

The Manitoba Co-operator

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

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"The Voices of Fools and Madmen"

In all our thoughts and feelings and projects for the betterment of things, we should have it at the back of our heads that this is not a crisis of poverty but a crisis of abundance. It is not the harshness and the niggardliness of nature which is oppressing us, but our own incompetence and wrong-headedness which hinders us from making use of the bountifulness of inventive science and causes us to be overwhelmed by its generous fruits. The voices which—in such a conjuncture—tell us that the path of escape is to be found in strict economy and in refraining, wherever possible, from utilizing the world's potential production, are the voices of fools and madmen. . . It is a high social duty today for everyone to use his influence, whatever it may be, in private and in public, in favor of every kind of expansion and expenditure, which is financially possible to those who incur it, and which in better times would be generally admitted to be legitimate and useful.

—J. M. Keynes.



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

On Dominion Day Manitoba and Ontario officially joined hands at the boundary in the formal opening of the new highway* connecting the two provinces.

Dividends in the United States in 1930 were \$335,000,000 above 1929, and in 1929 were \$1,150,000,000 above 1928. Wages in 1930 were \$2,146,000,000 below 1929, making a national wage bill lower than in any year since 1922 but dividends in 1930 were more than twice those of 1923. In the same period farm prices fell nearly 40 per cent.

The United States Farm Board has a paper profit of \$2,772,000 on the coffee it received from Brazil in exchange for wheat. In all, the board received 1,050,000 bags of coffee and since the date of the barter last August the price has advanced 2c a pound or \$2.64 a bag, giving a total increase of \$2,772,000 as aforementioned. The Farm Board is now in possession of 15 per cent. of the world's visible supply of coffee, exclusive of Brazilian interior warehouse stocks.

The Co-operative Butter and Cheese Factories Association of Victoria, Australia, made some interesting proposals for the new trade developments and extensions with Great Britain, at its annual meeting in March and passed a resolution authorizing the establishment of a company to be entitled "Australian Dairy Products Limited" for the purpose of undertaking the preparation and sale of butter in pats or packets in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and that the capital of the company be \$250,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$25 each.

According to the Public Ownership League of America there are 63 municipalities in the United States which derive all the revenues they require from municipally-owned utilities. Of these 63 municipalities, 19 have local taxes and 44 have none for ordinary governmental expenditure. So it is possible to get that earthly paradise, a taxless state!

"Crops growing well—prices very low" is the way the Bureau of Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, sums up the farm situation at July 1.

During the past ten years the population of London, England, has increased by 9.5 per cent, but the membership of the co-operative societies in the London area has increased 240 per cent. The London societies have a membership of 815,000.

Mr. James Lucas, M.A., a member of the Scottish sectional board of the British Co-operative Union, in the handbook of the recent co-operative congress in Glasgow, states that according to tradition, the co-operative in the village of Cambuslang, just outside Glasgow, was paying a patronage dividend twenty years before the Rochdale Pioneers, who are generally credited with instituting the patronage dividend, began business. One more claim for Scotland but the English are sure to match it.

The Association of Argentine Co-operative Societies, in celebration of its 10th anniversary, recently held a national congress at Buenos Aires, presided over by M. Ferrero. The congress was attended by 124 delegates representing 83 affiliated societies, by the minister of agriculture, representing the Argentine government, and by delegates from the governments of five provincial governments, the centre for co-operative studies in Buenos Aires, and the Argentine grain pool. Reports were presented by the special commission on problems of production, commercial problems and problems of economic readjustment and legislation. The congress passed special resolutions calling the government's attention to the need for a revision of the laws on colonization, land mortgage, and the agricultural credit, for a readjustment of the scale of land values, and a reduction of railway and river freight charges.

—I.C.A. News.

The government of Portugal has organized a co-operative federation of wheat growers for the purpose of marketing wheat on a co-operative basis.

It is officially announced in Moscow that the U.S.S.R. will this year harvest the largest crop it has had in years, the expectation being 300,000,000 bushels more than last year.

The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association of New York has a membership of 52,117 and last year marketed 1,470,172,437 quarts of milk valued at \$70,156,911. Through its own plant the association handled 200,000,000 quarts of surplus milk.

The English Co-operative Wholesale Society now owns and farms 16,852 acres of land, which produced supplies worth \$870,000 during 1931. Of this area, 9,018 acres are pasture and meadowland, 7,276 acres are arable, while 326 acres are devoted to fruit growing. The supplies included wheat, oats, etc., hay and straw, vegetables and fruit, horses, cattle and poultry, dairy produce and sugar beets. Out of the total value of supplies, potatoes, turnips, etc. accounted for \$140,000, and horses, cattle, etc. for \$383,000. The society grew sugar beets to the value of \$10,900.

—I.C.A. News.

For the two weeks from June 25th to July 9th a national co-operative propaganda campaign was conducted in England. In every town and city from Land's End to the Tweed co-operation was busily boosted. Thousands of special posters, millions of leaflets, wonderful window displays, magnificent processions and great demonstrations were utilized to call the attention of the world at large to the benefits co-operation can bestow.

With the object of relieving the agricultural population, which, as the result of the fall in prices, is heavily encumbered with debts, the Roumanian government has recently introduced a bill providing for the repayment of debts over a period of thirty years, the reduction of interest-rates and, in some cases, the reduction of the debts themselves.

WORLD COMMERCE CONFERENCE

An international conference for the discussion of problems of world economy was held in May in Berlin under the auspices of the "Berliner Tageblatt." Several hundred representatives, including government representatives, economists, journalists and practical business leaders from all parts of Europe, as well as from several American and Asiatic countries took part. The conference unanimously passed a resolution affirming its conviction that specialization and co-operation in world economy and complete freedom of trade between the nations is not simply the most economic, but the only system for the maintenance and development of productive power and satisfaction of the requirements of the consumers. After deprecating the political disturbances which have interfered with the natural working of the economic system, the resolution declares that ideas of national self-sufficiency and governmental intervention in international trade tend to throw economic life back into primitive and antiquated forms, and condemns "autarchy" even as a provisional or emergency measure. Where other policies are followed they should not suppress or hinder markets from balancing freely and can be tolerated only as temporary measures to prevent the absolute breakdown of world commerce. Emergency measures in commerce and finance should not handicap the international interlocking of capital. Monetary policy, while considering the interests of national currency and economic life, should support a sound balance of labor and capital between the nations. Customs unions and the linking up of greater territories into economic units tend to increase the scope and productivity of international specialization and co-operation. The resolution concludes by stating that the right aim to be kept in view is to bridge the unnatural gap between an over-developed yet badly used productive capacity and the unsatisfied requirements of millions of human beings, so that a path may be opened for the re-employment of the legions of unemployed.

BRITISH BANK PRESIDENT FAVORS MANAGED CURRENCY

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Midland Bank, the largest of the "Big Five" British banks, of which he is chairman, Mr. R. McKenna pronounced strongly in favor of "managed" money. Referring to the steadiness of the price level in England in recent months as an illustration of how stability can be achieved without a metallic basis, he declared that it is a mistake to suppose that the gold standard and a managed standard are mutually exclusive opposites. "It is not management," he said, "but the lack of it which has caused the failure of the gold standard. The immediate choice is inescapable. Either we must have a soundly managed gold standard, which can only be secured by well-ordered international action, or we must definitely abandon gold and rely on a managed standard without any metallic basis. In either event one thing is certain: the art of monetary management will have to be relied on more and more to obviate such catastrophes as we are witnessing today. We must not delude ourselves into thinking if we return to gold all will be well. Deliberate, skilled, and resolute monetary management, with or without gold, is a sine qua non of steady economic progress."

THE COST OF MEN'S GREATEST FOLLY

A calculation compiled by the League of Nations reveals that the countries engaged in the last war were involved in losses, through war expenditures and destruction of property and goods, amounting to the tremendous sum of 2,000,000,000,000 Swiss francs, or \$400,000,000,000.

It is not easy to visualize the true meaning of this terrific figure, but it has been calculated by expert mathematicians, that this sum could have been used to provide:

A separate family house with garden to the value of \$4,200 each for all the families in the United States of North America, Canada, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia.

In addition, each city with over 200,000 inhabitants in all the above-mentioned countries could have been provided with a hospi-

tal costing 25,000,000 francs (\$5,000,000), a library costing the same amount, and a university, or other educational institution to the value of 50,000,000 francs (\$10,000,000).

Still further, a reserve fund of money could have been set on one side of such a size, which would, if invested at 5 per cent., have provided 125,000 teachers and 125,000 doctors with a yearly salary of 5,000 francs (\$1,000).

Even this is not all, however. After allowing for the whole of the above-mentioned expenditure, there would still be an amount remaining over, equivalent to the entire national wealth of France and Belgium together, before the war.

Nothing could point out more clearly the folly of war than these figures, but even yet humanity does not appear to have learnt its lesson, since in the Far East another great war is threatening, and the European nations are themselves far from working peacefully together to meet the present world crisis.—The Link.

CONSIDER WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Summoning of a world conference "to consider the problems of production and international trade with a view to the conclusion of international conventions designed to bring about a resumption of economic activity" will be considered at the assembly of the League of Nations when it meets in September, according to texts of League council decisions received by the League of Nations society in Canada.

Action of the council followed receipt of the recommendations of the recent International Labor conference which declared that the present economic crisis is responsible for the unemployment of at least 25,000,000 workers and which were described before the council as "both a symptom and a warning" and "an authentic expression of the will of the world of industry." The council requested its committee of enquiry on public works and national technical equipment to accelerate its proceedings and the secretariat of the League to make the necessary preliminary investigations regarding a world economic conference.

The international labor conference
(Turn to Page 14)

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

P. F. BREDT, *President and Managing Director*

C. H. BURNELL, *Vice-President*

D. A. KANE, *Manager*

Directors: J. W. Baldwin, W. G. A. Gourlay, G. N. McConnell, W. J. Parker, J. Quick

T. J. MURRAY, K.C., *Solicitor*

F. W. RANSOM, *Secretary*

AGRICULTURE AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

The following statement was issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture on July 6:

In recognition of the importance attached to all problems affecting Empire food supplies, the Canadian government is making every effort to secure full expression of opinion from the agricultural industry as to our trade in farm products with the United Kingdom and elsewhere within the Empire. Besides inviting representatives of agricultural organizations to submit their views, the government, through the Hon. Robert Weir, minister of agriculture, has set up machinery to provide every assistance, statistical and otherwise, to such organizations in the presentation of their views to the government through the tariff preparatory committee.

"It is hoped that besides rendering the needed assistance this action will bring about a much desired unanimity of viewpoint in the presentation of briefs as between one organization and another having a common interest and specific commodities.

"The general committee, set up by the department under the chairmanship of Mr. Weir, consists of representatives of organized agricultural industries and representatives of the federal department of agriculture, equipped by training and experience to deal with this particular project. Dr. E. S. Archibald, who is the agricultural representative on the tariff preparatory committee, is a member of the general agricultural committee, and through him, direct and continuous contact is had with the major committee.

"The general committee, besides giving assistance to the agricultural industry direct, is assembling for the tariff preparatory committee, and for the use of representatives of the department, an exhaustive statistical and economic survey of the status of production, trade conditions and possibilities in respect to all

important agricultural commodities, consideration of which comes within the purview of the conference.

"This extremely important phase of the work, as well as that already mentioned, is being actively prosecuted through a system of sub-committees, the chairmen of which have as members of their committees, men prominent in the industrial field, thus securing full and authoritative data on all phases of industrial agriculture and contributing industries.

Nearing Completion

"Under the impetus of the closest of co-operation, the work is now nearing completion. It is understood that practically all the briefs to be presented to the government by the industry have reached the tariff preparatory committee, while the general committee on agriculture, with its sub-committees has, through concentration of effort and consistent application, about completed its surveys, despite the necessarily elaborate and exhaustive requirements."

The committee set up by the department has before it over 75 briefs from agricultural organizations and business concerns handling agricultural products, and these are being co-ordinated in a manner to give the government some idea of the position with regard to dairy and livestock products and the trade in livestock. Briefs from the grain trade including the Pools of the Western provinces have also been presented.

THE WHEAT MARKET

Price declines during June brought the Liverpool level of July futures down to 51 cents per bushel on June 25. The decline has been fairly constant since May 28, but prices strengthened somewhat to produce the figure quoted. The general weakness in speculative markets was a factor in the situation, but signs of larger North American spring wheat crops also were given considerable weight. Despite the sharp

cut in United States winter wheat, current estimates of the spring crop in both the United States and Canada suggest a total North American production for 1932 about 100 million bushels smaller than that of last year. In Europe, there are indications of a somewhat smaller production than in 1931. It now seems likely that wheat production in the Northern hemisphere (excluding Russia and China) will be about 200 million bushels smaller than that of last year, and that the July 1 carryover in the principal exporting countries, together with port stocks and quantities afloat was about 15 million bushels under those of last year. There are indications pointing to a smaller volume of shipments from Russia this summer and fall.—Foreign Crops and Markets.

CANADIAN WHEAT

EXPORTS TO JUNE 30

Exports of Canadian wheat during the eleven-month period ended June 30 last, totalled 163,183,158 bushels, valued at \$98,335,625. Of these total shipments, 89,705,363 bushels went into the United Kingdom, 4,473,293 went to the United States, and 69,004,502 to other countries.

These figures compiled by the Dominion bureau of statistics indicate an appreciable falling off from the corresponding eleven-month period a year ago. During that period, total exports were 216,475,586 bushels valued at \$153,580,557. Total shipments to the United Kingdom during that time were 127,157,580 bushels, to the United States 8,030,525 bushels and to other countries, 81,287,481 bushels.

Exports of wheat flour during the eleven months just concluded totalled 4,937,215 barrels, valued at \$17,128,545, as compared with 6,234,696 barrels with a value of \$25,952,977 in the eleven months ended June 30, 1931.

Of barley, Canada exported 11,849,725 bushels in the eleven months ended June 30 last, as against 16,594,482 in the corresponding period a year ago. Total

exports of oats in the period just ended were 13,097,727 bushels, or nearly double the same eleven months a year ago when they amounted to 6,564,774 bushels.

MAKING A NEW MARKET FOR WHEAT

How the sale of 15,000,000 bushels of U.S. Grain Stabilization Corporation wheat to China has made possible the building of a vast system of dykes and levees in the Yangtze Valley for protection against floods, and at the same time has opened a substantial new market for American wheat by converting more than 2,000,000 Chinese from rice eaters to wheat consumers, is related in a report covering the distribution of the stabilization wheat from M. S. Briggs, representative of the corporation in Shanghai, to George S. Milnor, president of the corporation.

Writing under date of June 4, Mr. Briggs reported that the handling of the whole flood relief program, of which the wheat distribution was a part, by the Chinese national flood relief commission, has been "most comprehensive and amazingly sound."

"Contrary to the general belief that the commission simply dealt out wheat or flour to starving refugees, it organized a vast army of over a million laborers who were willing to work for the wheat or flour they received. These men were put to work building and repairing levees and dykes in the Yangtze Valley and at the end of each day they were paid with wheat or with flour. This work has continued for several months and has resulted in a system of over 2,000 miles of first-class permanent dykes. All of the relief wheat and flour was handled under this arrangement.

"What is quite pertinent to us is the fact that it is estimated that over 2,000,000 Chinese have been positively converted from rice eaters to wheat consumers and it is felt that they have been permanently converted, because I understand these people have learned that they can do more work over a longer period of time on less wheat than they have been accustomed to do on a larger quantity of rice. Furthermore, they have learned to prepare the wheat for consumption by pounding it into smaller particles and making what is said to be first-

class porridge from it. They have also learned to eat flour in a form quite like our macaroni.

"The summation of it all is that the commission has really created in Yangtze Valley a market for wheat and flour, and if some arrangement can be subsequently worked out whereby this educational process may continue there certainly are enormous potentialities for the outlet of American grain."

With the present supplies of wheat and flour practically exhausted, the flood relief commission must soon close its work unless additional grain can be had, Mr. Briggs reported. It is laying plans however, for the development of an even more extensive program, predicated upon its ability to obtain additional supplies of wheat on liberal credit terms.

WORLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT

During the first forty-six weeks of the present crop year world shipments of wheat amounted to 712,000,000 bushels. This leaves a balance of 64,000,000 bushels to go forward in the remaining six weeks of the present crop year in order to fulfill the estimate made by Mr. Broomhall. Since last August world shipments have averaged 15.4 million bushels per week while average weekly shipments of 10.7 million bushels for the remaining six weeks of the present crop year will satisfy Mr. Broomhall's estimate of world requirements.

THE TRAGEDY OF WHEAT

Says the Toronto Mail and Empire:

"A good wheat yield which moved freely to world markets would be a decided asset to Canadian railways, to Canada steamships and to a score-and-one supply companies which get orders when transportation organizations are making both ends meet. Success on the part of industry which might come from free movements of wheat, even if the producers do not get a high return, tends to improve sources of taxation and thus lightens the individual burden. It provides a stronger background against which governments and municipalities can float bond issues; it increases spending power through added employment, and generally

speeds up the wheels of national activity. Canada's early future is accordingly largely wrapped up in wheat." So everybody will prosper even if the farmer works for nothing and boards himself. Didn't slave holders have to provide food and lodgings for their slaves and otherwise see that they were kept in good health? This indifference to the fate of the producer might well be called the tragedy of wheat.

SPECIAL ENTRY FOR CANADIAN WHEAT

By a vote of 554 to five, the French chamber of deputies Tuesday (July 12) approved the special bill which will permit Canadian wheat leaving Canada before expiry of the Franco-Canadian commercial treaty on June 17 last, to enter at the minimum rate accorded in the treaty. This rate is just half the duty on wheat that goes into force with the ending of the treaty, but all wheat that left the Dominion by midnight of June 16, including wheat held in warehouses at French ports, gets the benefit of the treaty rates.

ADVERTISING CANADA'S WHEAT

Dr. F. J. Birchard, chemist of the board of Grain Commissioners, demonstrated the superior quality of flour from Canadian wheat at the international bread-making congress at Rome on June 24. Samples of bread were baked from Italian wheat, Italian and Canadian wheat mixed, and Canadian wheat; the size of the loaf increased with the proportion of Canadian wheat used, the loaf from Canadian wheat alone being twice the size of the loaf made from Italian wheat alone. The Canadian wheat also gave bread of a much better appearance.

The dominion government might well spend a little money in advertising Canadian wheat in such baking demonstrations especially when European customers for Canadian wheat are having to buy in heavily protected markets.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the egg production of the country has increased by 17 eggs per hen. Perhaps the hens are trying to make up for the low price.

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(Formerly The Scoop Shovel)

Representing the Agricultural Co-operative Movement in Manitoba.

Office: 8th Floor, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg.

Editor—J. T. HULL

THE END OF REPARATIONS

During the British general election of 1918—the “hang the Kaiser” election—a member of the government in an impassioned electoral address put the matter with regard to payments for war costs by Germany in this way: “We will get out of her all you can squeeze out of a lemon and a bit more—we will squeeze her until you can hear the pips squeak.”

That in 1918 represented the attitude of the politicians and lawyers and bankers and the man on the street. “We will make Germany pay the whole costs of the war—and then some.” In this spirit the amount Germany should pay was variously set by otherwise intelligent people at amounts running from 100 to 150 billions of dollars. “How are you going to get this vast sum out of Germany?” asked a few economists braving the temper of the time, but nobody paid much attention to them. “Academic economic theories” were contemptuously pushed aside. The practical minded bankers and politicians and lawyers were sure Germany could be made to pay any sum, however astronomical the figure, provided it was spread over a sufficient number of years. As discussion proceeded the hundred billion came down to about 65 billion, and from there to 33 billion dollars, which sum was to be paid at the rate of about one billion dollars a year. The plan was no sooner established than it had to be modified, because Germany could not pay, and then suspended while the allies as compensation and apparently to prove that Germany could pay, sent their military forces into the Ruhr.

In 1924 a special committee under General Dawes put forward a new plan reducing the annual payments to about one half, and this plan went into effect while the parties argued out the question as to how it would be possible to collect 33 billion dollars when the Dawes annual payments for the next half century were only equivalent to current interest on 12½ billions, so that Germany could keep on paying and getting further and further behind all the time on the principal. To get this problem settled the Young Committee was appointed and it fixed things up in such a way that while the principal was reduced the heavy fall in prices made it still impossible for Germany to pay, and the financial smash in the middle of 1931 completed the job. No more reparations, declared Germany; and at Lausanne victors and vanquished of the world war signed a peace dictated by the iron facts of life itself.

It may be that there was some understanding at Lausanne that the agreement was merely a first stage in the cancellation of all war debts, and Mr. Herriot probably meant it when he said that if the second stage was not reached, that is, if the United States did not cancel European debts then the agreement became merely “a scrap of paper.” M. Herriot

may say that, but it amounts to nothing more than the gesture of a politician anxious to smooth over anticipated rough spots for the sake of his party. There will be no going back; the financial ingenuities of the reparations plans are seen to be as much a product of economic lunacy as the original demands. Squeezing Germany “until the pips squeaked” has proven a disastrous policy for the entire world; we are all “squeaking” now.

Up to 1930 Germany had paid out in one form or another something like four billion dollars. From 1926 to 1930 she paid about \$2,500,000,000, and borrowed in the neighborhood of \$4,500,000,000 to do it. Obviously that kind of thing could not continue and now that twelve years of it has cut world trade in half, created million upon millions of unemployed and impoverished every nation, the statesmen of Lausanne are being congratulated for doing merely the thing that self-preservation dictates, and which may have come too late. Common sense told them what to do while they were sitting round the peace table but common sense was at a discount in those hectic days. If we are to be thankful for Lausanne what ought we to be saying about Versailles.

THE COST OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Great War cost the belligerent nations about \$332,000,000,000, or about \$9,000,000 for every hour the war was waged. If that is not impressive enough we will put it this way: the cost was equivalent to an expenditure of \$20,000 for every hour since the beginning of the Christian Era. If, to this cost could be added all the losses that have accrued from the post war instability the figure would probably be more than doubled. And let us not forget the 26,000,000 killed, the 20,000,000 wounded, the 9,000,000 war orphans and the 5,000,000 war widows. The human misery is altogether beyond any kind of computation.

The annual budget of the League of Nations is between six and seven million dollars, and a demand for reduction has been made by the Council of the League. In Canada it has been suggested that the League of Nations is a useless institution so far as this country is concerned and that we should withdraw from it and save the \$220,000 which is our share of the budget. The share of Great Britain is around \$700,000 and the present British Government thinks it is too much.

In comparison with the cost of war the League, to the extent that it makes for peace, is the cheapest insurance institution in the wide, wide world. The cost of one battleship which might be sunk by one torpedo would pay the cost of the League of Nations for five years, but the nations can still find the money to build battleships. If the nations in the League would each put into a common fund five per cent of what they will spend on armaments in the next twelve months they could create a fund which, invested in each country's own government bonds, would provide the League of Nations with an annual revenue of \$10,000,000 forever. This fact was pointed out by Senor Madariaga during the discussion in the League Council, but statesmanship being what it is, it remained a counsel of perfection; the demand was for reduction of wages and salaries and office expenses. Nobody wants to save where a real saving can be made.

A CALL TO CO-OPERATE

Below we print a manifesto issued by the United Farmers of Alberta—a platform and a promise to co-operate with any organization in Canada for the realization of the platform in legislation.

In the main, we believe, the co-operators of Manitoba would subscribe to this platform; it is closely in accord with the policies adopted by the last convention of the U.F.M. There are, however, two clauses that demand more than a perfunctory attention—clauses 1 and 6. It is easy in a verbal way to demand the abandonment of the gold standard and an inflation of the currency; it is not so easy to devise ways and means of carrying it out effectively and controlling the substituted managed currency. The same thing applies to the adoption of a planned national economy. How is this to be done under a system in which all the means of production and all the goods produced are in private hands? The state could plan, would plan, if the state owned; who will plan, who will agree to plan and abide by a plan, when the economic means are private property? Evidently we must here give thought to organization under authority both internal and external to industry.

The financiers of the world—the hard-headed practical men of affairs—have urged an immediate return to the gold standard. They want something which they think will work automatically as it appeared to do before the war and which will therefore save them the trouble of thinking and actually managing. Also they want to be able to avoid any ethical judgment on their economic practices for obviously there can be no moral problem arise if the

practices are dictated by blind economic or natural forces. That was the soft and easy cushion provided for the capitalist system by the economists of the nineteenth century. It is worn out today. Men do believe, despite all the difficulties, that their destiny can be brought under control of their intelligence. They believe it is possible to build the kind of world they want, and so they demand such things as a currency system that will work fairly and a planned economy that will give us a more efficient economic order. Difficulties? Yes, but they exist merely to be overcome by the will and intelligence of man. But let us not forget that all this means study, thought, effort, organization, co-operation.

We are really seeking a way to ensure to the great mass of the people the benefits that are most surely within reach by a proper organization of our economic life. The demand for a change rests upon both economic and moral grounds. We cannot any longer rely upon so-called economic laws to bring about an automatic adjustment between our capacity to produce and our capacity to enjoy. The system will no longer work automatically and therefore the only alternative is social direction and control. Nor can we ignore the dire moral results of the system. 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 in production 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.

U.F.A. PROPOSES NATIONAL POLICY

Following a two-day conference in Edmonton the following statement was issued by the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta:

Active co-operation with other organizations in Alberta and throughout the Dominion in constructive, economic and political measures to end the present distress and to lay the foundations of a co-operative state, was offered in a manifesto adopted on Friday, June 30th, at a joint meeting of the executives of the United Farmers and Farm Women's organizations of Alberta, the provincial cabinet and private U.F.A. members of the legislature, and the U.F.A. members of the federal house of commons.

The manifesto is designed to form the basis of a national program for Canada, to be realized through co-operation on a Dominion-wide scale, of organizations, both urban and rural, which are agreed upon the main outlines of the proposed national policies. Nationalization of the financial and credit system of the Dominion, and abandonment of the gold

standard, are among major items in the program of ten clauses. This program, which is based upon the decisions of successive annual conventions of the United Farmers of Alberta, has much in common with the manifesto announced some weeks ago by the League for Social Reconstruction as well as with the program of the political Labor movement in Canada.

The conference which was in session two days, was largely attended, almost all U.F.A. members of parliament and the Alberta legislature being present. The U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. executives were present in full strength. The chair was taken alternately by Premier Brownlee and Robert Gardiner, M.P., president of the U.F.A. and chairman of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa.

The resolution, which contains in its concluding clause the definite offer of co-operation with other organizations for the purpose of realizing a specific program, is given in full below:

Resolution

Whereas, in the development

of our present economic system, great weaknesses have emerged, of which the depreciation of commodity prices and the unprecedented volume of unemployment are manifestations; and Whereas, civilization itself is thereby placed in jeopardy; and

Whereas, constructive action is now imperative for the purpose of establishing securely the foundations of the co-operative state which is the accepted objective of the U.F.A.

We suggest, as steps to the attainment of that objective, the following program:

1. Nationalization of our financial and credit system, with a view to the regulation of credit and investment operations; and in particular, as immediate steps, we advocate:

- (a) The abandonment of the gold standard in Canada;
- (b) A well considered policy of inflation, and the devising of means to make the purchasing power in the hands of consumers at all times adequate to acquire the total goods and services available.

(Turn to Page 11)



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building.

Telephone: 845 160.

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W. A. Landreth

G. W. Tovell

H. C. Grant

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Secretary: John W. Ward.

NEW CO-OPERATIVE LEGISLATION

Announcement has been made that the new Companies Act, passed by the Manitoba legislature at the last session, and which in future will govern co-operative associations, will come into force on August 1st.

The new Act is a consolidation and revision of all legislation governing incorporated bodies in Manitoba, and the Co-operative Associations Act and a dozen other Acts dealing with various classes of companies are repealed and the new Act substituted. Various classes of companies, however, are dealt with in special parts of the new Act, one of these parts relating to "Co-operative Corporations."

In practical operation very little change will be observed so far as co-operatives are concerned. The bill was carefully studied, during its passage through the legislature by a committee called together by the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, and which included members of the Co-operative Marketing Board, and over a score of suggestions intended to make the Act harmonize with co-operative principles and with the lines on which the co-operative movement is developing in Manitoba, were adopted by the law amendments committee and the legislature.

The chief administrative change is that in future incorporation will be granted by the provincial secretary, instead of by the registrar of co-operative associations as heretofore, and all records will be kept in, and returns made to, the office of the provincial secretary. The office of the registrar of co-operative associations is continued, however, and it is the duty of the registrar to assist persons desirous of securing incorporation, to supply them with the necessary forms, model by-laws, etc., and generally to be an ad-

visor and supervisor of co-operative corporations.

It is required that all companies, including co-operatives, now in existence shall register themselves under the new Act. A form for this registration is being prepared and will be sent to all co-operatives when available.

Produce Export Board

The proposal for the establishment of a produce export board for the organized marketing of Canada's surplus agricultural products other than grain, which is still under consideration in Ottawa, was first put into concrete form in a memorandum drawn up by members of the Co-operative Marketing Board of Manitoba, in consultation with representatives of the co-operative associations engaged in marketing livestock, dairy and poultry products.

This memorandum was prepared in January, 1931, has since been submitted to many organized groups interested in agriculture, and in every case has been approved. The memorandum reads as follows:

During the last few years the production of bacon, butter and poultry products in Canada has not exceeded, and in some cases has been much below, domestic requirements. The result has been that prices have ranged considerably above the levels that would have obtained if there had been exportable surpluses to dispose of. Owing to the disastrous depression of grain prices the production of these commodities is now undergoing such rapid expansion that during the current year national surpluses will be created with a consequent substantial reduction in prices below those which have ruled for some years. In order to mitigate the seriousness of the situation with which the producers of these commodities are faced and in order that mixed farming may not suf-

fer a setback at this time it is necessary—

1. That the quality of Canadian export produce be such as to compete successfully with similar products from other countries on the British market;

2. That wherever possible new markets for Canadian produce be opened up;

3. That the flow of Canadian produce, particularly to the British market, be so regulated as to avoid the flood of similar produce from other countries while at the same time the demand for Canadian produce is fostered and maintained; and

4. That the volume of export produce from Canada be sufficient to relieve the domestic market of the burden of surpluses in order that prices on the domestic market may not be unduly depressed.

To achieve these results a Produce Export Board of competent men should be appointed with full power to direct and control the export of bacon, butter, poultry products and such other commodities as it may be deemed expedient, in the national interest, to place under its jurisdiction. Such a Board, working in co-operation with representatives of the producers and the trade, would have full power to determine the standards of quality which produce should attain before it would be allowed to enter export channels; to regulate the flow of produce to export markets; to adopt whatever measures it might deem advisable to relieve the domestic market of surpluses in order that produce prices in Canada would be maintained at reasonable levels; to seek and develop new markets for Canadian produce and generally to superintend the export trade in produce so that full advantage would be taken of outlets to British and other markets in the interests of the Canadian producer and for the encouragement of diversified farming.

A survey of intentions should
(Turn to Page 11)

Consumer Co-operation

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

IT CAN BE DONE

"It can be done." Every time we hear or read that slogan we want to ask "What can be done?" What can be done through co-operation — what co-operation aims to do—is specific and definite. Co-operation invites every family, rural and urban, to buy their supplies "at cost"—it can be done!

Co-operation aims to organize the entire community for efficient distribution — cutting out the waste of duplication; diverting surplus and duplicate services, equipment and servants to useful work. Co-operation aims to retain all services and servants vital to organized, methodical, satisfactory distribution; guaranteeing a fair return to time and money—invested in the necessary work of distribution; and offering every consumer his due share of the profits he helps create. Co-operation means the production of goods for use, and provides for their most direct flow from maker to user. "It can be done!"

Yes, "it can be done." But how? We are not living in a world ready-made for co-operation—we must succeed under rules set up by competitive business. We don't believe in those rules—but we must win out by them. So, there's just one way: "it can be done" only by building up and extending our Co-op Wholesale and Co-op locals. And there is just one way of doing this: "it can be done" only by each local developing its service to its own community.

In the long run it may be a good thing that co-operation must go through its baptism of fire—must prove itself the better way of doing business—under the rules framed by its enemies. As lads, we had increased regard for the prowess of the scrapper who went right into his opponent's back yard—and licked him at his own game. And that is just what co-operative business must do: prove itself a better way of buying and selling, even under competitive rules. Success in the face of such odds will surely strip the co-operative movement of any unnecessary trimmings—and our organization will emerge not only successful, but embodying only what is pre-eminently practical and efficient in the service of the community.

Meanwhile, each Co-op local can increase its service to its community by going after business. "Ask—and it shall be given unto you" is, perhaps, just as true today as of yore. Certainly, in modern business, it is the man who asks with persistence (not forgetting a reasonable degree of persuasiveness) who brings home the bacon. That this is true of co-ops, as of competitive business, has been demonstrated again and again. It has been demonstrated again in the case of our own local consumer co-ops.

Here is a case in point: In the June "Co-operator" we reported the gathering of managers and directors at Brandon—and told of the drive planned by the Hamiota local to develop twine and other

business in their neighborhood. The drive has been staged.

It has been a drive, indeed. Each member of the board of the local covered a district (accompanied by H. A. McIntosh, the thorough-going and canny manager of the Association) canvassing every possible man—asking him to buy his twine this fall through the Co-op; asking him to buy his gas, oil and other necessities through the Co-op the year round; and asking him to become a member of the local. Thus the entire neighborhood was covered thoroughly.

The campaign was a success. Not every man canvassed responded... but a good percentage of them did. And every new customer, every additional member, strengthens the local association, enriches its opportunities for service to the community, enhances the promise of patronage dividends—and promotes the entire co-operative movement.

To succeed, a drive of this kind must have the support of the entire local association—the manager, the directors, the members. And congratulations are due the Hamiota co-operators for the way they have tackled their problem.

Other Co-op locals have been discussing the development of their service and business through drives of this kind. A vast deal of work (good work) has been done. The success achieved at Hamiota is a mighty emphatic recommendation to every Co-op local for a thorough canvass (covering their entire area) as the best method of developing business, improving service, assuring the success of the Co-op local and Wholesale alike.

With the immediate necessity
(Turn to Page 14)



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Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

PROSPECTIVE POULTRY MARKETS

A statement by W. A. Landreth, President and General Manager, Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited.

The most vital issue which faces Canada at this time is that of finding markets for the products of our basic industry — agriculture. For the information of those engaged in, or interested in, the poultry industry we wish to review briefly the marketing problems with which it is at present being faced.

Live Poultry Markets

The live poultry markets of Canada are centred at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Under normal conditions these four industrial centres absorb the surplus poultry marketed in Canada during the months of February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October. In addition they give distribution to approximately ten million pounds of frozen poultry.

Due to the abnormal conditions through which we are passing, the purchasing power of these industrial centres has been greatly reduced. The result is: that poultry meat stocks have accumulated during the past ten months and the situation today is that there is approximately twice as much poultry meat in storage as the amount of the five-year average. This has been a rather discouraging fact, particularly in view of the organized effort which is being made by the organized producers to secure export markets—and the effort which have been made by all distributors to stimulate consumption and get greater distribution in our domestic markets.

Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been sold during the past few months at tremendous losses to distributors. It naturally follows that the markets have reached very low levels and there is every indication that the poultry crop of 1932 will be marketed at levels approximately 40 per cent. under those realized in 1931.

The American market is closed

to Canadian live poultry — the tariff of 8 cents per pound making exports prohibitive. At the present time heavy fowl in New York is selling at approximately 18 cents per pound. The cost of transportation is approximately 4 cents; feed, attendance, commissions, etc., amounting to a further 2 cents—making a total cost of 14 cents per pound.

The markets of the United Kingdom, while open to Canada at the present time, bring approximately ten pence per pound for dressed fowl, delivered in London. The exchange barrier, however, is approximately 20 per cent. (or 4 cents per pound), transportation is a further 3 cents; and where fowl is assembled alive the shrinkage in dressing, labor, packing, commissions and assembling costs amount to approximately 5 cents per pound—making a total of 12 cents, leaving a margin of 8 cents per pound to be paid to the grower (providing the product marketed is all number one quality).

It would appear that, until some national action is taken to stabilize exchange on a basis somewhat near to parity, the so-called open markets of the United Kingdom will be of little value to the Canadian poultry grower.

Dressed Poultry Market

We are of the opinion that the dressed poultry crop of Canada in 1932 will be equal to, or even greater than, that of 1931. We believe there will be fewer fowl or chicken marketed, but more turkeys—as the season to date (particularly in the prairie provinces) has been very favorable for turkey production.

In view of the fact that we had a surplus of poultry meats in 1931 (and conditions generally having not noticeably improved) it would appear that we are facing a marketing crisis in respect to poultry meats. In our opinion this crisis can be met intelligently, and value still maintained in the product—or we can have a state of chaos such as exists in respect to many of the farm products.

The Poultry Marketing Associations of Western Canada have, for some years, been the main factor in the establishing and maintaining value in poultry meats. The efficiency of their marketing system has never been questioned or discredited by their most aggressive competitors. If they are going to maintain their reputation for efficiency it will be necessary, in our opinion, that they adhere this season very closely to the following policies:

1. At least 75 per cent. of the product markets must be under the control of the organized producers.

2. Accurate and authentic estimates of volume must be in the hands of the head offices by November 10th.

3. A considerable portion of the product will have to be exported to the United Kingdom.

4. Initial advances must be based on the export market value of the product.

5. Greater care must be exercised in the putting up of a uniform pack.

If these five important policies are adhered to we believe it will be possible to secure for the grower a fair value for poultry meats during the marketing season of 1932.

BARLEY FOR POULTRY

A grant of \$1,000 has been made by the National Research Council to assist Prof. M. C. Herner, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, in his investigation to determine the value of barley as a food for poultry. The study is part of the effort that is being made to learn whether or not imported corn can be displaced by Canadian grown barley as a food for livestock. Professor Herner hopes to get results that will indicate that barley can be used satisfactorily in all poultry rations, in what form it should be fed and what combinations should be made.

It is reported from Regensburg, Germany, that a farmer named Poeppel, attended the meetings in his district of all the political parties in the last three elections and finally went insane and died in the lunatic asylum. The cause of death was officially described as "election psychosis."

U.F.A. PROPOSES NATIONAL POLICY

(From Page 7)

2. Public ownership of public utilities.

3. The acquisition or organization, either by the state or by the extension of co-operative enterprise, of those facilities and utilities incidental to the handling and processing of farm-products.

4. Continued effort in and support of co-operation in all its branches.

5. Measures designed to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth including taxation measures, especially income and inheritance taxes.

6. Adoption of a national planning policy.

7. A revision of the constitution of Canada and a re-defining of the responsibilities of federal and provincial authorities, to the end that our constitution shall be more in harmony with the economic requirements of the age.

8. While adhering to our traditional belief in freer trade between nations, we emphasize the immediate need of a recasting of our tariff policies with a view to the encouragement of our export trade and to the welfare of the primary producer and the general consumer.

9. We reaffirm our belief in a non-party system of government and the elimination of the patronage system and secret campaign funds.

10. A foreign policy designed to secure international co-operation in regulating trade, industry and finance, and to promote disarmament and world peace.

Recognizing that these reforms can in the main be accomplished only by legislative action in the parliament of Canada, we place ourselves on record as being willing and ready to co-operate with other organizations throughout Canada with a view to attaining the objects herein set forth.

FIRST TO ADOPT BRITISH MARKETING ACT

Scottish raspberry growers are the first British agricultural group to organize under the terms of the recent British Agricultural Marketing Act, according to Consul Austin C. Brady at Edinburgh. The plan submitted to the authorities provides for the marketing of the fruit in any form, beginning with the 1933 crop.

The plan for the co-operative marketing of raspberries is to be submitted to a vote of the producers before becoming operative. The Act provides that two-thirds of the growers registered as qualified must favor the project, and that their production must be equal to at least two-thirds of the production of all those voting. Producers growing less than one acre are not included. Voting on the proposal is based on acreage as follows: Up to 10 acres, 1 vote; 10 to 20 acres, 2 votes; 20 to 30 acres, 3 votes; 30 to 40 acres, 4 votes; over 40 acres, 5 votes. Sales by producers in packages not exceeding 24 pounds also are not included in the Act. This provision is intended to cover sales to retailers and domestic consumers. Production by manufacturers for use in their own plants also is exempt. The raspberry marketing board contemplated by the proposal is given practically complete control of all functions connected with marketing the fruit of the subscribing producers. Penalties are provided for irregular marketing by either registered or unregistered producers.

THE TRAGEDY OF WASTE

Over ten million gallons of inferior port wine are to be burnt in Portugal. This step has been decided on at a meeting of the wine growers and distillers of the Douro district as the only hope of preventing widespread misery and privation among the workers. By destroying so much wine the meeting believed that there would be a better market available for the superior brands.

The Brazilian Coffee Council have definitely and irrevocably abandoned the plan to pay premiums to United States' coffee merchants who use more Brazilian coffee. The plan of the council is to continue the destruction of surplus coffee by burning it in a wholesale way. Already 6,500,000 sacks of coffee have been burned, and by January 1st, 1933, a total of 18,000,000 sacks, each containing 132 lbs. of coffee will be thus destroyed. At approximately \$6.50 per sack, \$117,000,000 worth of coffee will have been turned into smoke and ashes. Brazilians are convinced that their plan is shrewd and point to the favorable results already achieved. Brazilian coffee prices have risen

in New York about 40 per cent. since the coffee bonfires were lighted last year.

CO-OP MARKETING BOARD

(From Page 8)

be inaugurated for the purpose of securing, in advance, information of the intentions of the farmers to increase or decrease their production of hogs, bacon and poultry products and by approximately how much. From such information estimates of the volume of these commodities to be expected on the market could be compiled, and some idea gained of the amount by which domestic requirements would be exceeded. Such information would be of incalculable value to an export produce board such as is proposed, in formulating its policies for controlling the flow of exports out of the country and relieving the domestic market of its surpluses.

The following resolution is proposed:

"That the federal government be asked to set up a board for the purpose of working out with representatives of the producers and the trade, plans for the orderly export marketing of agricultural produce, and that the powers of the board be made wide enough to enable it to exercise any control which is necessary in the best interests of the agricultural industry."

WEEDS CLASSIFIED

Under the Seeds Act, administered by the Dominion Seed Branch at Ottawa, weeds are classified as follows:

1.—Primary noxious, the nine members of which are couch grass, bladder campion, dodder, field bindweed, Johnson grass, ox-eye daisy, perennial sow thistle, white cockle and wild mustard.

2.—Secondary noxious: ball mustard, blue weed, Canada thistle, chicory, cow cockle, dandelion, docks, false flax, forked catchfly, purple cockle, rag weed (common), ragweed (great), ragweed (perennial), ribgrass, Russian thistle, stickseed, stinkweed, tumbling mustard, hare's ear mustard, night-flowering catchfly, wild carrot, wild oats, and wild radish.

3.—Other weeds. This group contains the long list of lesser weeds such as catnip, lamb's quarters, peppergrass, etc.

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

"THE GREATEST OF THESE"

Dairy farmers will agree that three things are essential in their industry: quality, efficiency and organization.

Quality has been stressed time and again in the "Co-operator"; efficiency (best results at least cost) is vital in our Co-op Dairies; but the entire industry, particularly in our West, today, faces the necessity of some order, some plan, some organization in marketing.

1932 and 1931

Comparing this year with last, butter-fat receipts in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba show a net increase of some half-million pounds for June. But, as the "make" of Canada's creameries for 1931 exceeded 224½ million pounds, this increase is too small to be a factor in depressing prices—particularly as reports indicate somewhat reduced "makes" in B.C. and the East; and that stocks in the Dominion (as at July 1) are 4½ million pounds below the 20½ million pounds held last year.

The Outlook

Over in Ireland, Mr. DeValera's little quarrel with England is working against the Irish dairy-men—but is reacting favorably on our butter market.

For butter prices in Canada are based on the price in England. This, despite the fact that we export only a fraction of our Canadian "make" from 1% up to, say 6%. So 94%, and more, of our entire output is used at home. And our home market offers opportunity for some plan to bring order out of chaos, success out of failure.

Wanted—A Plan

In actual practice, the creamery pays the producer when his cream is delivered, on the basis of wholesale butter prices quoted at that time. If creamery operators, in these days of price fluctuations, buy cream with more hope than wisdom—this leads, in turn, to cut-throat competition in unloading stocks. In butter (as in other commodities) riotous competition is ruinous to the producer, unprofitable to the distri-

butor—and without net benefit to the consumer.

For instance, moving butter from Alberta to Montreal, and from Manitoba to B.C. (at the same time over the same rails, but in opposite directions) introduces an economic waste. Thus, the consumer pays more and the producer gets less. Waste!

Suppose all creameries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and B.C. operated under one planner—would he tolerate such waste? Not on your life! He would figure it out something like this: Western creameries (taking 1931 figures) make some 67 million pounds of butter a year; domestic requirements take two-thirds of this—leaving 22 million pounds to find a market for—outside the West. Then, B.C. makes about 5 million pounds annually and, to make up the 20 million required, needs 15 million pounds more. Without planning, there is all the waste of criss-cross freight routings, all the butchering of markets by competing interests—and then some!

Would Mr. Planner throw butter onto his own markets until they broke? He would not. Would he move Manitoba butter to B.C., displacing Alberta butter (which must then move to Montreal at about 4c a pound freight)? Not by a jugful! Alberta can, normally, supply B.C.'s shortage—and direct from Alberta he would supply it. Manitoba and Saskatchewan surpluses he would pack off to Montreal and Toronto (at a freight cost of about 2½c). Always using the shortest haul from maker to market—he would supply the demand, and no more. Speculators wanting additional supplies to play with must, then, buy in the East; their selling price would be Eastern price, plus freight; and Western markets would be above Eastern markets (not below, as now).

So Mr. Planner would organize marketing—cut out waste—and stop creameries butchering each other's markets (and each other). Producers, distributors and consumers would benefit—and, without doubt, would vote him a right good business man.

Whether such a Moses will, or will not, appear—the fact remains that some such plan is the need of the hour.

WORLD TRADE IN MILK PRODUCTS

As a result of the fall in prices the world demand for butter has been stimulated, with the result that in 1931 the export trade of the 14 principal exporting countries amounted to 541,776 metric tons, as compared with 515,689 tons in 1930. Denmark, with 171,000 tons, and New Zealand with 100,000 tons, accounted for about one-half of the 1931 total, and these countries, along with Australia, considerably increased their exports during the year. On the other hand, Holland, Sweden and the Irish Free State reported a marked decline. Great Britain, the principal importing country, increased her imports from 337,000 to 392,000 tons, and considerable increases were also reported in France, Belgium and Switzerland. Germany, on the other hand, cut down her imports from 133,000 to 100,000 tons, and Canada, for the first time in four years, exported more butter than she imported.

Cheese exports show the opposite tendency to butter, and only amounted to 296,719 tons in 1931, as compared with 316,106 tons in 1930. Holland, New Zealand and Switzerland are the countries chiefly affected by the decline. Italy and Canada, on the other hand, increased their exports. France was the only one of the large cheese importers to take larger supplies from abroad. Great Britain and Germany imported respectively 11,500 and 7,700 tons less than in 1930.

I. C. A. News.

Through the initiative of the Central Co-operative Bank of Roumania a national co-operative insurance society has been formed in that country.

There are seventeen egg marketing co-operatives affiliated with the National Union of German Agricultural Societies, and in 1931 these societies marketed 137 per cent. more eggs than in 1930.

I appeal to my fellow scientists to refuse to co-operate in research for war purposes.—Prof. Einstein.

Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards, St. Boniface, as compared to a year ago, are a shade less. The following is a statement showing the high five firms on the market during the month of June:

1st—Can. Co-op	173 cars	—29.2%
2nd	75 "	—12.7%
3rd	70 "	—11.8%
4th	66 "	—11.1%
5th	60 "	—10.1%

Have a Care

With the low prices now prevailing on all classes of livestock there is a danger that the producers will be inclined to neglect the breeding of livestock. In certain sections of this province and the provinces to the west of us, breeding has been built up to a high standard. This has taken a number of years. By neglecting the breeding for one or two years it would be comparatively easy to reduce the high standard substantially. In Western Canada everyone agrees that a certain amount of livestock should be carried on all farms. Consequently, it is important that the producer continue to work towards a high standard in quality in the livestock that he is raising.

In travelling through the province of Manitoba and through parts of Saskatchewan we cannot

help but notice that the breeding of livestock is not watched as carefully as it should be. In sections where



Get This Message

the herd laws are not as strict as they should be, we notice along the roadside a number of young nondescript bulls running at large. These are doing a great deal of damage, not only to the owner of that particular animal—but to his neighbor who, in some cases, has a real good sire on his place. In discussing this very question with the producer, a very common remark is, that they are making an effort towards

quality production but that so many in their district are in the habit of allowing animals to run at large that a great deal of damage is done.

Co-operation Needed

It requires co-operation among the neighbors in the localities where this condition exists. First of all, co-operation in making sure that these nondescript animals are not allowed to run at large; and second, co-operation in the securing of good sires. There are two methods that can be worked to advantage. The first (and possibly the more permanent method) is for a number of men to get together and purchase a good sire. By so doing they will take considerable pride in keeping this animal in good shape, and in the purchase of this animal they would make sure that it would be a real quality animal. The second would be to take advantage of the pure bred sire policies conducted under the Dominion or the Provincial government. Either of those are available and it requires co-operation among a group of farmers to take advantage of this scheme.

Minding Our Own Business

One of the commonest lines of attack followed by critics of co-operative marketing is the statement that "farmers should not be expected to manage their own business."

In thinking this matter over it has been brought home to us that in Canada most of the men who today occupy high positions in the fields of commerce, politics, law, or the church, have come from farm homes. Even in the less conspicuous positions of responsibility in the country towns—the general store business, the implement and garage business, the insurance business and the post office are being carried on by ex-farmers.

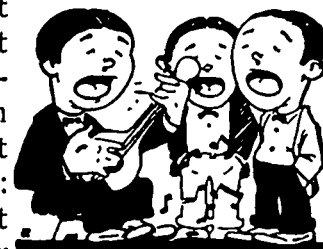
If the farmer can go into town and "make good" in the field of competitive business, is there any good reason to suppose that under proper conditions he cannot make good if he is selected by his

fellow-farmers to conduct their business along co-operative lines? It is high time that the farmer shake off this "inferiority complex" in regard to his own ability to look after his business.

A favorite "wet blanket" frequently applied by those who wish to disparage our movement is the statement that theoretically it should be all right, but that co-operation has never given results.

Without taking time or space to enter into a discussion on the philosophy of the co-operative movement

we might content ourselves with pointing out these facts: The biggest purchasing unit in the



Let's Get Together

world is the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Great Britain. Its soundness as a business concern will stand comparison with any similar institution in the world, and in our own country we have reason to feel that if the intimate facts of private business during the last four years were revealed, our farm marketing organizations could be shown to have made fewer important errors, besides being in as sound a business condition as any of our Canadian business concerns.

THE MAGNITUDE OF AGRICULTURE

Alonzo Taylor of the Food Research Institute of California, recently said that there are approximately 1,800,000,000 people in the world and that, in a general way, it requires the labor of two out of every three to feed and clothe them all.

Put in another way, the production of food, so that the people of the world may live, calls for effort, either direct or indirect, on the part of two out of every three people inhabiting the globe—approximately a billion and a quarter.

Agriculture, therefore, becomes an industry and an activity of first importance in the scheme of modern human life. And because this is so, the interest of all must, fundamentally, lie in the success or failure of those millions whose primary contribution to the welfare of the world is the cultivation of the soil.

CONSIDER WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

(From Page 3)

ence, presided over by Senator Gideon Robertson of Canada had suggested: (1) the planning, financing and putting into execution without delay of big international and national public works; (2) the participation of the League of Nations and the International Labor organization in the Lausanne conference on debts and reparations; (3) Joint action by states to settle the general problems of currency and credit and lay the foundations for a stable monetary system; (4) the calling of a world economic conference of governments, with the collaboration of representatives of employers and workers, for the conclusion of "such international conventions as will ensure the resumption of economic activity on the basis of broad concerted plans."

THESE TERRIBLY

RADICAL IDEAS

Doctors predicted that all sorts of ailments would follow bathing. Had Adam Thompson introduced his bath tub a few centuries earlier (than 1842) the chances are that he would have been burned at the stake along with some of the Salem witches. The city of Philadelphia lacked only two votes in their common council for the prohibiting of bathing from November 1 to the middle of March. Virginia placed a tax of \$30 a year on every tub brought into the state. Boston, cultured Boston, made bathing unlawful except upon medical advice. Imagine us calling on our family doctor for a prescription to take a bath! But in spite of this opposition by 1860 every first class hotel in New York City boasted of a bathtub. Now they advertise one thousand rooms with one thousand baths.—Prof. S. A. Smith.

BRITISH WHEAT GROWING COSTS

The following is from a study by the university of Oxford Agricultural Economics Research Institute on wheat costs in relation to present prices:

The 1931 wheat crop has been selling at around 78.2143 cents per bushel. For the ordinary wheat-growing farmer with an average yield about 33½ bushels, this represents a return of some \$26.28 per acre for the grain. The

value of the straw varies according to the yield and the method of disposal, but it may be put at about \$4.87, making a total return of \$31.15 an acre.

What are the costs? This is a question for which no single or simple answer exists. Suppose a typical farm, worked with horses in the usual way, and the costs may be reckoned (based on existing records) somewhat as follows:

Ploughing at ¾ acre a day with two horses would take 10.7 man hours and 21.3 horse hours an acre. Similarly dragging, harrowing, sowing artificials, drilling seed and harrowing it in may be taken to account for a further 6.9 man hours and 11.3 horse hours. Spring rolling, harrowing, spreading a top dressing and weeding would add a further 4.3 man hours and 1.8 horse hours. Harvesting, thatching, threshing, and delivery, on a similar basis, may be reckoned to bring the total to 47.4 man hours and 47.3 horse hours. If these be charged at 18.25 cents an hour for a man and 14.21 cents an hour for a horse the labor will have cost \$15.37 an acre.

Other charges would be incurred, and the following figures which have been taken from various sources are suggested:

Rent	\$5.84
Seed	3.75
Artificials	7.79
Coal, binder twine and hire of threshing tackle	2.15
Overheads, management and interest on capital	5.96

\$25.49

This figure, if added to the labor charges, makes \$40.86 the cost of growing an acre of wheat.

Many farmers are unable to grow wheat at a figure as low as \$40.86 an acre, others may be able to grow it at less, but as a round figure it fairly represents a typical case—if anything, rather on the low side.

In such a case there is a gap to be bridged which amounts to the difference between costs of \$40.86 and a return of \$31.15, namely \$9.71.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATION

(From Page 9)

of promoting the twine business, the time is opportune for every local in the province to organize and launch such an effort.

In addition to recommending to your local the initiation of such a drive, your Co-op Wholesale offers every assistance in their power to make your campaign a success.

More than that—the entire facilities of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference (including Pool Elevators, Wawanese Mutual, Co-op Dairies, Livestock Co-op, Poultry Pool, Wool Pool and Milk Producers Co-op) are at your disposal.

Price Cutting

What is the co-operative attitude in the matter of selling prices? Again and again, consumers (when canvassed and urged to share in the responsibilities and benefits of a Consumer Co-op) ask: "How much lower are your prices?" Told that, when retail prices in a community are reasonably fair, the aim of the Consumer Co-op is to maintain them at that level, they often come back with: "Then what's the good of co-operation?" Sometimes, too, merchants accuse the Consumer Co-ops of being a bunch of price-cutters.

The truth is that consumer co-operation has nothing to do with cutting retail selling prices. Experience has proved, in many lands and through several generations, that the better application of the co-operative principle is to sell good goods at regular retail prices—and then, at the conclusion of specified periods, to return each patron his share of the profits created by the business during that period. This is genuine co-operative practice. This should be the aim of each and every local consumer co-op. Sometimes the local board may decide to deviate from this practice to meet a local emergency.

Today it is not necessary to emphasize this point so often as in the days when the consumer co-ops were started in Manitoba. More and more consumers are getting a more thorough knowledge of co-operative principles—and a more profitable appreciation of co-operative practices.

But the maintenance of fair retail prices—and the periodic division of profits to patrons—are fundamental and proven principles of co-operative business. And the closer local consumer co-ops stick to this, the surer their success—and the wider their service to their community.

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

How 3½ cents can Make 45 cents for Poultry Raisers

The amount of balancer required to grow a pullet to laying stage or to develop a cockerel to roaster stage will cost you less than 3½ cents per bird. And your birds will be quality birds, well developed, heavier and better layers than the average.

It is also known that quality birds are worth an average of 5 cents per pound more than ordinary birds. Now figure five cents per pound on a five-pound bird . . . there's 25 cents. If your bird weighs a pound more than the average there's another 20 cents . . . total extra value 45 cents because you fed a balanced ration.

Feeding Bole's Balancer in farm grain puts into the bird elements necessary to promote growth and egg production. It develops early layers that can stand the strain of continuous winter production.

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 Bole's Balancer as we are sure that your satisfaction will bring you back for more. In order to get you started with Bole's we are going to

Give Away FREE

as an introductory offer, with each order for one bag of Bole's Balancer an extra 50 lbs. of Bole's Balancer. This 150 lbs. is enough to make 900 lbs. of Growing Mash.

BOLE FEEDS, WINNIPEG

336 Rne Des Meurons
ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

MEAT TRADERS PREPARE QUOTA PLAN

Representatives in London of a group of organizations interested in meat in Australia, New Zealand and Canada, have prepared a scheme for the regulation of meat imports into Great Britain which they sent to the cabinet with the suggestion that it should be adopted as the official policy by the British delegation at Ottawa. The proposals are said to be supported by the National Farmers' Union. They provide for tariffs on foreign meat, combined with "quantitative regulation" of home, Dominion, and foreign supplies—that is, quotas "so framed and managed that the interests of the consumer are safeguarded."

Control of imports, besides safeguarding the consumer from excessive rise in prices, the proposals say, should give the British farmer a steady dependable market for his meat in the home market, while the overseas Empire producer should have priority over meat from foreign sources. The export trades would benefit by the preferences obtainable through using the bargaining power of the tariff and regulations imposed. Elasticity is provided so that "gluts and shortages are avoided." The meats included in the proposals are beef, mutton, lamb, pork, veal, bacon and hams.

THOROUGHBRED

You talk of your breed of cattle
And plan for a higher strain;
You double the food of the pasture,
You heap up the measure of grain.
You draw on the wits of the nation
To better the barn and the pen.
But what are you doing my brothers,
To better the breed of men?

You boast of your Clydes and your Herefords,
Of the worth of a calf or a colt,
And scoff at the scrub and the mongrel

As worthy a fool or a dolt;
You mention the points of your roadster
With many a "wherefore" and "when,"
But, ah, are you conning my brothers,
The worth of the children of men?

And what of your boy? Have you measured
His needs for a growing year?
Does your mark as his sire, in his features
Mean less than your brand on a steer?

Thoroughbred — that is your watchword
For stable and pasture and pen.
But what is your word for the homestead,
Answer, you breeders of men.

—Rose Trumbull.

Personal

BRITISH GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENTS. Proposition. 10c. Scholars, 16 Cambridge St., London, S.W., England. 11-13

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

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.

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

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS AND TRACTOR REPAIRS

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

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

THE THIRD WONDER

"Two things," said Kant, "fill me with awe;
The starry heavens and the moral law."
But I know a thing more awful and obscure—
The long, long patience of the plundered poor.

—Edwin Markham.

"We do not want to suppress or abolish war. We would suppress or abolish nothing. Our work is creative. We do not want to destroy war. We want to create peace. . . The truly great statesman will want to create peace. He will want also to save the world from the catastrophe which lurks in the awful future if the spirit of wisdom does not light upon us.—Salvador de Madariaga.

More grain is threshed with Goodyear Belts than with any other kind

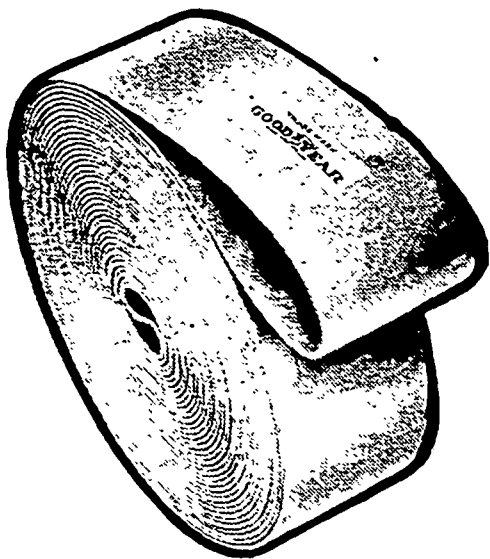


**Prices were
never so low!**

Endless belts for the main drive
as well as roll belting cut to your
needs for shorter drives.

Year after year your Goodyear
Klingtite Belt will do its duty . . .
just as good as new. And not
only at threshing time but all
year 'round . . . it grinds the feed,
fills the silo, cuts the wood . . .
without slipping . . . without
giving you a care.

PRICES WERE NEVER SO
LOW. See the Goodyear dealer
near you. He'll fill your needs
and fill them right.



GOOD YEAR