



A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

VOL. IV.

WINNIPEG, MAN, DECEMBER, 1928.

No. 12

Peace
on
Earth

Courage



Say not the struggle nought availeth,
The labor and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.

For while the tired wades, vainly
breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets
making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light,
In front, the sun comes slow, how
slowly.
But westward, look, the land is bright.

Arthur H. Clough

Each for All

Goodwill
among
Men

All for Each

London

Pool Progress in Saskatchewan

10,735,448 acres now under contract and Saskatchewan Pool Elevators is operating 967 country elevators and five terminal elevators.

In the I.O.O.F. Hall, Regina, 157 Saskatchewan Wheat Pool delegates gathered for their annual meeting, Tuesday, Nov. 20. Only three were absent, the death of one of these being the subject of a vote of condolence by the meeting. The meeting closed, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

It was found that 10,735,448 acres were now under contract, and that deliveries were very satisfactory with a record elevator handle to date.

The meeting, in its discussions, criticized the practice of mixing in terminals, and urged that an outgoing standard be set up to avoid the degradation which appears to result. Severe complaint was also voiced of the highly optimistic crop estimates which are issued by various independent bodies during the growth of the crop, this practice costing the farmers of the prairies sums running into millions a year by bearing the market.

Dr. F. J. Birchard, of the Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, was the chief speaker at a most interesting session on the quality of this year's wheat, especially low grade. Some of Mr. Birchard's conclusions were criticized by Mr. Cairns, Pool statistician. The question of establishing a Pool commercial mill for experiments was seriously discussed.

Compulsory legislation for a 100 per cent. Pool also came under serious consideration. A resolution in favor of it was amended in favor of getting the sentiment of growers for the meeting next June.

PROGRESS IN 1928.

(By H. S. Fry.)

It can truly be said that in the year which is now gone, some real progress has been made by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. People have different ideas about progress. Some think of progress as consisting only of those tangible evidences of material prosperity or growth, which alone have con-

tributed to the spectacular development of the Canadian Wheat Pools in the past five years. Others will place just as much emphasis upon progress in thinking and upon a growing appreciation of the problems which are now looming on the horizon and which must confront every co-operator in Western Canada during the next few years. Whatever may be one's view of progress, however, we believe it can be



A. J. McPHAIL,
Pres. Saskatchewan Pool.

demonstrated that the past year has been truly a progressive one for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool organization.

Increased Membership

Naturally, one thinks of membership, acreage and bushels of wheat as tangible evidence of progress of the first water. In this respect a creditable showing has been made. The annual report of our organization presented at the annual meeting, November 20-28, shows that as compared with 53,366 contracts covering 7,698,499 acres under new term con-

tract which had been signed up by November 15, 1927, corresponding figures as at October 31, 1928, were 77,404 contracts covering 10,735,448 acres. Without going into details it may be said that these figures bear out the conclusion that in point of membership and actual control of wheat, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool is now stronger at the beginning of the second term contract than it was at any time during the first four years of its existence. This feeling is encouraged also by the figures as to the Coarse Grains Pool, which show as at October 31, 40,309 coarse grains contracts as having been received, covering a total of 2,669,105 acres.

Deliveries of wheat to the Pool in 1927-28 amounted to 127,591,846 bushels, which makes a grand total of 427,040,037 bushels for the first four years of operation. The amount of coarse grains handled during the last crop year was 9,925,763 bushels.

Pool Elevators

For the corresponding period Saskatchewan Pool Elevator Limited, which is the grain handling subsidiary of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, operated 72 country elevators which number has now been increased to 967 through the addition of 240 elevators acquired during the summer months of 1928. The average handling per elevator, for so large a district as was operated last year, was very satisfactory, and amounted for all grains, to 137,941 bushels. The fact that this latter figure is almost exactly the same as the handling for the previous crop year, when only 587 elevators were operated, gives reason for a strong belief in the loyalty of Saskatchewan Pool members to their own co-operative-owned facilities.

The Pool Elevator System last year handled a total of 100,210,581 bushels of all grains, of which

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Alberta will have Coarse Grain Pool

Delegates at Annual Meeting instruct Directors to make plans for pooling Coarse Grains. Wheat Pool has 4,074,771 acres under contract.

By L. D. NESBITT

The annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool, commenced on Tuesday, November 27th, and for five fruitful days the seventy delegates, assembled in the city of Calgary, discussed every phase of the Pool's progress, considered the annual reports presented, and formulated policies and plans for the future. Incidentally all of the seven directors were re-elected.

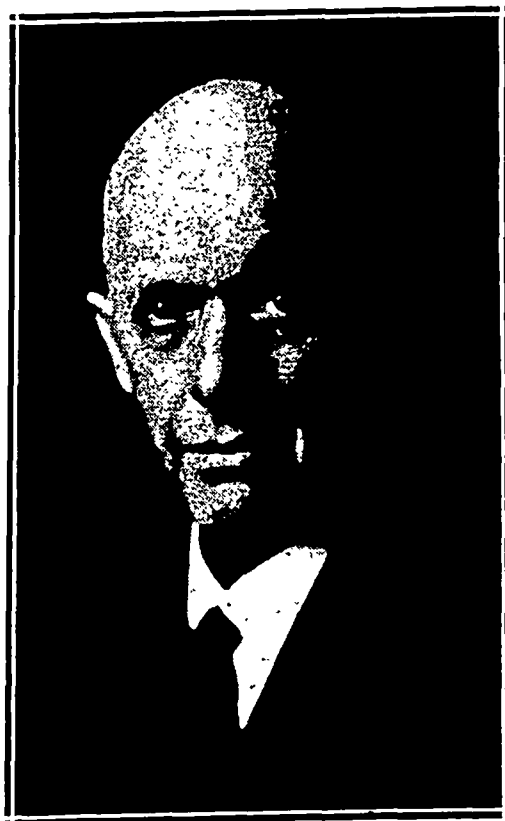
While the wheat pooling idea as at present evolved in Canada first took root in Alberta—in that fateful fall of 1923—later to spread like a prairie fire into Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and finally to staid Ontario, there have been some amongst the more progressive of the Pool adherents who have hinted that the elder sister of the entire Wheat Pool family was travelling a little too slowly. Saskatchewan Pool started out by purchasing an \$11,000,000 elevator plant, inaugurating a field service, a publicity department, a coarse grains pool, etc., etc. Manitoba Pool likewise stepped out and developed a complete organization rapidly. Alberta moved more slowly, but is now getting into full stride and forging ahead.

During the past year the Alberta Pool has increased the number of its line elevators from 162 to around 310; built a magnificent new 2,500,000 bushel terminal at Vancouver at a cost of over two million dollars; established a field service department with eleven men in the field; placed Pool elevators on a patronage dividend basis, and paid out close to a million dollars to Pool members who shipped through these elevators; made a start on a farm storage plan, and to cap the climax, concluded a sign-up which carried the acreage under Pool contracts to a total in excess of the highest point under the first series contracts.

Coarse Grain Pool

At present the Alberta Wheat Pool is throbbing with life and vigor and planning even greater

achievements for the coming year. First, every effort will be made to swell the membership and acreage; second, an aggressive elevator building policy will be kept up; and third, steps will be taken to perfect the entire organization, smooth off any rough spots, and give the membership the best service that can possibly be given. Furthermore the delegates voted unanimously in favor of a coarse grains Pool and instructed the directors to make plans for the launching of this venture. While Saskatchewan and Manitoba both



H. W. WOOD,
President Alberta Pool.

have had coarse grains pools in operation for some years, Alberta has never made the venture, partially because of the fact that the greater part of the coarse grains raised in this province are fed to livestock right here. Next year, however, in all likelihood there will be an Alberta Coarse Grains Pool.

Last spring the grain trade and elevator companies let it be bruited abroad that Alberta was to be the main battleground and arranged their forces and tactics accordingly. There are big grain

interests operating in this province, and they launced a stout offensive, together with an extensive elevator building campaign. The attack stiffened the Pool line from Peace River to the United States' border, and from Medicine Hat to the mountains. The shrewdest blow struck by the Alberta Pool was the establishment of the patronage dividend plan with Pool elevators. This has resulted in the Pool houses being the most popular places in all Alberta.

Handled 71,000,000 Bushels

To return to the convention: the annual reports contained a wealth of information of great interest. Last year this Pool handled over seventy-one million bushels of wheat with a gross turnover of over eighty-four and a quarter million dollars. Nearly twenty-seven and a half million bushels of this was handled through Pool elevators. This is an average of over 166,000 bushels per elevator. In this province the Pool elevators are operated as a chain system and not on the same basis as the Manitoba Pool system. The Pool member has the option of delivering to any elevator company which has a contract with the Pool. It can be seen that under this condition the Alberta Pool elevator handlings were very good.

Other facts that will interest Manitoba Poolers are: over forty-eight million bushels were shipped to the Pacific by the Alberta Pool; the total elevator and commercial reserves now run over \$5,400,000; the cost of operating the Alberta Pool last year was seven-twentieths of a cent per bushel; six per cent. interest is now being paid growers annually on deductions for both commercial and elevator reserves; the acreage under contract to the Alberta Pool as at October 1, 1928, was 4,074,771, or 2,226 acres greater than at August 1, 1928, under the old contract.

(Turn to Page 48.)

Report of the Board of Directors of the Central Selling Agency to the Boards of the Provincial Pools for the Crop Season, 1927-28

To the President and Directors,

Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Co-operative
Wheat Producers, Limited.

Gentlemen:—

Your Directors submit herewith the Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st August, 1928, a statement of the operation and completion of the various Pools operated during the year, together with statements showing the final results of the 1926-1927 Pools. A statement of the administrative costs of the Company during the year is also appended for your information.

CROP CONDITIONS 1927

The crop garnered by the western farmer was an even more complex one from a marketing standpoint than that of the previous year. It was perhaps a crop of the lowest relative quality that Canada has ever produced, as the same high proportion of touch and damp grain was received in all three provinces, due to the wet harvest weather. In addition to grain damaged by frost, rust and natural causes, the quality of the crop generally was below par. The average of protein content was only 11.8% as compared to a usual 13.5%. Details as to protein content of various crops and grades have been obtained from Dr. F. J. Birchard, of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, and are appended for your information in Schedule No. 1. These tests, however, are not sufficiently comprehensive to be conclusive but indicate in a general way the value of the respective wheats.

The operations of the Pool had to be based on an increased world production, and the results attained are, we believe, satisfactory from every point of view. The figures for world production, taken from Broomhall's during the years of the Pool's existence, and the average Pool price, are as follows:

Year	World Production (Bushels)	Average Pool Price 1 Nor., Ft. William
1923-24	.....3,792,080,000	\$1.01
1924-25	.....3,411,760,000	1.66
1925-26	.....3,886,000,000	1.45
1926-27	.....4,171,000,000 (Revised Figure)	1.42
1927-28	.....4,207,000,000	1.42½

Charts are appended for your information, which in a clear and graphic manner show the world supply and also the relationship of the Canadian crop. The fact that the exportable surplus of the Canadian crop is 39.56% of the world exportable surplus of wheat explains in a large measure why the control of the sale of this wheat by our organization is able to influence world prices and eliminate speculation.

DELIVERIES 1927-1928 (WHEAT)

Deliveries by the provinces to this organization for sale during the season were 209,871,373 bushels, as follows:—

	East	West	Total
Alberta Pool	23,032,682	48,084,818	71,117,500
Saskatchewan Pool	127,494,940	64,554	127,559,494
Manitoba Pool	11,194,379	.....	11,194,379
Total Deliveries	161,722,001	48,149,372	209,871,373
Local Purchases	4,370,833	1,247,357	5,618,190
Direct Purchases	715,833		
Deliveries through Clearing House	3,655,000		
	4,370,833		
Total Handlings	166,092,834	49,396,729	215,489,563

Some interesting facts are to be noted in respect to the deliveries of grain to the Central Selling Agency, two major developments having taken place during the year. The development of Pacific Coast ports is of vast importance insofar as it promises to relieve the eastern route for winter sales and is competing successfully with the Atlantic seaboard ports. The reduction in rates over the mountains and the increasing facilities available at the Pacific terminals are the chief factors in the situation. No doubt an increasing proportion of Alberta wheat will find an outlet through this route, and we are taking every care to develop our organization in order to meet the changing conditions.

Another interesting fact is the growth of country facilities and the increasing volume of grain being delivered to us through this medium. In the appendix to this report we give a table showing the development in this regard in the three provinces since the commencement of Pool operations.

Total deliveries in the western inspection division are 407,074, 207 bushels, of which 209,871,373 bushels were delivered to the Pool, or 51.55% of the total.

Deliveries were made to the Provincial Pools by months as follows:—

	Manitoba Pool	Saskatchewan Pool	Alberta Pool	Total Bushels
1927				
September	1,566,876	4,756,552	432,470	6,755,898
October	4,026,962	26,253,136	5,065,659	35,345,757
November	2,553,911	38,409,835	17,147,472	58,111,218
December	1,646,086	25,590,920	13,349,974	40,586,980
1928				
January	571,029	13,861,868	9,714,296	24,147,193
February	263,069	7,765,357	10,032,059	18,060,485
March	200,156	3,202,890	5,224,445	8,627,491
April	76,682	1,512,550	1,903,388	3,492,620
May	106,536	1,803,180	2,406,464	4,316,180
June	97,382	2,253,666	2,522,644	4,873,692

July	83,735	1,609,093	2,148,340	3,841,168
August	1,955	540,447	1,170,289	1,712,691

Total Deliveries	<u>11,194,379</u>	<u>127,559,494</u>	<u>71,117,500</u>	<u>209,871,373</u>
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The Pool was closed for the year on the 16th July, subsequent deliveries being received into the 1928-1929 Pool.

The major grades of wheat delivered to the Central Selling Agency were as follows:—

Grade	Bushels
1 Northern	2,518,537
2 Northern	18,795,758
3 Northern	61,034,368
No. 4	28,521,579
No. 5	10,945,725
No. 6	6,081,599
Feed	2,135,625
Tf. 1 Northern	508,371
Tf. 2 Northern	7,681,961
Tf. 3 Northern	38,575,692
Tf. No. 4	17,925,715
Tf. No. 5	5,193,325
Tf. No. 6	2,228,532
Tf. Feed	626,656
1 Durum	6,621
2 Durum	691,221
Other Grades	12,018,278
	<u>215,489,563</u>

N.B.—Including local purchases.

SALES (WHEAT)

Sales over the marketing period were reasonably regular. Where variations from normal occurred they were brought about through market conditions over which we had no control.

The monthly totals are as follows:—

	Bushels
1927	
September	15,447,000
October	19,502,000
November	25,242,000
December	11,789,000
1928	
January	13,657,000
February	24,192,000
March	25,594,000
April	22,592,000
May	17,430,000
June	18,100,000
July	16,987,000
August	12,376,534
	<u>222,908,534</u>

N.B.—These figures include the 1926-1927 carry-over as shown in our report of a year ago.

Our policy last year, in view of the comparatively low intrinsic value of the crop and the possibility of a high quality crop being harvested, was to keep well sold up. Nothing happened during the year to make us alter this policy, and, as a result, we go into the new crop year with no carryover.

Our exports during the season under review were as follows:—

	Eastern	Western	Total Bushels
Belgium	7,296,200	3,121,000	10,417,200
China and Japan		10,612,500	10,612,500
Denmark	346,000		346,000
France	3,815,653	1,264,000	5,079,653
Germany	8,527,200	3,277,000	11,804,200
Greece	3,210,000		3,210,000
Holland	10,391,840	5,905,000	16,296,840
Ireland	926,400	220,000	1,146,400
Italy	12,700,000	3,030,000	15,730,000
Latvia	36,000		36,000
Mexico		33,000	33,000
Norway	1,062,000		1,062,000
Portugal	544,000	558,000	1,102,000
Russia	548,000		548,000
Sicily	4,000		4,000
South Africa	30,000		30,000
Spain	474,133		474,133
Sweden	660,000	19,000	679,000
United Kingdom	22,883,600	13,297,290	36,180,890
	<u>73,455,026</u>	<u>41,336,790</u>	<u>114,791,816</u>

NOTE—Grain shipped to twenty countries comprising sixty-eight ports.

Oriental Market Development

The possibility of expanding the market for Canadian wheat in the Orient has been engaging the attention of your Board during the past season. A very satisfactory market for the lower grades is gradually developing in China and Japan. It is probable that we shall take some steps in the near future to maintain a closer touch with those markets with a view to their further development. Improved political conditions in China give point to her possibilities as an importer of foodstuffs.

1926-1927 CARRYOVERS

Wheat

At the commencement of this year we had on hand 7,418,971 bushels (not covered by open sales contracts) belonging to the previous year's Pool, which was inventoried together with stocks held against such open contracts, at \$13,995,527.75 for the purposes of our final payment. The realization of this inventory resulted in a surplus of \$323,857.96, which was pro-rated back to the provinces on the basis of their deliveries as follows:—

Alberta Pool	\$ 79,694.90
Saskatchewan Pool	214,992.18
Manitoba Pool	29,170.88
	<u>\$323,857.96</u>

Statement No. 5 will give you full details of the realization of this Pool.

Coarse Grains

The final realization of the outstanding stocks of our Coarse Grains' carryover resulted in a surplus of \$118,219.95, which was distributed as follows:—

	Oats	Barley	Flax	Rye
Manitoba Pool	\$19,644.09	\$37,527.83	\$ 3,136.52	\$ 3,686.50
Saskatchewan Pool	30,599.90	9,344.83	7,840.09	6,440.19
	<u>\$50,243.99</u>	<u>\$46,872.66</u>	<u>\$10,976.61</u>	<u>\$10,126.69</u>

Statement No. 6 will give you full details of the realization of these Pools.

COARSE GRAIN HANDLINGS 1927-1928**Oats**

Deliveries of oats to the Selling Agency during the past season were as follows:—

	Bushels
Manitoba Pool	639,372
Saskatchewan	4,487,105
Local Purchases	1,198,412
Deliveries through Clearing House.....	484,000

Total Handling6,808,889

The oat crop during the year was to all intents and purposes a failure in Manitoba. The Saskatchewan crop was much damaged by the wet harvest. A considerable volume of Alberta Oats was purchased and sold in the other provinces to meet the necessities of the farmers there, both for seed and feed.

Sales were made as follows:—

	Bushels
Local Sales	4,095,348
Eastern Sales	2,713,541

6,808,889

Barley

Deliveries of barley to the Selling Agency during the past season were as follows:—

	Bushels
Manitoba Pool	4,712,107
Saskatchewan Pool	1,881,020
Local Purchases	165,204
Deliveries through Clearing House	204,000

Total Handlings6,962,331

Barley was a fair crop, and owing to feed scarcity in Ontario, a good price was realized for all grades.

Further experimentation was carried on in respect to the establishing of Canadian barley in the United Kingdom market for malting purposes, but without much success. We are again co-operating with the Dominion government in shipments, having this end in view. The failure to obtain the amendments to the Canada Grain Act at the last session of parliament handicapped us in our attempt to segregate suitable varieties in shipping quantities.

Sales during the season were made as follows:

	Bushels
Local	3,960,146
Eastern	2,385,863
Export	616,322

6,962,331

Flax

Deliveries of Flax to the Pool during the season were as follows:

	Bushels
Manitoba Pool	251,413
Saskatchewan Pool	1,143,021
Local Purchases	20,776
Deliveries through Clearing House	14,000

Total Handlings1,429,210

A very narrow domestic market and ample supplies abroad leaves the results attained without feature.

Sales were practically all made locally.

Rye

Deliveries of rye to the Selling Agency were as follows:

	Bushels
Manitoba Pool	578,256
Saskatchewan Pool	2,389,674
Local Purchases	34,649
Deliveries through Clearing House	116,000

Total Handlings3,118,579

A strong and steady market for rye during the season enabled us to obtain good prices.

Our sales during the season were as follows:—

	Bushels
Local	2,203,667
Eastern	842,069
Export	72,843

3,118,579

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The general administration of the company is controlled at Winnipeg, and your attention is directed to Statement No. 7, which gives in detail the cost of operating for the year. The gross expense of the company amounted to the sum of \$530,177.64. This shows an increase over last year's costs of \$151,416.08 which is accounted for by our continually expanding organization. Our London office cost \$23,868.56 which did not appear in last year's accounts. Our Argentine office, which was opened in August, 1927, cost us \$10,073.08 as against an organization expense of \$4,252.31 last year.

In order to demonstrate in a concrete manner to our members the value of our branch offices, we have deducted from the sales price of our wheat an amount equivalent to the charge paid by us for the service rendered by our branches prior to their commencing operations. This has resulted in credits being available for the reduction of the general overhead of the company of \$340,654.26, which together with charges against other Pools, of \$61,068.48, leaves the sum of \$128,454.90 to be deducted as the Central Selling Agency costs, or approximately 1/16 of a cent per bushel.

AVERAGE PRICES**Wheat**

Western Wheat—The average net price received for the wheat in the 1927-1928 Pool was \$1.42 $\frac{1}{4}$ basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William. You have already been advised of the spreads on the lower grades.

We have always published our net prices, and for your information would state that the gross sales price for the season was \$1.45. The net price is arrived at as follows:—

Gross Fort William Price	\$1.45
Deduct.	
Storage Charges on Stocks .....	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interest and Bank Charges .....	.01
Cost of Selling Office (Gross) .....	.00 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<u>.02 $\frac{3}{4}$</u>

Net Price to Provincial Pools\$1.42 $\frac{1}{4}$

Ontario Grain—The net average price returnable by us to the United Farmers' Co-operative Com-

pany, Limited, (Ontario Grain Pool), on their wheat deliveries, was \$1.32½, basis 1 and 2 Red; on Oats 60¼ cents, basis 2 White; on Barley 85½ cents, basis Malting Barley.

Coarse Grains

Oats—The gross sale price received for Oats was 63⅝ cents, basis 2 C.W. Spreads on the lower grades have been duly published. The net price is arrived at as follows:—

Gross Fort William Price	\$.63 ⅝
Deduct.	
Storage Charges on Stocks .....	.00 ½
Interest and Bank Charges .....	.00 ¼
Cost of Selling Office .....	.00 ¼
	.00 ⅞

Net Price to Provincial Pools\$.62 ¾

Barley—The gross sale price received for Barley was 85½ cents, basis 3 C.W. Spreads on the lower grades have been duly published. The net price is arrived at as follows:—

Gross Fort William Price	\$.85 ½
Deduct.	
Storage Charges on Stocks .....	.01 ¼
Interest and Bank Charges .....	.00 ¼
Cost of Selling Office .....	.00 ¼
	.01 ⅞

Net Price to Provincial Pools\$.83 ⅞

Flax—The gross sale price received for Flax was \$1.89¼, basis 1 N.W. Spreads on the lower grades have been duly published. The net price is arrived at as follows:—

Gross Fort William Price	\$1.89 ¼
Deduct.	
Storage Charges on Stocks .....	.02 ¼
Interest and Bank Charges .....	.00 ¼
Cost of Selling Office .....	.00 ¼
	.02 ⅞

Net Price to Provincial Pools\$1.86 ⅞

Rye—The gross sale price received for rye was \$1.11⅜, basis 2 C.W. Spreads on the lower grades have already been published. The net price is arrived at as follows:—

Gross Fort William Price	\$1.11 ⅜
Deduct.	
Storage Charges on Stocks .....	.01 ⅞
Interest and Bank Charges .....	.00 ¼
Cost of Selling Office .....	.00 ¼
	.02 ⅞

Net Price to Provincial Pools\$1.09

BRANCH OPERATIONS

Calgary

Our Calgary office is the main office of the Western division. All shipments destined for the western route are received and dealt with there. Sales are made direct by our western sales manager, Mr. O. Z. Buchanan, in conformity with our general sales policy which is controlled from Winnipeg.

During the past season there were 49,396,729 bushels delivered to this office, of which 41,336,790 bushels were exported direct and 8,059,939 bushels sold on the domestic market.

The details of the western handlings are as follows:

	Bushels
Sales to Local Mills, etc.	3,912,500
Shipments to Vancouver	37,536,784
Shipments to Prince Rupert	7,947,445
	49,396,729

Vancouver

During the season our office at this port handled the following volume:—

	Bushels
Cleared for Shipment	33,400,542
Delivered on Contracts	4,136,242
	37,536,784

This office also attends to the chartering of our ocean freight for Pacific shipments, and during the season booked a total of 747,057 tons.

Prince Rupert

Shipments of 7,947,445 bushels were made through this port during the season, as follows:—

	Bushels
Cleared for Shipment	7,936,248
Delivered on Contracts	11,197
	7,947,445

Montreal

Our office at this port was opened and ready for business on the 1st September last year. Their handlings for the season were 47,236,388 bushels.

In addition we made direct sales of grain through it of:—

	Bushels
Wheat	734,789
Coarse Grains	1,221,768
	1,956,557

New York

Our office at this port handles our shipments over the U.S. seaboard. Their operations over the past season have been restricted to some extent as mentioned elsewhere, owing to the competition of Vancouver as a winter port. Their handlings for the past season were as follows:—

	Bushels
Cleared for Shipment	28,800,373

Toronto

The office in Toronto is a sales office, and through it we have built up a valuable connection with eastern mills, chiefly located in Ontario. Sales for the past season were as follows:—

	Bushels	Tons
Wheat	9,903,283	.....
Coarse Grains	986,078	.....
Screenings .....	.....	2,228
Ontario Pool	1,490,473	.....
	12,379,834	2,228

London

You were advised in our last year's report of our opening a London office under the charge of Mr. D. L. Smith. During the past year we have used the same very largely as a means of keeping in close touch with our various agencies in Europe, and with the trend of events affecting our business generally. We look for considerable development there in the future.

Paris

This office has been operated on a quasi-agency basis and has been the means of getting in direct touch with a large number of the small mills in

France. During the past year our sales through this medium were 5,162,826 bushels, as follows:—

	Bushels
Atlantic	4,183,408
Pacific	979,418
	5,162,826

FINANCE

The gross turnover of the company for the year amounted to \$323,847,282.41, from the following sources:—

Realization of 1926-27	
Inventory—(Gross)	\$ 15,548,063.73
Gross Proceeds of Wheat Sales.....	289,286,476.88
Gross Proceeds of Oat Sales	4,178,118.20
Gross Proceeds of Barley Sales	6,159,485.12
Gross Proceeds of Flax Sales	2,680,982.02
Gross Proceeds of Rye Sales	3,478,331.40
Gross Proceeds A/c Ontario Pool	2,515,825.06
	\$323,847,282.41

The various deductions from these gross proceeds are dealt with separately in their relative sections.

We are pleased to be able to report that satisfactory relations have been maintained during the year with the Canadian banks, and that we have at all times been able to obtain adequate finance to meet our requirements.

Following up our custom of financing conservatively, we have retained margins on our payments to the Provincial Pools, that not only meet the requirements of our bankers but that also fully protect the farmers' interests against any extraordinary conditions in the world's markets.

PUBLICITY AND STATISTICS

During the year we have maintained a department under this heading, which has been charged with the work of placing the facts about our organization before those interested. Enquiries are received in the course of a year from every country in the world, from governments interested in the development of co-operative marketing in order to protect the interests of their producers, from co-operative organizations of the same character as our own, from organizations devoted to co-operation in the interests of consumers, from the press all over the world and also from students of the co-operative movement generally.

The arrangements for the holding of the Third International Wheat Pool Conference at Regina, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of June, 1928, were largely in the hands of our publicity director, and, as the results and proceedings are the subject of a separate report, it is not necessary to deal with it here other than to emphasize the beneficial effect of such conferences on the co-operative movement generally.

A similar meeting was held during the year at Edmonton under the auspices of the trustees of the Wheat Board Surplus, and was of great interest to the Alberta Co-operative section. A proposal to extend the scope of this gathering to include the rest of Canada is under consideration.

Many eminent men, prominent in the affairs of their respective countries, have either been met or have called upon us during the year, and we have pleasure in recording our appreciation of the courtesy extended to the organization generally.

The department has also kept in touch with the various press notices regarding our organization, which appear in the papers all over the world, and where an apparent misunderstanding existed, taken pains to put the facts of the case before the authors with satisfactory results. What little adverse propaganda has appeared in the public press has been ignored.

Statistics

Considerable attention has been given this year to the development of our statistical service. We have taken over from the various provinces the work of estimating the Canadian crop volume and conditions in order that our conclusions may be arrived at upon a uniform basis in all three provinces. The reliability of the work has proved itself in the past four years, and we are now able to place confidence in our system.

Statistics covering all matters affecting world markets and crops are regularly gathered and coordinated for the information of the sales force, and this information is of great importance in determining policy from time to time.

BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet submitted as Statement No. 4 gives the company's position at the 31st August, 1928, the close of our fiscal year.

TERMINALS

During the past year Terminals Nos. 1, 2 and 3, located at Fort William and Port Arthur, have been operated by the company. The earnings of these terminals have been pro-rated back to the provinces who unloaded grain at them in accordance with the interprovincial agreement governing the matter.

Owing to the continual development of provincial facilities, it was suggested that we be relieved of this responsibility. It was, therefore, arranged that the Manitoba Pool purchase our interest in the same, and it was accordingly turned over to them on the basis of cost, less depreciation.

A statement, No. 3, giving details as to the year's operations is appended for your information.

CANADIAN POOL AGENCIES, LIMITED

Our insurance problems are so many and varied that your directors felt it was necessary to have in our employ an experienced insurance man who would be able to devote his entire time to the study of this phase of our operations.

We accordingly organized a subsidiary company to act as our brokers, and were successful in obtaining the services of Mr. J. H. Smith as manager. This company will be in operation to handle our new season's business.

OFFICE PREMISES (WINNIPEG)

The question of adequately housing our staffs at Winnipeg, with a view to convenience, has been a

live one for some time. At present all the Grain Pool organizations employ a staff of 342 persons in Winnipeg. These staffs are scattered throughout eight different floors in three separate office buildings in the city, and we are severely hampered as a consequence.

During the summer we were approached by a group of eastern investors who offered to erect an office building for our exclusive use at a reasonable rental. This offer was accepted. We expect to effect considerable economies in our organization and obtain greater efficiency as a result.

The organizations who will occupy the new premises are:—

Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.
Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.
Canadian Pool Agencies, Limited.

Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.
Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited.
Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Limited.

INTERPROVINCIAL GRADING COMMITTEE

During the year an interprovincial committee was appointed to carry on the work done last year by the committee appointed by the Saskatchewan Pool. It was felt that as many of the problems being dealt with were of equal importance in all three provinces, more rapid progress could be attained were the personnel of the committee widened to include complete representation.

The committee was, therefore, recast as follows:

Mr. C. Jensen, representing the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

Mr. L. C. Brouillette, representing the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

Mr. P. F. Bredt, representing the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

The committee has held seven meetings during the year and has dealt with a large number of questions chiefly affecting an equitable settlement with the individual grower.

We would like to record here the very great assistance received from and pleasant relations which have obtained with the officials of the inspection department, the various officers of the Pool organizations and all whom it has been necessary to consult from time to time.

The basis upon which the committee has worked has been that while trade practices and handling operations work out on an average over the season satisfactorily for the operator, at the same time these methods break down when you consider the problems from the question of exact equity between individual growers. The point of view of the committee was that it is all important from an inspection and grading standpoint that the individual producer should receive an exact settlement on his shipment irrespective of whether the terminal elevator was able to operate at a profit or not. The terminal can protect itself by a proper tariff for the service rendered.

The question of proper sampling of cars at primary inspection was dealt with, and exhaustive tests

were made with an automatic sampler at Pool Terminal No. 4. Tests of this sampler were also made independently by the inspection department, with the result that they agreed to recognize the sample obtained in this manner this year until such time as the system was proved unreliable. All Pool terminals will, therefore, be equipped with this machine, and a sample of each car unloaded preserved for thirty days. We anticipate that this will be of great value in cars which are loaded too full to properly sample at Winnipeg, and will remove from the grower's mind any suspicion of the proper sampling of his shipments.

The committee also worked out a system of settlement on tough grain with the owner, which, while still not exact equity, is, we believe, a considerable advance on previous methods. The experience gained this season should be of assistance in improving methods.

The question of mixing was also dealt with and the serious effect of this practice on the value of the export grade of 3 Northern. A suggested clearer definition of this grade, drawn up to embody the principles in No. 1 and 2 Northern, is submitted for your consideration, together with a memorandum of what is involved in this important question.

These three major points cover the main activities of the committee for the past year, and it is now devoting its attention to other matters involved in the handling of your grain.

Research

The committee on instructions from the board examined into the question of establishing a research department to work on many of the problems met with in the process of marketing grain.

It was decided that space would be provided for a laboratory in our new office premises, and a research department established, which will seek to work in conjunction with the National Research Council of Canada, and with the various laboratories maintained in the Western Provincial Universities and Agricultural Colleges.

We have received satisfactory assurances from these institutions of their desire to co-operate with us in this work. It is important if the grower is to attain the full value of his product that our officers be supplied first hand with the information they require.

BULK HANDLING OF GRAIN

Considerable propaganda has been circulated during the past year, which implies to the uninitiated that this organization has been, to some extent, active in degrading or mixing of wheat to the extent of deteriorating the Canadian standards in Europe.

While we hold no brief for the practice of mixing, any attempt on our part to ship a better sample than the standard would not meet the situation. The situation at present in vogue is that grain is shipped down the lakes in bulk, and no attempt is made, except in special cases, to segregate the shipments from any particular terminal or to preserve the identity of the grain comprising any shipment.

Under these conditions, we are, as shippers, limit-

ed by the operation of the system in use which is governed by the Canada Grain Act and administered by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

ONTARIO POOL

During the summer of 1927 the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, organized a Grain Pool amongst the farmers of Ontario. We were approached by that company and agreed to act as selling agents for their grain, and a formal agreement was entered into, substantially along the lines of present arrangements with the Western Provincial Pools.

The administration, organization and operation of this Pool is under the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, we acting as sales agent for them on a cost basis.

The chief difficulty the Pool had to contend with in the handling of its wheat was the lack of adequate warehouse facilities locally, and the fact that a considerable proportion of the grain was forced to the seaboard for storage. This was undesirable from a sales standpoint, although it has been the custom in previous years. Ontario wheat cannot be sold to advantage for export. Various expedients have been adopted this year to overcome this difficulty and to permit of Ontario wheat being sold in its logical market within the province. These give good promise of being efficacious.

The total handlings of the Pool were:—

	Bushels
Wheat	1,765,839
Oats	35,523
Barley	61,152
	<hr/>
	1,862,514

The membership of the Pool at this date, we are informed, is 12,750.

STAFF

Our staff consists of 149 members located as follows:—

Winnipeg	92
Calgary	15
Prince Rupert	1
Vancouver	7
Toronto	7
Montreal	12
New York	9
London, England	5
Paris	1
	<hr/>
	149

Towards the close of our last fiscal year considerable re-arrangements were made amongst the major officers of the company, which were commented upon in our last year's report. Since then further staff changes have occurred.

Mr. E. B. Ramsay, who held the position of managing director during the previous year, retired from the board owing to his inability to attend to his duties as a member of the Saskatchewan Provincial Board, and has since been appointed general manager of the company.

Mr. J. L. Hudson was appointed acting manager at New York, vice Mr. W. H. Johnson, transferred

to our new office at Montreal. Mr. Hudson has since been confirmed as manager at New York.

Mr. E. G. de Grey, for some years manager of the Pool elevator at Buffalo, was appointed manager of our Toronto office, vice Mr. G. C. Leitch, resigned from the service of the company.

Mr. W. Aitken, C.A., was appointed chief accountant of the company to replace Mr. D. C. Stewart, resigned.

The fact that a complete re-organization of the staff and to a very large extent in our accounting methods, was possible in the course of a year without impairing the efficiency of the organization, cannot be passed over without comment.

We have much pleasure in recording our appreciation of the loyal service and hearty co-operation of all members of the staff during the past year.

OPERATING STATEMENTS

Following up the method of explaining our accounts adopted last year, undernoted herewith you will find in detail the expenses and expenditures in connection with the sale of grain during the past fiscal year.

GENERAL

The close of this season's "Pool" marks an interesting period in the organization's history. With it the first contract period has elapsed. The renewal of the contract by the growers in all three provinces, even before details of the year's business were available, must be a source of gratification to all who have been connected with the organization since its inception.

A review of the four years' operation of the Central Selling Agency leaves your directors with the feeling that while giant steps have been made in developing a marketing organization, the fringe of the entire agricultural problem has only been touched.

As a marketing organization, it is our duty to sell to the best advantage the products which the Provincial Pools place in our hands. Much encouragement by all authorities has been given to the western farmer to grow the most desirable grains and the need for doing so is generally recognized in the west. It has remained, however, for some organization to deal with the practical solution of the problem, i.e., to make available to every farmer a supply of reasonably pure seed at a reasonable cost. This has been accomplished by the various Farmers' Co-operative Organization in such a manner as the local situation demanded, and a reference to their Annual Reports will give you full details of their efforts in this regard.

Agricultural populations in many countries through lack of organization, have allowed their interests to be subordinated to developments in industrial expansion, which takes little heed of the balancing of the economic life of a nation. In order to forestall any such condition arising in our own country, there is every need for farm interests developing an organization which is strong enough materially to meet on even grounds any combine of interests furnishing services incidental to the operation of the farm. Co-operation by the various

groups of interests of which our country is composed is more likely to result in the permanent solution of the economic difficulties which confront us from time to time, thus maintaining a satisfactory balance between those groups.

The Canadian farmer today is in an excellent position to meet the competition of other wheat exporting countries, the developing of a handling system operated at cost materially assisting in the solution of the problem. High production per acre of quality products, together with low cost of production and marketing rather than increased acreage, will be very important factors in the success

of the western farm, particularly in years of bountiful world yields.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. J. McPHAIL, President	} Executive Committee
H. W. WOOD, Vice-President	
C. H. BURNELL,	
L. C. BROUILLETTE,	
R. A. MacPHERSON,	
C. JENSEN,	
STUART GELLIE,	
P. F. BREDT,	
BROOKS CATTON,	

SEASON 1927-1928 POOL OPERATING COSTS

	TOTAL	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY	FLAX	RYE
LOCAL PURCHASES: This item covers grain purchased to complete shipments and that delivered to us through the Winnipeg Clearing House	\$ 9,114,056.23	\$ 7,476,348.54	\$ 1,081,007.26	\$ 326,706.55	\$ 64,232.09	\$ 165,761.79
CENTRAL CARRYING CHARGES:						
Storage: The storage charges on our stocks of grain in all positions amount to \$3,512,118.37. Of this amount \$1,169,278.72 was paid to Pool owned facilities	3,512,118.37	3,324,113.67	23,567.79	80,178.51	31,174.98	53,083.42
Interest and Bank Charges: The cost of financing our operations during the past year was \$2,116,391.33, as follows:—						
Interest	\$1,781,694.46					
Sundry Exchange and Collection Charges	334,696.87					
	<u>\$2,116,391.33</u>					
In Store Insurance: This item of expense covers the cost of insuring Stocks of grain in positions where the storage charge does not include this protection	85,826.93	85,169.57	58.19	506.98	.....	92.19
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS:						
Premiums on Western Shipments: Under the Interprovincial Agreement, which constitutes the basis upon which Central was organized, the Vancouver premium earned over and above the price obtainable at Fort William on any one day is allocated to the Provincial Pool earning the same as on its deliveries at Western Ports.						
During the past season this amounted to \$807,236.50, earned provincially as follows:—						
Saskatchewan Pool	\$ 1,129.70					
Alberta Pool	806,106.80					
	<u>\$807,236.50</u>					
Diversions Premiums: By agreement between the Provinces all premiums earned by the Central Selling Agency on the diverting of wheat from Pool owned terminals were credited to the terminal from which the grain was diverted.						
The Provincial earnings were as follows:—						
Manitoba Pool	\$ 16,234.49					
Saskatchewan Pool	324,387.50					
Alberta Pool	21,239.22					
	<u>\$361,861.21</u>					
Drying Charges: This item represents the cost of drying grain and is allocated against the particular grades which it is necessary to treat	422,056.57	421,316.76	165.50	263.30	.....	311.01
Malting Premiums: By agreement between the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Pools premiums earned on barley diverted were allocated to the Province in which the grain diverted originated. The premiums were paid as follows:—						
Manitoba Pool	\$3,243.04					
Saskatchewan Pool	1,884.10					
	<u>\$5,127.14</u>					
Pool Terminal Charges: This item represents the total earnings in connection with the raise in grade in Pool Private terminals allocated amongst Terminals Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 at the Lakehead, No. 7 at St. Boniface, Vancouver and Prince Rupert	1,003,064.72	979,551.55	27,501.02	(6,838.46)	179.07	2,671.54
	<u>\$17,427,739.00</u>	<u>\$15,528,486.61</u>	<u>\$1,149,439.49</u>	<u>\$417,961.85</u>	<u>\$102,638.30</u>	<u>\$229,212.75</u>
Carried forward						

Brought Forward \$17,427,739.00 \$15,528,486.61 \$1,149,439.49 \$417,961.85 \$102,638.30 \$229,212.75

TRANSPORTATION COSTS:

Lakehead Elevation: This represents the elevation charges at the Head of the Lakes. Of this sum \$1,197,656.99 was paid to Pool owned facilities 1,546,334.08 1,446,400.68 37,447.35 45,325.61 1,132.00 16,028.44

Lake Insurance and Outturn: This represents the cost of insuring Lake shipments together with the insurance of the outturn of these shipments 332,485.01 322,222.89 2,870.82 5,544.89 89.10 1,757.31

Lake Freight and Brokerage: This represents cost of moving our wheat down the Lakes and the chartering brokerage in connection therewith as follows:—

Freight \$6,192,323.31
 Brokerage 237,655.71
\$6,429,979.12

Rail Freight: This represents the freight paid on rail shipments from Bay Ports and Buffalo to the Seaboard 2,971,883.64 2,930,565.47 7,231.18 28,394.91 5,692.08

Elevation (Seaboard and Interior): This represents the elevation charge at points other than the Head of the Lakes. Of this amount \$496,247.65 was earned by Pool owned facilities 1,462,947.26 1,459,495.69 3,078.46 373.11

Marine Insurance: This represents the cost of insuring our export cargoes 390,575.64 385,621.25 4,401.37 553.02

Ocean Freight: This represents the freights paid on our export cargoes 114,791,816 bushels. 10,676,030.94 10,632,196.22 38,123.70 5,711.02

Superintendence and Outturn: This represents the cost of superintendence and guarantee of outturn on our export cargoes 801,339.92 796,915.97 3,794.62 629.33

BROKERAGE:

This represents brokerage fees paid on domestic sales of wheat also option brokerage 175,610.23 156,718.44 4,178.06 8,856.12 1,583.38 4,274.23

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:

The cost of cables is essentially an export cost 88,421.07 88,421.07

ADMINISTRATIVE:

These charges are dealt with in detail elsewhere and represent a net charge against the sales as follows:—

Western Wheat, 1-16 of a cent.
 Ontario Wheat and Coarse Grains, ¼ of a cent.

The earnings credited to overhead were entirely made from the Export Department and have accordingly been credited to the Western Wheat Handlings

174,252.41 128,454.90 17,022.22 17,405.82 3,573.02 7,796.45
\$42,477,598.32 \$39,992,458.74 \$1,302,584.99 \$750,199.57 \$110,328.30 \$322,026.72

POOL PAYMENTS 1927-28

WHEAT

In July, when the second interim payment on wheat was made, it was necessary that we estimate the overhead expense for the year, and accordingly, we deducted 1½c per bushel from the payment. Later, when our books were closed for the year, we found that our overhead expense was 1c per bushel, and it was, therefore, necessary to refund this ½c per bushel to our growers. The Central Selling Agency declared a final payment of 2¼c per bushel, and it will be noted by the figures shown on the wheat price list, that we paid 2¾c per bushel.

Grade.	Initial Payment	First Interim Payment	Net Second Interim Payment	Final Payment	Total Net Payment	Commercial Reserve	Elevator Reserve	Head Office Expense	Total Gross Payment
1 Northern	\$1.00	15c	20.10c	2.75c	137.85c	1.40c	2.00c	1.00c	142.25c
2 Northern	.97	15	16.66	2.75	131.41	1.33	2.00	1.00	135.75
3 Northern	.92	15	11.27	2.75	121.02	1.23	2.00	1.00	125.25
No. 4	.82	15	10.87	2.75	110.62	1.12	2.00	1.00	114.75
No. 5	.72	15	7.55	2.75	97.30	.95	2.00	1.00	101.25
No. 6	.65	15	6.04	2.75	88.79	.96	2.00	1.00	92.75
Feed	.57	15	6.67	2.75	81.42	.83	2.00	1.00	85.25
Tf. 2 Northern	.89	15	18.23	2.75	124.98	1.27	2.00	1.00	129.25
Tf. 3 Northern	.84	15	13.83	2.75	115.58	1.17	2.00	1.00	119.75
Tf. No. 4	.74	15	14.91	2.75	106.66	1.08	2.00	1.00	110.75
Tf. No. 5	.65	15	10.55	2.75	93.30	.95	2.00	1.00	97.25
Tf. No. 6	.58	15	9.13	2.75	84.88	.86	2.00	1.00	88.75
Tf. Feed	.50	15	9.21	2.75	76.96	.78	2.00	1.00	80.75

Grade	Initial Payment	First Interim Payment	Net Second Interim Payment	Final Payment	Total Net Payment	Commercial Reserve	Elevator Reserve	Head Office Expense	Total Gross Payment
Tf. Rej. 2 Nor. ....	.80	15	16.83	2.75	114.58	1.16	2.00	1.00	118.75
Tf. Rej. 3 Nor. ....	.75	15	13.42	2.75	106.17	1.08	2.00	1.00	110.25
Tf. Rej. No. 4 ....	.65	15	15.00	2.75	97.75	.99	2.00	1.00	101.75
Tf. Rej. No. 5 ....	.56	15	13.11	2.75	86.86	.88	2.00	1.00	90.75
Tf. Rej. 3 Nor. Sprtd. ....	.74	15	12.93	2.75	104.68	1.06	2.00	1.00	108.75
Tf. Rej. No. 4 Sprtd. ....	.64	15	15.26	2.75	97.01	.98	2.00	1.00	101.00
Tf. Rej. 3 Nor. Sprtd. Rej. X Htd. ....	.44	15	22.14	2.75	83.89	.85	2.00	1.00	87.75
Tf. Rej. 3 Nor. X Htd. ....	.54	15	25.01	2.75	96.76	.98	2.00	1.00	100.75
Tf. Rej. No. 4 X Htd. ....	.44	15	23.63	2.75	85.38	.87	2.00	1.00	89.25
Tf. Rej. No. 4 X Rotten Kernels ....	.40	15	20.20	2.75	77.95	.79	2.00	1.00	81.75
Tf. Rej. Sprg. & Dur. Sprtd. Rej. X Htd. ....	.22	15	30.16	2.75	69.91	.71	2.00	1.00	73.625
Tf. Smutty 3 Nor. ....	.70	15	17.92	2.75	105.67	1.07	2.00	1.00	109.75
Tf. Smutty No. 4 ....	.60	15	20.50	2.75	98.25	1.00	2.00	1.00	102.25
Tf. Smutty No. 5 ....	.51	15	14.65	2.75	83.40	.85	2.00	1.00	87.25
Tf. Smutty Rej. No. 4 ....	.51	15	27.52	2.75	96.27	.98	2.00	1.00	100.25
Tf. Condemned 2 Nor. ....	.22	15	34.24	2.75	73.99	.75	2.00	1.00	77.75
Tf. Condemned 1 X Heated ....	.27	15	27.76	2.75	72.51	.74	2.00	1.00	76.25
Tf. Condemned Heated (2) ....	.22	15	23.85	2.75	63.60	.65	2.00	1.00	67.25
Tf. Wheat & Rye ....	.53	15	10.17	2.75	80.92	.82	2.00	1.00	84.75
Tf. 3 Mixed Grain ....	.47	15	24.69	2.75	89.44	.81	2.00	1.00	93.25
Tf. 3 Nor. Heating70	15	25.84	2.75	113.59	1.15	2.00	1.00	117.75
Tf. Spring & Durum63	15	8.59	2.75	89.34	.91	2.00	1.00	93.25
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Damp 2 Nor.80	15	18.81	2.75	116.56	1.18	2.00	1.00	120.75
Damp 3 Nor.76	15	14.40	2.75	108.15	1.10	2.00	1.00	112.25
Damp No. 4 ....	.67	15	15.97	2.75	100.72	1.02	2.00	1.00	104.75
Damp No. 5 ....	.57	15	14.59	2.75	89.34	.91	2.00	1.00	93.25
Damp No. 6 ....	.50	15	14.16	2.75	81.91	.83	2.00	1.00	85.75
Damp Feed ....	.42	15	14.74	2.75	74.49	.76	2.00	1.00	78.25
Damp Smutty 3 Nor. ....	.62	15	16.52	2.75	96.27	.98	2.00	1.00	100.25
Damp Smutty No. 4 ....	.53	15	24.03	2.75	94.78	.96	2.00	1.00	98.75
Damp Smutty No. 5 ....	.43	15	19.18	2.75	79.93	.81	2.00	1.00	83.75
Damp Smutty No. 6 ....	.36	15	19.75	2.75	73.50	.75	2.00	1.00	77.25
Damp Smty Red & White Spg. & W.O. ....	.35	15	1.94	2.75	54.69	.56	2.00	1.00	58.25
Damp Rej. 3 Nor. ....	.67	15	13.99	2.75	98.74	1.00	2.00	1.00	102.75
Damp Rej. 3 Nor. Sprtd.66	15	14.00	2.75	97.75	.99	2.00	1.00	101.75
Damp Rej. No. 4 Sprtd.57	15	13.10	2.75	87.85	.89	2.00	1.00	91.75
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Rejected 2 Nor.88	15	13.78	2.75	119.53	1.21	2.00	1.00	123.75
Rejected 3 Nor.83	15	10.37	2.75	111.12	1.13	2.00	1.00	115.25
Rejected No. 4 ....	.73	15	10.47	2.75	101.22	1.03	2.00	1.00	105.25
Rejected No. 5 ....	.63	15	8.59	2.75	89.34	.91	2.00	1.00	93.25
Rejected 3 Nor. Sprtd. ....	.82	15	6.42	2.75	106.17	1.08	2.00	1.00	110.25
Rejected No. 4 Sprtd. ....	.72	15	12.46	2.75	102.21	1.04	2.00	1.00	106.25
Rej. 3 Nor. Sprtd. Rej. X Htd. ....	.47	15	23.10	2.75	87.85	.89	2.00	1.00	91.75
Rej. No. 4 Sprtd. Rej. X Htd. ....	.37	15	29.14	2.75	83.89	.85	2.00	1.00	87.75
Rejected No. 4 X Htd. ....	.47	15	28.55	2.75	93.30	.95	2.00	1.00	97.25
Rej. No. 4 X Rotten Kernels40	15	28.62	2.75	86.37	.88	2.00	1.00	90.25
Rejected Spring & Durum61	15	9.60	2.75	88.35	.90	2.00	1.00	92.25
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Smutty 3 Nor.78	15	12.89	2.75	108.64	1.10	2.00	1.00	112.75
Smutty No. 468	15	16.46	2.75	102.21	1.04	2.00	1.00	106.25
Smutty No. 5 ....	.58	15	11.61	2.75	87.36	.89	2.00	1.00	91.25
Smutty No. 6 ....	.51	15	12.17	2.75	80.92	.82	2.00	1.00	84.75
<hr/>									
Dried 2 Nor. ....	.92	15	14.24	2.75	123.99	1.26	2.00	1.00	128.25
Dried 3 Nor. ....	.92	15	11.02	2.75	120.77	1.22	2.00	1.00	125.00
Dried No. 4 ....	.82	15	10.38	2.75	110.13	1.12	2.00	1.00	114.25
Dried No. 5 ....	.72	15	7.38	2.75	97.13	.98	2.00	1.00	101.125
Dried Rej. 3 Nor. ....	.83	15	.47	2.75	101.22	1.03	2.00	1.00	105.25
3 X Grain ....	.55	15	9.16	2.75	81.91	.83	2.00	1.00	85.75
Condemned 1 X Htd. ....	.35	15	21.74	2.75	74.49	.76	2.00	1.00	78.25
Condemned 1 Nor. ....	.35	15	27.68	2.75	80.43	.82	2.00	1.00	84.25
Wheat & Rye ....	.60	15	6.14	2.75	83.89	.85	2.00	1.00	87.75
Wheat & Barley ....	.55	15	21.04	2.75	93.79	.95	2.00	1.00	97.75
Wheat, Barley & Oats ....	.55	15	.25	2.75	73.00	.75	2.00	1.00	76.75
Wheat, Oats, Rye & Barley ....	.50	15	5.75	2.75	73.50	.75	2.00	1.00	77.25
Wheat & Cockle65	15	16.98	2.75	99.73	1.01	2.00	1.00	103.75
Spring & Durum70	15	8.52	2.75	96.27	.98	2.00	1.00	100.25
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2 Kota84	15	13.82	2.75	115.57	1.17	2.00	1.00	119.75
3 Kota80	15	12.38	2.75	110.13	1.12	2.00	1.00	114.25
4 Kota ....	.70	15	14.95	2.75	102.70	1.04	2.00	1.00	106.75
5 Kota60	15	12.08	2.75	89.83	.91	2.00	1.00	93.75
6 Kota53	15	15.62	2.75	86.37	.88	2.00	1.00	90.25
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Tf. 2 Kota76	15	15.88	2.75	109.63	1.11	2.00	1.00	113.75
Tf. 3 Kota72	15	17.41	2.75	107.16	1.09	2.00	1.00	111.25
Tf. 4 Kota ....	.62	15	18.00	2.75	97.75	.99	2.00	1.00	101.75
Tf. Rej. 2 Kota ....	.67	15	20.92	2.75	105.67	1.07	2.00	1.00	109.75

Grade	Initial Payment	First Interim Payment	Net Second Interim Payment	Final Payment	Total Net Payment	Commercial Reserve	Elevator Reserve	Head Office Expense	Total Gross Payment
Tf. Rej. 3 Kota	.63	15	18.36	2.75	99.11	1.00	2.00	1.00	103.125
Tef. Rej. 3 Kota Sprtd.	.62	15	19.98	2.75	99.73	1.01	2.00	1.00	103.75
Tf. Rej. No. 4 Kota Sprtd.	.52	15	25.53	2.75	95.28	.97	2.00	1.00	99.25
Tf. Rej. Kota & Durum Sprtd.	.53	15	18.59	2.75	89.34	.91	2.00	1.00	93.25
Rejected 3 Kota	.71	15	15.93	2.75	104.68	1.06	2.00	1.00	108.75
Damp 3 Kota	.64	15	14.52	2.75	96.27	.98	2.00	1.00	100.25
2 White Spring	.84	15	15.80	2.75	117.55	1.19	2.00	1.00	121.75
3 White Spring	.80	15	14.85	2.75	112.60	1.14	2.00	1.00	116.75
4 White Spring	.76	15	13.41	2.75	107.16	1.09	2.00	1.00	111.25
5 White Spring	.70	15	10.50	2.75	98.25	1.00	2.00	1.00	102.25
6 White Spring	.60	15	13.07	2.75	90.82	.92	2.00	1.00	94.75
Dried 3 White Spring	.80	15	14.85	2.75	112.60	1.14	2.00	1.00	116.75
Tf. 2 White Spring	.76	15	19.35	2.75	113.10	1.15	2.00	1.00	117.25
Tf. 3 White Spring	.72	15	18.40	2.75	108.15	1.10	2.00	1.00	112.25
Tf. 4 White Spring	.68	15	17.45	2.75	103.20	1.05	2.00	1.00	107.25
Tf. 5 White Spring	.63	15	14.53	2.75	95.28	.97	2.00	1.00	99.25
Tf. 6 White Spring	.53	15	13.64	2.75	84.39	.86	2.00	1.00	88.25
Tf. Rej. 2 White Spring	.67	15	16.96	2.75	101.71	1.03	2.00	1.00	105.75
Tf. Rej. 3 White Spring	.63	15	18.98	2.75	99.73	1.01	2.00	1.00	103.75
Tf. Rej. 4 White Spring	.59	15	18.03	2.75	94.78	.96	2.00	1.00	98.75
Tf. Rej. 3 White Spring Sprtd.	.62	15	19.98	2.75	99.73	1.01	2.00	1.00	103.75
Tf. Rej. 4 White Spring Sprtd.	.58	15	18.04	2.75	93.79	.95	2.00	1.00	97.75
Tf. Rej. 5 White Spring Sprtd.	.53	15	13.64	2.75	84.39	.86	2.00	1.00	88.25
Tf. Rej. 5 White Spring X Htd.	.32	15	27.71	2.75	77.46	.79	2.00	1.00	81.25
Tf. Rej. White Spring & Dur. Sprtd....	.53	15	20.07	2.75	90.82	.92	2.00	1.00	94.75
Tf. White & Red Spring	.72	15	Nil	2.75	89.75	Nil	2.00	1.00	92.75
Damp 2 White Spring	.67	15	18.45	2.75	103.20	1.05	2.00	1.00	107.25
Damp 3 White Spring	.64	15	16.50	2.75	98.25	1.00	2.00	1.00	102.25
Damp 4 White Spring	.61	15	15.54	2.75	94.29	.96	2.00	1.00	98.25
Damp Rej. 4 White Spring	.52	15	12.16	2.75	81.91	.83	2.00	1.00	85.75
Rejected 2 White Spring	.75	15	13.42	2.75	106.17	1.08	2.00	1.00	110.25
Rejected 3 White Spring	.71	15	15.44	2.75	104.19	1.06	2.00	1.00	108.25
Rejected 4 White Spring	.67	15	12.01	2.75	96.76	.98	2.00	1.00	100.75
Rejected 2 White Spring Sprtd.	.74	15	13.92	2.75	105.67	1.07	2.00	1.00	109.75
Rejected 3 White Spring Sprtd.	.70	15	16.44	2.75	104.19	1.06	2.00	1.00	108.25
Rejected 4 White Spring Sprtd	.66	15	13.51	2.75	97.26	.99	2.00	1.00	101.25
1 Durum	1.00	15	13.17	2.75	130.92	1.33	2.00	1.00	135.25
2 Durum	.97	15	9.24	2.75	123.99	1.26	2.00	1.00	128.25
3 Durum	.92	15	6.81	2.75	116.56	1.18	2.00	1.00	120.75
4 Durum	.82	15	11.37	2.75	111.12	1.13	2.00	1.00	115.25
5 Durum	.72	15	14.93	2.75	104.68	1.06	2.00	1.00	108.75
6 Durum	.65	15	13.02	2.75	95.77	.97	2.00	1.00	99.75
Feed Durum	.57	15	14.09	2.75	88.84	.90	2.00	1.00	92.75
Tf. 2 Durum	.89	15	10.80	2.75	117.55	1.19	2.00	1.00	121.75
Tf. 3 Durum	.84	15	9.86	2.75	111.61	1.13	2.00	1.00	115.75
Tf. 4 Durum	.74	15	13.43	2.75	105.18	1.07	2.00	1.00	109.25
Tf. 5 Durum	.65	15	16.98	2.75	99.73	1.01	2.00	1.00	103.75
Tf. 6 Durum	.58	15	14.08	2.75	89.83	.91	2.00	1.00	93.75
Tf. Feed Durum	.50	15	14.66	2.75	82.41	.84	2.00	1.00	86.25
Tf. Rej. 2 Durum	.80	15	11.88	2.75	109.63	1.11	2.00	1.00	113.75
Tf. Rej. 3 Durum	.75	15	11.44	2.75	104.19	1.06	2.00	1.00	108.25
Tf. Rej. 4 Durum	.65	15	14.01	2.75	96.76	.98	2.00	1.00	100.75
Tf. Rej. 5 Durum	.56	15	16.58	2.75	90.33	.92	2.00	1.00	94.25
Tf. Rej. 2 Durum Sprtd.	.79	15	13.13	2.75	109.88	1.11	2.00	1.00	114.00
Tf. Rej. 3 Durum Sprtd.	.74	15	11.45	2.75	103.20	1.05	2.00	1.00	107.25
Tf. Rej. 4 Durum Sprtd.	.64	15	13.53	2.75	95.28	.97	2.00	1.00	99.25
Tf. Smutty 2 Durum	.75	15	15.40	2.75	108.15	1.10	2.00	1.00	112.25
Tf. Smutty 3 Durum	.70	15	11.49	2.75	99.24	1.01	2.00	1.00	103.25
Tf. Smutty 4 Durum	.60	15	15.55	2.75	93.30	.95	2.00	1.00	97.25
Tf. Smutty Rej. 3 Durum	.61	15	9.60	2.75	88.35	.90	2.00	1.00	92.25
Tf. Smutty Rej. 3 Durum Sprtd.	.60	15	19.51	2.75	97.26	.99	2.00	1.00	101.25
Tf. Rej. 3 Durum X Htd.	.54	15	19.07	2.75	90.82	.92	2.00	1.00	94.75
Tf. Rej. 4 Durum X Htd.	.44	15	27.59	2.75	89.34	.91	2.00	1.00	93.25
Tf. Rej. 3 Dur. X Rotten Kernels	.40	15	31.59	2.75	89.34	.91	2.00	1.00	93.25
Tf. Rej. 3 Dur. Sprtd. Rej. X Htd ....	.44	15	26.60	2.75	88.35	.90	2.00	1.00	92.25
Tf. Rej. 4 Dur. Sprtd. Rej. X Htd. ....	.34	15	28.68	2.75	80.43	.82	2.00	1.00	84.25
Tf. Rej. 3 Dur. Sprtd. Rej. X Htd & Htg	.30	15	32.68	2.75	80.43	.82	2.00	1.00	84.25
Tf. Rej. 3 Durum Sprtd. & Htg.	.60	15	3.29	2.75	81.04	.82	2.00	1.00	84.875
Tf. 2 Durum & Spring	.62	15	29.88	2.75	109.63	1.11	2.00	1.00	113.75
Tf. 3 Durum & Spring	.62	15	27.41	2.75	107.16	1.09	2.00	1.00	111.25
Tf. Durum & Barley	.48	15	27.05	2.75	92.80	.94	2.00	1.00	96.75
Tf. Durum & Rye	.53	15	8.19	2.75	78.94	.80	2.00	1.00	82.75
Tf. Durum, Barley & Oats	.48	15	8.74	2.75	74.49	.76	2.00	1.00	78.25

Grade	Initial Payment	First Interim Payment	Net Second Interim Payment	Final Payment	Total Net Payment	Commercial Reserve	Elevator Reserve	Head Office Expense	Total Gross Payment
Tf. Durum, Spring & Barley .....	.48	15	28.54	2.75	94.29	.96	2.00	1.00	98.25
Tf. Durum & Rye X Ergot .....	.43	15	21.66	2.75	82.41	.84	2.00	1.00	86.25
Tf. Durum, Barley & Vetch .....	.43	15	22.15	2.75	82.90	.84	2.00	1.00	86.75
Rejected 2 Durum .....	.88	15	8.83	2.75	114.58	1.16	2.00	1.00	118.75
Rejected 3 Durum .....	.83	15	7.89	2.75	108.64	1.10	2.00	1.00	112.75
Rejected 4 Durum .....	.73	15	9.48	2.75	100.23	1.02	2.00	1.00	104.25
Rejected 5 Durum .....	.63	15	16.01	2.75	96.76	.98	2.00	1.00	100.75
Rejected 6 Durum .....	.56	15	11.63	2.75	85.38	.87	2.00	1.00	89.25
Rejected 3 Durum Sprtd. ....	.82	15	2.46	2.75	102.21	1.04	2.00	1.00	106.25
Rejected 4 Durum Sprtd. ....	.72	15	9.49	2.75	99.24	1.01	2.00	1.00	103.25
Rejected 5 Durum Sprtd. ....	.62	15	10.08	2.75	89.83	.91	2.00	1.00	93.75
Rejected 3 Durum X Htd. ....	.57	15	20.53	2.75	95.28	.97	2.00	1.00	99.25
Rejected 5 Durum X Rotten Kernels....	.40	15	17.73	2.75	75.48	.77	2.00	1.00	79.25
Rejected 6 Durum X Rotten Kernels....	.40	15	7.83	2.75	65.58	.67	2.00	1.00	69.25
Damp 2 Durum .....	.80	15	11.39	2.75	109.14	1.11	2.00	1.00	113.25
Damp 3 Durum .....	.76	15	12.91	2.75	106.66	1.08	2.00	1.00	110.75
Damp 4 Durum .....	.67	15	14.98	2.75	99.73	1.01	2.00	1.00	103.75
Damp 5 Durum .....	.57	15	21.02	2.75	95.77	.97	2.00	1.00	99.75
Damp 6 Durum .....	.50	15	19.61	2.75	87.36	.89	2.00	1.00	91.25
Damp Rej. 3 Durum .....	.67	15	11.76	2.75	96.51	.98	2.00	1.00	100.50
Damp Rej. 4 Durum Sprtd. ....	.57	15	18.05	2.75	92.80	.94	2.00	1.00	96.75
Damp Smutty 3 Durum .....	.62	15	18.50	2.75	98.25	1.00	2.00	1.00	102.25
Damp Smutty 4 Durum .....	.53	15	19.58	2.75	90.33	.92	2.00	1.00	94.25
Smutty 2 Durum .....	.83	15	12.84	2.75	113.59	1.15	2.00	1.00	117.75
Smutty 3 Durum .....	.78	15	8.93	2.75	104.68	1.06	2.00	1.00	108.75
Smutty 4 Durum .....	.68	15	13.49	2.75	99.24	1.01	2.00	1.00	103.25
Smutty 5 Durum .....	.58	15	19.53	2.75	95.28	.97	2.00	1.00	99.25
Smutty 6 Durum .....	.51	15	17.62	2.75	86.37	.88	2.00	1.00	90.25
Smutty Rej. 2 Durum .....	.74	15	13.43	2.75	105.18	1.07	2.00	1.00	109.25
Smutty Rej. 3 Durum .....	.69	15	11.50	2.75	98.25	1.00	2.00	1.00	102.25
Smutty Durum & Barley .....	.41	15	25.64	2.75	84.39	.86	2.00	1.00	88.25
Smutty Durum & Rye .....	.46	15	14.70	2.75	78.45	.80	2.00	1.00	82.25
Dried 2 Durum .....	.92	15	8.79	2.75	118.54	1.20	2.00	1.00	122.75
Dried 3 Durum .....	.92	15	6.81	2.75	116.56	1.18	2.00	1.00	120.75
Dried 4 Durum .....	.82	15	11.37	2.75	111.12	1.13	2.00	1.00	115.25
1 Durum & Spring .....	.70	15	31.29	2.75	119.04	1.21	2.00	1.00	123.25
3 Durum & Spring .....	.70	15	22.38	2.75	110.13	1.12	2.00	1.00	114.25
4 Durum & Spring .....	.60	15	25.45	2.75	103.20	1.05	2.00	1.00	107.25
Durum & Barley .....	.55	15	21.04	2.75	93.79	.95	2.00	1.00	97.75
Durum & Rye .....	.60	15	2.68	2.75	80.43	.82	2.00	1.00	84.25
Durum & Buckwheat .....	.60	15	Nil	2.75	77.75	Nil	2.00	1.00	80.75
Durum, Barley & Wild Oats .....	.55	15	3.72	2.75	76.47	.78	2.00	1.00	80.25
Durum, Barley & Oats .....	.55	15	.24	2.75	72.99	.75	2.00	1.00	76.75
1 Red Durum .....	.85	15	14.80	2.75	117.55	1.19	2.00	1.00	121.75
2 Red Durum .....	.82	15	11.86	2.75	111.61	1.13	2.00	1.00	115.75
3 Red Durum .....	.77	15	9.93	2.75	104.68	1.06	2.00	1.00	108.75
4 Red Durum .....	.72	15	.08	2.75	89.83	.91	2.00	1.00	93.75
5 Red Durum .....	.65	15	.15	2.75	82.90	.84	2.00	1.00	86.75
Tf. 3 Red Durum .....	.69	15	11.99	2.75	98.74	1.00	2.00	1.00	102.75
Tf. 4 Red Durum .....	.64	15	7.09	2.75	88.84	.90	2.00	1.00	92.75
Tf. 5 Red Durum .....	.58	15	4.18	2.75	79.93	.81	2.00	1.00	83.75
Rej. 3 Red Durum .....	.68	15	13.98	2.75	99.73	1.01	2.00	1.00	103.75
Damp 3 Red Durum .....	.61	15	14.05	2.75	92.80	.94	2.00	1.00	96.75
Damp 5 Red Durum .....	.50	15	8.22	2.75	75.97	.77	2.00	1.00	79.75
Damp Rej. 3 Red Durum .....	.52	15	14.64	2.75	84.39	.86	2.00	1.00	88.25
Red Durum & Barley .....	.55	15	15.60	2.75	88.35	.90	2.00	1.00	92.25

OATS

	Initial Payment	First Interim payment	Second Interim Payment	Final Payment	Total Net Payment	Commercial Reserve	Elevator Reserve	Head Office Expense	Total Gross Payment
2 C. W.	\$.40	10c	8c	1,875c	59.875c	.625c	1.00c	1.00c	62.50c
3 C. W. ....	.37	10	8	.915	55.915	.585	1.00	1.00	58.50
1 Feed .....	.35	10	8	.935	53.935	.565	1.00	1.00	56.50
2 Feed .....	.32	10	8	.965	50.965	.535	1.00	1.00	53.50
Extra 1 Feed .....	.37	10	8	.915	55.915	.585	1.00	1.00	58.50
Dried 2 C. W. ....	.40	10	8	1,875	59.875	.625	1.00	1.00	62.50
Dried 2 Feed .....	.32	10	8	.965	50.965	.535	1.00	1.00	53.50
Tf. 2 C. W. ....	.37	10	8	1,410	56.410	.590	1.00	1.00	59.00
Tf. 3 C. W. ....	.34	10	8	1,440	53.440	.560	1.00	1.00	56.00
Tf. 1 Feed .....	.32	10	8	1,460	51.460	.540	1.00	1.00	54.00
Tf. 2 Feed .....	.29	10	8	1,985	48.985	.515	1.00	1.00	51.50

	Initial Payment	First Interim Payment	Second Interim Payment	Net Final Payment	Total Net Payment	Commercial Reserve	Elevator Reserve	Head Office Expense	Total Gross Payment
Rejected .....	.32	10	8	.965	50.965	.535	1.00	1.00	53.50
Tf. Rejected .....	.29	10	8	.995	47.995	.505	1.00	1.00	50.50
Tf. Rejected X Htd. ....	.23	10	8	5.015	46.015	.485	1.00	1.00	48.50
Damp 3 C. W. ....	.30	10	8	.985	48.985	.515	1.00	1.00	51.50
Damp 1 Feed .....	.28	10	8	1.005	47.005	.495	1.00	1.00	49.50
Damp 2 Feed .....	.25	10	8	2.025	45.025	.475	1.00	1.00	47.50
Damp Rejected .....	.25	10	8	1.035	44.035	.465	1.00	1.00	46.50
Oats & Wild Oats .....	.26	8	8	6.985	48.985	.515	1.00	1.00	51.50
Tf. Rej. X Htd. & Htg. ....	.17	8	....	10.125	35.125	.375	1.00	1.00	37.50
Tf. 3 C. W. Htg. ....	.28	8	8	5.480	49.480	.520	1.00	1.00	52.00

BARLEY

3 C. W. ....	.50	15	10	5.910	80.910	.840	1.25	1.00	84.00
4 C. W. ....	.45	15	10	8.435	78.435	.815	1.25	1.00	81.50
Feed .....	.40	15	10	10.960	75.960	.790	1.25	1.00	79.00
Rejected .....	.41	15	10	10.950	76.950	.800	1.25	1.00	80.00
Rejected X Htd. ....	.31	15	10	17.485	73.485	.765	1.25	1.00	76.50
Tf. 3 C. W. ....	.46	15	10	7.930	78.930	.820	1.25	1.00	82.00
Tf. 4 C. W. ....	.41	15	10	10.950	76.950	.800	1.25	1.00	80.00
Tf. Feed .....	.36	15	10	13.970	74.970	.780	1.25	1.00	78.00
Tf. Rejected .....	.37	15	10	13.465	75.465	.785	1.25	1.00	78.50
Tf. Rej. X Htd. ....	.27	15	10	15.050	67.050	.700	1.25	1.00	70.00
Tf. 4 C. W. Htd. & Htg. ....	.31	15	10	15.010	71.010	.740	1.25	1.00	74.00
Tf. Musty 3 C. W. ....	.31	15	10	14.515	70.515	.735	1.25	1.00	73.50
Tf. Musty 4 C. W. ....	.26	15	10	19.020	70.020	.730	1.25	1.00	73.00
Tf. Barley & Wild Oats .....	.31	15	10	14.020	70.020	.730	1.25	1.00	73.00
Damp 3 C. W. ....	.41	15	10	6.495	72.495	.755	1.25	1.00	75.50
Damp 4 C. W. ....	.36	15	10	7.535	68.535	.715	1.25	1.00	71.50
Damp Feed .....	.31	15	10	11.050	67.050	.700	1.25	1.00	70.00
Damp Rejected .....	.32	15	10	12.030	69.030	.720	1.25	1.00	72.00
Damp Barley & Wild Oats .....	.26	15	10	9.615	60.615	.635	1.25	1.00	63.50
Dried 3 C. W. ....	.50	15	10	5.415	80.415	.835	1.25	1.00	83.50
Dried 4 C. W. ....	.45	15	10	7.940	77.940	.810	1.25	1.00	81.00
Dried Rej. X Htd. ....	.31	15	10	17.485	73.485	.765	1.25	1.00	76.50
Barley & Wild Oats .....	.35	15	10	12.000	72.000	.750	1.25	1.00	75.00
Rej. Barley & Durum X Htd. ....	.31	15	10	11.545	67.545	.705	1.25	1.00	70.50
Musty 3 C. W. ....	.35	15	10	10.515	70.515	.735	1.25	1.00	73.50
Musty 4 C. W. ....	.30	15	10	15.515	70.515	.735	1.25	1.00	73.50
Barley & Rye .....	.40	15	10	6.010	71.010	.740	1.25	1.00	74.00
Rejected Barley X Cinders .....	.25	15	10	12.100	62.100	.650	1.25	1.00	65.00
Condemned Barley .....	.31	15	10	15.010	71.010	.740	1.25	1.00	74.00
Barley & Durum .....	.45	15	10	1.010	71.010	.740	1.25	1.00	74.00
Tf. Barley, Wild Oats & Wheat .....	.31	15	10	8.080	64.080	.670	1.25	1.00	67.00

FLAX

1 N. W.	1.50	15	10	6.635	181.635	1.865	2.00	1.00	186.50
2 C. W.	1.46	15	10	7.170	178.170	1.830	2.00	1.00	183.00
3 C. W.	1.30	15	10	12.775	167.775	1.725	2.00	1.00	172.50
Rejected	1.20	15	10	20.795	165.795	1.705	2.00	1.00	170.50
Tf. 1 N. W.	1.35	15	10	12.725	172.725	1.775	2.00	1.00	177.50
Tf. 2 C. W.	1.31	15	10	13.260	169.260	1.740	2.00	1.00	174.00
Tf. 3 C. W.	1.15	15	10	18.865	158.865	1.635	2.00	1.00	163.50
Tf. Rej. 2 C. W. X Htd.	1.11	15	10	9.995	145.995	1.505	2.00	1.00	150.50
Tf. Rej. 3 C. W. X Htd. ....	.95	15	10	18.075	138.075	1.425	2.00	1.00	142.50
Tf. Rejected X Htd. ....	.85	15	10	34.015	144.015	1.485	2.00	1.00	148.50
Tf. Rejected	1.05	15	10	25.400	155.400	1.600	2.00	1.00	160.00
Tf. Rej. Rej. X Htd. & Htg. ....	.85	15	10	32.035	142.035	1.465	2.00	1.00	146.50
Damp 1 N. W.	1.25	15	10	17.280	167.280	1.720	2.00	1.00	172.00
Damp 2 C. W.	1.21	15	10	18.310	164.310	1.690	2.00	1.00	169.00
Damp 3 C. W.	1.05	15	10	21.440	151.440	1.560	2.00	1.00	156.00
Damp 1 N. W. Rej. X Htd.	1.05	15	10	5.600	135.600	1.400	2.00	1.00	140.00
Damp Rejected .....	.95	15	10	29.460	149.460	1.540	2.00	1.00	154.00
Dried 1 N. W.	1.50	15	10	6.635	181.635	1.865	2.00	1.00	186.50
Dried 2 C. W.	1.46	15	10	7.170	178.170	1.830	2.00	1.00	183.00
Dried 3 C. W.	1.30	15	10	12.775	167.775	1.725	2.00	1.00	172.50
Dried 3 C. W. Rej. X Htd.	1.10	15	10	10.005	145.005	1.495	2.00	1.00	149.50
Rej. 1 N. W. X Htd.	1.30	15	10	4.360	159.360	1.640	2.00	1.00	164.00
Rej. 2 C. W. X Htd.	1.26	15	10	4.400	155.400	1.600	2.00	1.00	160.00
Rej. 3 C. W. X Htd.	1.10	15	10	10.005	145.005	1.495	2.00	1.00	149.50
Flax & Broken Wheat .....	.75	15	10	3.425	103.425	1.075	2.00	1.00	107.50
Condemned .....	.95	15	10	25.005	145.005	1.495	2.00	1.00	149.50
Condemned X Htd. ....	.95	15	10	25.005	145.005	1.495	2.00	1.00	149.50
2 C. W. X. Htd.	1.26	15	10	4.400	155.400	1.600	2.00	1.00	160.00

RYE

1 C. W. ....	.70	15	10	10.160	105.160	1.090	1.75	1.00	109.00
2 C. W. ....	.70	15	10	10.160	105.160	1.090	1.75	1.00	109.00
3 C. W. ....	.65	15	10	12.190	102.190	1.060	1.75	1.00	106.00
Rejected .....	.58	15	10	16.220	99.220	1.030	1.75	1.00	103.00

Grade	Initial Payment	First Interim Payment	Second Interim Payment	Net Final Payment	Net Total Payment	Commercial Reserve	Elevator Reserve	Head Office Expense	Total Gross Payment
Rejected 2 C. W. ....	.65	15	10	10.705	100.705	1.045	1.75	1.00	104.50
Rejected 3 C. W. ....	.60	15	10	15.210	100.210	1.040	1.75	1.00	104.00
Rejected X Ergot .....	.55	15	10	18.230	98.230	1.020	1.75	1.00	102.00
Rejected Rejected .....	.53	15	10	18.250	96.250	1.000	1.75	1.00	100.00
Rejected Rejected X Ergot .....	.50	15	10	23.230	98.230	1.020	1.75	1.00	102.00
Rejected 3 C. W. X Htd. ....	.42	15	10	19.845	86.845	.905	1.75	1.00	90.50
Rejected X Ergot Rej. X Other Grains	.45	15	10	22.290	92.290	.960	1.75	1.00	96.00
Rejected X Ergot Rej. X Htd. ....	.37	15	10	25.835	87.835	.915	1.75	1.00	91.50
Tf. 2 C. W. ....	.65	15	10	11.200	101.200	1.050	1.75	1.00	105.00
Tf. 3 C. W. ....	.60	15	10	15.765	100.765	.985	1.75	1.00	104.50
Tf. Rejected .....	.53	15	10	20.725	98.725	1.025	1.75	1.00	102.50
Tf. Rejected 2 C. W. ....	.60	15	10	14.220	99.220	1.030	1.75	1.00	103.00
Tf. Rejected 3 C. W. ....	.55	15	10	19.220	99.220	1.030	1.75	1.00	103.00
Tf. Rejected X Ergot .....	.50	15	10	22.735	97.735	1.015	1.75	1.00	101.50
Tf. Rejected Rejected .....	.48	15	10	25.230	98.230	1.020	1.75	1.00	102.00
Tf. Rejected Rejected X Ergot .....	.45	15	10	28.230	98.230	1.020	1.75	1.00	102.00
Tf. Rejected 3 C. W. X Htd. ....	.37	15	10	24.845	86.845	.905	1.75	1.00	90.50
Tf. Rejected 3 C. W. Rej. X Htd. ....	.37	15	10	35.735	97.735	1.015	1.75	1.00	101.50
Tf. Rejected Rejected X Htd. ....	.30	15	10	36.795	91.795	.955	1.75	1.00	95.50
Tf. Rye, Durum & Barley .....	.40	15	10	21.845	86.845	.905	1.75	1.00	90.50
Tf. Rye & Barley .....	.38	15	10	30.280	93.280	.970	1.75	1.00	97.00
Tf. Rej. X Ergot & Other Grains .....	.48	15	10	21.765	94.765	.985	1.75	1.00	98.50
Damp 2 C. W. ....	.60	15	10	7.785	92.785	.965	1.75	1.00	96.50
Damp 3 C. W. ....	.55	15	10	11.795	91.795	.955	1.75	1.00	95.50
Damp Rejected .....	.48	15	10	14.340	87.340	.910	1.75	1.00	91.00
Damp Rejected X Ergot .....	.45	15	10	20.310	90.310	.940	1.75	1.00	94.00
Damp Rejected Rejected .....	.43	15	10	18.350	86.350	.900	1.75	1.00	90.00
Rye & Ergot .....	.40	15	10	32.240	97.240	1.010	1.75	1.00	101.00
Rye & Wild Oats .....	.40	15	10	31.745	96.745	1.005	1.75	1.00	100.50
Rye, Ergot & Wild Oats .....	.40	15	10	32.240	97.240	1.010	1.75	1.00	101.00
Dried 3 C. W. ....	.65	15	10	12.190	102.190	1.060	1.75	1.00	106.00
Rye & Barley .....	.40	15	10	24.320	89.320	.930	1.75	1.00	93.00

POOLISH FABLES.

He Never Took a Chance.

Chick McGulp was known far and wide as the most sensible farmer in our township. It was said that he never took a chance, and several instances were recounted of his inherent good sense.

When the waitress said, "Roast beef or hash," Chick replied, "Roast beef."

When a side-show barker invited him to guess which shell the little pea was under, he bought a ticket for the merry-go-round.

When his wife started an argument, he always gave in immediately to save time.

When he reached a railroad crossing on the road, he always stopped, looked and listened.

When he had a chance to invest in a wildcat gold mine, he put his money in the bank.

When they told him the gun wasn't loaded, he made sure himself.

When he planted a crop he insured the best possible results by buying registered seed.

But when the speculator offered him half a cent more than the market price, he let him have the stuff rather than join the co-op.

Moral—Not everyone is as wise as might be expected.

MANITOBANS AT THE GRAIN SHOWS.

"In the hot competition provided by the Toronto Royal Show and the Chicago International, Manitobans have no reason to blush for their representatives. The top placings achieved by grain growers from this province in the various classes, were as follows:

At Toronto—

Wm. Pierce, Birtle, third in spring wheat.

P. Brockington, Melita, first in Durum.

Sam. Larcombe, Birtle, third in oats (Alaska).

J. H. Beavis, Crystal City, sixth in barley (O.A.C. '21).

At Chicago—

Sam Larcombe, Birtle, third in spring wheat.

Sam Larcombe, sixth in early oats.

J. H. Beavis, ninth in six-row barley.

Mr. Larcombe and Mr. Beavis, who took Manitoba grain into the money at both shows, are both Pool members. So is Mr. Brockington.

THE FISH POOL

offers 'fresh frozen fish at the following prices F.O.B. shipping point at lake.

PRICES

	Per lb.
Yellows	12c
Whites	12c
Medium and Small Whites	9c
Tulibeas	7c
Dress Jacks	7½c
Round Jacks	6c
Gold Eyes	8c
Mullets	3c

Above prices for box lots, each box about 120 lbs. Add 1c for mixed varieties and small quantities. Prices subject to change according to market conditions. Send money with order.

Address Reply to Mail Order Dept.

MANITOBA Co-operative Fisheries, LIMITED

325 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Rebels and Reformers

No. 14. Peter Alexievich Kropotkin

By J. T. Hull

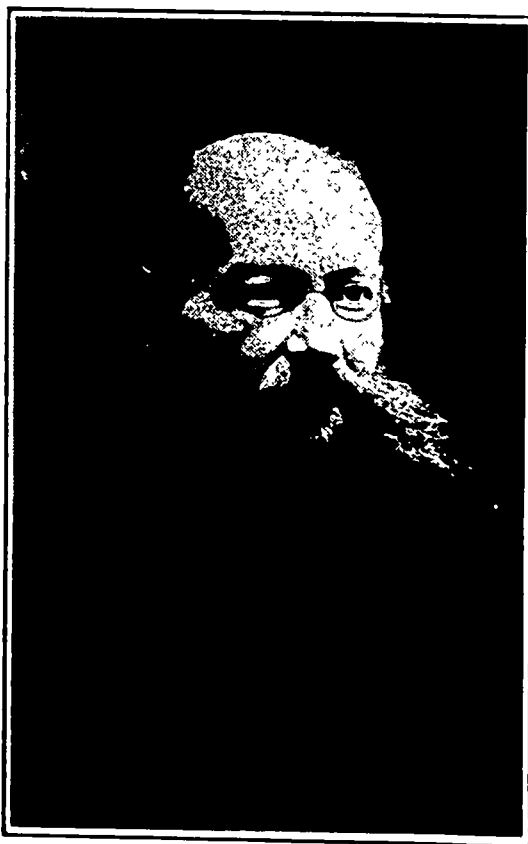
This is the story of a man who, born a prince of the old nobility of Russia and in direct descent from the czars before the Romanoffs, deeply touched by the sufferings of the masses around him, gave up title, position, wealth, and shouldering the cross of humanity, suffered imprisonment in more than one country and was hunted over a continent by the emissaries of autocracy.

Peter Alexievich Kropotkin was born in Moscow in 1842. His father lived in regal style on an income derived from the toil and sweat of over one thousand serfs, maintaining an establishment of fifty servants to administer to the comfort of a family of about ten. Like others of this ancient nobility, his one interest in life was military, and he revelled in uniforms and parades and authority. Kropotkin's mother, the daughter of a general, a woman of fine literary tastes and possessed of a liberal mind, died when he was between three and four years old. His father soon married again, but his stepmother took little interest in him. At an early age he showed a great inclination for intellectual pursuits and a strong sympathy with the oppressed serfs on his father's estates. At the age of 12 he was reading political literature, and it was at that age he dropped the title of prince in referring to himself. His brother was also interested in intellectual pursuits, and together they studied, forming, as boys, a rare bond of attachment, which was broken only when many years later his brother, in desperation, committed suicide while in exile in Siberia for the enormous crime (!) of writing a letter to a Russian exile in England and being the brother of Peter.

A Royal Page

Because the Czar took a fancy to him, Kropotkin, at the age of 13, entered the corps of pages at the royal palace in St. Petersburg,

and by the will of the Czar entered on a military career receiving education in the military school which all the pages had to attend. His chief studies were in natural science, and when he became an officer in the army he elected to go as aide to the governor-general of Siberia, so that he could carry on geographical surveys. Here he was joined by his brother two years later.



PETER ALEXIEVICH KROPOTKIN

In 1861, Alexander the Second, liberated the Russian serfs, and 23,000,000 of workers on the land had to make arrangements with their old masters for a living. But it was freedom, and it was hailed as evidence of the liberal tendencies of the Czar. But in 1863 the efforts of the Poles to free themselves from Russia was suppressed with ferocious cruelty. Thousands of Poles were executed, and between 60,000 and 70,000 were exiled to Siberia. Here they were so badly treated that in 1867 Kropotkin and his brother resigned rather than stay to witness it, Kropotkin, however, had done some excellent survey work dur-

ing his stay. He had discovered that geographers were all wrong with respect to the direction of the mountain ranges in Siberia, and the report he prepared on this work for the Russian geographical society was later to be presented under dramatic and exciting circumstances.

Social Thoughts

Back at St. Petersburg he continued the study of Siberia and mathematics. A sub-Arctic exploration scheme was proposed by the Geographical Society, with a preliminary reconnoitring expedition under the leadership of Kropotkin, but the larger scheme had to be abandoned because the Russian government could not afford to finance it. He was, however, in 1871, sent to Finland to explore the glacial deposits, and again made some remarkable discoveries. He had time on this work to think much on social matters and when he received a telegram offering him the secretaryship of the society, he declined the position. He had felt elated at the result of his scientific work and then had come to him this thought expressed in his memoirs:—

“What right had I to these higher joys when all round me was nothing but misery and struggle for a mouldy bit of bread; when whatsoever I should spend to enable me to live in that world of higher emotions must needs be taken from the very mouths of those who grew the wheat and had not bread enough for their children?”

No; what he felt he ought to do was to help put knowledge in the way of the masses, for knowledge was power and given knowledge mankind would itself make this a just and a beautiful world.

In 1872 he went to Switzerland to study the movement of the workers in western Europe. Here he met men of many types; the



uneducated but enthusiastic worker; the restless revolutionary in arms against all institutions and conventions that were not of working class origin; the scheming politician ready to exploit any movement that would help him to place and power; the few thinkers who believed it possible to create a new world in which science would come to the aid of the oppressed and mould an order in which there would be no exploiters and no exploited. He wanted to get the worker and the thinker together. "Here are men," he said, "who are conscious of their servitude and who work to get rid of it; but where are the helpers? Where are those who will come to serve the masses—not to utilize them for their own ambitions?" Reform, he urged, must come from broad ideas which inspired men by their nobleness and "the grandness of the horizon which they bring into view."

Arrested

Returning to Russia he joined the socialist movement, which, of course, could only work underground, and prepared to finish his paper for the Royal Geographical Society. The date for giving the paper was fixed, but in the meantime the police had been exerting themselves to the utmost to find the revolutionist who went by the name of M. Borodin. He prepared to leave St. Petersburg after giving his paper, but on the night he gave it and received high honor from the Geographical Society, he was betrayed by a colleague and arrested. He lay in gaol two years without trial, but falling ill,
(Turn to Page 42.)

IN THE BEGINNING.

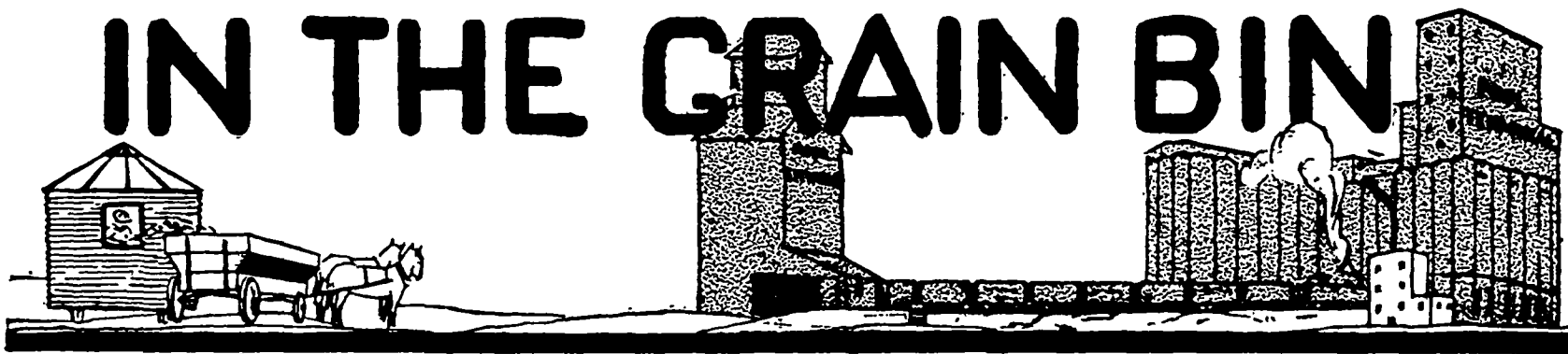
Here is a picture that will give you some idea of what first started the farmers to organize. It was at Elva, in 1903. There are some twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat in bags waiting for shipment. Those of you who were farming at that time will recall the fight the farmers had to secure the loading platform and to get cars for shipping their grain. The railroads stated that there were lots of cars distributed at shipping points throughout the country, whilst on the other hand the farmers were complaining they could not secure them for their own loading. Accusations were made that an agreement existed between the railroad companies and the elevator companies, and that the latter had a monopolistic control of the grain situation. Farmers were prepared for a scrap; but first of all, they had to organize.

The Grain Growers' Association was then just formed, with the late Roderick McKenzie as secretary. In the winter of 1903, the association got in touch with R. F. Chapman, at Ninga, and asked him to go down through the southwest part of the province and look into the situation, find out as to whether there was a car shortage, and to what extent the farmers were delaying the movement of cars in loading from vehicle into car. Scraping together what little funds he had on hand at the time (because those were the days when most of us were short of cash), he boarded a freight at Ninga, the next day

landed at Napinka; from there he jumped another freight, having 23 empty box cars, going west on the Melita line. The weather was bitterly cold, being around 30 below zero. It was not an uncommon thing then for the locomotive to freeze up and get stalled on the road. In this case the locomotive, feeling the worst of the weather, was only able to get as far as Elva, at two o'clock in the morning, there it pulled into the siding and breathed its last, at least until it got thawed out again. Mr. Chapman immediately got in touch with the livery man and farmers in the district. There was enough grain in bags, all piled up ready to fill all these cars. They immediately got busy and started to load. In the morning when the engine came back to pick up these empties, lo and behold, they were all loaded or being loaded. The station agent came out and raised Cain. The farmers, however, stood together and told him to do his worst. He wired into Winnipeg and they replied to the effect that shipping bills were to be made out and the cars would be moved at the first opportunity.

When we were enjoying the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Horsley, at Elva last week, we were given the picture that you see reproduced above and the finishing touches of the story. The photograph was taken and sent to the Winnipeg papers, asking them to print it to show something of the situation in the country, but this is the first time it has appeared in a paper.—F. W. Ransom.

IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager.

POOL GRADE CHECKING

In the past four years no one topic has been more discussed or written about than the grading of grain. I have constantly pointed out that the grading is done by government paid inspectors who grade in accordance with the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, and the rules and regulations set out by the Board of Grain Commissioners. I have always admitted that any system that depends on human beings is subject to error. I have, however, at the same time maintained that the inspection department being composed of human beings, is as efficient as it is reasonable to expect.

There has been a great deal of agitation to have changes made in the inspection of grain, and naturally there is reluctance to tear down an established structure before having something better to put in its place. Certain changes have been made in the last few years: for example, the moisture content allowed in so-called tough grain has been raised. The Pool this year split the tough grade on wheat into classes "A" and "B," and at the present time we are carrying out a scheme that I have personally always advocated, namely, a double system of sampling, in other words a Winnipeg sample and a Fort William sample.

Automatic Samplers

The biggest complaints in the past have been from growers who felt that a proper sample of their car had not been secured. The sampling of cars in this modern day and age when the cars are big, when they are loaded in most cases to full capacity, and with all sorts of weather prevailing, has not been simple. In an endeavor to secure from each shipment a proper sample, the Pool has installed automatic samplers in all Pool Terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur. These have been installed directly over the receiving belt, and from this belt a sample is automatically taken from each car unloaded. A sample taken in this way must of necessity be a representative one, as the sampler starts to operate as soon as it comes in contact with the first grain coming on the belt and does not cease to function until the last of the grain has passed it. The automatic sampler takes approximately 20 pounds per car off the belt. This is thoroughly mixed up and then a sufficient amount is kept for inspection purposes: the balance goes back on the belt. The unload samples thus secured are carefully examined by a government inspector, who then turns them over to Mr. Murray who is in charge of Pool samples at Fort William.

Checking for Grade and Dockage

These samples are housed in a warehouse in Fort William, where they have ample room for the storage of samples. When these car samples arrive in Mr. Murray's department, they are re-examined by his staff and checked both for grade and dockage. If he does not feel that the government inspection department have given the proper grade or dockage, he can submit this sample to the chief inspector for reinspection and attempt to secure a change in grade. If no change can be secured, he can call for a survey. Thus your car of Pool grain is sampled in Winnipeg, the sample is graded by a government inspector, and is then checked by your own man. The car is again sampled at Fort William, again graded by a government inspector, that sample re-checked by your own man. It can be taken then to the chief inspector or to the survey board. Regardless of the fact that the car would have already been unloaded at a certain grade, if a change in grade can be secured, Pool Terminals will issue an outturn at the new grade placed by the inspection department or the survey board.

Thus you will see that on every car of Pool grain shipped forward and unloaded in Pool Terminals, every care is taken to see that a proper sample is taken and a proper grade secured. We have eliminated the heart-breaking letter that used to arrive in nine cases out of ten, and which read about as follows: "We received your request to reinspect car number _____. We regret to inform you that the car had been unloaded before receiving this advice, consequently no change can be made."

That letter always sounded to me like someone trying to say, "if we had been able to secure a new sample I am sure we could have given you a better grade." That wasn't the intent, but it sounded that way. There is now a sample taken at Winnipeg, a sample taken at Fort William, and we think a real representative sample, and the grower has time to call for reinspection or survey, even though the car has been unloaded.

At Other Terminals

On Pool cars going to other terminals, the situation is a little different for the reason that so far as I know, up to now, no automatic samplers have been installed in other than Pool Terminals, although I believe it is reasonable to assume that if these prove as big a success as is anticipated, and as they look like now, they will be installed at all terminals. However, the Pool staff at Fort William and Port Arthur secure samples of all Pool cars being unloaded at other terminals, provided they know they are Pool cars. These samples are secured

in the regular way; they are retained, are carefully checked, and although my interpretation of the rules and regulations is that you cannot demand a change in grade after a car has been unloaded, I have been informed by the majority of terminal owners that where an injustice has been done a grower in the matter of the inspection of his grain, even though the car has been unloaded, they will make an adjustment on the basis of the grade placed by the inspection department on the unload sample.

There is no guarantee goes with this, it's a matter that is up to each individual terminal owner. I would point out to you that cars of Pool grain put through line elevator companies are shipped by these companies to their own terminals, in their own name. Consequently our staff at Fort William or Port Arthur wouldn't know that any particular car of grain belonged to a Pool farmer, and so it would not be resampled. I believe this, however: Any grower who puts a car of Pool grain through a line company and has it shipped for his account, could, by notifying us ahead of the car number, secure an unload sample, as we would instruct our Fort William sample department to see to it that a sample was secured at the time of unload so that it could be reinspected, or surveyed.

This, you will understand, has absolutely nothing to do with the changing of the statutory or stand-

ard grades. It is simply a means of making sure that a proper sample of the shipment has been secured and put before the government inspectors for their opinion as to the proper grade. This, along with close checking on the part of the Pool staff—who in many cases have passed the government inspection tests and are just as capable of judging the grades of grain as the government inspectors themselves—insures a minimum of errors.

This doesn't seem like a great deal of accomplishment in four years, yet it is something, and I think it is something that the growers have been waiting for and wanting for a long time. The three Pools have appointed a grading committee, the personnel of which is, Mr. Bredt, vice-president of the Manitoba Pool; Mr. Brouillette, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Pool, and Mr. Jensen, director of the Alberta Pool. Progress in changing the grading system, must of necessity be slow, for the reason pointed out earlier in this article—we are not out to tear down any present structure, if it is right; we are out to improve on it.

I would remind growers, that if they are not satisfied with the inspection of their car, they should notify us just as soon as possible after they receive notice of the grade, so that if a survey is wanted, or a change in grade can be secured through a survey, it will be cleaned up quickly.

SEED GRAIN ANNUAL

The annual meeting of Manitoba Seed Growers' Association, held in Brandon, November 5th and 6th, gave further evidence of the very live interest which is being taken in this province in the production and distribution of pure seed grain of established commercial value.

The attendance of members at the conference was unusually large, and a great deal of important business was transacted. The need for immediate steps to improve the quality of Canadian field crops was stressed by a number of speakers, including Major H. G. L. Strange, Miss Cora Hind, M. P. Mountain, J. E. Blakeman and others.

Miss E. Cora Hind, agricultural editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, referred to her recent visit to the old country, and told of her interviews with British millers and grain dealers. She pointed out that many of these British purchasers of Canadian grain complained bitterly of alleged lowering of our wheat standards in recent years. To emphasize their complaints they explained that it is now necessary to use patent strengtheners in conjunction with flour made from Canadian wheats

which several years ago were perfectly satisfactory. In her concluding remarks, Miss Hind said:

"While there is far too great a mixture of varieties in Manitoba fields, they are infinitely better in this respect than Saskatchewan and Alberta, more especially the northern section of those provinces, but the extent to which Durums were grown in 1927 and the fields seeded to Marquis or some other hard spring variety in 1928 has not improved matters. One of the things about which British millers are very particular is that no Durums shall be mixed in their bread flours. The makers of macaroni do not seem any keener on a mixture of hard spring wheat with the Durums."

Mr. M. P. Mountain, president of the Manitoba Seed Growers' Association, and chairman of the meeting, told of the new regulations in the Seeds' Act, and thought that a mistake had been made in lowering the standard of registered seed.

Major H. G. L. Strange, president of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, spoke upon the functions and objectives of the organization which he represented. He stated that it was the

duty of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association to provide the farmers of Canada with seed of proven economic value and high standard at a reasonable cost. Seed growers were filling an important place in our agricultural life with little profits to themselves other than the personal satisfaction derived from the knowledge that their efforts were proving worthwhile to the country. The speaker ridiculed the suggestion of a possible overproduction of pure seed, and pointed out that Canadian farmers sow about 30,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, while the maximum production of registered seed wheat has never exceeded 450,000 for a year.

In concluding his remarks, he made a strong appeal to Wheat Pool officials to continue and increase their efforts to have Pool members appreciate the importance of using the best seed obtainable.

C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, spoke briefly upon the attitude of his association in this matter, and pointed out that the Manitoba Pool is particularly interested in

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

DECEMBER, 1928.

Greetings

To all members of the Wheat Pool; to all our friends in our sister co-operative organizations, and to all those who are striving to make Manitoba a co-operative province, on behalf of our board of directors and the management and staff of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, I extend the most cordial wishes for the Christmas season and the coming year. May the year 1929 see our movement increasing in strength, vigor and value, bringing joy to its pioneers, satisfaction to its workers and substantial benefits, economic, social and spiritual to all its supporters.

C. H. BURNELL.

A VICIOUS PROPOSAL

Mr. Bruce Walker, European director of Canadian emigration, gave a speech on December 4 before the Empire Society in London, in the course of which he is reported to have said that "a mighty national movement is demanded" to encourage emigration to the Dominions, and that in Canada there were 70,000,000 acres in the Peace River country waiting to be developed. "Twenty thousand farms of 200 acres each," he said, "would only absorb 4,000,000 acres, yet 20,000 families on the basis of five to a family would absorb 100,000 persons in agriculture. That would be a great deal to do in one year."

Mr. Walker's speech seems to have created quite a sensation both in London and in Ottawa, as well it might. If this is to be the basis of our immigration policy, or if such a suggestion is likely to be taken seriously in England, it is time the farmers of this western country made a vigorous and sustained protest. The opening up of 4,000,000 acres of land in one year would be disastrous for western agriculture, and the 100,000 souls planted on that land would suffer with the rest of the farming population.

We have seen what a crop such as we have had this year can do to prices, and prevailing prices do not mean the prosperity in agriculture that European emigration officials seem to imagine. Additional acreage brought under wheat would simply mean so much more wheat on the market with no reduction in unit cost of production and no more

demand to keep the price at a reasonable figure above cost of production. It would be equivalent to glutting the market and forcing prices to a level that would completely beggar western agriculture.

The distress from unemployment in England is real, and it is deplorable, but the proposal to shift the distress from England's industrial population to Canada's agricultural population, is almost criminal, and represents nothing so much as the bankruptcy of British statesmanship. Our farmers are doing excellent work along the lines of co-operation to better their condition. They have built up huge co-operative organizations to handle every major product of their farms, and these organizations have had a marked effect on the economic condition of the country. But no organization could stand the strain of such an addition to the marketable produce of the farms which is involved in the proposal of Mr. Walker. It would bring down in ruin the magnificent edifice of co-operation which our farmers have built and would plunge western agriculture into the condition of a miserable peasantry.

SEED GRAIN STORAGE

Every fall hundreds of carloads of grain that would make good seed are disposed of through the ordinary commercial channels and are lost for seed purposes. Every spring farmers are looking for good seed—just the kind that we have in mind in the preceding sentence—and because none is available much inferior grain is sown, with results that are neither good for the farmer nor the country. This has been particularly true during the last three crop seasons. In the first two, wet weather, and in the last, frost did damage to the grain, but the early threshed grain was better than the late threshed. The farmers, however, need money in the fall, and, consequently, the early threshed grain goes promptly on to the commercial market, and when bad weather intervenes it means that what is held over for seed is of poor quality.

It is extremely desirable that facilities be provided for keeping in the country the best of the grain for seed purposes. The Manitoba Seed Improvement Committee—a body composed of representatives from a number of organizations that are directly or indirectly interested in agriculture—has been giving attention to this matter, and a sub-committee of this body included the following in a number of recommendations:

"That Manitoba should have storage facilities as so much of the early shipments of grain which

so often is of good, pure quality, might be reserved for seed if proper facilities were provided for its purchase, storage and cleaning. Your committee recommends that the federal minister of agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, who, we believe, is interested in such a project, be asked to assist in providing such facilities so that this good seed could be sold in the spring."

This recommendation was placed before Mr. Motherwell, on December 3 by a special deputation consisting of: Miss Cora Hind, of the Free Press; J. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture; Thomas Wood, president of the U.F.M., and C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. Mr. Motherwell is inclined favorably to the proposition to establish seed storage facilities in Winnipeg, and it would doubtless help him to convince his colleagues in the cabinet of the need for such facilities if he could have the solid backing of the Manitoba federal members. Pool members could help by bringing this matter to the attention of their local member, and asking him to give support to the proposition. Governments rarely move in a matter of this kind unless they are stimulated by public opinion, and public opinion in this case means the opinion of the farmers of Manitoba.

While we are on this subject we would emphasize the necessity of Manitoba farmers getting their seed grain—especially barley and oats—tested immediately by the Dominion Seed Grain Branch. There was considerable damage done by frost this year to the oat and barley crop, and to sow grain that will not germinate is only to waste labor, time and money, and reap a heavy crop of disappointment.

THE NEWEST WAR RIVALRY

In a speech on Armistice Day, President Coolidge, among other things that caused considerable irritation on the other side of the Atlantic, said that "the forces of evil are exceedingly powerful," and consequently, the United States must go on building up its army and navy, not in any spirit of rivalry (of course not!), but as a "duty to civilization." Splendid, cheerful thought for an Armistice Day speech, isn't it? And right on the eve of Christmas too. Meanwhile other prominent people are doing their best to bring home to the masses of the people that every resource of modern science and technology is being utilized by the nations in the invention and perfection of instruments of warfare.

Christmas stands for many things, mainly of festive nature, but for Christians it stands definitely for the idea of peace and goodwill among men. All the customs of Christmas breathe the spirit of the brotherhood of man. And yet how far we are from the realization of that spirit in human relations. War is the most irrational form of human strife because by its very nature it does not bring intelligence to bear on human problems. And the masses of the people in every nation do not want war. And is not that a good reason for the masses arousing themselves with energy and determination to stop all the preparation for war, to end policies that are based on fear of war and to insist that their governments take a good substantial amount out of the appropriations for military and naval expenditure and spend it on work for peace.



"A GOOD TIME WAS HAD BY EVERYONE."



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

FIELDMEN'S CONFERENCE

The fieldmen came in for a conference this week which was arranged for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. However, on Wednesday night there still remained so many things to talk about that the conference was continued until Thursday, and on Thursday we decided to carry on for another half day, and even at that we had to cut off a lot of the discussion.

At noon hour on the first day a volley-ball game was staged at the Y.M.C.A. We had the dicken's of a time getting Watson-Crossley into a gym suit, and another time we must ask Tommie McIlwraith and Dick Clarke to refrain from jumping into the tank until after the game is over.

Besides the fieldmen those on the programme were: Mr. Ramsay, general manager of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, who outlined the operations of the Central Selling Agency, and went over the central directors' annual report page by page; Mr. McIvor, general sales manager, who went into the details of the handling of the grain from the time it leaves Fort William or Vancouver until it gets to its destination.

Messrs. Hull and Bradbrooke spoke on educational policy, publicity and broadcasting. Mr. Daley told us "What happens to my grain in the office?" Mr. McEwen (former fieldman District No. 3), described the work of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Mr. Mahoney gave us about three hours on Pool elevator policy. Mr. Dick dealt with the legal status of our contract. Then we had with us Mr. T. Guild, director of field service in the Saskatchewan Pool, and Mr. E. R. Briggs, who is in charge of the field service in Alberta. A visit to Terminal No. 3 and to the inspection department was also part of the programme.

Now, I can tell you that the fieldmen jumped right into the discussion and asked all kinds of questions. Our problem was, how to work in all the matters that should be considered in the time at our disposal. The greatest good at a conference of this kind comes out of the discussion in relation to the various problems our men come in contact with in the country. I wish you could have sat in with us. There is at least one conclusion you would reach—that these men are all in real earnest and have a sincere desire to render the best service that they are able.

THE MEMBER AND THE CAUSE

(By Watson Crossley, Fieldman, District No. 1.)

The co-operative movement has made great progress in recent years throughout the world. Membership is counted in millions, and we point with considerable pride to our accomplishments co-operatively in our own province, particularly to the growth of our Manitoba Wheat Pool with its 20,000 members—20,000 farmers working as one for the common good, and they in turn but a link in the chain which the co-operators of the world are forging today. An inspiring thought and one that naturally appeals to the average onlooker because of its immensity.

What of the foundation upon which this organization is built—the member—the individual unit behind the whole structure who has labored in the building of our Wheat Pool that it might be of service to him; something by which the injustices of the past could be eliminated; something which would make farm life more than just mere existence. Your directors appreciate the importance of the individual member in the movement because they themselves are each one of the units. We, on the field staff, realize it because we are in personal contact with the members in our various districts every day. Do the members themselves appreciate that they are the Pool, and realize the responsibility that rests upon each one?

Recently I was present at a most interesting gathering in district 1. The hour was late when the meeting came to a conclusion, and everyone was anxious to be away home. With visions of a comfortable bed in the hotel, within a few minutes drive, I got into the car and pressed the starter, but instead of working smoothly, the mechanism jammed, and it was the best part of an hour before it could be released. Once started the engine performed perfectly, and the machine ran smoothly, but just because a single cog was gone from the machinery, I lost an hour's sleep, and not only I, but several other co-operators who insisted on seeing me out of the difficulty.

We have many such experiences in our daily work. One day the Pool machinery fetched up with a jolt at a certain point in my district. After poking around for a while, the trouble was finally located and repaired in a sort of way. Nothing so very serious, just that a member had failed to

realize how important a part he was—a single cog in the working of the Pool; the offer of a grade more for his grain than his own agent could offer—result, a broken contract.

Things run nicely for a few days, and I begin to catch up with the work once more, when a call comes from the office to the effect that no reply has been received from the officers of a certain local to certain correspondence sent out about a month ago; take a run down there and see what the trouble is. "All right!" and away I go. Twenty miles from my destination sounds of distress begin to reach me, (you may hear a similar sound on a plow when a coulter gets dry). The line elevator agent has heard it; the non-Pool man and those opposed to the co-operative movement generally have heard it and are rebroadcasting the glad news that the Pool is a failure.

I go on and find the local secretary. "No, he cannot remember any correspondence from the office regarding that matter, or wait! There is a bunch of letters lying up on the shelf by the clock which came quite a while ago. I never have time to look at them." "How is your local elevator running?" I ask. "Oh, its going all right; some kickers—always will be." "When did your local board meet last?" "Let's see; haven't had a meeting for three months, I guess. Nothing to have a meeting for." Yet that board was appointed by the local members to keep the wheels of our organization at that point well oiled and working smoothly.

Cases like these, however, are the exception, and the average member does appreciate the extent to which the co-operative movement needs his every effort whether it be in the various co-operatives or through the channel of the U. F. M. There is no question that much of the credit for the Pool movement being so successfully operating today is due to the educational work done by this latter association during the past twenty-five years. At a meeting of one of the U. F. M. locals, which I had the pleasure of attending this past month, a speaker was rather bemoaning the fact that the association was not as active as in times past. The reply came back, "What do you expect; after raising a brood of chicks like the U. F. M. has done, she must have time to moult before repeating the good work."

No greater proof is required that the Pool member does realize the significance and importance of the co-operative movement than the days of effort which have been and are still being spent to make it a success. The spirit of friendliness and good will that is shown among the members; the ability to co-operate. I would like to say that wherever my work has taken me during this past year, this same feeling of friendship has been extended to me as one of your fieldmen. Invariably I have been accepted as a fellow worker for the cause, and I assure you that no greater inspiration could be given. During the past winter I had occasion to visit a Pool member living in the city of Winnipeg, with the object of having him sign an elevator contract. Anyone who has lived in the city will know about how welcome an agent is when he calls at the house of a prospective customer. However, at that time

I was quite innocent as regards these peculiarities of city dwellers, so I walked up quite bravely and rang the door bell. The gentleman I wished to see himself came to the door, and from the expression on his face I could not help but realize that I and my brief case had been classed amongst the undesirable. I was asked curtly to state my business. At the words "Wheat Pool" I could fairly feel the atmosphere change; my hand was grasped in a hearty handshake, and I was invited inside, where for half an hour I enjoyed myself in conversation regarding the Pool affairs with the gentleman and his wife, both of whom are real co-operators.

It is this spirit, found throughout the whole co-operative movement, which is our assurance of continued success.

SEEDS.

Of the 20,000 reply cards sent out to members asking for crop acreage, 16,000 did not reply; that is not co-operation and means wasting the growers' money.

* * *

The Alberta Pool is apparently going right after elevators. The delegates, at the annual meeting, authorized the borrowing of \$5,000,000, the application of which is left to the discretion of the directors.

* * *

The Saskatchewan Pool has four times the membership of Manitoba, and nearly seven times as many elevators.

* * *

Up to the end of November we had handled thirty million bushels of grain; two-thirds of this amount was handled through Pool elevators.

* * *

Fifteen million bushels of grain have gone through Manitoba Terminals Nos. 1 and 2, up to the end of November.

* * *

The Pool elevators at Alexander, Croll, Cypress River, Elgin, Glenboro, Gordon, Kaleida, Leighton, Lenore, Manitou, Medora, Oakland and Reston, have handled in the neighborhood of 200,000 bushels each.

* * *

The 143 Pool elevators have averaged over 141,842 bushels per house to November 28th.

* * *

The percentage of Pool deliveries to the total in Manitoba as at December 7, was over 46 per cent., an increase of 6 per cent. above last year.

* * *

The Pool hospital visitor made 399 visits to Pool patients or their relatives in the Winnipeg hospitals for the year ending July 31st.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 840 394

Members of the Board:

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F. W. Ransom.

W. A. Landreth.

G. W. Tovell.

Secretary: John W. Ward.

R. D. Colquette, Vice-Chairman.

H. C. Grant.

Geo. Brown.

WHY IS CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION MORE ECONOMICAL?

(By George Keen in The Canadian Co-operator.)

The information disclosed in the report of the United Board of The Co-operative Union to the Lloydminster Congress, as to the success of co-operative societies last year, and which was widely published throughout Canada, caused considerable surprise to the private trade interests. A firm which publishes twenty trade papers showed much interest in the statement that the average net profit surplus made in proportion to capital investment was 58.12%. In a letter to the president of The Co-operative Union, dated 8th August last, the managing editor says: "We have had a number of very interesting enquiries from readers asking how this percentage is arrived at, and asking how it is that a co-operative organization can make such a showing compared with the average business." The editor had unsuccessfully grappled with this economical conundrum and desired further information. He particularly wanted to know how the following were taken care of: interest on loans, federal income tax, depreciation and other special charges; if the net profit shown in the statement is a net trading profit, or if it is a net profit after all the charges are deducted; and if the purchase dividend is paid out of the net profit with deductions from surplus where net profit is not equal to the purchase dividend paid.

A Personal Investigation

Mr. Good handed the letter to the writer with instructions to give it attention. He communicated with the publishing firm, which sent one of its associate editors, formerly the head of a department of business administration in a Canadian university, personally to interview the writer on the subject. We told him that in many instances the accounts were audited by chartered accountants, that it is the practice to charge interest on bank and other loans, and to make adequate depreciations on real estate and business equipment before arriving at net profits. Indeed we found that the net profit percentage was really higher than quoted. It is the practice in preparing the annual statistical table to rely upon answers to questionnaires sent out by the Union to its affiliated societies, but on reference to financial statements we found that some societies, including the largest, treat interest on share capital as an operating expense before arriving at the net trading surplus or profit.

An Explanation

Having done our best to show the interviewer that the statement of 58.12% is surplus actually made in

proportion to share capital investment, and as to which he appeared satisfied, we proceeded to give some explanation how it was possible for the co-operative societies affiliated with The Co-operative Union of Canada to make such a good showing, and one very much better than is the experience in the private trade. On enquiry we learned from our interviewer that the average appropriation by big retailers for advertising was 3% of sales. We produced to him from our files a half-yearly statement of our largest society which showed that in respect to sales of \$781,329.87, there was a charge only for \$47.50 for printing and advertising. There was, however, a separate charge of \$1,478.83 for office supplies. In other words, it was not necessary for the 3,000 workers who are members of the British Canadian Co-operative Society, Limited, and who own the undertaking, to spend in six months \$23,439.00 for advertising in order to coax themselves to buy merchandise from their own stores.

Profit and Goodwill

Then again we had to point out to this economic expert that no owner of a private business, when he converts it into a joint stock corporation, will sell it to the investing public for a price based on the value of the physical assets. He requires payment for goodwill and which, therefore, is capitalized. Such goodwill is represented by the fact that in the past he has succeeded in inducing the consuming public, to a considerable extent, steadily to buy from him, and endow him with profit-making trade. In buying from a private trade corporation the consumers must, therefore, in the prices they pay, provide dividends on capital in respect of this intangible asset of good will, which really being their willingness to buy is their own property, and would be so enjoyed if co-operatively organized by them. No part of the share capital of a co-operative society is represented by good will. Co-operators escape this unnecessary tax. They realize there is no need to pay for the privilege of buying from themselves.

No Excessive Salaries

Another reason for the high percentage of earnings in proportion to the capital invested in a co-operative society is the fact that it is not necessary to pay managers, or other principal officials, the big salaries paid in private business for similar services. In the case of the latter highly expert service has to be hired, which, if the business were socially owned, would be absolutely unnecessary. There is much economic loss in the incessant struggle between big organizations for the people's trade.

SEED GRAIN ANNUAL.

(From Page 21.)

the work of the Junior Seed Co-operative Clubs throughout the province.

Plans for an extensive campaign for the use of better seed were outlined by J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture. Mr. Evans was confident that the effort would prove of great value if the farmers would get behind the movement whole-heartedly.

Recent changes in the Seeds' Act were dealt with by J. E. Plakeman, of the Dominion seed branch.

The correct way to prepare seed exhibits for display purposes was explained by Samuel Larcombe, of Birtle, Manitoba. Fine exhibits of seed oats from the Solsgirth Seed Growers' and seed barley from the Birtle Barley Growers' Association, were used for demonstration purposes.

A number of resolutions were passed, including one to the effect that the matter of grading of commercial grains be removed from the scope of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and turned over to the minister of agriculture.

Other items of business dealt with were: plans for next annual convention of the Canadian Registered Seed Growers' Association in Winnipeg, next June; appointment of a committee to deal with co-operative marketing of seed grain in Manitoba; plans for a combined seed fair and sale; petition addressed to provincial government asking for financial grant, and a request for co-operation by Dominion grain inspection department with farmers' organizations in educational work.

The following officers were elected:

M. P. Mountain, Solsgirth, president.

R. B. Dickensen, Solsgirth, vice-president.

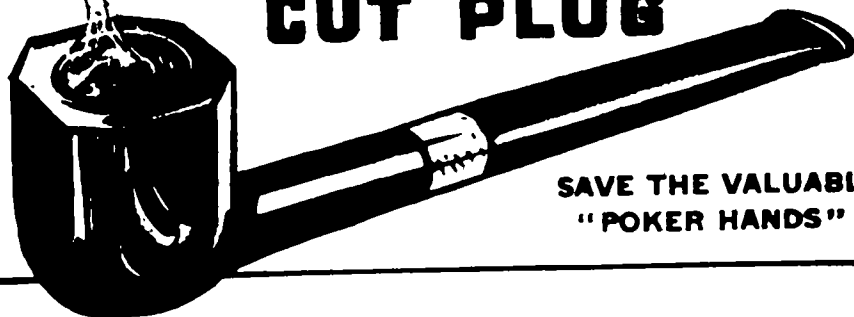
Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College, secretary-treasurer.

J. A. McGregor, delegate from Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

J. H. Beavis, representative on Canadian Seed Growers' Association Board.



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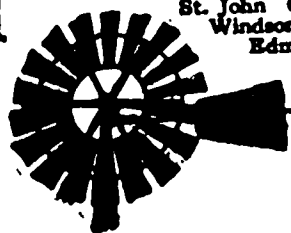
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The POOL WOMAN



GOOD READING

From the number of letters we have received from women enquiring about the Pool library, it is evident that a great many more women will be using the library this winter than were using it last year. There are points about this library which do not seem to be generally understood and which I would like to make clearer. A question we are frequently asked is how many books a member may borrow at one time, and whether a Pool member's wife is entitled to borrow books. The number of books a member may borrow depends entirely on the size of his household. When you write to the library asking for books state how many readers there are in the family: only one book is loaned to each individual, but we want the whole family to use the library. We are particularly anxious to have the young people using the library. We have installed a juvenile section and we will be greatly disappointed if it isn't taken full advantage of, and we hope that the older people will encourage them to use it.

Sometimes we receive requests for fiction. The Pool library is purely educational; it is part of the work of the Department of Education, and consequently does not furnish purely recreational reading. I do hope that this piece of information won't frighten away any prospective borrowers from the library. I am very anxious to see this library well patronized by the farm women, and I am glad to see them doing so in greater numbers. I have tried on different occasions to draw their attention to the books in the library, and I feel that if I can make the library an object of interest in the country I will have done something really worthwhile. So please don't stay away from the library because it doesn't contain novels. A good book isn't necessarily a dry book, and many of our books are entertaining as well as instructive. Take the section on Canada, for instance. This is the most popular section in the library—and no wonder. All the romance of exploration, discovery and pioneering in a new country is told in the books on Canada. One of the books in this section, entitled "Next Year" is an entertainingly told story of the Barr Colonists, the group of Colonists who were brought out to Canada in 1903 by the Rev. I. M. Barr, and who settled around Lloyminster. The writer selects four or five of the colonists and follows their adventures from the time they leave England till they finally find their homesteads in Alberta. The book closes with the optimistic remark of one of the principal characters that when the farm begins to pay he is going to take a trip back to England—"Which will most likely be next year." Poor man! I wonder if he has been able to take the trip yet? Or are you interested in travel and exploration?

In the section under Science entitled "Geography and Travel," you will find books which make splendid holiday reading. Two of them I want to mention here because we obtained them only recently and consequently they are not in the catalogue. "The Out Trail," by Mary Roberts Rinehart needs no introduction. Mrs. Rinehart is well known both as a novelist and an explorer, and all those who enjoy her books will want to read this one. The other is "Six Years in a Malay Jungle," Carveth Wells. I read this book about two year ago when I was convalescing from a serious illness, from which it will be surmised that the reading of it does not require any great expenditure of mental energy, and yet it is really very instructive. Mr. Wells tells things about the jungle that are almost incredible, so much so in fact, that Mr. Wells says that once when he was delivering a Chatauqua lecture on his adventures in the Malay jungle a lady in the audience asked, "Mr. Wells, have you ever heard of Ananias?"

These two books are really very entertaining, and there are many others equally enjoyable. No matter what your interest is, you will find books in our library which will satisfy it. Read some of these books and bring to yourself a world of new delights.

WE DO PROGRESS

A short time ago three women jurors in England asked to be excused from serving on the jury in the case of an alleged offence against a young boy. Their objection was based on the plea that the case was a particularly unpleasant one. The interesting point in this case is that the women were strongly condemned by the press and by the court recorder who said: "This is a case affecting the honor of young children, and I should have thought that women were the proper persons to serve. You shall be released, but I think your decision is deplorable." Not so long ago the action of these women would have been lauded as indicating proper feminine modesty. It used to be customary, in fact still is in many cases, I believe, to ask women to leave the courtroom when any details of an unpleasant character are to be related, even though the person to be interrogated is a woman, and one would naturally think that the logical thing to do in the name of modesty, would be to ask the men to retire. The idea seems to be that the women involved in cases of this kind are "bad women" and their modesty doesn't matter—in fact, they haven't got any—and modesty, of course, is not a masculine requisite. I am glad to know that this idea is dying out.

Christmas Customs---Old and New

By EVA HULL

This is the month in which we observe the most important festivity of the year. The 25th of December is celebrated in all Christian countries as the anniversary of the birth of Christ, although nobody knows if this is really the right anniversary or not.



THE CHARIOT OF THE SUN GOD.

January 6, April 20, May 20, March 29 and September 29 were held by various churches as the birthday of Christ up until the fourth century when Pope Julius established the festivity at Rome on the 25th of December. Before the end of the century this date was accepted throughout Christendom.

The general acceptance of this date was facilitated by the fact that it corresponded with the time of the winter solstice, the turning point of the year, which was a period of feasting and rejoicing in ancient Rome, Greece, Egypt and among the Teutonic races countless ages before Christianity. The winter solstice is the time, about the 21st of December, when the sun reaches the farthest point from the equator and apparently stands still before turning back on its course, bringing renewed light and warmth to the earth. In Rome this festivity was called the Saturnalia, in honor of Saturn, the Roman god of agriculture, the festivities beginning about the 17th of December and lasting seven days. The Scandinavians held celebrations about this time at which they kindled great bonfires in honor of their god Thor, and the Greenlanders to this day hold a feast on December 22nd to rejoice at the return of the sun. The name given by the ancient Goths and Saxons to the festival of the winter solstice was Yule, and this word is still used as synonymous with Christmas although it was used to denote a time of festivity long before Christianity was introduced among the people of the north.

The Yule Log

The early church fathers encouraged the practice of old pagan customs at Christmas, because
(Turn to Page 40.)

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N. Breton, Letllier.

J. A. Carnahan, Kemnay.

W. R. Wood, Winnipeg.

A TRADE REVIEW

According to figures recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the output of dairy factories in Canada in 1927, had a total value of \$133,927,256, an increase of about half a million dollars over the previous year. This compares with \$107,340,850 in 1918, an increase for the period of approximately 25 per cent. This total value has been exceeded three times; in 1919 and 1920, years when average prices were inflated, and in 1925 when it was \$4,000,000 greater. During 1927 the production of creamery butter increased in quantity by over 1,000,000



A little light on the situation as it stands.

pounds, and in value by nearly \$5,000,000, while on the other hand the production of cheese declined in quantity by nearly 34,000,000 lbs. and in value by \$3,000,000.

The total number of dairy factories in operation in 1927 was 2,988, including 1,355 creameries, 1,333 cheese factories, 273 combined butter and cheese factories, and 27 condenseries. The average value of output per factory was \$44,822. The total value of production of these establishments in 1927 was made up of 178,438,013 lbs. of creamery butter valued at \$66,070,160; 138,026,861 lbs. of factory cheese worth \$25,517,355; condensed and evaporated milk, milk powder, etc., to the value of \$10,186,312; and miscellaneous products to the value of \$32,153,429.

The quantity of dairy butter made in 1927 was the second highest in the history of the industry, while the value exceeded that of any other year, and was higher than the previous record year for value, 1920, by two and a half million dollars. The maritime provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia showed increased production, while decreases were recorded in the prairie provinces. Of the total output Ontario accounted for 37 per cent.; Quebec, 32 per cent.; Alberta, 9 per cent.; Manitoba, 8 per cent.; Saskatchewan, 7 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 3 per cent.; British Columbia, 2 per cent.; Prince Edward Island, 1 per cent., and New Brunswick, 1 per cent. Of the production of cheese, Ontario accounted for 70 per cent., and Quebec for 27 per cent.

Changing Conditions

The trade situation in dairy products has undergone a considerable change. Total exports from dairy factories in 1927 amounted in value to \$35,187,529, as compared with \$41,322,084 the year before, while imports increased from \$3,965,769 to \$4,589,269. The greater part of the butter made in Canada is required for home consumption, and this is increasing, the per capita consumption in 1927, being 28.99 lbs. as compared with 28.44 lbs. in 1926. Export is comparatively small, amounting in 1927 to 2,696,000 lbs. against 9,814,000 lbs. in 1926, the decline being almost entirely attributable to lower United Kingdom purchases which were approximately one-quarter of those of the previous year. Cheese, on the other hand, is an important item of export, and the shipments of 1927 amounting to 110,553,000 lbs. worth \$22,012,543, about 80 per cent. of total production, were the smallest for a number of years, lower purchases by the United Kingdom and Irish Free State accounting for this. Of the total butter imports amounting to 11,208,819 lbs., 78 per cent. came from New Zealand and 18 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, while cheese imports came from the United Kingdom, United States, France, Italy and Switzerland.

Outlook Good

As the industry settles itself to changed conditions the trade outlook is very bright, with the promise of a steadily increasing demand from the United States and an alternate market in the United Kingdom, where there is a prospect of Canadian dairy products meeting foreign competition on more advantageous conditions. More Canadian milk products can be absorbed by export markets when they are available.

Leaders of the dairy industry, including the dairy commission, reiterate their views as to its soundness, and regard its prospects in the most encouraging way. Canada definitely has an important standing as a dairy country, revenue from the industry being second only to that from field crops among agricultural items, and it is still advancing.

Manitoba, though only making 8 per cent. of all the butter made in the Dominion, holds the proud position of being one of the leaders in quality of product, showing that we have started out on the right lines. Let us all work together to improve our butter in quality and quantity.

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)

THE DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION.

The Legislature of Arkansas has just enacted a law prohibiting the teaching of evolution in any public educational institution in the state and forbidding teachers even to define evolution. Tennessee and Mississippi have similar laws and the legislatures of some other states are considering similar legislation. It has even been decided in some places to bar Webster's dictionary from educational institutions, because it contains a comprehensive definition of evolution.

What these states do is, of course, their own business; what irritates me about it is the remarks of some editors that this legislation has only been passed in predominantly agricultural states; that ignorance is characteristic of agricultural communities, and, therefore, this sort of thing is to be expected from them. Some of these superior people should ask themselves this question: If there is more ignorance in rural than in urban communities who is to blame for it? There is hardly a government in the world today which does not spend infinitely more on armies and navies than on education, and would not rather build warships and barracks than schools and colleges. The American Library Association has pointed out that urban populations enjoy much

greater library facilities than rural populations, and that public bodies seem to be completely indifferent to the needs of rural people in this respect. In the nature of things it is more difficult to provide adequate educational institutions and facilities for rural than for urban communities, but the difficulty is entirely one of expense. We need a well-organized and determined crusade to bring about equality in all kinds

of educational facilities, as between the town and the country, and to bring our governments to see that the predominant function of a democratic state is to ensure an educated people.

In the meantime what is this doctrine of evolution about which all the fuss is being made. The word "evolution" means simply an unfolding and the theory of evolution is that the processes of nature are a gradual unfolding of the potentialities of the stuff of which the universe is made. It means that all existence is an orderly and persistent process of development from the simple to

(Turn to Page 38.)



NOW as low as **\$2.00** A MONTH

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Freight Paid Both Ways if Returned

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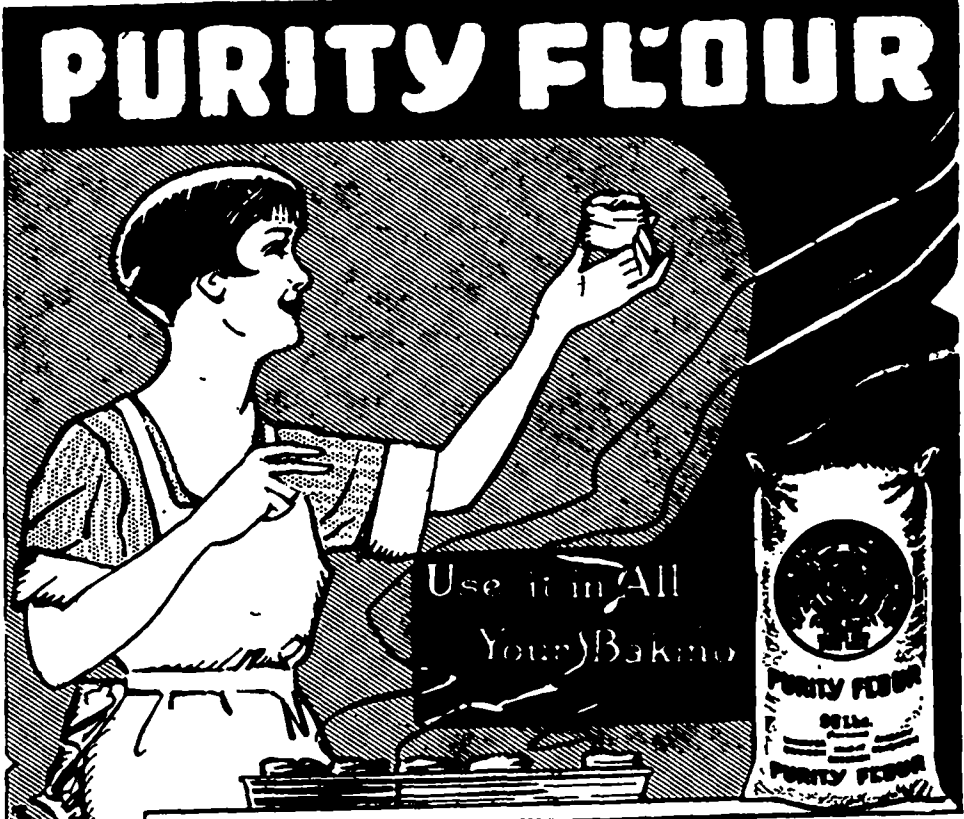
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New Stockholm *Write for Big New Offer!*

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Use it in All Your Baking

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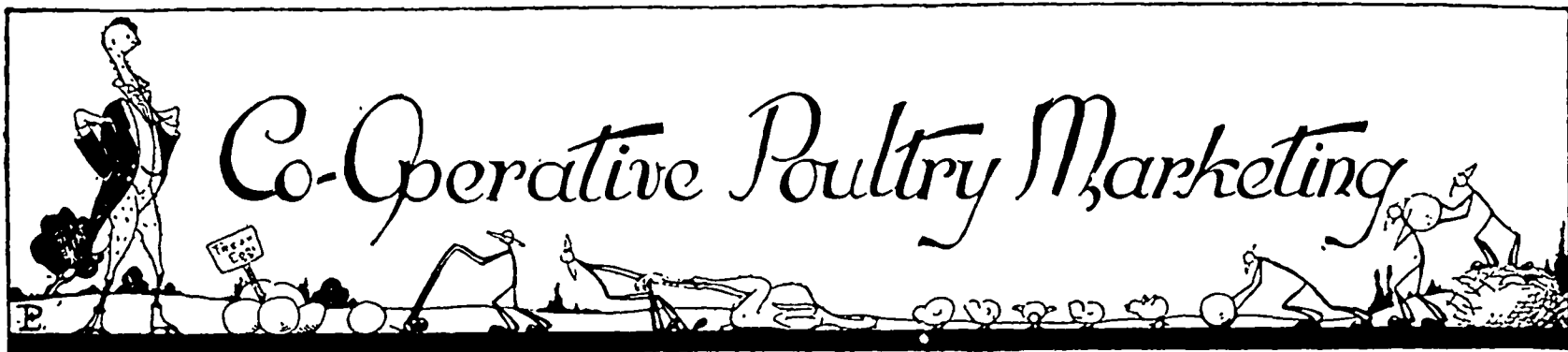
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- Become a more Intelligent member or Director of your Society, or
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TRAINED CO-OPERATORS, TRAINED DIRECTORS, AND TRAINED WORKERS ARE NEEDED IN ALL SOCIETIES

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167a West 12th St., New York City



MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

W. A. Landreth, President and Superintendent

W. S. Patterson, Vice-Pres.

A. W. Badger, Sec.-Treas.

DIRECTORS:

W. A. Landreth - Hartney
Geo. Gordon - Oak Lake

D. W. Storey - Hartney
W. B. Martin, Shoal Lake

W. S. Murray - Carman
C. B. McLean, Grandview

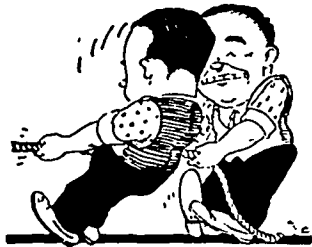
W. S. Patterson, Boissevain
W. S. Smith - Neepawa

Head Office: 191 Market Street, Winnipeg.

W. C. Mitchell - Cromer

DRESSED POULTRY LOADING

Dressed poultry loading is almost completed. The percentage of top grades is somewhat lower this season owing to unfavorable weather conditions. Continued mild weather has not made it necessary for the birds to grow out their feathers nor to put on the finish they do during a cold season. The average weight has, however, been heavier than last year, which makes up to some extent for the lack of finish.



This is the stuff that keeps us on top in the Old Year and will do throughout the New. Pull together!

It would appear that the poultry crop is considerably heavier in the west this season, which, no doubt, will tend to make the prices

slightly lower than last season. Local packers have reduced their paying prices to producers four to five cents a pound, and are not quoting on undergrades, so it is difficult to say what they are actually paying.

Some difficulty has been experienced with the transportation companies in the non-arrival of refrigerator cars until late in the day of loading. Head office wishes to inform all the members that all cars were ordered two weeks before loading, and we have been receiving repeated assurance from the railway companies that the cars would be on hand. We sincerely regret the inconvenience caused our members, and can assure them that we have made every effort to obtain service from the railways.

Owing to lack of information from some of the locals as to quantity of birds to be marketed, we have had to estimate their requirements, and with one or two exceptions where they have run over their estimate by ten thousand pounds, we have had sufficient boxes on hand.

We mention these facts at this time in hope that members will realize the importance of reporting their birds to the local secretary another season. You cannot expect the local secretary to know what you are going to market if you do not report.

POULTRY CO-OPERATION IN UTAH

Last year the Utah Poultry Producers' Co-operative Association, Salt Lake City, transacted business to the amount of \$3,850,000. Of this total approximately \$1,000,000 was for supplies handled, consisting largely of poultry feed and crates. Since the association began, in 1923, it has expanded in membership from 750 to 1,763, and in volume of business from \$800,000 the first year to the figure given above.

Sales of eggs and poultry have increased from 130,536 cases, value \$1,267,374, in 1924, to 169,200 cases, value \$1,522,000, in 1927.

A recent inspection of the eggs in all the warehouses of the state showed that there has been a gradual improvement in the quality of Utah eggs, and the manager is convinced that with the co-operation of the members it will be possible to receive a large percentage of extras the year round.

Season's Greetings

TO OUR MEMBERS:—

Your **LOYALTY** and **CO-OPERATION** have another year, again obtained for you results which should prove gratifying. We take this opportunity of extending to you our sincere wish that you may enjoy a Merry Xmas and many more Happy and Prosperous New Years.

Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited.

W. A. LANDRETH, President.

A. W. BADGER, Secretary-Treasurer.

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW

"In co-operation we reach the very essence of democracy. The general aid of co-operation brings together every form of industry, and its votaries enjoy the full fruits of their labors. Today the plant of co-operation seems an exotic, growing meekly among the foul weeds of competition and commercialism. It is good to remember that the co-operative plant is endowed with a strong constitution, and all it requires is the loyal fellowship and steadfast concentration of its membership."—
"The Primary Producer," Sydney.

U.F.O. ANNUAL MEETING.

Practical co-operation on the part of the Ontario Grain Pool members in holding back their wheat during September, October and November, avoided the threatened necessity of reducing the initial payment below that paid in 1927, viz., \$1.01 net to the grower less local handling charges depending on service rendered and not exceeding 6c a bushel. On September 15th, the initial payment was increased by 2c a bushel by the addition of a storage allowance. Even after that date, however, contract signers on the request of the Pool management in Toronto continued to hold back deliveries.

Last summer storage facilities in Toronto, to the extent of 2,000,000 bushels, were anticipated with the hope that they would be available by early September. November had come before this accommodation was provided, and no Ontario Pool grain has been put into storage in Toronto; neither has any been sent to seaboard for export. The Pool, by asking and getting the co-operation of its growers, has been able to hold all its 1928 wheat for Ontario millers.

Convention Week

Farmers and their wives and families, from the different parts of the province, gathered in Toronto during the week of December 3rd., for their annual meetings and conventions. A notable feature of this year's programmes was the prominence given to co-operation. Speakers for the evening meetings included Dr. J. F. Booth senior agricultural economist, Bureau of Economics Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; A. J. McGuire, manager of Land O'Lakes Creameries, Minneapolis, Minn., and H. S. Arkell, livestock commissioner, Ottawa. Colin H. Burnell, president of Manitoba Wheat Pool, Winnipeg, was also in attendance, and spoke briefly at some of the sessions, showing an ever-increasing enthusiasm for co-operation and farmer organization. At the meeting of shareholders of The United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, on Tuesday, and also at the various sessions of the U.F.O. and the U.F.W.O.,

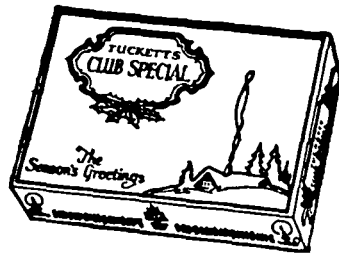
(Turn to Page 35.)



Making It Easy to Choose Smokers' Gifts

There is no need to worry about gifts for your friends who smoke. At the nearest tobacconist you will find Tucketts famous brands of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in attractive Christmas wrappings ready for you. The uniform high quality of Tucketts brands makes them appreciated by all smokers. Be sure they are Tucketts—then go ahead.

CIGARS—Highest Standard of Quality



The name TUCKETT on a cigar is a guarantee of finest quality. Your friends will enjoy their freshness, the fascinating aroma—they are the ideal Christmas gift for smokers.

TUCKETTS CLUB SPECIAL
Individually foil wrapped2 for 25c
Cheaper by the box. Put up in Christmas packages of 10 and 25.

TUCKETTS PREFERRED

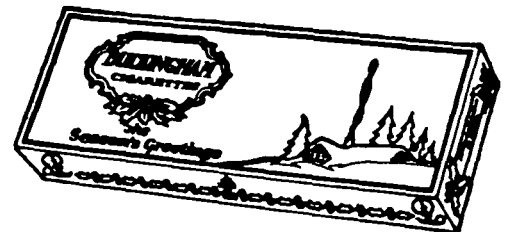
Perfectos15c Panetelas 2 for 25c
Invincibles15c Conchas10c
Cheaper by the box—Put up in Christmas packages of 10 and 25 cigars.

TUCKETTS MARGUERITE

Individually foil wrapped10c
Cheaper by the box—Put up in Christmas packages of 10 and 25 cigars.

CIGARETTES—All Favorite Brands

Cigarettes are always popular as Christmas gifts. Choose one of the brands listed below—all in Christmas wrappings.



HERBERT TAREYTON

Christmas packed tins of 50\$0.85
Christmas packed tins of 100
(2-50) 1.70

PHILIP MORRIS VIRGINIA OVALS
Plain or Cork Tips

Tins of 5085c

BUCKINGHAM

Christmas packed carton\$1.00
Tins of 5060

JOHNNIE WALKER

Box of 5080c

TOBACCOS—The Pipe Smoker Will Enjoy



A pipe smoker likes nothing better than a present of good tobacco. You cannot go amiss in selecting one of the pipe tobaccos listed below. An especially fine gift at moderate cost is the Humidor Jar of Tareyton.

HERBERT TAREYTON

Humidor Glass Jar\$3.00
"Home Tin" 1.50

T & B MYRTLE CUT

"Home Tin"90c

OLD SQUIRE.

Glass jar\$1.25

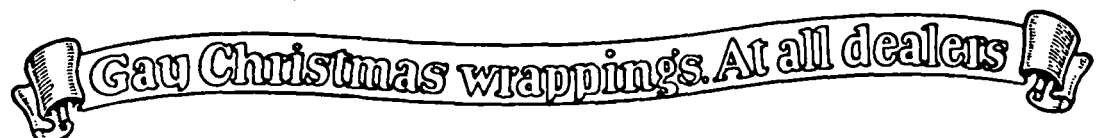
BUCKINGHAM

"Home Tin" (fine cut for making cigarettes)80c
"Home Tin" Pipe Tobacco80c

All above packed in attractive Christmas Wrappings.

TUCKETTS

CIGARS, CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS





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

During the month of November your organization handled 230 cars of livestock. The standing of the first five firms on the St. Boniface market during the month of November was as follows:

- 1st—Central Livestock Co-operative
230 cars, 16.4% of total receipts.
2nd—153 cars, 10.9% of total receipts.
3rd—132 cars, 9.4% of total receipts.
4th—125 cars, 9% of total receipts.
5th—124 cars, 9% of total receipts.



Looking back over the records from the first of the year we find that your organization was the tenth firm on the market for January, 1928, the standing of the first ten firms for that month being as follows:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th—
Cars	179	139	118	91	87	75	73	71	65	63

The standing of the high ten firms on the St. Boniface market during the month of November is as follows:—

	1st—Central	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Cars	230	153	132	125	124	99	99	90	76	75

During the first week in December your organization handled as many cars as the first month in operation.

On Friday, December 7th, there was a sale of baby beeves. The judges in sorting out, found that the Central Livestock had three of the best animals in their alley; there were five in number picked as the best animals. One of the three from the central alley was placed as No. 1 and sold at 33c per lb., weighing 840 lbs. This animal belonged to Mr. Phillip Leech, of Baring Sask. The other four sold at around 18c per lb.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Limited, was held in the Y.M.C.A. Building, Winnipeg, Thursday, December 6th. At the meeting were thirty-four accredited delegates, and twenty-five visitors recorded on the register.

The reports indicate a rapid and consistent growth, both in membership and livestock receipts during the past year. From an approximate membership of 1,200, the organization has increased in members to well over 3,000. In the matter of re-

ceipts to the central livestock, the manager's report indicates that its proportion of livestock receipts, totals at the present time, over 16% of all the stock passing through the Union Stock Yards at St. Boniface.

The discussion which followed the various reports seem to indicate that the producers are taking more and more intelligent interest in the marketing of their own products. Many of the discussions, of course, centered on local problems, but running through it all, was the consciousness that only by concerted action on a nation-wide scale could the main difficulties be met and solved.

Among the resolutions dealt with at the annual meeting, was a resolution passed requesting the board to look into the packers condemnation insurance.

The interim statement prepared by the accountant showed a fairly substantial surplus for the first eleven months of 1928, and the delegates present unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the board of the M.C.L.P. to use that surplus for the purpose of offsetting indebtedness incurred by the M.C.L.P. in doing organization work.

The delegates also passed a resolution authorizing the board of the M.C.L.P. to continue making a deduction of one-half of one per cent. for contract members, also for non-members consigning stock on commission with shipping managers shipping stock out of organized district associations.

The delegates recognized the need of continued organization work which required considerable expenditure to carry on. They further recognized that the co-operative marketing would become a real benefit to the producer by getting the province organized to a point where the major part of the livestock products were handled through a producers owned and controlled co-operative marketing organization.

The board of directors elected were as follows: Roy McPhail, president; I. Ingaldson, of St. Boniface, vice-president and secretary-treasurer; Dr. J. A. Munn, Carman; F. H. Downing, Kelloe; J. W. Clark, Kirkella; A. J. Pope, Bowsman; D. A. Hutchison, Ashern.

Following the annual meeting the board of directors met and appointed their executive as follows: Roy McPhail, president; I. Ingaldson, vice-president; Dr. J. A. Munn. Further appointed Roy McPhail and I. Ingaldson as the representatives from the M.C.L.P. on the board of the Central Co-operative, Limited.

The shareholders of the United Grain Growers', Limited, at their annual meeting, held in Calgary, passed a resolution deciding to retire from livestock marketing on December 31st of this year. The producers of this and the western provinces recognize the service rendered by the United Livestock Growers', Limited, in the co-operative marketing of livestock, and, for that reason are, no doubt, sorry to see them retire. In building up the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., we feel that a producers owned and controlled co-operative livestock marketing organization is being built up, which will be in a position to give real service in the marketing of livestock. We would, therefore, urge upon producers who have been shipping their stock in a co-operative way, to other

firms, to have their shippers consign their stock to the Central Livestock Co-operative, Ltd., as we feel that this organization is now in a position to give service fully equal to that of any firm on this market. The staff connected with this organization is working for the interest of the producers at all times.

In our radio broadcast, every Friday, at 12.30, we will give a brief review as to the market outlook. If interested tune in on Friday.

We wish to take this opportunity of extending to all our sincere wishes for a Happy Christmas and a Very Prosperous New Year, and let co-operative marketing for all farm products be your slogan during 1929.

U.F.O. ANNUAL MEETING.

(From Page 33.)

many tributes were paid to the efficiency of co-operative marketing of farm products under contract as exemplified in Canada during the past five years or so in connection with grain, livestock, poultry, eggs, etc.

Company directors were elected as follows: H. A. Gilroy, Geo. W. Buchanan, W. A. Amos, R. H. Halbert, Carl Jones, R. J. McMillan, Harold Currie, J. G. Whitmore and Herbert Millar. At a subsequent meeting Mr. Gilroy was named as president for the coming year, with Mr. McMillan as vice-president, and Mr. Buchanan as the third member of the executive. J. J. Morrison was again appointed secretary.

For the U.F.O. Bruce McNevin was re-elected president, while R. J. Scott becomes vice-president.

The financial statement submitted by General Manager H. B. Clemens, showed a most satisfactory state of affairs, the earning for the year being 17¾ per cent. on the capital of the company. The profit and loss account showed a net trading profit of close on \$60,000.

CARTER
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The World's Best
Grain Cleaner

Built in three sizes
Ask your dealer or write
THE STRONG-SCOTT
MFG CO LTD
WINNIPEG - CALGARY

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We want a man in every town, where fair accumulations of furs are to be had. Must have good knowledge of furs. To such a man we have a profitable proposition to offer. Write or call—quickly.

MAURICE MINER, Inc., 101 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

HOLT, RENFREW'S
JANUARY FUR SALE

offers savings of
20% to 50%

Our Entire Stock of High Grade Furs is marked down for clearance before inventory. This great fur sale is your last opportunity to purchase a dependable fur coat for this season's wear at such outstanding savings.

If you are thinking of purchasing a fur coat, even for another season, it will pay you to buy it now. Beautiful models have been drastically reduced. Prices on request. Below are coats in the most wanted furs—Note the Savings!

HUDSON SEAL.

Self and Alaska Sable Trimmed
Regular \$365 for\$289.50
Regular \$425 for\$335.00
Regular \$450 for\$360.00

PERSIAN LAMB.

Alaska Sable Trimmed.
Regular \$375 for\$295.00
Regular \$435 for\$345.00
Regular \$475 for\$385.00

MUSKRAT.

Regular \$200 for\$159.50
Regular \$245 for\$189.50
Regular \$265 for\$210.00

CHAPAL SEAL.

Self Trimmed.
Regular \$110 for\$ 79.50
Regular \$125 for\$ 97.50
Alaska Sable Trimmed.
Regular \$145 for\$110.00
Regular \$165 for\$125.00
Regular \$185 for\$145.00

CARACUL LAMB.

Self Trimmed.
Regular \$125 for\$ 97.50
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Also Coats in Kolinsky, Squirrel, Real Seal Ocelot, Mole, Beaver and many novelty coats at similar reductions.

DEFERRED PAYMENTS

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WINNIPEG, MAN.
Canada's Largest Furriers—Estab. 1837.

UNITED FARMERS ORGANIZATION OF MANITOBA

EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

One year ago, in its twenty-sixth annual convention, the U.F.M. celebrated twenty-five years of progress. The first convention was held in Brandon in March, 1903, after two brief months of organization. On the eve of the twenty-seventh convention there stands before us a "challenge" to even greater service than that which inspired the founders of the old "Grain Growers' Association." With the growing complexity of social and economic life this is inevitable.

The executives of the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. met in central of-

Blakeman, of the Dominion Seeds Branch.

At the past two conventions the Thursday evening programme has been provided by the Manitoba Wheat Pool. This time has again been set aside as co-operative night, and it is hoped that the programme may be broadcast over the new Brandon radio station.

The ladies are planning a banquet for themselves, which will probably be held on Wednesday evening. Further announcements of this will be made at the opening of the convention.

The annual convention call and delegates' credentials have been

sent out to all locals on a basis of "one for every ten members or fraction thereof." According to the constitution only locals, whose membership is paid up, are entitled to representation. Secretaries who have not already done so should forward all back dues at once in order to secure full representation.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' DELEGATION

On Monday, December 3rd, a delegation representative of the British Columbia Fruit Growers, waited on the United Farmers of Manitoba executive. The mem-

DON'T FORGET THE U.F.M. ANNUAL CONVENTION, FIRST UNITED CHURCH, BRANDON, JAN. 8, 9, 10, 11, 1929.

office, on December 3rd and 4th, to discuss final plans for the convention. Once again it will be held in Brandon, the city grown historic with the deliberations of farmers organizations. The dates are January 8, 9, 10 and 11, and all sessions will be held in the First United Church.

The programme for the first evening will be opened with a junior pageant recalling the birth of the various children of the educational movement, and emphasizing the need for young people in the U.F.M. It is also hoped to portray the union effected between the U.F.C. Manitoba section and the U.F.M. The amalgamation picnic at Portage la Prairie, for last June, was to have emphasized this, but the wet weather intervened.

As in past years the second day of the convention will be a joint session with the Manitoba Livestock Breeders' Association, which is meeting in Brandon during the same week.

Among the speakers whom it is expected will be present, are: Mrs. J. S. Woodsworth, Hon. D. G. McKenzie, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Hon. W. J. Major and Mr. J. E.



**What
Shall
We
Give?**

BACK through the centuries Christmas has always been a time for the giving of presents—big or little things to delight and gladden the hearts of children and their elders.

But where are the Christmas presents of other years—the toys, the useful things? Broken—worn out—forgotten.

Keep alive the spirit of your gift. Let it bring happiness and contentment from year to year—add a Royal Bank Savings Book to your list of Christmas presents.

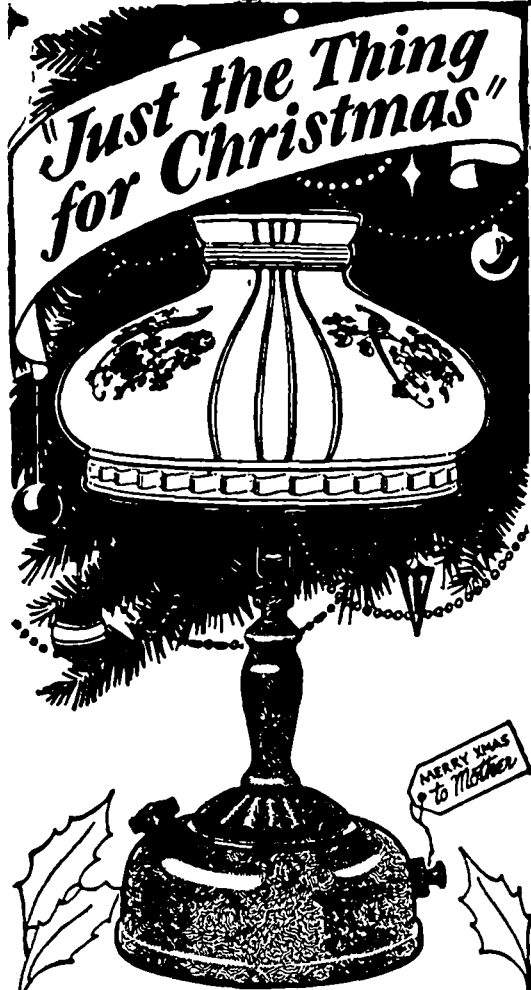
Christmas Presentation Covers are provided for Gift Books.

**The Royal Bank
of Canada**

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Serving Canada Since 1869

bers of the delegation were: Dr. Warnock, chairman, deputy minister of agriculture; E. J. Cham-

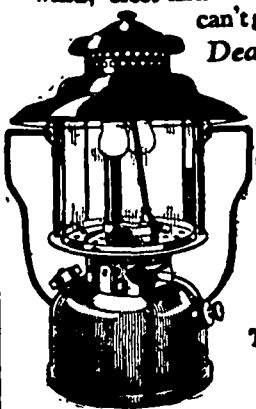


THE Coleman Instant-Lite Lamp is a Christmas gift that will be a constant comfort to Mother. She'll have no wicks to trim... no chimneys to clean... no daily filling necessary. She can light it instantly... by the turn of a valve and the scratch of a match. No delay, no waiting—no generating.

THE NEW INSTANT-LITE
Coleman
LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Mother will be proud of her new Coleman—of its beauty as well as of its usefulness. And every evening the whole family will enjoy the finest kind of pure-white natural brilliance. Like all Coleman Appliances, this remarkable lamp makes and burns its own gas from any good grade of clean, untreated, water-white gasoline.

Give "Dad" a Coleman Lantern... and he'll be happy! He'll always find it ready for any job, any night, in any weather. Lights instantly. Has mica chimney—stays lighted through rain, wind, sleet and snow. Built-in Pump can't get lost or damaged.



Dealers Everywhere are now displaying and demonstrating these practical Coleman Gifts. See them! And before you forget it, write to us for descriptive literature and prices. Address Dept. 3843.

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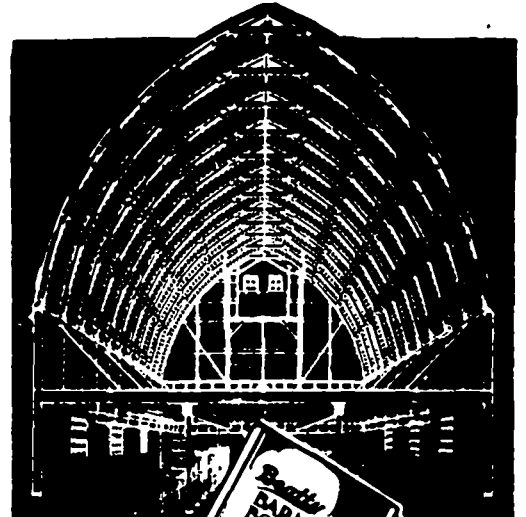
bers, manager of the Associated Growers; S. W. Dafoe, a grower from Penticton; J. Mutrie, president of the Horticultural Council; Captain Burrows, secretary of the Horticultural Council, Ottawa, and E. M. Carruthers, chairman of the Growers' and Shippers' Federation, Kelowna, British Columbia.

Dr. Warnock briefly explained the purpose of the delegation in visiting the prairies, and then called on Mr. Chambers to discuss in detail some of the difficulties in connection with the fruit industry. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Chambers pointed out that about 30% of the B.C. apple crop is exported, and that largely to the British Isles. He also stated that the McIntosh variety sold at a premium in the U.S.A. "At the present moment we are not asking for any increase in duty, but desire an emergency tariff which may be applied if necessary," said Mr. Chambers. In asking for an "emergency tariff," he pointed out that the fruit growers instruments of production are manufactured in Canada under protection which raised the price and the cost of fruit production. He then went on to state that the purpose of the emergency tariff which they sought would in some years mean an increase of price from 15 to 20 cents per box to the prairie consumer, but in other years the consumer would save as high as 25 cents. When questioned as to the amount of American competition, Mr. Chambers admitted that it was not very great, but that under the threat of it, the B.C. producer was forced to cut prices to an unprofitable level.

When it was indicated that the U.F.M. executive was not sympathetic to the idea of tariff on fruit, Captain Burrows expressed the feeling that it was selfish on our part since we willingly accepted protection on eggs, whereupon he was informed that we had always stood opposed to a tariff on eggs.

An extremely interesting fact brought out in the discussion, was that the producer receives 60c per box for apples, while the consumer pays from four to five times that amount.

In closing the discussion, Mr. Wright, honorary president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, reiterated the statement that while we are opposed to a tariff on fruit, we will gladly support the British Columbia people in any move to cut the cost of production, transportation and distribution, in order that the producer might receive more and the consumer pay less for the fruit.



352
Page
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IN THE LIBRARY.

(From Page 31.)

the complex, from electrons and protons to star-mist and from star-mist to constellations, from suns to solar systems, from the non-living to the living, and from the single cell to man. The evolutionist thus regards the starry heaven and the earth from which

he observes it as a product of evolution; life and all its forms from the microscopic protista to man as a product of evolution, and the social system in which man finds the fullest life, as a product of evolution. Existence to the evolutionist is a majestic panorama of change, of transformation of substance and energy,

the beginning and the end of which he knows nothing.

The evidence for this theory is found in the record of the earth itself; in the fossil remains locked for millions of years in the rocks; in the structural resemblances among animals which unquestionably reveal affiliation; in the development of the individual

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animal which is a marvellously interesting epitome of the history of the race and in the development of human institutions. For us as human beings, man is the crowning product of the long and wonderful process, and the character of man is the mixing of two inheritances, the purely animal and the spiritual which comes to him through the influence of mind upon mind, and raises him above the animal world.

Now, there are many people who cannot believe this doctrine; it is so different and so contrary to what they have been taught. To them it means upsetting cherished beliefs, and yet there are very many who find it not inconsistent with cherished beliefs. Is it not, therefore, worth looking into; finding out what evolutionists really do teach and what proofs they adduce for the theory. The educated man or woman searches for truth, not for support for comfortable prejudices or predilections. If men had lived always by their prejudices and what was agreeable to their minds there would be no civilization today, and the earth would be a howling wilderness, peopled by a few miserable savages. Civilization is the product of the independent mind searching for truth and daring to stand by truth even though it meant death.

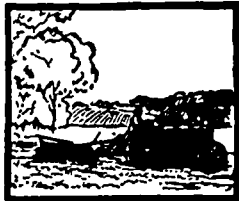
Look in the catalogue of the Pool library, and you will find on page 53, a section of books on evolution. The Handbook for Debaters contains a number of articles for and against the theory and articles for and against the teaching of evolution in schools, all by representative men on both sides of the fence. McMillan's Origin of the World, and Whyte's The World's Wonder stories, were written for young people, but the older ones will find them extremely interesting because they are simply and clearly written. Dennis Hird's two books are also good; the Picture Book of Evolution is practically the whole theory in the form of pictures. Then there is McCabe's A.B.C. of Evolution and another A.B.C. by Randolph. There are other books dealing with human and social evolution, notably in the Anthropology section. I would call especial attention to the series by Peake and Fleure—The Corridors of Time.

Five volumes of the series are out; three are yet to be published. They will amply repay reading. Lastly I must mention Wells' Outline of History which begins with star-mist and ends with yesterday, compressing into one book the history of a billion years. That is some survey for one man to take, and it represents the newer approach to the writing of history.

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We bought some cider down our way;
It cost a pretty penny,
And just because the cider'd worked—
Why no one else did any!

We called a vet to treat our stock;
(Our cow was off her chow)
He put a plaster on her back—
The treat was on the cow!



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The 44.29 belt H. P. of this Allis-Chalmers 20-35 H. P. Tractor is being utilized to operate this big 32-inch separator working to full capacity.



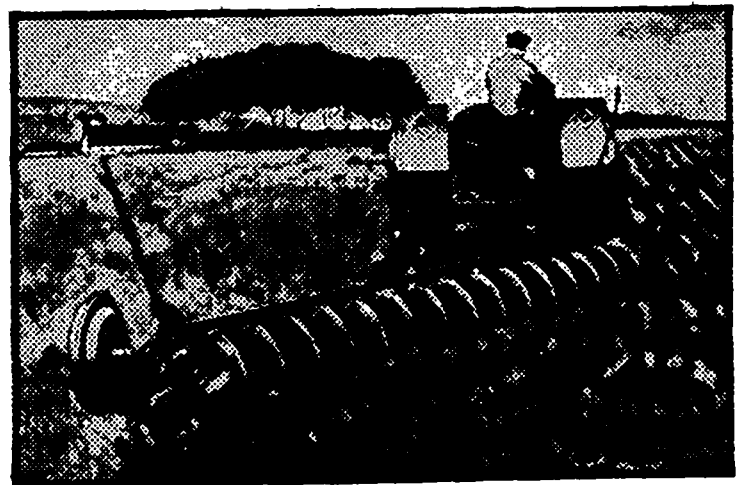
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CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS.

(From Page 29.)

they considered it their work to convert the heathens and permitting the people to feast and rejoice on that date in the manner in which they had done for countless generations, helped them to bring in converts. Later the church, and especially the Puritan Church, tried to stamp out all the pagan ceremonies and customs connected with the commemoration of Christ's birth, but without success, and consequently many of the practices still observed at Christmas time have their origin in the Roman Saturnalia and the Scandinavian Yule Tide feast, and the worship of the sun. At the Saturnalia there was visiting and luxurious feasting. Distinctions of rank were cast aside, conventional restrictions were removed and the greatest of freedom of conduct prevailed. Gifts were exchanged amongst friends, the gifts usually being wax tapers and clay dolls. It is thought that these dolls represented human sacrifices originally made to the god Saturn. It is probably from this that we derive the custom still prevalent in England, of Yule Doughs, images made of paste which were eaten on Christmas Eve while the Yule Log was

burning. The burning of the Yule Log comes to us from the Scandinavian custom of lighting fires in honor of their god Thor at the time of the winter solstice. Fires were also lighted in Europe and elsewhere at the time of the summer solstice, which seems to indicate that the practice of burning the Yule Log and lighting candles at Christmas time, originated in sun worship.

The Mistletoe

About the 6th century the Christian church forbade Christians to deck their houses with bay leaves and green boughs at Christmas time, as being a pagan custom. The most popular plant used for decoration purposes at Christmas is the mistletoe which was greatly venerated by the Celts and Goths at the time of the winter festival and was used by the Druids at the Yule Tide. The cutting of the mistletoe was a solemn performance. The people and the Druids went forth in a procession, bards leading the way and singing hymns. The chief Druid cut the mistletoe with a golden sickle and presented it to the other Druids, who distributed it among the people as a sacred and holy plant. It was later hung up in the kitchen where it was supposed to have the charm

that if a maid was kissed under it on Christmas Day she would be married that year. Kissing under the mistletoe is probably an innocent survival of the license which prevailed among the Romans at the feast of Saturnalia.

The Christmas Tree

The Christmas tree probably grew out of the Egyptian custom of decking the house with palm trees at the time of the winter solstice. The evergreen, the symbol of eternal life, represented the triumph of life over death in the

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return of the sun and the renewing of the year. Many countries have popular legends claiming the honor of having originated the Christmas tree. One story gives the credit to Martin Luther. One Christmas night when travelling alone over the snow, the sky, with its myriads of gleaming stars impressed him so greatly that on arriving home he tried to describe it to his wife and children. Suddenly an idea suggested itself to him and, going into the garden he cut a small evergreen tree, took it into the house and placed a lighted candle on its branches. Wherever and however the Christmas tree originated, it does not seem to have been a regular institution until the 16th century, when it appears in Germany. It was the marriage of Queen Victoria with a German prince which brought the custom to England, and German and English immigrants brought it to our shores.

Santa Claus

The most popular event on Christmas Day is the visit of St. Nicholas, who comes as a dispenser of gifts to girls and boys. This custom dates back to the fourth century. St. Nicholas was an archbishop who lived in the fourth century and was a friend of the poor and oppressed, and the special patron of children, (he was said to have resuscitated three school boys whom a wicked inn-keeper had murdered and salted in a tub). The custom of presenting children with gifts under his name is done in imitation of his practice of throwing purses of money in at the windows of the daughters of poor parents as a marriage portion in the days when no girl could hope to get married unless she had a dowry. He died on December 6th, and his festival in Greek and Roman countries is celebrated on that date with special reference to his patronage of youth. In Protestant countries, under the German name, Santa Claus, he is the jovial dispenser of gifts to girls and boys.

Some of our Christmas customs are of quite recent origin, as for instance, the Christmas card. Originally they were simply visiting cards with a Christmas or New Year greeting on them, but enterprising tradesmen developed

the idea and have succeeded in making the sending of Christmas cards a universal and almost obligatory practice. This is perhaps the trouble with Christmas today; our business go-getters are doing their best to commercialize

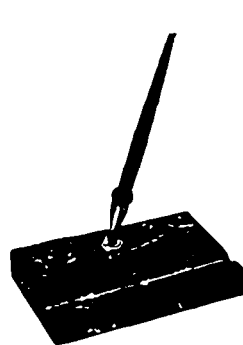
the institution, and in the process its humanistic side is in danger of being lost. Christmas began as an expression of life triumphant; is it going to become an expression of business triumphant?

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REBELS AND REFORMERS

(From Page 19.)

he was transferred from the Russian Bastille—the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul—to the prison hospital, and while there a daring plan for his escape was arranged with his friends outside.

The Escape

He was permitted to walk every afternoon in the prison yard in a space paced by two sentries so that he was never more than ten to fifteen paces from one of them. The big gate of the yard opening on to the street was frequently open for vehicular traffic. It is arranged that he shall make a dash through the gate, the signal to be the playing of a violin at a window opposite the gaol; a carriage will be waiting for him into which he must jump without delay; the sentry at the gate is to have his attention distracted by one of his friends. The day comes; he is taking his exercise; the violin plays, then stops. Something has happened. The violin starts again—suddenly, a wildly exciting Mazurka from Kontsky. It seems to say, "Hurry, now is the time."

The sentry is five or six paces away. It is now or never. He throws off his dressing gown and runs. The sentry chases him, and, forgetting that he has a loaded rifle in his hands, strikes at him with the rifle as he runs. The sentry at the gate is engaged in a heated argument and does not notice him. He is into the street, into the carriage, and the horse—a prize trotter bought for the occasion—is whipped into a wild gallop. Friends posted along the streets give signals to guide the driver so that he will not be caught in a traffic jam. The confusion at the gaol is so great that he gets a good start and finally eludes pursuit. He is free, but in St. Petersburg with the police exerting every effort to find him.

To England

That night he dines with friends in a fashionable restaurant; the police would never think of looking for him there. "He must be found," thunders the autocrat of Russia in his palace on the Neva, but Kropotkin, armed with forged passports, reaches Finland and then Sweden where he takes a ship for England. "As I went to the

steamer," he says, "I asked myself with anxiety, 'Under which flag does she sail—Norwegian, German, English?' Then I saw floating above the stern the Union Jack—the flag under which so many refugees, Russian, Italian, French, Hungarian, and of all nations, have found an asylum. I greeted that flag from the depth of my heart."

There is no more exciting story


in fiction or biography than Kropotkin's own story of his escape from the Russian Bastille and the tyranny of the Russian despotism.

In England Kropotkin made the acquaintance of men of science and editors of scientific magazines, but he found the English climate somewhat hard to bear. He had now to make a living with his pen for his property in Russia was confiscated. He went to

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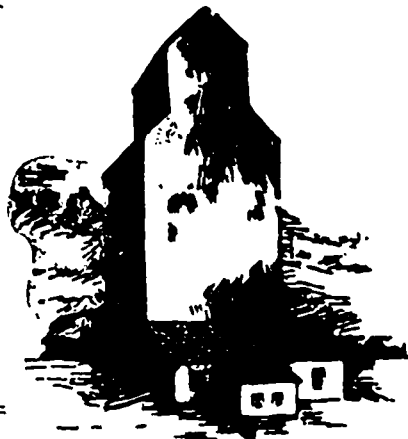
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Switzerland where he divided his time between scientific work and promulgating the tenets of anarchist-communism. In 1881, at the instigation of the Russian government, he was expelled from Switzerland and returned to England, but later, on account of the ill-health of his wife, he went to Thonon in France. Here he wrote articles for The Encyclopedia Britannica and edited an anarchist paper which he had founded with the modest capital of approximately \$5.

In a French Gaol

In 1883 strike riots occurred in Lyons. Kropotkin was arrested among others, and because he had manifestly nothing to do with the riots, being miles away from Lyons, he was tried for being a member of the International Workingmen's Association. And for that crime (!) he was sentenced to five years in gaol and a fine of \$500. The judges who imposed the sentence received handsome recognition from the Russian government, and later, when the French government had been literally bombarded with petitions from all classes in all nations for his release, the French prime minister informed the French chamber that "diplomatic difficulties stood in the way of Kropotkin's release." In other words he was in gaol and was being kept in gaol by the French government to please the Russian autocracy. Perhaps one might see in this the beginnings and the implications of that Franco-Russian alliance which was a prime factor in plunging all Europe into the Great War.

When in gaol Kropotkin was permitted to write, and he continued doing work for the Encyclopedia Britannica and scientific journals, besides editing his paper and preparing a book on the effect of prison life on prisoners. He published "In Russian and French Prisons," and the whole edition was bought by the Russian secret service, Kropotkin himself being unable to get copies even after advertising for them.

Expelled from France

At the end of three years, the French government, unable to resist the clamor which arose after

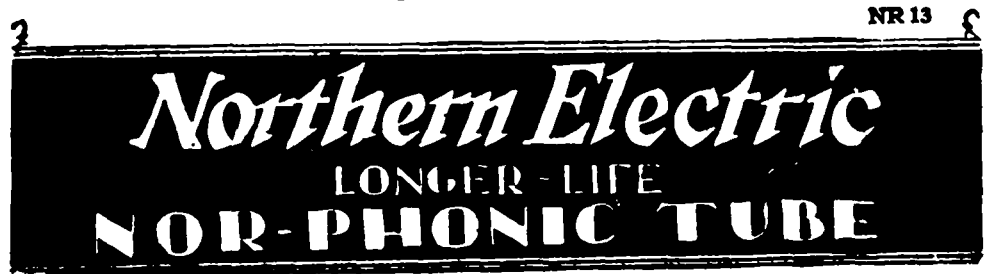


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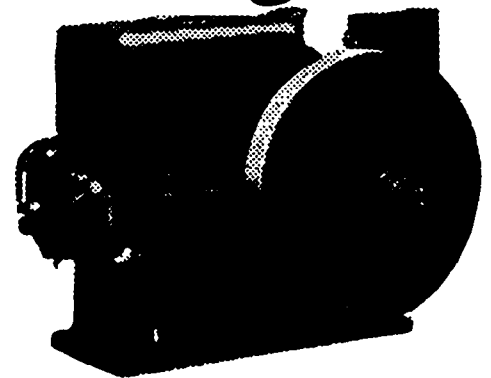


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the prime minister's admission that Kropotkin was being kept in prison to please the Russian government, released him. He went to Paris, but the government would not allow him to stay in France, so once more he turned to that haven of refuge for all the victims of European political despotisms—England. Here his only child, a girl, was born, at which event, he says, "I overheard in my heart quite new chords vibrating."

Visits United States

He started a paper in London—Freedom—which still exists, and in this paper first appeared many of the articles which later appeared in book form. At this time also, stirred by the current doctrine of "the survival of the

fittest," and "nature red in tooth and claw," he wrote what is perhaps the greatest of his books, "Mutual Aid, a Factor in Evolution," which appeared first as a series of articles in The Nineteenth Century Magazine. For thirty years he lived in London writing many books and contributing to science journals. In 1897 he visited the United States, and it was here that he was persuaded to write his "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," which Walter Hines Page, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, ran in serial form in his magazine despite the objections of his editorial council. He visited the United States again in 1901 and gave many lectures, speaking, among other places, at Harvard University.

When the Russian revolution took place and the autocracy was overthrown, he returned to Russia, settling first in Petrograd, where he joined a commission which sought to promote the revolution without further bloodshed. When the Bolshviks seized power he was through, and he retired to a small town near Moscow where he and his wife and daughter lived in a small house with a garden and a cow. He refused to have any relations with the local Soviet or to identify himself with the Bolshevik revolution, but he vigorously opposed any outside interference in Russian affairs, and he counselled his friends not to waste their energy in opposing the government, but to work strenuously for reconstruction

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Rosa, a lovely Gypsy maiden, recently arrived in Canada to search for her twin sister whom she has not seen for a number of years. Will you help in the search? Rosa and six other Gypsy girls are pictured above. Although all of the girls are much alike, only ONE is dressed EXACTLY like Rosa and she is the twin sister. Can you find the twin? BE CAREFUL, it is more difficult than it looks; but very interesting and profitable, too.

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1. Use the coupon and neatly print your name (Mrs., Mr., or Miss) and full address in spaces provided. Use a sharp lead pencil only.
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4. Prizes will be awarded by a judging committee of three Toronto business men in no way connected with us.
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6. Competitors must be over fifteen years of age.
7. No one connected with our company is eligible to compete.

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through voluntary organizations. His health was poor, and, contracting pneumonia, he died in his little house at Dmitrov, on February 8, 1921, in his 78th year. The Soviet government offered his family a state funeral, which was declined, and his funeral was arranged by his workingmen friends, 20,000 people marching in the procession in weather so cold that the musical instruments were frozen. The government gave his little house to his widow, and the house in which he was born in Moscow was also given to be made into a library for his books and papers. It is now maintained by his friends and admirers throughout the world.

Kropotkin's Philosophy

A word should be said about Kropotkin's philosophy. He was opposed to the state because he believed it was rooted in injustice and oppression. He was opposed to state collectivism because he believed it also would become an instrument of oppression and to perpetuate itself would ruthlessly crush all ideas which were not consonant with its policies. He believed that an order of social justice could be achieved through mutual aid, human sympathy, individual liberty in co-operative associations and the dissemination of scientific knowledge among the masses of the people. The Wheat Pools of Western Canada would have delighted him; he would have seen in them a practical application of the principles for which he suffered imprisonment and exile.

Among the books he wrote the following are in the Pool library: Mutual Aid, in which he demonstrates that co-operation has been a dominant factor in the whole process of evolution; The Conquest of Bread, which Kropotkin himself described as "a study of the needs of humanity and of the economic means to satisfy them"; Fields, Factories and Workshops, a plea for the decentralization of industry and reconstruction on a co-operative basis; Kropotkin's Revolutionary Pamphlets, a collection of his smaller publications; The Great French Revolution, a study of the economic side of that great event; Memoirs of a Revolutionist, the story of his own life up to 1889, when he was 47 years of age.



This is the Sign of Good Service for Fur Shippers and Trappers

It marks the opening of a new outlet for your furs—Maurice Miner, Inc.—a new fur-buying firm which respectfully solicits your shipments—for the following reasons:

Our extensive connections with the world's fur centres, gives us accurate information regarding the market—information we shall be glad to give you, and which will enable us to pay you the best prevailing prices:

The long experience of our executives in the fur business;

An expert grader, who will guarantee you the full, honest value of the furs you send us;

Our financial responsibility, assuring quick and complete remittances;

No meaningless price lists, as prices change from day to day, and we only guarantee best present prices, which are:

	Ex. No. 1	Lge. No. 1	Med. No. 1	Sml. No. 1	E.Lg. No. 2	Large No. 2	Med. No. 2	Sml. No. 2	All Sizes Low G'des
BADGER—									
Fine Silvery									
Heavy Furred	27.00	24.00	18.00	12.00	22.00	20.00	16.00	10.00	At Value
Ordinary	21.00	18.00	14.00	10.00	17.00	16.00	12.00	8.00	At Value
BEAVER—									
Dark Color	34.00	29.00	19.00	11.00	32.00	28.00	17.00	10.00	At Value
Ordinary	30.00	26.00	16.00	8.00	26.00	22.00	12.00	8.00	At Value
(Legally caught)									
MUSKRAT (Legally Caught)—Fall and Winter, 50c to 1.25.									
MINK—									
Dark Western	18.00	13.00	10.00	7.00	13.00	11.00	8.00	5.00	At Value
Brown Western	13.00	10.00	8.00	6.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	At Value
Ordinary	10.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	4.00	At Value
WOLF—									
Fine Silky	25.00	20.00	18.00	12.00	22.00	18.00	15.00	11.00	At Value
Medium Fine	18.00	16.00	14.00	10.00	16.00	14.00	12.00	10.00	At Value
Ordinary	16.00	14.00	12.00	8.00	14.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	At Value
WEASEL—									
Western Prairie									
White	2.50	2.00	1.25	.75	2.25	1.50	1.00	.50	At Value
Western Prairie									
Stained	2.25	1.75	1.00	.60	2.00	1.50	.75	.40	At Value
Northern	2.00	1.50	.75	.50	1.50	1.25	.65	.40	At Value
Kitts, Grays, Browns and Damaged at Highest Market Value.									
SKUNK—									
Narrow Stripe	3.50	3.00	2.75	1.75	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.25	At Value
Ordinary	3.00	2.75	2.25	1.25	2.50	2.00	1.50	.75	At Value
LYNX—									
Silvery Heavy	55.00	50.00	35.00	25.00	50.00	45.00	30.00	15.00	At Value
Ordinary	45.00	40.00	25.00	15.00	35.00	30.00	15.00	10.00	At Value
RED FOX—									
Extra Heavy	40.00	35.00	25.00	15.00	35.00	30.00	20.00	12.00	At Value
Ordinary	32.00	27.00	20.00	12.00	25.00	20.00	13.00	10.00	At Value

We also offer you a market in season for your

Horse Hair Wool

Cattle Hides Seneca Root

You are requested to send us your first shipment. We know you will be satisfied with the returns. Our service means money to you, whether your fur shipments be large or small. Watch for our advertisements—they will contain information of value to you.

MAURICE MINER Inc.

191 PACIFIC AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Phone: 88 946.

POOL PROGRESS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

(From Page 2.)

8,494,168 bushels was non-Pool grain. In addition, 6,163,995 bushels of platform grains were handled. These figures indicate that Saskatchewan Pool members were able last year to handle through their own facilities, or over the platform, approximately 72% of the total Pool grain of the province.

Terminals

Three Saskatchewan Pool Terminals were operated at the head of the lakes during the year 1927-28, and these were able to handle 72,740,589 bushels of grain. To balance the terminal grain handling facilities of the Saskatchewan organization with those of its country elevator system, a new terminal known as Pool Terminal No. 7 has been constructed, and is now in operation, having a capacity of 6,900,000 bushels and ranking as the fastest and most modern grain terminal elevator in any country. This elevator is equipped with five automatic car dumpers, and will handle 39 carloads of grain per hour, while its shipping capacity is 150,000 bushels per hour. In addition to Pool Terminal No. 7, a fifth terminal elevator at the head of the lakes was leased during the early part of the present crop year, and provides an additional capacity of

2,750,000 bushels, making a total for all five Saskatchewan Pool Terminals at the lake head, of 26,025,000 bushels.

Grade Checking

A considerable amount of constructive work has been accomplished through the Pool grade checking department, looking towards a more efficient service for the individual Pool member, through an adequate system of sampling and the fullest possible use of the provisions of the Canada Grain Act for re-inspection and appeal. With automatic samplers, installed in all Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, the checking of every car of Pool grain, both at primary inspection and unload and the sampling of all Pool cargoes, it is felt that Pool service to its members is unsurpassed, either at the present time or at any time in the history of the Canadian Grain Trade. The activity of the Pool grade checking department at primary inspection points last year resulted in greater returns to the individual Pool members, amounting to \$281,061.

Operating Expenses Half Cent Per Bushel

Operating expenses likewise showed improvement during the past year, though the net operating expense per bushel, as shown in the Annual Report, stands at $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel, which figure is

identical with results shown for the 1926-27 season. It is worth while pointing out, however, that interest on the commercial reserve, which in former years was used to offset a portion of operating expense, was returned on September 1, 1928, in cash, to the members for the 1826-27 crop year. Increased efficiency was responsible for a considerable reduction in the actual operating expense. Elevator deductions of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool now stand at \$8,681,668.07, having been increased from the deduction of the 1927 crop by \$2,683,162.51. Similarly, the commercial reserve now stands at \$4,936,537.74, this amount having been increased by \$1,579,087.28 during the past year.

Farm Storage

Looking toward a solution of the problems created by the increasingly rapid delivery of grain during the fall months, a system of farm storage is now in operation experimentally, whereby Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, will pay to Pool members delivering their grain to Pool elevators, after February 1, 1929, a premium of 1c per bushel, which will be increased to 2c per bushel after March 1, and to 3c per bushel after April 1, and until the cut-off date established for the 1928 crop. Saskatchewan Pool delegates have likewise instructed our board of directors to investigate

"International" Medicinal Preparations Produce Paying Results

Farmers who use "International Specifics" as they should be used—according to directions and consistently day by day over a period of time, never fail to obtain the most gratifying results—healthy, thrifty, and profitable live stock.

The cow to be profitable must give a maximum milk yield; weeks must be saved in finishing the hog; hens must lay eggs in numbers that were undreamed of a few years ago. To do this stock must be helped—extra food must be consumed, and the system must make the most of all the feed eaten—it must be properly digested, properly assimilated, and then distributed to where it will produce the greatest profits, either as beef, milk, pork, wool or eggs as the case may be.

"International" will positively help you—let us tell you more about these splendid medicinal preparations that are helping thousands throughout Canada. We shall be glad to do so on hearing from you. No obligation incurred by asking for our special literature—it will be sent free of charge.

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

thoroughly the matter of farm storage in all its phases, and at the same time to provide grain handling facilities of some kind at all shipping points in the province at the earliest possible date.

Educational work has been carried on with a reasonable degree of satisfaction, although it is realized that the field here is very

wide. Some 1,500 Pool meetings were held during the year, in addition to a series of 39 co-operative schools at strategic points throughout the province and lasting from one to two days each.

Generally, it is felt that through the holding of periodical inter-provincial conferences between the three Wheat Pools of West-

ern Canada, and as a result of inter-Pool effort of various kinds, as, for example, the work of an interprovincial grading committee, the Saskatchewan organization, together with its sister Pools, is making progress along the lines of co-operative effort in the larger sphere of interprovincial affairs.

365 Days of
Christmas Cheer
if you use

OGILVIE'S
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD
FLOUR
and **OGILVIE 'PREMIUM PACKAGE'**
MINUTE OATS

The entire OGILVIE organization, from millers' helpers to executive heads, extend hearty Christmas greetings to its host of friends in Western Canada. May these OGILVIE products add abundantly to your Christmas cheer and to your good health throughout the New Year!

Your dealer is now well stocked to supply your Yuletide needs.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

Mills at: Fort William, Winnipeg, Medicine Hat, Edmonton.



ALBERTA WILL HAVE COARSE GRAIN POOL.

(From Page 3.)

Delegates Well Pleased

Needless to say the delegates were well pleased with the satisfactory condition of Pool affairs. While many enquiries were made, the delegates ranged themselves solidly behind the directors on every question of major importance. There was discussion on numerous problems with which every studious Pool member is well acquainted, and a number of constructive ideas were advanced. For one thing, the directors were authorized to increase farm storage to as high as 6c a bushel if deemed advisable. In the matters of pushing on with line elevator construction, the delegates were a unit. "More Pool elevators for Alberta" is the slogan for 1929!

The report of the Central Sell-Agency was given by E. B. Ramsay, the manager. The comprehensive way in which Central is now presenting its annual report to the delegates' meetings is having the result that the membership is better satisfied, more loyal, and less liable to be carried away by idle rumors. Furthermore, Mr. Ramsay has a flair for presenting reports in an illuminating way that makes it all the easier for the delegates.

George McIvor, sales manager, presented an account of his stewardship for the past year, and his address was informative and intensely interesting. The delegates were given a view of the immense ramifications of the Pool movement, the advances made in the past year and hope for steady progress in the future.

Bob Steele, Saskatchewan Pool grading expert, told the delegates about the automatic sampler which has been devised by the Pool employes who have to do with grading and grade checking. He explained this new departure fully, predicting that the time was not far away when it would be made standard equipment in all terminals. Mr. Steele also discussed the vexed grading problems and explained Pool plans for endeavoring to better conditions from the growers' standpoint.

Milling Values

Andrew Cairns delivered an ad-

dress covering the new research department being inaugurated by the Canadian Pool at Winnipeg; the quality of Western Canada's low grade wheat this year; protein content as a factor in grading wheat, etc. Mr. Cairns said that the statement that some of the leading flour mills were milling No. 6 wheat entirely, and that there was not a great deal of difference between 1 Northern and No. 6 wheat as flour producers,

was not correct. He said it is true that our low grade wheat is high in quality this year, especially as compared to last, but there is quite a bit of difference between flour producing qualities of 1 Northern and No. 6 wheat. By giving percentages of each grade purchased by Canadian flour mills from the Pool over a period of approximately three months he showed the relative values placed upon the grades by the millers.

The Equivalent of Cash

IN everyday life, when you make purchases you pay for them either by cheque or with bank bills which are accepted instantly at face value.

When you have payments to make at distant points use the Money Orders sold by this Bank. They are just as acceptable in the faraway places of the world as bank bills are in your own neighborhood.

In this way, at slight cost, you ensure the safety of your funds.

Money Orders are sold at all branches of this Bank.



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up	• •	\$20,000,000
Reserve Fund	• •	\$20,000,000

Undoubtedly, Mr. Cairns said, our growers are not getting as high prices for their low grades as they should, but at the same time it does not mend matters to create impressions which are false.

There were many other questions considered and dealt with by the Alberta Pool delegates. For one thing they voted against a recommendation to abolish mixing, deciding to leave this matter for the directors to decide. But they recommended that the administration of the grain trade be transferred from the department of trade and commerce to the department of agriculture.

The Alberta delegates run their own annual meeting. They elect a chairman from their own ranks, also committees to govern their sessions. The Pool directors are present to answer questions or present views when asked to do so. They take an entirely passive part. In this way the wheat Pool movement is unique and the annual meetings are in contradistinction to the "cut-and-dried" annual meetings of many business corporations all over Canada.

Alberta delegates are pretty much the same as Pool delegates in Manitoba and Saskatchewan—earnest men of enquiring minds seeking diligently for the estab-

lishment of agriculture in Canada on a firm economic foundation; experimenting possibly, at times, as the Pool road is a pioneer one, but always diligently seeking for facts and firm foundations whereupon to build a substantial and lasting edifice. This Pool movement may be likened unto a crusade. The agrarians of Western Canada "have struck

their tents and are on the march." From under the lee of the Rockies to the plains of Manitoba, grain growers are following the Pool movement diligently and undeviatingly. They are filled with courage and high hope in their undertaking to develop a grain handling and marketing system suited to their needs and owned by themselves.

The Vulcan Iron Works

LIMITED

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

Established 1874

ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS
MINE CAR WHEELS
GRAY IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS
BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, WASHERS, ETC.
BOILERS AND STEEL PLATE WORK
STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS
FIRE HYDRANTS
STRUCTURAL STEEL
FROGS AND SWITCHES
ELEVATOR MACHINERY
VULCAN GLOBE DUMPS
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK
MACHINING OF ALL KINDS

Prompt and Efficient Service

LOW FARES

FOR YOUR WINTER TRIP

Eastern Canada

TICKETS ON SALE
DEC. 1 TO JAN. 5
RETURN LIMIT
THREE MONTHS

Pacific Coast

Tickets on Sale { VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
NEW WESTMINSTER
DEC. 1, 4, 6, 11, 13, 18, 20, 25, 27
JAN. 1, 3, 8, 10, 15, 17, 22, 24, 29, 31
FEB. 5 and 7
RETURN LIMIT, APRIL 15, 1929

Central States

TICKETS ON SALE
FROM ALL STATIONS IN
SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
DEC. 1 TO JAN. 5
RETURN LIMIT THREE MONTHS



OLD COUNTRY

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS AND SPECIAL TRAINS
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B. FOR DECEMBER SAILINGS

The Ticket Agent of the Canadian Pacific will gladly give full information and arrange every detail

LOW FARES
DURING DECEMBER
TO THE
SEABOARD
LIMIT FIVE MONTHS

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 29,000 all in Manitoba

Miscellaneous

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

AND DON'T FORGET TO SEND YOUR next classified to THE SCOOP SHOVEL. It only costs 3 cents per word, and the total circulation is over 28,000. **THE SCOOP SHOVEL** goes into more than every second farm home in Manitoba.

AUTO KNITTING MACHINE FOR SALE.—Almost new, complete with bobbins and wool winner, also instruction book. \$35. G. Robert, St. Jean, Man. 11-2

FOR SALE.—DUPLEX AUTO KNITTER, new. \$25 cash. Mrs. R. Morden, Brookdale, Man. 11-2

FRUIT PUNCH FOR YOUR XMAS PARTIES or dances. Dollar bottle Love's orange, grape, cherry, loganberry or mixed fruit makes two and half gallons finished punch. Love's Fruit Products, Sandwich, Ont. 12-1

650 ACRES LAND, IMPROVED, WITHIN ten miles of Winnipeg. May be worth double price asked in few year. Also 360 acres with land. D. W. Buchanan, 157 Maryland, Winnipeg. 12-1

SELLING SEVEN-HORSE GASOLINE ENGINE, \$50. Charles Richardson, Douglas, Man. 12-3

CHARTERS. — THE INCUBATOR WITH heat and moisture control. Full information from Guy Power, Virden, Man. 12-2

Livestock

CHINCHILLA RABBITS FROM REG. stock. Two does, one buck unrelated, \$10, 5 months old. Arthur Forsberg, Dauphin, Man. 12-1

MONEY IN CHINCHILLAS!—WE WANT breeders to help supply demand for All-Star Chinchilla rabbits, pelts and meat. We show you how to take off big "crop" pelts and meat every winter. Cash market. A money maker. Write today for illustrated booklet. All-Star Rabbitry, 900, Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 12-1

FOR SALE—2 PAIRS REGISTERED CHIN-chillas, \$15 per pair. 3 pairs, 4 months old, eligible for registration, \$5 per pair. Mrs. Robert Morden, Brookdale, Man 12-1

Thos. J. Murray, K.C. Ralph Maybank
Clifford Dick Edwin Cass

Murray, Maybank, Dick & Cass
Barristers

ELECTRIC CHAMBERS
WINNIPEG

Poultry

FOR SALE.—PURE BRED S.C. BLACK Minorca Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Fred Rice, Millwood, Man. 11-2

S.C.W. LEGHORN COCKERELS. — ALL birds from hens with records 201 to 279. Sired by "Vigorous," bred from a 316 hen and son of "Vigorous," and 279 hen, price \$3 to \$5. J. B. Jickling, Dugald, Man. 11-4

BRED TO LAY WHITE ROCK COCKER-els \$2 each, 3 for \$5. Jas. S. Holmes, Cypress River, Man. 12-1

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$3 each, two for \$5. S. Wiseman, Mentmore, Man 12-1

TURKEYS. — FOR SALE, MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, registered stock. Grade B Toms \$15 to \$20. Pullets \$10. Grade C Toms \$10, pullets \$7. Unregistered stock Toms \$8, pullets \$5. Miss B. Chisholm, Neepawa. Phone 552-14. 12-1

S.C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, show birds, \$1.50. Evan Roberts, Neepawa, Man. 12-1

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—TOMS 20 lbs., \$8. Hens 13 lbs. and over, \$5. Flock headed with government banded tom. Mrs. Lyman R. Watson, Mentmore, Man 12-1

BOURBON RED TURKEYS — TOMS, weigh 16 to 19 lbs., 45c per lb. H. M. Lougheed, Box 25, R.R. 5, Portage la Prairie, Man 12-2

FOR SALE.—BRONZE TURKEYS EARLY May hatched. Toms \$6. Mrs. Neil Macpherson, Clanwilliam, Man. 12-2

BABY CHICKS.—THE HEN THAT LAYS is the hen that pays. Big, vigorous chicks from best laying strains. Early order discount. Send for price list. Humphreys' Electric Hatchery, 2605 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 12-1

PURE BRED BRONZE TOMS, MAY hatched \$8. J. D. Yuill, Portage la Prairie, Man 12-1

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, heavy laying strain, \$2. J. D. Yuill, Portage la Prairie, Man 12-1

FOR SALE.—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels. Choice exhibition, bred to lay strain at \$2 each. Geo. Cook, Cromer, Man. 12-1

FOR SALE.—PURE BRED BRONZE GOB-blers, weighing up to 21 lbs., from large healthy stock, at 40c per lb. Geo Cook, Cromer, Man 12-1

MAGNETOS

TRACTOR OR COMBINE

Authorized official service station, Bosch, Elsemann, Splittdorf, K.W., Webster, I.H.C. We use genuine parts, modern equipment, experienced mechanics, fast service.

S. H. BROWN
BRANDON, MAN. :: PHONE: 2020

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

470 MAIN STREET
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AUDITORS TO THE
MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

New and Used Auto Parts

For Every Make of Car

Engines, Magnetos, Gears, Generators, etc. Tractor Repairs and Belting.

Prompt Attention to Mail Orders.

CITY AUTO WRECKING CO.
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CYLINDER GRINDING

A true crank shaft, reground cylinders filled with new pistons and rings make an old engine new.

Modern equipment, long experience, low price.

THORNTON MACHINE CO.
62 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC CHICKS

Hatched from Manitoba's best bred-to-lay flocks. Last year a Barred Rock hen, owned by Mrs. A. McLardy, Miami, Man., layed 302 eggs R.O.P. figures. The pen of ten hens from Frank Moore's flock, at Roland, Man., won the Dominion egg laying contest at Brandon, one of these hens layed 300 eggs in 365 days. During the past two years we have purchased and hatched over 20,000 eggs from these two flocks. 18 of the Manitoba Approved Flocks are now supplying us. We are offering \$3 per hundred discount on orders placed in December. Our big colored catalogue now ready. It is worth sending for, contains six pages feeding and culling instructions. Free. Send for it now.

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERY

601 LOGAN AVE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



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

GET IT REBABBITTED AT



MANITOBA BEARING
WORKS, 173 Water St., WPG.

Pool Ripples



"I hear Krauss and Meyer are looking for a new cashier. Is it true? They engaged a new one only a month ago."

"That's the one they're looking for."

Wife: "When you came home last night you said you had been to the Grand with Mr. Jones. Now you say it was the Trocadero! Why did you lie?"

Husband: "When I came home I couldn't say Trocadero!"

Music Publisher: "Where's that 'Lonesome Blues' song you promised me?"

Blues Composer: "I dunno. Since my sweet baby left me, I ain't been able to write nothin'."

Employer: "Late again, Smith."

Clerk: "I'm sorry, sir, but last night my wife presented me with a boy."

Employer: "She'd have done better to present you with an alarm clock."

Clerk: "I rather fancy she has sir."

It was the evening after the night before.

"How did you find yourself this morning?" asked one wan participator of another.

"Easily," was the reply. "I just looked under the table and there I was."

A lady had put on a new gown to go to a dinner dance, and she entered her husband's dressingroom, pirouetted before him like a circus girl, and said: "This is my new gown, dear. Isn't it becoming?"

"It may be coming," returned her husband, "but by gosh, a lot of it hasn't arrived yet."

"You said you want me to give your friend literary work? Is he an optimist or a pessimist?"

"What difference does that make?"

"It makes a lot of difference. I want him to edit a seed catalog."

The dusky patient was just recovering consciousness, and was trying to explain how disaster had befallen.

"You see, sah, ah was wanting to cross de road, but it was dark and der were lots of cars. Den I saw a

chance to dodge atween two motor cycles."

"Yes," said the doctor, "and what happened then?"

"Dat's all, doctah. Dem motor cycles was a lorry."

CHRISTMAS

IN THE

OLD COUNTRY

SPECIAL SLEEPING CARS

FROM

EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, REGINA

Consolidating into



SPECIAL TRAINS FROM WINNIPEG

FIRST TRAIN leaves 9.40 a.m. November 20th to Montreal for sailing of S.S. "Megantic," November 22nd, to Southampton, Havre, London.

SECOND TRAIN leaves 9.10 a.m. November 21st to Montreal for sailing of S.S. "Andania," November 23rd, to Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; S.S. "Ascania," November 23rd, to Plymouth, Cherbourg, London.

THIRD TRAIN leaves 9.40 a.m. November 22nd to Montreal for sailing of S.S. "Laurentic," November 24th, to Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool.

FOURTH TRAIN leaves 6.00 p.m. November 29th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Pennland," December 2nd, to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.

FIFTH TRAIN leaves 9.40 a.m. November 30th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Alaunia," December 3rd, to Plymouth, Havre, London.

SIXTH TRAIN leaves 9.40 a.m. December 6th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Lapland," December 9th, to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; S.S. "Frederik VIII," December 10th, to Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen.

SEVENTH TRAIN leaves 6.00 p.m. December 6th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Baltic," December 10th, to Queenstown, Liverpool.

EIGHTH TRAIN leaves 9.40 a.m. December 7th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Tuscania," December 10th, to Plymouth, Havre, London.

NINTH TRAIN leaves 9.10 a.m. December 11th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Letitia," December 14th, to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

TENTH TRAIN leaves 9.40 a.m. December 12th to Halifax for sailing of S.S. "Regina," December 15th, to Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

LOW FARES DURING DECEMBER TO THE SEABOARD

THERE WILL BE THROUGH SLEEPERS FROM PRINCIPAL CITIES (If Traffic Warrants) For Following Sailings:

- S.S. "BERGENSFJORD" Nov. 22nd, Halifax to Bergen, Stavanger, Oslo.
- S.S. "DROTTNINGHOLM," Nov. 26th, from Halifax to Gothenburg.
- S.S. "OSCAR II," Nov. 26th, Halifax to Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen.
- S.S. "GRIPSHOLM," Dec. 5th, from Halifax to Gothenburg.
- S.S. "POLONIA," Dec 6th, Halifax to Copenhagen, Danzig, Helsingfors.

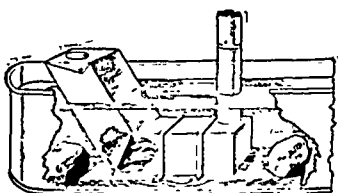
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to get CHOICE ACCOMMODATION

For full particulars consult nearest Canadian National Ticket Agent, or write

OSBORNE SCOTT, General Passenger Agt., WINNIPEG.

WESTEEL SUBMARINE TANK HEATER



Costs Less to Operate

Electrically welded. Cannot crack or break. More heat, less fuel.

WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED WINNIPEG

Calgary Regina Vancouver Edmonton Saskatoon

The Most Amazing

in History

Pick a Trade with Quick Big Pay!



Here's Your Big Chance to Make REAL MONEY!

Thousands of men have got everything they need in their make-up to earn BIG MONEY except TRAINING!

If you are in that class let your ambition guide you—stop plodding NOW. You can put yourself in the same independent position as thousands of other skilled workmen who first took their training in the "Dominion" Operated Schools—the Largest Practical Trade-School System in the World.

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