

The Manitoba Co-operator

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Another Achievement of Civilization

Mr. Canton's fanciful but practicable invention is called "glass snow." It is made by spraying molten glass under high pressure through very small holes into a vacuum chamber. As the particles come through the nozzle they explode and fall into a cooling liquid where they solidify. These particles, about the size of snow flakes, each with several sharp cutting edges to penetrate the skin and flesh, are then dipped into a deadly poison or bacteria. Dropped over a city from aeroplanes, a blizzard of "glass snow" would not only annihilate most of the population in a few hours, but would also make the city uninhabitable for months as the flakes would continue to be blown about by each fresh gust of wind. There is no known defense against their deadly effect and their wholesale use would mean the complete destruction of our civilization.

—American Glass Review.

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
Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers
Issued on the Twentieth of Each Month

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NEWS and VIEWS

Someone has dug up the records of the Lancaster Ohio, school board back in 1828. In these records there is an account of a proposed debate as to whether railroads were practical or not. Permission was asked to hold the debate in the school house and the minutes of the school board meeting ran as follows: "You are welcome to use the school room to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the word of God about them. If God has designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour by steam, He would have foretold it through His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."—Exchange.

Professor Stephen Leacock, of Montreal, an economist well-known throughout Canada, suggests that drastic changes in wheat marketing methods may develop. "There is already coming into existence, shadowy and undefined, a new idea of international trade calculated to supply a market in anticipation of production and thus guard against dislocation which now impedes us," he says in a recent article entitled "Beating Back to Prosperity." "This is the method of selling in huge quotas or blocks of goods, as when huge quantities of wheat sold are offset by wheat bought. The wheat is sold before it is planted, the coal before it is mined."

A conference has been scheduled for Belgrade, at which representatives of Hungarian, Jugoslavian and Roumanian grain export associations will be present. It is the intention to establish an export corporation to control prices and to create an intelligence office at Budapest, which will have to prevent underselling by giving instructions and by making price agreements. The corporation will not only embrace the wheat trade but also the corn and cattle trade.

In several states across the border a movement has started among the farmers with the slogan—"Stay at home—sell nothing except to consumers or co-operative associations." The object is to promote a "strike" among the farmers and to stop all ordinary marketing of farm produce until fair prices are established.

The British Council of the Chamber of Shipping has reached the conclusion that there are too many ocean going ships and that by some international co-operation the excess should be either laid up or scrapped. There are too many ships because world trade is only 50 per cent of what it was a few years ago.

Hungary has obtained a preferential tariff rate on a quota basis, on wheat exports to France, Germany, Italy and Czechoslovakia, the special arrangement to apply only to the 1932-33 crop year. The quotas affect exports of approximately 8,000,000 bushels.

There are now over 25,000,000 unemployed throughout the great industrial nations. If each person earned only two dollars a day the loss in purchasing power is \$50,000,000 each and every day. No wonder the world is getting poorer.

The president of one of the world's largest automobile manufacturing companies says that hours in industry ought to be reduced to 36 per week and wages increased 33 per cent. by international agreement in order to stimulate a return to prosperity.

Following are the import duties per bushel on wheat in European importing countries: Austria 60c; Czechoslovakia 44c; France 86c; Germany \$1.62; Greece 32c; Italy \$1.07; Portugal 96c; Spain 76c; Sweden 27c; Turkey 82c.

There is a milk war on round Glasgow, Scotland. The co-ops are giving a half pound of butter to all who purchase not less than one pint of milk daily.

A Montreal steamship agency announces that a vessel has been chartered to take wheat direct from Churchill to Italy, the first country after Great Britain to use the Hudson Bay route.

Most of the nations of the world have reached the point where they have to borrow the money to pay the interest from those from whom they borrowed the principal.

There were 485 business concerns practising profit sharing in Great Britain and northern Ireland at the end of 1931, employing 477,000 workers with 233,000 entitled to participate in profits.

The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association has brought action against three lawyers and three farmers, alleging conspiracy to ruin the co-operative organization and claiming \$150,000 damages.

The Australian Government is being asked to pay a bonus of 12 cents a bushel on wheat 1932-33 season. It paid a bonus of 9 cents a bushel on the 1931-32 crop. The amount paid was approximately \$15,856,000 (at par).

An agitation is going on in West Australia for the bulk handling of wheat, that is, the elevator system. Advocates of an elevator system say it will save the West Australian farmer from 6 to 9 cents a bushel.

In a report on cocoa, the Imperial Economic Committee states that a better organization of the market lies in the development of producers' co-operative marketing associations.

Going hatless has become such a fad in England that the hat makers and hat sellers have become greatly disturbed about it.

Since 1919 Great Britain has spent by the central and municipal government \$6,500,000,000 on relief work exclusive of the "dole."

Of the revenue of the government of the United States nearly 75 per cent. goes to pay for past and preparation for future wars.

In the state of Mississippi recently 39,699 farms were auctioned for taxes in one day.

CALLS CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURAL OFFICIALS

A conference of officials representing all government agricultural services in Canada has been announced for the week of August 20th, in Toronto by the Honorable Robert Weir, Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

"We have been working for some time," said Mr. Weir, "to bring about a closer co-ordination of federal and provincial agricultural services. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has co-operated with several of the provinces in setting up joint committees composed of the men responsible for the direction of research and extension work in some of our various colleges and departments. The success of the committees in preventing unnecessary duplication and overlapping of services has led me to the conclusion that it would be in the best interests of economy and efficiency to establish a national committee of technical men to advise the Ministers of Agriculture on the best methods of co-ordinating the various federal and provincial activities in research, experimentation, control, extension and marketing. New problems are constantly arising which require the combined efforts of several departments and institutions to solve, and it is on these problems that the advice of men well acquainted with the existing equipment and personnel of the various services is desired. The formation of a national committee will not require the appointment of any new officials, but will simply utilize the knowledge and experience of many valuable men well known throughout Canada for their services to Canadian agriculture. The Dominion government is naturally in a position to take the lead in this movement, and recognizing the value of the agricultural services rendered by all federal and provincial departments and institutions, desires to see the efficiency of those services not only maintained under the present stress, but increased to meet the problems of the immediate future."

It is understood from the announcement made by Mr. Weir that the Conference in Toronto will be attended by the provincial Ministers of Agriculture with their Deputy Ministers, the Presidents of the various agricultural

colleges in Canada, representatives of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and representatives from the National Research Council and the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. The latter organization, composed of the technical workers manning the various agricultural services throughout the Dominion, is supporting the Minister strongly in this move for closer co-ordination. The agenda for the Toronto conference calls for definite action on problems of co-ordination of agricultural services relating to many important lines of research and extension in production and marketing. It is understood that certain export problems will receive particular attention as this meeting will follow immediately the closing of the Imperial Economic Conference.

PREFERENCE AND WHEAT

No preferential expedient, whether tariff advantage or import quota, can assist the Empire producers either to market a greater quantity of their product, or to obtain a better price for it, unless competition is somehow dismissed from the industries concerned. Consider wheat as an example. It is true that Great Britain imports large quantities of wheat from the Argentine and other foreign sources. But even if we were prepared to face all the far-reaching effects both to ourselves and to other countries and endeavour to buy exclusively from the overseas Empire, Canada and Australia would still have to sell part of their crop to foreign countries. Moreover, no matter how high the duties imposed by Great Britain on foreign wheat, the Dominions would have to accept the world price for their whole crop, so long as competitive conditions prevailed within the Dominions or between them. Indeed, it is possible that the world price might actually be driven down by the concentration of non-British competition in neutral markets. A compulsory or otherwise complete Wheat Pool in Canada might succeed in holding the British consumer up to ransom, but even then co-operation with a similar organisation in Australia would be necessary in order to eliminate competition between the two Dominions.

—The Economist, London.

COMPARATIVE FARM PRICES

According to the "Agence Economique Agricole," the French agricultural information bulletin, the fall in prices of agricultural products which began in 1930 was continued during the first quarter of 1932, and was particularly marked in the case of Holland and the United States. The following table comprises figures for eleven countries, based on a comparison with the index number for the first quarter of 1929, which is taken as 100:—

COUNTRY	First Quarter		
	1930	1931	1932
Germany	87.1	79.9	70.9
England	100.0	87.5	81.2
Estonia	80.1	63.7	52.8
Finland	82.2	69.2	72.6
Hungary	68.7	60.4	67.2
Italy	82.3	63.7	64.5
Holland	89.3	77.1	57.9
Poland	78.4	64.0	58.7
Argentina	89.5	59.7	58.5
Canada	99.7	61.9	53.2
United States	95.6	67.6	44.9

—I. C. A. News.

AVERAGE VALUES OF FARM LANDS

The average value in 1931 of occupied farm lands of Canada, including both improved and unimproved land, as well as dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is reported by the Bureau of Statistics as \$28 per acre, as compared with \$32 in 1930. By provinces, the average values are as follows, with the previous year's values within brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$34 (\$42); Nova Scotia, \$29 (\$30); New Brunswick, \$26 (\$28); Quebec \$40 (\$48); Ontario, \$46 (\$52); Manitoba, \$18 (\$22); Saskatchewan, \$19 (\$22); Alberta, \$20 (\$24); British Columbia, \$74 (\$76). The average values in 1931 of orchards and fruit lands, including buildings, etc., in the chief fruit-growing provinces, are estimated as follows, the figures for 1930 being given within brackets: Nova Scotia, \$94 (\$94); Ontario \$110 (\$110); British Columbia \$300 (\$291).

Teacher (after lesson on bread): "Now, tell me briefly the story of a loaf, Tommy."

Tommy: "Wheat, heat, eat, at, T!"

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*

Final Payment in Voluntary Pool, 1931-2

Last Fall, growers were given the option of pooling grain or selling outright on the open market. In view of the abnormally poor crop, exceptionally low prices and very hard times, it was not expected that many would avail themselves of the option to pool. Nevertheless, a gratifying number decided to continue that method of marketing their grain.

All stocks of wheat in the voluntary Pool were sold before the end of July. A cheque for the amount of the final payment went out on July 30th to each shipper, together with a statement showing the number of bushels delivered, the grade of the same, the net final payment per bushel, and the total sales price.

Complete information showing how the operating expense is made up, will be given in the Annual Financial Statement. The world wheat markets during the whole of the marketing season have been extremely low and were particularly disappointing in the last two months, but sales were made with the purpose of obtaining the average price.

An initial payment of thirty-five cents per bushel, basis 1 Northern, Fort William, was made at the time of delivery, and an interim payment of ten cents per bushel on all grades was made later in the season.

The following list gives the particulars of the final payment on the various grades:

GRADE	Total Sales Price	Operating Expense	Net Payment	Paid to Date	Net Final Payment to Growers
1 Hard	61.261c	.94c	60.321c	45.c	15.321c
1 Northern	59.886	.94	58.946	45.	13.946
2 Northern	55.636	.94	54.696	42.	12.696
3 Northern	51.761	.94	50.821	37.	13.821
4 Northern	48.636	.94	47.696	33.	14.696
Tough 1°	56.636	.94	55.696	40.	15.696
Tough 3°	48.511	.94	47.571	32.	15.571
Rejected 1°	50.886	.94	49.946	38.	11.946
Smutty 2°	48.136	.94	47.196	35.	12.196
1 Mixed Wheat....	46.886	.94	45.946	30.	15.946
1 Durum	78.261	.94	77.321	45.	32.321
2 Durum	70.011	.94	69.071	41.	28.071
3 Durum	60.011	.94	59.071	36.	23.071

MEMBERSHIP

Surplus of elevator associations are returned only to members. As a result of the abnormally poor crop and consequently small handle of our elevators last year only a few had volume sufficient to pay more than overhead. Every patron contributes to the surplus but to share therein he must comply with the Co-operative Associations Act and the by-laws of the Association and become a member.

The procedure for membership is made about as simple as it is possible to make it. Every Pool Elevator Agent has application forms and they read as follows:

.....Co-operative Elevator Association, Ltd. "I hereby

apply for one (1) share of stock in the above-named Association. I agree to pay to the said Association on or before November First, 1932, One Dollar (\$1.00), the par value of such share, and I authorize the Association to deduct and retain said sum from any moneys which may become payable to me in the future.

(Signature of applicant).

The one dollar subscription is not an annual fee; it is a payment for one share of stock. Besides making you a member it allows you to share in surpluses in proportion to your deliveries and to attend all meetings of shareholders, annual and otherwise, and to have a voice in determining the policy of Manitoba Pool Eleva-

tors. All those who signed elevator agreements prior to the new agreement with the government, by virtue of a clause therein, applied for one share of stock and are therefore members of the Elevator Association, that is, they do not have to sign a second application.

We are anxious to see all others who delivered to Pool Elevators during the past crop year become members of the Association and hope they will avail themselves of the opportunity by applying to the elevator operator for application forms. These must be signed by the applicant and be in the hands of the Secretary of the Association before the end of October if membership and a share in the surplus of 1931 is desired.

VOLUNTARY POOL—1932-33

A voluntary Pool will again be operated for the crop of 1932. From the reports we are receiving, there is a growing feeling in the country in favor of the pooling method of marketing and we have reason to believe that the volume of pool grain for the 1932-33 season will be considerably in excess of last year. Until such time as the initial payment is fixed an advance of 30 cents per bushel, basis 1 Northern, Fort William, will be paid at the time of delivery. A selling policy will be followed, as during the last year, with the endeavour to secure the average price for the whole season.

PLATFORM SHIPMENTS

Ship your platform loaded cars of grain to Manitoba Pool Terminal, Port Arthur, care of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited. Support your own organization. Volume is one of the major factors contributing to success. We have every reason to believe our platform shipper patrons were satisfied with the treatment they received last year. This season we will give the same services. Shipping bills have been mailed to all those who shipped grain to us last season and can be secured from any Pool Elevator Agent.

A STABILIZING FACTOR

During the last months the Federal Farm Board has been bitterly criticized by certain interests in the U.S. The critics have stated that wheat would be selling at One Dollar per bushel except for the operations of the Farm Board. Secretary of Agriculture Hyde replied to the critics that "Except for the tariff and the Farm Board, wheat would be ten cents a bushel cheaper than it is."

Whilst we would not argue as to the benefit in actual cents per bushel, it seems quite obvious that an organization operating solely in the interests of the producers must, by an orderly marketing process, and by acquiring a large proportion of the volume in periods of heavy selling or dumping, prevent flooding, serious decline in prices, and act as a stabilizing factor on the markets. This was precisely the effect of the Canadian Pools in 1929 and 1930. But for the control of roughly 50% of the wheat, the volume marketed in the fall would have depressed prices to the levels which did not occur until a year later.

The Federal Farm Board and the Canadian Pools have meant millions of dollars to the wheat growers of this continent.

FORDIZED FARMING FAILS

Hickman Price, who quit a \$50,000 executive's position in New York City to go west and become the world's largest individual wheat farmer, is "broke" and has turned over his 22,000-acre project to creditors.

Mr. Price met with his creditors at Tulia, Texas, and told them he had invested \$250,000 in his plan—every dime that he had. He agreed to having a committee of five investigate his enterprise to see if it is possible to operate it without the costs of a receivership.

Two suits against Mr. Price for slightly more than \$11,000 have been filed at Tulia, and he said another had been filed elsewhere. An analysis of his operations, made by his creditors, showed loans against his acreage totalling \$142,000; other outstanding obligations, some secured by machinery and equipment, total \$120,000.

"Every creditor will be paid in full," said Mr. Price. "I do not

know just when, but all will be paid."

He told his creditors he believed his plan of operations was sound, that events over which he had no control were responsible for his failure.

"I am at the end of my resources," he said. "I have no plans for the future. Right now, I am living with my wife and son, 15 miles east of Kress, where we have a few cows, chickens and a garden."

Wheat men had forecast the failure of Mr. Price's enterprise. Purchases of machinery and labor investments were made on the basis of 50c a bushel wheat. The price dropped to 15c. The yield was reduced this year to an average of 11 bushels an acre, because of a March freeze, hails, drought and cutworm damage.

The farm was operated on a 24-hour a day basis. Crews rotated on combines and tractors working night and day. One hundred motor trucks were used to transport the wheat to Kress where it was loaded through Mr. Price's own equipment.

Five motorcycle riders travelled over the vast domain, carrying orders and reports to and from Mr. Price. Fifty tractors were used in the plowing and harvesting season. Garage men, machinists and inspectors travelled over the farm caring for the equipment.

Mr. Price began his wheat farming activities near Plainview, Texas, in 1929. One year later he had 22,000 acres under cultivation and harvested 500,000 bushels of wheat. International attention was given his project and at one time a German count visited the farm to study its methods. Mr. Price's son, Hickman Jr., went to Russia last summer to study wheat farming methods there.

—Northwestern Miller.

BELGIUM SUBSIDISES FARMERS

The Belgian government has acceded to the pressure of the agricultural section of the population, and has introduced a wheat import duty, with the object of increasing home prices. The Belgian council of ministers has introduced an import tariff of approximately 3½c a bushel. It is not yet known whether similar tariffs will be placed on other grains. The money accumulated from the tariff will be paid into a general fund, which will be dis-

tributed to farmers in proportion to the extent of their acreage. Higher bread prices and a larger wheat acreage are expected to result.

LOANS ON GRAIN IN ITALY

The agricultural and savings banks in Italy have made available the sum of 400,000,000 lire, roughly \$20,160,000, for loans on grain stocks in order to enable farmers to sell their crop gradually. The advances on hard wheat will be 100 lire, or \$5, per 100 kilos, and on soft wheat 90 lire, or \$4.53, provided that the grain is stored in warehouses belonging to an agricultural association, or is sold through such an association. Farmers who wish to sell from their own storehouses will receive 80 lire, or \$4.03, per 100 kilos advance on their hard wheat, and 70 lire, or \$3.53, on their soft wheat. The interest varies from 3½ to 5 per cent, according to the district where the wheat is grown.

EUROPEAN IMPORT NEEDS EXPECTED TO EQUAL 1931-2

European import requirements during the crop year 1932-33 are expected to be about the same as last crop year, or approximately 778,000,000 bushels, according to George Broomhall. Heavier wheat feeding in Holland and Germany and a less favorable Italian harvest are expected to offset the larger crops in Germany and France. Shipments from the Danubian states, where crops are small this year, are expected to be light, and there are indications that shipments from Russia will be smaller. This should result in heavier movement from North America.

The money supply is not a matter of no consequence. Alike considerable excess and considerable deficiency inevitably become the source of direful ills and woes unnumbered. If of an irredeemable and fluctuating paper currency, that alcohol of commerce, it can be said that "it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," with equal truth it may be added that strangulation, suffocation are not words too strong to express the agony of the industrial body when embraced in the fast tightening folds of contracting money supply.—President Walker, address before American Economic Association, 1890.

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

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

As the Co-operator goes to press the Imperial Conference at Ottawa meets to complete the agreements which are to promote trade within the Commonwealth and set the world back on the road to prosperity. According to press reports Great Britain is giving preferential tariff rates on wheat, lumber, dairy products and copper, a quota on fresh and cured meats with the exception of bacon, and will remove the restrictions on the importation of Canadian live cattle. What Canada is giving is not so clear but apparently the Canadian tariff is to be made competitive instead of protective with regard to all British imported goods, the task of so revising the tariff being left to a commission yet to be appointed. There will be an immediate reduction in the rates on pottery, chemicals, iron and steel and probably some woollen goods. As we write nothing has been made public which would indicate the substantial concessions which would mean such tariff reductions as would satisfy the farmers both of the east and west and those who would rescue Canada from the tariff madness which has played so tragic a part in accentuating the economic misery of the entire world.

On the eve of the opening of the Conference some thousands of farmers from Ontario and Quebec descended upon Ottawa to lay before the government their ideas as to what should be done by the Conference. Owing to some misunderstanding the government could not meet the body of farmers, but it waited to meet a delegation which for some reason was not appointed. Instead a committee from the gathering waited upon the government to ask Mr. Bennett and his colleagues to attend the gathering if only for a few minutes and this committee seems to have consumed the time set apart for the delegation. The government could not attend the meeting and thus unfortunately these thousands of farmers in a sense wasted both their time and their money.

What they had to ask was strictly in line with the policies adopted by the organized farmers throughout Canada: they asked that everything be done to promote trade within the British Commonwealth of Nations and due care exercised to avoid policies which would restrict or imperil trade with nations outside the Commonwealth. They also asked that immediate steps be taken to link the Canadian dollar with the British pound. This latter matter, one of vital importance to Canadian agriculture, in fact all Canada's primary industries, was practically shelved by the Conference, or at any rate by the committee of the Conference appointed to deal with it. It is not likely that the Conference as a whole will go beyond the recommendations of the committee and these recommendations practically amount to this: It is extremely desirable to have a substantial rise in

prices but so far as this is a question of monetary policy it must wait international action and so also must the stabilization of exchange even within the empire. In the latter case it is hoped that stability will be achieved among the countries linked to the British pound by a general rise in the price level which is to be brought about by a general revival of trade through low interest rates and an abundant supply of short time credit. And where is the credit to come from? There is no answer. And who will use the credit to produce goods that cannot be sold? Again no answer. But apparently the financing of consumption is altogether too dangerous a policy for politicians to undertake even though it be as plain as a pike-staff that there can be no rise in prices except through an increase in purchasing power.

The committee deprecates "the inflationary creation of additional means of payment to finance public expenditure" and talks about "an orderly monetary policy," the latter apparently corresponding to the plan of the plain hard-headed masters of finance to get back as quickly as possible to where they were before the cyclone hit them. The truth is that it is the advocates of the plan rejected by the committee who are trying to evolve an "orderly monetary policy," who are trying to get the world to see that the old idea of a self-adjusting, automatic, monetary system is obsolete, unworkable and indeed dangerous in an economic order in which human will frustrates so much of what was once regarded as natural economic law. An orderly monetary policy means a monetary system designed, controlled and managed so as to give the greatest possible efficiency, security and stability to economic transactions, to give equity as between debtors and creditors and to prevent exploitation by fortuitous or deliberately created monetary conditions. And such a system demands right now just what the committee rejected—an increase of purchasing power by the pumping of money into consumptive channels, to stimulate a demand for consumptive goods, to raise prices and thus start the economic upturn which everybody is looking and praying for. Maybe the World Economic Conference will shew more courage than the committee of the Imperial Economic Conference. If it doesn't the upturn is going to be a long time in coming.

MUSSOLINI GLORIFIES WAR

It used to be said of the statesmen of European countries that when the masses at home were becoming too clamorous they started something abroad and diverted agitation into the well-known channels of belligerent patriotism. It is astonishing how easily chatter about the naval or military activities of a neighbor, or the need for national expansion and a place in the sun can stop popular demands for a decent home life. Signor Mussolini knows the old game; he thinks it is still worth playing and so he tries to divert attention from domestic difficulties by girding on the discarded sword of the ex-Kaiser and giving one of the latter gentleman's historic speeches using Italy where the Kaiser used Germany.

Italy, it appears, has a glorious destiny and it can only be achieved by war, glorious, soul-stimulating war. Those who denounce war are the spineless, weak, scum of the earth. Pacifism is the renunciation of struggle; it is the creed of the dying. Italy

is rising up after centuries of servitude to foreign powers; she calls her sons to combat, war and the self-sacrifice that war demands. Fascism is the will to power and empire; no pacifist can be a Fascist. And so on to wearisomeness, repeating all the high faluting twaddle of which we had more than enough some years ago.

Pacifists do not denounce war because war is a struggle; they denounce it because it is an irrational struggle. War temporarily unites men for mutual destruction in causes which generally have no bearing on their real life and at the best merely a remote bearing. There is not a particle of evidence in history or in contemporary life that the inhabitants of empires or large countries are any happier than the inhabitants of small countries. If Mussolini's Italy owned ten times the territory it owns today it would not mean that Italians in the mass would be any better off, have a more comfortable life or be enjoying greater happiness. Bigness is not greatness nor must we confound greatness with wealth, even badly distributed wealth. Possession of power does not mean popular well-being; having a large navy or a large army or both does not mean that they exist to defend a regime of social justice; it generally means the opposite.

Certainly all life means action,—struggle, strife, clash, conflict. It is out of this conflict of ideas, interests, purposes, desires, that mankind makes progress. War is one of the forms that this struggle takes but as communities progress interests begin to differ within them and the struggle becomes definitely, in terms of progress, intra-communal. Inter-communal strife implies the collective action of men for reasons that involve no antagonism as between the individuals of each group. Men fight in wars not because they clearly realise some collective antagonism of interest but because they are deliberately organised for the purpose by their governments. Of the millions who fought in the Great War how many knew what it was all about; how many of us know today "what they killed each other for?" As we look over the terrible record of that war; think of the manner in which it was waged; of the toll of the best of young manhood and the destruction of the work of men's hands and brains; and then look at its aftermath now with the millions of unemployed, the ruined farmers and business men, the misery and the starvation in the midst of plenty, who outside of a lunatic asylum can see in war any grandeur, or glory, or extol it as the means of creating a better world for men to live in.

Life means action, strife, struggle, conflict—yes, but rationalised so as to be the means of promoting human well-being. Let us have strife in thinking, in planning, in acting, but on the plane of social activity where the end is definitely and avowedly construction and not destruction, the conservation and not the wasting of life. If Italy responds to the chauvinistic rhetoric of Mussolini it only goes to show the extent of the degeneration following upon the loss of free institutions. And even a dictator might be expected to remember that if it is right to use the force of war in the nation's interest it will certainly occur to some within the nation that it is just as right to employ it in a group interest. The communists will undoubtedly welcome Mussolini's defence of war.

DOLLAR DEBTS AND FIFTY CENT INCOMES

An ex-mayor of Winnipeg is speaking: "Even if the farmers only get fifty cents a bushel in many cases they will be better off than with the higher prices they got a few years ago." So he is recorded in the daily press. Let us hear another. This time it is a business man in Saskatchewan who has announced that he will take wheat at \$1 a bushel in discharge of debts incurred up to the end of 1931: "First of all this mountain of debt will have to be removed or lessened in order to curb that vicious monster—interest."

Now in the face of the actual economic facts there cannot be the slightest doubt about which of these men is correct and incidentally it may be remarked that one of the most serious of our political faults is that men who know as little of social and economic science as the author of the first quotation can be elected to important public positions. No man, farmer or other, who is dependent on prices can possibly be as well off if he must pay debts in a heavily appreciated currency. The farmer is suffering today from a condition created by man not nature and all the smiles of nature conceivable will not help him as against this man-made condition. In the past the farmer might lose his crop or have it partially destroyed by natural agencies; we have spent millions of dollars trying to overcome those agencies and ensure large crops. When we get the large crops we find that man-made agencies stand in the way of the benefits of it accruing to all mankind. We have utilised all the brains of man to abolish scarcity only to find that we have taken no steps to ensure to all the blessings of plenty. It is like using all the resources of medical science to save a man's life in order to hang him.

We have built up a monetary system and men in the mass have always assumed that the money they handled represented stability. A dollar today would be a dollar tomorrow and the day after. If that assumption had been true the world would not be in such a mess as it is. The farmer today would not be crushed under a load of debt. He would not be expected to pay a \$1.50 debt out of a 50c income. His debts would be related to his income—to the prices he gets for his produce. If all the outgo of the farmer had decreased as his income then it might be said that he is just as well off with 50c wheat as with \$1.50 wheat, but while other prices have not fallen in proportion to agricultural prices, when there has been no deflation of money debts, no corresponding reduction of interest, no decrease in taxes and scores of other things represented by a money outgo, it is positively foolish to say the farmer is just as well off now with 50c wheat as he was with \$1.50 wheat.

It must be repeated that the most desirable thing in the world right now is a rise in agricultural prices. There isn't a particle of disagreement among economists on that point; even the milk-and-water currency committee of the Imperial Economic Conference avowed it. If we can afford to wait for five years or so the rise may come by the present condition working itself out; if we cannot afford to wait the rise can only be brought about by deliberately creating purchasing power, in other words by measures of inflation.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building.

Telephone 905 160

Members of the Board:

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ANOTHER CO-OPERATIVE STORE

The newest member of the Co-operative family in Manitoba is Rosenort Co-operative Limited, organized for the purpose of operating a co-operative store at McTavish, about 40 miles south of Winnipeg. The new association has a large membership, consisting chiefly of German Mennonite farmers, a people who at Grunthal, Altona, Lowe Farm and in other districts have shown themselves to be good co-operators and highly efficient business men. It is confidently anticipated that the new venture will prove a success.

FREE SERVICE

Those desiring to establish co-operative associations for any proper purpose in Manitoba are reminded that they can obtain the necessary information and assistance without cost by applying to the Registrar of Co-operative Associations, room 247 Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg. The new Companies Act, in part VI, which now governs co-operatives, says that the Registrar of Co-operative Associations "shall assist persons desirous of becoming incorporated under this part; shall prepare and have available model forms of memoranda, by-laws and contracts for the use of corporations and shall generally be an adviser and supervisor of co-operative corporations." The service thus available makes it unnecessary to employ legal assistance in preparing the necessary documents, thus saving expense. Possibly more important, however, is the fact that when the Registrar is consulted he is able to place at the disposal of a new group the experience of other co-operatives and to assist in preparing by-laws which experience has shown to be suitable for the particular type of organization to be formed.

LOYALTY PAYS

News reaching this office from local co-operatives in various

parts of the province, indicates that in spite of the difficult times through which all business is passing, the associations are generally speaking, holding their own well. From the straight business standpoint of profit and loss accounts, there is not much doubt that the co-operatives are, on the average, making a much better showing than private business concerns. As experience is being gained, it is being demonstrated that farmers' co-operatives can be, and are being, operated just as efficiently as their private rivals, and sometimes just a little more so.

There is one great advantage which the co-operative has over a concern operated for private profit, and that is the fact that in the case of the co-operative, the owners of the plant and business are also the customers, while in the private concern the owners and the customers are two separate groups. The owners of the private business, therefore, must get other people to buy from them or sell to them, as the case may be, in order to make their business a success, whereas the members of a co-operative have only to deal with their own association, which is themselves, in order to give it the volume of business necessary for successful operation.

In spite of hard times, there is sufficient business being done in every locality where a co-operative is organized to ensure success if all the buying or selling of the members is done through the co-operative. Consequently it is within the power of the membership of every co-operative to make their own association thrive and grow simply by being loyal to themselves and to their fellow members. Where the loyalty of the members, in patronizing the co-operative themselves and in inducing their neighbors to do likewise, is greatest, there the success of the co-operative is most marked, and if in any district the members feel that the as-

sociation is not as successful as it might be, they can themselves provide the remedy by giving it more patronage.

There is no intention here to suggest that the only thing necessary is increased trade. Good management is equally important. A good loyal membership, however, is always a great encouragement to the board of directors and the manager, and when the members are really interested in the association's affairs there is usually no difficulty in securing efficient officers and employees.

The largest retail grocery business in the city of Algiers is operated by the Union des Co-operateurs d'Algerie. The Union has 3,000 members and 18 stores, five being in the city itself. The year 1930 saw a turnover of some 8,000,000 francs, and a patronage dividend of two per cent. The Union is largely supported by the co-operative agricultural associations, for whose service it is proposing to establish bakeries, to be operated in conjunction with co-operative milling societies.

THE CAUSE

Is not the cause of this depression plain when in 1929, as a culmination of years of profit-piling 1,471 persons received an aggregate net income of \$1,848,585,793. or as much as one and one-half million farmers, and more than the 1,648,556 persons employed in the textile and clothing industries of the nation?

The people did not have income enough to buy the things produced. The inevitable result was so-called overproduction and surpluses, closed factories, and appalling unemployment. Since the cause is exploitation, the cure is to stop exploitation. Men less learned than the economists see this clearly.

—Nebraska Union Farmer.

Consumer Co-operation

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

"WHO IS NOT FOR US—"

By the time this issue of "The Co-operator" reaches our army of co-operative workers, the harvest will be well under way—with prospects for better crops, more buying power in the hands of producers, and increased volume of business to be done for consumers through their Co-op locals and Wholesale.

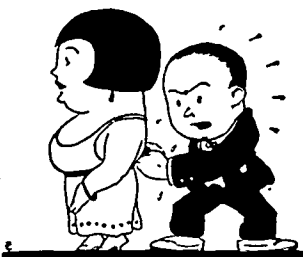
From the beginning, our vital problem has been to build up effective volume, by combining the purchases of individual members through Co-op locals and the purchases of locals through their Co-op Wholesale.

In these times, when consumers must get utmost value for every dollar, every cent—more and more of our people are buying through their Co-ops—so that despite lower prices and operating margins, the volume of the Consumer Co-ops has steadily grown.

Problems We Have Always

But problems we still have—perhaps we should say: problems

"we have always with us." These give us our discouraged moments, of course,—but to sincere, earnest co-



Another Problem

operators problems have a stimulating challenge, urging us to gird ourselves for the combat, even as Gideon's men of old.

For we cannot expect to replace the chaos and profiteering of capitalism by the method and justice of co-operation without a struggle. Our Consumer Co-op locals have battled persistently and well—and have been increasingly effective in enlisting the folks of their respective communities—the volume of their business has increased, their members have profited and the locals have prospered accordingly.

Attack and Counter-Attack

The essential problem of the co-operative movement is two-fold: on the one hand, to get folks to buy co-operatively; and, on the other, to deliver the goods. We must, first, arrest attention with the co-operative gospel, quicken

interest in co-operative methods, create demand for co-operative organization, direct action in building up Co-ops and Co-op business; and, then, we must get the goods that folks want—at the proper place at the proper time at the proper price. The first half of this job depends on the locals; for the second half, the locals have organized their Co-op Wholesale as their Central Buying Agency. And through their Co-op Wholesale they arrange for the goods they need.

The Co-op Wholesale aims at efficient arrangements with reliable companies, for proven commodities. In most cases these arrangements have been eminently satisfactory. But it has happened, once or twice, that, after the demand has been created and translated into orders through the Co-op locals and their Wholesale, the supply has not been forthcoming in the smooth and ready abundance essential to good Co-op service—goods haven't been at the proper place at the proper time. This may happen, of course, through no fault of the folks who have contracted to supply the goods; but sometimes the tie-up has a more sinister aspect.

Turning the Flank

Sometimes, profit-taking con-

cerns who suffer as the Co-operatives grow (because business is diverted from their capitalist wholesale, jobbing and retail network to Co-op locals and Wholesale) introduce "substitutes" for staple articles (with much glorifying of the "new product" and their own earnest yearning to do right by the consumer).

Loyal co-operators refuse to be stampeded by attempts to turn their flank. They know that their Co-op locals and Wholesale are on the job in their interests; that when a new product has proved O.K. the Co-ops will handle it; and that, meanwhile, they can get a reliable analysis of any commodity through their Wholesale. The essential benefits of our Co-op organization include protection—against dishonest goods, as against extortionate prices.

An Ambuscade?

Many times bait is dangled before the Co-op locals, to lure them from their allegiance to the other locals. Naturally, the tempters exploit every opportunity to bust the partnership through which all locals share in building up their Wholesale—and are particularly persistent and persuasive should a local ever be embarrassed because supplies are not promptly available.

But locals have proved loyal to their ideals, their organization, and to themselves. They know that, in the long run, they can hope for satisfactory service (and

(Turn to Page 14)



\$ \$ \$ FOR YOU

Save Money—use MacSteel corrugated steel roofing, siding, etc. Weather-proof—fire-proof—time-proof.

MacSteel is the heavy corrugated, galvanized sheet steel used by "Mac's" to make steel-clad buildings, eave troughs, watering troughs—"Everything in Sheet Metal."

Corrugated steel sheets supplied in standard sizes for siding, roofing, etc.

Get estimates and plans—FREE—from your Consumers Coop—or direct from

MacDonald Bros. Sheet Metal & Roofing Co. Ltd.

55 AIKINS ST., WINNIPEG, CAN.

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY SHIPPING

Our usual period for loading and shipping of live culled hens is during the latter part of July and the early part of August. Previously, our whole culling and shipping program was completed in three to four weeks time. We find this year, however, that it is impossible for live fowl to be disposed of in large quantities and as rapidly as in former seasons—and we must extend our marketing season over a much longer period, loading and shipping only as fast as the poultry may be readily disposed of.

On account of this situation, there have been instances where we have had to indefinitely postpone loading fowl at locals requesting us to make an early shipment. At best, it is unlikely that we will be able to complete our shipping until the close of September. There is also the possibility that we will be unable to extend the marketing service to locals which have not already requested it and listed sufficient to make up a shipment.

Present prospect are that there will be an outlet for about a car of live poultry every two weeks at Montreal, besides small lots which we expect to kill at our Winnipeg plant and sell locally.

Based on net returns from first carlot shipment, recently sold in Montreal, and sale value of poultry on that market at present, we will be able to pay at country loading points the following prices:

Live Hens over 5 lbs.—8c per lb.
Live Hens 4 to 5 lbs.—6c per lb.
Live Hens under 4 lbs.—4c per lb.
Old Roosters—4c per lb.

Live springs are not being accepted at the poultry cars as present value, particularly of lighter weight birds, on the Eastern market is scarcely more than enough to cover cost of transportation and handling.

We would again remind producers that we have our Winnipeg plant open the year around and are prepared to handle eggs or live poultry shipped or delivered there at any time. Although not

accepting live springs at country loading points, we are able to handle them at Winnipeg Branch; and on spring chicken, as well as fowl and other poultry, we return to shippers the full proceeds of the sale of their poultry at time of receipt, less cost of handling.

Egg Marketing

We look for an early improvement in the quality of eggs, which has been below the usual standard through the warm weather this year. Grasshoppers have been largely responsible for the lower quality of Prairie eggs this summer and in badly infested areas there have been periods when, on that account, even fresh laid eggs have been scarcely fit for table use. This has had some effect on the demand for hot weather eggs from the West at Montreal and Toronto markets, besides tending to decrease consumption of fresh eggs generally.

We ordinarily expect some strengthening of egg markets once the egg storage season is past but consumptive demand for fresh eggs has been so limited this year that anticipated improvement in prices did not materialize. Markets have recently weakened rather than firmed, but we still hope for a better market as the quality improves with the cooler weather.

We expect that our egg stations at Lauder, Brandon, Neepawa, Dauphin and Carman will remain open this season until the end of September. Our volume of eggs is keeping up well. Indications at present are that receipts will continue heavier than for the latter part of last season. All egg shippers will be notified of the date of closing our egg stations for the season.

Re. 1931 Dressed Poultry Final Payment

The consumption of poultry meats has been very disappointing throughout all our main distributing centres.

Our stock of storage chicken and fowl are entirely cleaned up; ducks are moving slowly but our stocks are comparatively small.

We have been unable to move geese at all during the hot weather and it appears as if we will be forced to carry some of this product into another season.

Our turkey stocks in Montreal, with the exception of a few old toms and hens should be all cleaned out by August 15th. Some 40,000 pounds of turkey, stored at Montreal, has been sold during the last month on the British market. The Toronto market has not been as good as Montreal, with the result that our storage stocks in Toronto amount to approximately 85,000 pounds.

All sales offices have been advised that, with the exception of geese, all other dressed poultry must be sold out by August 31st. It looks as though the time for making a final payment on our 1931 dressed poultry is drawing near, and our shippers can rest assured that as soon as the stocks are liquidated and the proceeds available, the final payment will go forward without any delay.

PARASITES—INSIDE AND OUT

A day or so back, Mr. Bole, of Bole Feeds, was telling us about getting poultry ready for fall market or for early fall laying—

"Rid them of parasites," said he, "don't throw grain to a flock of bugs."

"This warm weather aids the growth of lice, mites and so on. For lice, paint Black Leaf 40 on the roosts or put a dab of blue ointment and lard (half and half) on the skin behind the head and under the wings:

"Examine the under side and joints of roosts—if there are red mites, paint liberally with worn-out motor oil (crank-case waste) or oil of creosote. Whitewash the henhouse with lime wash, containing 2% creolin.

"Kill your poorest specimen and split the bowel; if you notice worms, treat your flock to worm expeller. Inflammation, or red specks, indicate 'Coccidiosis.' This condition is indicated in its advanced stages by blood in the droppings. The treatment is outlined in a circular which will be sent free upon request."

GREATER POWER ... LOWER PRICE ... GREATER POWER ... LOWER PRICE

Cut Cropping Costs
with

THE NEW IMPERIAL TRACTOR DISTILLATE

As soon as distribution can be made from its three Western refineries Imperial Oil Limited will market a new product for tractors to be known as Imperial Tractor Distillate. It will sell at a new low price.

The new Imperial Tractor Distillate is an Imperial Oil achievement in securing high quality at a low price. It is a superior fuel for tractor use specially made to give more power and greater economy.

Because of its low price and efficiency it will mean a decided reduction in the farmer's power bill.

Every effort will be made to ensure an early and continuous supply at all Imperial bulk distributing points in the Western provinces.

A heavy demand is certain, so see your nearest Imperial Oil agent and arrange now for your supply of Imperial Tractor Distillate.

Tankage at 1,200 Western Points

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

GREATER POWER ... LOWER PRICE ... GREATER POWER ... LOWER PRICE

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

CUT OUT WASTE !

This column in the July "Co-operator" emphasised the need for a plan—if the waste in disorganized shipping of butter is to be eliminated and the resultant saving returned to our producers.

Measured by freight costs, Brandon is about mid-way between Toronto and Montreal in the East and Vancouver in the West. In the present chaos, when Vancouver markets are a bit above the East, Manitoba butter goes to

Vancouver—keeping prices there down to Montreal level.

If the Vancouver market was reserved for Alberta and B.C., freight costs would be cut—and producers would reap the benefit. For each carload of Manitoba butter sent to Vancouver, a Western carload has to go East (or overseas). This is wasteful—and the producers pays. By getting together and planning a unified system of marketing, the creamery owners might effect a saving for

the producer.

Cream producers must make their own voice heard in the solution of this problem. And the logical voice of producers is through the creamery each patronizes.

All this is of vital interest to producers in Manitoba who seek the solution to their problems through co-operation. For years they have labored to build up an efficient system in their Manitoba Co-operative Dairies. Their achievements have been considerable. But, as one wheel of the wagon can get ahead only with all the others, so we can progress only as all creameries in Manitoba, and throughout the West, co-operate to cut out waste.

FIGURE IT OUT

IF YOU OWNED ALL CREAMERIES IN WESTERN CANADA—HOW WOULD YOU SUPPLY THE VANCOUVER, THE CALGARY, THE REGINA, THE WINNIPEG MARKET, ETC ? IF CARLOT PRICE AT MONTREAL WAS 18¢, WHAT PRICE WOULD YOU PLACE ON BUTTER FOR THE VANCOUVER, THE CALGARY, THE REGINA, THE WINNIPEG MARKET, ETC. ?

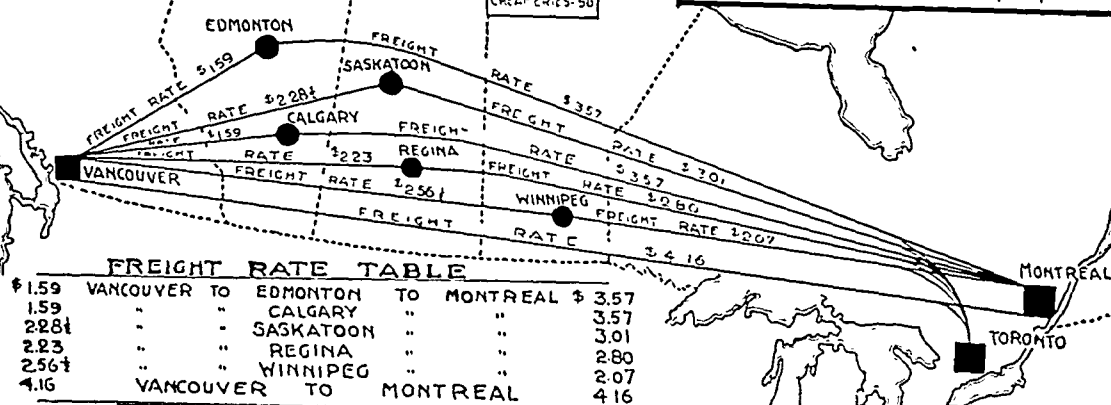
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Make 5,000,000 lbs.
Consumption 18,000,000 lbs.
CREAMERIES—

ALBERTA
Make 22,000,000 lbs.
Consumption 8,000,000 lbs.
CREAMERIES—80

SASKATCHEWAN
Make 15,000,000 lbs.
Consumption 6,000,000 lbs.
CREAMERIES—80

MANITOBA
Make 2,000,000 lbs.
Consumption 12,000,000 lbs.
CREAMERIES—50

FOR ALL CANADA
Estimated Make... 225,000,000 lbs.
Consumption... 212,000,000 "



THE RETURN TO BARTER

It would appear that the world is going back to the system of barter. From various markets, reports are coming of offers for the exchange of goods. According to one report, the Argentine government made an offer to the Spanish government to exchange wheat in return for railway material, but it was declined. It is also reported that Bulgaria has offered to exchange 11,000,000 bushels of wheat in return for Spanish metals. It is said that certain American grain firms are negotiating

with Greece for the sale of several million bushels of wheat, payment to be half cash and half Greek tobacco. Recently a London miller received a proposition from a firm in Copenhagen, Denmark, to take a specified amount of English milled flour, provided the miller would accept half cash and half Danish butter in payment for the flour. A coal exporting firm in Newcastle-on-Tyne has entered into a contract with the state railways of Finland for the supply of 38,000 tons of coal in exchange for equal value in timber, principally pit props.

GRASSHOPPERS IN ARGENTINA

Argentina is planning on the erection of a wire gauze fence 3 feet 9 inches in height along its northern boundary to keep out grasshoppers which have caused increasing damage to crops with the passing years. These grasshoppers originate in Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil. While young they crawl along the ground and it is believed that a fine wire fence would stop them and permit their destruction by acids or flame projectors.

Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

JULY BUSINESS

Stock coming forward to the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface during the month of July showed a slight increase over the same month a year ago. Following is a statement showing the number of cars handled by the five high firms on this market:

1st—Can. Co-op	185 cars—23.5%
2nd	128 " —16.3%
3rd	94 " —11.9%
4th	87 " —11.6%
5th	84 " —10.7%

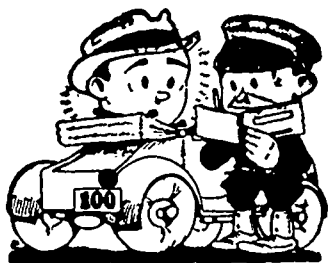
During the month under review we have experienced a further substantial decline in values of cattle; the market being extremely bad on in-between and inferior quality stock; and the percentage of that class being rather heavy. On the good to choice quality the market has remained about steady and any dry fed cattle coming forward have been sold at stronger prices.

Some Brought More

In looking through the Livestock Market Review published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, we find that some 52,200 steers up to 1050 pounds were marketed at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, during 1931. Out of this number some 12,400 steers were sold as choice and good steers. The average price on that class was \$5.40 per hundred for the year and the average price on the balance was \$3.75.

We bring this to your attention in the hope that our producers will give due consideration to the breeding and feeding of their cattle. At this time it is dangerous for anyone to estimate what will take place—but we are strongly of the opinion that the low mark in prices on cattle has been reached.

About Feeding



Regulation

rough feed and a reasonable pros-

With this conviction and the fact that almost every section in the Province of Manitoba has plenty of

pect for a fair yield of rough grains, we would like to suggest to our producers that consideration be given to the advisability of feeding cattle during this coming winter.

When preparing to stall-feed stock, it is important that the cattle be put on feed early in the fall. We find, on making enquiries, that the producer is inclined to allow his cattle to remain on pasture until late in the fall, which means that the stock invariably loses the summer bloom before they are on grain. It requires more feed to pick up what is lost in the fall than many realize.

Reports would indicate that the buyer has not been very active in the country during this period of bad markets and we would remind our producers that in case the buyers become more active you can depend on the market showing some improvement. Make enquiries before deciding to sell your stock at home and we are convinced that if this is done it will be found that the market is stronger and it will be sound business to ship your cattle to market in the co-operative way.

In the sheep and lamb division we have also experienced a rather severe decline. We have also found that a fairly large number of the lambs coming forward are inclined to be thin. Would it not be possible for the producers to carry the thin lambs over and make sure that they carry sufficient flesh to be sold as top lambs when they are sent to market?

Local Annual Meetings

Most of the local annual meetings throughout Manitoba are over. A few meetings have been postponed until after harvest on account of local fairs, school meetings, etc., which have interfered with our schedule at some points. There seems to be no way of avoiding this in working out a Province-wide series of meetings.

While most of the meetings were not large, there was nearly always a good representation of the men who do the real community work in their respective

districts. While we are glad to report a keen interest on the part of those present, we feel that we are falling short when we do not get a larger proportion of our membership out to the local annual meetings. Our hope is that during this coming year the local boards of directors will lay plans for attracting a larger attendance of members and patrons to these meetings.

It might well be that out of these conferences of farmers throughout our shipping associations there might be evolved a real livestock marketing policy for Manitoba. There is every reason to feel that a "pooling" of ideas along certain lines may be of benefit in the production and marketing of livestock.

Pride and Profits.

We sometimes wonder if our members realize that they are part of the largest and most representative body of livestock producers in Canada; that their sales agencies are to be found on every public market throughout the Dominion; and these agencies are everywhere recognized as being the most efficient.

With such a splendid machine as this under your own control, what an opportunity for doing something worth while for yourself and your neighbors? Through this medium you have a point of contact with every Government in Canada so that you can secure any special legislation you require for the furthering of your industry. Through it you also have an opportunity for trying out schemes for processing your own products and for making direct sales for both the domestic and foreign markets.

Is anyone foolish enough to believe that other business institutions will eventually concern themselves in the farmers problems so that he will get his legitimate share? We doubt it.

The first necessary step toward getting and maintaining this much-to-be-desired control of the sale of our products is an active farmers local in every district. We believe that this can be secured by the application of intelligent co-operation on the part of our local boards.



Applied Power

CONSUMER CO-OPERATION

(From Page 9)

can share in the profits created by that service) only through co-operation. They know that their Wholesale is

**A Call to Arms**

fighting an uphill battle — what with advice, encouragement, support and democratic control they can keep their central officials active along the right lines; but they know, too, that taking business away from their own Wholesale can lead only to wreckage (And the capitalist knows that too, you may be sure)

Satisfactory service—at cost—can be earned only by the consumer's own efforts; and will be achieved by steadily extending their Co-operative organization—first to embrace local distribution, then central purchasing, then warehousing—and, finally, manufacturing of the staple commodities they need.

In times of stress when, accidentally or otherwise, delayed deliveries embarrass our Co-ops—it is well to get back to first principles, to review our purpose—and set ourselves anew to its speedy achievement.

When Winter Comes

It may seem a bit early to speak of winter fuel—but the wise manager looks ahead. As heretofore, your Co-op Wholesale will handle quality coals (on the basis of analysis—not name.).

When the managers and directors of locals met at Brandon in June, they discussed coal-sheds for every local. Many locals are adding these to their equipment. Sheds widen their usefulness to their members—as they can take delivery of coals which are not available to non-shed points; and they give service to many who must buy in particular times and quantities.

AUSTRALIAN AND BRITISH CO-OPS CO-OPERATE

The New South Wales C.W.S. reports a turnover of £614,662 for 1931. For the six months ending December 31st, 1931, the Society's sales were £298,736, a decrease of £27,170 as compared with the first half of the year, which was due to the reduced prices of commodities, the

quantity of goods sold being very little less than before. The net surplus amounted to £3,000. While practically all other concerns in New South Wales had reduced interest on capital, the C.W.S. continued to pay to its affiliated societies six per cent. interest. In addition, it paid this interest on the full amount of share capital invested by societies, irrespective of the amount they might owe the C.W.S.

During February, 1932, New South Wales C.W.S. exported to the English C.W.S., for which it acts as buying agent, 5,834 sacks of flour weighing 340 tons and valued at £3,154, and 4,353 boxes of butter weighing 109½ tons and valued at £9,917. It was the society's first shipment of flour and practically every box of butter was obtained direct from co-operative dairies in New South Wales.

During April, 1932, it made a shipment of 400 tons of flour. Its sales of dairy produce, tinned and dried fruit during April amounted to £40,861. Of this sum £31,000 represented produce and fruit shipped to the English C.W.S. A further consignment of 12,000 cases of canned fruit left before July 1st. The Society expects to export a good deal of butter during the coming season, and is arranging in Queensland (the only State producing large quantities)

for regular consignments of cheese to meet the extensive English export requirements.

The number of societies at present affiliated to the Co-operative Wholesale Society of New South Wales is 15 with a total membership of 34,822. In addition there are 11 Societies which are not yet affiliated but are actively trading with the C.W.S. The largest of the affiliated Societies, the Newcastle and Suburban, has a membership of 9,149.

—I.C.A. News.

IMPORT MONOPOLY

The Czechoslovakian minister of agriculture has prepared a bill providing for a state import monopoly on grain, flour and other mill products, as well as cattle, meat, fats and dairy products. The state would have the sole right to import these products and would operate through a grain import committee.

GERMAN MONOPOLY

Reports from Hamburg say that the government intends to take over all of this year's German grain crop and establish a monopoly. It is known that the new German government has considered the possibility, but before coming to a decision the government will wait until more exact data are available regarding the quality and the quantity of the new crop.

Permanent



Conditions change and new situations arise from time to time. For more than 114 years the Bank of Montreal has given safety for funds, and dependable financial service to an ever-increasing number of customers.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$700,000,000

FREE!

100 POUNDS 60% PROTEIN MEAT MEAL

We offer the remaining few tons—contracted before the price advances—at

HEN MASH SIZE

100-lb. bag \$1. 65 per bag
5-bag lots we give 1 bag

FREE

This is the best quality poultry meat meal—washed free of all surplus blood and intestinal refuse to insure cleanliness and digestibility; it must not be confused with the dark hog feed variety or fertilizers.

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Poultry Feeds by Poultry People

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ALL GOODS AS BASIS OF MONEY VOLUME

A memorandum was issued recently by the London Chamber of Commerce entitled "Report on Monetary Policy," signed by Lord Leverhulme and nine other titled gentlemen, also by one commoner, the banker Mr. F. A. Szarvasy, reports the Financial Editor of the "Manchester Guardian." The argument opens with the paradox of plenty side by side with poverty. "On the one hand nature, immensely bountiful . . . on the other, millions of men all over the world without work, in great poverty and want." It is the same paradox on the subject of which, in 1877, Henry George wrote his lengthy "Inquiry into the cause of industrial depressions and of increase of want with increase of wealth." But the committee of the London Chamber explains this paradox in a few sentences as a result of banking deflation. The deflation in its turn is represented as an obvious corollary of the gold standard. "For some political or other reason France, or some other country,

withdraws gold. Currency is contracted, prices fall, and the manufacturer has his production on his hands, or he must sell it at a loss."

To avoid these inconveniences the committee proposes a new monetary system. The currency is to be backed not by gold, but "100 per cent. by real wealth—i.e., commodities with a market value." Some monetary reformers, at this point have conceived of bank-notes redeemable in grain, coal, or other goods out of a national granary or coal-stack. But the commodity backing of the London Chamber's project is not just one commodity but "all commodities." However, the Bank is not to hold these physically, but only to possess a claim upon them represented by bills. The bank is to rediscount all eligible bills presented to it, so that the Central Bank cash in circulation would not be "managed" but "automatic," varying with the total of production financed by such bills.

By this means, what is taken to be the fortuitous effect of gold movement on the volume of the currency, and so on prices, is to be eliminated. Instead, the volume will be in ratio to the total of eligible bills, which the committee assumes, without argument, to be in its turn in steady and perfect ratio with the total of goods in commerce, although financing by bill is recognised to be only one among alternative methods used in this country.

But while Central Bank cash is to be thus "automatic" in its change of volume, the credit practice of the banks is to be regulated not by cautious and detailed experiment, but by dictatorial orders to expand or contract loans according as, under Act of Parliament, a given proportion of loans to cash is fixed upon as desirable in the interests of price stability. The example is given thus:—

Assuming, for purposes of explanation, that a maximum ratio of £9 credit to every £1 cash was laid down in the new Bank Act, the central Bank should be enabled, at the first sign of inflation on the financial credit side, to lower that ratio £1½ at a time, £8½ to 1, £8 to 1, etc. All banks would then be obliged to conform to the prescribed ratio, just as they are now all obliged to adjust their business to the fresh conditions brought about by the ac-

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tion of the Bank of England in altering the Bank rate or in buying or selling securities in the open market.

FRENCH CO-OPERATORS SET OUT DEMANDS

In a manifesto to co-operators and consumers, which it issued on the occasion of the recent general elections, the French Co-operative Union, while disclaiming any desire to engage in active politics, points out that the consumers' movement intends to demand the passing of a law which would confer on it a legal status and thus enable it to achieve its aims. The manifesto further urges that the Chanal Bill, which provides for the formation of mixed consumers' and agricultural societies and which has already been passed by the senate, should also be passed by the new chamber. It also draws the attention of the French co-operators to the fact that hitherto the state has favored all kinds of interests, but has refused to recognize the claims of consumers' societies for fiscal aid. The French co-operative movement is opposed to any biased legislation which would jeopardize its rights. In conclusion the manifesto points out that the remedy for the present economic crisis does not lie with measures which force the state to live on itself, but that international economic activity should be based on the organization of peace controlled by the associations of consumers and producers according to the ideals of international co-operation.

—I.C.A. News.

To a Tiger

. the best man is just a meal (although to his own family he may be a meal-ticket).

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Think Co-operation —

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Ship livestock to Manitoba Livestock Co-op

Sell milk through Milk Producers' Co-op

Sell wool through Canadian Co-op Wool Growers

Buy supplies through Co-op locals and Wholesale

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