally and internationally.

Moreover, it is now being asked: What will be done with the labor which will be released if the manufacture of warships, guns and munitions and other requisites of war is reduced? Will the money thus released be spent in social services? If not, of what particular benefit is disarmament going to be to those to whom today expenditure on armaments at least means work, food and homes? This is a question which is becoming insistent, for instance, in England, and it is plain that the world is not going to progress so very much if decrease in the expenditure on armaments does not lead to increase in the expenditure for social service.

On Armistice Day, 1929, President Hoover stated that the United States would follow the lead of any nation in reducing armaments. "It only remains for the others to say," he said, "how low they will go. It cannot be too low for us." Unfortunately no nation has undertaken to give that lead and in the absence of it the United States has not gone beyond existing agreements with regard to naval strength. Maybe at the coming disarmament conference Great Britain will ask the United States if they will stand by the declaration of President Hoover and if the reply be in the affirmative will make as definite a move as the United States did

at the first disarmament conference. It is apparent some nation must take the lead and it would be an encouraging sight if Great Britain and the United States were to take it together.

THE REPARATIONS CHICANERY

Germany has announced without any frills or equivocation that she cannot pay reparations today, or tomorrow or probably ever, and on January 25 the creditor nations are going to meet and are expected to say what they are going to do about it.

The peculiar thing about this situation is that in their honest moments not one of the statesmen who will meet to discuss this question of reparations ever believed that Germany could pay, or that the payment could be undertaken without seriously disturbing the economic life of the nations to whom payment was to be made. Reparations has been a piece of political chicanery from the start. In 1919 the allies set out with the determination, as an English statesman declared, "to squeeze Germany till the pips squeaked." They demanded deliveries of coal from Germany that could not be made and a year later they set reparations at approximately 64½ billion dollars, payable in forty-two years with 12 per cent. of the value of German exports added. Every economist of repute in the world said that the thing was a tragical absurdity, that Germany could never pay. Germany did not pay and the allies made reprisals by military demonstrations. Then came in 1924 the committee under General Dawes. It sought to put the payment of reparations upon a payable basis at the rate of about 650 million dollars a year. Germany did not in any year pay the amount required under the Dawes scheme and in 1929 after more trouble a new committee was set up under Mr. Owen Young to make the unworkable work. That committee wrestled with the problem and it arranged payments of about 500 million dollars a year for 37 years, with all the complications that successful financiers could think of.

These committees aided by the logic of events reduced the capital value of reparations from over 64 billion dollars to 10½ billion dollars, but it is now apparent that Germany cannot pay even 10½ billion spread over 37 years. It is doubtful if she could pay it if it was spread over twice that period, and to go beyond that is sheer absurdity. Not all the powers in the world today could hold a nation like Germany in bondage for one hundred years and yet to hold Germany in economic bondage is still the dominant idea in the reparations schemes.

One other element has crept into the situation and that is the conflict between private and public debt. France has been making the demand that the payment of reparations take precedence over the repayment of commercial loans. German business, like business everywhere else in the world, is carried on by means of credit. The financiers of the world now are discovering that it is almost impossible to separate public and private finance and that commercial loans to German business may be used to pay reparations or loans to the German government to repay commercial loans. Great Britain, anxious for the recovery of her world trade would rather have commercial loans placed ahead of reparations, while so far as the world of

finance is concerned it does not really seem to matter which is paid, because reparations payments serve to release credit in any case. However, the situation that has been developing recently in Germany is making it impossible to pay either commercial loans or reparations, because these repayments must come out of the wealth which Germany produces in excess of her own actual needs, which in its turn means what surplus she can produce for export and what the German government can squeeze out of the people by means of taxes. The export business, even including deliveries in kind on reparations, is not in excess of the imports and with the heavy fall in prices the situation has become impossible.

The Lausanne Conference under the influence of France will undoubtedly try once again to find some means of forcing the payment of reparations. It may be that as in 1922 the principal reparations creditors will make a threat of military occupation of German territory and may even carry out such a threat. That is the real danger in this situation because the Germany of today is not the Germany of 1922 and the outcome of such an action on the part of France would undoubtedly be war. Possibly that is what the intransigent French politicians want. They seem to believe that it is possible to treat a conquered nation as it was treated a few thousand years ago and to hold it in political and economic bondage. That sort of thing is as dead as the ages in which it occurred, but the politicians of France, especially, are still seeking for some method of achieving within modern ideas the same results.

"DIP YOUR BUCKET"

A story is told of a crew of shipwrecked sailors who drifted around in an open boat until their stock of water was exhausted and they were suffering the agonizing tortures of thirst. A ship appeared in sight; the shipwrecked men frantically signalled her and as the ship came near to them they called for water. Back came the reply through a megaphone: "Dip your bucket." They did so and they found the water was fresh. They had drifted into the large area of fresh water in the sea fed by the gigantic volume of the mighty Amazon. They had been suffering for lack of what was theirs for the simple effort of reaching for it.

The world today is in about the same position as these shipwrecked sailors. Millions upon millions of men and women are out of work and they and their children are suffering from under nourishment and the distressful physical condition that comes from a dread uncertainty. Millions of men who produce the food of the world are in a similar condition; and it is impossible adequately to estimate the injury to health and physical and mental well-being of the millions of men and women to whom this terrific depression has brought a torturing anxiety. And yet this suffering is taking place in the midst of plenty. Farmers have produced more food supplies than the world has ever seen before at one time. Industry possesses the technical requisites to supply almost any human want. The labor and the inventive genius of man have furnished a plenty that the world has never before known in its history, and we have not the sense to "dip our

bucket." Perhaps it were better to say that we have not yet acquired the knowledge which would prompt us to dip our bucket. We have not learned the art of living together and of placing at the service of humanity what humanity itself has achieved. That is the cause of all the trouble in the world today, and men are vainly seeking for relief and trying anything and everything but the simple act of dipping their bucket.

IT'S NO JOKE

Returning from a cruise in the Mediterranean in his sumptuously equipped yacht, about nine months ago, J. P. Morgan, Jr., met the question of newspaper reporters with: "I don't know anything about any depression. What depression is this?"

Every now and then some comfortably established individual informs a newspaper reporter that there really is no depression; business in his line is good and all that is required is a mental bracing up, free spending and less governmental interference with the laws of supply and demand!

It must be pleasant to get so far away from the real world as to know nothing about its hardships and its miseries; its 30,000,000 of unemployed with their under-nourished families; the millions upon millions of farmers made desperate by ruinous prices, the harassed statesmen trying to pay war debts and ever-increasing unemployment insurance; and the growing unrest everywhere feeding revolutionary movements with their menace to the system that has made life so easy and comfortable for the men with a strangle-hold on fortune.

It is dangerous, however, for these men to be ignorant or pretend to be ignorant of the distress and misery of millions. Once there was a royal lady who when told the people were hungry and had no bread said: "Why don't they eat cake?" A regal joke! And once also a courtly gentleman when told the people had no bread and were starving said: "Let them eat grass." The royal lady had her head cut off and the courtly gentleman was hanged on a lamp-post with a tuft of grass in his mouth, by the people who simply could not appreciate a good aristocratic joke. Revolutions are cruel, sometimes inhuman. They represent explosions of human passion, and such explosions can be very damaging to every kind of human institution, good as well as bad. It is better to meet the troubles of social life sanely and intelligently: to know about depressions and their results and to take part in a rational endeavor to correct them and to prevent injustice and poverty and degradation. The system which makes millionaires is on trial and intelligent millionaires have realized it. The others probably don't matter.

Once upon a time the man who could make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before was proclaimed a public benefactor and the friend of humanity. Today the economic advisers of agriculture and industry alike are saying: Curtail your production; there is too much wheat, milk, meat in the world; too much to eat, wear, use, enjoy, and the statesmen are doing their best to prevent the circulation of plenty by erecting tariff walls even higher than Haman's gallows. "Tis a mad world, my masters."



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building.

Telephone: 845 160

Members of the Board:

Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Chairman
W. A. Landreth

G. W. Tovell

H. C. Grant.

F. W. Ransom, Vice-Chairman.

F. H. Downing

Secretary: John W. Ward.

CONSUMERS' LOCALS REPORT

The annual meeting of the Wallace Consumers' Co-operative, Limited, was held recently at Virden, when the financial statement for the first full year of the association was received. This showed that in the twelve months ending October 31, 1931, sales of gasoline, kerosene, oil, grease, twine, coal, flour and salt, amounted to \$30,322.38, on which there was a net profit after paying all expenses and making allowances for depreciation, of \$1,128.90. Interest on capital stock absorbed only \$172.60 and it was decided to credit both members and non-members with a patronage dividend at the rate of three per cent. on purchases. One hundred and thirty non-members will participate in this distribution, receiving credit towards the purchase of a share in the association. The directors were all re-elected, and with the manager, W. C. McLean, are deserving of hearty congratulations on having brought this young association into successful operation so early in its career.

Rosebank Co-operative Oil and Supplies, Limited, reports a satisfactory year's business, although owing to prevailing conditions the volume of turnover has been lighter than in previous years. Sales were just under \$15,000 and net surplus \$1,326.28, of which \$908.68 goes back to the members in patronage dividends, besides interest on capital.

HAMIOTA HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Hamiota Consumers' Co-operative annual meeting was held in the Orange Hall, Tuesday, December 15, with about one hundred good co-operators present. The visitors were: Mr. Popple, of Winnipeg, president and manager of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale; Mr. Wm. Pollock, of Brandon, a director of the provincial wholesale board; Mr. Fogal,

manager of the Brandon Co-operative; also two visitors from the neighboring co-operative at Birtle.

Officers elected for the coming year were: A. C. Little, K. R. Fraser, Jas. Reid, V. E. G. Little, Jas. Anderson, Jr., and M. O. Tremaine.

The auditors' report was submitted and approved by the meeting. It showed an operating surplus of \$2,100.00, after expenses were paid and depreciation taken off.

Mr. Popple then gave an interesting address in which he congratulated the local management on their success.

Mr. Pollock gave a short address and stressed the need for members to be loyal.

Mr. Fogal, manager of the Brandon local then told of his experience with some members not buying all their needs from their own organization and pointed out that the co-operative being their own organization could not do 100 per cent. good without 100 per cent. support.

A few questions regarding the business of the Co-operative Wholesale were brought up by the members and explained fully by Mr. Popple, and a vote of thanks was tendered Miss Jean McIntosh for the efficient and exact manner in which the books had been handled. The local directors entertained the visitors to a dinner in the Central Hotel that evening when Mr. Popple was the guest of honor and one and all agreed that Hamiota had "put over" a wonderful co-operators' day.

POULTRY POOLERS CELEBRATE

Elm Creek local of Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association celebrated the close of a successful season's operations by a most enjoyable social evening on December 30. Over two hundred members and their friends attended. The program opened with motion pictures exhibited by the Co-operative Marketing

Board, which was followed by musical items and addresses by chairman "Scotty" Wood, Dr. Munn, W. G. Weir, W. E. Murray (director of the Poultry Pool) and A. C. McCulloch, who as Dominion Poultry Promoter had a great deal to do with the establishment of the Pool in 1922 and has ever since co-operated with the officials of the association and assisted them to make it a success.

The ladies served a bountiful supper at midnight and dancing to a five-piece orchestra continued until the early hours of the morning.

The improved marketing conditions brought about by the poultry pool have encouraged many farmers in the Elm Creek district to keep much larger flocks of turkeys than were formerly seen, and the chairman referred to the fact that one of the members had received more for the advance payment on his shipment of turkeys than he himself had received as the full returns from a carload of wheat.

CO-OPERATIVE MEETINGS

Co-operative meetings of an educational character, at which the motion picture equipment of the Co-operative Marketing Board will be used, are being arranged in all parts of Manitoba during the next few weeks. Speakers are being provided by the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, and the dates and meeting places are being arranged by the district officers of the U.F.M.

A SUCCESSFUL STORE

A very successful general store is being conducted by the Grunthal Co-operative Trading Society Limited, in a Mennonite district some fifty miles south-east of Winnipeg. The association was organized in 1928, and after starting in a modest way, with little more than \$100.00 of capital, its business increased sufficiently to warrant the purchase of a store (Turn to page 12)

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

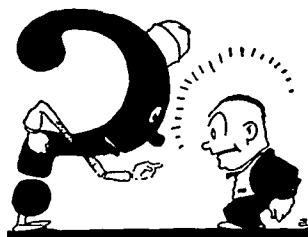
A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

LOOKING AHEAD

On behalf of the board of directors and staff of the Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool, we take this opportunity to compliment the members of this Association upon their steadfastness, their patience, their courage, and their adherence to the principles of co-operation during the very trying year of 1931.

We deeply appreciate the many sacrifices which have been made and the fortitude which has characterized the endeavors of the poultry producers in Western Canada. We would still urge that greater care and thought be given to the questions of "quality and marketing."



Facing Questions

We have unbounded faith in our country, confidence in our people and in the future, and, to one and all, our sincerest expression is that in the years before us, there will be a return of financial stability, which will insure to the West a greater return for the ability, skill and labor expended.

A. W. Badger, Sec.-Treas.
E. G. Horwood, Supt.

Xmas Dressed Poultry Pool

	1931	1930
Lbs. marketed	1,897,275	1,207,183
Carloads	112	72
Loading points	116	120
Contributors ..	7,440	5,063

The above shows that the volume handled this year is larger than ever.

Comparing the quality of 1930 and 1931, this year's turkeys show a slight improvement, but chickens are below 1930 in quality.

Due to the unfavorable weather conditions prevailing during the Christmas season and to abnormally heavy receipts of dressed poultry which could not be absorbed by the depressed Xmas market, there is still a quantity to be disposed of; thus, it is impossible to state in this report

what the financial payment to shippers will be. From reports received from our Canadian Company there is a probability that the final payments will be at least two weeks late in going out.

We would ask all who deliver dressed poultry to examine the name and address on your statement and if it is not correct please advise head office at once.

The matter of final payment on 1931 pool eggs will be decided upon at the January Board meeting.

Grading Dressed Birds

One of the objects of the standardized grading is to assist the producer in securing the highest possible price which the

quality of his product warrants. The aim of the grader is to place the bird in the highest grade for which it will qualify and not de-grade a bird without clear and sufficient reason.



Git!

Annual Meeting

The tenth annual meeting will be held in the City Hall, Brandon, on February 10th, 1932. Registration of delegates will commence at 8 a.m. and the meeting will be called to order at 9 a.m. Each delegate elected to attend the annual meeting (if name has been sent in to head office) will be mailed a notice informing them of date and time of meeting, and also instructing them how to purchase a single fare first class ticket to Brandon and get their local railroad agent to fill out the certificate that is enclosed in each letter.

Some Good Shipments

Mrs. Wm. Anderson, Shoal Lake: Total 639 lbs. Turkey—Spec. 290; "A" 89. Chicken—"A" M.F. 103; "B" M.F. 123; "B" Sel. 34.

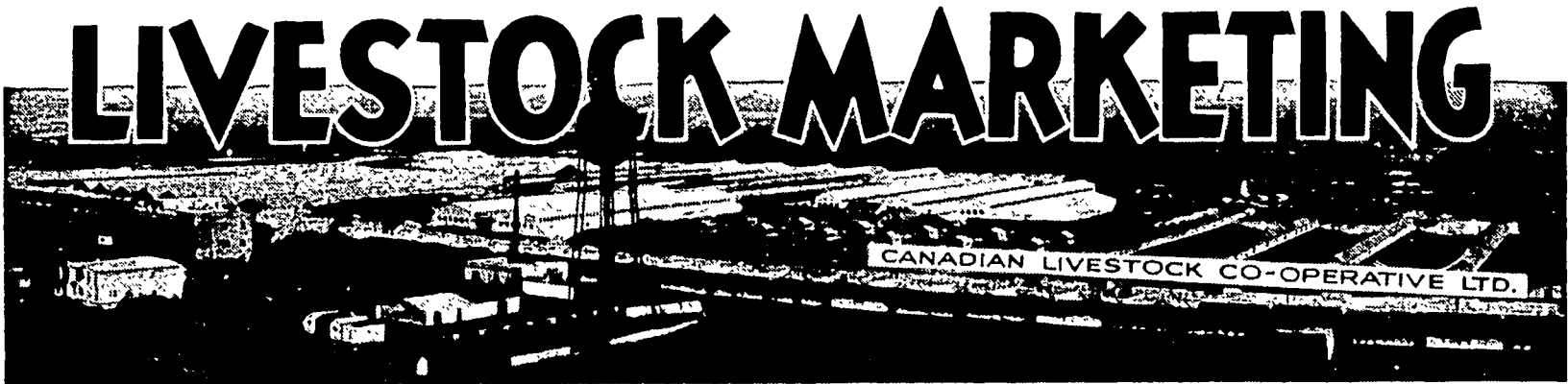
Mrs. Ed. Hepworth, Shoal Lake: Total 350 lbs. Turkey—Spec. 111. Chicken—Spec. M.F. 41; "A" M.F. 93; "B" M.F. 94; "B" Sel. 11.

Mrs. Bill Grady, Shoal Lake: Total, 1,590 lbs. Turkey—Spec. 1,247; "A", 134. Chicken—Spec., M.F., 34; "A" M.F. 69; "B" M.F. 84; "B" Sel. 22.

Alex. Kerr, Carman: Total 938 lbs. Turkey—Spec. 323; "A" 155; "B" 138. Chicken—"A" M.F. 107; "B" M.F. 30; "A", Sel. 105; "B", Sel. 80.

Turkey Shippers—	Total lbs.	Special lbs.	"A" lbs.	"B" lbs.	"C" lbs.
Mrs. H. Bridal, Cypress River	149	149			
Mrs. B. B. William, Menteith	743	743			
Thos. Compton, Darlingford	454	454			
Geo. Compton, Darlingford	387	387			
Harry McBurney, Souris	259	259			
W. A. Fisher, Rocanville, Sask.....	100	100			
T. A. Davies, Elm Creek.....	4,915	2,684	1,576	445	10
H. M. Loughheed, Bagot	4,229	632	2,063	1,325	209
Melvin Park, Carman	4,008	221	1,620	1,711	456
Carl Wickdahl, Erickson	1,736	819	482	435	
Mrs. E. D. Magwood, Killarney	1,564	758	745	61	
L. A. Gales, Elm Creek	1,373	915	378	80	
Mrs. J. H. Kitching, Solsgirth.....	1,289	795	350	71	73
Mrs. J. Bjornson, Baldur	1,015	605	341	69	
W. K. Fraser, Hamiota	1,093	517	443	133	
Jos. Allec., St. Claude	1,051	703	255	85	8
Mike Pastoszenko, St. Claude	1,053	812	121	75	45
Jas. Ross, Cypress River	805	691	114		
Mrs. G. H. Harland, Minnedosa	761	508	243		10
Jas. McIntosh, Stephenfield	801	728	91	82	
Mrs. A. A. Forde, Vista	998	709	152	137	
Mrs. B. Gray, Welwyn	782	454	328		
D. Ariss, Bagot	869	293	545	31	
W. Kingdon, Clan William	660	520	127	13	
Mrs. Jos. Fuller, Graysville	642	540	59	43	

Look over your statement and see how your grades compare with the above. There are many others worthy of mention but space will not permit us to publish them.



Manitoba Co-operative Livestock

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

STATEMENTS COMPARED

Livestock coming forward to the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, during December was very similar to the amount in December a year ago. The following is a statement showing the high five firms on the St. Boniface market:

1st—Can. Co-op	234 cars—24.2%
2nd	153 " —15.8%
3rd	118 " —12.2%
4th	117 " —11. %
5th	98 " —10.1%

or "they were indifferent to the farmers' interests."

Let us be fair. The present system of marketing farm products is in the hands of individuals who did not really create the system. In fact, many of its most glaring faults in the past can be laid directly at the door of the farmer himself. The cheerful defiance shown by the old style farmer of the elementary rules of business procedure made him the laughing stock of his

most deadly argument ever used against farm organization is found in a statement "Oh, well, you'll never get them to stick together." We must combat this argument, first of all, because it is untrue. In this province we have very successful grain handling concerns entirely owned and controlled by farmers, one of which has been operating over a quarter of a century. Our two great mutual insurance companies, Portage and Wawanesa, are still older, and are not only farmer owned and controlled but are operating on a genuine co-operative basis. Moreover, we must not weaken to this argument because it contains the philosophy of despair. Certainly nothing can be done if we decide that nothing can be done.

Above Last Year

Your organization at the close of the year shows a substantial increase in livestock handled during the year. Following is a com-

parative statement showing livestock handled during the years 1930 and 1931:

From Manitoba points—	Cars	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
1930	1,277	23,396	46,388	18,067
1931	1,434	28,010	56,843	17,323
From Saskatchewan points—				
1930	1,046	17,175	37,826	5,059
1931	1,449	22,854	58,730	6,145

In the restoration of agriculture to its proper place in the economic life of the country lies the key to any real national progress. There is, therefore, no greater task to which we as patriotic citizens can apply ourselves than the task of quickening our farm men and women, into active, intelligent co-operative organization.

A New Year's Message

Looking over the past twenty-five years, and reviewing the struggles of the organized farmer in Western Canada to obtain for himself and his children an adequate share of the fruit of his labors, it is plainly evident that whatever progress he may have made has been met with steady resistance from the organized private trade.

In its earlier stages this resistance took the form of ridicule. Later on, when the magnitude of his enterprises made it impossible to "laugh it off," the opposition commenced a whispering campaign against the officials whom the farmers chose from among themselves to conduct their business. "The directors," it seemed, "were incompetent to handle such a big business," or else "salaried officials were paid far too much,"

fellow citizens. His lack of success in transacting his own business has earned for him, at times, a measure of contempt in the minds of the private tradesmen, and, worst of all, in many

Here is a New Year's resolution for our members:



The Competitive System

cases it has resulted in a deep-rooted distrust in the mind of the farmer himself of his ability to cope with affairs outside his own barnyard.

Probably the most popular and

THAT we dwell mostly on our triumphs and so take courage for the tasks which lie ahead.

THAT we pursue with determination our own program, and yet, withal, that we maintain an attitude of fairness for those opposed to us which will commend itself to all thinking people both inside and outside our movement.

Consumer Co-operation

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

MAKING HISTORY

Would you like to really make history? On January 20th and 21st the representatives from local Consumers' Co-operatives in Manitoba will gather in the fifth annual meeting of their Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale at 210 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

This is the most important gathering of consumer co-operators ever convened in Manitoba (looking right back to the days of the Red River settlers—and, insofar as is recorded, even beyond that time). The delegates who gather will be making history—co-operative history. When the Co-operative Commonwealth is an assured fact, folks will look back, no doubt, at the struggling efforts of the present-day co-operators in Manitoba with something akin to reverence, for their vast achievement in establishing the foundations of consumer co-operation in this land.

An Invitation

It is hoped that every Consumer Co-operative in Manitoba is represented—whether the group is affiliated with the Co-operative Wholesale yet, or not. Those staunch co-operators who have stuck to their local Co-ops, and to their Central Co-op, the Wholesale, have made a showing in 1931 that, in the face of the depression, emphatically demonstrates the feasibility and benefit of co-operative organization. It can now be stated, as a demonstrated fact, that if the local Consumer Co-operative groups still doing business outside the Co-op Wholesale would come in—the addition of their volume to that of the Co-op locals now co-operating, would return substantial profits to all.

Members, boards and officials of Consumer Co-operatives not yet affiliated with the groups which have set up their Wholesale, are invited to think this over—and to decide to co-operate

in thus extending and developing the movement. Every Consumers' Co-op which makes this move will immeasurably reinforce itself and the entire organization.

Local Annual Meetings

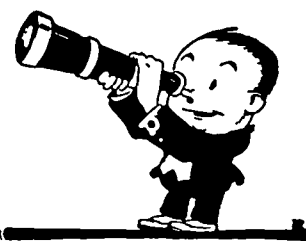
A large number of locals held their annual meetings in Decem-

RESULTS COUNT

Results count. For the information of folks who are already members of locals in the Wholesale, of folks who belong to Co-op locals not yet co-operating in the Wholesale, and of folks who

Umatilla. The attendance was good. An outline of the progress of the Consumers movement was given by Roy Johnston, of the Co-op Wholesale. The response encouraged the provisional board to make a drive for membership.

After Grandview municipality has been fairly well canvassed it



Ahead!



Costs—Benefits

Wholesale	Shareholders	Paid up Capital	Time	Total Sales	Net Surplus
Brandon	274	\$6,970	1 yr.	\$55,822	\$3,687
Cartwright	80	4,244	1 yr.	12,787	384
Edward	80	1,600	10 mos.	9,783	465
Glenboro	115	4,883	1 yr.	20,563	*153
Hamiota	135	4,600	1 yr.	34,376	2,100
Hartney	141	2,850	1 yr.	23,177	562
Minto	60	3,135	1 yr.	12,328	787
Minnedosa	138	2,360	11 mos.	15,365	894
Neepawa	118	3,783	11 mos.	25,995	1,546
Rhineland	90	1,121	6 mos.	13,315	1,197
Square Deal	73	1,725	1 yr.	5,137	**638
Wallace	172	2,960	1 yr.	30,322	1,128
Wawanesa	87	4,116	1 yr.	17,839	682

* Operating margin on gasoline approximately 2 cents less than other points.

** This local, in the dried out area, sustained a loss.

The total net surpluses earned by these thirteen locals is equivalent to 30 per cent. of their capital investment. This money is the property of the members.

What the folks in these communities have done, the people in any Manitoba neighborhood can duplicate.

ber, while the weather was fine—and the shareholders took the opportunity to be on hand to get the facts about the year's business.

Even in the face of these difficult times, the spirit of optimism was stimulated by the results achieved; the members voiced a renewed determination to make their consumers' movement a success, by supporting their local Co-op and their Wholesale.

Organize at Grandview

The folks of Grandview district are busy organizing a new local. A small meeting was held in Grandview on October 19, at which it was decided that a Consumers Co-op should be functioning in the community. Meetings were held later, with motion pictures, at Ottawa, Tamarisk and

was apparent that Gilbert Plains municipality could be served to advantage by the one organization. Meetings at Plainview and Buffalo Lodge decided to co-operate with Grandview. A canvass was made of the whole municipality. Results were gratifying.

The shareholders' meeting was held in Grandview on December 17. More than 70 attended, representing all parts of the two municipalities. The report on the membership drive showed over 200 members had signed up, with a large number still to be called on.

The meeting decided to proceed with the erection of an oil station. The Board of Directors was elected, three from Gilbert Plains and four from Grandview.

Good luck—Grandview!

THANK YOU—**ELM CREEK**

On December 30, the Elm Creek Poultry Pool local had a mighty fine gathering. Mr. McCulloch, of the Dominion Poultry Branch, was on hand to talk about poultry, alive and otherwise; Mr. John Ward, Secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board, was also on hand—to show an entertaining selection of moving pictures. It was a fine meeting.

The Manitoba Co-operative Conference, in which all the Co-ops are working together for efficiency and economy in educational efforts, has received a letter from Mr. R. G. Frith, secretary of the Elm Creek local, enclosing a check for \$15.00—"for picture show and goodwill—and in appreciation of the work you are doing and service rendered us in putting over our 'At Home.'"

Both the check and the appreciation are welcome. The contribution will go to help along the good work of holding such meetings in other neighborhoods; the expression of appreciation is a real encouragement to those engaged in the work, in these trying times.

SOLUTION FOR WORLD CRISIS

At its meeting in Paris on the 23rd October the council of the International Chamber of Commerce passed a number of resolutions dealing with the world crisis and various measures for its solution. International collaboration was necessary for the following objects:

An effective policy of disarmament in an atmosphere of peace.

The elimination of unnecessary government expenditure and the reduction of taxation to the greatest extent compatible with budgetary equilibrium;

A definite settlement of inter-governmental debts;

The restoration of monetary stability and of the normal operations of the machinery of international credit; and

The adoption of economic policies which, taking into account

the temporary requirements of every nation, shall lead ultimately to a freer international movement of goods, capital, persons and services.

A further resolution on the monetary crisis declared that those countries which had suspended the gold standard should not delay longer than was necessary either to stabilize or to return to the gold standard, in order to restore the short term money markets as soon as possible and to avoid the danger of continued depreciation and inflation. The council also announced its intention of appointing a committee to promote the efficient operation of a forward exchange market in all the leading financial centres.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

The following extract from the Financial Crisis, a pamphlet by T. Granville Davies, manager of the C.W.B. Bank, gives a co-operative financier's views on the present situation:

"What is to be done? First, reparations and inter-ally debts must be cancelled or considerably scaled down. The plight of the debtor countries short of liquid monetary resources, including gold, endeavoring to ship cheap manufactures to creditor countries which the latter will not have, is a standing menace to rational world trade.

"Secondly, Britain must decide whether she is to return to the gold standard with the pound at its former parity, or arrange stabilization at some lower figure. Unless and until we have a declared policy, until our currency is stabilized at some figure at which we can remain without undue difficulty, there can be no confidence in sterling or in few other currencies. Stabilization of currencies, however gained, we

must have.

"Thirdly, there must be international agreement and co-operation to this end. Those countries which are wealthy and have huge balances on international account must be encouraged to lend their surpluses for the betterment of the debtor countries and the subsequent enrichment of the creditor countries. There must be a defined international policy with carefully guided control of lending and borrowing, expansion and contraction of credit, aimed stability of prices.

"None of these things is easy. The plain fact is that our scientists, whether in agricultural or industrial production, have increased the world's wealth-producing capacity at a greater rate than our comprehension of the technique necessary for its exchange and distribution across national boundaries. Until we do obtain this comprehension, until international co-operation seeks and applies solutions to the many problems I have described, much worse may befall us."

A SUCCESSFUL STORE

(From page 8)

building and the laying in of a stock of groceries, hardware, shoes, and dry goods. Business is done for cash and most of the profits have been left with the association, although some patronage dividends have been paid. In this way a substantial working capital has been accumulated.

Grunthal is one place recently visited by the secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board where there were no visible signs of hard times. Business was brisk in the store, and two men were fully occupied, one being a thoroughly competent book-keeper, who until a short time ago followed that occupation in Russia.

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

HOW GOOD WILL 1932 BE?

The year 1931 was a strenuous and disappointing 12 months for cream shippers—as for well-nigh everyone.

How good will 1932 be? Those who predict that all our troubles have passed are decidedly in the minority. In the months ensuing, it is to be expected that folks engaged in various occupations will concentrate on their own problems. For instance, the manufacturer of dairy products must give first place to his own troubles. Who, then, will look after the interests of the producer? Who, indeed, but the producers!

In the final analysis, the folks who milk the cows and ship the cream must paddle their own canoe; and will find their sole hope (as always) in pulling together. In 1932, whatever is done for cream shippers must be initiated and carried through by the organized cream shippers. Already, a strong group of cream shippers have built up a powerful organization—their Manitoba Co-operative Dairies.

Beyond Understanding

Business men and thinking farmers have stated that it is beyond their understanding why any farmer within a reasonable distance should ship to any creamery other than the Co-operative plants at Winnipeg, Brandon and Dauphin. In his Co-op Dairies, the producer has an implement through which he can exert a mighty influence upon the industry in this province.

Co-op Dairies is a machine, in the hands of the producers of Manitoba, by which they can manufacture the great percentage of cream they produce—and reap the entire returns (excepting only a low cost of manufacture).

Low Operating Cost

Operating costs of Co-op Dairies are low—as emphasized by the facts outlined in the last annual report. In the face of conditions which drove many creameries (whose reports are

available) into the loss column—Co-op Dairies took care of all operating and executive expenses, made due allowance for depreciation, paid Income Tax for 1930 and 1931, provided for bad debt reserves, transferred \$1,200 to general reserve, allotted \$8,669. to pay interest on shares—and a further item to reduce organization expense.

Only one thing permitted Co-op Dairies to meet all expenses, provide all reserves—and pay out \$8,669. to shareholders. That one thing was economy in manufacturing. Ruthlessly cutting down every possible expense in 1930, costs were reduced to what was regarded as the minimum. Yet by greater co-operation of officials and staff, costs were even further reduced in 1931—to the low point in the history of the organization.

You Are Needed

Working together in their Co-op Dairies, cream producers have sold their product for the best prices. They have also, through their organization, led in many matters affecting the industry—securing exemption of small cheques from the stamp tax, the initiation and carrying forward of the effort to encourage butter exports, etc.

The producers can make their will effective, as they organize. Co-op Dairies has demonstrated its usefulness as the producers' organization—despite the fact that Manitoba producers deliver only

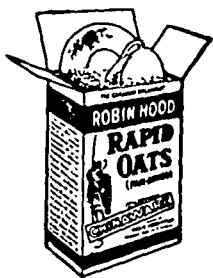
16 per cent. of their shipments to Co-operative plants. The usefulness of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies can be multiplied—if, as and when 75 per cent. or 80 per cent. of the provincial output is put through its plants.

How good will 1932 be for producers? Again, that rests largely with the producers themselves. If they want to protect their own interests, get full return for their product, and have a voice in domestic and export markets, they can do so—by uniting with their neighbors in Manitoba Co-op Dairies.

DRINK MILK FOR GOOD TEETH

That good teeth have a direct relation to good health and that defective teeth may lead to serious illness, are two well-established facts. Medical authorities are stressing today more than ever before, the importance of building strong teeth and of maintaining them in good condition by eating the proper foods, by keeping them thoroughly cleaned, and by having them examined periodically by the dentist.

The minerals necessary for good teeth are, fortunately, supplied in our most common of abundant foods. Milk, high in calcium, stands first as the chief tooth builder and it is of vital importance that the diet of both children and adults should include a sufficient amount of this food to supply the calcium requirement. There will be no danger of a deficiency if milk is served as a beverage, particularly for children, and generously used in the making of cream soups, creamed meat and vegetable dishes, and milk desserts.—Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.



**BEST BECAUSE IT'S
"PAN-DRIED"**



Robin Hood Rapid Oats

FREE COMPETITION MEANS WAR

"Let us face the facts of the present situation," said Professor Philip Cabat in the course of a recent address at Yale University. "Free competition in modern society means war as the standard method of dealing with your competitors; recurring international wars growing out of competition for foreign trade; alternate periods of inflation and depression resulting from the instability of supply and demand; and fear as the chronic state of mind of the masses. Is the sacred principle of free competition worth that price? Is it a sacred principle at all?"

"This freedom of competition without control of production is responsible for the industrial crisis as the world knows it today.

"Free competition leads inevitably to instability, because stability is impossible without planning, and planning is impossible with such a large number of unknown factors as free competition involves.

"Plans for production depend on the supply and the demand in your market, both of which are beyond your control.

"The victim of this chaotic condition is the worker, and it is in his interest today that freedom of competition should be so far curtailed as to make possible a planned national economy. This point can hardly be emphasized too strongly. What the worker needs is not more competition in industry, but more co-operation in order to stabilize the system and keep him employed.

"The worker's position might be summarized as follows: We must have stability in our economic structure—without it we live in fear. It has been demonstrated that to rely wholly on the law of supply and demand under modern competitive conditions is folly. We must have a more effective method of control.

Only Three Ways Open

"At this crisis in our national affairs there appear to be three courses open to us.

"We can stand pat and refuse to do anything.

"We can yield gradually and reluctantly to the demands of the workers for greater security and a larger share of the good things of life, but otherwise let the present structure of industry remain.

"We can turn danger into opportunity, and by socializing our own industrial system make a bid for leadership among the capitalist nations.

"The first course is the easiest, but it is also the most dangerous, because it fails to recognize the changes in conditions that have already taken place. If the nation chooses this way, it will be only a question of time before the forces of discontent will take charge.

"The second course is merely a modification of the first in that under it concessions to the workers, instead of being firmly refused, would be reluctantly made. It is the method of 'muddling through,' and the history of the long contest between labor and capital in regard to wages shows how that method works.

"The third course is the only one worthy of men with a sense of social responsibility and a capacity for leadership.

"Our task is to stabilize our economic system so that it will make a suitable foundation on which to build a towering civilization. The foundation must be massive. For this work of industrial statesmanship the leaders of our great industries have been educated, and we should now call upon them to prove that their training has not been in vain."

RULES FOR THE NEXT WAR

A new world war will kill off surplus labor. This obviously is the easiest way of solving a difficult problem; it is so much easier to start a war than to apply common sense to world ills.

Well, if we are going to have another war, we might as well have some rules for it. We therefore offer for public approval this model set:

1. That all Congressmen and Senators voting for war be given the choice of enlisting in the shock troops or being shot on the Capitol steps.

2. That each battleship, cruiser, destroyer, and submarine shall carry as excess baggage one or more stockholders in battleship building concerns.

3. That all manufacturers of war supplies be hanged when their profits reach the million-dollar mark.

4. That all holy men who announce to their congregations that "God is fighting with us" be

dispatched to interview God personally on the subject and find out.

5. That college professors be stopped from delving into history to prove that the enemy always was a low-down scoundrel, anyway.

6. That the secret service be restrained from the discovery of "enemy plots" every time somebody turns on a light in the parlor.

7. That the cause of the war shall be clearly stated to the nation as the reduction of unemployment, and not disguised as "a holy war to save civilization." —Los Angeles Record.

COMPULSORY FARMING IN SPAIN

The Spanish government has taken steps in recent months to keep all farm units in productive operation, according to Walter Bauer of the Marseilles, France, office of the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Bauer says that the new Spanish law "requires that the mayor of each locality, in co-operation with the rural police, shall constitute a committee to determine what farms are not operated, 'as season and crop require and according to the standards of a good farmer.'" On the advice of state agricultural experts, a plan of operation for backward farms is worked out and presented to the farm operator. The police are empowered to enforce observance of the prescribed program.

Opening Vancouver Hatchery

Having purchased the 5 Peterslme Electric Incubators, formerly operated by Windsor's Hatchery, we announce the opening, on February 1st, of our fully modern 75,000 egg capacity Electric hatchery at Vancouver, B.C. W. H. Oakes, with many years poultry and incubator experience, in charge High Quality Baby Chicks, also Custom Hatching at 3c per egg

Better chicks hatched right in latest type electric incubators, from the best selected pure Bred-to-lay flocks in Western Canada

Per 100 Chicks	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
White Leghorns	\$14	\$14	\$12	\$10
Barred Rocks	15	15	14	12
Other Breeds	16	16	15	14

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

We send Certificate of Breeding with each order

Custom Hatching \$3.00 Per 100 Eggs

Write today for FREE 36-page Colored Baby Chick and Poultry Supply Catalogue.

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

LIMITED
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Our Nearest Hatchery will serve you best

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

MEXICO STARTS SCHOOL TO TEACH CO-OPERATION

A technical school for the teaching of questions relating to co-operation was recently established in Mexico, under the auspices of the party in power. Its object is to train teachers of co-operation and officials of the public services, who will extend and develop co-operative societies in Mexico.

The training given in the school will be free of charge. The programme of studies is divided into six courses. The first will include the critical history of the co-operative movement, sociology, elementary economics, economic geography of Mexico and principles of civil law; the second will include co-operative organization, sociology of the Mexican people, advanced economics, principles of commercial law in connection with the establishment and working of co-operative societies, and elementary knowledge of national production; the third will cover the different classes of co-operative societies and their working, book-keeping for co-operative societies, banks and cur-

rency, commercial law and procedure; the fourth will cover management of co-operative societies, agrarian legislation and organization, the basis of statistics, credits and markets, applications of the principles of economics; the fifth, co-operative federations, economic enquiries with a view to the establishment of co-operative societies, study of the practical problems of co-operation, labour legislation and organization, Mexican constitutional law; and the sixth will involve specialization in agricultural organization, including systems of cultivation, returns, fertilizers, equipment, methods of work and methods of cultivation, or in industrial organization including raw materials, wages, capital, prices, markets and credits, or in commercial organization including internal and external trade, markets, prices, publicity and sales systems.

"No," said the shopkeeper, "we can't take a gramophone back after a customer's had it for a year. Is there anything wrong with it?" "Aye," answered the Scot. "The needle's broken."

OLD AT 40?

Beware Kidney Acidity

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

THE SEEDS ACT

SECTION 10

AS TO TRUTH in ADVERTISING

No person shall sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding in Canada any seeds or plants that are falsely represented in any form of advertising or otherwise as to quality, grade, character, nature, variety, or description of seeds or plant of any kind or variety, nor shall cereal grains, grasses or clover seeds be advertised for sale at a stated price unless the grade name is included in the advertisement.

Under Section 5 of the Act Grade names are: Registered No. 1, Registered No. 2, Registered No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 1 Mixture, No. 2 Mixture and No. 3 Mixture.

Advertisements which do not comply with this section of the Act cannot be inserted in The Manitoba Co-operator.

Single Comb White Leghorn and Barred Plymouth Rock BABY CHICKS

Custom Hatching. Banded R.O.P. Cockerels. Write for Catalogue. 10% discount for early orders.

PETER STEPHEN
Lot 1, Clarence Ave., Fort Garry, 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.

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. Scolars, 16 Cambridge St., London, S.W., England. 11-12

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

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

GLADIOLI—WE GROW THEM BY THE acre.—We'd like to sell them by the ton at wholesale prices. Every farm woman should grow these beautiful flowers. Sure bloom from our strong, healthy bulbs. Write us for catalogue of over 200 varieties. Colin H. Burnell, Willowbrake Farm, Oakville, Man. 1-4.

NO. 1 SWEET CLOVER SEED. GERMINA- tion 98%. Certificate No. 51-383. Five cents per lb. sacked F.O.B. Colin H. Burnell, Willowbrake Farm, Oakville, Man. 1-4.

FOUR SHORTHORN BULLS, 9 TO 11 months. T.B. tested. \$35 and \$40. Mostly reds. Good milking strain. Clifford Gordon, Oak Lake, Man. 1-1.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, best bred-to-lay flocks, April hatched \$1.50. Pure bred bronze turkey toms, 20 to 25 lbs., \$5.00. Yearling "B" tom, \$8.00 or trade for same hens, \$3.00. Mrs. A. Robinson, Russell, Man. 1-1.

LADIES WANTED TO DO LIGHT SEWING at home Good pay. Work sent. Charges paid. Stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal. 1-2.

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

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

PROTEST WHEAT BOARD

A demand for the abolition of the recently appointed Wheat Import Board, on the ground that it is being used by the large land-owners for establishing a virtual monopoly of wheat, is made in the weekly journal of the German Economic Societies of Czecho-Slovakia. The paper points out that the wheat prices in Czecho-Slovakia are the highest in the world, and are three times as high as those in America, Hungary and Roumania. This is due to the recent increases in the duties on imported wheat and flour from Kc. 34 to Kc. 59 and from Kc. 83 to Kc. 135 respectively, and to the fact that the policy of the Wheat Import Board is swayed entirely by the farmers, who are seeking high profits. According to the State Statistical Department, this year's wheat harvest amounts to only 33,000 wagons, which means that another 63,000 wagons will have to be imported. Basing itself on this estimate the Wheat Import Board has given its permission for the import during October of 5,000 wagons of wheat and 500 wagons of flour, but only on condition that for every 5 wagons of imported wheat one wagon of the more expensive home grown wheat is purchased. Meanwhile 12,000 wagons of wheat are waiting in the Danube port of Bratislava for the embargo on this import to be lifted. The total amount of purchased wheat which is awaiting the Import Board's permission to enter Czecho-Slovakia could supply the needs of the country for three weeks, and Kc. 20,000 are being paid daily by Czecho-Slovakian wheat importers as storage dues.

LAWYERS PROVOKE RIOTS AGAINST CO-OPS.

The riotous demonstrations against the British government by the people of Cyprus a couple of months ago were inspired by lawyers who are the money-lenders of the island and were furious at the efforts made by the British government to free the peasants from the exactions of these men by encouraging the creation of co-operative societies and founding an agricultural bank which loaned money at reasonable rates.

The whole story is given in a recent issue of The London

Times. The article admits that the clergy had taken some share in the movement, as they felt they were using their influence, but the lawyers had a more material interest at stake.

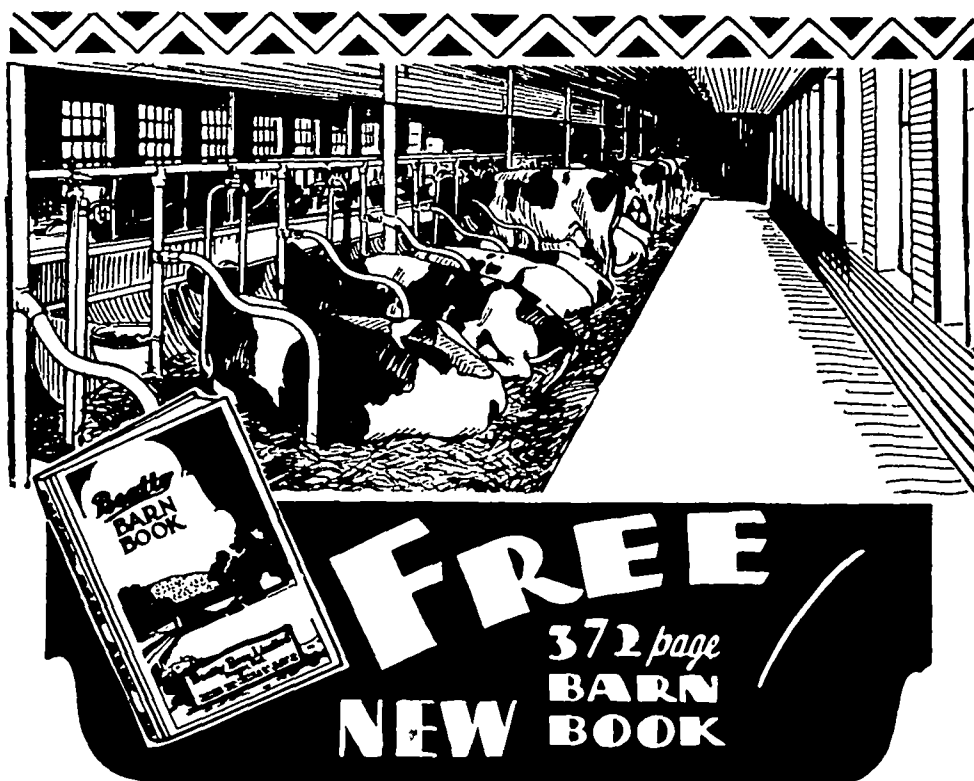
"This class provides the money-lenders of the island. The richest men in Cyprus are nearly all ex-lawyers who have made their fortunes in this way. The aim of the British administration has been to free the peasants from the hold of the usurers by encouraging the creation of co-operative societies and by the foundation of an agricultural bank, which lends money at reasonable rates and facilitates the business

of land transfers. The success of this policy can be seen in the growth of village savings and in the marked decline of litigation among the peasants. The lawyers see their occupation threatened, and on this account are the strongest supporters of the movement against the British rule."

The jealous wife of a theatrical manager was peeved when he came home and announced that he had that day selected from a big crowd of twenty-four wonderful chorus-girls.

"I suppose," she declared, sarcastically, "it was very difficult work for you?"

"Oh, no, dear," he told her. "Simply a matter of form."



This book is FREE to farmers putting in steel cow stalls or making any stable alterations. Shows how to change your stable for steel; how to put in cement cattle stands, mangers, curbs, etc. Tells all about Beatty steel cow stalls as here illustrated. Hundreds have used this Free book when remodelling for steel stalls or other stable equipment. Beatty sanitary steel stalls save time and labour and help you meet sanitary regulations.

Fill in coupon for FREE book, which also tells all about Beatty water bowls, manure carriers, and other labour saving equipment.

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Send me Free barn book, Postpaid. I have filled in coupon below.	
Name.....	
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Are you building a barn?.....Or remodelling?.....	
If so, when?.....Size of barn?.....	
Interested in Steel Stalls?.....	
Water Bowls?.....Manure Carrier?.....	
Hay Carrier?.....Pressure System?.....	
Coupon must be filled in by adult farmer only.	