

The Manitoba Co-operator

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

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No. 10

The Challenge to The Rising Generation

To the young men present let me say that the question of a more stabilized currency is one that your generation must solve. A rational and intelligent society will not much longer continue to be the slave of a system which without warning doubles the weight of one man's debt and at the same time doubles the purchasing power of the money received from him by his creditor. One of the challenges that face you is that of a more stabilized currency which will lessen the extremes of the cycles of prosperity and depression.

Premier Bracken to the Young Men's Section
of The Board of Trade, Winnipeg.



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

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Society
Manitoba Co-operative Livestock
Producers
The Co-operative Marketing Board

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NEWS and VIEWS

The Insull companies show a loss of over \$226,000,000. This is big business with a vengeance.

There was a very slight increase in the index of wholesale prices of the Dominion Bureau of statistics for August, but it marks the first upturn since November 1931.

The German government has adopted a comprehensive scheme designed to promote industrial activity and which includes a system of quotas for imports of agricultural products with the object of protecting German farmers against foreign competition.

I am tempted to believe that what we call necessary institutions are often no more than institutions to which we have grown accustomed and that in matters of social constitution the field of possibilities is much more extensive than men living in their various societies are ready to imagine.—De Tocquerville.

Has it ever struck you before that in isolation our wants exceed our powers, and in co-operation our powers exceed our wants, and that we are made for co-operation, like feet, like hands, like eyelids, like the rows of the upper and lower teeth. To act against one another then is contrary to nature, and it is acting against one another to be vexed and turned away.—Marcus Aurelius.

The Census of Canada, 1931, indicates that 80.5 per cent of our farmers own all of the land they operate, 9.3 per cent are part-owners and part-tenants, and 10.2 per cent. rent all of the land they farm. The corresponding figures of 86.5, 5.6 and 7.9 for 1921 indicate the trend toward tenancy during the past decade. The shift was a little greater in Canada than in the United States, where, however, the number of owner operators represents a smaller percentage of the total. The 1930 United States Census indicates that 57.6 per cent. of the farmers owned the land they operated compared with 61.9 per cent. in 1920.

—The Economic Annalist, Sept., 1932.

The index of farm prices in the United States in September was 59 per cent. of the pre-war level.

Whereas it has been known and declared that the poor have no right to the property of the rich, I wish it also to be known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor.

—John Ruskin.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture it cost an average of 81 cents to produce a bushel of wheat in the United States last year and the farmers got an average of 47 cents a bushel.

A group of "intellectuals" have signed a statement expressing their support of the communist ticket in the U.S. presidential election. One of the signers is a novelist who is also editor of two papers one of which supports the Democratic party and the other the Republican party. The celebrated Vicar of Bray had nothing on this individual.

I am convinced that the only way is the actual refusal of military service. . . . When governments demand criminal actions from their citizens, we must sustain the objectors. Many who consider themselves good pacifists will excuse themselves on patriotic grounds from participating in such radical pacifism. But such people cannot be counted upon in a crisis, anyway, as the World War amply proved.—Einstein.

The Soviet government has recently issued a decree imposing capital punishment for thefts of property belonging to co-operative societies or to collective farms. "Public property", the decree declares, "whether it belongs to the state, the collective farm or the co-operative society, is sacred and inviolable, and anybody who attempts to steal it is an enemy of the people." This decree has been issued owing to the increasing number of thefts of goods belonging to consumers' societies and collective farms while in the course of transport on the railways and the rivers.

The total volume of debt in the United States is estimated by Dr. Lionel D. Edie, noted economist, at \$150,000,000,000 on which the annual interest is approximately \$6,000,000,000.

German statistics show that while prices for goods sold in open competition declined 50 per cent. between January 1929 and January 1932, goods controlled by cartels declined 19 per cent. in the same period.

There were 808 bank failures in the U.S. in the first six months of this year, which may be compared with 714 failures in the whole ten years preceding the war. During the last 11½ years 10,093 banks have failed in the United States.

At the quarterly meeting of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, which was held in Edinburgh on Saturday, 10th September, Sir Robert Stewart vacated the chair after 33 years' service as a Director and 24 as President of the Society. Commencing as an employee in the Society's building department, Sir Robert was elected to the Board in 1899 and was appointed President in 1908. He was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the I.C.A. in 1922, and became Chairman of the International Co-operative Wholesale Society in 1930. During the meeting many tributes were paid to Sir Robert's work for co-operation at home and abroad.

The Agricultural Co-operative Bank of Greece, which was founded in March, 1929, is doing useful work as the central financing organization of the agricultural co-operative societies which form a major part of the co-operative movement in Greece. The work now performed by this organization was formerly done by the National Bank. In addition to furnishing agricultural credits the Co-operative Bank carries out the auditing of the societies and also co-operative propaganda. In 1931 the bank issued loans amounting to 1,354,724,114 drachmas as compared with 1,935,646,034 drachmas in 1930. The outstanding balance of debt amounted to 1,300,238,767 drs. in 1931 as compared with 1,381,716,325 in 1930.

QUOTA SYSTEM NEEDS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

In stating its conclusions upon the results of the recent enquiry into the principal branches of French economic organization, the National Economic Council states that the import quota system now applies to over 1,100 articles out of the 7,000 mentioned in the customs regulations. The immediate advantages of the quota are stated to be the rapidity and effectiveness with which it can be applied and the resultant gain in flexibility in the protective system. The more permanent advantages are the limitation of unregulated production and the basis it provides for negotiations concerning commercial agreements and treaties. On the other hand, the Council points out that the system is subject to grave abuses in the form of speculative trading and the disturbance of home markets, as well as giving rise to monopolies from which exorbitant profits have been made. The application of the quota system without adequate reason yields no advantages to the national economy and increases the cost of living and the instability of prices. It can only work satisfactorily when it is introduced in order to give a sanction to public or private agreements concluded with the object of organizing the international market and establishing equilibrium between consumption and production. As a means of protection it can only be regarded as a temporary expedient, and it is questionable whether under normal conditions it would be in any way superior to the ordinary customs duty.

—I.C.A. News.

AGREE TO FORM A NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE

At the conference of agricultural officials of the Dominion held in Toronto at the end of August, the 100 representatives who took part in the discussions decided unanimously upon formation of a national committee on agricultural services, headed by Hon. R. Weir, federal minister of agriculture. A national committee, it is expected, will serve best the purpose of the conference—to unify and co-ordinate all agricultural services.

The executive of the committee

will consist of the federal minister and the nine provincial ministers of agriculture. Its membership will include the federal deputy and assistant deputy ministers of agriculture, the nine provincial deputy ministers of agriculture, the heads of the agricultural and veterinary colleges, representatives of the provincial research foundations, the national research council, the dominion bureau of statistics, the board of grain commissioners, the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists and the two railway systems.

BACK TO BARTER

An attempt is being made by Grimsby Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, Great Britain, to revive trade between Great Britain and foreign countries on the lines of commercial barter on reciprocal trade.

A commercial barter bureau has already been established by the chamber and letters outlining the idea have been sent to other chambers of commerce and business houses at home and abroad as well as to foreign legations and consular agencies.

So far the replies to these indicate that the idea has aroused interest. The idea, though new to this country, has been in practice on the Continent for some time.

—The Link, Manchester.

IRISH WHEAT SCHEME

A scheme to encourage the growing of cereals, and chiefly of wheat, in the Irish Free State is shortly to be introduced by the government in order to do away, if possible, with the present imports, which are valued at about 45 million dollars a year. The government proposes to guarantee a market and price to those farmers who grow the necessary wheat. To this end millers will be compelled to take a stated percentage of Free State wheat and, over and above the amount that the millers pay for their supplies, there will be a state subsidy. The millers' price plus the subsidy will constitute the guaranteed price. There will be no compulsion upon farmers to grow wheat but the government hope that they will avail themselves of the advantages offered in order to increase their tillage. A guaranteed market will also be furnished for barley and oats.

—I.C.A. News.

CIVILIZATION DEMANDS CO-OPERATION

If the pessimistic predictions should be realized and gold production should decline, there would remain the possibility of reviving the project for establishing bi-metalism under an international agreement, or of developing the idea of a managed currency under the auspices of an international organization with which the central banks of all countries would be associated. In view of the known difficulties attending upon all attempts at international co-operation, the last seems to be a rather chimerical proposal, but theoretically it appears to be not impossible. It requires international co-operation, but return to the gold standard, establishment of bi-metalism, or any other treatment of the subject, requires international co-operation. The fact is that modern civilization requires international co-operation, and when the world once grasps this fundamental truth, and forms the habit of co-operating, all of these problems will be rapidly simplified.

—Bulletin of National City Bank, N.Y.

NEITHER FREE TRADE NOR PROTECTION

If the spirit of self-help prevailed between the nations, there might be evolved a policy which, while basing itself on the principles of the co-operative movement, would be neither pure free trade nor protection. If certain measures of protection were considered necessary, they would be applied, not in a spirit of grasping individualism or nationalist egotism, but from motives of international solidarity, and even if it were found that the nations would consent to the introduction of free trade, this would not be used as an instrument of competition or as a means for the strong to dominate the weak but as a way to ensure universal economic progress. We look forward to the day when the fullest possible use will be made of all the resources of the earth, and this will be accomplished by the united effort of all the peoples associated in this great work who bring to it all the resources of their soil, their race, their professional traditions and their civilizations.—Prof. E. Milhaud.

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*

NOTICE TO PLATFORM SHIPPERS

All those who loaded over the platform and shipped to Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, are invited to attend the Annual Meeting of the local Elevator Association. Read the notice on the opposite page and make a note of the time and date of the meeting of your closest Association. Drop in to the meeting and learn how you can become a partner in an organization which has the backing of the provincial and federal governments.

WORLD WHEAT PROSPECTS

Supplies of wheat available to the world outside of Russia and China in 1932-33 are likely to be less than last season according to the United States' Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Wheat crops and carry-over of the world outside Russia and China appear to be about the same as for last year, but Russia is expected to supply the outside world with less wheat this season. Both Russia and China are harvesting smaller crops this year than last.

Present estimates for 34 Northern Hemisphere countries, which include practically all of the Northern Hemisphere crop outside Russia and China, total 19,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. In the Southern Hemisphere the Australian crop appears likely to be slightly larger than that of last year, and while Argentine production is still uncertain, average yields on the area sown this year would result in a crop of about 15,000,000 bushels smaller than was produced in 1931-32. Thus, present estimates point to a total world crop outside Russia and China of about 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels larger than last year. While the world carry-over in positions for which accurate stocks data are available was 13,000,000 larger on July 1, this year, than a year earlier, stocks on the continent of Europe, especially in the case of the lower Danube Basin, are reported to be smaller. This reduction in continental

European stocks will probably more than counterbalance the 30,000,000 bushel increase indicated in the crop plus the recorded figures of stocks. Reports from Russia continue to indicate that exports from that country are likely to be smaller this year compared with the 72,000,000 bushels which were shipped from Russia to the rest of the world last year.

Apparently the upward trend in world prices, which took place from early July to early September, was the result partly of the lack of a heavy movement of wheat from the exporting countries. In particular, the strengthening of the early belief that Russia would not export any considerable amount of wheat during the remainder of 1932 appears to have been an important factor on the supply side. The generally improving financial and business outlook was probably of greater importance, however. The period from July 10 to August 7 was one of rising stock prices as well as of rising wheat and other commodity prices.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

WHEAT BONUS AND CONFERENCE URGED

The calling of an international conference of representatives from the chief wheat exporting countries to consider marketing problems was urged upon Premier Bennett by a conference of representatives of the governments of the three prairie provinces and the three western provincial Wheat Pools which was held in Winnipeg, October 10-11. At the close of the conference the following statement was issued to the press:

"The conference was called to consider the serious situation affecting not only the prairie provinces, but the whole world economic condition due to commodity prices, particularly wheat, continuing so far below the cost of production.

"The conference decided to suggest to the federal government the advisability of calling a conference of representatives of the governments and producers of the

chief exporting countries to consider all phases of the wheat problem.

"In view of the continued low price of wheat, the conference decided to ask the federal government for a bonus on wheat production for the present year's crop."

Those attending the conference were: Premier J. E. Brownlee, Alberta; Premier Bracken, Manitoba; Hon. M. A. McPherson, provincial treasurer of Saskatchewan. Representing the Alberta Wheat Pool were: C. E. Jensen, Lew Hutchinson; Saskatchewan Pool: J. H. Wesson, Brooks Cotton, L. C. Brouillette, Geo. W. Robertson; Manitoba Pool: P. F. Bredt, C. H. Burnell, W. G. A. Gourlay, W. J. Parker, and F. W. Ransom.

On the afternoon of October 11th representatives of the three provincial governments met and discussed the question of lake freight rates. These rates have steadily risen from about 3½ cents in the early part of July to 7 cents with the prospect of a further increase at an early date. The conference decided to make a joint protest against this increase in freight rates at a time when the price of wheat is steadily declining to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. H. H. Stevens.

ARGENTINE SHIPS WHEAT CO-OPERATIVELY

The following is from "La Cooperacion," the official organ of the Asociación de Cooperativas Argentinas (the Association of Argentine Co-operatives), published under the date of July 5th last:—

With the purpose of initiating direct sales of wheat from the Argentine producers, as represented by the Argentine Wheat Pool, to the English consumers as associated with the powerful Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester, there have been letters exchanged between the directors of the Pool and the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in our country, which constitutes interesting documents

(Turn to Page 12)

Elevator Association Annual Meetings

The annual meetings of Co-operative Elevator Associations will be held at the place, date and time shown in the following schedule. This is the official notice to all members, that is, anyone who has signed a form in which he applied for one share of stock (par value \$1.00) in the Association. The business of the meeting is to consider the financial statement and operation of the Association for the year ending July 31st, 1932. A director or officer, together with the elevator superintendent, will be present not only to answer any questions in relation to operating expenses, but deal with present or past activities.

Experience teaches that meetings, like any other community effort, must be organized to get results. We would therefore suggest that the elevator operator make up a poster in colored chalk, advising the members to attend their Annual Meeting and giving the date and time as shown in the schedule below. We would respectfully urge the local directors to assume the personal responsibility of reminding their neighbor members by 'phone and to do all that they can to get a good attendance. As in the Pool days, postcard reminders will go out from this office to members just prior to these meetings.

SUPT. S. R. JOHNSTON'S DIVISION

Place	Speaker	Date	Time
Broomhill	F. W. Ransom	Mon. Oct. 31—2.00 p.m.	
Tilston	F. W. Ransom	Mon. Oct. 31—8.00 p.m.	
Sinclair	F. W. Ransom	Tues. Nov. 1—2.00 p.m.	
Reston	F. W. Ransom	Tues. Nov. 1—8.00 p.m.	
Linklater	F. W. Ransom	Wed. Nov. 2—2.00 p.m.	
Pipestone	F. W. Ransom	Wed. Nov. 2—8.00 p.m.	
Belmont	F. W. Ransom	Thurs. Nov. 3—2.00 p.m.	
Ninette	F. W. Ransom	Thurs. Nov. 3—8.00 p.m.	
Dunrea	F. W. Ransom	Fri. Nov. 4—2.00 p.m.	
Margaret	F. W. Ransom	Fri. Nov. 4—8.00 p.m.	
Brandon	P. F. Bredt	Sat. Nov. 5—2.00 p.m.	
Menteith	P. F. Bredt	Mon. Nov. 7—2.00 p.m.	
Hartney	P. F. Bredt	Mon. Nov. 7—8.00 p.m.	
Minto	P. F. Bredt	Tues. Nov. 8—2.00 p.m.	
Elgin	P. F. Bredt	Tues. Nov. 8—8.00 p.m.	
Fairfax	P. F. Bredt	Wed. Nov. 9—2.00 p.m.	
Souris	P. F. Bredt	Wed. Nov. 9—8.00 p.m.	
Rounthwaite	P. F. Bredt	Thurs. Nov. 10—2.00 p.m.	
Wawanesa	P. F. Bredt	Thurs. Nov. 10—8.00 p.m.	
Nesbitt	P. F. Bredt	Fri. Nov. 11—2.00 p.m.	

SUPT. P. O. LEE'S DIVISION

Mather	D. W. Richmond	Mon. Oct. 31—2.00 p.m.	
Cartwright	D. W. Richmond	Mon. Oct. 31—8.00 p.m.	
Lena	D. W. Richmond	Tues. Nov. 1—2.00 p.m.	
Killarney	D. W. Richmond	Tues. Nov. 1—8.00 p.m.	
Dalry	J. W. Baldwin	Wed. Nov. 2—2.00 p.m.	
Lyleton	J. W. Baldwin	Wed. Nov. 2—8.00 p.m.	
Pierson	J. W. Baldwin	Thurs. Nov. 3—2.00 p.m.	
Coulter	J. W. Baldwin	Thurs. Nov. 3—8.00 p.m.	
Waskada	J. W. Baldwin	Fri. Nov. 4—2.00 p.m.	
Goodlands	J. W. Baldwin	Fri. Nov. 4—8.00 p.m.	
Napinka	J. W. Baldwin	Sat. Nov. 5—2.00 p.m.	
Medora	J. W. Baldwin	Sat. Nov. 5—8.00 p.m.	
Lauder	J. W. Baldwin	Mon. Nov. 7—2.00 p.m.	
Dand	J. W. Baldwin	Mon. Nov. 7—8.00 p.m.	
Deloraine	J. W. Baldwin	Tues. Nov. 8—8.00 p.m.	
Regent	J. W. Baldwin	Wed. Nov. 9—2.00 p.m.	
Hathaway	J. W. Baldwin	Wed. Nov. 9—8.00 p.m.	
Boissevain	J. W. Baldwin	Thurs. Nov. 10—2.00 p.m.	
Croll	J. W. Baldwin	Thurs. Nov. 10—8.00 p.m.	
Rhodes	J. W. Baldwin	Fri. Nov. 11—2.00 p.m.	
Ninga	J. W. Baldwin	Fri. Nov. 11—8.00 p.m.	
Leighton	J. W. Baldwin	Sat. Nov. 12—2.00 p.m.	

SUPT. O. W. COUCH'S DIVISION

Jordan (Elev. office)	W. J. Parker	Mon. Oct. 31—2.00 p.m.	
Graham	W. J. Parker	Mon. Oct. 31—8.00 p.m.	
Thornhill	W. J. Parker	Tues. Nov. 1—2.00 p.m.	
Kaleida	W. J. Parker	Tues. Nov. 1—8.00 p.m.	
Manitou	W. J. Parker	Wed. Nov. 2—2.00 p.m.	
La Riviere	W. J. Parker	Wed. Nov. 2—8.00 p.m.	
Fallison	W. J. Parker	Thurs. Nov. 3—2.00 p.m.	
Pilot Mound	W. J. Parker	Thurs. Nov. 3—8.00 p.m.	
Snowflake	W. J. Parker	Fri. Nov. 4—2.00 p.m.	
Purves	W. J. Parker	Fri. Nov. 4—8.00 p.m.	
Wood Bay (Wood Bay School)	W. J. Parker	Sat. Nov. 5—2.00 p.m.	
Crystal City	W. J. Parker	Mon. Nov. 7—2.00 p.m.	
Clearwater	W. J. Parker	Mon. Nov. 7—8.00 p.m.	
Glenora	W. J. Parker	Tues. Nov. 8—2.00 p.m.	
Baldur	W. J. Parker	Tues. Nov. 8—8.00 p.m.	
Swan Lake	W. J. Parker	Wed. Nov. 9—2.00 p.m.	
Somerset	W. J. Parker	Wed. Nov. 9—8.00 p.m.	
Domain	W. J. Parker	Thurs. Nov. 10—2.00 p.m.	
Silver Plains (Elev. office)	W. J. Parker	Thurs. Nov. 10—8.00 p.m.	
Dufrost	W. J. Parker	Fri. Nov. 11—2.00 p.m.	
Carey (at St. Pierre)	W. J. Parker	Fri. Nov. 11—8.00 p.m.	
Letellier	W. J. Parker	Sat. Nov. 12—2.00 p.m.	
Morris	W. J. Parker	Mon. Nov. 14—2.00 p.m.	

SUPT. A. ANDERSON'S DIVISION

Millwood	Geo. N. McConnell	Mon. Oct. 31—2.00 p.m.	
Binscarth	Geo. N. McConnell	Mon. Oct. 31—8.00 p.m.	
Chillon	Geo. N. McConnell	Tues. Nov. 1—2.00 p.m.	
Foxwarren	Geo. N. McConnell	Tues. Nov. 1—8.00 p.m.	
Birtle	Geo. N. McConnell	Wed. Nov. 2—2.00 p.m.	
Solsgirth	Geo. N. McConnell	Wed. Nov. 2—8.00 p.m.	
Decker	Geo. N. McConnell	Thurs. Nov. 3—2.00 p.m.	
Beulah	Geo. N. McConnell	Thurs. Nov. 3—8.00 p.m.	

SUPT. A. ANDERSON'S DIVISION—(Continued)

McConnell	Geo. N. McConnell	Fri. Nov. 4—2.00 p.m.	
Cardale	Geo. N. McConnell	Fri. Nov. 4—8.00 p.m.	
Ipswich	John Quick	Sat. Nov. 5—2.00 p.m.	
Moline	John Quick	Mon. Nov. 7—2.00 p.m.	
Rapid City	John Quick	Mon. Nov. 7—8.00 p.m.	
Basswood	John Quick	Tues. Nov. 8—2.00 p.m.	
Minnedosa	John Quick	Tues. Nov. 8—8.00 p.m.	
Clanwilliam	John Quick	Wed. Nov. 9—2.00 p.m.	
Bethany	John Quick	Wed. Nov. 9—8.00 p.m.	
Mentmore	John Quick	Thurs. Nov. 10—2.00 p.m.	
Franklin	John Quick	Thurs. Nov. 10—8.00 p.m.	
Eden	John Quick	Fri. Nov. 11—2.00 p.m.	
Birnie	John Quick	Fri. Nov. 11—8.00 p.m.	
Arden	E. J. Watson	Sat. Nov. 12—2.00 p.m.	
Gladstone	E. J. Watson	Sat. Nov. 12—8.00 p.m.	

SUPT. W. L. BREADNER'S DIVISION

Gilbert Plains	John Quick	Mon. Oct. 31—2.00 p.m.	
Grandview	John Quick	Mon. Oct. 31—8.00 p.m.	
Bield	John Quick	Tues. Nov. 1—2.00 p.m.	
Roblin	John Quick	Tues. Nov. 1—8.00 p.m.	
Makaroff	John Quick	Wed. Nov. 2—2.00 p.m.	
Dropmore	John Quick	Wed. Nov. 2—8.00 p.m.	
Rosburn	John Quick	Thurs. Nov. 3—2.00 p.m.	
Birdtail	John Quick	Thurs. Nov. 3—8.00 p.m.	
Elphinstone	John Quick	Fri. Nov. 4—2.00 p.m.	
Erickson	John Quick	Fri. Nov. 4—8.00 p.m.	
Dauphin	W. G. A. Gourlay	Sat. Nov. 5—2.00 p.m.	
Minnetonka	W. G. A. Gourlay	Mon. Nov. 7—2.00 p.m.	
Bowsman	W. G. A. Gourlay	Mon. Nov. 7—8.00 p.m.	
Swan River	W. G. A. Gourlay	Tues. Nov. 8—2.00 p.m.	
Kenville	W. G. A. Gourlay	Tues. Nov. 8—8.00 p.m.	
Durban	W. G. A. Gourlay	Wed. Nov. 9—2.00 p.m.	
Benito	W. G. A. Gourlay	Wed. Nov. 9—8.00 p.m.	

SUPT. J. J. MARTY'S DIVISION

Graysville	W. G. A. Gourlay	Mon. Oct. 31—2.00 p.m.	
Elm Creek	W. G. A. Gourlay	Mon. Oct. 31—8.00 p.m.	
Barnsley	W. G. A. Gourlay	Tues. Nov. 1—2.00 p.m.	
Carman	W. G. A. Gourlay	Tues. Nov. 1—8.00 p.m.	
Fannystelle	W. G. A. Gourlay	Wed. Nov. 2—2.00 p.m.	
Starbuck	W. G. A. Gourlay	Wed. Nov. 2—8.00 p.m.	
Oakland	C. H. Burnell	Sat. Nov. 5—2.00 p.m.	
Edwin	C. H. Burnell	Mon. Nov. 7—8.00 p.m.	
Portage la Prairie	C. H. Burnell	Tues. Nov. 8—2.00 p.m.	
Oakville	C. H. Burnell	Wed. Nov. 9—2.00 p.m.	
Fortler	C. H. Burnell	Thurs. Nov. 10—2.00 p.m.	
Elie	C. H. Burnell	Fri. Nov. 11—2.00 p.m.	
Gordon	C. H. Burnell	Sat. Nov. 12—2.00 p.m.	
Glenboro	C. H. Burnell	Mon. Nov. 14—2.00 p.m.	
Cypress River	C. H. Burnell	Tues. Nov. 15—2.00 p.m.	
Landseer	C. H. Burnell	Wed. Nov. 16—2.00 p.m.	
Holland	C. H. Burnell	Wed. Nov. 16—8.00 p.m.	
Treherne	C. H. Burnell	Thurs. Nov. 17—2.00 p.m.	
Rathwell	C. H. Burnell	Thurs. Nov. 17—8.00 p.m.	
Homewood	W. J. Parker	Fri. Nov. 18—2.00 p.m.	
Sperling	W. J. Parker	Fri. Nov. 18—8.00 p.m.	
Brunkild	W. J. Parker	Sat. Nov. 19—2.00 p.m.	
Sanford	W. J. Parker	Sat. Nov. 19—8.00 p.m.	

SUPT. J. R. MORTON'S DIVISION

Ebor	J. W. Baldwin	Mon. Oct. 31—2.00 p.m.	
Cromer	J. W. Baldwin	Mon. Oct. 31—8.00 p.m.	
Ewart	J. W. Baldwin	Tues. Nov. 1—2.00 p.m.	
Woodnorth	J. W. Baldwin	Tues. Nov. 1—8.00 p.m.	
Brookdale	P. F. Bredt	Wed. Nov. 2—2.00 p.m.	
Moorepark	P. F. Bredt	Wed. Nov. 2—8.00 p.m.	
Justice	P. F. Bredt	Thurs. Nov. 3—2.00 p.m.	
Forrest	P. F. Bredt	Thurs. Nov. 3—8.00 p.m.	
Alexander	P. F. Bredt	Fri. Nov. 4—2.00 p.m.	
Kemnay	P. F. Bredt	Fri. Nov. 4—8.00 p.m.	
Manson	Geo. N. McConnell	Sat. Nov. 5—2.00 p.m.	
McAuley	Geo. N. McConnell	Sat. Nov. 5—8.00 p.m.	
Hamlota	Geo. N. McConnell	Mon. Nov. 7—2.00 p.m.	
Cranda	Geo. N. McConnell	Mon. Nov. 7—8.00 p.m.	
Lenore	Geo. N. McConnell	Tues. Nov. 8—2.00 p.m.	
Kenton	Geo. N. McConnell	Tues. Nov. 8—8.00 p.m.	
Bradwardine	Geo. N. McConnell	Wed. Nov. 9—2.00 p.m.	
Harding	Geo. N. McConnell	Wed. Nov. 9—8.00 p.m.	
Oak Lake	Geo. N. McConnell	Thurs. Nov. 10—2.00 p.m.	
Maples	Geo. N. McConnell	Thurs. Nov. 10—8.00 p.m.	
Hargrave	Geo. N. McConnell	Fri. Nov. 11—2.00 p.m.	
Elkhorn	Geo. N. McConnell	Fri. Nov. 11—8.00 p.m.	

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 DOMINANT CHALLENGE

The advice of Premier Bracken to the Young Men's Section of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, which we quote on the front page of The Co-operator this month is appropriate and timely. Not so long ago people who delved into monetary problems were generally designated as "monetary cranks;" today the "cranks" include some of the world's most noted economists and bankers. We have been deluged with description of the world economic chaos, and the man who is unemployed, the farmer who is reduced to bankruptcy, and the business man who is in a similar position, do not need to be reminded of this chaos; they want to know the causes that lie back of it and what can be done about it.

It is the opinion of a large and growing number of competent thinkers that the monetary system of the world is a dominant factor in the situation and that a radical reform of the monetary systems resting on gold is a fundamental pre-requisite of permanent recovery. The truth seems to be that we have outgrown our monetary system, that it is no longer commensurate with our technological development and capacity for production. Divested of all frills and the "other-things-being-equal" proviso so dear to the heart of the orthodox economist, the argument of the reformers is that prices are determined by the amount of money in relation to the goods and services to be exchanged, and that the amount of money depends on the amount of gold which is the basis of most monetary systems. Prices, therefore, are related to gold and if the quantity of goods to be exchanged increases while the quantity of gold remains stationary or practically stationary, more goods must be exchanged for gold, which means that prices must fall.

In ordinary conversation we talk about the sun rising, moving across the sky and setting. In appearance that is what takes place, but informed people know that actually this apparent movement of the sun is due to the daily turning of the earth. It is the earth that moves, not the sun. In a similarly illusive way, to most people, falling prices are due to what they are pleased to call the excess of the supply of goods over demand. We produce too much and therefore the price falls. The informed person, however, knows that a general fall in prices is a monetary phenomenon and that it is caused by an increasing disparity between the amount of goods to be exchanged and the amount of the medium of exchange itself and that there would be no general fall of prices if the quantity of the medium of exchange kept pace with the quantity of goods to be exchanged. If, then, the medium of exchange is a commodity itself which, owing to its character, can not be increased in the same ratio as the goods to

be exchanged, prices must inevitably fall and if the disparity becomes very great a crisis such as that of the present day simply cannot be avoided. With a monetary system which has precise and definite limits, namely, the quantity of gold which the world produces, it is impossible for the world to go on increasing the goods and services which contribute to the well-being of mankind. The production of gold cannot be kept up to the production of all other goods.

That in a nutshell, and omitting technicalities, is the contention of those who are urging such a reform in the monetary system of the world as will ensure the expansion of the money supply to correspond with the expansion of our technological equipment and our capacity to produce. If it is correct then obviously it is the duty of every citizen to do his part to help the world to escape from the enslavement referred to by Premier Bracken. Premier Bennett, for instance, speaking in the House of Commons a few days ago, stated that Canada would not depart from a "sound" monetary system. It might be replied that no one wants any other than a sound monetary system; the real question is what kind of a system does the world need in its present state of economic development. We cannot escape that question by tirades against "inflated pieces of paper," and the payment of debts "by means of a printing press."

The challenge to thinking men of the world today is to discover a monetary system which will enable the world to enjoy to the fullest possible extent the existing and the potential achievements of the human mind. That is the challenge which Premier Bracken says faces this and the next generation and it is a challenge which must be accepted and successfully dealt with if western civilization is not entirely to collapse.

LAKE FREIGHT RATES

In the early part of July the shipping interests on the Great Lakes organized themselves under the name of the Associated Lake Freight Shippers, the purpose of the organization being, of course, the promotion of the interests of the members of the association. The promotion of these interests has been so successful that the freight rates on wheat since the incorporation of the association have increased about 100 per cent. or more, with the prospect that there will be a further increase unless authority steps in to prevent it.

It is worth some serious thought that while the price of wheat to the farmer has steadily declined until it has reached unprecedented low levels, the rates on the transportation of wheat can be increased until they are double what they were only a month or two ago. There is supposed to be that competition in private enterprise in the transportation of wheat which will keep the rate down to the lowest point consistent with continuing the business. The fact seems to be that competition is eliminated by combination, and combination proceeds along the line of imposing charges equal to all the traffic will bear, and in this particular case what the traffic will bear seems to be determined by how much can be passed back to the producer.

A protest against this obviously arbitrary increase in grain rates on the Great Lakes has been sent to the federal government by the premiers of the three

prairie provinces and it is also reported that the Board of Grain Commissioners is taking an interest in the matter. Protests have also been registered by farmers' organizations and the more there are of protests coming direct from the country the more likelihood there is of the federal government taking what action lies in its power to have these rates reduced. Every co-operative local and U.F.M. local throughout Manitoba should send a protest to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa.

THE WAY OUT

A year or two ago a man whose business ability commanded a salary of \$50,000 a year in New York went into the farming business for the express purpose of showing farmers how to raise wheat and make a profit with wheat at 35 cents a bushel. He has just announced that after sinking \$250,000 or thereabouts, in his farming enterprise, he is dead broke and \$50,000 in the hole, and has retired to a small holding where he is endeavoring to make a living by raising chickens. Maybe if the price of chickens advances he will do better on his small chicken farm than he did in his endeavor to apply mass production principles to the growing of wheat.

In explanation of his failure he says he still believes he was on the right track, but that events over which he had no control were responsible for his failure. Every farmer in the world can make the same plea. No matter whether he is farming a quarter section or a section or a larger area, the farmer today is impoverished because of events over which as a farmer and as an individual he has no control, and it may further be remarked that practically every government in the world is pleading events over which it has no control for its failure to restore prosperity to its people. When a mental position is reached in which it is believed that events, over which mankind neither individually nor collectively has any control, are driving civilization to destruction, we are getting perilously near to the attitude of the fatalist who accepts everything as pre-determined and inevitable and counsels quiet resignation to the decrees of fate.

The thinking man, however, will not accept that position. This is a man-made world and it simply is not true that the condition in which we are in today is one which is entirely beyond the control of human beings. The difficulty is not that it is beyond control, but that men will not co-operate in the control which is necessary to promote human wellbeing. Men built our social and our economic institutions; men can rebuild them in any way they choose provided only that they are united in the choice. And today there are thousands of thinking men who are pointing the way out of this morass and they are all agreed on one thing, namely, that the way is that of co-operation.

IS IT ECONOMIC WAR?

While the pros and cons of the agreements reached at the Imperial Economic Conference are being threshed out in the countries affected, President Hoover in his first speech in the presidential campaign across the border, tells a farmer audience what he proposes to do to help them in their present distress. The present U.S. tariff on agricultural

commodities, he said, will be maintained and if found inadequate will be raised. That was to be expected; the simple trust of hard-boiled protectionists in the efficacy of tariffs is one of the despairing features of the modern order. Of more importance was his statement that the annual payments due to the United States from European countries on account of war debts would be used to secure markets in the debtor countries for U.S. agricultural products. That can only mean that the debts are to be used as a lever to pry a way through the tariffs of European countries because a debt cannot be used to pay a debt; the money owing to the United States cannot be used to pay for goods from the United States, except by way of indirect cancelling of the debt and that would mean that the United States taxpayer would have to pay, and the Republican party has definitely repudiated a policy of that kind.

To what extent a creditor country can use its creditor position to secure tariff favors opens up an interesting speculation but it would seem that President Hoover and his party are prepared to try it as their best counter to a negotiated system of preferences within the British Empire. Great Britain, in the Ottawa agreements, gives the Dominions special tariff treatment on wheat which means that wheat of the Dominions will have an advantage over United States wheat in the British market. President Hoover takes a look at the situation thus created and reassures the United States farmer in this wise: We will see that you are not placed at any disadvantage in the world's markets. You need European markets just as much as the British Dominions and if a disadvantage is created for you in the British market we will turn our attention to the other European markets. A number of these importing European countries owe us a lot of money and we will bargain with them on the basis of relief in the payment of the debts in return for special tariff concessions for our agricultural products.

On its face, and according to modern business methods, it seems a reasonable proposition and provided it means enough to the importing countries it is also reasonable to expect that they will listen to it. Great Britain's return to protection leaves her with no rebutting argument; she has no longer the defence that her markets are open to the world and when markets are a matter of bargaining they go to those who possess the strongest bargaining power. And creditors always have power to some degree over debtors. If then these other countries accept the proposition what is going to be the effect upon Canada, two-thirds of whose wheat must be sold in markets outside of the British Empire. Even if Canada had the whole of the British market to herself it would mean an assured market for less than one-half of our exportable wheat. If we are placed at a disadvantage in the markets which take the larger portion of our wheat what is the precise value of a preference in the British market, especially when a substantial number of the British people believe that they pay for it in higher bread prices? It is devoutly to be hoped that the result of the Imperial Economic Conference is not going to be the stirring up of greater economic antagonisms and retaliations than we are already experiencing, and to the great detriment of the world.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—Eighth Floor, Wheat Pool Building.

Telephone 905 160

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CO-OPERATIVE BANKING

One of the subjects which is attracting a great deal of attention in co-operative circles at the present time is the question of co-operative banking. The power which those in control of the banks and other financial institutions have over business undertakings, both co-operative and otherwise, is very well known, and there are many who believe that the co-operative movement will never prosper and expand as it should until it is independent of outside financial assistance and can supply its own financial and credit needs.

Some progress has been made in this direction, and there is no doubt that the success and continued expansion of consumers' co-operation in Great Britain has been greatly facilitated by the banking department of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society. The present position throughout the world is summed up in an article appearing in the English magazine, *The Co-operative Official*, and written by N. Barou, the author of a new book on Co-operative Banking, recently published in London.

Among Consumers

Up to the last decade, says Mr. Barou, co-operative banking remained a neglected child of Consumers' co-operation. This movement was for a long time satisfied with its savings and banking departments, and took no steps to establish independent banks. The local consumers' societies have been successful in accumulating the deposits of their members, and have used them as loan capital for the development of trading and industrial activities. The growth of the banking department of the C.W.S. has reflected the normal lines on which consumers' banks have developed; they manage the finances of the movement and finance the operations of the C.W.S. and their member-societies; the departments have re-

tained this position in Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Bulgaria.

But the co-operative funds mobilized by the consumers' movement have not been sufficient to cover all industrial and trade requirements. According to co-operative statistics, non-co-operative funds occupy a prominent place in the working capital of the consumers' societies. They represent less than 1 per cent. in Great Britain, but rise to considerable figures on the continent; 24 per cent. in Switzerland, 30 per cent. in Bulgaria, 30 per cent. in Belgium, 52 per cent. in Austria, 60 per cent. in Finland and 65 per cent. in Latvia.

The endeavor to liberate Consumers' Co-operation from dependence on non-co-operative funds and to widen the basis of consumers' credit organization resulted in the formation of consumers' banks in Hungary, Holland, Spain, Poland, U.S.S.R. and Argentine, and the transformation of the banking departments in France and Czechoslovakia into independent banks. This process has been accelerated by the difficult conditions of the post-war and inflation period, which made the establishment of an efficient banking organization imperative.

In Austria, Switzerland and Denmark trade union organizations took a very active part in the formation of co-operative banks, which thus became co-operative labor banks.

Consumers' banking institutions are operating at present in sixteen countries, and fulfill with visible success their function as a financial centre of the movement.

The small urban producers and farmers have already — eighty years ago — learned the lesson that co-operation is the best method for the organization of small credit. Credit associations begin with the accumulation of the savings of members. Funds used for credit

operations represent the savings of the future borrowers and of their colleagues or neighbors. The borrower is well known, his character must be unblemished, and the purpose of the loan approved. Co-operative credit makes the process of borrowing open, strengthens the security of lending, makes loans cheap and easily obtainable, develops the co-operative spirit, the habit of mutual aid and organization. No wonder that the credit associations of Schultze-Delitzsch and Raiffeisen have spread rapidly all over the world.

After giving some details of the organization of the Schulze-Delitzsch and Raiffeisen systems, Mr. Barou goes on to say that while co-operative credit has made good progress all over the world (it is found in Canada in the People's Banks of Quebec) its development up to date has not been sufficiently extensive to cover all the co-operative demand by co-operative resources.

Poor People's Millions

While trying to discover whether the cause of this limited development is due to lack of resources, one notices immediately that the savings of the working population—individual and collective—are very large. Their strength lies in the number of savers; the average savings of an individual wage earner, farmer, or small artisan are quite negligible, but when combined they represent colossal sums; a considerable proportion of the five billion pounds accumulated in the different savings institutions all over the world belongs to many millions of small depositors. Apart from these individual savings the co-operative, trade union and mutual aid organizations of different types dispose of funds exceeding a billion pounds.

These individual and collective savings provide adequate resources to meet the credit requirements of the working population and its

(Turn to Page 14)

Consumer Co-operation

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

HOWDY NEIGHBOR!

Last month we told something of the progress made by our neighbors south of the line—that isn't there, in building up a sound, substantial co-operative enterprise in the Midland Co-operative Oil Association. We quoted facts from their "Co-op Oil Year Book 1931"—in which has been consolidated the annual reports of 35 out of the 88 local co-op associations which make up this co-op wholesale; and promised to detail in this issue the success achieved by some of their local associations.

Down there in the Northwestern States our co-operative friends have faced stern opposition (just as our own folks here have done) in establishing co-operative business. But they are making real headway. The 35 locals dealt with in their "Co-op Oil Year Book, 1931" did a total business last year of \$1,956,060, made net profits totalling \$282,187—and turned back to their members a total of \$195,157 (just about 10% of the combined turn-over).

The locals vary in size from the Lake Region association, in Minnesota (with sales of \$12,768, and net profits of \$1,268 during the year) to the great association in Albert Lea, in the same State (with a turnover of \$223,365, net profits of \$30,442—and a total distribution to members of \$28,931). This last association has, in 7 years activity, done a business of \$1,693,000, made \$218,000 net profits—and returned patronage dividends of from 5% to 16%, totalling \$193,000.

The folks in the Watertown association, in South Dakota, did business for themselves totalling \$159,070 during 1931, earned net profits of \$27,720, and divided among themselves \$26,555 in patronage dividends; in five and a half years these folks have reaped patronage dividends of over \$109,390.

Going back to Minnesota—the Nicollet local, which in 1931 earned net profits of \$15,022 on a turnover of \$69,142, has in six years returned to its members over \$38,442. In Wisconsin—the Chetek association last year earned \$12,086 net profits on a volume

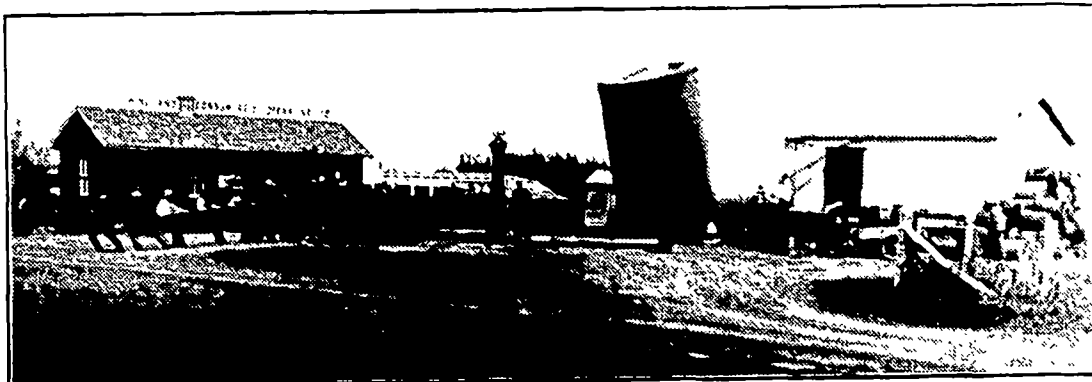
of \$78,183—and during its six years of life, has returned some \$27,106 in patronage dividends to its membership. The Glencoe association, likewise in Minnesota, last year showed net profits of \$14,820 on a business of \$82,742; in its five years of operation, total earnings have exceeded \$43,000, of which \$33,000 has gone back to the patrons, the remainder into reserve. Down at Lake Mills, in Iowa, the co-operators earned \$15,614 net on a turnover of \$131,802 last year—and in six years have saved \$82,271 by doing business for themselves through their co-op.

And so on—and on—all along the line the same story: Co-operation works, when folks work at it!

The figures for the 35 associations reporting and included in the Midland's "Co-op Oil Year Book, 1931" are incomplete—but they indicate an average turnover for the year of \$55,889, an average net profit of \$8,062—and an average return to the memberships of \$5,576.

For Better Human Relations

These figures indicate the suc-



cess that may be achieved through co-operative effort—success measured in dollar and cent returns. But, as many of the reports referred to point out "Co-operation is the road to friendship and mutual understanding; substitutes "we" for "I" and extends family affection from private life to public life. Co-operation substitutes the service motive for the profit motive; puts human interest above property interests and holds out to every human being an equal opportunity to share in the good things of life.

If you believe in these things,

give your co-operative full support and help to build a new social order founded on the principles of right and justice.

"Co-operation is more than an economic reform movement; it is a philosophy of life. A real co-operator acts co-operatively toward his fellow-men."

Yes, it's true—there is more to co-operation than dollars and cents; but while it's true that co-operative business is built on principles more just and equitable, the Midland Co-ops point out to their members that success "Is up to you".....and it's true the world over, that the success of every Co-op depends on the loyalty of its members.

The members of our Manitoba Co-ops are steadily building up stronger and more useful organizations. On this page is a photo of the folks at Altoona erecting another tank for their Rhineland local; the association got underway in 1931—and expanding business necessitated the addition of the second tank this summer.

Others of our Co-ops have added coal-sheds to their equipment this season—and thereby extend their services to their communities. If the policy of erecting coal-sheds as soon as finances permit is followed out by all locals, the entire business of getting coal

from the mine to the furnace is put on a more efficient, economical and workable basis.

Coal Price Lists from our Co-op Wholesale have been held up as information on some of the coals handled was not forthcoming—but are going out as promptly as possible. A good deal of coal is also being delivered—and the handling of fuel promises to grow into a big part of your Co-op Wholesale's business. Service will improve and the benefits to consumers increase in direct ratio as they organize their buying on the true co-operative basis.

Co-op. Poultry Marketing

A Message from Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

Head Office: 85 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg

1931 FINAL PAYMENT

At a Board meeting held on October 7, 1932, your directors made a decision as to what the final payment would be on all dressed poultry handled during our 1931 Christmas Pool Period, and instructed Head Office to forward the payment to our shippers as soon as possible.

As 7,475 producers made delivery of dressed poultry, the work of making out statements, cheques, etc. and addressing envelopes, will take some time. However, we will rush the work to completion without any delay.

The following are the final payment prices:—Special Turkey 18c, "A" Turkey 17c, "B" Turkey 16c, "C" Turkey 12c, Old Tom and old hen Turkey 13c, "D" Turkey 4c; Special Milk Fed Chicken 19c, "A" Milk Fed Chicken 18c, "B" Milk Fed Chicken 17c, Special Selected Chicken 18c, "A" Selected Chicken 16c, "B" Selected Chicken 14c, "C" Selected Chicken 11c, "D" Chicken 3c; "A" Fowl 12c, "B" Fowl 11c, "C" Fowl 10c; "A" Ducks 10c, "B" Ducks 10c, "C" Ducks 5c; "A" Geese 10c, "B" Geese 10c, "C" Geese 5c.

Although there are some stocks of dressed poultry still in storage, your directors felt it would be better to send forward a final payment, rather than delay until it was all sold.

Each contributor to the 1931 Christmas Dressed Poultry Pool will be mailed a statement, and where money is due a cheque will be enclosed. In case of non-members, a fee of one dollar will be deducted for a Share Certificate, if the final payment is sufficient to allow same being done.

For the information of our shippers, we would say that a member is required to pay for one Share Certificate only, and there is no other fee required. If, through a change of initials, post office address or any other cause,

any shipper has been charged for more than one share, please forward all Certificates you hold to head office; stating in your letter, the initials, name and post office address you wish to be recorded under on our books. On receipt of same, we will return you one Share Certificate, made out as directed by you and will refund \$1 to you for each share cancelled. If, for any reason, a member changes post office address, we would ask them to please notify Head Office. If you do so, our records can be kept in order and this will prevent delays in letters or settlements reaching our members.

With each settlement will be enclosed a letter giving a complete list of final payment prices and a statement showing what revenue has been received from sale of dressed poultry stocks on hand on January 1, 1932, as compared to the Financial Statement.

Re 1932 Egg Season

Unfortunately the handling eggs by your Association, from the opening of our Branches in March until September 30, 1932, shows a deficit instead of a surplus and for this reason no further payment can be made to our egg shippers for that period. Your Directors instructed Head Office to publish this information in this issue of "The Co-operator."

Voluntary Egg Pool

For the benefit of all egg shippers who delivered eggs to the voluntary egg storage pool, we would say that these stocks will be disposed of during October and November and the final payment will go forward in December. We would say further that, should they be all liquidated sooner than anticipated there will be no delay in sending forward the final payment.

Our Winnipeg Branch, 85 Lombard Ave., is open the year around and we are prepared to accept shipments of eggs and poultry at all times.

For all eggs received at our Winnipeg Branch, until our rural branches are opened next spring, we will pay the current market

price, f.o.b., Winnipeg, on day of arrival at our branch.

Warning!

If you wish to market your 1932 dressed poultry co-operatively through the Pool, do not fail to report to your Local Secretary, not later than November 1st, the number of birds (not pounds) you intend to deliver. **Do not delay. Do it now.**

Poultry producers who are not members of this Association are invited to list birds with the local secretary nearest to your place of residence.

Members and non-members living in unorganized districts, who are unable to deliver their poultry at a car loading point can deliver or ship poultry to our Winnipeg Branch any time between November 24th and December 14th, and for all so delivered, we will issue a statement of grade or weight and cash ticket for the same advance price as is paid at car loading points, less cost of transportation.

No culled poultry will be accepted at any loading point.

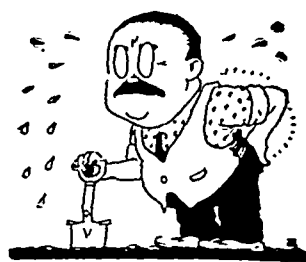
The advance price to be paid on 1932 Christmas dressed poultry will be advertised in the November "Co-operator."

A Message From Our Superintendent

Our Central Selling Agency is planning to export a considerable quantity of our dressed poultry this year. As the poultry exported must be on the British market in time for Christmas trade, we must on this account, open our shipping season somewhat earlier than usual. It is not possible to announce loading dates in this issue of the "Co-operator," but we wish to advise our shippers that we fully expect to commence our loading on November 21st.

From reports coming to us we believe that, generally speaking, turkeys are more mature now than at this time last year; so there is reason to believe that birds should be well finished and ready for market by the time our shipping program opens. As the British market demands a good quality product, we urge our members to give every possible attention to their poultry flocks, and help us to improve the general standard of our poultry pack.

We would remind our shippers of the added difficulty experienced in handling a very heavy volume



Let's Keep Diggin'

of poultry last year, owing to contributors not listing with their Local Secretary or Committee the amount of poultry they had to market through the Pool. This was largely responsible for delay in final returns. We ask those who have poultry to market to co-operate with us this year by making it their business to advise the Secretary or Directors of the Local from which they ship, well before shipping day, as to the number of birds they intend to market. To successfully operate through a dressed poultry marketing season your management must have a reasonably accurate estimate of the amount to be handled, and we cannot do this unless we can depend on volume reports from our Locals.

There will be several early shipments of turkeys made before the opening of our Christmas shipping season. These shipments will be made up at some of the locals from which we marketed poultry in early November last year. One object of marketing this earlier shipment this year is to place a sample of our pack on the British market, and naturally we require for that purpose only well fattened and finished birds. We do not wish to handle at that time any birds which are unfinished, and we ask those members in the districts from which we operate at that time, who intend to market turkeys, to be sure that they are well finished before killing them. Only a limited quantity can be marketed early, and we will be able to advise later, districts from which we intend making up these shipments. The date of this early loading this year will be about November 1st.

—E. G. Horwood.

RED, RAMPANT WAR!

The war is on! And what an awful licking we are taking. It engulfs our entire population—leaving the charred remnant of ruined homes and mutilated bodies in the wake of its sweep of devastation!

'Tis war against fire! The battle against the waste of life and property due to preventable fires, year after year.

Every home-owner, every reader, is implored to enlist in the fight against this needless sacrifice—if for no other reason, then because your own home, your own life, is threatened. The "Red Wolves" of destruction may sweep upon you from the most unexpected quarter at the most unexpected time—or may cunningly lurk within the precincts of your home, to leap out when you are off your guard.

Each and every year, these "Red Wolves" destroy thousands of lives, and millions in property. And 80 per cent. of this loss is preventable!

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company—Canada's biggest fire mutual—has, over many years, recorded and classified the causes of fires, particularly in farm homes. On these records are based their Ten Commandments of fire prevention:

1. Do not use gasoline or kerosene to start fires.
2. Do not place stoves too close to walls; protect the wall and under the stove with metal.
3. Insulate stove pipes passing through floors and chimney.
4. Do not let children play with matches; keep them out of reach.
5. Be sure your hay or grain is dry before putting it in barn or granary.
6. Keep your cellar and your yards free from rubbish.
7. Be sure to turn off electric iron, or other device, when not in use.
8. Put hot ashes in metal container away from any woodwork.
9. Do not use gasoline in the house for dry cleaning. Render lard in some outbuilding — and never leave it till it is finished.
10. Put on lightning rods as soon as you can afford them—they are proven safeguards against lightning.

A farm home is a mighty valuable thing, these times. Where it carries a loan, little, if any, of the insurance money might get to the owner for re-building.

We often talk of keeping the wolf from the door—but the threat of these "Red Wolves" of destruction is even more real. The Wawanesa Mutual invites every one of its 90,000 members from coast to coast, as well as every reader, to enlist in the battle against these "Red Wolves" of fire.

Read carefully the Ten Commandments of Fire Prevention—look over your own premises—correct any of the hazards mentioned, if they are there; and, henceforth, avoid the habits and little carelessnesses which have so often brought disaster.

Don't invite the "Red Wolves" to a pow-wow at your expense! Fight 'em.

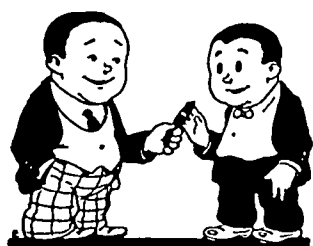
HARVEST TRAGEDY

Cut by the knives of the binder
she lay
Out in the broiling sun, all of the
day.
Lift her up gently, handle with
care,
We cannot leave her all alone
there.
Set her up straight by this stook
if we can.
Oh, but we'll have to be careful
'old man.
There, that is better, just rest for
a minute.
I do hate a sheaf when it has
thistles in it.

J. Twilley,
Swan River.

CO-OPERATIVE DENMARK

A Danish farm is now connected with the outside world through a network of co-operative agencies. The farmer buys his necessities at his co-operative store; he borrows money and places his savings in a co-operative bank; his fertilizer, fodder, seeds, etc., he obtains from co-operative buying and import associations, his cement from his co-operative factory, his electricity from a co-operative power plant. He delivers his milk to the co-operative dairy, his pigs to the co-operative slaughterhouse, his eggs go to the Danish Co-operative Egg Export, his cattle to the Danish Cattle Export. From co-operative unions and breeding associations he obtains the expert services he may need. A Danish farmer who does not belong to a co-operative is looked upon as a crank, and so he is. Most Danish farmers belong to half a dozen or more co-operatives. —The Link, Manchester.



Reciprocate!

The "Co-operator" is your
paper. Reciprocate and buy
from those who advertise in it.

DAIRY MARKETS

Preliminary reports of creamery butter holdings as at October 1, show 32,466,149 pounds for 1932—compared with 40,659,214 pounds of a year ago—and 34,282,624 pounds for the five-year average. In comparing these figures with those quoted in the "Co-operator" last month, it should be borne in mind that in September of last year Canada exported 1,665,100 pounds—where exports this year are negligible. In the month of September, Manitoba's production was 320,000 (or 18%) lower than a year ago.

ARGENTINA SHIPS WHEAT CO-OPERATIVELY

(From Page 4)

in the history of Argentinian agricultural co-operation:—

Buenos Aires, June 6, 1932,
The Commercial Counsellor
to the Embassy of Great
Britain, Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires.

Sir,

We have the pleasure of conveying to your distinguished self herewith, in duplicate, numbers 535 and 537 of our periodical "La Cooperacion," which appeared on the 19th and the 26th of April, and which contain pictures of our first shipments of wheat destined for the Co-operative Wholesale Society in Manchester, brought about through the medium of its official representatives in this Republic, Messrs. I. and E. Pillitz of 375 Calle 25 de Mayo, Buenos Aires.

On the 28th of May last there were sold and shipped to the same destination 1,010 tons of wheat by the steamer "Kerma."

No doubt, the importance of the principle of this transaction will not escape the high judgment of your distinguished self, for it signifies the direct relations of the Argentinian co-operative producers with the co-operative body of your country, which, if it is modest in its beginnings, yet has important possibilities for the future and helps to strengthen that secular friendship between us and Great Britain, to which we devote ourselves whole-heartedly, and regarding which we hope we can count on the strong support of this Embassy.

We trust that our communication and our intentions will be

brought to the knowledge of His Excellency, the Ambassador.

Please accept our most cordial greetings.

E. Janovitz.
British Embassy,
Buenos Aires.
June 28, 1932.

* * *

Mr. E. Janovitz,
Argentine Grain Pool,
Association of Argentine
Co-operatives,
Co-operative Society Limited,
33 Calle 25 de Mayo,
Buenos Aires.

Sir,

I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your courteous letter of the 6th inst. accompanied by copies of "La Cooperacion" containing illustrations of the first shipments of wheat to the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester.

I have communicated the contents of your letter and also the accompanying newspapers to the Ambassador, and I am charged by him to convey to you his congratulations on this first direct shipment, which, at the same time, manifests what he hopes will prove to be—in this plan for direct negotiations in Argentine produce between the Co-operative Associations of the Republic and the similar organizations of the United Kingdom—a great success and of mutual benefit to both countries.

And so I have the pleasure to remain,

Yours sincerely,
Stanley G. Irving,
Commercial Counsellor.
—The Link.

EGG MARKETING PLAN FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The egg scheme proposes the setting up of a National Board for the control of the production and sale of eggs, and its chief aim is to secure a level price all the year round. What the producer wants is an average price of 1s 6d to 1s 9d a dozen for eggs on the farm. While the British delegates were at Ottawa they received from the National Farmers' Union and the National Poultry Council a memorandum setting out their claim to some form of protection. There is already an import duty of 10 per cent on foreign eggs, and in their memorandum the organizations asked for an additional duty of 4 per cent. As Great Britain imports 2,500,000,000 (in shell) per annum the adoption of a further 4 per cent duty would entail heavy additional cost to consumers. The unions also seek a quantitative regulation of imports, first for the benefit of home producers and secondly for the benefit of Empire shippers. When home production has sufficiently increased it is proposed to control the industry through the agency of the National Control Board.

—Manchester Guardian.

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Co-op Livestock Marketing

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

SMALLER RECEIPTS

Receipts of livestock at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, during the month of September showed a slight reduction—or about 400 cars less as compared to shipments to the Union Stockyards a year ago. The following is a statement showing the high five firms on the market during the month:

1st	202	cars—23.6%
2nd—Can. Co-op	146	" —17.1%
3rd	114	" —13.3%
4th	113	" —13.2%
5th	83	" —9.7%

It will be noted that the producers' organization had to again take second place. This is largely due to activities by drovers and dealers, but it is of interest to our Manitoba producers that the stock handled by the firm with the largest receipts during September was stock coming from Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Prices and Prospects

During the month we have experienced a further decline in the price of cattle and the indication is that the price will remain at this low level during the fall run. The Ontario feeder buyer is very cautious at this time, endeavoring to buy feeders at a low price. You can hardly criticize the Ontario feeder when taking into consideration the fact that a large number of their fed cattle had to be sold at approximately the same price as they paid for them a year ago. With this extremely low price the question of the advisability of feeding cattle in Manitoba during the winter comes up for consideration. We have expressed the opinion before and repeat it: feeding decent quality cattle should be sound business. In making this statement we do not want the producer to feel that he will realize high prices, but with the cattle going in on feed at the price they are at the present time we feel there should be a fair margin. It is important that the stock be put on feed early. We notice that some of the cattle coming forward show signs of losing flesh. Wherever that condition applies we would strongly

recommend that the animals be put on grain immediately. It is also quite important to have all cattle that are being fed, dehorned.

In the hog division the price climbed up during the month and has now worked back to a 4 cent basis.

Storage and Statistics

In looking over statistics prepared by the Dominion Department of Agriculture we find that the cold storage holdings are approximately thirty million pounds, which is about four million pounds more than the five year average and about ten million pounds greater than at the same period a year ago. The export has shown a substantial increase above a year ago. For the first eight months of 1932, some twenty-five million pounds more were exported than a year ago, but the Old Country prices have worked to a low level, the quotations for the first week in October being 52 to 54 shillings for the long hundredweight as compared to 60 to 65 shillings for the same week a year ago. Canadian hams are quoted as slow, from 66 to 69 shillings. With the loss in exchange on currency this means a low price in Canada and so the indication is that we will be obliged to take low prices for our hogs for some time to come.

Of Organization!

Many and interesting are the explanations for the greatest economic depression of modern times. Speakers and writers declaim against the Capitalistic System, the Gold Standard, Tariffs, War Reparations and what not.

On one point students of the present condition seem to be agreed. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen in the introduction to a brilliant speech before a large conference in Washington last year is quoted as making this remark: "The world is full of organizations, and yet the world is not well organized."

Whatever may be the plan or plans which will be used to overcome the crisis of today, one thing is sure. In order to make them effective, society must be "well organized". Up until now the world's best organizers have concentrated on the task of mobilizing men and material in order to fight other combinations of men and material.

Today we are getting some painful reminders of the fact that "the law of the jungle" has become obsolete. The heroic "rugged individualism" of a few years past would appear to be a little down at the heel. What is required today is that the same energy and skill which in the past has been wasted on an old, outworn Competitive system should be applied to the problem of rebuilding a society founded on true Co-operative principles.

Mankind the world over is dependent on the success of agriculture. The only hope of a comeback, especially in Western Canada, lies in the chance of building up a prosperous farming community.

Our farmer-owned marketing organizations were created to fight adverse conditions. They were built to assist agriculture, and if they are successful they will not fail to bring prosperity to all classes. Their special defects must be studied and adjusted. The best available leadership must be selected. An intelligent loyalty to these institutions must be built up. In a word, the only hope lies in an organized agriculture.

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Smith St.

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Winnipeg

CO-OP MARKETING BOARD

(From Page 8)

organizations. The reason for the absorption of only a small proportion of these funds by co-operative credit institutions is due to the want of a well organized co-operative financial and credit system.

Unity Necessary

Each co-operative group has developed its activities in isolation; consumers', agricultural, producers', and other co-operative associations have established central wholesale societies and unions, but their activities remain unconnected, and they do not form a united co-operative system in each country. This absence of a system is specially felt in the operations of co-operative credit institutions, where the need of close relations is extremely marked.

Concluding his article, Mr. Barou says that in recent years the struggle of the co-operative system with its capitalist rivals has become more acute and difficult. Capitalist production and trade are going through a speedy process of intensive centralization. Industrial syndicates monopolize production, and are building up their own trading organizations. Colossal international cartels, trusts and selling organizations are formed in many branches of industry.

The growth of economic nationalism and trade barriers have only partly weakened the effectiveness of some of the new international combinations, and they remain a force menacing to the co-operative movement. In order to be able to fight them co-operative organizations have to widen and rationalize their trading and industrial activities. They also need to increase considerably the scope of co-operative collaboration in the domain of international trade.

All these activities have to be backed by very large resources, because the capitalist competitors have behind them the unlimited funds of capitalist banks. The co-operative movement must therefore change its attitude towards co-operative credit and banking, and devote to these branches the attention they deserve. The victory of co-operation in the coming battle is largely dependent on the efficiency of co-operative finance.

MAY USE NORTHERN ROUTE

Negotiations are being made with a view to the shipping of cattle from Canada's new northern seaport, Churchill, to the United Kingdom. Canadian cattle bound for Britain are now sent by rail 2,000 miles from Calgary to Montreal and by sea from Montreal, Halifax or Saint John. In view of the successful shipping of grain to the United Kingdom and the Continent from the northern seaport, arrangements are being discussed for the shipping of mixed cargoes of both grain and cattle. Canadian cattle exported to Great Britain during the present season of navigation, up to the middle of August amounted to 15,641 head, an increase of 1,156 over the shipments for the same period in 1931.

At the Royal Winter Fair last year the Hon. Robert Weir, federal Minister of Agriculture, stated that consideration was being given to the feasibility of using this northern route to ship feeder cattle to the Maritime provinces.

MORE ACRES IN WHEAT

The prairie provinces have 1,042,278 more acres under wheat this year than last, according to a crop report issued by the Dominion bureau of statistics. For all Canada the increase is 894,350 acres. The acreage under grain in Manitoba as compared with 1931 is as follows (1931 figures in brackets): wheat 2,651,000 (2,577,780); oats 1,463,500 (1,495,944); barley 1,123,300 (1,112,863); rye 40,600 (49,128); flax 49,300 (97,562).



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If you do not fully understand the meaning of the term "Endowment" or "Limited Payment Life" or if you desire information regarding "Pension", "Monthly Income" or other types of policies, you will be interested in receiving this folder.

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\$2.44 A Bushel for Your Wheat

Wrap up your wheat in a wagon box—and you'll get about 30 cents a bushel for it (if you are lucky).

Let your hens wrap it up in egg-shells—and it'll bring you \$2.44 a bushel, and more. . . .

That is, if you feed it in a properly balanced ration—using

BOLES BALANCER

to supply the necessary minerals, vitamins, protein.

We have proved this on our own farm—so can you.

Write for the facts.

BOLE FEEDS, WINNIPEG

336 Rue Des Meurons
ST. BONIFACE, MAN

THEN WHAT'S THE USE OF A BANK ACCOUNT?

The "Royal Bank Magazine" of Canada publishes the following interesting sidelight on the vagaries of modern finance:

"It has become the privilege of the pleasant town of Kelowna, B.C. to solve the economic problems of the world. And it is all so simple that one can only wonder no one ever thought of it before. It appears that a man who wanted a tie went and bought it in a store. He gave the merchant a cheque for a dollar. The merchant passed on the cheque at a restaurant for his lunch and it went from hand to hand until it had twenty endorsements. When there was room for no more, it was paid into the bank, where it was found there was no account.

"The twenty signatories then met and it transpired that each of them had made a profit of approximately 25 per cent. Wherefore they contributed 5 cents each and redeemed the cheque. They are now wondering who lost the original dollar that did not exist.

"This is a very neat epitome of modern finance. If the cheque had been paid in at once, one man would have lost a dollar. As it is, twenty men have each made 20 cents."

—The Link, Manchester.

From across the border comes the following variant on the above:

A travelling salesman passed over to a hotelman a \$100 bill to hold until he called for it. The hotel man needed this amount to pay his garage rental, and so used it. The garage man then paid it to the grocer; the grocer bought some clothes with it; the clothing man paid it to a hardware firm; and the hardware merchant, owing the hotel man, paid the same \$100 bill back into the latter's possession just before the salesman arrived on the scene to reclaim it. It then developed that the bill was counterfeit, whereupon the salesman lighted a cigar with the bad bill.

FRENCH FARMERS ATTACK BOARD ON PARIS BOURSE

Recently an incident occurred on the Paris grain exchange which caused quite a stir. A delegation of French farmers, who had come to Paris to confer with the minister of agriculture, visited the grain exchange at a moment when the bears had the lead and prices were on the downward trend. The members of the delegation got so excited that they tried to remove the quotations from the board. As a result certain grain growers have made a strong protest against speculation in grain on the Paris exchange. They argue that matters have gone so far that prices of French native grain are now lower than those of imported foreign grain, and demand that measures shall be taken to bring the price of homegrown grain into line.

Personal

BRITISH GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENTS. Proposition. 10c. Scolars, 16 Cambridge St., London, S.W., England. 11-19

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

Seeds

TO FLOWER LOVERS—PLANT NOW. Three lovely named Peonies or four unnamed—\$1.00. 12 different Irises—\$1.00. 6 Tiger Lilies—50c; or extra large, 3—50c. Other perennials (see list). John Hiscock, Baldur, Man.

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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.

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A CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITAL

The medical, surgical and dental clinic which the Paris Co-operative Society, l'Union des Coopérateurs, conducts in connection with its General and Mutual Aid Society, and which was recently transferred to new premises, was opened on 1st September, after being thoroughly modernised and equipped on the most up-to-date lines. The new hospital, known as the Maison de Sante, offers a remarkable range of services of qualified specialists and staff. The building comprises—112 apartments used for general administration, waiting rooms and consulting rooms, four of which are reserved for general, eye, throat and minor surgical cases; rooms for radiology and ultra-violet ray treatment; and 55 apartments which are reserved for maternity cases and contain eighty beds. The seventh storey, which is reserved for operations, comprises two laboratories together with three operating theatres and rooms for anaesthetics. Members of the Society are thus assured of medical attention and operations under first-class conditions at extremely moderate charges.

—I.C.A. News.

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Winnipeg, Manitoba

Try
this
New
Puzzle

Fig. 1-Showing how to
mark your solution

Fig. 2

Fig. 4

100
Big
Cash
Prizes

To be well on
your way toward
winning one of 100
big cash prizes cut out
the "Master Six" pieces
on the right and solve figures
2, 3 and 4 in the diagram above.

How to Win!

Remember it takes all six black
pieces to cover each of the three
white figures. When you have found the
solution to figures 2, 3 and 4, mark how
the pieces lie, as shown in figure 1.
You may not find it easy but you'll find it
more fascinating than any ordinary puzzle.
Cut out the six "Master Six" pieces and try it
right now. It may be worth \$1,500 to you.
Note—no subscriptions needed to win a prize in this
contest. No figures to add to decide winners. Any one
may enter. Send no money, simply solve these three
"Master Six" puzzles and you will be a long way towards
winning the big cash prizes.

Extra Prizes for Promptness

Hundreds of dollars are offered. Do the puzzles
now and win some of this "extra cash" as well.

FOUR STEPS TO SUCCESS: (1) Cut out the "Master Six" pieces.
(2) Solve figures 2, 3 and 4. (3) Mark how the pieces lie, the same as
shown in figure 1 and finally fill in your name and address below and send this
puzzle to The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Fig. 3

THE "MASTER SIX" PIECES

Cut them out. Find out how to make them cover figure 2. Mark along the
edge of each piece with pen or pencil to show how it lies when you have
obtained the solution. Remember, it takes all six pieces to cover each one of
the puzzles. Solve the other two puzzles (figures 3 and 4) in the same manner.

First
Four
Prizes
Worth
\$4,000

Name..... P.O. Prov.
Write your name and address plainly (better still, print it) then mail this puzzle to The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

M.C.

Contest Just Opened --- Enter Now and Win a 1933 Radio as well as a Cash Prize!
For your entertainment similar "Master Six" puzzles will appear in issues of The Country Guide—Canada's Rural Magazine.