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No. 4



*The* Farm of Harold Orchard, Miami, Man.  
LIFE AS WELL AS A LIVING

# Better Seed, Better Crops, Better Homes

*Junior Co-operators to Work with Experimental Farms and Manitoba Agricultural College in Testing Varieties of Wheat*

There has been a lot of talk recently about the quality of Manitoba wheat. Millers in Europe say that our wheat is not as good as it used to be, and, unfortunately, there is truth in what they say. We used to have the best wheat in the world, but in the course of time we have introduced so many varieties that our crops are losing their value through mixtures and poor seed.



To put it plainly, our farmers are losing money because the quality of their grain has gone down when it should have been going up in order that we might keep our place in the world's agriculture.

To get better crops we must see that better seed is sown; better crops mean better prices, and better prices mean better living conditions on the farm—better homes and more of the good things of life. The Wheat Pool is very much concerned about the falling off in the quality of our wheat, and has enlisted a number of boys and girls to help in the good work of getting back our good name as the producers of the best wheat in the world. The board have set aside a sum of money out of the revenue of the Pool's department of education and publicity to be used in this work, and President Burnell called into consultation, Professor T. J. Harrison, of Manitoba Agricultural College; Mr. M. J. Tinline, of the Brandon Experimental Farm; Mr. W. R. Leslie, of Morden Experimental Farm, and others, to work out a co-operative scheme for testing varieties of wheat. Here is the plan they agreed upon:

**Organization.**—The organization will be that the Manitoba Agricultural College, Dominion

## KEEP THESE DATES OPEN

U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. drive for membership, week May 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2 Amalgamation Picnic, June 22, at Island Park, Portage la Prairie. Watch for details in next Scoop Shovel.

Experimental Farm, Brandon, and Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, will supply the seed and thresh the crop. The Manitoba Wheat Pool will secure the co-operators and arrange for the supervision of the plots. The co-operators will grow the wheat, cut it, and send it to the college or nearest experimental farm for threshing and yield determination.

**Varieties.**—The varieties that will be tested this year are Marquis, Garnet, Reward, Ceres, Min-dum and Kubanka.

**Plots.**—The plots will be three feet wide by eighteen and one-half feet long. This, with a border around the outside, will require a total area of land thirty feet by fifty-four feet.

**Location of Plots.**—The plots must not be placed in the garden or too near the buildings where the crop would be destroyed by bird or fowl. They should be located on summer fallow or land in a equal state of tilth, preferably in the edge of a wheat field along a well travelled road.

**Records and Reports.**—The co-operators will be required to keep a simple record of the growth of the plots, and make reports whenever requested.

**Recognition of Merit.**—Co-operators who keep their plots up

to a certain standard of excellence will receive special recognition in the form of a supply of registered wheat sufficient for one acre, of variety most suitable to the district as indicated by the test, for sowing next spring.

**Supervision.**—The co-operator will be supplied with the seed in numbered envelopes for seeding. The plots will be visited from time to time by men who have conducted tests such as this in the district, by representatives of the Pool and by representatives of the agricultural college and experimental farms.

Owing to the limited funds available and the short time for getting out the samples of seed, it was decided to restrict the experiment this year to 59 Pool elevator points. If it turns out successfully a greater area may be covered next year, and, indeed, the Pool hopes that it may prove the starting point of a better crop movement which will cover the entire province.

## SPECIAL REFRIGERATOR CARS FOR CO-OP.

The Farmers' Union Co-operative Creamery, Kansas City, has a sufficient volume of business to secure specially painted refrigerator cars for its own use. These cars are painted yellow and bear the words "Farmers' Union Co-operative Creamery, Kansas City, U.S.A. Butter, Eggs, Poultry," in large letters on each side. These cars are decorated by the owners and turned over to the creamery association for use, as a means of rendering service and securing business. Eighty-five cream receiving stations and 17 egg receiving stations have been established by the association.



W. R. Leslie.



M. J. Tinline.

# The Battle for Power

## The Facts in Connection with the Power Sites on the Winnipeg River

A tense battle is raging for possession of our most valuable water powers. Mis-statements are being broadcast, giving a distorted view of the situation. As the organized farmers have affirmed and re-affirmed their stand for public ownership of these resources, they are entitled to the facts. The facts are presented herewith.

Our great power rivers are in Northern Manitoba, far removed from the bulk of our population. There is one exception—the Winnipeg River.

The Winnipeg River drains an area of 53,000 square miles in Western Ontario, Northern Minnesota and Southeastern Manitoba. This area is broken with granite ridges, overlaid with muskeg and covered with forest; dotted with hundreds of lakes and cut by countless streams—useless for agriculture, but ideal to supply the head waters of a power river.

Control dams—some built, some proposed—regulate the minimum flow, and add to the capacity of the power sites on the Winnipeg

river in Manitoba. The figures quoted herein are based on a minimum flow of 20,000 cubic feet per second.

The accompanying map shows the location of the eight power sites:

(1) Pointe du Bois—leased and developed by the City of Winnipeg. Demands of Winnipeg Hydro customers load this plant to its limit of 105,000 h.p. It may be possible to increase this limit to 138,000 h.p., but only by reconstructing the powerhouse. A block of power is being purchased from the Manitoba Power Company to meet the increase in demand until another site can be developed.

(2) Slave Falls—linked by nature to Pointe du Bois. Preliminary work is now being carried out by Winnipeg Hydro under an interim license. Construction of the powerhouse will begin in the summer of 1929 if a by-law authorizing the necessary expenditure is passed by the Winnipeg rate-payers next November. Capacity, 90,000 h.p.

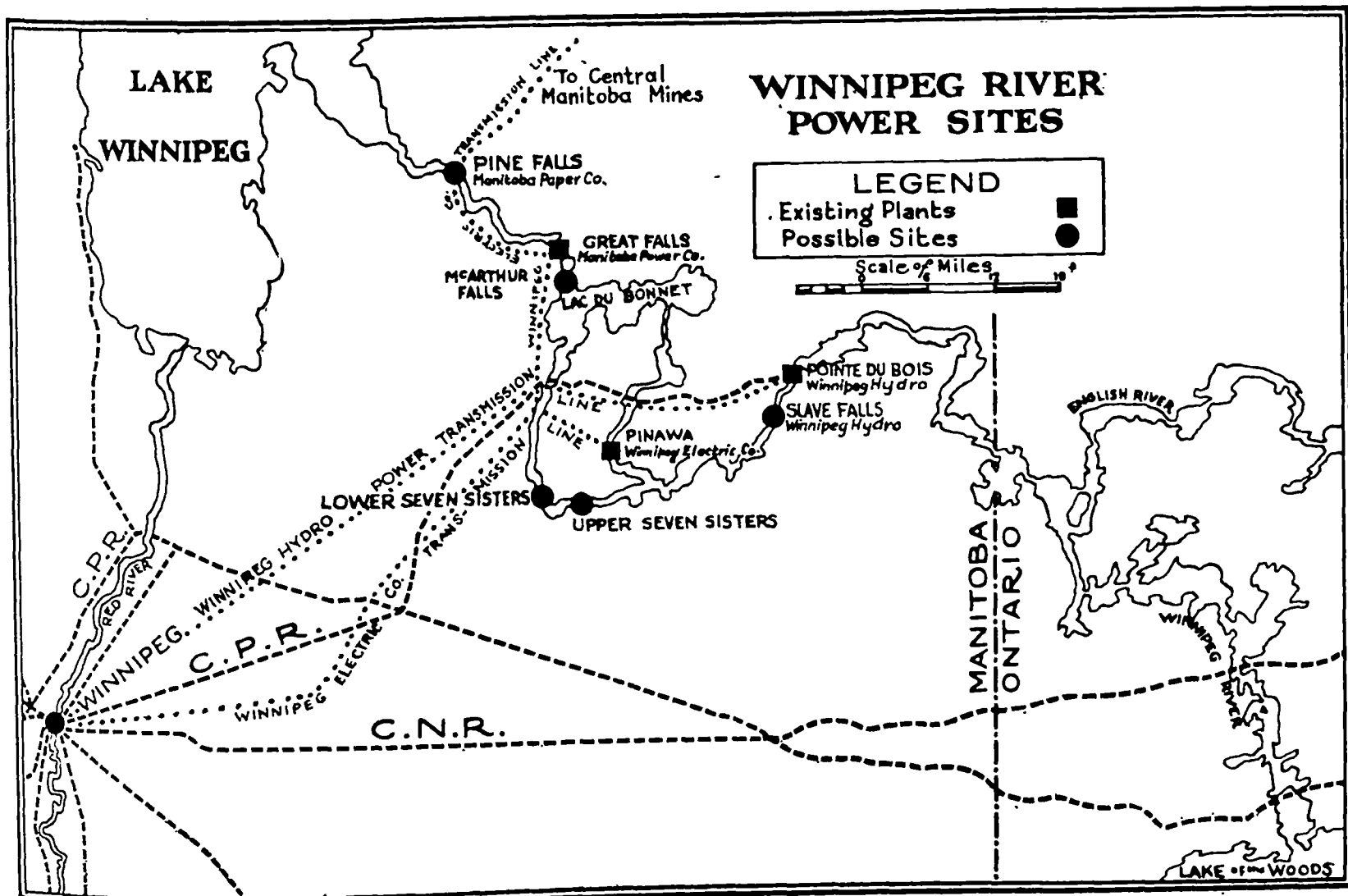
(3) Pinawa—on a channel (see map) down which is diverted 40 per cent. of the minimum flow in the river (or 8,000 second feet). This site is developed to the limit by the private Winnipeg Electric Company who claim title in perpetuity. Capacity, 37,000 h.p.

(4) Upper Seven Sisters—On the main river channel (see map). Capacity 111,000 h.p. Of this 60 per cent. may be developed without interfering with Pinawa. Maximum power would be produced by closing Pinawa Channel and diverting full flow of 20,000 second feet down main channel during low water period. During high water (six months a year) 8,000 second feet may be diverted to Pinawa and leave abundance to operate Upper Seven Sisters to capacity.

(5) Lower Seven Sisters—The conditions outlined in previous paragraph apply also to this site. Capacity, 87,000 h.p.

(6) McArthur Falls — Linked by nature to Great Falls, and conceded to the Manitoba Power Co.

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# Rebels and Reformers

## No. 10---William Randal Cremer

A WORKINGMAN'S LABOR FOR PEACE.

By J. T. Hull

This being the month in which the Canadian League of Nations Society is endeavoring to enroll 100,000 members, it seems appropriate that our biographical sketch should be that of a pioneer in the organization of peace, belonging to the lowly ranks of society.

William Randal Cremer was born just about a century ago—to be exact on March 18, 1828—at Fareham, Wiltshire. His father was a coach painter; his mother was the daughter of a builder. Soon after his birth his father deserted his family, and the boy was brought up in great poverty. At twelve years of age he went to work in a shipyard, and three years later he was apprenticed to a carpenter. In 1852 he went to London as a journeyman carpenter and immediately entered actively into the trade union and radical political movements. He was in the great strike for a nine hour day in 1859-60, and he helped to form the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in 1860.

### U.S. Civil War

The Civil War in the United States had a very serious effect upon British industry, especially the textile trades, and although it has been claimed that British capitalism was sympathetic to the Southern States there never was any doubt about the position of the British working classes. They were with the North and against slavery, and even the unemployed textile workers, out of work because the supply of cotton from the Southern States was cut off, held meetings and passed resolutions in support of the North. Cremer was appointed secretary of a workmen's committee formed to maintain sympathy with the Northern States, and he organized the big mass meeting in London which registered protest against the government for allowing the notorious privateer "Alabama" to escape. Incidentally it may be mentioned that this negligence or

connivance (it is a moot point which it was), of the British government, cost the British people about \$16,000,000. It may also be mentioned that the U. S. government, after meeting all claims, had \$8,000,000 left over.

### International Arbitration League

In 1865 the first working men's international was formed, and Cremer was made secretary of the British section. This organization did not last long, principally because it turned out to be considerably more radical than English radicalism. Through it, however, Cremer made connection with the continental radicalism that suited him and, through this connection he became attracted to the movement for international peace. In 1870 he formed a committee of working men to preserve British neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war. Of this committee he was secretary, and though its name was often changed, becoming ultimately the International Arbitration League, he continued to be its secretary until he passed into eternal peace himself. For this organization he travelled all over the world and his name came to be associated with the entire movement for the submission of international disputes to arbitration. In 1889 the Inter-Parliamentary Union was formed, the purpose of which was to bring the legislative bodies of the nations into the movement for international arbitration. Cremer was appointed secretary of the British section of that organization, and he held the position till he died.

In this period he was active in politics. He joined the Reform League when it was formed in 1864, and in 1868 he received a radical nomination for Parliament. He was badly beaten, but he tried again in 1874, with the same result. However, he came back and was elected in 1885. Defeated in 1895 he stood again in 1900, and, despite the fact that war fever was running high and his peace re-

cord was well known, he was elected, and he held the seat until his death.

### Nobel Prize

He was entirely out of sympathy with the agitation for an independent labor party; he was trained in the old radical school which stood with the Liberal party, and his trade unionism was of the conservative school which did not believe in the unions going very fast or very far. It was in the field of international peace and not in home politics that Cremer made his name, and for his vigorous and unwearying service in this field he was awarded the Nobel prize of \$40,000 in 1903. He immediately put \$35,000 of this into a trust fund for the International Arbitration League and, struck by this act of self-denial on the part of a workingman, Andrew Carnegie made a grant of \$5,000 to the League. In 1904 Cremer was made commander of the Norwegian Order of St. Olaf, having received the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1890. In 1907 his work for international peace was recognized in Great Britain by the conferring of a knighthood, the plain working carpenter becoming Sir William Randal Cremer, at the hands of King Edward the Seventh.

### Arbitration Treaties

In 1889 Cremer helped to found and became the editor of the Arbitrator, and in its columns he advanced plans which are now being realized in the League of Nations. Arbitration in the place of war was his simple programme, and to apply it, he advocated practically what we have today in the Court of International Justice. He called it a "high court of nations," and its business was to apply the canons of international law and justice to disputes between nations. He did good work in getting Great Britain and the United States to adopt arbitration treaties, and he continued to work

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# British Co-operatives and the Wheat Pool

Grain Buyer for C.W.S. Urges Canadian Farmers to Publish Figures Showing Cost of Producing Wheat

The following address was made to the Canadian farmers with the Canadian National Railway Marketing Tour, by Mr. A. H. Hopley, wheat buyer for the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, at a luncheon given to the party by the C. W. S., at Manchester, on January 19:

It is a pleasure to meet a party of Canadian farmers in England, and there can be no doubt that Canadian farmers, as a body, are impressing the grain importing countries with their importance.

I am, personally, giving my business life to the work of importing wheat for the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., which is the largest buyer of wheat in the United Kingdom.

We are following the operations of the Canadian Pool with very great interest, and we congratulate the Canadian farmers upon the success and strength of their institution. It is a splendid illustration of what can be done when a body of men with common interests co-operate.

Canadian farmers have established a co-operative institution which is a world factor in its effect upon the price of wheat.

My personal opinion is that the price of wheat is, at present, considerably higher than it would have been had there been no Canadian Pool in existence.

We welcome you as a body of co-operators, and we desire to see you carrying your co-operation not merely into the collective marketing of the produce you grow, but in combining yourselves with the great co-operative organizations of the importing countries, such as the United Kingdom, thus forming a great mutual and reciprocal training body, all of which works for the common good of mankind.

The side of co-operation which simply means the biggest price that can be obtained for the grain Canadian farmers grow may be, at its worst, a selfish monopoly. It is no use complaining that capitalists organize themselves to get all the profits they possibly can,

if we are only out for the same thing.

The aim of the Canadian farmer is, we understand, to free himself from capitalistic domination, and to cut out all unnecessary intermediaries in the marketing, through the Canadian Pool, of the produce grown by the farmers.

The idea is that the farmers shall, at least, obtain the cost of production for their wheat. No concern in the world will more readily agree to the reasonableness of this than the C.W.S. We think, however, that the time has arrived when the Canadian farmer should face the question as to what the cost of production really is, and they should be willing to part with their wheat, providing they are getting a small margin over the cost of production. The great idea in growing wheat should not be to make a fortune, but to make a good living and render good service to mankind.

From information that is available it would appear that the price of wheat at the present time could be on a lower basis, without farmers in Canada losing money on the growing of it. Your own Canadian newspapers state that farmers are getting good profits on their wheat.

If the Pool take advantage of every slight misfortune to any of the world crops to put their prices

up, they should, at least, when the world has bountiful harvests, be quite as ready to give the consuming and importing countries their turn in lower prices.

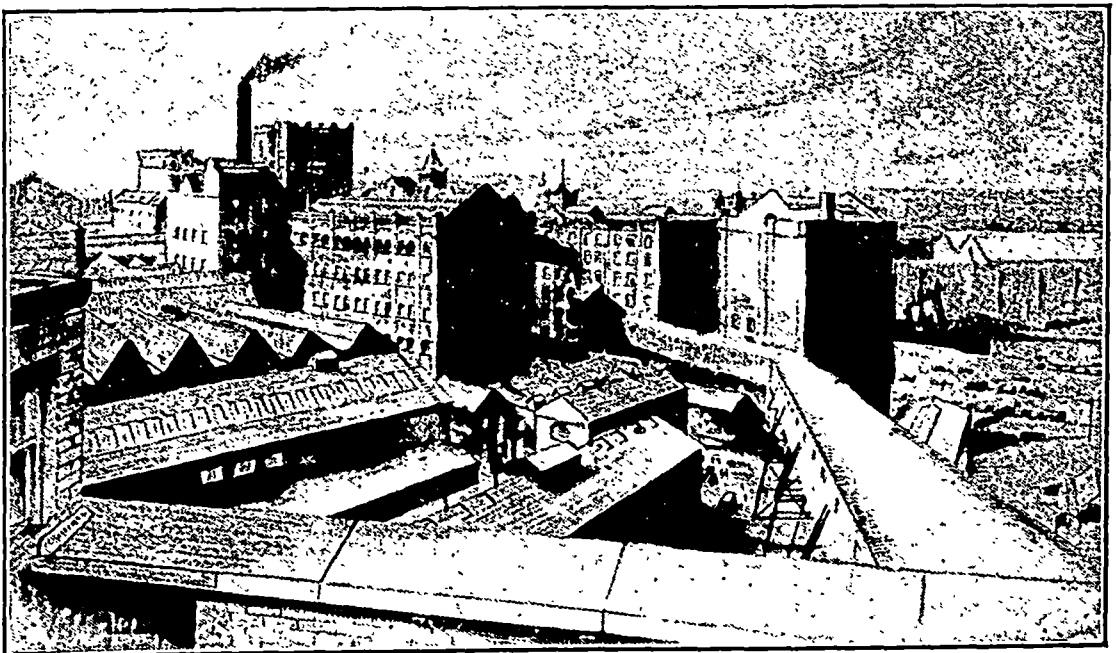
We welcome the prosperity of the Canadian farmer, but we ask him, as a brother in the Great British Empire, to consider the needs of the working and poorer classes of the people in the United Kingdom, and other parts of Europe.

We shall eat more bread if it is made as cheap as possible, and thus increase the demand for more wheat to be grown in Canada.

High prices must, inevitably, keep consumption low, and if the Canadian Pool keeps its wheat in Canada, and holds it off the market for higher prices, the effect will be that huge expenses will be incurred in Canada in holding and financing the wheat, while a lower price, and more disposition to part with the wheat at lower prices, will lead to European countries carrying bigger stocks, thus providing the warehouse facilities, and at the same time increasing consumption.

The stocks in the U.S.A. are described in market reports as "burdensome," and there are considerable quantities carried over from the previous season. The Argentine has just reaped a mag-

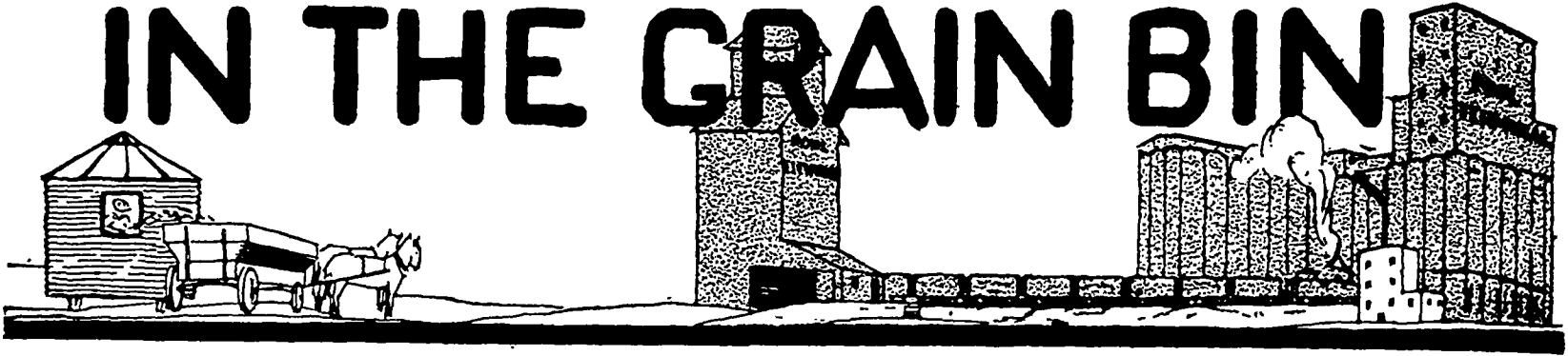
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SUN CO-OPERATIVE FLOUR MILL AT MANCHESTER. ONE OF EIGHT OWNED BY C. W. S.



# IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager.

## TO INVESTIGATE BARLEY

It is about the time you should be starting seeding. Good seed means that with favorable conditions you will have a good harvest, and a good commodity to sell, and good commodities command premiums on any market.

Poor seed or mixtures, even under favorable conditions, cannot lead to other than a disappointing harvest, and a disappointing harvest means disappointing returns.

May I urge you at this time, to avoid sowing mixtures which are unsaleable, and avoid sowing poor seed if it is in any way possible for you to secure better seed.

### *Barley Types*

A great many inquiries are coming to our office asking us to advise the best type of barley to raise for the local and export trade. It is impossible for us, at this time, to give out information which we could be sure of. It will, however, be interesting to Pool members, in Manitoba particularly, to know that a committee on barley investigation has been formed, and I think that the following article, which appeared in the Free Press, covers the situation thoroughly and will indicate to the Pool members that everything possible is being done by the Pools to determine exactly the best type of barley to grow in Manitoba so that the best prices and results may be obtained.

Possibly, within the last month, some of you saw an article in the paper with reference to a change in barley grades. The change in barley grades was brought about in an attempt to segregate at the terminals, the different kinds of barley. For instance: 2-row, 6-row and Trebi barley could be graded 3 C.W. if they had the necessary requirements. The net result was, that the terminals naturally binned 3 C.W. barley together, and when we came to make shipments, we found ourselves with a mixture which we did not feel was as saleable as any of the individual varieties might have been had they been kept separate. This change in barley grading should correct this. Add to this the investigation which is being carried on, as outlined below, and you will, I am sure, agree that we are taking a step in the right direction.

### *Barley Investigation*

The article reads as follows:

Manitoba produces nearly one-half of all the barley produced in Canada. The production is second only to wheat in volume and revenue. The question of markets is, therefore, one that affects primarily Manitoba.

Following the meeting of the committee of

barley investigation, held in Ottawa, on February 28th, for the purpose of discussing all matters relative to the production of, and marketing of, barley in Canada, the Manitoba committee, consisting of Prof. T. J. Harrison, H. C. Grant and W. A. McLeod, have evolved a policy for the province, which has been deemed suitable by the central committee.

The problem is naturally divided into two sections: first the market problem, which entails the investigation of possible markets, prices, cost of transportation and the placing of trial requirements on the market, and secondly, the production problem or the determination of, and production of the quality and quantity required by these markets.

During the past four years considerable investigational work has been done in Manitoba along both these lines. Problems now under investigation include:

### *The Problems*

1. Preliminary investigation of possible markets for Manitoba barley in Canada, Great Britain and other European countries.
2. Determination of the market quantity requirements of (a) feeders, (b) maltsters, (c) manufacturers of other barley products in Canada, Great Britain and other European countries.
3. Determination of the market quality requirements of (a) feeders, (b) maltsters, (c) manufacture of other barley products in the same countries.
4. Determination of cost of transportation and probable price for package and bulk shipments of Manitoba barley.
5. Determination of laboratory methods of testing market requirement values of barley.
6. Determination of methods of inspection for grading that will give an approximate measure of the quality of barley.
7. Determination of the types and varieties best suited to different market requirements.
8. Development of varieties best suited to the various market requirements.
9. Determination of areas that produce barley best suited to the various market requirements.
10. Determination of the effect of climate upon quality and yield.
11. Determination of the effect of soil upon quality and yield.
12. Determination of effect of fertilizers upon quality and yield.
13. Determination of effect of cultural practices upon quality and yield.
14. Determination of effect of different meth-

ods of harvesting and threshing upon quality.

15. Determination of effect of artificial drying upon quality.

Institutions carrying on this work are the University of Manitoba, which is taking the leading part and initiated much of the work, especially in

production problems; the Canadian Wheat Producers, Ltd. (Central Selling Agency); the Provincial Department of Agriculture; the Birtle Barley Growers' Association; the Dominion Department of Agriculture; the Canada Malting Co.; and the Manitoba Coarse Grain Pool.

## BRITISH CO-OPERATIVES AND THE WHEAT POOL

(From Page 5.)

nificent crop, and there, also, are good supplies of old wheat still on hand. The Argentinians are good customers of the British manufacturers, and always prefer our goods.

We would invite the Canadian farmers to come out into the open, and provide reliable statistics as to the cost of producing wheat in their various provinces, and assure the British public that they are out simply to protect their own living, and do not desire to create a monopoly and make an unnecessarily high price.

We welcome you here, and are glad to think that so many Canadian farmers can now, after the strenuous work of the short spring, summer and autumn in Canada, find the time and means to journey to Europe and see their customers' organizations. Nowhere will you find warmer encouragement than in Manchester, the home of world co-operation.

We hope you will go in for all round co-operation. We wish to buy from you at reasonable prices; we also wish to sell to you at reasonable prices. Let us have a Co-operative Wholesale Society of Canada, in close co-operation with the Co-operative Wholesale Society of the United Kingdom, and let us aim at human service,

Canada doing her best to provide the British people with cheap food, and at the same time also doing her best to spend the money she gets for the food in providing work for her customers, the majority of whom are the great British people.

We are under no delusions as to who pays for your trip to Europe, it comes out of the price you get for your produce, but we are none the less pleased to see you. The more we see of you the better we understand you, and you understand us, and the better it will be for the millions of people who make up the British co-operative community, and the millions who, away in your western prairies, are just seeing the dawn of the great co-operative commonwealth of Canada.

You are described in some of our newspapers as the most socialistic people in the world, which would mean that you are the finest servants of humanity, and the least prone to fight merely for your own interests.

When visiting Canada one is sometimes impressed with the influence of the U.S.A., which, because of its close proximity to Canada, and its huge financial power, is able to do a large business with the Canadian people.

The U.S.A. are practically self-contained, and those in authority there have no real interest in en-

couraging Canadian productions. To sell your produce to the United Kingdom and give your orders for manufactures to the U.S.A., is not the best arrangement for the British people.

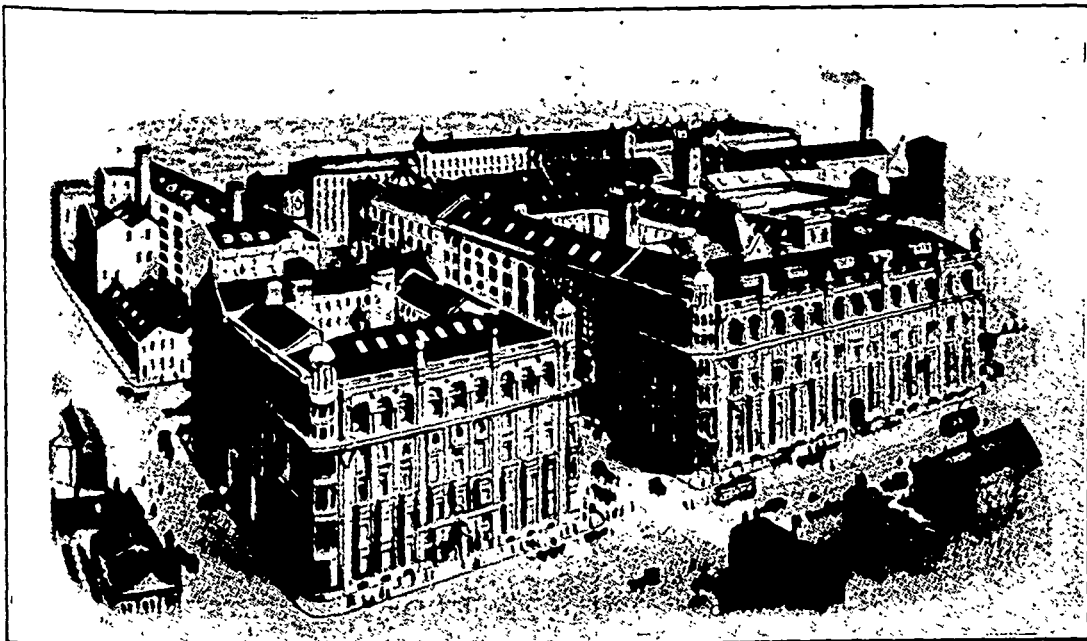
It seems absolutely necessary that Canada should take an interest in the well-being of her customers. Canada cannot expect to prosper at the expense of the European consumer, and she must do everything in her power to place orders for British manufactures for delivery in Canada, so that the exchange of what Canada grows for what England manufactures will be for the mutual benefit of the Canadian farmers, and the people in the home lands of the British Isles.

Some day, looking well ahead, it may be necessary for a future British government to approach Canada and say, "We require large quantities of wheat, and other foodstuffs, and we are prepared to buy them from you in bulk, providing you, on your part, spend the large part of the money we pay for these goods in buying goods manufactured in Great Britain."

Producers of food for export are not necessarily in a monopolistic position. They must find a market for what they grow, beyond their own requirements. On the other hand, buyers of Canadian produce in the United Kingdom must have work and export trade, out of which the income can be provided for the millions of people in this land who, through co-operative societies, and other trading institutions, buy Canadian produce.

We would say to you farmers from the western prairies—come and let us reason together, let us look into one another's faces, and try to understand one another's interests, and by mutual co-operation seek to work the business out in the best interest of all concerned.

We want to see Canada prosper, and we believe that you, in your heart of hearts, want to see the people of the homeland happy and prosperous too.



CENTRAL PREMISES OF THE C. W. S., MANCHESTER.

# THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Official Organ of MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS LIMITED

## MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

OFFICES: ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS, WINNIPEG, MAN. TELEPHONE 89 601

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### CO-OPERATION—SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

APRIL, 1928

## THE POOL AND CONSUMERS

The Canadian farmers who went overseas with the Canadian National Railways Marketing Tour heard some vigorous comment on the Wheat Pools from some of the officials of the English and Scottish co-operatives. Mr. Alexander Buchanan, president of the United Co-operative Baking Society of Glasgow, according to *The Scottish Co-operator*, "took the opportunity of explaining the consumers' point of view in regard to the Wheat Pools." Mr. A. H. Hobley, wheat buyer for the English Co-operative Wholesale, according to *The Co-operative Official*, "delivered himself of a frank and pointed speech." We publish the speech in this issue of the *Scoop Shovel*, and we will try to be just as frank and pointed in dealing with it.

We have heard from both of these officials on the Wheat Pools before. Mr. Buchanan started a controversy at home in which it was shown quite clearly that working men co-operators were not nearly as much worried by the Canadian farmers organizing to sell their wheat as Mr. Buchanan appeared to be. Mr. Hobley appears to believe that the Canadian farmers have organized to get as much money as possible out of the British consumer to spend on imports from the United States! Both officials are convinced the Pool is keeping prices higher than they ought to be. "My personal opinion," says Mr. Hobley, "is that the price of wheat is, at present, considerably higher than it would have been had there been no Canadian Pool in existence." Mr. Buchanan believes that if it had not been for the Canadian Pool his society would have been able to make a substantial cut in the price of bread.

One of the purposes of consumers' co-operation is to get goods to the consumer at the lowest possible price consistent, of course, with quality. It is however, no part of the creed of co-operation to force prices to a point which means penury for the producer. Co-operation, if it means anything at all, means such an organization of industrial society as will give life as well as a living to producers and consumers alike. Mr. Hobley asks the Canadian farmer "as a brother in the great British Empire to consider the needs of the working and poorer classes of the people in the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe." It would be fitting to retort that social justice, like charity, should begin at home, and that it is the part of co-operation to bring it about. It is right that the British co-operators should do all they can to save their members from exploitation; it is our business to see that

the Canadian farmer is not exploited. Mr. Hobley goes on to say: "From information that is available it would appear that the price of wheat at the present time could be on a lower basis without farmers in Canada losing money on the growing of it. Your own Canadian newspapers state that farmers are getting good profits on their wheat." What newspapers? Does Mr. Hobley usually go to the capitalistic press to learn about the organization of which he is an official or the movement which the organization represents? Is it not a perennial complaint among British co-operators that the capitalistic press persistently and consistently misrepresents the co-operative movement?

"We would invite the Canadian farmers," Mr. Hobley continues, "to come out into the open and provide reliable statistics as to the cost of producing wheat in their various provinces, and assure the British public that they are out simply to protect their own living and do not desire to create a monopoly and make an unnecessarily high price." Mr. Hobley has been in the west several times, we believe. He knows the area of these provinces. Does he really believe that it is possible to get a production figure such as he suggests? Competent agricultural authorities declare that it is not possible to get any figure that would be at all reliable as to the actual cost of producing wheat in the western provinces. What can be done, however, is to note the actual living conditions on the farms and compare the index figures for agricultural products with the general price index and by both methods we find that the Canadian farmer is doing no more than to hold his own with the rest of the economic world, if indeed, on the average he is doing that.

We have a suggestion to make to Mr. Hobley. The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society tried the experiment of growing wheat for itself in Saskatchewan, and it can, no doubt, furnish some illuminating figures on the cost of production. We do not think we are doing the society an injustice in saying that they abandoned the experiment after losing about \$200,000, and discovering that they could buy wheat cheaper than they could raise it.

And what about the farming ventures of the English co-operatives, with everything right under their noses? According to the statistics of the Co-operative Union the English co-operative farms between 1917 and 1926 showed deficiencies totalling over \$6,000,000. Is it any wonder the co-operatives show an inclination to give up farming land for the more profitable business of farming the farmer?



Let us look at the matter as co-operators. Before the Pools were formed the consumers of Canadian wheat were benefiting at the expense of the Canadian producer. The latter were unorganized and they threw their grain haphazardly into the hands of an efficiently organized trade. It was no part of the business of the trade to see that the farmer got a living price for his produce. The trade took it as it came to them and disposed of it to the best advantage. The Pools have organized the selling of their members, and when selling have to deal with strong organizations, among which are the British Co-operative Wholesale Societies. Plainly, if the organized producer and the organized consumer are to get together, the way is by understanding and agreement. Both are looking for a more equitable distribution of wealth and a square deal all round. We would suggest that a more thorough organization of wheat purchasing in the United Kingdom might be found the most useful first step toward binding the Canadian producer with the British consumer, and a method in which, by negotiation, the interest of both producer and consumer could be protected.

### THE POWER QUESTION

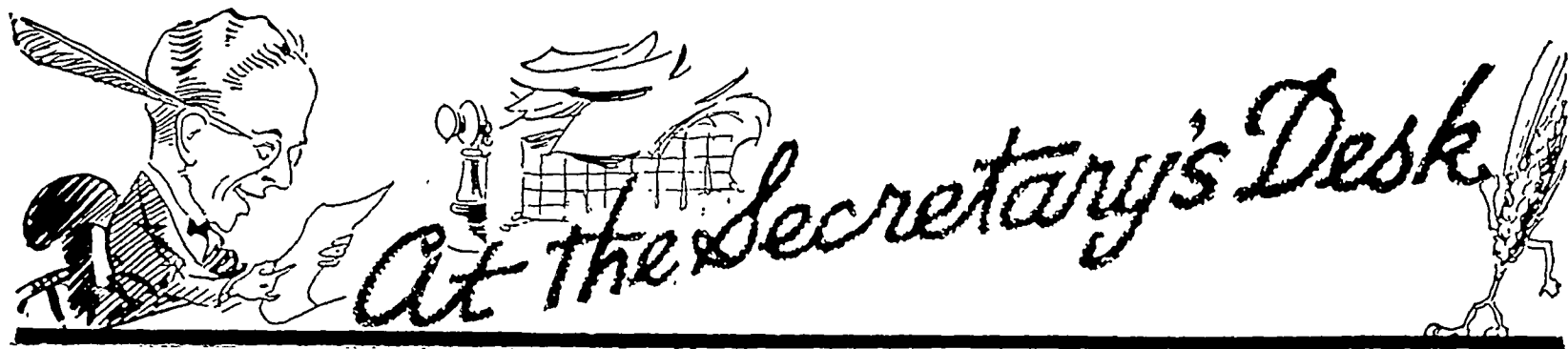
When we arranged for the series of articles dealing with hydro-electric power development in Manitoba and its meaning for rural life, we had no idea we were heading in the direction of trouble. The trouble, however, has come and it involves the City of Winnipeg and the provincial and Dominion governments. In this issue we publish an article giving an outline of the principal facts of the question and a map showing the power sites on the Winnipeg River. This will enable our readers to understand the situation which has arisen as between private enterprise and public enterprise in the development and distribution of power in the province.

We must state emphatically that our interest in this question is purely and solely that of a magazine which represents the movement in this province whose motto is "Service at Cost." It is no disparagement of private enterprise to say that it exists primarily to make profits for shareholders; undoubtedly it must give service to the public, but for us, as co-operators, the distinguishing features between private and public enterprise, as between private and co-operative enterprise, must be found in the character of the organization, its purpose and its effect upon the distribution of wealth. In that sense public ownership and operation of public utilities runs parallel to co-operative enterprise, and, on principle, co-operators are believers in public ownership wherever the enterprise is such that public ownership would work better than voluntary co-operation.

For co-operators, therefore, the central issue in the power situation is this: Does the leasing of Seven Sisters Falls to the Manitoba Power Company jeopardise the future of the publicly owned hydro system of Winnipeg and the province? The supporters of public ownership believe that it does, and they have a strong case. There are alternatives to leasing to private enterprise which do not appear to have been adequately explored, and the situation would indeed be very bad if the rate-payers in Winnipeg, moved by arguments which taxpayers at times foolishly act upon, rejected the by-law which will come before them this fall providing for the expenditure on the development of Slave Falls for the municipally owned hydro system. The city even now is buying power from the Manitoba Power Company, and the rejection of the by-law would throw it completely into the arms of the private company. It seems to us that a plan of co-operation between the province



WHAT MAKES THE WILD WEST WILD.



By. F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

### "BROTHERLY LOVE ALL THE BUNK"

We attended a meeting in the country not long ago that was called to discuss organizing a co-operative purchasing association. The first forty-five minutes was taken up with "a talk on co-operative principles, working together for the common good on the basis of operation at cost and control by the members.

Making the comparison with the competitive system where each is on his own to make as much as he can for himself, regardless of the effect on the other fellow, co-operation was shown as distinctly opposed to that view, recognizing mutual aid as the most important factor in human progress—that helping one another pays better than each for himself.

Elaboration of this argument was, no doubt, responsible for a remark during the discussion, "This talk about 'brotherly love' is all the bunk—I am joining the association merely to get oil as cheap as I can."

Yes, we all join the co-op. for material advantage, either to pay less for the things we buy or to get a better price for the things we sell. Neither in selling or buying do we want to pay the unnecessary indirect tax in the form of profit. But linked with this is another consideration of as much importance, namely, sentiment. There are many who say you cannot include sentiment in business. Yes, and there are many members who say co-operation is only organized buying or selling—that it is merely another way of doing business. The great difference between the competitive system and the co-operative is that the former is a cold, hard, dollars and cents business proposition, whilst the latter is dollars and cents plus sentiment. Co-operation is business, taking into consideration human nature; it is practical, and the only sound economics. Many economists, figuratively speaking, bisect human activities and say this half is material, and that is social and ethical; our study is that of the material, the other comes under sociology. If the science of economics is the study of human wants and their satisfaction, then, since our feelings govern our actions, and our actions affect our feelings, since the material and the social are interrelated, since business and sentiment are so interwoven they cannot logically be separated, such economists make their science unbalanced and their conclusions only half-truths. In the competitive system money and profits are the supreme consideration; in co-operation human rights are and must be absolutely first, capital serving labor and not labor serving capital. That's bringing in sentiment, isn't it?

The welfare of all is bound up in the welfare of each, and can only be obtained through association of those having the same common aim. The mutual aid principle is recognized in the preamble of the Pool contract—"Whereas the undersigned grower desires to co-operate with others . . . for co-operatively and collectively handling the problems of the growers, for improving in every legitimate way the interests of the growers," etc.

Primarily man is a social being and you cannot disconnect that fact from the activities of his daily life. He may plow and sow and reap and mow, but at the same time he is building a home; he may take his load of grain to market, but neither the road over which he drives nor the market would be possible without the combined action of a community. We want to educate our children, but schools are the result of united effort on the part of all the people; of the things we enjoy—music or dance, reading or arts, car or radio—one and all represent the activities of the many for the use of each.

The competitive system deals with man only as a being with a body to feed and clothe, as an individual with only self-interest, as an animal; it is a policy of each for himself and devil take the hindmost; but co-operation says the body to feed and clothe is that of one who lives and works with others—that is a human being. Its policy is "each for all and all for each," so there's more sentiment.

Under competition capital "I" has his grasping hand out for but one thing—profits—and this selfish development in our modern civilization has been more responsible for poverty, crime and unhappiness than anything else. Co-operation provides the plan whereby you can satisfy not only the needs of the body but have a better life; its aim is a better standard of living. So, for the mass of people, the business with a heart is much to be preferred. At the meeting referred to, where the man spoke of "this brotherly love is all the bunk," there were others present who had given of their time and effort freely to promote community enterprises either in arranging meetings, canvassing for the Pool, building the co-op. society, organizing farmers' associations, or acting as trustee of the school board, etc. There is not a district in the province or in the west but what has its live wires or community leaders—men and women whose unpaid services have made possible the many rural organizations we know. If there had not been such, there never would have been a farmers' organization or a Wheat Pool. There are thousands of men and women in our west who have voluntarily sacrificed and worked. What did they get out of it? Why did they do it? You may call it "brotherly love,"

"being neighborly," "sentiment" or what you like. It is because they see in the co-operative movement not merely better prices but a great cause, one that will bring rural life to its own. It is these people who are the backbone and mainstay of co-operation. The great exponent of pooling, Aaron Sapiro, says: "When will you learn that you are not dealing with wheat? What you are dealing with is human lives; what your children will eat; what your children will wear; how you will pay the doctor; how you will keep your children at school; whether you will have taxes to pay for roads; whether you will even have taxes enough to start and pay off your national debt. It is not wheat at all! It is all of your standard of life."

### ELEVATOR POLICY

Our elevator policy first came into being in 1925. Six associations were formed that year, twenty-two in 1926, and twenty-seven more in 1927. The success made by these fifty-five associations has proven the soundness of the Manitoba Pool Elevator Policy. This policy has made it possible for members of the Pool Elevator Associations to get their elevator service at cost. All earnings on the grain, whether those earnings are made at the local elevator for cleaning, carrying charges, etc., or whether they come from the terminals, are reflected back to the members, helping to lower the cost of operation and to pay for the elevator which will become their property in ten years. The Manitoba Pool Elevator policy has made it possible to do away with street spreads, which, in itself, is a great saving.

The success of our elevator policy, after being put to the test of actual operation for the past three years, has become known to farmers in most every district of Manitoba. We realized that this would mean a greater demand for Pool elevators for this year. We thought perhaps it would mean almost doubling the number; in other words, forming another fifty-five associations. It looks to us now as if there will possibly be seventy-five new associations formed, bringing our total number of Pool elevators in Manitoba up to one hundred and thirty.

Last October the requests for Pool elevators started to come in as soon as the rush of threshing subsided. We advised different points making enquiries that they would be wise to start their organization work early, so that we could complete sev-

eral points before the weather got too severe, but severe weather and bad roads did not seem to put any damper on the work at all. The determination of the farmers in Manitoba to get a Pool elevator at their own station seems to have overcome all handicaps, such as weather and roads. From October up to the present time requests have tumbled in, so fast sometimes that it was hard to keep up with the work. We found that our regular field force of seven was not able to handle the rush, and we had to take on some extra help.

The demand for Pool elevators this year has been especially strong in districts 1 and 2 which extend across the southern part of the province. The northern boundaries of these two districts run just south of Winnipeg and Brandon.

The following, which is a summary taken from our reports each month will show you how the work has progressed:

December 12th.—Organization work completed at four points; 24 meetings held with an average attendance of 32.

January 6th.—Organization work completed at nine points; 45 organization meetings held with an average attendance of 32.

February 6th.—Organization work completed at 28 points; 95 meetings held with an average attendance of 45.

March 17th.—Organization work completed at 54 points; 154 meetings held with an average attendance of 43.

April 13th.—Organization work completed at 67 points; 189 meetings held with an average attendance of 42.

There are sixty-seven points where organization work has been completed:

Binscarth	Cypress River	Kemnay	Silver Plains
Brandon	Clanwilliam	Killarney	Tilston
Barnsley	Dand	Lyleton	Treherne
Belmont	Dunrea	La Riviere	Woodnorth
Broomhill	Domain	Letellier	Boissevain
Crystal City	Decker	Napinka	Coulter
Linklater	Elie	Ninette	Deloraine
Margaret	Elm Creek	Oakland	Lena
Medora	Elphinstone	Purves	Snowflake
Moline	Fallison	Portage	Leighton
Minto	Fairfax	la Prairie	Hargrave
McConnell	Fannystelle	Pierson	Swan Lake
Chillon	Fortier	Rhodes	Solsgirth
Clearwater	Goodlands	Reston	Gordon
Crandall	Graysville	Sinclair	Elkhorn
Carman	Homewood	Sanford	Rathwell
Cardale	Justice	Souris	Oak Lake

### ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON CO-OPERATION—By Tom Foley.



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(Conducted by P. H. Ferguson, Secretary, The Co-operative Marketing Board.)

## CO-OPERATIVE ACCOUNTING

Reference has already been made in these columns to a resolution passed at the conference of co-operative trading societies, which was held in Winnipeg last November, asking The Co-operative Marketing Board to investigate and recommend a uniform system of accounting for co-operative stores and buying associations.

When the question came up for the consideration of the Board, it was decided to appoint a committee, consisting of C. G. Fieldhouse, accountant at the Agricultural College, and the secretary of this board, to look into the matter and see what could be done. This committee has just submitted its report to the Board, and we are now pleased to announce that a plan has been adopted, which, it is believed, will be found quite satisfactory.

In working out the proposed scheme, three things were kept in mind. (1) It was felt that the system should be simple and easy to follow. (2) Adequate and complete in all necessary details, yet one that would not involve too great an expenditure of labor. (3) Moreover, a system that might be established and maintained at a moderate cost. In the plan devised, all of these requirements have been quite satisfactorily met. Besides, it incorporates many of the practical, every-day methods which are being used by some of the most successful distributing associations in the province.

In adopting a uniform plan of accounting, the different organizations will have an accurate means of comparing their progress one with the other, and, together with the added security which any good accounting system affords, should go a long way in educating our people in the elements of good business. Those who are interested in this matter are requested to write to the secretary of the board for further information.

## EMPIRE SHOPPING

There are few of us perhaps who make any enquiries about the origin of the goods purchased for the household. Yet the importance of showing some discrimination in this regard may have a great deal to do with the willingness of people in other countries to purchase our produce when it is shipped abroad. In Great Britain, Canada has a trade commissioner and an agricultural products agent, whose duty it is to popularize Canadian products among the people of the British Isles. Here in Canada a similar effort is being put forth to induce the Canadian people to buy British made goods in preference to articles of foreign manufacture. Briefly stated, it means co-operation within the Empire. "You

buy from us, we will buy from you." We are looking to the British market to absorb our surplus food stuffs. Why not further develop that market by a process of reciprocal trading?

It is with this object in view that April 21st to 28th has been set aside as Empire Shopping Week. A Dominion Committee, working in conjunction with the British Trade Commission and the Empire Marketing Board, has charge of the campaign, and during that week we are asked to demand the genuine British article. A number of the co-operative stores in the West have given their support to the scheme, a fact in itself which speaks well for empire buying. Indeed, several of these stores are now purchasing a considerable proportion of their goods through the English or Scottish Wholesale Society.

## SIX FACTORS OF SUCCESS

An enquiry was received at the office of the Board some time ago, asking us to state six factors or conditions that make a co-operative business succeed. Those with experience in co-operation might ask, why limit it to six, as there are so many things that may determine the success or failure of a co-operative association. However, we are inclined to think the following are probably the most important.

(1) A manifest need among the people of the community for a kind and quality of service which other agencies are unable to offer.

(2) A sense of responsibility on the part of those who belong to the association.

(3) A board of directors that actually direct. (Too often directors seem to think that their position is a purely honorary one.)

(4) A membership that is imbued with the co-operative ideal, and possessing an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the principles that stand behind it. For without co-operators, co-operation is only a name, nothing more.

(5) A manager who understands all departments of the business; one who has both integrity and ability, who believes in co-operation and sees the necessity of keeping his board of directors adequately and continually informed about the actual condition of affairs.

(6) A bookkeeping and auditing system that will show what branches of the business are paying and what branches are losing money. A system that provides against fraud and strengthens the confidence of the members in the organization which they have been called upon to support.



## IN THE LIBRARY

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.—Bacon.

(By The Editor)

### HAVE YOU ANY SUGGESTIONS?

We have entered upon the period of work for the farmer, and for the next seven months the out-door life will make the effective call upon our members and their families. There will be the odd hour, however, that can still be spent with a good book, and it is a good plan to keep by one a volume to dip into as occasion offers. We would like all our members to get into the habit of always having by them a book from their own library and of using the spare moments in keeping up their reading.

The library has been well patronized this winter. The number of readers is steadily growing, and although it is not as large as it should be when compared with the total membership, the proportion is even now sufficient to indicate that the library is, to use a trite phrase, "filling a long-felt want."

I would like to make a request of our readers. Now and then we are asked for a book which is not in the library. We get the book because it is probable that when one asks for it there are others who would like to read it if it is made available. It is no easy matter to judge the taste of others in educational literature, and we want our library to meet the requirements of our members to the fullest possible extent.

How about dropping a postcard addressed to the librarian telling us the kind of educational books you prefer? We can, of course, make some estimate from the books we now send out, but it may be that some of our members would welcome a larger section on general literature or history or the addition of a section dealing with the production side of farming.

### New Peace Books

On April 17, a nation-wide campaign was staged to secure members for the Canadian League of Nations Society. There is no question of greater importance before the world today than that of substituting the counsel of reason for the issue of war in the settlement of disputes between na-

tions. It is important that those who may some day have to face such a situation as that which arose in 1914 and which issued in war, should know what is being done today, what plans are being proposed and what steps are being taken, to guard against a repetition of that terrible holocaust. Last month I mentioned Lt.-Commander Kenworthy's book "Peace or War." Three other books have since been added to our library. "Olives of Endless Age," by Henry Noel Brailsford, scholar and veteran journalist, is described as "A study of this distracted world and its need of unity." It is a critical survey of the world as it is and an eloquent appeal for intelligent direction of the forces that are making for betterment, the whole inspired by a firm conviction that despite the plausible talk of the realists, mankind can make this a better world if it will tackle the problem with earnestness and courage.

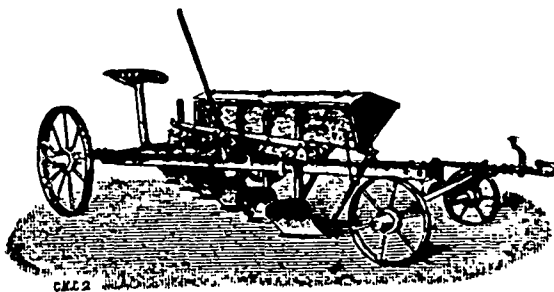
"Back of War," by Henry Kirtledge Norton, is a study of the causes, economic and political, that bring about wars and the problems that arise from race,

language and nationality. It shows what a multitude of causes there are in the world as organized today that have a tendency to lead to international explosions. It is a good book from which to learn all that tends to hamper the work of the peace-makers.

"The Outlawry of War" is by Dr. C. C. Morrison, editor of The Christian Century. There are some men who believe so strongly that this world can be made just exactly what men choose to make it, that they would abolish war by having the nations solemnly agree that war is abolished. They would outlaw war just as inside the nations private war between factions or individuals has been outlawed. Those who advocate the outlawry of war stand foremost among those peace-makers who are not mere sentimentalists or dreamers. They mean business, and most of us will admit that it is high time those who preach peace meant business as much as do those who preach preparedness for the inevitable war. If the nations do not want war let them say so in the same way in which they say they do not want duelling or murder. Dr. Morrison's book is stimulating, and there is no mistake about where he stands.

The numbers of these three books in the order mentioned are H469, H467, H468.

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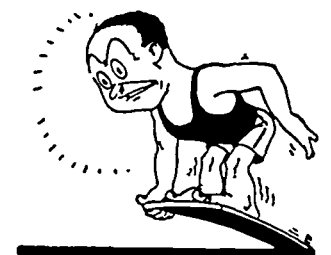
N. Breton, Letllier.

J. A. Carnahan, Kemnay.

W. R. Wood, Winnipeg.

## POOLS AND POOLS

"Pool" has several meanings. In one of them it is a game, and if you go up against an expert you get badly trimmed. In another of them it is a pond, tempting in appearance but it may have hidden dangers and mire at the bottom may mean your destruction. Still another meaning has come to it in which it represents a plan for promoting fairness and equality between all individuals in one enterprise.



There are Pools and Pools.  
Be sure its the right kind.

It is this last meaning which most concerns us. Applied to the selling of grain, poultry, livestock, etc., "Pool" has come to have a very good meaning. The best proof is that it is sometimes imitated by those who wish to capitalize the word for their own private gain. In fact, the time has definitely come when we have to issue the warning: "Beware of Imitations."

Our company is linked up in affiliation with the Wheat Pool, the Poultry Pool, the Cattle Pool and the Wool Pool and it is, in fact, sometimes called the Cream Pool. Why not apply the acid test to this Pool by taking note of its characteristics and operations so that you may classify it as "Dangerous" or "Undesirable" if it fails to measure up? You should do so with all "pools."

What is the acid test? Here are the conditions it must fulfill.

1. Was it planned and organized solely in the interests of the producer? Was he the first, and not a secondary or minor consideration?

2. Is it owned and controlled by the producers themselves, working, not with and for the manufacturers, but with and for themselves? In other words: is there equality between all parties from first to last?

3. Is its policy determined, and are its affairs managed—not by some individual manufacturer or company—but by a Board of Directors chosen from year to year by the producers themselves? Is it producer-controlled?

4. Are its inmost workings open to inspection by any producer? Is the financial statement, duly audited, mailed to every shipper at the end of each year? That is; is it really and financially co-operative?

These four things make a fairly stiff test, but it is a test that can be passed successfully by any of the "Pools" we have mentioned, including the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies. The result is that the pools have a good reputation and you will find attempts being made to steal part of that reputation by affixing the name "Pool" to projects that cannot pass the above tests.

How do these tests work in the case of our dairy co-operative?

Ordinarily the profits of any business are paid out in dividends or carried as reserve. Since starting in 1921 this Cream Pool has distributed in interest and bonuses, in cash or in credit, nearly \$75,000. It has given back to shippers or members what was formerly retained by the creamery owners. In the same period patrons subscribed for stock in this Pool and paid up \$77,202. These two amounts nearly balance, and so now, with a trifling actual outlay, the farmers of Manitoba own creameries, equipment and supplies in Winnipeg and Brandon to a valuation of more than \$90,000, in excess of current liabilities. To the producer this is surely a commendable record.

Again, comparing 1920 with 1927, the spread as between the net price paid to the producer and the gross sale price of products from our Winnipeg plant, decreased by about 4 cents per lb. butter fat; the cream producers of the province reaping the benefit of this.

Also our make of butter has increased from about 300,000 lbs. in 1921, to 1,637,000 lbs. in 1927, the number of our patrons increasing steadily throughout. It seems that the cream producers have placed this Pool in the "Desirable" class, for these increases have been obtained without the use of a contract.

These are the results of a Pool that passes all the acid tests of a bona-fide co-operative according to modern standards. Some of the new imitation pools, which flatter us by adopting the name "Pool" without the principles that should go with it, would have been marvels of generosity some years ago; but they are a little late in the field. The four tests outlined above represent the most modern and advanced type of producer-ownership and producer-control. It is merely slipping backwards to accept anything else.

Keep these tests in mind, and "Beware of Imitations."

## What Our Members Are Saying

### PRODUCER AND CONSUMER CO-OPS.

Editor Scoop Shovel,—

I was very much interested in the address of Director A. H. Hobley, of the British Co-operative Wholesale Society, to the Canadian farmers at Manchester, on Jan. 18th, the text of which address was given in the Weekly Free Press of March 28th.

In dealing with the relations and attitude of mind that should exist between Consumers' Co-operatives, on the one hand, and Producers' Co-operatives, such as the Wheat Pool, on the other. Mr. Hobley touches upon one of the most important and most fundamental questions for the future happiness and peace of the world. There is no doubt but that our present economic system is today undergoing a fundamental change which future generations may designate an economic revolution, comparable with the industrial revolution of a century ago. Competitive industry, carried on for profit, is giving place to co-operative industry carried on for service. The working out of this principle will revolutionize our whole economic and social life, and incidentally remove the causes of modern wars.

It is of supreme importance, therefore, that at the very commencement of international trade between co-operatives (as between the Canadian Wheat Pool and the British Co-operative Wholesale Society), there should be the fullest information and most complete understanding possible regarding the costs of production, conditions of life on the farm, standards of living, etc. Mr. Hobley's address brings home to me very forcibly the fact that the Canadian farmer is, through his Wheat Pool, doing business with the English workingman. Already the British public and European co-operators generally, seem to have the suspicion that the Wheat Pool is securing too high a price for the Canadian farmer. As a practical farmer, I believe this to be very far from the case. Now, the only way to remove this suspicion is to do as Mr. Hobley invites us to do: "To come out into

the open, and provide reliable statistics as to the cost of producing wheat in the various provinces, and assure the British public that we are out simply to protect our own living and do not desire to create a monopoly and make an unnecessarily high price."

This work should not be left to the Canadian capitalistic press, from whom Mr. Hobley seems to be taking his information. But

it should be furnished by some of the farmers' own organizations, to all wheat importing countries, and especially to all co-operative consumers of wheat.

If the future world order is to be co-operative, as the signs of the times indicate, it is of the greatest importance that, from the very outset the relations between producers' and consumers' co-operatives be frank and above board so as to avoid suspicion of motives and misunderstanding of facts.

I am, therefore, very strongly of the opinion that a move should be made at the earliest possible (Turn to Page 17.)

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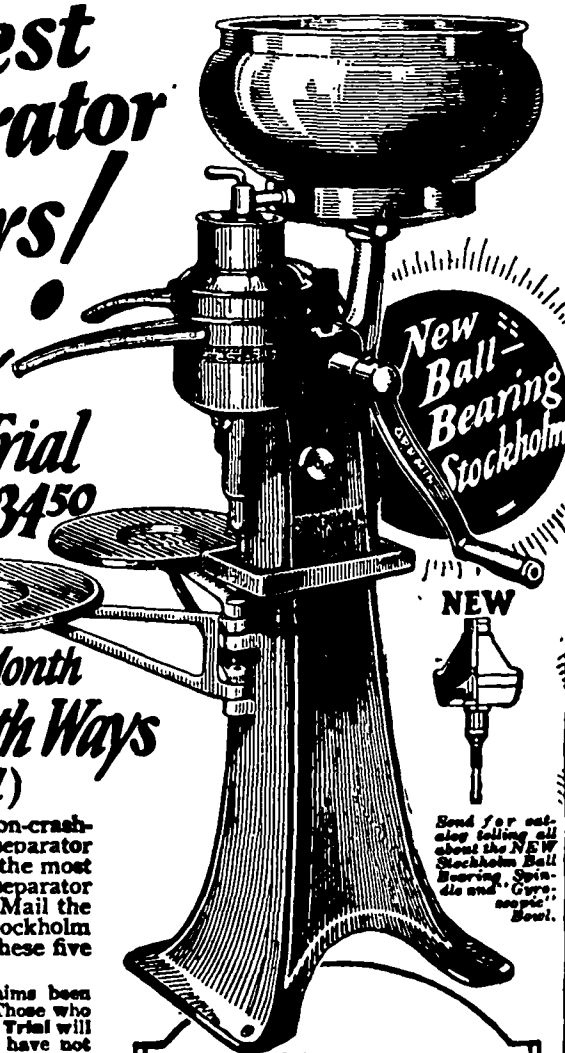
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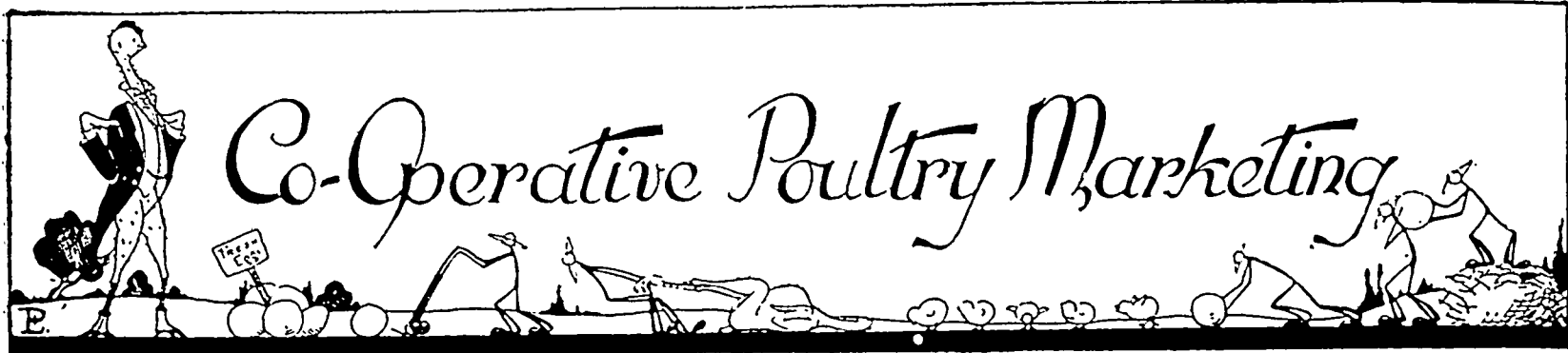
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How many cows do you milk? .....



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## DUMPING REGULATIONS SUSPENDED

On Saturday, March 31st, we were notified by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, that dumping regulations were suspended, as pertaining to eggs.

The following is a copy of an address given over the radio, Tuesday, April 3rd, by our president and superintendent, W. A. Landreth, in which he has outlined the possibility that our Eastern Canadian Egg Market would be governed by United States production:

"Our remarks today should contain something of interest to those who are marketing eggs during the



"This was the most unkindest cut of all."

production season. We were notified by the federal government at Ottawa, on Saturday, that the dumping regulations had been removed, as pertaining to eggs.

"During the past eighteen months Canadian egg producers have enjoyed, due to enforcement of dumping regulations, a protection of approximately nine cents per dozen on eggs. When dumping regulations are suspended there only remains the regular duty of three cents per dozen. What the re-action of our Canadian market will be, we would not care to suggest, but we can definitely say, that those responsible for having the protection removed were not the egg producers of Canada. We cannot believe it was done with the idea of raising the price of eggs to the producer.

### Flooded American Market

"When in Ottawa last summer, at the World's Poultry Congress, we had the opportunity of meeting many representatives of the poultry industry from the United States. They were very candid in expressing their view as to the unfavorable condition of the American market, and all attributed their low markets to the fact that they were over-producing in poultry products. Just why our federal government should decide to remove our protection and open our market to a neighboring country, who claim to have an over-production is rather a mystery. I believe the time is opportune for every egg producer in Canada to ask our federal government the reason for this apparent act of benevolence.

"During the past week we have had a number of requests from our members complaining of the low advance payment of 20 cents per dozen. In answer to this complaint, I would say we have never advanced more than 20 cents per dozen at this season, and with extras selling in car lots at approximately 30 cents per dozen, and the distributing trade buying them at 28 cents, it would hardly be policy to make a greater advance payment. You will be receiving their full market value at the end of the Pool period, less handling charges.

"Receipts are increasing every day at our assembling stations, and we expect that production, which has been somewhat delayed owing to cold weather, will improve considerably after the higher temperature enjoyed last week.

"Mr. A. W. Badger, our new secretary-treasurer, is out in the country organizing new territory for the association, and from the number of new contracts reaching this office every day, he is enjoying the whole-hearted co-operation of the producers and merchants in his endeavor. Next week Mr. Badger is starting out on a trip, on which he intends to call on every local association, and every merchant member of this association in Manitoba. Mr. Badger is a practical poultry man, and we believe can be of assistance to many in solving their local problems. I trust that when he calls you will give him the same kind reception that I have received.

In introducing to you Mr. Badger, we will be modest, and say we think we have been very fortunate in obtaining his services."

## HELP ELIMINATE SHRINKAGE

We trust that every shipper of eggs to our stations will co-operate this season, by ordering clip top cases. All clip top cases are equipped with Holed-Tite flats and No. 1 fillers. Price, 70c for 30's, and 45c for 15's. Should you now have clip top cases request your egg station to equip them with new flats and fillers, at a cost of 25c for 30 dozen set, and 15c for 15 dozen set.

The greatest percentage of shrinkage in shipping is caused by a leaker damaging all eggs near it in the case, soiled eggs must be graded as seconds. In using holed-tite flats, should any egg become a leaker it cannot damage other eggs in the case.

**EGGS USED INDUSTRIALLY ALSO**

Nearly every person is familiar with the use of eggs on the table. "Ham and," "bacon and," "two in the water easy," are phrases which advertise eggs in nearly every restaurant in the land. But eggs have other uses than for direct consumption as such. The University of California has enumerated many uses for eggs, as follows:

- Directly, as human food (shell eggs).
- In baking (shell, frozen and dried eggs).
- In confectionery (principally egg albumen).
- In the manufacture of mayonnaise dressing (principally yolks).

- In photography (egg albumen).
- In tanning (certain classes of eggs unfit for food).
- In the manufacture of dyes (egg albumen).
- In the manufacture of certain textiles (albumen).
- In the manufacture of paints and varnishes (albumen).
- In pharmaceutical preparations (albumen).
- In clarifying wines and spirituous liquors (albumen).
- In the manufacture of glue and adhesive (albumen).
- In the manufacture of artificial ivory (albumen).
- In the manufacture of ice cream, especially French ice cream (shell and dried or powdered eggs).

**WHAT OUR MEMBERS ARE SAYING**

(From Page 15.)

date to comply with Mr. Hobley's request. Reliable information should be supplied to our customers, and especially to our co-operative customers, as to the cost of producing wheat on the average farm, the conditions of life on the average farm, the financial position of the average farmer, and the hazardous conditions under which the western farmer produces wheat.

Yours very truly,  
**W. S. GABLE,**  
 Swan River.

**COMPULSORY POOLING**

Editor, Scoop Shovel,—

As a member of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and one who is very jealous of its best interests, I want to voice my strongest possible protest against the tactics displayed by the convention of the "United Farmers of Canada," in their action adopting the resolution calling for legislative action to compel all the farmers to join the Pool as soon as 75% had signed up voluntarily. I am amazed that such a proposal could get any support at all—to say nothing about a majority, in a meeting composed of farmers.

I agree with Mr. Stoneman when he says that our greatest menace does not come from the bankers, manufacturers, wholesalers, etc., but I do not agree when he says that it comes from the farmer who refuses to join the Pool. To my way of thinking, our greatest danger lies in just such utterances made within the organization by persons who are supposed to have its best interests at heart. I feel sure there must be great rejoicing in the enemy's camp over such an incident as this.

I think that the Manitoba Wheat Pool, as an organization, through its department of education and publicity, should publicly condemn such tactics is no uncertain terms. Such methods might have been excusable in Russia in the days of czars, but in Canada

in this day and age, it cannot be productive of anything but disaster to the cause of co-operative enterprises calculated to benefit the farmer.

While Pool members generally believe that the price levels of  
 (Turn to Page 19.)

**“Give Your Wife the Best”**

“One kind of Flour looks as much like another as white sugar looks like salt. But your wife will show up the difference, as mine did. The Bread, Cakes, Pies, she'll make for you—more tasty, really muscle-making — they'H prove

**OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR**

is the *best* Flour any man can take home.”

Ask your dealer for ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, a Flour perfected by our milling experience of one and a quarter centuries.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.  
 Mills at:  
 WINNIPEG      MEDICINE HAT      EDMONTON

OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR  
 BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING



This page conducted by **MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS, LTD., AND CENTRAL LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE, LTD.**

### **NEWS FROM THE SALES AGENCY FOR THE PAST MONTH**

It is very encouraging to be able to report that the Central Livestock Co-operative, Limited, starting to operate a sales agency the 3rd of January this year, receiving six cars the first week that they were in business, have had a steady increase since. For the month of March your sales agency was the second highest on the market in St. Boniface. This to our mind is merely an indication showing what the producers aim to do in the marketing of their livestock.

We hear reports from time to time that it is comparatively easy to build up a volume of business when the parties consigning the livestock are under contract. We are handling non-contract stock as well as contract stock, and have a number of regular shippers shipping stock out of districts that are not under contract. We feel, therefore, that our service is satisfactory when those shippers above referred to come back every week and every other week with shipments. Your staff realizes that service is the first consideration in building up any organization, be it a co-operative organization or otherwise; it is, therefore, their first consideration to be able to give that service.

A word or two here in connection with the organization work going on in the province. Your president, Mr. Roy McPhail, has been working during the past month among the previously organized district associations, preparing for a contract drive, and a number of those districts are now under way. According to reports the producers are signing contracts without any reservation, realizing that the contract system of marketing any commodity is the sound system.

About the only new territory covered during the month was in the Killarney district, where a number of meetings were held. The organization meeting with representatives from different points in the proposed district, will be held shortly.

We have a report before us from the lake region district association, stating that they are adding to their association the following shipping points: Narcisse, Sandridge and Inwood. This district association will then have eight shipping points with two shipping managers in charge; these men are to be appointed at a board meeting this week.

From the Oak Point and Lundar line we have an application for a charter, following a meeting held there to create a new district association with shipping points of St. Laurent, Oak Point, Clarkleigh, Lundar, Eriksdale and Mulvihill. This being a mixed farming area, we anticipate a fairly strong association.

#### **Report from the Alberta Organization**

We have before us a report from the third annual convention of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Limited, held at Edmonton, on the 20th of March. Judging from this report the Alberta organization is making a steady and sound progress. The volume of stock handled is up around the 50% mark, and the delegates present appear to be well satisfied with the service that the organization is able to give to the producers in that province.

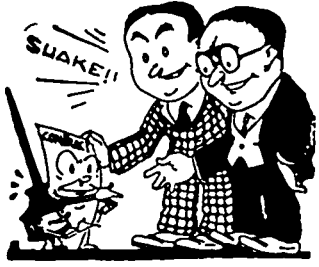
#### **Report from the Saskatchewan Organization**

In Saskatchewan they are making steady progress in creating new locals. We have not as yet a report showing how many contracts were signed during the past month. They are now handling well over the 50% mark in Moose Jaw and Prince Albert, and judging from enquiries we receive at this office from time to time, the producers of Saskatchewan are very keen that locals be organized at an early date.

Further, in connection with provincial organization, we are just in receipt of application for the forming of a district association in the Norgate district with shipping points of Riding Mountain, Kellwood, Norgate and McCreary, with Mr. Frank Gruntree, of McCreary, as president, and W. L. McKenzie, of Norgate, as secretary. This application was made following a meeting held at McCreary on Saturday, the 7th of April.

We are looking for a steady cattle market during the month of April. The market on April the 10th is somewhat stronger than the previous week. During seeding we expect a rather light run of stock to the market, and it might be well to move some of the stall fed stock during the latter part of this month. We would, however, suggest that in cases where the animals are not properly finished, that an effort be made to feed a little longer.

The hog market during the month of March has remained steady at around 8½c for thick smooths. We look for a steady to stronger hog market during the month of April, and consider it advisable to get the hogs up to around 200 lbs. before shipping them to the market, as we feel that the market will strengthen gradually.



"These are what make the whole thing solid."



**WHAT OUR MEMBERS ARE SAYING**

(From Page 17.)

grain are higher because of the Pool, yet there is no absolute proof that such is the case, and I feel that a farmer is quite justified in staying on the outside if he sees fit to do so. It is quite evident that these men do not feel that the Pool is responsible for the improvement in the general prosperity of the country, otherwise they would join it.

I have lived in this Western Canada for 40 years, and before that I lived in the eastern part of the province of Ontario. I have seen the Grange come into being, wax strong for a period, then wane and finally die. I have seen the same cycle gone through in the case of the Patrons of Industry, and I have hoped that the same fate did not await the present Pool, but I have to confess that this latest incident makes me feel very much discouraged.

It is true, I am quite aware, that the U.F.C. is not the Wheat Pool, but nevertheless their action is going to cause incalculable harm to the Pool, or any other organization created by and for the farmers.

Let the Pools go on giving honest, whole-hearted service to the members who have voluntarily signed up, keeping always in mind at the same time justice and fair play to humanity at large, and then they need not worry about the fellow on the outside. He'll come in when he is convinced that it is a permanent thing and working in the best interests of the masses of mankind. If it does not do this it will not succeed, nor will it deserve to succeed.

ELDON CLARK,  
Oak Bluff.

The Scoop Shovel is always a welcome arrival, and I consider it one of the most potent factors in stimulating the confidence of members. Why couldn't Pool locals make some working arrangements with local publishers to print in their papers articles from the Scoop Shovel.

Robert A. McKellar, Grandview.

I received my cheque for payment on wheat, and it sure looked good to me—just like getting money from home.

R. S. Joynt, Griswold.

Our library cannot be too highly recommended, and should be well patronized. You sure have a fine selection of books to choose from.

E. C. Shinn,  
Bowsman River, Man.

Have enjoyed reading the books from the library. Find them very instructive.

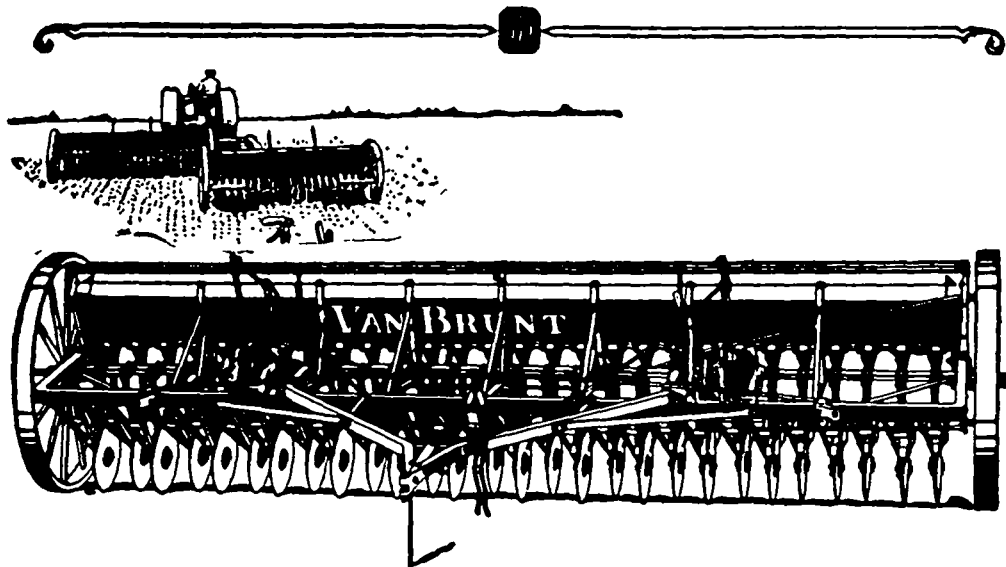
(Miss) Ruth A. McClelland,  
Letellier, Man.

I wish to thank you for your prompt (library) service and to compliment you on your excellent system.

M. Woodrow, Woodnorth, Man.

I enclose two ads for your classified column in April issue. I have tried The Scoop Shovel several times and always had good results, in fact better than from some papers charging much higher rates. So I am as pleased with The Scoop Shovel results as I am with our Pool results, which is saying considerable, for I have been farming in Manitoba for 35 years, and so know what it is to be compelled to contribute to the fortunes of grain dealers, whereas now I am—thanks to our Pool—contributing to my own welfare.

John Hiscock, Baldur, Man.



**Speed Your Planting With this Drill**

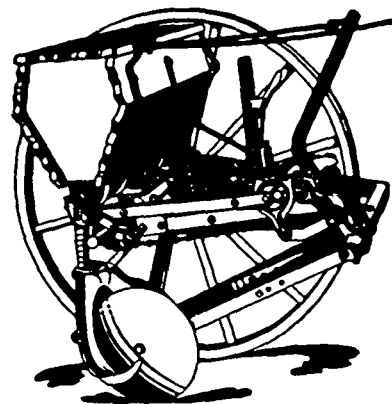
**W**HEN time means everything in getting the crop in, you want a dependable grain drill that will cover the maximum acreage per day. You will save time and man-power with the accurate

**John Deere-Van Brunt 28 x 6 Grain Drill**

One man operates this big drill as easily as he would operate a drill half its size—and he does almost twice as much work. The Van Brunt can be used with either horses or tractor.

The John Deere-Van Brunt Adjustable Gate Force Feeds give you the uniform planting that starts big yields. They keep the seed flowing steadily, just the quantity you want per acre. Disk boots protect the seed until it reaches the bottom of the furrow—you get uniform seeding at uniform depth.

Built strong, of the best materials, well braced and reinforced throughout, the Van Brunt is unusually durable—it lasts for many years.



You will like the power lift on the John Deere-Van Brunt. It insures uniform pressure and a positive lift. A slight pull on the trip rope lowers the disks into the ground, applies pressure and starts the planting; another pull raises the disks and stops the planting.

Put this money-making, time-saving drill to work in your fields this year. Inspect it at your John Deere dealer's store. Write for folder describing it. Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton or Lethbridge, and ask for Booklet AK-79

**JOHN DEERE**  
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

# The POOL WOMAN



## THE POOL AND PEACE

April the 17th, was League of Nations Day, when the League of Nations Society in Canada conducted a coast to coast drive for membership. By the time you are reading this we will know whether or not it obtained its objective of 100,000 new members. This drive was decided upon at a banquet held by the Ottawa Branch of the League of Nations Society in Canada, in Ottawa, on March 20th, with the object of not only increasing the membership of the society, but of making more widely known the aims of the League of Nations and of arousing the people to a realization of the necessity of its work.

Men have for many centuries discussed ways and means of settling disputes between nations without recourse to war, but in the past the efforts to secure world peace have been the schemes of governments and individuals. The League of Nations came from the aspirations of the people themselves, and the responsibility for its success or failure rests

on the people themselves, on the attitude of mind of the people of the nations more than on government.

It was this conviction on the part of the officials of the League of Nations Society in Canada which led to this drive for membership being launched. Speaking at the banquet preliminary to the drive, which was attended by many distinguished men and women, Hon. Ernest Lapointe said: "The only way of securing peace is by what is usually called moral disarmament, and that moral disarmament can be obtained only when a strong public opinion, the opinion in the shops, in the factories, on the farms, in the universities, in the schools, when opinion everywhere is deeply and intimately convinced that war is a calamity and the worst of all calamities."

Fifty years ago women taking part in international affairs was undreamed of, but we are growing accustomed to the idea, and the importance of including women in the delegations to the assembly of the League of Nations is gradually being recognized. There are not nearly enough women holding important positions in the League yet, of course, but then, Rome wasn't built in a day. In any case,

only a few can hope for a place in the limelight; the rest of us must work "unhonored and unsung," but our work is none the less important, for the League of Nations can fulfill its purpose only if it is supported by public opinion throughout the world—to take an interest in and support its ideals is the duty of every citizen. It is especially important that young people be instructed in the principles and aims of the league. "We must change the training of the young so that they will grow up with a

wholly new idea of the relations between nations," says H. G. Wells, and right here is where women can make the greatest contribution to the cause of peace. The training of children is mainly in the hands of women in the home and in the school, and on the generation which is growing up rests our strongest

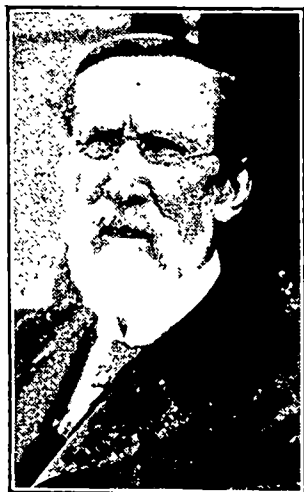


DAME RACHEL CROWDY,  
Chief of the Social Section,  
League of Nations.

hope for world peace. The lieutenant-governor of Manitoba has had a special chapter prepared on the League of Nations which will be included in one of the school readers, and will appear in the edition printed for distribution on September 1st. The advisory board has passed a regulation requiring all students enrolled in the tenth grade to study the special pamphlet prepared by the League of Nations Society in Canada.

Not to be outdone, the Manitoba Wheat Pool is ready to do its part. We have secured a limited supply of these pamphlets, and we will send one to any member of the Wheat Pool who wants one, as long as they last. And there is our library. In addition to the books on war and peace listed in the catalogue, there are some recent books not yet entered in the catalogue. These books are being reviewed elsewhere in this issue. They should be read by all who have the cause of peace at heart, and that surely is every co-operator.

We want to feel that the Manitoba Wheat Pool is doing what it can to develop an interest in the accomplishments and aims of the League of Nations and to create the spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness without which the League will never succeed in making this a better, happier world.



Sir Geo. E. Foster,  
Pres. Can. League of  
Nations Society.

## A Great Effort for Progress

Last month A. J. McPhail, president of the Central Selling Agency and the Saskatchewan Pool, addressed the Canadian Club at Toronto.

The Toronto Globe made the following editorial comment on his address:

"Flanked by bankers and city business men of many interests, the head of the Canadian Wheat Pool, Mr. A. J. McPhail, of Winnipeg, told the Canadian Club,

### KEEP THESE DATES OPEN

U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. drive for membership, week May 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2  
Amalgamation Picnic, June 22, at Island Park, Portage la Prairie. Watch for details in next Scoop Shovel.

yesterday, of the vast work of that organization in marketing the western crop. This supreme venture in co-operation, begun so modestly in 1924, has now 140,000 western farmers under contract, has an annual turnover of more than \$300,000,000, and has 60 per cent. of the wheat growers enrolled for self-protection and advancement.

"Though Ontario is adopting the Pool idea by degrees, the sketch of the achievements of the prairie producers in self-help will be a surprise to most easterners. Argentina, one of the few competitors of Canada in wheat growing, is about to adopt the Canadian marketing system, as recently announced from Buenos Aires.

"The Wheat Pool still has strong opposition in the west. The Grain Trade, which had the field to itself until recent years, is not friendly to the new dispensation, and Dr. Robert Magill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, in a recent address at Montreal, warned of the danger of holding the crop for higher prices.

"This touches on a vital point in the methods of the Wheat Pool. Mr. McPhail calls it 'orderly marketing,' as against the former plan

of 'disorderly dumping.' Some of the organs of wheat buyers in England claim that the Pool lets its grain out in 'dribbles.' It is clear that the Pool is strong enough to sell its wheat when it feels the price is right and the demand strong enough. Canada now is the largest wheat-exporting country in the world, and the quantity available from this country is large enough to be an important factor even in world markets.

"Can such a power become a menace to the consumers in wheat-buying countries? Mr. McPhail thinks not. The average citizen may ask: 'If the Pool can keep wheat near the \$1.50 mark, why not \$1.75 or \$2?' But the Pool president doubts the power to do that, and, moreover, he doubts the wisdom. Such prices would hurt the buying power of importing countries, and, further, would attract more growers, until production plans were demoralized. So we have a delicate situation in world commerce adjusted by the Pool, which is merely a machine made up of 140,000 scattered but cohesive wheat growers. The man just out from the Ukraine who cannot yet speak English in public, has the same voting power as the former On-

tario man with 10,000 acres of wheat lands. It is an experiment in democracy as well as in marketing.

"The East should have no hostility toward the Pool. It is a great effort for progress, and if, as seems true, the prairie farmer gains stability and confidence, and if his buying power is enhanced, all Canada is the gainer by the success of his effort."



MAKES THE DIFFERENCE

**ROYAL YEAST CAKES**

EWING & CO. LTD. TORONTO, CANADA

**Make Better Bread**  
Ask your grocer for  
**ROYAL YEAST CAKES**  
STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 50 YEARS

The man who wants to give his wife the very finest flour invariably takes home a bag of

# Robin Hood FLOUR



**Positive "MONEY BACK" Guarantee in each bag.**

When Answering Advertisements Please Mention The Scoop Shovel.

**POOL TALKS TO LONDON**

Have you any idea how fast we're advancing? What would Manitobans have said 50 years ago if they had been told that a farmer's organization, 150,000 strong, would sell 1,000,000 bushels a day of their own wheat, part of it by word of mouth across the Atlantic without even a wire by way of connection.

They would say that the farmers must be getting loud voices to be heard all that distance, and they wouldn't be far wrong.

On March 20, A. B. Hurst, manager of Strauss & Company, Limited, of London, England, called up George McIvor, Pool sales manager, on the commercial wireless telephone from London. He made a bid on some Pool wheat, which was accepted. Mr. McIvor said that it was even plainer than the usual long distance call within the province, and there was no interference. It is the first time the commercial wireless telephone has been used from Winnipeg, and it is significant that the Pool has led the way.

bles likely to result in some loss of time are in prospect in Germany, Sweden and several other countries.

"Continued slow progress seems evident in Italy, with employment considerably higher than a year ago, and some improvement is also indicated from Austria, where reports had been less favorable."

**VIRDEN NURSERIES**

Everbearing Strawberries:—

Mastodon, 16 for .....	\$1.00
Champlon, 20 for .....	\$1.00
Raspberry Canes, 15 for .....	\$1.00
Red Currants, 12 for .....	\$1.50
Black or White Currants, 12 for .....	\$2.00
Gooseberries, 12 for .....	\$2.50
Strawberry Rhubarb, 12 for .....	\$1.50
Wild Plums, 8 for .....	\$1.00
Iris, 6 for .....	\$1.00
Honeysuckles, 3 for .....	\$1.00
Hybrid Plums, each .....	60c
Transcendent Crabs, each .....	60c
Hardy Hybrid Apples, each .....	50c
Rocky Mountain Cherries, 3 for .....	\$1.00
Peonies, each .....	50c
Caragana, 10-12 ins, 100 for .....	\$3.00
Maple Seedlings, 6-12 ins 100 for .....	\$1.00
Willow or Poplar, cuttings, 100 for .....	\$1.00

We pay mail or express on all orders of \$2.00 or over

Write for extended price list.

**THE VIRDEN NURSERIES, A.G. Robinson, Prop.**  
**VIRDEN, MAN.**  
 Successors to Caldwell's Virden Nursery Company



The new Avery Steel Thresher is far easier to handle and lighter to pull—Long and low; every hanger and oil hole outside; fewer shafts, bearings and belts; Alemite lubrication and full roller bearing drive mean easier handling and lighter running. No crankshaft—only full roller and ball bearing drive to rack and grain pan. Perfect spaced cylinder shells better with less concave teeth and saves power. Spreading Comb Beater spreads, combs and beats straw evenly over racks. Longer adjustable combination grates and rack save better. It's new throughout, inside and outside. There's a size for your power.

**Write for New Catalog**

See the "Thresher Ahead of the Times," in full colors. Special Tractor Catalog tells about Avery Tractors.

**AVERY**  
 POWER MACHINERY CO., LIMITED  
 REGINA, DEPT. 76 SASK.  
 L. J. HAUG, WINNIPEG, MAN., DISTRIBUTOR.

**EUROPEAN MARKETS SHOW IMPROVEMENT**

Generally improved economic conditions in the principal European markets for American agricultural products are reported for the past month by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Some progress is to be noted in British trade and industry," the report says. "There seems to have been no basic improvement in the Lancashire cotton industries, although exports of cotton textiles have made some gains recently. The economic situation in Continental Europe during February was attended by no unusual developments, but there seems to be more evidence that no sharp recession in business is in prospect in Northern and Central Europe the next few months.

"The generally high level of industrial activity prevailing over most of Continental Europe was well sustained throughout March, and seasonal improvement of employment apparently set in earlier than usual as a result of mild weather. Employment in Northern Europe continues generally above that of a year ago, but labor trou-

**SPECTACLES FREE FOR TRIAL NO DEPOSIT.**



**We Send Them Immediately on Receipt of Coupon**

**SEND NO MONEY**

Your choice of Shelltex frame with gold-filled easy-fit ear pieces (as illustrated) or large all-shell frame. Both have deep curved toric lenses. Handsome case included free. Many of our customers say these are better and they see clearer than with glasses that cost \$15.00.

If they don't suit you just send them back—what could be fairer? Personal attention of our Specialist, Dr. H. C. Brown.

Mail This Today

Crystal Spectacle Co. Ltd., 331 Tyrrell Bldg., Toronto 2. Send me your glasses for free trial. I am under no obligation to buy them. If I keep them I will send you \$4.85 in full.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Age \_\_\_\_\_  
 How many years worn glasses? \_\_\_\_\_  
 How many lines can you read? \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 EYE
- 2 TEST
- 3 CHART
- 4 READ THIS
- 5 AT 12 INCHES
- 6 FROM YOUR EYES

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INSULATED AGAINST RUST

Ask Your Dealer for the  
Written Guarantee

**No  
Extra  
Cost**

**Net F. O. B. Winnipeg  
Cash Sales Tax  
Prices Absorbed by Us**

## "CHAMPION" STIFF STAY AND HINGE JOINT FENCES

### STIFF STAY FENCE FULL GAUGE No. 9 WIRE

433	4 line wires, 33" high, stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 550 lbs...	<b>24c</b>
540	5 line wires, 40" high (even spaced) stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 700 lbs. ....	<b>35c</b>
640	6 line wires, 40" high stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 800 lbs...	<b>40c</b>
740	7 line wires, 40" high, stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 880 lbs. ..	<b>46c</b>
748	7 line wires, 48" high, stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 910 lbs. ..	<b>48½c</b>
936	9 line wires, 36" high, stays 16½" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,180 lbs. ....	<b>65c</b>
950	9 line wires 50" high, stays 16½" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,225 lbs. ....	<b>66½c</b>
1048	10 line wires, 48" high, stays 16½" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,325 lbs. ....	<b>72c</b>

### POULTRY FENCE Intermediates and Stays No. 12 Top and Bottom Wires No. 9

1848	18 line wires, 48" high, stays 8" apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1225 lbs.	<b>70c</b>
2060	20 line wires, 60" high, stays 8" apart, 25 per rod 100 rods weigh 1325 lbs.	<b>80c</b>
2272	22 line wires, 72" high, stays 8" apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1475 lbs.	<b>88c</b>

### HINGE JOINT FENCE FULL GAUGE No. 9 WIRE

436	4 line wires, 36" high (even spaced) stays 24" apart, 8 per rod, 100 rods weigh 550 lbs. ....	<b>24c</b>
741	7 line wires, 41" high, stays 16" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 975 lbs. ..	<b>54c</b>
845	8 line wires, 45" high, stays 16" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1100 lbs.	<b>58c</b>
939	9 line wires, 39" high, stays 16" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1180 lbs.	<b>65c</b>
1052	10 line wires, 52" high, stays 16" apart, 12 per rod 100 rods weigh 1360 lbs. ....	<b>72c</b>

### HINGE JOINT MEDIUM FENCE Top and Bottom Wires No. 9 Intermediates and Stays No. 12

726	7 line wires, 26" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 600 lbs.	<b>31c</b>
741	7 line wires, 41" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 650 lbs.	<b>36c</b>
832	8 line wires, 32" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 680 lbs...	<b>37c</b>
845	8 line wires, 45" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 730 lbs...	<b>41c</b>
939	9 line wires, 39" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 760 lbs. .	<b>42c</b>
949	9 line wires, 49" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 800 lbs.	<b>45c</b>

### HINGE JOINT GARDEN FENCE Top and Bottom Wires Full Gauge No. 12 Intermediates and Stays No. 13

1134	11 line wires, 34" high, stays 6" apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 790 lbs...	<b>45c</b>
1443	14 line wires, 43" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 790 lbs. ....	<b>45c</b>
1548	15 line wires, 48" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 850 lbs. ....	<b>52c</b>

#### SPECIAL

### "Champion" Hinge Joint Hog Fence TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES No. 9 INTERMEDIATES AND STAYS No. 13

726	7 line wires, 26" high, stays 6" apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 600 lbs. ....	<b>34c</b>
832	8 line wires, 32" high, stays 6" apart, 33 per rod 100 rods weigh 660 lbs. ....	<b>39c</b>
939	9 line wires, 39" high, stays 6" apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 760 lbs. ....	<b>43c</b>

### GALVANIZED LAWN FENCING PICKET OR UPRIGHT WIRES No. 9

Height in Inches	Cable wires No. 13 Single loop Pickets 3" apart	Double Loop Pickets 3" at top 1½" at bottom
36"	10c per foot	14c per ft.
42"	12c per foot	16c per ft.
47"	15c per foot	19c per ft.
16"	Flower Guard 8c per foot	
21"	Flower Guard 10c per foot	

Cutting to special lengths add 1c per foot.

### GATES FOR FARM AND LAWN HOT GALVANIZED FRAMES

Size Ft. ins.	Plain Frame	Scroll Tops	Scroll Top Lawn Filling
3 x36 high	.....	.....	<b>\$3.65</b>
3 x42 high	.....	.....	<b>3.85</b>
3 x48 high	<b>\$3.50</b>	<b>\$4.00</b>	<b>4.05</b>
3½x36 high	.....	.....	<b>3.75</b>
3½x42 high	.....	.....	<b>4.15</b>
3½x48 high	3.70	4.20	4.55
8 x48 high	5.75	6.90	.....
10 x36 high	.....	.....	<b>9.75</b>
10 x42 high	.....	.....	<b>10.00</b>
10 x48 high	7.25	8.35	<b>10.60</b>
12 x48 high	7.95	9.05	<b>12.00</b>
14 x48 high	8.65	9.75	.....
16 x48 high	9.45	10.55	.....
16 x48 high double	11.50	13.80	.....

#### POSTS

### "BANNER" PAINTED POSTS BUILT LIKE A RAILROAD RAIL

6½' long. Approximate shipping weight 9.5 lbs., with clips, each	<b>46c</b>
7' long. Approximate shipping weight 10 lbs. with clips, each	<b>48c</b>
7½' long. Approximate shipping weight 11 lbs., with clips, each	<b>53c</b>
8½' long. Approximate shipping weight 13 lbs., with clips, each	<b>62c</b>

No tools necessary for attaching clips.

### "CHAMPION" GALVANIZED POSTS

"CHAMPION" Galvanized Line Posts, No. 16 Gauge, 7½' long. Approximate shipping weight 8¼ lbs. ....	<b>65c</b>
"CHAMPION" Galvanized Line Posts, No. 13 Gauge, 7¼' long. Approximate shipping weight 12½ lbs. ....	<b>85c</b>

#### PAINTED ANGLE POSTS

2" x 2" x ¼"  
FOR CORNERS, ENDS, GATES

Length	Weight Approx	Posts Corner	Weight Approx	Posts End & Gate
7' .....	.82	\$4.95	52.5	\$3.40
7' 8" ...	.925	5.45	58	3.70

Ball Tops for "CHAMPION" Line Posts .....20c  
"CHAMPION" Steel Driving Caps .....\$2.75

Where "CHAMPION" Line Posts are used no clips or staples necessary. Fence wires are attached by self contained clips on the posts themselves.

ZINC INSULATED wires used in "CHAMPION" Fences insures longer years of service.

FULL GAUGE  
WIRE

# The Canadian Steel and Wire Co. Ltd.

FULL WEIGHT AND  
FULL LENGTH

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



## RUSSIA REGAINING PRE-WAR AGRICULTURAL POSITION

Russian agricultural production is now nearly back to the level which obtained in the same territory immediately preceding the war, and in some crops, such as corn, potatoes and oil seeds, have exceeded this level and exceeded production in the former Russian Empire, according to a special report on Russian agriculture issued by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Russian exports, however, says the department, have not kept pace with production, shipments of all the principal commodities being in general less than half of pre-war exports. The decrease in exports of bread grains is attributed to an increase in domestic consumption, and United States grain has thus been relieved of competition from a formerly significant source. A decrease in feed grain exports is probably accounted for, says the report, by a decreased feed grain production and by larger numbers of cattle and hogs as compared with pre-war. There has been a shift in feeding practices away from barley to corn, and apparently also to millet; and oil seeds and cake are apparently used more extensively.

Russian agricultural production as a whole in 1927 was about equal to 1926, with rye, corn, potatoes, sugar, flaxseed, hemp seed and cotton production all larger than that year, but wheat, barley and oats somewhat lower. The supply, according to the report, is apparently sufficient to keep up the general level of domestic consumption, provided distribution facilities prove adequate. A decrease in exports has been reported to date as compared with last year, with no present indication of any important export movement the remainder of the year.

Present indications of the 1928 crop, the report concludes, are a slight reduction in winter grain acreage, although this decrease is in rye and not in wheat, with indications of further reduction from winter killing. Winter wheat acreage is estimated at 27,794,000 acres compared with 27,057,000 last year, and winter

rye at 67,423,000 acres compared with 68,297,000 for the 1927 harvest. The government plan for increased spring sowing may be hampered somewhat by a shortage of farm machinery, and by a tendency of some of the more prosperous peasants to restrict acreage.

Changing currents of Russian grain shipments the last few years are regarded by department economists as significant developments. Not only has the proportion of export grain sent by rail to neighboring countries dimin-

ished considerably, but the movement through individual ports has shown modification. In 1913, of total exports of 8,486,660 short tons, 25 per cent. was shipped by rail and 75 per cent. by water. In 1925-26 (fiscal year begins October 1), only 3 per cent. of the total of 2,102,080 short tons went by rail and 97 per cent. by water. In 1926-27 the respective figures were 12 per cent. and 88 per cent. The share of certain ports in the grain trade also shows considerable variation from that of pre-war years.

3
4

**BIG THREE**  
 NOW Becomes  
**BIG FOUR**

### Another Massey-Harris Plow Makes Wonderful Success

The success of the four New Plows recently made by Massey-Harris indicates that these plows have met the needs and the approval of the West. In a large measure the success of these plows is due to the experience of the Company and the policy of developing plows in the West for the West.

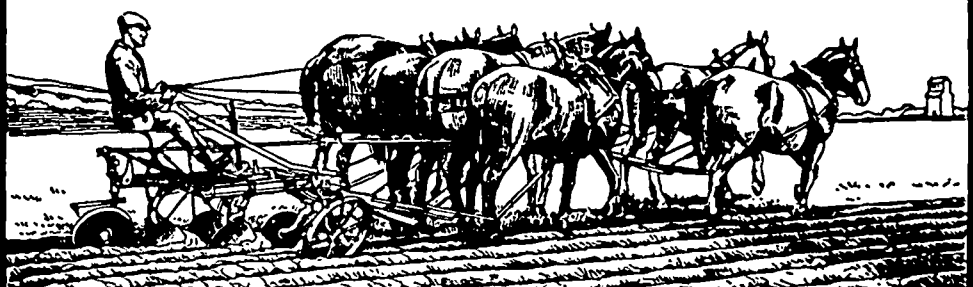
**ONE.** The Massey-Harris No. 3 Disc Plow was the first of the Big Four to be developed. Farmers in the Disc Plow Districts took to it at once. Thousands were bought and the demand for Massey-Harris Disc Plows is as strong as ever.

**TWO.** Power farming became popular and occasioned the development of Massey-Harris Tractor Plows. Strong, easily-handled and clean scouring. These plows are very popular.

**THREE.** Next to make its appearance was the Massey-Harris No. 2 Great West Gang. Light in draft, easily handled, this plow has become the outstanding Horse-Drawn Gang. For it there is a choice of clean-scouring mouldboards to suit conditions in different districts.

**FOUR.** Last Summer the Massey-Harris No. 3 Steel Beam Breaker was introduced. There weren't enough to meet the demand. Its tremendous strength, great clearance and capacity appealed to men who needed a plow of this type.

*NOTE—The Massey-Harris Local Agent will be glad to give you full particulars about the plow best suited to your needs.*



## MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1847 - 81 YEARS

TORONTO · MONTREAL · MONCTON · WINNIPEG · BRANDON · REGINA · SASKATOON  
 SWIFT CURRENT · YORKTON · CALGARY · EDMONTON · VANCOUVER  
 - AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

When Answering Advertisements Please Mention The Scoop Shovel.

**THE HIGHEST TRUTH OF MAN.**

The co-operative movement, which is gradually gaining ground in our economic life because it represents the highest truth of man, the truth of his unity, is the only way that can lead to the true wealth of the people, the wealth born of the great meeting of individual wills. The huge megatherium of capitalism, with its stupendous tail of bought-up workers, will naturally become extinct when individual men come to realize their own truth, not through the indecent exaggeration of their exclusive wealth but through combination of their individuality founded upon mutual trust and understanding. Barbarism is exclusive, specially guarding its cave dwellings of isolation; and the barbarians, thus mistrustful of others constantly ready with their bows and arrows remained stunted in mind and poor in spirit. Likewise, the isolated disproportion of exclusive wealth is barbarous. It will become civilized when it evolves the true fulfilment of its moral character, its power of co-operation, when it grows sincerely ashamed of its iniquitous greed and of the unseemly scrimmage of competition through which one gains profit at the cost of another's loss, and which with its external barriers of monstrous weight and dimensions only serves to disturb the natural circulation of wealth and leaves the problem of poverty unsolved.

From a speech delivered in Bengal by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Indian poet, at the International Co-operative Day Celebration, 1927, at Calcutta, India, quoted in "The Madras Bulletin of Co-operation."

**WHY NOT IN MANITOBA?**

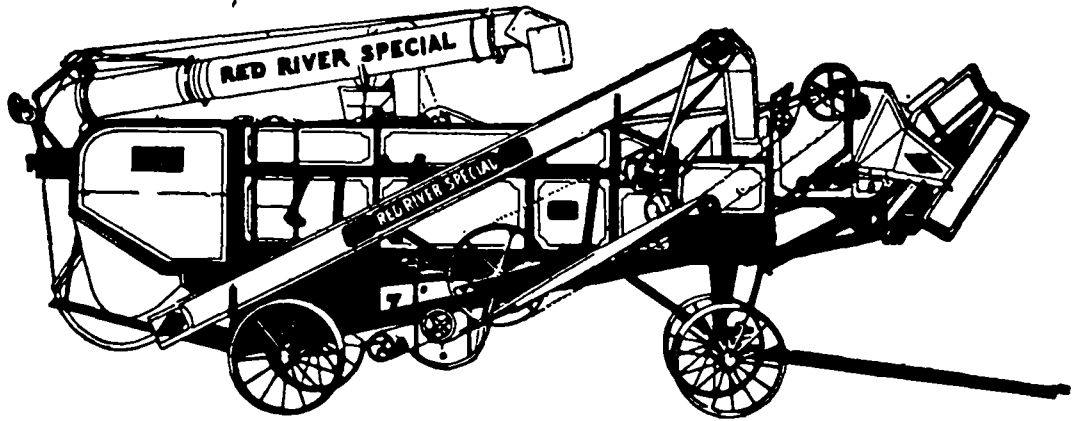
Although not yet ten years old the Milk Producers' Association of Central California, Modesto, made 7,407,989 pounds of butter in its two plants in 1927. The output of the Modesto plant was 6,433,869 pounds and of the Stockton plant, 974,120 pounds. In addition to making butter this association manufactured other dairy products as follows: Milk powder, 5,721,693 pounds; butter-milk powder, 1,471,904 pounds; casein, 216,716 pounds. Pasteurized milk is sold from the Stockton plant, also about 20,000 pounds of skim milk daily.

Sales of the dairy products from the two plants amounted to \$4,619,122 for 1927. Sales for the Modesto plant were \$3,896,283, and for the Stockton plant, \$722,839. The total income of the association from all sources was \$4,644,488

Trade In.—Minister—"And so you are about to take unto yourself a new wife."

Grass Widower (wool-gathering)—"Yes; what will you allow me for the old one."—Boston Transcript.

*The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher*  
**The 28x46 for 1928**



*the most popular machine in 1927*  
**€ again improved 3**

**The Red River Special Line for 1928**  
**Threshers**  
 22x36  
 25x46  
 30x52  
 32x56  
 36x60  
**Tractors**  
 N & S  
**Lawn Mowers**  
 20-38  
 20-40  
**Nichols & Shepard Corn Picker**  
**—Husker Combine**  
 15' Cut  
 20' Cut  
**Prarie Type Nichols & Shepard Steam Engine**

- 5 Big Shakers for Big Separating Capacity
- 13 Hyatt Roller Bearings—at every main bearing point
- 13 Weatherproof Fiber Pulleys—on every high speed drive

**The 4 Threshermen—**

The Big Cylinder - The Man Behind the Gun  
 The Steel Winged Beater The Beating Shakers

—the greatest combination ever devised for getting the grain from the straw.

Many other features including Armco Ingot Iron in all sheet metal parts, Double Belting, Alemite Zerk Lubrication, the Tilting Feeder, French and Hecht Wheels, Bridge Truss Construction, and a host of other features built to do clean threshing fast in a machine built to last for years to come.

80 years of building by the Nichols & Shepard Company is back of the 1928 28x46—the Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher.

You will want to know more of this thresher. Send the Coupon for our book, "The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher," and see why it is all that.

The "28" for '28

**NICHOLS & SHEPARD**

307 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 In Continuous Business Since 1848



Branch Houses with stocks of machinery and repairs at Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta.

Send to the nearest branch for the book, "The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher"

Name..... R. F. D.....  
 City..... State.....  
 My tractor is a.....size.....make.....

**The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line**



**POOLING IN SCOTLAND**

Around Glasgow the farmers have formed a Milk Pool and, as usual, a number of the farmers have hesitated to sign up. The following poem was recited by one of the Pool members, Tam Fleming, at a meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Agricultural Discussion Society. It may be mentioned that the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society is a member of the Pool.

**THE POOL.**

Come fairmers a', baith great an' sma',  
An' dinna play the fool;  
To help your neibors an' your sels  
Gang straucht an' join the Pool.

A few there be that canna see—  
Of course their name spells  
"mule"—  
The cheek o' folk, to think they'll ask  
That we should join the Pool!

The dairyman is in the jumps;  
He's fairly lost his wool,  
To think he canna get his milk  
Withoot he joins the Pool.

Noo, very brithers be, my friens,  
An' help the Golden Rule;  
Be man to man the warl o'er—  
Come on an' join the Pool!

Gnot If We Gnow It.—"The Gnu in Danger of Extinction," says a head-line. Shall this popular little crossword animal disappear? Gno, gnever!—Punch.

Giving "Mother" a Rest.—WANTED—Young woman or girl as mother's helper; good home; no hard work; no children. —Illinois paper.

**BISSELL NEW ALL-STEEL 26 and 28 PLATE OUTTHROW DISK HARROW**



Flexibly Hinged  
Central  
One Point  
Hitch

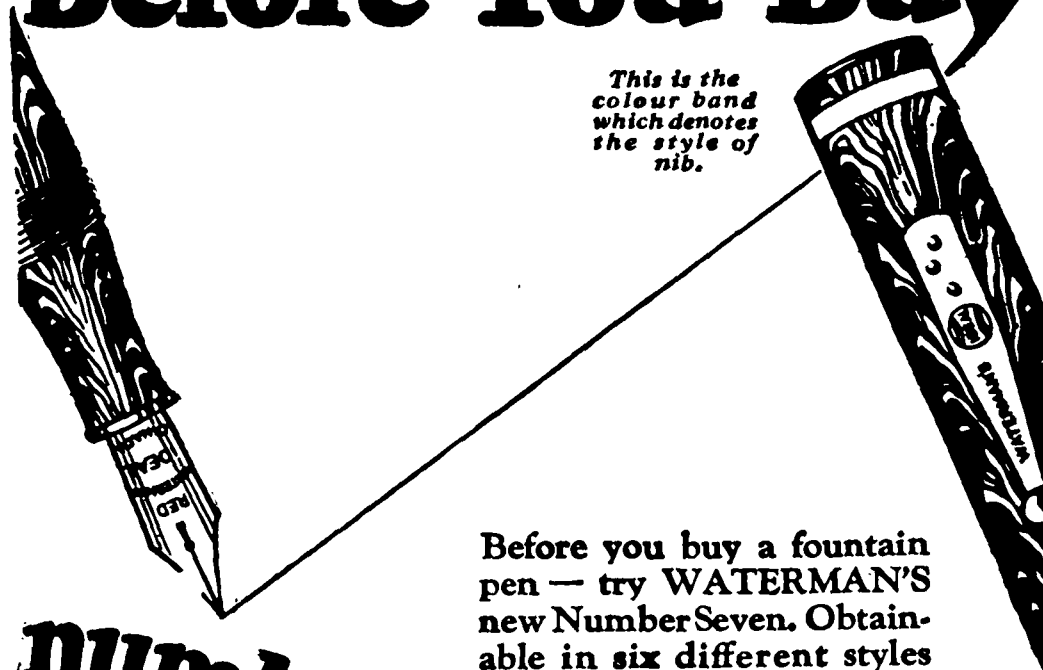
Equipped with  
Centre  
Tooth.  
No Centre Strip  
left uncut.

Alemite-Zerk Lubrication.  
Gun Furnished Free.

Electric Heat Treated Disks  
Last Twice as Long.

**T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT.** For Sale by All John Deere Agents

**Better Try Before You Buy**



*This is the colour band which denotes the style of nib.*

**number**



Before you buy a fountain pen — try WATERMAN'S new Number Seven. Obtainable in six different styles of nibs, each distinguished by the color band on the cap.

Rich in design, Waterman's Number Seven Pens are pleasing to the eye; but, like all other Waterman's Pens, Number Seven is made, first and foremost, to write!

Ask your dealer

**price \$7.**

**Waterman's**

Selection and Service at 5,500 Canadian Merchants B2805

**Corrugated Galvanized Steel Roofing**  
Fire, Lightning and Weather Proof  
*Write for Prices*  
**Western Steel Products, Ltd.**  
Amalgamated with Metallic Roofing Co.  
**WINNIPEG Ltd.**  
Branches.—Regina, Saskatoon,  
Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver 15



Cotton **BAGS** Jute  
Grain Bags Twine  
**BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.,**  
WINNIPEG

## POOL SUSTAINS PRICES

The Pool, the spokesmen for the Winnipeg Grain Exchange tell us, cannot effect prices. Read this from the Chicago Grain Dealers' Journal, and wonder how the Canadian trade gets that way:

"Leading Chicago crop statistician in a private letter recently said: It is my opinion that the Canadian Wheat Pool is a dominating influence in the market. It may be remembered that the Pool carried over unusually large stocks of the 1926 crop into the 1927 crop season, probably in view of the unfavorable wheat crop outlook in the spring of 1927. The 1927 wheat crop turned out very much better than seemed probable in the spring of 1927. If the crop had not turned out so much larger than expected, the Pool would probably already have profited by its policy of holding back large reserves. The Pool seems to be pursuing the same policy at the present time. If the wheat supply controlled by the Pool were excluded from the world supply, it would make a rather tight situation. It looks like the Pool is not pressing its supply upon the market to the point of breaking the price against itself. So long as it pursues this policy, no material decline in the price ought to be expected. I believe that the Pool will continue to use its influence in maintaining the present level of prices, carrying, if necessary, larger supplies. In short, I believe that the Pool will use its powerful influence in maintaining the present level of prices, at least for the next four months."

## LIVESTOCK CO-OP REFUNDS 40 PER CENT. OF COMMISSION.

Sales for patrons in 1927 by the Farmers' Union Livestock Commission, Souix City, Iowa, amounted to \$9,304,371, and purchases for patrons amounted to \$698,213, making the total business for the year a trifle over \$10,000,000. The number of animals of each kind handled was as follows: 28,919 cattle and calves were sold, and 2,366 purchased; 291,761 hogs sold, and 18,571 purchased; 21,075 sheep sold, and 7,421 purchased; making a total of 341,755 animals

sold and 28,358 purchased. In terms of car loads 5,687 cars of livestock were sold and 308 cars purchased, a total of 5,995 cars handled.

Selling commissions collected amounted to \$95,711, buying com-

missions to \$3,522, other income to \$3,326, and total income to \$102,559. Operating expenses were \$62,480 and net earnings were \$40,079. A refund of 40 per cent. of commissions paid is announced to all bonafide members.



**Running Water**

*In the Kitchen*

*In the Bathroom*

**for a few cents a day!**



The new Fairbanks-Morse Home Water System gives ample running water at the turn of a tap. This sturdy little automatic pump, in its blue lacquered container stands only 21" high. Silent. Automatic. Guaranteed. Why toil at pumping and lugging water when so little money will give you complete freedom — you'll be astounded to find how cheaply and easily it can be installed.

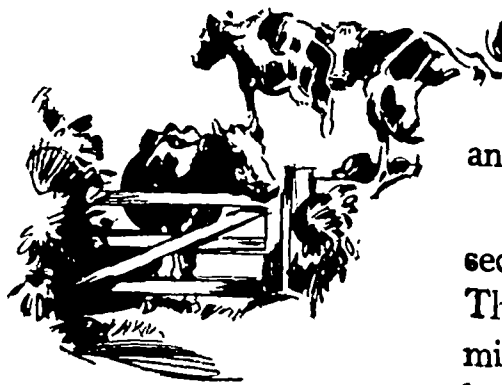
Write our nearest office for free booklet telling all about it,

**The Canadian FAIRBANKS - MORSE Company Limited**

St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria

## A Profitable Dairy Herd

**YOUR** profit as a dairyman is not large enough to allow "boarders" in your herd. The careful choice of high-grade animals will double your production of milk and butter.



Ask for our Milk Weight Book, for keeping your milk records

Every cow is an investment, and milk cheques are the returns: each animal should pay you a profit.

The pure-bred sire is the secret of success in dairying. The proceeds from the sale of milk, butter and eggs should be deposited in the bank for future needs.

## The Royal Bank of Canada

F731

When Answering Advertisements Please Mention The Scoop Shovel.



**SUCCESSFUL FARMERS OIL CO-OPERATIVES**

Receipts from sales to the amount of \$89,527, are reported by the Consumers' Co-operative Oil Company, Clarkfield, Minn. Goods sold were as follows: Gas and distillate, 476,198 gallons; lubricating oils, 15,009 gallons; alcohol, 3,217 gallons; grease, 5,190 pounds; sweeping compound 3,100 pounds. Expenses for the year amounted to \$11,112, over half of which was for personal services in operating the business. Net earnings of \$14,112 resulted from the operations of the year. From this, \$1,200 was charged off for depreciation, \$856 was paid to shareholders as interest on capital, and \$10,274 was devoted to a patronage refund. The company owns building and equipment valued at \$9,937, and has undivided profits of \$7,619, accumulated from 1925, 1926 and 1927.

The company was organized in 1924 and is now serving about 600 farmer-patrons, most of whom are shareholders.

Patronage dividends amounting to \$16,202 were paid to the patrons of the Lyon County Co-operative Oil Company, Marshall, Minn., on the business transacted during the year ending November 30, 1927. In addition, interest was paid on the share capital. The total dividends paid during the four years that the organization has been operating amount to \$48,187.

**CO-OPS. MAKE HALF BILLION POUNDS BUTTER**

Approximately half a billion pounds of creamery butter is made annually in the plants of U.S. co-operative associations, according to reports made to the Division of Co-operative Marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture. Data regarding the activities of 1,480 co-operatives engaged in making butter have been tabulated for the year 1926. Ninety-seven per cent. of the total quantity was made by associations operating creameries, two per cent. by associations engaged in marketing fluid milk and cream, and one per cent. by associations engaged chiefly in making cheese or in condensing milk.

The half billion pounds made by the co-operatives is a trifle more than one-third of the total creamery butter made in the 4,000 plants reporting production fig-

ures to the Department of Agriculture. It is 34 per cent. of the creamery butter produced in the 38 states in which the 1,480 co-operatives tabulated are located.

**Save the Valuable "Poker Hands"**



**OGDEN'S CUT PLUG**

*Soothing—*  
**yet a man's smoke**  
**COOL AND FRAGRANT**

**MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

470 MAIN STREET  
Winnipeg



AUDITORS TO THE  
MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

Thos. J. Murray, K.C.  
Clifford Dick

Ralph Maybank  
Edwin Cass

**Murray, Maybank, Dick & Cass**  
**Barristers**

**ELECTRIC CHAMBERS**  
**WINNIPEG**

**WILLIAM RANDAL CREMER**

(From Page 4.)

for the cause of peace right up to the day of his death, July 22, 1908.

T. W. Mercer, of the British Co-operative Union, in a recent issue of the Co-operative News, tells a story of Randal Cremer which is worth repeating. On the day that Cremer was knighted, a meeting was held in Dorking, Surrey. Mercer's father was in the chair, and in opening the meeting he told them how he and Cremer once addressed a peace meeting on that same spot nearly forty years before. On that night no inn-keeper or householder would give the two men a bed, so hostile were the people to the apostles of peace, and the carpenter and his companion (also a working man) slept on the railway platform. That, Mr. Mercer's father said, "was how people treated Randal Cremer forty years ago. Today he has been honored by the king." Four years of war agony and the contemplation of its legacy, has made

us much more anxious in the cause of and organization for peace, and for the progress made we have to thank and should continue to honor such pioneers as Randal Cremer.

**THE POWER QUESTION**

(From Page 9.)

and the city is a necessity for the protection of "Service at cost," and while a majority of the city council do not favor such a plan because they think it would lead to the absorption of the city system into the provincial system, it is possible the people of Winnipeg think otherwise. At any

rate it would be good policy to find out.

The policy followed in the past by the Dominion government has somewhat complicated the question and given the provincial government a difficult problem to handle, but it would be unfortunate if every phase of it were not explored with a view to furthering the cause of public ownership. Private enterprise in the power field is reaching out extensively in this country, and there is a noticeable tendency toward the concentration of this business in a few powerful corporations. It were better to act with foresight and courage now than to pass on to our children what will become a much more difficult problem.

**THE VALUE OF BABY CHICKS**

can only be known by the quality and records of the flocks from which they come. We wish you to know the breeding behind our flocks. We send with each order of chicks a certificate of breeding, government approved flock and R.O.P. chicks each, 30c; per 100, \$30.00.

Chicks from selected heavy winter laying flocks:

White Leghorns .....	25	100	White Wyandottes ....	25	100
Barred Rocks .....	\$5.50	\$21.00		6.25	24.00
	6.00	23.00			

HAMBLEY HATCHERY, 601 LOGAN AVE., WINNIPEG.

# COCKSHUTT

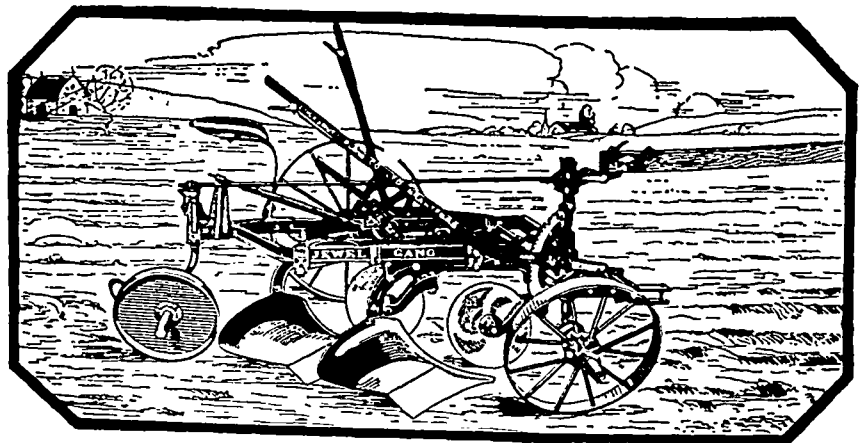
## Horse PLOWS Tractor

**FOR STUBBLE OR BREAKING**

The Cockshutt Jewel Gang is a high-lift plow, entirely automatic in its action and made with ample strength for the hardest plowing conditions. Beams are well arched and bottoms spaced to provide maximum clearance.

Furrow and land wheels are subject to very fine adjustments; moldboards and shares are right up to the Cockshutt standard of design and quality.

Like all Cockshutt Plows the Jewel Gang shows the hand of the experienced builder all through. It will give you the kind of service you expect from a good plow. Other types, in single, double and three furrow sizes to suit every farm.



"Jewel" High-Lift Gang Plow

There are also Cockshutt Tractor Plows in disc and moldboard types suitable for every tractor. Our No. 80 specially designed for Fordson Tractors has features that are making it the most popular light tractor plow on the market

Ask our nearest Agent to give you full particulars.

**COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED**

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

"Cockshutt Implements Make Farming Pay Better"

# Reduce the Fire Fiend's Yearly Harvest

**N**OT fire—but the CARE-  
LESSNESS which fails to  
quench it when its useful pur-  
pose has been served, is the  
ENEMY to mankind. He who  
by neglect causes fire in the for-  
est may well expect the same  
treatment as would be accorded  
to one who tosses a match into  
a neighbour's haystack.

Issued by Authority of  
**Charles Stewart**  
Minister of the Interior



# STAMP OUT CARELESSNESS

**A BATTLE FOR POWER**

(From Page 3.)

To develop independently of Great Falls would be costly. Capacity, 54,000 h.p.

(7) Great Falls—Leased and developed by Manitoba Power Company. Installation, present, 115,000 h.p.; ultimate, 168,000 h.p.

(8) Pine Falls—The Manitoba Paper Company secured this site as part of their concession and must begin to develop it by 1935. The capacity of this site is 111,000 h.p. The maximum demand of the Paper Co. will be 40,000 h.p., leaving a surplus of 71,000 h.p. for general distribution.

The bulk of the power developed on these sites is utilized in the Winnipeg area. Rates are remarkably low and electricity is, therefore, widely used. The proximity of these power sites to the densely populated Winnipeg market makes cheap power possible, but Winnipeg rates—second to none on this continent—are the direct result of strong competition to the original private company by the municipally-owned hydro, giving "Service at Cost."

The division of power sites is detailed below:

<b>Private—</b>	<b>h.p.</b>
Pinawa .....	37,000
McArthur Falls .....	54,000
Great Falls .....	168,000
Pine Falls .....	111,000
	<hr/>
	370,000
<b>Public—</b>	<b>h.p.</b>
Pointe du Bois .....	138,000
Slave Falls .....	90,000
	<hr/>
	228,000
<b>To be disposed of—</b>	<b>h.p.</b>
Lower Seven Sisters .....	111,000
Upper Seven Sisters .....	87,000
	<hr/>
	*198,000
	<hr/>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>759,000</b>

\* Capacity of the two Seven Sisters sites reduced by 37,000 h.p. if Pinawa channel not closed during low water period.

The competing public and private systems are, at present, fairly well balanced; each delivers about the same amount of power to Winnipeg. The Winnipeg Hydro supplies a block of power to the Manitoba Hydro. The Winnipeg Electric Company supplies blocks

# RENNIE SEED

## EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

74—Golden Acre Cabbage—One of the earliest Cabbages in existence. A most desirable variety.	Pkt. .26	oz. 2.00	¼ lb. 6.00
125—Golden Plume, or Wonderful Celery—One of the very best varieties for early Fall use. A good keeper .....	Pkt. .25	¼ ob 1.25	½ oz. 2.25 oz 3.50
260—Japanese Ebenezer Onion—A heavy yielder, producing large Onions which are wonderfully firm and solid and will keep nearly twelve months	Pkt. .10	oz. .50	¼ lb. 1.50 lb. 4.50
355—Saxa Radish (Earliest of Scarlet Radishes)—Round bright scarlet with the smallest possible top	Pkt. .10	oz. .25	¼ lb. .75 lb 2.00

**WM. RENNIE CO. LIMITED**  
TORONTO                      CALGARY                      VANCOUVER

# GOVERNMENT TESTED



## *Experience Counts!*

**W**HEN most of the farmers of today were learning to plough, sow and reap, The Canadian Bank of Commerce had already established a reputation for giving farmers' business special attention.

The farmer who becomes a customer of this Bank will find himself dealing with men who understand his work and who regard it as of *sufficient importance* to support him wholeheartedly.

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

1692

to the Paper Company and Central Manitoba Mines.

The Winnipeg market is increasing by 30,000 h.p. annually; the development of paper and mining industries will accelerate this. The value of power sites is going up! The private company, anxious to secure all the sites possible, applied to the federal government for Seven Sisters.

As it had always been understood that these sites were reserved for the provincial government, the latter also made application. Complicating the issue was the company's claim of perpetual right to divert 8,000 second feet down the Pinawa channel and title to the site itself. This natural resource, they claim, is their's forever.

The provincial government called in an authority, Dr. Hogg, of the Ontario Hydro, who, after a hurried survey made an equally hurried report, that it was not feasible for the province to develop Seven Sisters. The whole of Manitoba, he reported, would not need 30,000 h.p. for the next 30 years. Remembering that 250,000 people in Winnipeg today use 220,000 h.p., it seems an easy assumption that 400,000 folks in the rest of Manitoba, will be satisfied with 30,000 h.p.

Following the publication of Dr. Hogg's report, an agreement between the Manitoba government and the Manitoba Power Company was made public. In this agreement the company reserves for the government 30,000 h.p. at \$13.80 per h.p. or one-half cent per K.W. hour, whichever is lowest; the government reserves the right to purchase elsewhere if it chooses and the right to purchase the plant at the end of the contract period, namely 30 years. In consideration of these terms the provincial government withdraws its claim to the site.

The proposal is to close Pinawa Channel and to develop the two Seven Sisters Falls as one site, meaning that, with McArthur Falls, the Manitoba Power Company are after three sites at once. It is reported that already they are robbing McArthur Falls of one-third its head.

If the private interests succeed in getting all these sites the balance of power will be a thing of



## A Strong, Weather-tight Roof of Pleasing Appearance

In outward appearance alone this newest sheet metal roofing stands forth as the most attractive. But there's more than skin deep beauty in

# PEDLAR'S Nu-ROOF

Its quality goes clear through. It is a galvanized sheet iron roofing strengthened by a combination of ribs of different forms running the whole length of the sheet. The sheets are 33½" wide and in lengths up to 10 feet, affording a greater covering area per sheet than any other metal roofing on the market. This makes it possible to lay Pedlar's NU-ROOF in large sheets with a minimum of supporting wood sheathing. NU-ROOF saves material, time and money, and provides a sturdy, weather-tight roof that remains as long as the building lasts.

*Send us dimensions of your building and we will quote you on material for the complete job.*

## THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE - OSHAWA, ONT.

FACTORIES: Oshawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Vancouver.

## PEDLAR'S METAL-BUILT PRODUCTS

The best oats and the best china

# QUICK QUAKER

Every package marked "Chinaware"  
contains a piece of china as good and  
as pretty as you would buy.



the past; the division of sites will be:

Public .....228,000 h.p.  
Private .....531,000 h.p.

The Manitoba Power Company is a subsidiary of the Winnipeg Electric Company—both are part of the Power Corporation of Canada, an organization which is rapidly absorbing local power plants through the Dominion. Possessing the bulk of power resources these private interests will

dominate future development.

It is argued that development of both Seven Sisters sites as one unit will reduce overhead. (O, "overhead," what sins are committed in thy name!) Pinawa, it is reported, is valued by the company at \$10,000,000. The true value of this development (at \$85.00 per h.p.) is \$3,000,000. If the company valuation is charged against the new stock issued, customers will pay a price of more than three

times the true value—and a melon of some \$7,000,000 will be sliced. No wonder the private interests desire to cripple public development!

The Manitoba members in the Dominion parliament became actively interested in this situation when it developed. They took the matter up, as a body, with Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, and he agreed to defer action until they had had time

# \$10000.00

## Cash

### IN PRIZES

#### G I O S A Y N U H T P R



#### SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

**OVER 100 CASH PRIZES**

1st . . . . \$500	4th . . . . \$25
2nd . . . \$100	5th . . . . \$15
3rd . . . \$50	6th . . . \$10
Four Qualifying Prizes . . . . \$100	
One Hundred \$2 Prizes . . . . \$200	

### MAKE YOUR DREAMS COME TRUE

#### The Picture Explained

Roy's sweetheart, Marie, is dreaming of a cosy home and an automobile—just as sweethearts have always done. They have decided to enter the "Ledon" Contest because one of our big cash prizes would help them realize their dreams. **YOU HAVE THE SAME CHANCE AS THEY HAVE TO MAKE YOUR OWN DREAMS COME TRUE—SOLVE THIS PUZZLE NOW!**

#### How to do the Puzzle

There are three words in the answer. Start at the top left blank square and trace the line to the letter above, then put this letter in the square. Do the same with each of the other squares. You will need to supply one letter in the last word to make it complete. The puzzle is rather complicated, but you will find it interesting. Be sure to write your answer on a SEPARATE sheet of paper, then RUSH it to us. **THIS ADVERTISEMENT MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN.**

#### Follow Rules and Win!

1. Write answer with pen and ink PLAINLY on a square sheet of paper. Be NEAT, as neatness will be considered.
2. Put your name (Mr., Mrs. or Miss), full address and data in top right hand corner.
3. Put name of this paper in lower left corner.
4. All persons connected with Ledon Knitting Mills Co. are barred from this Contest.
5. Entries will be judged according to points gained, by a committee of Toronto business people chosen after close of Contest. Their decision shall be final.

**Everyone qualifying will be presented with our merchandise to the value of from \$1 to \$5 regardless of any other prize.**

#### Nothing to Sell to Win

SEND YOUR ANSWER AT ONCE and we will advise you of your standing. You will be asked to make a very small sample purchase of our goods to qualify. **YOU WILL POSITIVELY NOT BE REQUIRED TO SELL ANYTHING** You have all to gain and are under no obligation whatever. **PLEASE SEND STAMP FOR REPLY.**

**WINNERS IN OUR PREVIOUS CONTEST**

\$550—Miss Luella Boyd, 36 Victoria Ave., Brockville, Ont. \$200—Sister Marguerite Marie, 336 First Ave., St. Francois d'Assise, P.Q. \$100—Mrs. David McAllister, R. R. 2, Teeswater, Ont. \$50—N. P. Hunt, 122 Barnes Road, St. John's, Nfld. Also 22 other prize winners (names and addresses on request).

to look into it. It should be remembered that the natural resources of Manitoba are still in the control of the Dominion government. They appointed a committee to meet the Winnipeg City Council to see if arrangements could not be made with the city to keep the power sites and especially Seven Sisters in public ownership. Subsequently the City Council discussed the matter and, by a vote of nine to seven decided that application would not be made for the Seven Sisters site. It was apparent from the arguments used that the majority of the Winnipeg City Council are neither desirous of adequately protecting the municipal hydro system nor of co-operating with the provincial government in developing a publicly owned provincial hydro system. The minority of the city council, it is understood, will make a special report to the Manitoba members of the Dominion parliament in whose hands the cause of public ownership in this particular case now rests.

Press despatches say that the federal members will urge the Minister of the Interior to delay action for twelve months, so that the public may have an opportunity to learn the facts, and the fate of the Winnipeg by-law regarding Slave Falls is settled.

**CONVINCED OF VALUE OF POOLING METHOD**

More than 300,000 hens were added last month to the total controlled by the Poultry Producers of Central California, when a large group of non-members determined to better their marketing conditions by joining the pool.

The voluntary sign-up, which will add 300 cars to the volume of the association, was decided upon after several weeks had been spent by the non-members in studying their course of action. Price manipulation on the San Francisco market had resulted in a wide spread between San Francisco and New York quotations, and the producers resolved to find a more satisfactory method of disposing of their eggs.

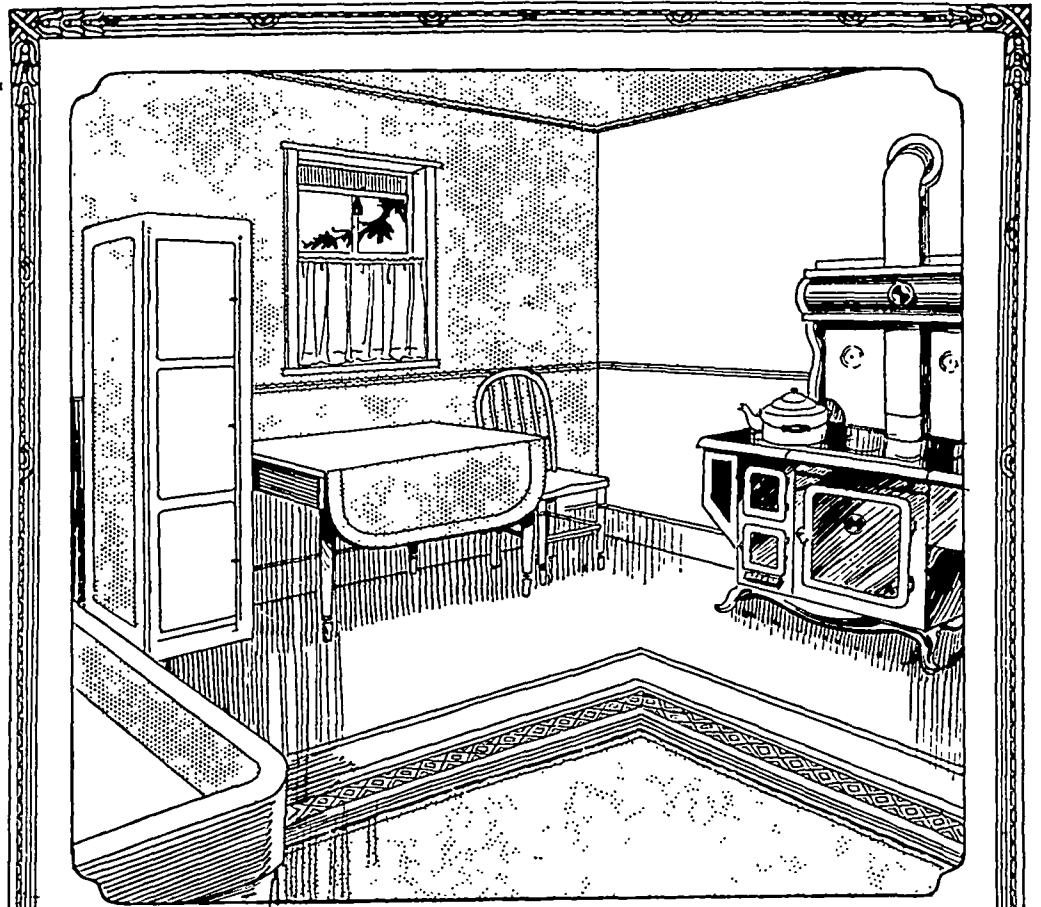
A series of meetings was held, and the decision was made to join the poolers.

**THE ONTARIO POOL**

The 1928 campaign for Ontario Grain Pool membership is progressing in several counties not covered in 1927. In spite of unfavorable weather and road conditions the sign-up is about equal to that of last year. Everywhere satisfaction is shown with the results achieved and with the prospects for the future with farmers in control of the marketing of the crops they grow.

A second interim payment of 10 cents a bushel on oats and the same amount on barley was announced on March 31st, and cheques are being sent to all who had delivered coarse grains for the Pool prior to that date.

Canvassing for signatures to the Livestock Marketing Contract prepared by The United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, some weeks ago and approved by representative producers from all



*Cheering, Colorful,  
Brighter Kitchens!*

*IT'S* so easy to transform an ordinary-looking kitchen into a pleasant workshop—to make it as cheery as Spring itself!

**SILKSTONE**

REGISTERED TRADE MARK  
**Flat Wall Colours**

*"Smooth as Silk - - Hard as Stone"*

*Our colour expert will be pleased to suggest suitable colour combinations for Wall, Ceiling, Trim, Floor, etc. for any room in your home. Enquiries handled WITHOUT COST—WITHOUT OBLIGATION. Address SERVICE DEPT.*

... will make your kitchen as light as a ray of sunlight ... at little cost. Made in 24 egg-shell finish shades ... so rich in texture ... so easy to apply.

SILKSTONE is sanitary ... germ-proof ... its easy washing takes the place of re-decorating!

**G. F. STEPHENS & CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

*Paint Makers Since 1882*

parts of the province on January 24th, has been postponed until after seeding. Some counties are well organized for the campaign, but for the most part it was considered unwise to undertake a canvass until the roads are in shape to permit of the use of cars.

In the meantime educational work will be continued and further organization will proceed in some of the counties where little had been done following the January 24th conference. At a mass meeting in Shelburne (Dufferin County), on March 22nd, all phases of the contract were dealt with. There had been local opposition on the part of some who urged that a new outlet for meat products should be guaranteed before farmers were asked to sign contracts. This point was covered in detail by H. A. Gilroy, a company director, and H. B. Clemes, general manager. When a resolution was proposed calling for the acceptance of the contract as printed, only four out of a gathering of about 200 voted in opposition. Thus the producers accept the company's policy of giving existing abattoirs a chance to co-operate on a reasonable basis, in preference to rushing the duplication of killing and processing facilities.

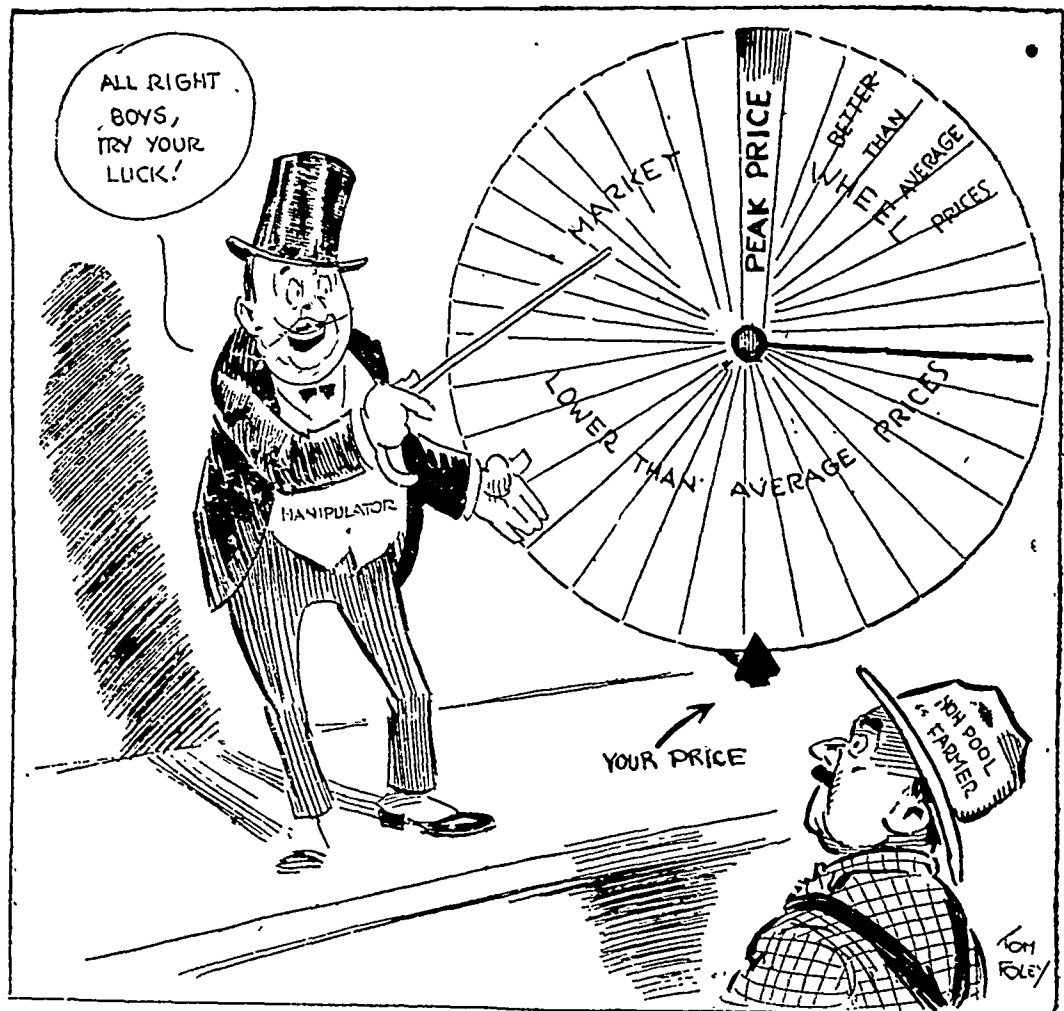
### AVERAGE PAY OF CANADIAN WORKERS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics some months ago issued a

report on manufacturing in Canada for 1925. The value of the finished products of 22,231 establishments was \$2,948,545,315. Raw materials cost \$1,587,665,408, so that the net value of the manufactures would appear to be \$1,360,879,907. Labor was paid \$596,707,473, leaving \$764,172,434 for profits, taxes and other expenses.

The average yearly income of all workers, including managerial, was \$1,096.43. Salaried workers, including the executives, received an average of \$1,843.00. In this average will, of course, be included poorly-paid office help. Wage earners who constitute more than eighty per cent. of the force averaged \$971.00.

—The Canadian Co-operator.



THE OLD GAME.

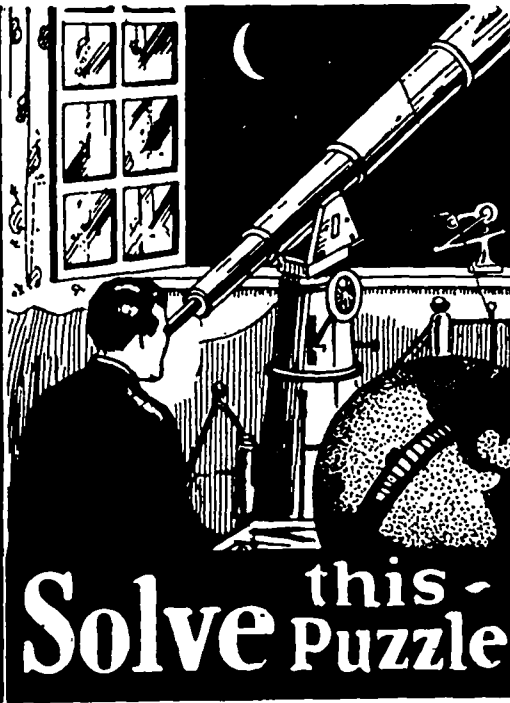
## The Live Stock Owner's Standby—“INTERNATIONAL”

From coast to coast live stock owners hold International preparations in the highest esteem. They realize that International preparations have back of them many years of study, experimental work and careful thought; further, experience has taught that these preparations will always do what is claimed for them, as International preparations are made with a definite idea of obtaining results, and within reason they do.

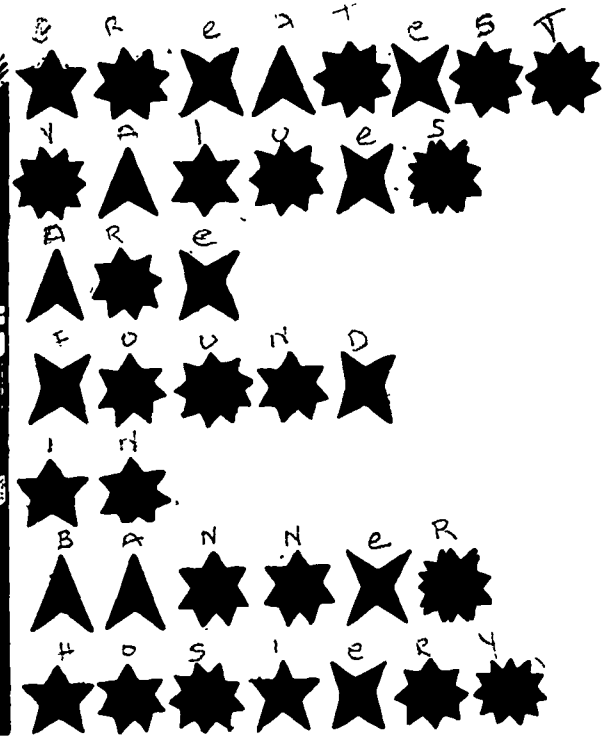
It stands to reason that a firm which has been doing nothing else but manufacturing live stock medicinal and mineral preparations for the past forty years, along with the vast experience gained during that time, plus the expert advice and supervision of technical men—veterinarians, chemists, etc.—must know how to produce preparations that are sound in every respect and which will give satisfaction—the proof of this is well supported by the fact that practically in every part of Canada the name “INTERNATIONAL” is looked upon as standing for reliability, quality, service and satisfaction.

**International Stock Food Co.**  
**LIMITED**  
**TORONTO CANADA**

# WHAT DO THE STARS SAY?



Solve this Puzzle



# WIN New 1928 Ford Sedan \$1500<sup>00</sup> in Cash Prizes

PRIZES		
<b>FIRST, 1928 Ford Sedan,</b>		
<b>Value \$750.00</b>		
Second - - -	\$250.00	Cash
Third - - -	150.00	"
Fourth - - -	100.00	"
Fifth - - -	75.00	"
Sixth - - -	50.00	"
Seventh - - -	25.00	"
Eighth - - -	10.00	"
9 to 26 - - -	5.00	Each

The above prizes are unconditionally guaranteed.

### Follow these Simple Rules

1. Write your answers in pen and ink only, on one side of the paper. Put name and address in upper right hand corner stating whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss, also name of this paper. Write anything else on separate sheet. Don't send fancy, drawn, or typewritten answers.
2. Contestants must be 16 years or over.
3. Employees of Banner Hosiery Co. or friends and relatives of employees are forbidden to enter.
4. Three entries may be submitted but only one can win a prize.
5. Different members of a family may compete but only one prize will be awarded to any one household or group.
6. Final awards will be made by a committee of three prominent Toronto business men who are in no way connected with this firm. Their names will be made known to all contestants. Contestants must agree to abide by their decisions.
7. If you find the correct answer to the puzzle you will be awarded 950 points, and we will send you by mail, a simple acting charade puzzle game on which you will be awarded all the final points. No points are to be awarded for neatness, handwriting, or general appearance, nor are points to be awarded for orders unless sent optionally to a limited amount to take the place of missing or doubtful answers. You are neither obliged nor required to buy or sell a single thing to win the highest prize.
8. Contest closes 5 p.m., Friday Aug. 31st, 1928. Entries should be forwarded promptly.

One night Professor Gazor, the great astronomer noticed through his telescope that various stars in one of the great constellations had different numbers of points to them. He was able to group these odd stars. This discovery so startled the scientific world that it was decided to find out what it all meant. After tremendous research it was decided that one of the planets was using this method to send the world an important message. By mathematical calculation Professor Gazor was able to decipher the message. His colleagues naturally wanted to know all about it, but he would not give them the message. He told them to work it out for themselves.

### How He Did It

"You will notice," the professor told them, "some stars have three points, others four points, some five, or six points, etc. The number of points each star has determines what letter of the word of the message that star stands for. For instance if a star has three points it is the letter a. However, if it has four points it is either d, e, or f. Some stars represent only one letter, some 2 letters and some 3 letters. I have worked out the table code for you, now you count the number of points on each star and try to find what letter each star stands for, by referring to the table code. I have correctly arranged the stars so that each row of stars spells a word of the message. In order to help you a bit the first word is "Greatest.""

### Solve This Puzzle Win First Prize

If you can solve this puzzle, send your answer in at once to compete for the beautiful 1928 Ford Sedan First Prize. Write your answer neatly on a piece of paper in pen and ink.

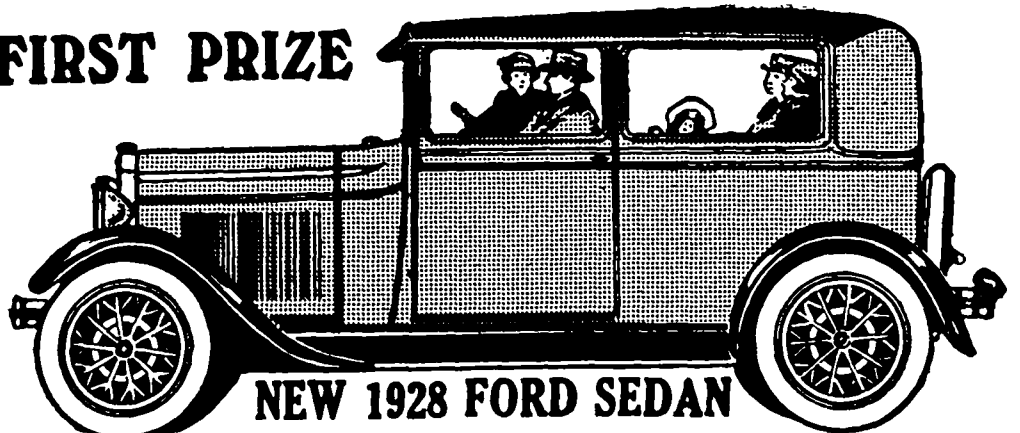
#### TABLE CODE

- 3-a,b.
- 4-d,e,f.
- 5-g,h,i.
- 6-l.
- 7-n,o.
- 8-r.
- 9-s,t,u.
- 10-v.
- 11-y.

### Nothing to Buy or Sell. No Money to Spend.

Frankly, this is an advertising contest. Its object is to get a wider distribution for the Banner Money saving hosiery and underwear catalogue, listing three hundred quality items at direct to consumer prices. When we receive your answer to the puzzle, we will write and tell you how many points you have gained towards first prize and will send you a copy of our latest catalogue right away. You can enter and win the highest prizes without buying a single thing, selling anything, or spending a cent of your money. You will be under no obligation whatever to make a purchase to obtain standing for first prize. Send your answer at once.

## FIRST PRIZE



NEW 1928 FORD SEDAN

**Banner Hosiery Company, Ltd. Dept. 53 Toronto, Ont.**

## FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

Buy, Sell or Exchange through this page

The cost is 3 cents per word one insertion. Each initial and group of four figures counts as a word. Be sure and count name and address. Farmer's advertisements on livestock, seed grain, poultry and farm produce, displayed with big type are charged at the rate of \$1.82 per inch deep by one column wide.

Cash must accompany each order.

All advertisements and changes should reach us not later than the tenth of each month.

Circulation 26,000 all in Manitoba

### Miscellaneous

**BRITISH GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN** correspondents. Proposition, 10c. Scolare, 16 Cambridge Street, London, S.W., England. 1-12 JGX

**PRIVATE NURSES FREQUENTLY EARN** \$30 a week. Learn by personal correspondence. Catalogue No. 57 free. Royal College of Science, Toronto 4, Canada, N.P. T.F.

**DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY—60 LB.** crates, \$7.80 while it lasts. Dan Kitson, Riding Mountain, Man. 2-3

**REGISTERED BLUE AND SILVER FOXES**—Buy now, save 20% for fall delivery. Booklet free; breeder-agents wanted. Six bank references, Seattle Chamber of Commerce. We help you. Cash or terms. Write today. Cleary Bros., Fox Farms, Empire Building, Seattle, Wash. 4-6x

**KNOW YOUR FUTURE—SEND 25c AND** birthdate. Let me try and locate your future mate, will send name and address. Adel, Box 1600, Sta. C. Los Angeles, Calif. 4-1

**FOR SALE—REG. CLYDESDALE STALLION**, rising four, \$250. A. Michle, Lenore, Man. 4-1

**CORDWOOD AND HAY WANTED—FOR** satisfactory results ship your cars to Western Fuel Co., Winnipeg. tfx

**POTATOES — IRISH COBBLERS, WEE** McGrogans, Early English Kidneys, all \$1 bushel John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 4-1

**FOR SALE—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET** Clover Seed Grade No. 1, certificate No. 57-7873 Ten cent per pound, over 500 lbs. 9c, including bags. Howard Holden, Deloraine, Man. 4-1

**FOR SALE — PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN** Bull, 9 months old, price \$50. J. J. Brander, Nesbitt, Man. 4-1

**PURE BRED BERKSHIRE WEANLING** Pigs. Farrowed February from mature Vauxhall foundation stock. \$12 f.o.b., Elm Creek, crates included. Sutcliffe Sharp, Elm Creek, Man. 4-1

**PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY** Eggs, 60c. Mollie Averill, Crocus, Man. 4-1

**GUARANTEED PURE CLOVER HONEY**, \$7.50 case (six 10 lb. pails), freight paid on 2 cases. Harry Simmons, Box 18, Portage la Prairie, Man. 3-2

**EARLE LEIDERMAN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE** Course with Exercises.—Write for information. Cost \$28, will sell for \$8. Stewart Plant, Gilbert Plains, Man. 4-1

### Seed and Plants

**SELLING—REGISTERED BACON TYPE** Berkshire, both sexes, all ages. Duncan Pierce, Croll, Man. 2-3

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS—IMPROVED, EXTRA** hardy, early Senator Dunlap. Quality guaranteed Delivery prepaid, \$1.25 hundred; \$4.50, five hundred; \$8, thousand; \$15 two thousand. Leonard Barkley, Morrisburg, Ontario. 2-4

**BROME. TIMOTHY, CLOVER. GOVERNMENT** certified Couch, free Broome, 16c per lb. Gov. Standard No. 1, 11c; Gov. Standard No. 2, 8c. Certified Couch, free Broome and Western Rye, mixture, 11c. Timothy, Gov. Standard No. 1, 10c; Sweet Clover, 9c. Graysville Co-operative Brome Growers' Association, Limited, Graysville, Man. 3-2-x

**GOVERNMENT STANDARD SEEDS** — Arctic White Blossom Clover, 12c lb.; Timothy, 10c lb.; No. 2 Timothy, 8c lb.; brome (free of couch grass), 10c lb.; novelty flax, \$2.50 bushel. Seeds thoroughly cleaned. Bags free. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 4-2

**RED CLOVER SEED, MANHARDY—GOT** seed from M.A.C., very hardy variety. Threshed this seed off three-year-old stand. This seed took first, Brandon Winter Fair, 1928 Good hay and soil builder. Government tested. 40c per lb. Bags free. Best seeded with barley. J. M. Johnson, Durban, Man. 4-1

**SELLING—SIXTY-DAY OATS, SECOND** generation from McKenzie's seed. J. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 2-3

**W. B. SWEET CLOVER SEED—GOVERNMENT** tested, scarified. Thoroughly cleaned 10c lb. Bags free. "Manitoba Flint" fodder corn. Government tested. 99% germination, \$1.25 peck. A. P. Loyns, Roselsie, Man. 4-1

**BIRTLÉ FOR SEED BARLEY—O.A.C. NO. 21**, government tested and inspected, third generation, No. 1 and No. 2 seed. All orders will receive prompt attention. For particulars, prices, etc., write F. C. Barber, sec.-manager, Birtle Co-operative Seed Barley Growers' Association, Limited, Birtle, Man. 4-4x

**REGISTERED MINDUM WHEAT — THE** first need is good seed. Registered seed is the highest grade obtainable. Well preserved, clean, plump and pure. Rust resistant and drought resistant and a heavy yielder. We have for sale registered seed, sacked, sealed and certified by the Dominion Seed Branch, and also No. 1 seed grown from registered stock. All seed has government certificate for purity and germination. Write for sample and prices. The Carman Co-operative Mindum Wheat Growers, Ltd., A. J. Epps, Sec., P.O. Box 219, Carman, Man. 4-1

**CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, BULBS,** plants, Manitoba grown. Splendid garden peas, 4½ lbs. in 5 varieties for \$1. Best Spencer Sweet Peas, mixed, 25c ounce; 1 ounce, \$1. See March "Scoop" for cheap collections; hardest strawberry plants, \$1.60 100 post paid. For flower, cabbage, tomato plants, see list. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 4-1

### 1928 SPECIALS

Two extras in Gladiolus, our "Prairie Farm" special, a mixture of named kinds, large and medium bulbs, 30 bulbs for \$1; "Glad Garden" special, named varieties, labelled, all good ones, our choice, all large bulbs, 16 for \$1. An extra of 100 gladiolus cormels with each order of either special.

Herbert Raspberry, hardy, best home variety, large sweet berry, strong well-rooted plants, 16 for \$1; 100 plants, \$4.

Senator Dunlop strawberry, best for the prairies, good plants, 30 for \$1; \$2.50 per 100.

Sandcherries, selected seedlings, bear year after planting, desirable fruit, good for sauce, fine canned; strong bushes, 2 for 50c; 5 for \$1.

Red Currants, strong, 1 year plants, 5 for 70c; 8 plants, \$1.

Black Currants, Kerry and Magnus, new, large fruiting kinds, each, 20c; 6 for \$1.

All stock Manitoba grown; every plant vigorous, well-rooted, freshly dug, carefully packed. All goods prepaid Cash please. Order early from the

**PRAIRIE BERRY PATCH**  
A. R. Munday :: :: Oakville, Man.

**FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, CERTIFICATE** No. 57-2535. 7½c per lb. Sacks extra. Also some pure bred red polled bulls. J. W. Wines, Lowe Farm, Man. 3-2

### Poultry

**R.O.P., M.A.F. BARRED ROCKS. FROM** R.O.P. approved males, \$3 to \$5. Setting, \$15 per 100. May chicks, 35c. Male from R.O.P. hen; setting \$2; 100, \$8. May chicks, 25c. Particulars in Mating List. Mrs. Thos. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 4-1

**FREE—A NEW BOOK OF POULTRY LESSONS.** L. R. Guild & Sons, Box 91, Rockwood, Ont. 2-3x

**BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS FROM** high producing stock, Beaumont and Barker strain, April and May hatch, \$25 per 100. June, \$20. Hatching eggs, \$8, pure bred. Order early. Mrs. M. Lester, Neepawa, Man. 3-2

**A.1 QUALITY ROCK, LEGHORN, WYANDOTTE, Red Baby Chicks,** \$18 per 100 and up. Hatching eggs, \$8 per 100 and up. Pedigreed cockerels, \$6 each and up. 36 page illustrated catalogue free. L. R. Guild & Sons, Box 91, Rockwood, Ont. t.f.x.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING** eggs, best laying strain. 75c for 15; \$4 per 100. Douglas Yuill, Portage la Prairie. 4-1

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AS Spring draws nigh I sometimes glance, across my homestead's broad expanse—and gosh it makes me frown! Should I go on another year and try to get the blamed place clear—or should I move to town?

Why I could sit right down and name a dozen who've won wealth and fame, just since they've quit their plows. They buy themselves new suits of clothes, and once or twice a year I s'pose, new dresses for their fraus. There's old Zeb Withers making good at selling coal and kindling wood; and Sam and Elmer Gray have got more cash than they can spend, since they quit farming to attend to running Elmer's dray! Eb Thompson hasn't done a pece, since he sold out and took a lease to run the picture show—and Joe Dill's loafing since he quit; but still he doesn't seem a bit worse off than folks I know.

Gosh! When I think of men like these who live in plenty and in ease, I wonder if I'm right—to stick it out through thick and thin, just on the chance that I might win by putting up a fight. I wonder if there's any use in standing all the rough abuse of market men and banks; I wonder if 'twould not be best to quit my war on storm and pest, for which I get no thanks.

Well, every spring I have my doubts. My ins-and-outs are mostly outs, and sometimes I get blue—until I figure out that I am not the only stubborn guy who's fighting this thing through. I look around and see my friends are working for the very ends that I am working for; and if we all will join our hands, we'll play our game until it stands so all of us can score!

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**In the Soup.**

The oyster-stew's a funny dish—

No matter how you fish and fish;

The oysters that you bring to view

Are not as many as you wish.

The farmer's in the self-same stew—

No matter what he tries to do;

No matter how he works and plans

His earnings turn out all too few.

The man and the girl were saying good-night on the doorstep when a window above them was pushed suddenly open and a weary voice said: "My dear sir, I have no objection to your coming here and sitting up half the night with my daughter, nor even your standing on the doorstep for two hours saying good-night, but out of consideration for the rest of the household who wish to go to sleep, will you kindly take your elbow off the bell-push?"—Pennsylvania Farmer.



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