

The Manitoba Co-operator

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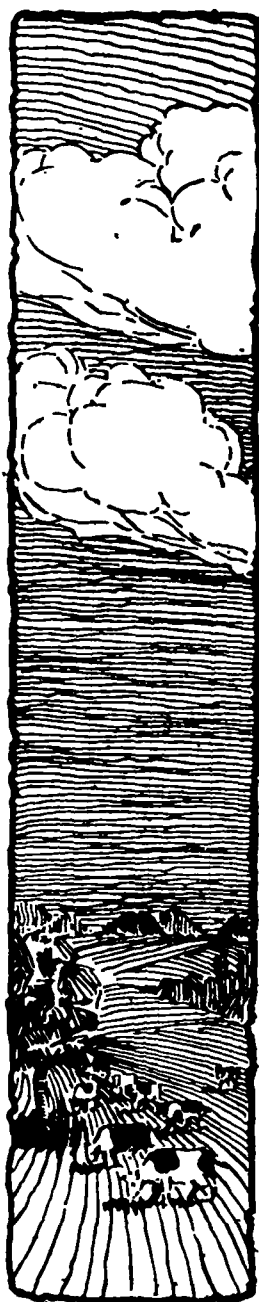
WINNIPEG, JUNE, 1932

No. 6

The Failure of the Competitive System

The pulse of life in Western civilisation has been slowed down dangerously by the failure of capitalism to authenticate its claim to be the necessary instrument for efficient trade and industry. Commerce, industry, and agriculture are being strangled by economic nationalism which is the most acute application of the doctrine of competition to a world economic unity wherein fiscal and territorial limits are absurd, irrational and retrogressive. Capitalist apologists cannot explain in terms which do not condemn their theory the disconcerting fact that, at the apex of productive capacity, world consumption and exchange of commodities are dwindling. Systematic destruction of valuable goods alleged to have been over-produced, the collapse of credit systems sanctified by banking tradition, and reversions to crude barter reveal even to the man in the street the lamentable failure of competitive industry and the flimsiness of its foundations. In such a world of unreality the simple verities of the co-operative ideal stand out as basic common-sense.

—Report of Central Board of the British Co-operative Union to the 64th Congress of the Union, Glasgow, May 16-18, 1932.



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

Between 1923 and 1931 the number of young men engaged on farms in Great Britain fell from 138,898 to 116,900.

In 1913 British rates and taxes together represented a charge of 4 cents in every working hour. In 1930 the charges amounted to 15 cents per working hour.

Spillers, Limited, the great milling concern, have announced a 15 per cent dividend as compared with 10 per cent. for the previous year. Evidently Spillers haven't heard of the depression!

In his annual address to the shareholders the chairman of Lever Bros., Ltd., the large soap making concern, stated that the company had spent more in advertising during 1931 than ever before in its history, that the amount sold increased by 48,965 tons and the profits of the company were over \$30,000,000 and \$750,000 in excess of 1930. No depression in the soap business evidently!

At a recent meeting of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, the Chairman, Sir Henry Wilkin, stated that the funds invested in the society had behind them a larger percentage of reserves than at any time in the history of the society. The total reserves amounted to \$40,000,000, and represented 10 per cent. of the society's total assets, and the figure did not include a depreciation reserve of \$50,000,000.

The history of social evolution ends on every side not in a solution, but in a problem, or if we prefer so to put it, that the solutions so far attained only give rise to fresh problems. This being so, the case for progress rests at bottom on the belief, justified by a comprehensive view of a wide range of fact, that we have reached a point at which it is becoming possible to solve the problems of social life by the deliberate application of rational methods of control.—L. T. Hobhouse.

The proportion of foreign wheat permitted in the milling of flour in France has been increased from 45 to 50 per cent.

Notice has been issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners that the period for delivery of wheat entitled to the bonus of five cents a bushel has been extended to June 30, 1932. All wheat of the 1931 crop must be delivered on or before that date if the grower wishes to get the bonus.

The 19th congress of the national federation of French consumers co-operative societies which met at Strasburg May 4—7, with 600 delegates in attendance passed a resolution calling upon the affiliated organizations to set aside one per cent. of their turnover for educational work, to assist in getting co-operative ideals taught in the public schools, and to establish co-operative libraries.

The solution of the present difficulties can only be effectively accomplished by the substitution of the co-operative system with its ideals of service to the community instead of profit to the individual; its democratic control and its inherent capacity to produce the desideratum of an equilibrium between supply and demand—production and consumption.—H. J. May.

Unless he formulates and follows a new economics it is only a question of time until the farmer, as a self-respecting, free man, will take his place in the museum of vanishing types. In this new economics the principle of co-operative action will play a decisive role. If the farmer is to cease being the beaten and buffeted victim of an industrial civilization, the pawn of middlemen and the plaything of controlled markets; if he is to become master of his own cultural and economic destiny, he must both enlarge farm profits and enrich farm life. We shall not go far towards enriching farm life until we have enlarged farm profits.—Dr. Glenn Frank.

Membership in the societies affiliated in the Swedish co-operative union and wholesale society increased by 30,411 during 1931, the total membership at the end of the year being 481,319.

The division of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota, has reported on a survey of 147 farms. This study reveals that farmers labor earnings in 1931 ranged from minus \$4,005 to plus \$2,325 with an average of minus \$622. The average inventory decline alone was \$971.

A conference of representatives of co-operative libraries was recently held in Warsaw under the auspices of the union of Polish consumers societies. Fifty delegates representing 12 co-operative libraries took part in the deliberations. The conference adopted a resolution urging the collaboration between the co-operative libraries and co-operative school children's societies, and another protesting against the attempt of the private traders in Poland to secure the prohibition of co-operative school children's societies on account of their alleged competition with private libraries and stationers.

BRITISH CO-OPERATORS PROTEST TARIFFS

The 64th congress of the British Co-operative union was held in Glasgow May 16—18, with 1,626 delegates in attendance. Representatives from Belgium, France, Holland, Sweden, and Russia conveyed fraternal greetings on behalf of their respective national co-operative movements.

The congress protested against the protectionist policy of the government and denounced the proposed quota system for wheat imports. It urged the development of agricultural co-operation and recommended that the co-operative movement within the British Commonwealth of Nations should establish closer relations. A protective tariff policy was emphatically denounced as an obstacle to the realization of co-operative ideals. The congress gave a great deal of time to planning for more effective educational work and to meeting the campaign among private traders for taxing the patronage dividend surplus of co-operative organizations.

MILK A PUBLIC UTILITY

By an amendment to the Municipal and Public Utility Board Act passed at the recent session of the Manitoba legislature, the production, handling and sale of milk is declared to be a public utility, and the Municipal and Public Utility Board is given wide powers of control in case it finds after investigation, that the milk supply in any part of the province is likely to be interrupted or impaired in quality to an extent affecting the public health or convenience, or if the sale and distribution of milk is subject to discriminatory, unfair and unwarranted competition.

Among the powers of the Board are: To require all persons who distribute, keep for sale or sell milk in any prescribed area to be authorized by the Board so to do, and to fix the terms and conditions upon which such authorization may be obtained; and where the Board's finding is based in part on conditions due to discriminatory, unfair or unwarranted competition to fix rates at which milk shall be sold by producers and distributors.

The legislation is declared to be enacted for emergency purposes, and is to be so interpreted. It will cease to have effect on the twentieth day after the opening of the next session of the legislature.

FINANCING AGRICULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, Ltd., of Great Britain, is making an issue of \$10,000,000 in 4½ per cent. stock at 95 per cent. All the capital of the corporation is held by the Bank of England and other banks, while the debentures are in the hands of the public.

The corporation was formed under the auspices of the government in 1928 for the purpose of making loans on first mortgages of agricultural or farming properties up to two-thirds of the value of the properties, the loans to be repayable within sixty years.

Up to March 31st last the company had advanced \$44,000,000 and had approved further loans of \$3,266,000. On the same date the values of the properties comprising the security of the loans, and thus the corporation's own debenture debt, totalled nearly \$70,000,000.

DANISH CO-OPERATION

A report presented to the recent Danish Co-operative Congress at Aarhus by Mr. A. Axelsen Drejer, secretary of the Danish Co-operative Union, contained interesting figures showing the important part played by co-operation in the economic life of the country, and especially in the disposal of agricultural produce and the supply of farming requirements. Out of the total quantity of milk produced in the country, the co-operative dairies in 1930 handled 95 per cent. The co-operative butter export associations exported 42.4 per cent. of the total annual butter exports. The co-operative bacon factories slaughtered 84 per cent. of the animals intended for export, and the co-operative organizations marketed 23.4 per cent. of the total egg production. The co-operative associations for the supply of feeding stuffs handled 52.5 per cent. of the country's purchased fodder supplies, while 29.2 per cent. of its requirements in fertilizers were supplied through the Co-operative Fertilizer Association.

—I.C.A. News Service.

AUSTRALIAN EGGS IN GREAT BRITAIN

"Australian eggs seem well on their way to commanding the British egg market," writes the Produce Market Review, published in London. "It is only four or five years ago that the export figures of Australian spring-laid eggs to the United Kingdom barely reached 1,000,000 dozen, but since then the totals have been rapidly rising." Continuing, the report states, "last year Australian producers were amazed at reaching a record figure of 5,123,334 dozen, or 62,560,000 eggs. At the time this total was considered to be a phenomenal one, but this year's figure has certainly surpassed all previous expectations and results."

The present season, which commenced in September last, terminated at the end of January, and it has been estimated by experts that the final figure will exceed 9,000,000 dozen. At the present moment the total for four months' exportation of Australian spring-laid eggs to the United Kingdom stands at 8,190,000 dozen, or 98,280,000 eggs."

THE AIM OF CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION

In Great Britain today the money spent in co-operative education runs into millions. They have a Co-operative College, correspondence classes and periodical schools for the instruction of apprentices, salesmen, secretaries, managers, directors, members of boards of management. General co-operative instruction with the idea of informing and bringing in new members is carried out by public meeting, press publicity and illustrated talks. The cinema is pressed into service. There are men's and women's co-operative guilds. Apart from the effort to make co-operators and to instruct co-operative servants, most of the big societies run programmes for the instruction, entertainment and social service of their members. They have many of the leading bands, orchestras, senior and junior choral societies and dramatic clubs in Great Britain. That this educational work is successful is proved by the fact that whereas in the ten years from 1921 to 1931 the population of Great Britain increased by 4.72 per cent., during the same period co-operative membership increased 43.3 per cent.

There is no other way of winning such results. Co-operation depends on men and women, not on pounds and pence. It can only succeed on right ideas and right conduct. Depression has made farmers willing to listen, and it is all the more discreditable to use that willingness to fill their minds with magic and moonshine. It may not be popular to tell the truth, but truth is the only thing that will serve. I know that great progress in co-operation is possible within a reasonable period of time if those who aim to be leaders will have the courage to say the things that are necessary to start men thinking in the right direction.

—The Primary Producer, Australia.

We need one order throughout the world and instead we are provided with some score of mutually hostile armies, unscalable tariff walls and a state of ever-increasing economic war. Nearly all statesmen, nearly all educated people, know that this state of affairs is wrong.—Prof. Gilbert Murray.

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*

WHEAT AND THE EMPIRE

The following figures are taken from the twentieth report of the Imperial Economic Committee on "The Wheat Situation," 1931. They cover wheat and wheat products. The figures are the average per year for six years from 1925-30 inclusive:

Total net imports, United Kingdom	220 million bus.
Net imports from Canada, Australia and India	105 " "
	OR 47.8%
Canada's total net exports, all countries	300 million bus.
Canada's net exports to United Kingdom	72 " "
Balance of Canadian wheat to be sold outside Great Britain	228 million bus.
Australia's net exports, all countries	96 million bus.
Australia's net exports to United Kingdom	27.4 " "
Balance of Australian wheat, to be sold outside Gr. Britain	68.6 million bus.

This table shows that during the six year period from 1925 to 1930 inclusive, the total average annual imports of wheat and wheat products into the United Kingdom were 220 million bushels. Of this total 105 million bushels, or 47.8% were contributed by the three chief Empire wheat producing countries, Canada, Australia and India. The six year average of Canada's contribution to this total of 105 million bushels was not quite 72 million bushels. On the other hand the average yearly total net exports from Canada during the same six-year period were 300 million bushels; so that out of this total of 300 million bushels, we have exported in that six-year interval not quite 72 million bushels per year, leaving 228 million bushels approximately to be sold outside. During the same time Australia's average yearly net exports were 96 million bushels, and of this 27.4 million bushels were exported to Great Britain. In the past six years Canada and Australia have marketed approximately 24 per cent. and 28½ per cent. respectively of their total exports in the United Kingdom, or putting it in terms of percentage of British imports, Canada supplied almost 33 per cent. and Australia 12½ per cent. Taking the average annual net import figures into the United Kingdom of 220 million bushels, and the average total net exports of Canada and Australia of 396 million bushels, they indicate that even if

Great Britain had taken all of her requirements from the overseas Dominions, they would still have had to dispose of 176 million bushels to countries other than Great Britain.

It should be noted with respect to the figures quoted on wheat imported, it is a matter of com-

mon knowledge that statistics compiled by the different countries vary. Thus the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that in the six-year period from 1925 to 1930 inclusive, Canada has supplied about 40 per cent. of British requirements compared to 33 per cent. as indicated in the report of the Imperial Economic Committee. Most likely a figure somewhere in between the two referred to would be correct.

TO CONTROL EXPORT AND IMPORT OF GRAIN

A conference of representatives of the central agricultural co-operative organizations of Roumania, Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia, held at Bucarest on the 16th and 17th April, has decided in favor of the establishment of a common bureau, to be called "The Inter-Co-operative Bureau of the Danubian Countries." Professor I. Raducanu, a former minister, presided over the conference, and a general report was presented by Dr. G. Mladenatz, general director of the national office of Roumanian co-operation and a member of the central committee of the I.C.A., who stated that a preparatory conference of Bulgarian and Roumanian agricultural co-operators held at Sofia from the 10th to the 12th December, 1931, had recommended the creation of a central co-operative agency for the export of cereals from the countries of central and south-eastern Europe, and an ap-

peal to the governments concerned to grant facilities for export exclusively through co-operative channels. Dr. Mladenatz indicated that besides improved marketing the collaboration proposed could be extended to the supply of agricultural requirements and the reciprocal exchange of products between the participating organizations. Although limited for the moment to the co-operative movements of Bulgaria, Yugo-Slavia and Roumania, the scheme was capable of extension to all the countries in the Danube basin.

At the conclusion of the discussion the conference unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of the creation of a common organization of a permanent character, to centralize the supply and sale of cereals for export, to arrange transport, insurance, and inspection, to promote uniform methods of handling and the adoption of a system of contracts, periodic payments and standardized qualities. Each of the national organizations should represent in its own country the interests of the others. As soon as the national organizations have ratified the proposal, a meeting to constitute the bureau is to be called by the Roumanian central importing and exporting organization, at whose headquarters the bureau will be temporarily installed.

—I.C.A. News.

MANITOBA WANTS FREE CHANNELS FOR WHEAT

On May 18 representatives of agricultural organizations and business houses dealing with agricultural produce, met on the invitation of Premier Bracken, in the Parliament buildings, to discuss matters affecting commerce in agricultural products and agricultural requirements that might come before the Imperial Economic conference to be held at Ottawa in July.

The meeting was remarkably unanimous in attitude toward the several proposals. It looked with some distrust upon interference with the free flow of wheat either

in the form of a quota or tariff preference, and in view of the fact that western wheat flowed into many countries, the meeting expressed itself in cautious terms against any Canadian tariff policy which by restricting the flow of goods from these countries into Canada would react by restricting the flow of Canadian wheat to them. The general opinion was that Canadian trade demanded fairly flexible and accommodating imperial relations. In the main the following resolution, which was submitted from Manitoba Co-operative Conference, may be taken as representing the attitude of the Premier's meeting:

"Manitoba Co-operative Conference is definitely opposed to any upward trend in the Canadian tariff, but would regard with approval an inter-imperial tariff arrangement which would facilitate trade within the British Commonwealth of Nations without creating commercial difficulties with other countries and which would not prevent reciprocal tariff agreements with them."

The meeting approved proposals that Canadian live cattle should be admitted to Great Britain on the same terms as Irish, that Canadian bacon, eggs and poultry and dairy products have free access to the British market, and that steps be taken to stabilize exchange. It also approved of the appointment of a permanent inter-empire board the duty of which would be the facilitation of inter-imperial trade.

Ontario

A monster delegation is being arranged by the United Farmers of Ontario, to wait upon the government at Ottawa on July 16, a few days before the opening of the Imperial Economic Conference, to impress upon the government the overwhelming necessity for markets overseas for Canadian agricultural produce and the corresponding necessity of drastically reducing the Canadian tariff on imports from Great Britain so as to facilitate the exchange of goods.

IMPROVED CARRY-OVER SITUATION IS EXPECTED

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, believes that the Canadian position in respect to

carry-over of wheat will be improved at the end of this crop year. It is estimated that at the end of July the quantity will be about 100,000,000 bushels, while at the end of the crop year in 1931 the carry-over of wheat was 133,000,000.

The bureau states that price movements of wheat for past six months give grounds for thinking that Canada has weathered the worst as far as wheat is concerned, and that prices are on the mend.

CHILE WIPES OUT TARIFF ON WHEAT

The agricultural board of Chile, it was announced on May 30, has wiped out the duty on foreign wheat as the first step in the fight to bring down prices. It is now possible for other countries to ship wheat into Chile for the first time in a long period, the duty previously having been virtually prohibitive.

The export board said it believes importations will help even up prices and possibly force speculators to cease their activities because of the losses they may have to assume. The country this year may experience a shortage of native wheat, it said, and will have use for importations, regardless of the duties.

On June 5, a bloodless revolution resulted in the establishment of a Socialist government in Chile, pledged to bring about a more equitable distribution of the country's wealth.

JUGO SLAVIA'S WHEAT EXPORTS

Having failed to maintain the government grain monopoly over wheat sales in the interior of the country, the Jugoslavian government has passed a law abolishing the monopoly control over internal wheat sales, but continuing the state monopoly on exports and imports on wheat, wheat flour and rye. This monopoly will be exercised through the Privileged Export company, which will take over the quantity of wheat destined for export July 1 at about \$2.85 per 100 kilos (about 77c a bushel). The company will pay fifty per cent. of the amount in cash, but may give government bonds payable sometime before December 31 for the remainder. Tax collectors will accept these bonds for taxes.

SECOND HUDSON BAY SHIPMENT

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has sold 280,000 bushels of wheat to L. Dreyfus & Co., Paris, France, for shipment via Hudson Bay. R. Brunswick, Winnipeg, representative of the firm, referring to the sale, said:

"We expect to ship as soon as navigation opens, not being interested in the question of free storage, but desiring to test fully the practicability of the new port. If it proves satisfactory we will no doubt send in our own ships and make use of it regularly during the period of open water."

This is the second commercial shipment through Hudson Bay by Saskatchewan Pool.

WHY FARMERS CO-OPS ARE OPPOSED

The earnings available for dividends to common stockholders of concerns (represented on N. Y. stock exchange) handling dairy products were 42 per cent. greater in 1931 than in 1928; whereas in that period the gross income of agriculture dropped 41 per cent., resulting in farmers suffering a deficit of upward of \$1,000,000,000 last year. Comparable earnings of automobile and truck manufacturers decreased 75 per cent., and the steel industry was reduced to a deficit basis. Earnings of baking and flour milling concerns were only 2 per cent. and tobacco companies increased their earnings 41 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that farmers were paid record low prices for what tobacco they were able to sell. These figures, I believe, graphically tell why there is so much opposition to the farmer controlling the marketing of his own products.—James C. Stone, Chairman U.S. Federal Farm Bd.

JAPAN RAISES TARIFF

A new tariff adopted by Japan increases the duty on wheat from approximately 25 cents a bushel to about 42 cents. The duties on flour and butter has also been considerably increased.

As from June 15 all imports into Latvia of wheat, rye, barley and corn will be subject to government control and regulation.

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

CO-OPERATORS' DAY

Saturday, July 2, is International Co-operative Day, an "annual festival of celebration and propaganda" established by the International Co-operative Alliance in 1923 with the approval and consent of the affiliated national organizations. On that day hundreds of thousands of co-operators throughout the world will meet to declare once again their faith in co-operation as the solvent of the world's economic troubles, guarantee of world peace and the way to the achievement of the solidarity of mankind.

Few people seem to realize the vast extent of the co-operative movement. In the International Co-operative Alliance 41 countries are represented; these 41 countries represent a co-operative membership of over seventy millions grouped in 77,500 affiliated societies. This membership it may safely be said represents a co-operative community of at least two hundred million souls. The business activities of this community are multitudinous, from retail stores to huge wholesales, local credit societies to national banks, local friendly societies to national insurance, institutions of self help for workers in the factory, the office or on the land, substituting everywhere the motive of service for that of profit.

The co-operative movement today has great reason to be proud of both its purpose and its practice. Hard hit though it has been by the repeated crises of the past three years, it has no such record of wreckage as the capitalist system, and it has all the satisfaction of noting that every competent authority in the world is saying that escape from the present economic morass is to be achieved only by adopting more and more of the co-operative way and giving up more and more of the competitive way. The world has never heard as much as it is hearing today of the motive of service, of adjustments between production and consumption, of a planned economic system directed in the interests of the community instead of a privileged few, of capital serving labor instead of labor serving capital—in a word, of the rationalization of our life so as to increase the common good. And all that is included in the concept of co-operation. The co-operator sees in the present depression the evidence of failure to utilize fully for human welfare the benefits of our scientific and technological advance because capital, which is wealth, takes precedence over labor, which is life. Fundamentally it is a failure in capitalist organization to adjust social and ethical ideas to material achievements. Co-operation, by making capital the servant and not the master of labor, by making service the motive instead of profit, puts life before wealth and the spiritual before the material. And it is just a transformation of this kind in the economic order

that must come out of this depression if civilization is to go forward and not backward. There must be more and more of the co-operative ideal.

That is the heartening thought for the co-operators of the world—they are in the vanguard of progress. What they have been saying for a century is now the prescription of the experts for the salvation of the world.

THE PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY

On June 7, 1832, the Royal assent was given to the great Reform Bill and Great Britain made the first step on the road to political democracy. A few days ago every man and woman in Manitoba having reached adult age and presumably a consciousness of the responsibility of citizenship, had the opportunity of exercising that responsibility, and it seems particularly opportune, one hundred years after the first instalment of British democracy, to look back over the road that has been travelled.

The Reform Bill of 1832 although it enfranchised only the upper middle classes was not won without extreme effort and much sacrifice. Nor were subsequent extensions of the franchise secured without similar effort and sacrifice. Hundreds of men in Great Britain suffered imprisonment and many endured transportation for the part they played in the fight for political freedom. In 1867 household suffrage was established in Great Britain despite much talk that such an extension of the franchise meant the "political extinction of intelligence and property." That reform was reflected in a section of the British North America Act which conferred household suffrage on a part of Canada, leaving the rest on the provincial franchises for the time being. Gradually property ceased to be the basis of the right to vote in the provinces, but in 1885 a Dominion franchise act was passed which placed the right to vote in Dominion elections on a property basis. In 1898 the act was repealed and today, with two exceptions, manhood suffrage prevails throughout the Dominion and, indeed throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations, Great Britain going the full length in 1918. Nor must it be overlooked that in this march women have joined and have secured what numerous parliaments during the last hundred years summarily and even contemptuously rejected.

It took a long time to achieve political democracy; it may take as long or, more probably much longer, to achieve economic democracy. It is impossible to calculate what the achievement of political democracy has cost in terms of human effort, endurance and physical and pecuniary sacrifice. It will cost just as much to achieve economic democracy; there ought to be no illusions about that. Mankind makes progress only through effort and sacrifice, by the will of the masses to persevere to victory. And foremost in this fight for economic democracy is the co-operative movement, the aim of which is to apply the principles of enlightened and progressive democracy to every phase of social relations.

THE DEMAND FOR A NEW ORDER

Below we give the text of a resolution which was passed at a recent meeting in Regina of the Saskatchewan Ministerial Association. This kind of resolution has ceased to be unique. Resolutions of

a similar character have been passed by scores of ministerial congresses on this continent and elsewhere during the last few years. It simply serves to illustrate the reaction of thinking men, men imbued with a religious and social ideal, to the very plain manifestations of failure in the present economic order. This failure, it needs to be emphasized repeatedly, is a failure in the midst of plenty not of scarcity. The world is fully equipped to bring to the use and service of humanity great achievements in the domain of science and technology. The failure is essentially one of distribution and adjustment of the relationships of men to the command they have established in the arts of production.

The root of the economic trouble is in an industrial order which operates by piecemeal thinking and acting. Each industrial unit acts as if there were no others in the field and the result is to give us an entirely unbalanced economic life. When markets were available everywhere this haphazard method of production could manage to get along by the exploitation of foreign markets when the domestic market was supplied, but today every civilized nation has developed an economic order of its own and each is adopting self-preserving measures for its economic system regardless of all others. In a world which needs co-operation, planning, control and direction, competition is running amuck and yet within each nation competition has been restrained, curbed and weakened by a mass of legislation the purpose of which was to bring the economic order into line with progressive social thinking.

No matter by what name we call it or how we describe our ideals mankind today is looking for a better social order, one which applies ideas of righteousness throughout and that order can only be brought about by organized effort, not only for pro-

duction and distribution, but for the creation of the body of public opinion, and the social conscience, which will give the required strength to the process of reconstruction.

THE APPEAL TO PREJUDICE

The irrepressible mayor of Winnipeg has been letting himself go again. In a speech at the coast he is reported as saying:

"We are learning, too, that that huge organization, the Canadian Wheat Pool, was the tool of Moscow."

"Oh," you say, "can he prove it?" "Yes, he can."

Unfortunately he didn't. That was as far as he went, and we are left very much in the dark as to how the Wheat Pool "was the tool of Moscow."

In every period of distress, dissatisfaction and unrest the reactionary sections of society have some bogey which they continually produce to frighten the timid. One hundred years ago after the Napoleonic Wars they sought to repress all liberal thinking by pointing to the French Revolution. Today they repeat the tricks of their forefathers by pointing to Russia. To our reactionaries all innovating ideas have their roots in Bolshevism, all desire for change is a desire for Communism and all criticism of the existing order is inspired from Moscow. Other times other sources, but the method is the same.

Society has perforce to put up with that kind of irresponsible chatter. "No case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney" is a maxim that applies to as much political and social thinking and practice as legal. The appeal to prejudice is a common enough subterfuge in all forms of controversy. It comes much easier than the appeal to reason and in fact is the only weapon for the man who is incapable of reasoning.

FOR AN ORDER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

The following resolution was passed by the Regina Ministerial association at a meeting held on May 5, 1932:

"WHEREAS we are convinced that the principles of Jesus are thoroughly practical and have proven themselves to be so wherever they have been tested; they should therefore be applied not only to private and family life but to the commercial, industrial, political, international and all relationships of life.

"WHEREAS we are convinced that our present social structure is based, not upon the principles of brotherly love, and altruistic sharing which characterized the life and teaching of Jesus, but upon egotistic competition with consequent rivalry and strife in many forms, eventuating periodically in the logical climax of "war" and other catastrophies.

"AND WHEREAS this has

become very apparent during the last few years, for our system stands naked in the light of twentieth century publicity and can no longer hide its insufficiency, its injustice, its wastefulness and its destructiveness of human happiness, health and virtue among the rich and economically successful as well as among the poor.

"AND WHEREAS the pitiable material condition of the workers and the no less pitiable mental condition of tens of thousands of business men; make immediate action not only a Christian and humanitarian duty, but also a most pressing economic necessity if still more tragic disaster is to be averted.

"BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that we call on Christian men everywhere to endeavor without undue haste, but without delay, to supersede this present capitalistic competitive system by the establishment of "The Kingdom of God," based on love and good, which stand diametric-

ally opposed to it, and to all forms of selfishness, and as steps toward this end we recommend:

(1) The immediate establishment of a commission to scientifically plan our production and distribution so that our productive forces, in harmony with the principles of Jesus, will minister to the needs of all, the controlling motive being service rather than profit.

(2) This, in our judgment, involves: (a) the socialization in some form or other of our vital industries; (b) the public ownership of our national resources; and (c) as a necessary corollary such a re-adjustment of our financial system as will make money and credits become the servants and not the masters of men.

"FURTHER, we pledge ourselves as ministers and individuals to encourage our people to expect and work wholeheartedly for the speedy establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth."



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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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.

PRODUCE EXPORT BOARD

The attempt to secure the passage of legislation by the Dominion parliament at the recent session at Ottawa establishing a national produce export board was unsuccessful, though receiving the support of the legislatures of the three prairie provinces and many important agricultural organizations throughout Canada. Hon. Robert Weir, federal minister of agriculture, however, expressed his belief in the plan and announced his intention to appoint a committee, or commission, of experts to study the question and report to the Dominion government before the next session of parliament. So far no further action has been taken, and the appointment of the committee is being awaited with a great deal of interest by those concerned with the marketing of farm produce.

The following statement in support of the establishment of a produce export board was submitted to the agricultural committee of the Manitoba Legislature by Mr. W. A. Landreth, president and general manager of the Canadian Poultry Pool:

For the purpose of giving you in a brief statement as clear a picture as possible of the Canadian Egg and Poultry Market, both domestic and export, we have outlined same under the following headings:

1. Domestic Egg Market.
2. Export Egg Market.
3. Domestic Poultry Market.
4. Export Poultry Market.
5. A National Marketing Board.

The Montreal egg market practically establishes the basis of our Canadian egg market in the same manner as Fort William is quoted as a basis of the grain market. Montreal wholesale fresh egg market for today and for the same date in 1931 and 1930 is quoted as follows:

	Extras	Firsts	Seconds
Today:	15/16	13/14	11/12, Delivered
1931:	22	20	17 "
1930:	32	30	27 "

The average freight cost of delivery from the Manitoba shipping points is 3½c per dozen. Assembling and return of cases to shippers, candling, cases, flats and fillers, rent and general overhead, including selling costs are approximately 4½c per dozen, or a total of 8c per dozen. This deducted from the Montreal prices makes the net value of eggs to producers in Manitoba as follows:

	Extras	Firsts	Seconds
Today:	7/8	5/6	3/4
1931:	14	12	9
1930:	24	22	19

Please note in many instances where eggs are shipped in 12-dozen or 15-dozen cases there is a further deduction of from 2c to 4c for transportation. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the transportation costs are greater and the net return is from 1c to 2c lower than those quoted.

Production of eggs in Western Canada to date this year appears to be materially reduced. Quoting from Dominion statistics, as published by the Egg and Poultry Market Review by the Dominion Livestock branch in Ottawa, total inspections of eggs in Western Canada for inter-provincial shipment up to April 4th of this year were 9,239 cases as compared to 75,419 cases for the same period one year ago. Our own estimate is that production will be reduced approximately 35 per cent. What the reduction in eggs marketed will be cannot be accurately estimated. Last season when the prices of eggs reached a level of 5c to 8c net to producers, receipts over Western Canada de-

clined approximately 40 per cent. in one month. Our markets are now beneath the low point of last year with every prospect of going lower unless some national stabilization action is taken. Consumption appears to be well maintained and storage stocks on April 1st were the lowest on record.

(B) Export Egg Market

The only export market open to Canadian eggs is that of the United Kingdom. Canadian eggs exported to that market during the past two years met with good demand and were sold at competitive prices with fresh eggs from Australia and South Africa. The highest prices for eggs are obtained during October and November in the United Kingdom. Export shipments of eggs have to be stored in Canada during the period of flush production, April and May, and go forward to the United Kingdom in October and November.

Canada produced a small surplus of eggs during 1930 and 1931, and, had this surplus been intelligently handled by the Canadian Produce Trade, it could have been exported to the United Kingdom at a fair margin of profit and the heavy losses sustained on storage eggs during the past two years would have been avoided.

It is generally conceded that the demoralization of our fresh egg market during the greater part of the past twelve months has been due to a lack of intelligence in the handling of storage stocks. We have, in the past, acquainted both the federal and provincial

(Turn to Page 11)

BOLES BODY BUILDER

Analysis—Protein, 18%
Fats, 5%
Digestible Fibre, 7%
Ingredients — Milk,
Oatmeal, Yeast, Bar-
ley, Wheat, Bran, Lin-
seed Meal, Alfalfa,
Cornmeal, Meatmeal,
Charcoal and Salt.

GROWING MASH

For use after chicks reach eight weeks. Boles Growing Mash uses the chickens limited digestive capacity to greatest advantage. Grain alone promotes only fat and energy. If you want early winter egg production, and high grade meat birds, develop a good frame, muscle tissue and laying organs now with Boles Growing Mash.

Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg. 100-lb. bags, \$2.25; in 5-bag lots, \$2.10 per bag.

BOLE FEEDS, WINNIPEG

336 Des Neurons

St. Boniface, Man.

Consumer Co-operation

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

GOOD MEETING AT BRANDON

The meeting of managers and directors of local Consumer Co-ops, at Brandon, on June 3, was a good meeting—hopeful, confident, determined. It opened with some 40 of the faithful on deck. More arrived during the day.

W. F. Popple, president of the Co-op Wholesale, was elected to the chair, and H. Hindson to the secretary's job. Disposal of last year's minutes made way for a full day's discussion of vital matters.

A discussion on twine was introduced with the recommendation of the Central Board "That members of the board look after the twine situation in each of their respective districts and that we recommend to the directors' and managers' meeting that each local board be asked to canvass their own district." The chairman cited a million pounds as our objective this season. A delegate announced that other concerns offered special inducements—but successive speakers emphasized loyalty to the Wholesale and to co-operative principles. H. A. McIntosh, of Hamiota, outlined the drive to be put on by his local to consolidate membership and to get twine and other business. A resolution was passed: "That this meeting endorse the central board's resolution re binder twine."

The proposal of the Pool Elevator Associations handling twine was explained; these will act only where no Consumer Co-op is active.

Circulation of "The Manitoba Co-operator" among local Co-op members who were not subscribers, was discussed. Following the suggestion that each local secure copies to supply such members, it was pointed out that if a list of members of locals, with post office addresses, were sent to central office it would be checked over and a report made on non-recipients of "The Co-operator"—with the suggestion that locals finance such subscriptions; and a resolution was passed to that effect.

The chairman reported that the Wholesale had an even better financial statement for the first four months of 1932 than for the same period in 1931, which indicated that we are making progress despite bad times.

After discussing the benefit of being represented at fairs, the meeting resolved: "That we approve of the idea of carrying on at the fairs, at a minimum of cost, by the Consumers' Co-operative movement, and that the Co-operative Conference reconsider their decision to withhold therefrom." This was followed by a second resolution: "That this meeting approve the idea of locals making exhibits at their local fairs."

Gasoline was a subject of prolonged debate. Accusations had come to head office that some locals were cutting prices. Delegates from these points detailed the situation, pointing out, in each case, that their local had met competition in an open and above-board manner. In some

cases counter-charges were pressed. It was emphasized that co-operation is not price-cutting—but is selling at fair retail prices and returning the surplus at the end of the season to those who have created the surplus, namely, the consumers. And a resolution was passed: "That we, as co-operative organizations, go on record as being in favor of making agreeable arrangements with the oil companies on a fair basis and disapproving of price-cutting."

It came out in the discussion that other co-operatives did not always patronize the Consumer Co-op locals—and it was resolved: "That this meeting go on record as urging all co-operative organizations and members thereof to buy and sell, as far as possible, through co-operative channels, and that the secretary of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to all co-operative organizations, local and central, in this province."

J. W. Ward, of the Co-operative Marketing Board, called attention to the New Companies Act, a consolidation of all Acts under which companies may be organized. The co-operative section of this Act was shaped by the Co-operative Conference. Mr. Ward presented a comparative statement of business done by local Consumer Co-ops in 1930 and 1931. He referred, also, to the Co-operative Congress in Regina, July 5, 6 and 7.

E. S. Russenholt, of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, pointed out that the best things in life are achieved in pursuance of ideals—not of dollars. Our ideal is the Co-operative Commonwealth. Success in our business depends on—1. Economical op-

(Turn to Page 15)



ASK US ABOUT Building, Roofing and "Everything in Sheet Metal"

In 23 years we have learned a lot about using sheet metal.

Our experience is yours—free for the asking.

MacDonald Bros. Sheet Metal & Roofing Co. Ltd.

53 Aikins St., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Barns
Garages
Water Troughs
Steel Siding
Implement Sheds
Roofing of all kinds
Water Tanks
Doors and Windows
Granaries
Eave Troughing
Culverts

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

LOOKING AT THE
MARKETS

Canadian egg markets have been quiet for some time past. The value of eggs, net to Manitoba producers, on the basis of the Montreal market, is: extras, 9c; firsts, 6½c; and seconds, 4½c per dozen—after allowing for 3½c for freight and icing charges, and 4½c for assembling, candling, packing, etc.

Storage stocks in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, on June 1, were about 55,000 cases below a year ago. Final storage reports, it is estimated, will show 35 per cent. under last year.

Production reached its peak in Canada late in May—and is declining rapidly. There is little promise of improvement in prices, however, until decreased production leaves an actual shortage of eggs for immediate consumption.

Some months ago we forecast that, with the low prices, deliveries of eggs would drop at least 30 per cent. Shipments out of the West, official reports show, are some 250 cars less than in the same period last year.

Those sections of the produce trade responsible for bearing down prices have done a grave injury to our poultry industry; their action has proved unprofitable to themselves as well as to the producers. Unduly low prices do not stimulate consumption—but only discourage production. The public is willing to pay a fair price for farm products—and any chain stores, pedlars, bootleggers, or distributors who cut prices on

these are doing vital injury to the economic welfare of our land at this time. The sole solution to our national economic problem is to raise the revenue of our basic industry, farming; until that is done, conditions will not improve.

Dressed Poultry

Definite information as to final returns on dressed poultry cannot be given yet. About one-third of the total poultry carried over at Christmas time remains unsold. We regret that circumstances have prevented our Central Selling Agency from clearing this surplus as quickly as at first anticipated. We realize that delay must inconvenience our members—and assure them that all possible is being done to speed up returns.

Live Poultry Marketing

Secretaries of locals—please do not delay—forward your reports to head office of flocks to be culled or live fowl to be marketed from your district during our live fowl car-lot shipping season. If you have not already completed and returned the questionnaire which was mailed to you on May 16, please do so at once. There must be no delay in forwarding the information asked for, if your local is to be included as a loading point in our car-lot live poultry shipping.

Voluntary Storage Pool

From April 16 to May 28 we received into our Voluntary Storage Pool 125,770 dozen eggs. Of these, 78,450 dozen graded “extras” and “firsts” and were stored—the balance, grading “seconds”

and “crax”, have been sold. Of our egg shippers, 272 stored their eggs in the Voluntary Pool; 77 of these were merchants and 195 producers.

When the Storage Pool was closed out, May 28, a statement was compiled of all eggs handled by your association from date of opening our branches, March 21. This statement appears below; it shows volume and grade percentages for each branch. Note that the percentage of “extras” is 3 per cent. higher, and under-grade eggs over 2 per cent. down, from last year.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

All in all, this has not been the best of years for hatching chicks. For some reason (variously ascribed) hatches have been disappointing. Discouraging tales are told of eggs from the best of flocks hatching out a mighty low percentage of chicks. But in this bad year, as always, the flock-owner who has put his care and time on selection has come out on top.

F. W. Bole, of Bole Feeds, Winnipeg, reports that his son, Elsword Bole, on his farm some eight-and-a-half miles south of the city on the St. Anne’s road, had a hatch of 1,000 chicks come out on February 17. They were good, husky chicks! The entire hatch, without a single loss, came through to the broiler stage—when the roosters went the way of all broilers. The pullets (again without a single loss) kept right on growing; and began to lay on June 6—just 109 days after they broke out of the shell!

These chicks, Mr. Bole tells us, are a strain of white Leghorns, carefully selected and developed over a period of seven years. And we agree, they certainly are a virile lot!

EGG POOL VOLUME & GRADE REPORT—UP TO MAY 28

Volume in Dozens

Branch	Extras Doz.	Firsts Doz.	Sec. Doz.	Crax Doz.	Rots Doz.	Lkr's Doz.	Total Doz.
Brandon	71,277	72,994	80,228	9,418	885	235	235,037
Carman	15,381	10,923	5,789	998	80	4	33,175
Dauphin	37,117	43,187	42,914	4,913	336	139	128,606
Lauder	71,517	71,207	61,939	7,574	707	200	213,144
Neepawa	30,779	34,972	33,083	4,362	141	79	103,416
Winnipeg	4,150	6,060	4,517	660	33	18	15,438
Total	230,221	239,343	228,470	27,925	2,182	675	728,816
Same period 1931.....							977,578

Grades in Percentages					
Extras %	Firsts %	Sec. %	Crax %	Rots %	Lkr's %
30.3	31.0	34.1	4.0	.37	.1
46.3	32.9	17.4	3.0	.24	.0
28.8	33.5	33.3	3.8	.26	.1
33.5	33.4	29.0	3.5	.33	.1
29.7	33.8	31.9	4.2	.14	.0
26.8	39.2	29.2	4.2	.21	.1
31.5	32.8	31.3	3.8	.3	.0
27.4	34.4	33.2	4.4	.3	.1

CO-OP MARKETING BOARD

(From Page 8)

governments with the facts in respect to this matter but, until recently, have been unable to arouse any interest other than their sympathy.

(C) Domestic Poultry Market

Canadian markets have for some years absorbed almost the entire production of live and dressed poultry. General price levels have been fairly satisfactory and possibly better maintained, in spite of general conditions, than in any other section of the Empire. Producers marketing a good quality of product have possibly been able to do so at a small margin of profit. Producers who marketed undergrades have possibly done so at a loss over the cost of production.

Compulsory national grading regulations, carried through to the consumer, would, in our opinion, have a considerable value to the industry at this time.

(D) Export Poultry Market

As our Canadian market can absorb, under normal conditions, almost our entire production of live and dressed poultry, there has been very little interest shown in export markets. Previous to 1930 considerable volume of live fowl and turkeys were marketed in Buffalo, Boston and New York. The increase in United States tariffs shut off these markets. The duty on poultry, live or dressed, entering the United States is approximately 10c per pound.

During the recent drastic fluctuations in exchange a considerable volume of dressed turkeys was exported to the eastern American markets by the organized producers of Western Canada.

The only export market open to Canadian dressed poultry is that of the United Kingdom. Only certain weights of chicken are in demand, but an effort is being made to develop this market. Domestic production and imports from the continent are sufficient to keep the markets of the United Kingdom supplied. Exchange adds to the problem.

(E) A National Marketing Board

It is generally agreed, or conceded, that the real wealth of any nation is comprised of its natural resources. The greatest of Canada's natural resources developed today is that of agriculture, therefore agriculture must necessarily be considered the basic industry of Canada.

The Greatest Legacy

*of the Canadian people
to the next generation*

...is life insurance



When the Sun Life began business in 1871 life insurance in Canada was \$13 per capita.

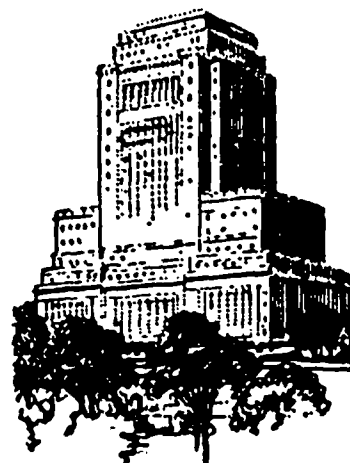
TODAY it is **\$635** per capita. With one exception, Canadians are now the highest insured people in the world.

The Sun Life has played a leading part in fostering this thrift in the Canadian people and in protecting Canadian homes.

The rapid growth of the Sun Life is shown in the following table:

ASSURANCE IN FORCE

1871	\$404,000
1881	\$5,010,000
1891	\$19,436,000
1901	\$62,400,000
1911	\$164,572,000
1921	\$536,718,000
1931	\$3,051,077,000



SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office: MONTREAL

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

"THE POOR YE HAVE—"

'Tis many a day since the Great Teacher told his people "The poor ye have always with you." From that day—back to the dawn of history and forward to our own time—the cow and her milk have been vital factors in civilization. And through all these ages, perhaps, that same saying, "The poor you have always with you" might, with truth, have been directed to dairymen—with reference to at least part of their herds and part of their milk products.

Now "the poor" referred to above have always been the object of sympathy; but the "poor" cow or the "poor" cream deserve no such consideration, for the "poor" cow has an uncanny knack of multiplying her like—and "poor" cream does not ever make a desirable market butter.

Even in these times of discouraging prices there should be borne in mind the necessity of eliminating this word "poor" from the dairy business.

Many a time when cream grades low, the producer blames the grader at the creamery. Of course, to err is human — and cream graders are human. Every well-informed producer knows, however, that cream grading in Manitoba is a government function; that the system developed is as perfect as erring humans can make it; that, in the summer months, all creameries come within its scope; and, finally, that graders are shifted from one creamery to another at frequent periods. With all this, there are producers who claim to get a better grade at one creamery than at another. (And there probably always will be). But cream grading is almost an exact science.

Yes, dairying, one of mankind's oldest arts, is becoming a science. The world over, cows and milk are subjects for scientific research. For instance, tests in New Zealand and (almost at the same time) in India, indicate that

"1. By keeping equal intervals between two milkings the out-turns of milk and fat at each milking remain practically the same; 2. The total quantities of milk and fat for the whole day remain almost constant, irrespective of the interval between milkings; 3. By keeping an unequal interval between the two milkings, one can get more milk with the longer, and richer milk with the shorter interval."

It is well-known, too, that science has determined that the grade of cream depends largely upon:

WOOL COMING IN

Since the opening of the 1932 season the Manitoba and Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, has furnished wool sacks and paper fleece-twine to 650 contributors in the two provinces. These supplies were sufficient to take care of the wool from 55,000 fleeces—or approximately 425,000 pounds of wool.


Clean healthy cows;
Clean, healthy workers;
Clean, suitable utensils.
Immediate, persistent cooling.

Dairying is a long-term venture, and the foundation of success over a period of years to come is improvement of the herd today. Vital work is being done through Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. Dairy men interested in herd improvement should get in touch with Capt. Tallack, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Commercial Bldg., Winnipeg, or L. A. Gibson, Dairy Commissioner, Legislative Bldgs., Winnipeg.

And it might be borne in mind that improved dairying should include improved marketing. Manitoba Co-operative Dairies is helping out in this respect, and would appreciate your patronage.

In view of the prevalence of rain during recent weeks, sheepmen are advised that sheep should not be shorn while wet, as the wool is apt to become discolored if packed while damp.

The warehouses at both Regina and Portage la Prairie are now open, wool shipments are coming in nicely and contract signers can deliver their clip at any time up to the end of August.



HOLLAND *Extra Prime*
BINDER TWINE

**EXCELS IN LENGTH
STRENGTH
and
EVENNESS**

*Embodying a new treatment
against Insect Cutting
Proved Effective in 1931*

*See your nearest
"HOLLAND TWINE" DEALER
and place your
ORDER NOW
for "Queen City" - 550 ft
Prairie Pride - 600 ft*

HAROLD AND THOMPSON
REGINA - SASK
General Sales Agents for Manitoba - Saskatchewan - Alberta

Co-op Livestock Marketing

Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.
Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Ltd.

NEWS FOR STOCKMEN

The following is a statement showing the handlings of the first five firms on the St. Boniface market during the month of May, 1932.

1st—Can. Co-op	159 cars—29.7%
2nd	73 " —13.6%
3rd	59 " —11. %
4th	58 " —10.8%
5th	54 " —10. %

The producers' organization is, as usual, at the top of the list and is maintaining its volume of business and service to producers. Livestock prices are holding on a fairly steady level—but heavy receipts immediately mean lower prices. The packers, apparently, have a very restricted outlet for their product and, as a result, at times they are very poor buyers on the market. There was very little activity in the stocker and feeder division in the month of May. Very few orders were received. Prices on all stock cattle remained quite steady throughout the month. With abundant rain and prospects of good feed crops this year producers are urged to hold back their unfinished cattle and send them to market only when well finished. The outlet for thin stock is now very limited and the logical place for this thin stock to be finished is on the farms where it is produced.

Co-operation the Way

Just a few words on co-operative marketing. It is a sound, sensible business proposition—but remember, along with it must go economic and good production. Co-operative marketing must sink or swim as a business institution; the name co-operative won't save it. It will have its ups and downs—and the 100% support of all its members is required at all times for best results.

Co-operative marketing can't change human nature—but it can get folks working together. And working together is the greatest need of the world today. It can't set aside the law of supply and demand—but it has greater functions to perform in maintaining the balance between supply and

demand through an orderly flow to market. It can be a regulating influence on production and in the careful distribution of all surpluses. It can't eliminate all middlemen—but it can take the shortest cut possible between producer and consumer.

Economic Conference

A great deal is heard on all sides about the forthcoming Imperial conference at Ottawa. All

co-operatives have taken an active part in preparing submissions to the provincial governments for consideration at the conference. The C.L.C. prepared a separate memorandum to amplify the recommendations of the co-operatives, insofar as the marketing of livestock is concerned.

The viewpoint of our organization has generally been fairly well outlined in the recommendations being presented through the provincial governments of Western Canada. These recommendations insofar as livestock is concerned, however, might be somewhat amplified as follows:

"1. The need of a stabilized Em-

(Turn to Page 14)

Like Driving without a Spare—



A MAN without money in the bank is taking the same risks as one driving without a spare.

Every person should have a Savings Account—a safe, dependable investment which is also a cash reserve for emergencies.

Money so invested is always available, never depreciates, and earns a steady three per cent.

You will like banking at the Royal

The Royal Bank of Canada

CAPITAL AND RESERVES \$74,155,106

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$750,000,000

CO-OP LIVESTOCK MARKETING

(From Page 13)

pire currency. Our organization has suffered considerable loss due to the fluctuating change in British currency, and particularly during the period when Great Britain went off the gold standard.

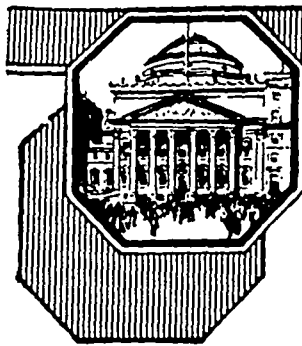
"In a shipment of cattle, boat space and supplies of cattle must be arranged considerably in advance of date of shipment; and this fluctuating exchange has imposed considerable losses and made it impossible to attempt to carry out export of cattle at the present time with exchange an unknown value.

"2. In view of the health of Canadian cattle it would appear that Canadian cattle should be admitted to Great Britain on the same basis as Irish cattle. That is, that female stock should be allowed to be moved inland from the ports. This would materially facilitate making up shipments and reduce the expense in handling same.

"3. In the marketing of Canadian livestock overseas during the past year we have been continually confronted with the question of what Canadians can take from Great Britain in the way of commodities in at least part payment of the livestock. It will be seen from this that our trade with Great Britain would be on a much more satisfactory basis for producers of livestock if, in turn, we could be purchasers of British Empire goods without undue trade restrictions on British goods suitable for Canadian consumption.

"4. At the present time the cost of transportation, particularly from Western Canada to Great Britain, is a cost that is almost insurmountable at present values of livestock. We would recommend that every consideration be given to eliminating costs in regard to this transportation, and reducing the charges on transportation of livestock to a minimum.

"5. That this organization is in favor of the creation of a National Marketing Board and feels that the co-operatives (in view of the larger number of producers they represent) should be represented on that Board."



Carrying On Its Traditions

THE Bank of Montreal was founded in 1817 in order to fill the need for a commercial bank in a young and growing country.

The Bank owes its success to the fact that it has always kept pace with the growth of the communities it has served and, in every way consistent with the principles of sound banking, has constantly endeavoured to be of genuine assistance to its customers.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

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

\$1,000 Cheque Received Four Years Sooner Than Expected ~~—20 Years—~~ 16 Years

D.M., our policyholder, No. 113,953, who insured his life in 1916 expecting to receive \$1,000 in twenty years, received that amount in February 1932—only sixteen years from the time his first deposit was made.

The annual dividends allotted by The Mutual Life of Canada, which the policyholder left with the company to prepay future premiums, made this possible.

Would you like to have the assurance that a definite sum—One Thousand, Two Thousand, or Five Thousand Dollars will be paid to you within a few years? It is so easy to accomplish this through a Mutual Endowment Bond.

If you will mail the coupon below we shall be pleased to send you booklet and further information as to the yearly deposit required at your age, etc., without any obligation whatever to you.

THE
Mutual Life
Assurance Company
of Canada

Head Office: Waterloo, Ont.

Established 1869

Name

Street Address.....

City.....

Age

M.C.

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, displays 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 July in order to be inserted in the July issue. Cash must be mailed with the advertisement.

NOW—YOUR CHICKS NEED GROWING MASH

Make Your Own—Save Money
500 lbs. Your Own Grain and
100 lbs. Boles Balancer equals
600 lbs. Growing Mash

Your chickens have a small digestive capacity. Are you using it to the best advantage? Grain alone promotes only fat and energy. If you want strong, healthy frames, muscle tissue and laying organs that will result in early and heavy egg production you must feed a balanced ration. Will your birds be laying when egg prices are higher next winter? Will you have high grade meat birds to command highest prices? You will if you feed them for proper development today. Boles Balancer mixed with your own grain is all you need. And the cost is small. 600 pounds of growing mash can be made with \$4.00 worth of Boles Balancer. Order today because you need it now.

PRICES F.O.B. WPG.

100 lbs.\$4.00
In 5-bag lots\$3.80
In 10-bag lots\$3.60

We are anxious for you to try Boles Balancer as we are sure that your satisfaction will bring you back for more. In order to get you started with Boles we are going to

Give Away FREE

with each order for one bag of Boles Balancer an extra 50 lbs. of Boles Balancer. This is enough to make 300 lbs. of Growing Mash. This offer is good until the 1st of July.

BOLE FEEDS, WINNIPEG

336 Rue Des Meurons
ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATION

(From Page 9)

eration; 2. Adequate volume. Personal contact is the vital factor in building the local's business. He outlined the work of the Conference in radio, fairs, "The Manitoba Co-operator," meetings, and library—pointed out that all co-operators share the responsibility of making these most useful; and asked for suggestions and advice.

Discussion of farm implements brought out many suggestions and finally, the resolution: "That the committee be urged to push investigation of the machinery problem."

Several locals reported the building of coal sheds for next season; and sheds were advocated

for all locals. Accounting was stressed as a vital factor in successful management. Delegates testified to the benefit of monthly statements.

W. J. Macdonald, auditor, congratulated the organization; he suggested that there was a big job ahead for the co-operative movement in keeping things together in the next few years. "You have the cleanest, most fundamentally sound business in existence—so stick to it" was his final word.

Yes, it was a good meeting—hopeful, confident, determined; another demonstration of the growing faith in the promise that consumer co-operation holds for all folks—in city, town and rural neighborhoods.

AND IT ALWAYS WILL!

The rain it poured,
The sea it roared,
The sky was draped in black,
The old ship rolled,
She pitched and bowled,
And she lost her charted track!
"Oh dear! Oh dear!
"Sir, will it clear?"
Loud wailed a dame on deck.
As they heaved the lead,
The skipper said:
"It allus has, by heck."

"Farmers' debts now total \$13,000,000,000," says A. C. Williams, member of the U.S. Federal Farm Loan Board. Of this amount, \$9,200,000,000 represents loans secured by farm mortgages and the balance is unsecured loans and loans secured by personal property."

In Germany it is rumored that private negotiations are being carried on with Hungary with the object of importing Hungarian wheat into Germany. Whether such a transaction will be coupled with the export of German industrial products to Hungary is not yet known.

Personal

BRITISH GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENTS. Proposition. 16c. Schoolers, 16 Cambridge St., London, S.W., England. 11-19

HOWARD ROSS, BARRISTER,
Thémis Building, Montreal. 8-13.

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BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

WHEAT BONUS

NOTICE is hereby given that the period for delivery of wheat entitled to the bonus of five cents per bushel has now been extended to the THIRTIETH JUNE, 1932.

By Order of the Board,
J. RAYNER, Secretary.

Winnipeg, Man., 8th June, 1932.

ARGENTINE CO-OPS SHIP TO BRITISH CO-OPS

"From Producer to Consumer" is the title of a photograph appearing on the front page of La Cooperacion, the organ of the associations of co-operative farmers in the Argentine. The photograph shows the steamer Monte Santo being loaded at the great co-operative elevator terminal at Rosario with a cargo of wheat destined for shipment direct to the co-operative wholesale society in Manchester.

"This is the first time in our history" states Cooperacion, "that we have thus been able to effect a completely co-operative supply from producer to consumer."

Another photograph in a succeeding number of the paper showed S. S. Brika loading at the same terminal another cargo for the British co-ops.

The Provincial Exhibition Brandon

JULY 4th to JULY 8th

Western Canada's Premier Agricultural Fair

ACRES OF EXHIBITS HUNDREDS OF ANIMALS

SPECIAL CLASSES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

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DAIRY

Entries Close June 27th

FIRST ANNUAL MANITOBA BAND FESTIVAL

1 DAY

FRIDAY JULY 8th

1 DAY

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NEW MIDWAY---MORRIS AND CASTLE SHOWS

MACHINERY EXHIBIT

AUTOMOBILE SHOW

TOURIST ACCOMODATION

LARGE PARKING AREA

ALL HIGHWAYS LEAD TO BRANDON

REDUCED RAILWAY FARES

HARNESS RACES---OVER 60 ENTRIES IN STAKE RACES

"Canada Marching On"

THE MAPLE LEAF ON A
WORLD TOUR—A MIGHTY
FESTIVAL OF EACH NA-
TION'S MOST COLORFUL
ENTERTAINMENT.

A FAMOUS BAND OF A
FAMOUS REGIMENT

The Princess Pats

AFTERNOON AND EVENING
CONCERTS

Grandstand Attractions

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HAPPY & GOLUCKY
JUGGLING JEWELS
MAY, EDDY and TEDDY
ELLEN DEA
DUNCAN'S COLLIES

MANITOBA'S GREATEST ANNUAL EVENT