

The Scoop-Shovel

POOL
ELEVATOR

A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

VOL. V.

WINNIPEG, MAN., FEBRUARY, 1929.

No. 2

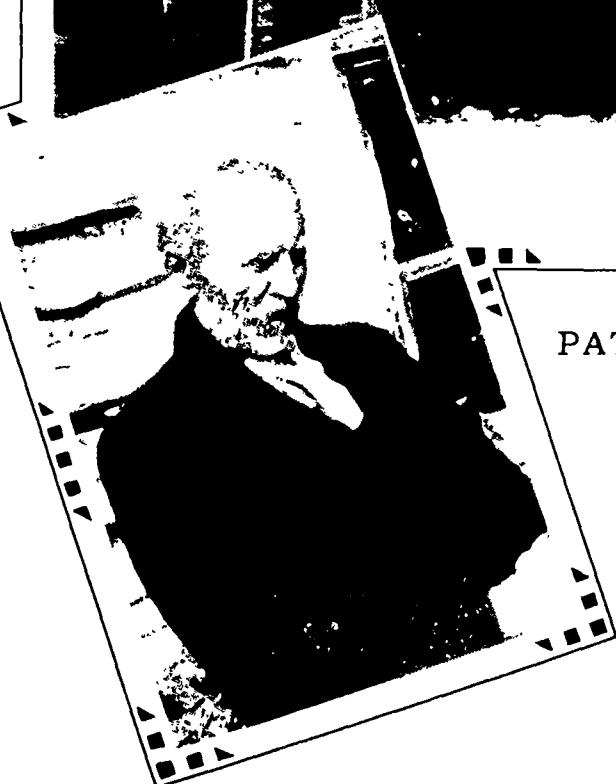
A MANITOBA MONUMENT



PATRONS OF INDUSTRY HALL,

Woodmore, Man.

Built by voluntary labor in 1894-5, the logs, cut by two members of the local, being hauled a distance of thirty miles. The local of the Patrons was organized in 1892. The hall is still used for U.F.M. and other meetings



Wilbur Hurd, who was president of the local when the hall was built.



Elery Post, first vice-pres of the local, and Mrs. Post.

Again **NICHOLS & SHEPARD**
COMPANY
Leads the Way



**Ending the Toll of Dockage . . .
 for the CANADIAN GRAIN GROWER**

*With the Carter Disc ReCleaner now
 offered as Factory Built-In Special Equip-
 ment on the Red River Special, 28x46*



**The
 Red River
 Special
 Line
 for 1929**

Threshers
 22 x 36
 28 x 46
 30 x 52
 32 x 56

Combines
 5 Sizes
 Prairie Type

Tractors
 N & S
 Lanes Built
 4 Sizes

**Nichols &
 Shepard
 Corn
 Picker—
 Husker**

Again Nichols & Shepard Company is first to offer another great improvement in threshing machinery — the first thresher manufacturer to recognize the great dockage problem of Canada and provide the machines to solve it. The Carter Disc ReCleaner is now offered, as special equipment, built in at the factory on the Red River Special 28x46.

The Carter Disc ReCleaner is built on the same principle as the Carter Disc Separator that has proved so successful in mills and elevators where it is almost universally used.

It will effectively remove oats, wild oats, and small seeds from wheat, durum, rye, etc. It ends the loss from dockage. It is all done in one operation. It cleans as fast as the grain is thresh-

ed. The grain is delivered free from dockage, clean, bright, and marketable at best prices.

This ReCleaner will produce a new profit for farmers and threshermen, first, by reclaiming the dockage and making it available for farm feed; secondly, by raising the grade of the grain so that a better price is secured.

This added feature on the Nichols & Shepard 28x46 again makes it more than ever the *Finest, Fastest, Cleanest* Thresher. In addition to offering the greatest machinery ever devised for getting the grain from the straw, Nichols & Shepard now offer the greatest machinery ever devised for cleaning it. If you are buying a threshing machine—you want it. Write today for complete information and descriptive folder.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD
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309 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.

Send this Coupon to the nearest Branch: 766 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.; 9th Ave. & 8th St., West, Calgary, Alta.; Nichols & Shepard Co., Regina, Sask. Please send me information on the 28 x 46 built in Carter Disc Re-Cleaner.

Name..... R. R.

P. O. Province

I have.....acres of grain. My tractor is a.....H.P.....make. If you have a thresher state size and make.....

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

"THE WHEAT POOL GIRL."

Already many letters have been received by the Manitoba Pool radio department, which show the appreciation with which the new weekly musical broadcast is being received. This was not unexpected, owing to the good fortune which made it possible to engage Miss Flora Matheson, violiniste, for this feature.



Miss Matheson is already known to a great many farmers

in Manitoba, having played at the last three U.F.M. conventions on Wheat Pool Night, as well as at many gatherings in Winnipeg which were agricultural in character. In fact the Wheat Pool feels very proud of having introduced to each other, two years ago, two parties who appreciate each other as thoroughly as Miss Matheson and the Manitoba farmer. This is perfectly natural, as the "Wheat Pool Girl" is a Manitoban born and bred, with lots more of the same in her ancestry, the original Mathesons having come in with the Selkirk Settlers in 1812.

At the age of 15 Miss Matheson was playing in Chicago, and her experience has been widened considerably since. Last year she spent some time in Brussels, Vienna and Budapest, achieving marked success in solo work with the great symphony orchestras of the last two cities.

It is a singular pleasure to re-introduce, in our Tuesday musical broadcasts, a real Manitoban artist who has brought so much credit to Canada in the heart and centre of the musical world. Miss Matheson will do what justice she can to requests, but even in the week following her first broadcast, there were more than she could satisfy in several weekly concerts.

A deed to a farm used to be considered a sign of affluence. Now it means that the grocer will expect cash.

Wheat Pooling Live Issue in Argentine

Press reports from Argentine indicate that in South America there exist differences of opinions between producers and the Grain Trade, similar to those which have come to the surface in Canada in recent years. The possibility of marketing pools being formed among the Argentine wheat farmers, and a consequent elimination of middlemen has led to a antural and strong reaction by the Centre of Grain Exporters—the South American counterpart of the organized Grain Trade in Canada.

A sharp newspaper controversy recently took place through "La Razon," a leading daily of Buenos Aires, in which words were exchanged by W. J. Jackman, representative of the Canadian Wheat

Pool, and officials of the Centre of Grain Exporters. The very decided decline in wheat prices during the past summer was a matter of concern to Argentinian growers and exporters, as it was to Canadians interested in the production and marketing of grain.

In explanation of this situation, a statement, signed by the vice-president and secretary of the Centre of Grain Exporters, was published in "La Razon" declaring that the drop in prices was "due solely and exclusively to the fact that the Canadian farmers' Pool has hoarded up enormous stocks of grain provided by the previous crop, and has come to the imperative necessity of liquida-

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A GREAT CO-OPERATOR

Those who had that pleasure will long remember the experience of meeting Dr. J. P. Warbasse, who visited Winnipeg on February 11th. Dr. Warbasse is president of the Co-operative League of the United States, and a member of the central committee of the International Co-operative Alliance. For upwards of 15 years he has visited countries in all parts of the world studying co-operative enterprises and brought his keen mind and deep humanity to bear on the problem of extending them.

While in the city Dr. Warbasse addressed the economics class at the University of Manitoba and the students of the Agricultural College. He also met the heads of the various farmer co-operative marketing bodies at lunch, and spoke to a public meeting at night.

In his evening address at the University, Dr. Warbasse briefly outlined the growth of co-operative enterprise from the time, 100 years ago, when such self-help was illegal. The rise of the Co-operative Wholesale Society in England from the beginning at Rochdale to its present commanding position, and 100,000 societies of different kinds all over the world, led the doctor to challenge his audience to name a single use-

ful service that was not somewhere done co-operatively at the present time.

Touching humorously on political situations here and there, Dr. Warbasse spoke with feeling



DR. J. P. WARBASSE.

of communities in Switzerland where the business of local government was done by the co-operative society. He spoke seriously, being deeply impressed himself, of the unlikelihood of peace in a world where "profit-business" ordered the lives of men.

The Pool and the U.G.G.

The following editorial which appeared in The Scoop Shovel for February, 1928, is reprinted in response to a number of requests which have been made on account of discussions which took place at the U.F.M. Convention last month.

In the Grain Growers' Guide of February 15, exception is taken to the editorial appearing in the January issue of the Scoop Shovel under the title "It cannot be done," in which we contended that the suggestion put forward by Mr. E. C. Drury, at the U.F.M. convention, that United Grain Growers' and the Pool should unite was not feasible, because the two organizations represented fundamentally different and opposed systems of doing business.

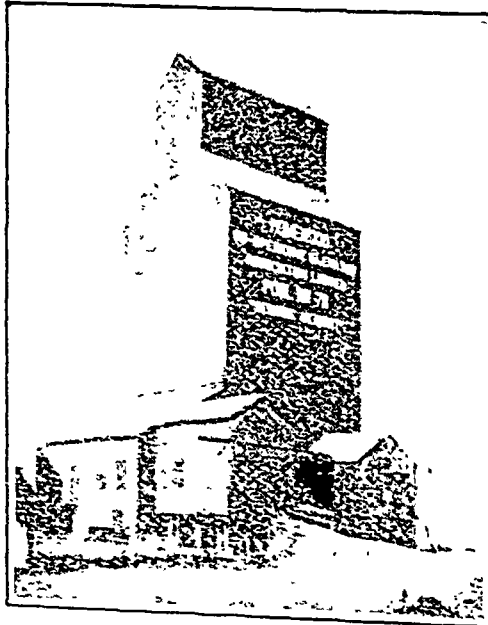
The Guide says Mr. Drury "took the ground that since both were co-operative organizations, they should work together in harmony." If Mr. Drury had said that and nothing more, we would not have thought that the remark called for special comment. Far be it from us to obtrude roughly upon those amenities which smooth the way of social intercourse: even pleasant commonplaces have their uses. Mr. Drury, however, went much further. He deplored the existence of two farmers' grain marketing organizations; he thought there should be one, and he suggested that the Pool and the U.G.G. should unite in one selling agency. He did not undertake to show how it could be done; the editorial in the Scoop Shovel was intended to show that it could not be done.

The Grain Growers' Guide does not show how it can be done; the Guide contents itself with trying desperately to show that the U.G.G. is an honest-to-goodness co-operative, and so every bit as good as the Pool. The U.G.G., the Guide says, "operates on five fundamental principles," all of which, apparently, are to prove that it is as genuinely co-operative as the Pool, and consequently that Mr. Drury's proposition is quite feasible. Let us test each of the five "principles."

"1. The U.G.G. sells the farmers' grain at the highest possible price."

We will let Mr. C. Rice-Jones, vice-president of the U.G.G. answer. In giving evidence before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization at Ottawa, on April 28, 1922, Mr. Rice-Jones said:

"We do not get an opportunity to market the farmers grain in the strict sense of the word. He ships us his grain and says, 'Sell on arrival; sell at \$1.25.' We even get instructions occasionally, 'Sell on the 1st of May.' The only opportunity we have to exercise judgment and to give service is



HOMWOOD POOL ELEVATOR

to get the best price for the farmer at the time that he tells us to sell and every other firm, as far as I know, is in exactly the same position."

The Pool merchandises the grain of its members. It has full control of the selling for its members as a whole, and its marketing policy is determined exclusively and entirely in the interest of the Pool members. The Pool selling agency controls the flow of Pool grain to the market; the U.G.G. does not control the flow to market of the grain it sells on commission. The U.G.G. buys street wheat and the difference between what it pays to the farmer and what it sells the grain for goes into its general profits. The profits are disbursed to its shareholders not on the basis of business done but on the basis of

shares held. In the Manitoba Pool elevators street wheat is handled on the same basis as carlots; all the members benefit alike on the basis of the grain they deliver.

"2. The U.G.G. pays a part of its profits by way of return on the capital provided by its shareholders."

On capital the Pool pays the prevailing rate of interest; all surplus earnings go back to the members either in the amount the member receives for his grain or in a patronage dividend. The Pool operates at cost.

"3. The U.G.G. devotes a part of its profits to educational work."

So do many non-co-operative institutions. The educational work of the Pool is supported by a direct per bushel deduction voted annually by the members.

"4. The U.G.G. sets aside a part of its profits to reserve funds."

This is also a characteristic of most profit-making institutions. The Pool reserve is contributed to directly by every member, and each member receives credit certificates showing his share in the elevator reserve and the commercial reserve and interest is credited to these accounts yearly. The elevator reserve of the U.G.G. belongs to the shareholders in the proportion of their capital investment; the reserves of the Pool belong to the members in proportion to their business with the Pool.

"5. The U.G.G. distributes a part of its profits in a patronage dividend to customers."

We demur; it pays a bonus to some of its customers on some of their grain; it does not pay a patronage dividend to all of its customers; it does not pay a patronage dividend on all grain delivered. The Pool operates at cost, and, therefore, all surplus is returned to all members.

Thus in every one of the five fundamental principles upon which, according to the Guide, the U.G.G. does business, there is a vital difference as compared with the Pool system. Let us repeat these differences so as to get them clear and definite.

The U.G.G. handles grain on commission, buys street grain and does business with any farmer and not with its shareholders

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The "Unthinkable Thing"

Is War Between Great Britain and United States, Possible?

(From The Nation, New York.)

"War with England? Why, that's an unthinkable thing!" This is what one hears when in any assembly one calls attention to the drift toward war between the two great Anglo-Saxon communities. "It just cannot happen." And so the matter is dismissed by the average person and the debate between the jingoes, the arm-chair strategists, and the admirals and generals on both sides of the water goes on. We may be a bit disturbed by the President's Armistice Day speech; we may even hear with uneasiness that this outburst produced a deep feeling of resentment in Great Britain for at least ten days and that its unhappy results are not yet allayed. But, in characteristic American fashion, we turn back to movies, radio, and the sports writers. After all, it is unthinkable. Why should we concern ourselves further about it?

As a matter of fact, war with England is not an unthinkable thing, and will never be unthinkable as long as our rulers contemplate the possibility of any hostilities whatever. There is historic proof of this. Thirty years ago this country was on the verge of war with England. Because of what? Some serious ill-treatment of American citizens? Some grave infraction of American rights? Some deadly aggression? Not at all. The trouble was over a boundary dispute in Venezuela, which had been going on for generations, as to which not one American in one hundred thousand had ever heard until Mr. Cleveland called attention to it in his annual message to Congress on December 3, 1895. In that document he discussed the question soberly and quietly. Exactly two weeks later Mr. Cleveland returned from a week-end fishing trip on the Potomac and issued a special message so violent and so belligerent as to cause a panic on the Stock Exchange and to bring the United States to the verge of an armed conflict. He declared that it was "the duty

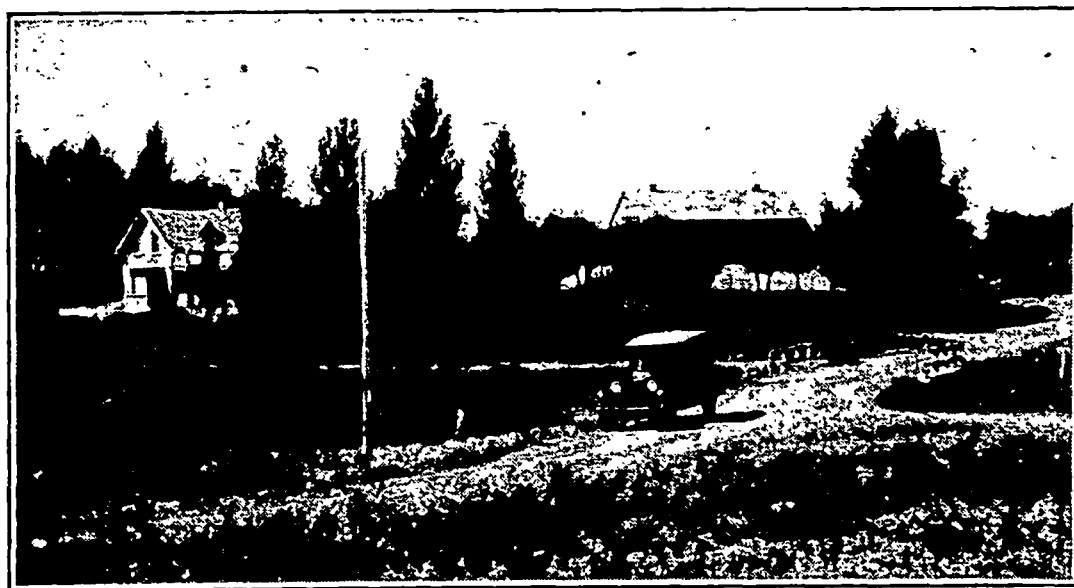
of the United States to resist by every means in its power" a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests by Great Britain in Venezuela. He extended the Monroe Doctrine to cover this controversy and showed that he was willing to go to war by the following sentence: "In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the full responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow."

At once every jingo whooped it up for the president. The Republican leaders, headed by Lodge, of Massachusetts, Chandler, of New Hampshire, and others who had been denouncing and abusing the

president for his every act in domestic affairs, rallied around him with joy—precisely as a similar group, still headed by Henry Cabot Lodge, suddenly found the hated and despised Woodrow Wilson very much to their liking when he agreed to put the United States into the World War. As The Nation remarked at the time of the Venezuela crisis, this willingness to rally around the president showed itself "only when it seems likely that he can be got to kill people and destroy property."

No more startling and surprising episode is to be recorded in our diplomatic history. The Cleveland war message came like lightning out of a clear sky. Nobody was prepared for it. To the best of our knowledge no satisfactory explanation has ever been offered for this sudden bellicosity of Cleveland, who up to that time had been a model in his foreign policy. Lest anyone think that we

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THE FARM OF G. C. COLE, BURNBANK, MANITOBA.

Alberta Wheat Pool Wins Appeal

A unanimous decision of the five judges of the Alberta Court of Appeal has reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Walsh, in the case brought by H. W. Keay, Jenner, Alberta, a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool, against the Pool. In the original trial Keay preferred several charges against the Pool with respect to its method of doing business. The Alberta Pool contended that the basis of the suit was a dispute between the Pool and a Pool

member, and that the case should be decided by arbitration as provided in the co-operative law of Alberta and the by-laws of the Pool, and, therefore, should not come before a court of law. The trial judge decided against the Pool and the Pool appealed the decision. The Court of Appeal has decided that the case is one to be submitted to arbitration. The plaintiff Keay may now take the case to a board of arbitration or in the alternative, appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Rebels and Reformers

No. 16---JOHN WYCLIFFE

John Ball, Wat Tyler and the Peasants Insurrection of 1381

(By Request.)

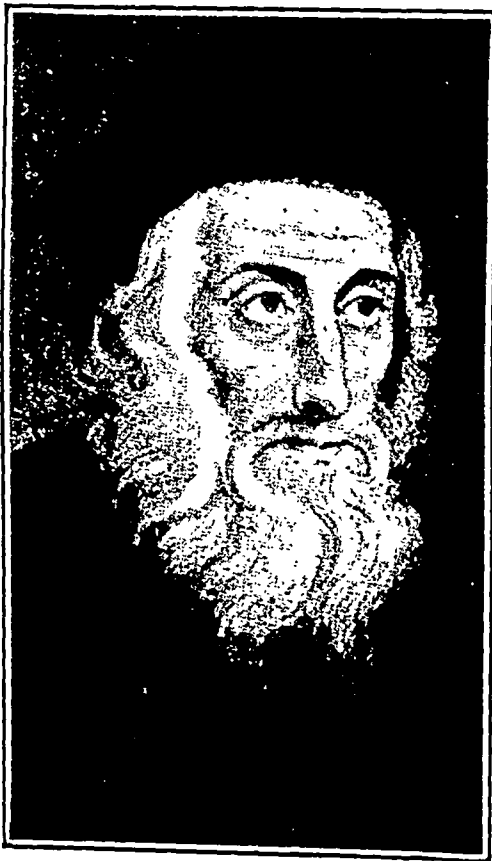
(By J. T. Hull.)

John Wycliffe, born in Yorkshire about 1320, is more popularly known as a precursor of the Reformation, but his name has to be included among those political reformers who prepared men's minds for the ideas of human relations which issued in democracy. He came of an old family, and as a young man studied the usual subjects at Oxford at a time when Oxford was the home of promising causes. In 1374 the Crown gave him the living at Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, and he held it until his death. He became a very popular preacher, attacking vehemently abuses in the church and developing a systematic philosophy, both religious and secular.

In this sketch we are not concerned with Wycliffe's theological ideas, except as they influenced his political and social ideas, and it is, therefore, only necessary to say that he was opposed to the church possessing temporal power and worldly wealth. To him righteousness was the basis of life, and the righteous man was not bound to submit to the unrighteous. The ideal social order was a good king, governing, not because he possessed power, but because of unrighteousness government was necessary; and a happy people enjoying fully the fruits of their labor. One righteous man was the equal of another and, as God had given the earth for the use and enjoyment of men, no man should possess property to the exclusion and detriment of other men. In his day the feudal system was breaking up; the peasants were fighting hard to retain liberties they had won, and to regain a political and social freedom which they believed had been taken from them by lords and ecclesiastical institutions. Wycliffe came out boldly on the side of the peasants, and a good king to him was one who would use the civil power to protect the

peasants, guard them in their communal rights and rule according to divine and natural law.

Briefly, then, Wycliffe stood for the development of English political independence with no external interference, a civil power ruling so as to promote the greatest degree of happiness and contentment among the masses of the people and a system of communal property, or as we might put it in modern language, a system of



JOHN WYCLIFFE.

landholding for use and not for power or profit. His doctrines were condemned by the ecclesiastical authorities, but in the conflict which followed and in which the circumstances of the time favored him and prevented the persecution which might otherwise have followed, he was supported by the English Parliament, which was all for national independence and sovereignty, and his university, although the latter ultimately, but reluctantly and under pressure, backed down.

He established an order of poor preachers, and they carried his doctrines throughout the country.

It is necessary to state, however, that his doctrines were not new. Theologians for centuries had discussed the questions of the relation of church to state, of the basis of civil power, the rights of property and the value of a communal economy. "Communism," Wycliffe said, "is not opposed to Christianity. The apostles held all things in common. Communism is as superior to individualistic economy as universal truths are to particular truths. . . . Communism does not weaken the state but strengthens it, for the more the citizens are interested in property the greater is their interest in the public welfare. Common interests promote unity, and unity is strength."

These ideas were fairly prevalent in England and when the Black Death, in 1349, depopulated the country and strained to bursting point the economic ties of feudalism, it is not surprising that the oppressed tenants on the land should turn to them as the inspiration of their struggle for freedom.

John Ball

One of the boldest of the preachers of these ideas was John Ball, "the mad priest of Kent." Wycliffe abhorred violence and strife. He would bring about his ideal communistic state through the medium of a good king and the bringing of all men into a state of grace. John Ball was for establishing communism by the peasants using their united strength to compel the king to give them freedom and the right to establish a communal economy. All the evils of the day, according to Ball, had been brought about by usurpation and tyranny, contrary both to the law of nature and the law of God. Men originally lived in a state of equality and freedom; they had been reduced to serfdom by other men's greed, rapine, and lust for power. His couplet is well known:

When Adam delved and Eve span
Who was then the gentleman?

The peasants, he argued, should rise in their might and recover their lost liberties. They should exterminate all those who lived as parasites on the great body of the people and free the land for the use of the actual workers.

These inflammatory speeches were in the mouths of many itinerant preachers, and the people were in the mood to listen to them. There was great discontent. Wars in France, losing wars, were demanding an oppressive taxation. The Statute of Laborers passed in 1351 was an effort to compel the workers to take less wages than they could otherwise command. Men who held land by customary tenure were trying to escape from their condition of servitude. They wanted to abolish the feudal services; forced labor on the lord's domain; merchet, or the payment of a fine on the marriage of their daughters; heriot, the handing over of the most valuable piece of movable property on the death of the worker; the payment of a fine every time they sold a horse or a cow; the obligation to grind their corn at the lord's mill, and a number of other irritating customs which remained as the badge of their servitude. They formed unions—the forerunners of our United Farmers!—and they took an oath "to resist lord and bailiff and to refuse their due custom and service."

The government knew there was seething discontent, but it needed money, and it ordered a poll tax of three groats—twenty-five cents—per head on all persons over fifteen years of age, equal to three days labor, at least, of the peasant. A married man with a family of say two over fifteen years of age, would have to pay the equivalent of nearly a week's wage.

The Revolt

There was wholesale evasion of the tax. The returns showed the population to have decreased about 50 per cent. in four years, the government having on record a similar assessment for 1377. The government, therefore, ordered a new assessment and provided heavy penalties for false returns. That set the heather on fire. The men of Kent and the men of Essex rose in revolt. They sent

messengers to other countries, and soon the whole of Southern England was in arms, and the great peasants' insurrection of 1381 had commenced.

In our school books this is generally called the rebellion of Wat Tyler, and we are told—at least those of us of a previous generation were told—that Tyler was a humble workman who killed a tax collector who insulted his daughter, and then called his neighbors to take up arms. Like a lot of popular history, that is pretty much a fairy tale. We do not know very much about Wat Tyler until he comes into the rebellion. The story about the insult to his daughter and the killing of the tax collector was not told until many years after the rising; it is not in any contemporary document. One contemporary document says he was the "greatest thief and robber in Kent," and again we are told that he was a soldier who had served his country in France and apparently had about as much inclination for war as most of those of today who served through the Great War. The men of Kent picked up Tyler as they marched on London. He was a man of self-reliance, ready wit, some capacity as a commander, and possessed of a fluent tongue. He was not, however, either the most capable or the most worthy of the leaders of the rebellion. The men of Norfolk had an excellent leader in Geoffrey Litster; the priest, John Wraw, of Suffolk, and William Grindcombe, of Hertfordshire, were in many respects the superior of Wat Tyler.

Space prevents the telling of the rebellion in any detail. The ordinary histories tell of the march of the men of Kent and Essex on London, which they took without striking a blow, mainly because the city workers were with them and the soldiers of the garrison even fraternized with the rebels. The rebels met the King at Mile End and presented their demands. They asked that serfdom be abolished all over the kingdom, that feudal dues and services be abolished, that all customary tenants should become free tenants on the payment of a moderate annual rent, that all restrictions of freedom of buying and selling should be swept away, and all market

(Turn to Page 38.)

CO-OP. FIRE INSURANCE MAKES RAPID GROWTH

What farmer would not pay 26 cents for \$100 worth of insurance against fire?

That's exactly what the farmers who subscribe to insurance in their own co-operative companies are paying, according to a bulletin issued by the U.S. department of agriculture which describes the rate as being "remarkably low."

Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies during the last decade have increased remarkably the volume of their insurance, the agricultural department notes. While the actual number of fire insurance companies organized and owned by farmers during the 10-year period increased but little, this was due to the fact that the new companies were offset by consolidations of the older ones.

Consolidations Effectuated

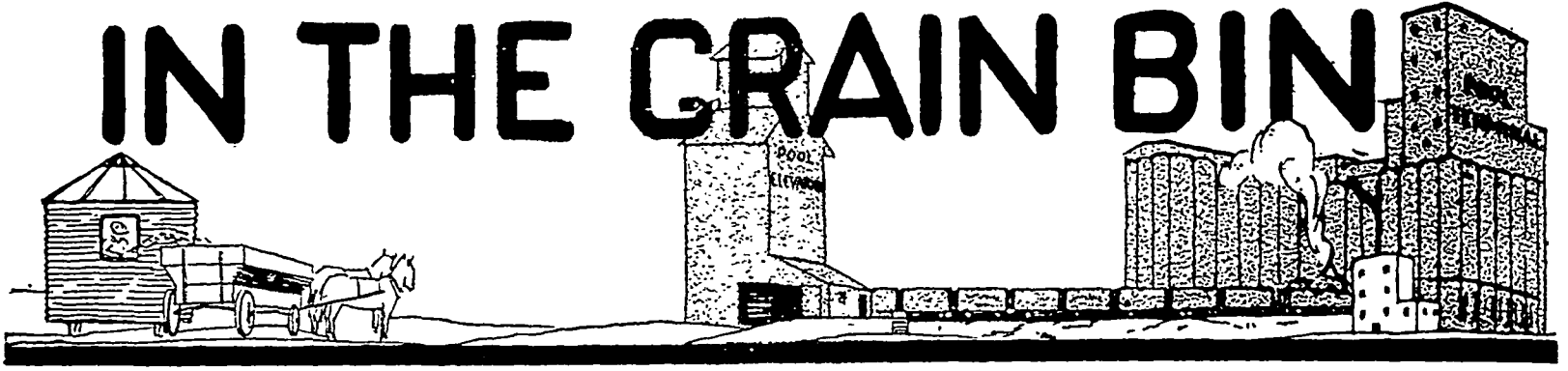
Consolidation means another important thing: the larger the company, the more risks it can assume and the cheaper and better insurance it can give to the farmer. The department survey shows that on Dec. 31, 1926 (the last date on which figures are available), 1,911 farmer co-operative insurance concerns had nearly \$10,000,000,000 of insurance in force. This compares with only \$6,000,000,000 worth of insurance in force by 1,883 companies in 1916.

Growth in membership and an increased average amount of insurance per member chiefly accounted, the survey said, for the increase in the volume of risks in force between 1916 and 1926. Part of the increase in the average insurance per member was due to increased valuations of buildings and personal property, and part to quantitative increase in insurable property. The business of 1926 was done at a cost of only 26 cents per \$100 worth of protection.

The average membership of the companies was 1,762, compared with an average of 1,532 members for 1,116 companies in 1916. Insurance per member in 1926 was \$3,144, but no corresponding figure is available for 1916.

The farmer is one fellow who never has to look for trouble.

IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager.

SOME INFORMATION ON POOL ELEVATORS

During our country meetings occasionally questions regarding our organization come up, and while it seems to me that the average elevator association member has, through meetings, circulars, correspondence, contracts and agreements, been able to secure all the information he wanted, yet there are prospective elevator association members who might like some information, and there may be present members who would like to be reassured with reference to the Manitoba Pool Elevator Policy and how it has worked up-to-date. Also, there are, unfortunately, people throughout the province who do not hesitate to sow seeds of distrust or fear in the minds of the present elevator association member. They speak of big investment. The investment is fairly big, but let us take a \$20,000 elevator with a membership of sixty members. The average obligation is about \$300 with ten years in which to pay it, or an average of about \$30 a year. That

then there is a credit balance on the books which goes back to the local. If it is not enough, then the local members have to dig down in their pockets and make up the difference. In other words, if we wanted to increase our initial cost for handling up to the average initial cost paid to other elevators, surpluses would be quite the order of the day.

Some Interesting Figures

I would like to give you a few figures. Thirteen points which had been operating in previous years had a so-called deficit this year, that is, there was a deficit after they had paid 7% interest, all operating expenses, and made their 10% payment on their elevator. This deficit amounted to \$33,000—quite a bit of money—yet those same points the previous year, after taking care of all expenses, interest and payment, had a surplus of \$65,000. In other words, taking two years operation into account, these thirteen points took care of all expenses, 20% payment on their elevator, 7% interest on their

Send in your Growers' Certificates at once, if you want to receive your interim payment as soon as it is authorized.

would be about the average payment if the elevator was never operated at all, and while no one wants to put up \$30 a year for ten years just as a gift, yet it would not seriously embarrass anyone financially. There would, of course, be taxes and insurance each year even if the elevator did not operate, but they amount to very little, and at the end of ten years the elevator would all be paid for and there would be no further obligation. That is one way of looking at it.

Here is another: An average individual grower has many times as much money invested in farm machinery to sow and harvest his crop as his share in the Pool elevator amounts to, and yet he holds an interest in a mighty fine piece of machinery when he has an interest in a new, modern, up-to-date Pool elevator.

Losses and Surpluses

Some critics complain that certain points had a loss in operation. It is impossible for a Pool elevator to have a loss in operation, just the same as it is impossible for a Pool elevator to have a surplus through operation. True we are apt to look at them as losses or surpluses, but in reality that is not the situation. A deduction is made at the time grain is delivered. Nobody knows whether it is enough or too much. If it is enough or too much,

money each year, and had over \$30,000 left to distribute back to their members.

It is much easier, of course, when there are surpluses. Sometimes I think many people would be much better satisfied if the initial deduction was bigger so that a surplus could be guaranteed, and we could always pay money out at the end of the year, but the real object in organizing Pool elevators was to get control of the commodity which the Sales Agency had to sell, and to give to the Pool members at the shipping point, the best possible service at the lowest possible cost. To take street spread or extra charges at the time of delivery simply that big surpluses can be paid back at the end of the year looks like lost motion.

Who Owns the Property?

Then comes that old question—who does the elevator belong to at the end of ten years? It belongs to the local association, and each member's share is in proportion to the total quantity of grain he has delivered to the elevator during the ten-year period as compared with the total amount delivered. Ownership certificates are issued covering each member's equity. The second ten year group who take over this elevator, who may be comprised of partly or all the same members, pay out the first ten-year members' ownership certificates. At the end of

twenty years the depreciation account has been evenly spread over twenty years on the basis of 5% a year. The elevator is wiped off the books entirely. One individual, while investigating records about the Pool Elevator Associations, which are public, made the very sarcastic statement that it looked as though at the end of twenty years somebody would have some pretty cheap elevators. I can hardly believe he was stupid enough not to know that at the end of twenty years a Pool elevator must of necessity belong to every shareholder of the association, and could not possibly belong to anyone else. If it has any value from an operating standpoint, from a selling standpoint, from a wrecking standpoint, or from any standpoint, it belongs to the shareholders of this association, and, as I say, could not possibly belong to anyone else.

All this is probably pretty old to the average Pool elevator member. There are, however, as I said, prospective members who might like information, and there may be some of our own members who have not carefully read their contracts and agreements, who have not checked up the agreement between the local association and the Pool, and who have not attended meetings, and this information might be worth while to them and to as many other people who, through ignorance or some other reason, make silly statements about the Manitoba Pool elevator policy, ownership, and operation.

EXAMINE YOUR SEED

Issued by Manitoba Seed Improvement Association.

A survey of wheat inspection in Manitoba shows a somewhat alarming condition. Last year 216 different grades of wheat were marketed. Ninety of these were mixtures that had to be sold at a sacrifice.

The average dockage on wheat coming from farms in Manitoba is up to 4%. Figuring costs of threshing, elevator service, freight and feed value, Manitoba farmers lose annually nearly a million dollars in wheat dockage alone, to which can be added the similar losses in coarse grains.

A survey conducted by the Dominion Seed Branch of over one thousand samples taken from seed mills showed that more than 67% of the seed examined graded below the government standard of No. 3 seed.

Five per cent. of Durum wheat, which is half the wheat of the province, is grading smutty, and 75% shows traces of smut. On an average crop, it would mean over 900,000 bushels of smutty Durum wheat, with the resultant loss of about 12 cents per bushel.

This emphasizes the necessity of paying greater attention to the selection of seed, seed cleaning,

and seed treatment. Greater use of the fanning mill is imperative. An early start should be made with the fanning mill. Damaged sieves should be repaired or removed. Many elevators have good seed cleaners, some companies are hiring out cleaning machinery. A group of farmers might co-operate in the purchase of a better type seed cleaner, or establish a seed cleaning plant. A little forethought and organization can bring good cleaning machinery to every district. A five acre plot for registered seed can largely solve the seed problem for next year.

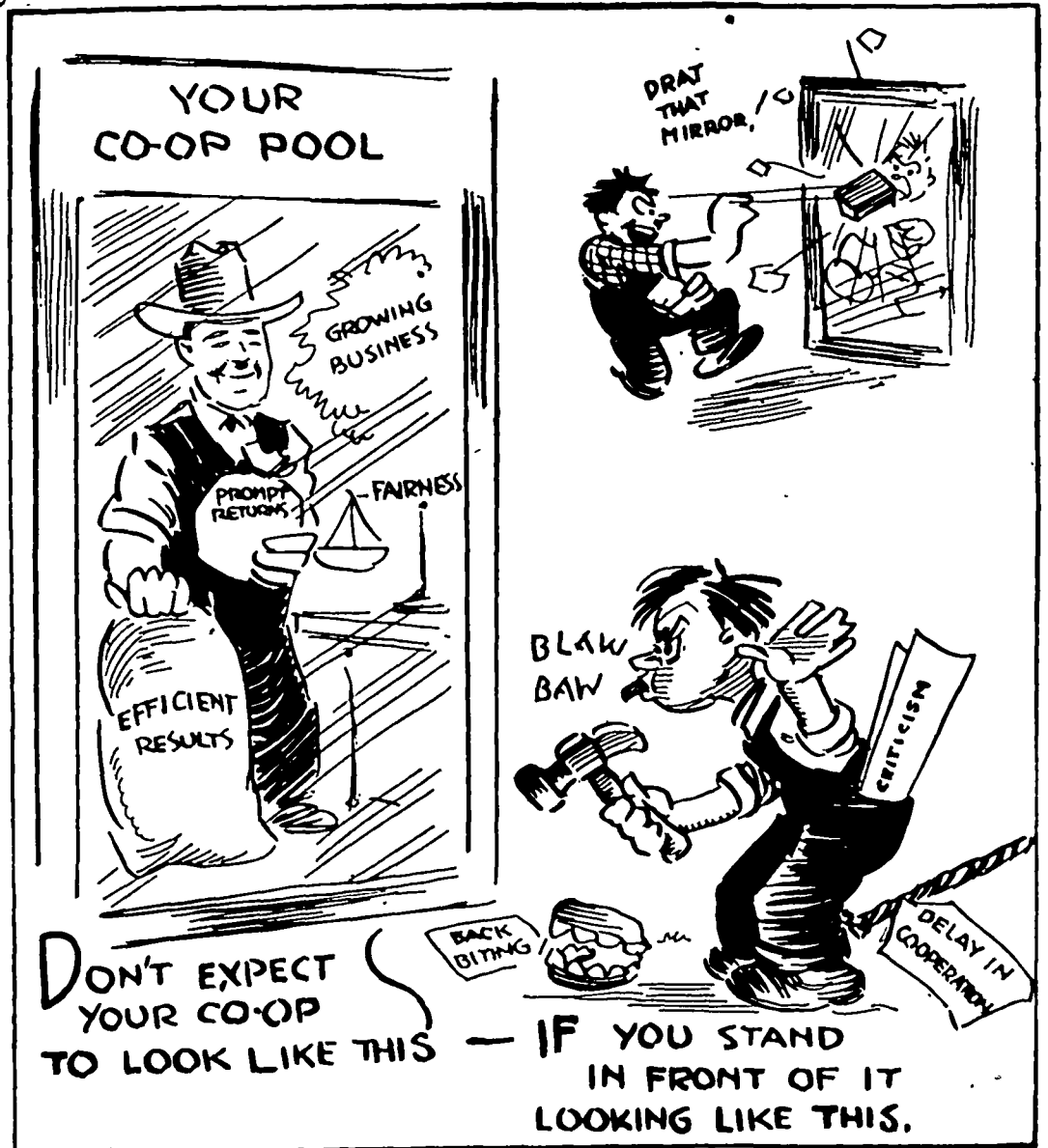
THOSE REQUISITION FORMS

In January we mailed requisition forms to our members for the purpose of forwarding their grower's certificates to this office.

The circular accompanying these forms stated that it was not necessary to complete and return same if certificates had previously been sent in or turned over to some other party.

A number of our members are returning these requisition forms to us on which they have listed full particulars of their grower's certificates, the actual certificates being previously sent in or assigned to some other party. This causes considerable work in this office in checking up these requisition forms to see if the original certificates had been received by us.

These requisition forms are made up from our membership records, and at the time they are sent out it would be almost an impossibility to go through our files to find out what member's certificates were on file and those not, and that is the reason we mailed requisitions to all our members.



THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Official Organ of MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS LIMITED
MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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

GOLIN H. BURNELL, President. P. F. BREDT, Vice-Pres. R. M. MAHONEY, Manager.
 F. W. RANSOM, Secretary. T. J. MURRAY, K.O., Solicitor.

Directors: S. Gelle, W. G. A. Gourlay, W. G. Weir, J. Quick, R. F. Chapman.

Managing Editor—J. T. Hull.

Subscription Rate—50 cents per year.

CO-OPERATION—SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

FEBRUARY, 1929.

GRAIN COMPANY MERGERS

Pool members are asking us the meaning of the merger activities in the grain trade which they are reading about in the papers, and a gentleman as far away as Vancouver, which seems to be outside the range of the Wheat Pools, writes us a long letter analysing and criticising the advertisements announcing the amalgamation of Western Terminal Elevator Company, The Western Elevator Company, The State Elevator Company, Central Grain Company, Spencer Grain Company and The Beaver Elevator Company, and offering to the investing public \$3,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds of the new company, Western Grain Company.

Other companies are re-organizing in a similar manner and, of course, the meaning is—self-preservation. The Pools have dug deep into the private grain business; over one-half of the wheat grown in Western Canada is handled by the Pool, and as the elevator facilities of the provincial Pools increase, the business of the private trade correspondingly diminishes. The public is interested in the Pools; they have stirred the imagination, not only of the farmers but of the general public, but the average man's interest is closely bound up with his pocket book, and it would appear that the elevator companies have taken a leaf from the book of the great public utility corporations and are endeavoring to enlist the support of the general public by getting people to invest in the business.

It is only natural that a person will give his sympathy and support to a business in which he has a financial interest. The great corporations on this continent discovered that fact some time ago; hence the numerous inducements offered to the general public to invest. If voting power passed to the general public along with these issues of stocks and bonds, it might be argued that the schemes were not so bad as they would ultimately lead to extensive public control, but unfortunately, voting power does not go with the issues, and if it did it would be impossible to secure public control. The voting power is left in the hands of a few people with the consequence that although the public has its money in the concerns, the control is in the hands of the management.

Generally speaking these issues are redeemable. The advertisements for the issue of the Western Grain Company state that they are "redeemable at the option of the company in whole or in part," at certain dates and at certain prices, so that, if for any reason the Pools were to decline or cease to expand in the course of time the business would

pass into the hands of the original promoters, while if the Pools continue to expand and make further vital encroachments on the private trade the only sufferers would be the investing public.

Try and imagine the state of mind of the man who invested in these issues when he discovered that, owing to the expansion of the Pools he was in danger of losing his money. What would be his attitude to the Pools? Would he think they were magnificent organizations even though he knew they were bringing benefit to the farmers? He would not; his first thought would be for his investment, and he would look upon the Pools as enemies to his interests, and it would be an easy step from that to regard them as enemies of the public interest.

That state of mind would, of course, bring support to the private grain trade, especially if this plan of inviting the public to invest in elevators were to become general and reach a large number of people. The inducements are attractive. The advertisements above referred to state that the net earnings of the companies in the merger for the last six years were equal to $4\frac{1}{4}$ times the interest on the issue of \$3,000,000. Farmers have always suspected that there was a lot of bunk in the claim of elevator companies that there was no money in elevators, and they can claim that their suspicions were well founded when these companies claim total net average annual earnings of \$771,173 from the operation of 280 country elevators, a few coal sheds and one terminal elevator. Non-Pool farmers ought to note those profits carefully, and when they realize that they helped to pay them it might strike them that it is time they got into the Pool and made something for themselves. And for the investing public, we have only the old commercial maxim, "Caveat emptor"—Let the purchaser beware.

A "WHISPERING CAMPAIGN"

They had a presidential election over the border a few months ago, and it had just got started when the newspapers began to carry stories about a "whispering campaign," and most writers referred to it with considerable indignation. And rightly so, for the practice of "whispering" things about people, whether in politics, business or private life, is a low-down, unmanly and generally disreputable habit. Yet we have such things because we always have people who believe they can serve their purpose better by damaging the other side by the "whispering" methods, and we also have people

who like to listen to the seductive whisperers.

Our Pool is not exempt from attacks of this kind, and, although our operations are conducted openly and our members are continuously being urged to ask their management for any information they may require, and despite the fact that our annual reports give full information on the business of the Pool, we find members whose minds have been disturbed by the whispered charges of our opponents.

Take for example the report so sedulously circulated last fall that the Pool had a large quantity of wheat unsold, and that in the effort to dispose of this wheat the Pool depressed the market. There was not a word of truth in that assiduously spread rumor, as any member may learn if he will take the trouble to read the annual report of the Central Selling Agency which was published in the December Scoop Shovel and a copy of which anybody may have for the asking.

Then again we find the report circulated that the Pool is spending a lot of money on a fine new office building in Winnipeg. We have told about this building in the Scoop Shovel, and the annual reports of the Manitoba Pool and the Central Selling Agency both inform our members that the building is being erected by a private firm, and the Pool has merely leased it for a term of years. All of the provincial Pools are using the capital available to them for the construction of grain handling facilities—country and terminal elevators—so that

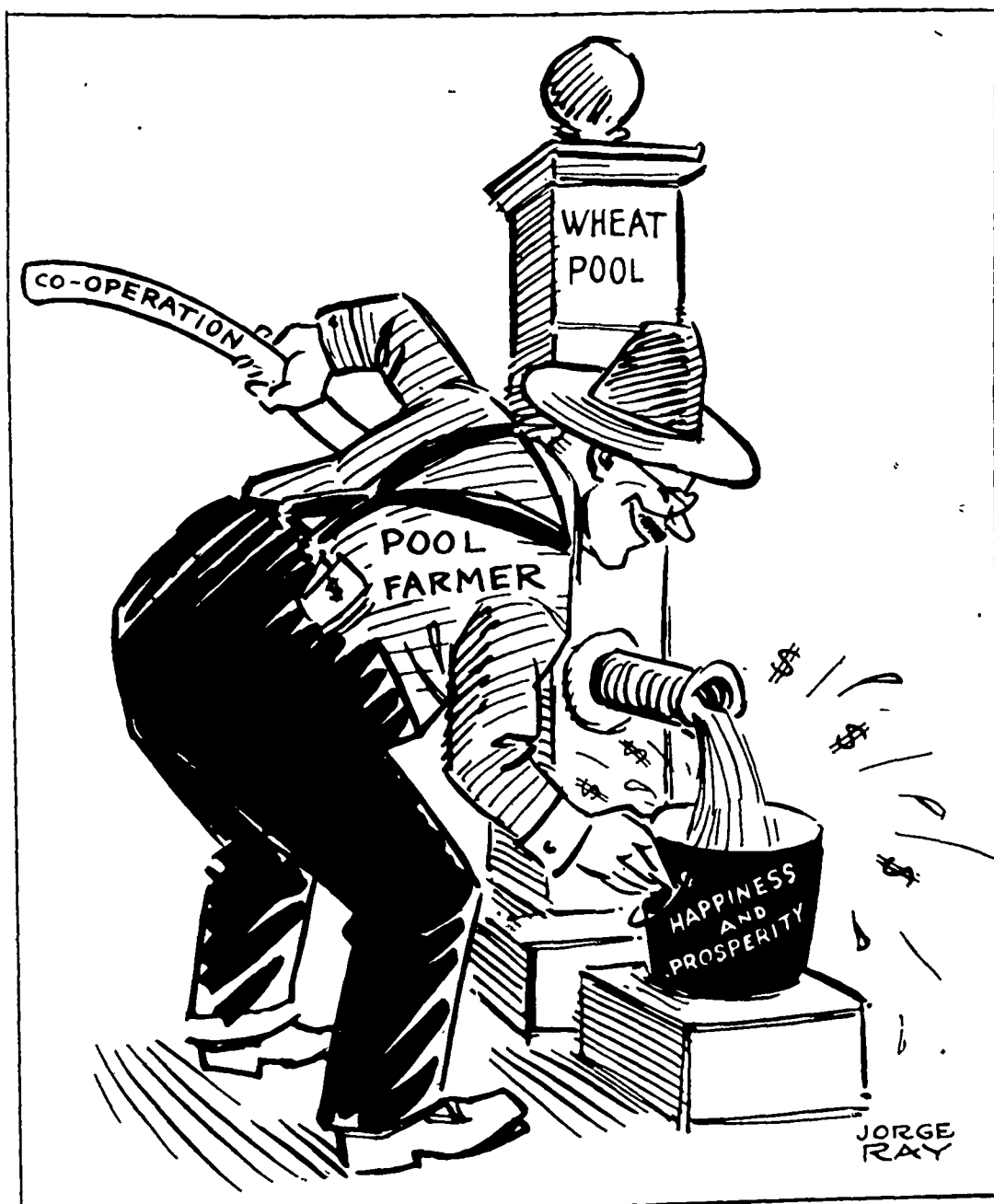
they may the better serve their members and save them money.

Salaries paid to Pool officials seems to be a particularly favorite feature of the "whispering campaign" against the Pools. Whispers have been repeated to us crediting our officials with positively fabulous salaries. Any member who is worried about this should ask the delegate from his district who attended the annual meeting for the facts. They were given the delegates and the information is available for all members.

These are only a few of subjects of the "whispering campaign" that is being carried on against the Pools. Pool members should be on their guard against rumors which are intended to weaken their faith in their Pool. They should look for the source of the rumors they hear discrediting the Pool. They should not believe everything they hear, especially when they know that the weakening of their Pool would be a very fine thing for some other people, people who are not farming and to whom it does not matter whether or not the farmer is making a decent living. When you hear something about the Pool that disturbs you, do not repeat it; write in to your head office and get the facts. Inform yourself properly from your responsible employees. They have nothing to hide from you and much to tell you that will strengthen your faith in your own co-operative organization.

THE PERIL OF TRYING TO BE FUNNY.

Generally speaking one would not go to a financial paper for funny stuff, but the Financial Post of Toronto has managed to be funny without intending it. Reading somewhere that "the Wheat Pool has been discussing whether it should go into the flour milling business," the editor lets himself go. If the Pool decides to mill its own flour, he says, it will need bags and it might as well make them. Then it will need material for bags and it should grow that. Then it will need ships to carry the flour and railways to take it to the ships, and so on all of which we are told "opens up exceedingly interesting possibilities." It surely does, and the Financial Post might take a look at the English Co-operative Wholesale and learn just what has been done by a co-operative in that line. That is by the way, however. The really funny part of the business is that the first suggestion to the boards of the Wheat Pool that the Pool should go into the milling business was made by the proprietor of the Financial Post, and it was just as funny then as it is now. The joke is on the editor of the Financial Post.





By P. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

POOL BRIEFS

124 Junior Co-operators grew experimental plots of seed at Pool elevator points last summer. 105 obtained 70 marks or over. Each of them gets one and a half bushels of registered seed, or enough to sow an acre of the variety best suited for their district. This year there will be 286 Junior Co-operators chosen by local elevator boards, and five varieties of wheat will be tested.

* * *

Last year, 1927-28, with a poor crop and low average handle, 56 elevator associations paid back to their members \$55,000, after paying all expenses, including the payment on the elevator in each case. They have also a cash equity in those elevators of \$57,052 payable in ten years' time. Where would that money have gone under the old system? Besides that wagon load lots were settled for on the same basis as carload lots, and the members had their grain handled at a lower cost per bushel than ever before.

* * *

Birds go in flocks, fishes in shoals, insects in swarms and animals in herds: Why? Because combination or mutual aid is the greatest factor in the struggle for existence. All nature tells us "Co-operation is the law of life." But, you may say, there are some that live and struggle by themselves and do not come together and associate. Yes, they live by competition and are the fewest in number, whilst on the other hand, those that have co-operated to the greatest degree have progressed to the greatest extent.

* * *

2,000,000 farmers are co-operating in 12,000 associations in marketing or buying in the United States.

* * *

One of the men who has been largely responsible for the development of co-operative enterprise and spirit in the non-English Canadian communities in the north, is Theo. Bodnar, of Ethelbert. He is engaged in the livestock branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Starting there in 1921, he organized 80 bull associations, which has resulted in raising the standard of cattle in that district. Local swine clubs were formed at Sifton and Ethelbert, fostered by the Federal Department, and ship-

ments of pigs from these two points have increased from 445, valued at \$6,675 in 1921, to 3,633, valued at \$65,394 in 1925. Since then, the farmers have been marketing largely on the co-operative plan. In 1924, Mr. Bodnar interested his people in the raising and co-operative marketing of poultry. From those two points 16,600 lbs. of poultry were shipped in 1924; last year the shipments had increased to 65,000 lbs.

* * *

The Co-operative Livestock Producers, the Egg and Poultry Pool and the Wheat Pool are all strong in the Dauphin district, and year by year the support to these associations is increasing. The most recent development is in the Co-operative Dairies, which has just secured a strong sign-up on the contract plan.

FIELDMEN'S NOTES

One of our most recent elevator association agreement signers is Mr. W. E. Robson, mayor of Dauphin. Mr. Robson's agreement covers 325 acres.

* * *

Just in passing it might be pointed out that for the past year the Kenville Pool elevator handled 100% of the grain delivered to that point. Oh yes, there are other elevators there, but when people believe in co-operation to the extent that the farmers of Kenville district do, and back up their belief with contracts, well, if you don't see the point, the other elevator companies do.

* * *

On the morning of August 30th, the first load of Pool grain from the 1928 crop, grown in the Dauphin district, was dumped in the pit of the Dauphin Pool elevator. From that date until the 31st of December, 3,301 loads (a quantity of non-Pool grain included), have been handled in precisely the same manner, this represents an average daily handle of 31 loads, some of the "peak" days running as high as 113 loads. On September 7th and 8th, 180 loads were taken in, seven cars were shipped out. In addition to this work, not to mention a considerable amount of cleaning, our agent, Mr. J. Taylor, found time to sign up at least 2,000 additional acres to the Elevator Association. In order to accomplish this, however, Mr. Taylor and his helper, Mr. H. G. Richardson, found it necessary during the rush season to work "twelve hours twice a day," but like the

"Village Blacksmith;" are happy in the knowledge that "something attempted, something done, has earned a night's repose."

* * *

Since coming to the Pool last summer, Operator Evans, of Glenboro Elevator, has become a thorough believer in the contract. He signed several new members during the fall and, having a short holiday at Christmas, he improved it by signing an important one himself. A life contract, with no withdrawal clauses. Good luck, Stuart. The Pool wishes you every happiness.

* * *

Following out the Pool Elevator idea of beautifying Pool elevator grounds, the Morris U.F.M., at a recent meeting, decided upon a competition among its members for the beautifying of their farm yards.

* * *

Percy Waters, Pool elevator agent at Glenora, had a rather narrow escape recently in Winnipeg, when the auto in which he was riding was run into by another car.

* * *

It would look as though Ipswich had a good chance of winning the prize for the best elevator grounds. The location of the cottage and elevator is such that the agent at that point should have no great difficulty in making very attractive grounds.

In case some of the readers do not know where Ipswich is, it should be pointed out that it is a siding between Shoal Lake and Strathclair that got a Pool elevator last year, that some of the citizens of both the towns say, should have been built at either Shoal Lake or Strathclair.

No doubt the satisfaction that the farmers at Ipswich have in handling their own grain will attract the attention of the farmers in the surrounding district, and we hope will lead to the acquiring of Pool elevators at both these points.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

At the last annual meeting, a resolution was brought before the delegates in favor of the Pool carrying its own fire and marine insurance. An amendment was carried, "That it be tabled to secure further data for the information of the locals."

For the year 1927-28, the Manitoba Wheat Pool paid out premiums on grain insurance amounting to \$5,150.50, and collected from the insurance company, in losses, \$46,337.96. On building insurance (country elevators), we paid premiums amounting to \$11,112.33, and collected in losses \$43,050.00.

Marine insurance covers ocean-going cargoes as distinct from lake shipments. The indemnity or repayment for loss is collected by the purchaser of the wheat. The Pool pays the insurance premium but collects it from the buyer at the time he makes payment on the grain. Last year the cost to the Pool of insuring cargoes was \$390,575.64. This was paid back by the purchaser.

Lake insurance is carried for the protection of the Pool. During the past year (1927-28), premiums on lake shipments amounted to \$332,485.01, and our

losses, which included two cargoes lost in the December storm (1927), amounted to \$347,277.92.

T. McILWRAITH

We bid adieu to one of our fieldmen—T. McIlwraith. He will, however, remain in the service of the farmers. The U. F. M. has engaged him as field organizer. The field is large, extending over the whole of Manitoba, and it is no easy position to fill. Tom has had several years of experience in organization work in the U. F. M., the U. F. of C., and the Wheat Pool, and he fully realizes the weight and the responsibility of his job. He has proved his ability, and whilst with the Pool secured the co-operation of those with whom he worked, formed a number of new elevator associations in his district, and increased the confidence of the members in their organization. That there is need of an educational organization is generally conceded by all thinking farmers. Give Tom your co-operation when he calls on you. Build up the U. F. M.! We have confidence in you, Tommy, all success!

GET YOUR MEMBERS

Supposing each of our 143 Pool elevator associations added 100 acres to its present sign-up; that would mean 14,300 acres, the equivalent of the requirement for two new elevator associations without one dollar of capital outlay, an increased volume of grain amounting to an average of 286,000 bushels per year for five years; and, of course, that much less on the open market working against the Pool.

Since the completion of organization work at the 84 elevator associations last June, they have increased their membership by 493, an average of six members per association, and increased their acreage by 56,933, an average of 678 acres per association.

SEEDS

The Wheat Pool of Western Australia recently offered a prize of \$25 for a slogan. A large number of slogans were sent in, the judges picking the following as the winner:

To reap is half the battle;

To Pool, the victory.

It's a good one.

* * *

We hope to be in our new offices by May.

* * *

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, has 948 country elevators in operation, and they have had an average handling of 122,000 bushels per elevator to the end of the year, total receipts to the middle of December being approximately 115,000,000.

* * *

The national income of the United States is estimated at over eighty billion dollars. Fifty-nine per cent. of this is owned by one per cent. of the people, whilst at the other end of the scale, only ten per cent. of that income is owned by eighty-seven per cent. of the people.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 840 394

Members of the Board:

Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Chairman
F. W. Ransom.

W. A. Landreth.

G. W. Tovell.

Secretary: John W. Ward.

R. D. Colquette, Vice-Chairman.
H. C. Grant. Geo. Brown.

WHEN CO-OPERATORS CO-OPERATE

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Limited, has completed its first year of business, and delegates of the member societies met recently in annual meeting at the office of the society at Winnipeg to receive reports, elect the board of directors for 1929, and to determine future policies.

The first year's business, while it did not result in a large surplus, was considered satisfactory, and great credit is due to the president, E. D. Magwood, and the secretary, Roy W. Johnson, for the work they have done. Much valuable experience has been gained and advantageous connections have been made with manufacturers, and with sound management and loyal support from the member associations the success of the wholesale seems assured.

In view of the growth of the business and the need for technical knowledge, the meeting authorized the board to engage an expert manager as soon as possible. Mr. Graham Travers, who has had experience in responsible positions with some of the largest mercantile houses in Western Canada, has since been appointed, and took over his duties on January 28. Mr. Travers has taken on a big job, and all good co-operators will not only wish him success, but will help him to achieve it.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES

Consumers' co-operation aims to supply the member with the best quality of goods at fair prices, returning to the member any surplus remaining after expenses have been paid and reasonable reserves have been set aside for future development or unforeseen emergencies, thus eliminating profit and substituting service as the motive of business. The purchasing power of the farmers of Manitoba represents many millions of dollars annually. It is greater than the turnover of all the producers' pools put together. If mobilized and directed through co-operative channels, it can become a wonderful power, comparable to the power exercised in marketing by the Wheat Pool and our other co-operative marketing agencies.

Local co-operative associations throughout Manitoba are doing excellent work. They should have the support and active interest of every farmer in their respective territories. The co-operative wholesale can make the local associations even more successful and useful than they have been in the past. It carries co-operation one step further, and provides a base from which an advance may later be made in the direction of manufacturing and other forms of production.

Advancing armies, however, find it necessary to consolidate the positions which they have won

before making further attacks, and for the next few years the wholesale will do well to devote itself to becoming firmly established and in linking its forces with its allies in the other western provinces. The English C.W.S. was not formed until 19 years after the Pioneers opened their little store at Rochdale, and it was 10 years later, when the turnover of the wholesale exceeded \$5,000,000 a year, that it commenced manufacturing, biscuits, currant bread and candy being the first products. Slow, those Englishmen, are they not? Yes; but sometimes it is best to go slowly and do the job well. In 1928, the English C.W.S. had a membership of 1,141 registered co-operative societies, and its sales for 1927 (55 weeks), amounted to 86,495,960 pounds (or \$420,370,365.00), one-third of the goods sold coming from factories and other productive works owned by the C.W.S.

A STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY

The Co-operative League of the U.S.A. has established a certificate of merit to be presented to affiliated consumers' societies which attain the highest standards of co-operative principles and business practices. The requirements for the certificate of merit are as follows:

1. That the fundamental principles of Rochdale co-operation be observed.
2. That semi-annual financial reports be rendered to district or national league.
3. That audits be made at least annually, and by accountants acceptable to the directors of The League.
4. That educational activities be carried on—nature and extent of which to be acceptable to the directors of The League.
5. That preference be given Co-operative Wholesales where such wholesales exist.
6. That the following business principles and financial conditions be met:
 - (a) There must be shown a net gain (before distribution or rebates) for the previous fiscal year.
 - (b) There must be an excess of assets over liabilities (latter to include capital stock), and of current assets over current liabilities;
 - (c) Accounts receivable at time of audit must not exceed 10% of gross income from sales for the fiscal year just closed;
 - (d) Credit granted individual members must not exceed the amount of such members' invested capital.

Co-operative associations which measure up to this standard, or even make an honest attempt to attain it, will grow and prosper and be a real credit to the movement.

MANY BOOKS ON CO-OPERATION PUBLISHED IN RUSSIA.

Russia is a rich country as regards books, periodicals and pamphlets dealing with co-operation. A summary of a recent volume entitled "A Systematic Index of Co-operative Literature Published in U.S.S.R. in 1925-26," gives the titles of 1,007 books and pamphlets published in 1925, and the titles of 705 published in 1926. In addition to the above there were published in 1925, 520 house organs and administrative circulars, and in 1926, 550 house

organs and administrative circulars. These figures do not include one-page leaflets and cards, of which a great many were printed and distributed. Of the books and pamphlets issued in 1925, more than 10,000,000 copies were printed; and of those published in 1926, more than 6,000,000 copies.

The issuing of printed matter dealing with co-operation is distinctly a co-operative enterprise in Russia. It is largely in the hands of the non-trading departments of the Russian co-operatives. Most of the central and regional associations, and not in-

frequently the local associations, maintain printing establishments. There are also purely co-operative publishing houses. Few books on co-operation appear with the imprint of the state or non-co-operative publishing firms.

A critical observer of co-operation in Russia makes the statement that "Never in the history of the Russian movement, which was always distinguished by its educational work and literature, was the scope of its publishing activities so varied and extensive as within the last four years, a fact indicative of the recent growth and interest in co-operation."

THIS BOOK IS FREE



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"What the Farmer can do with Concrete" will help you end waste and repair bills. It shows how to build permanent, fire-safe concrete farm improvements.

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Canada Cement can be obtained from over 2000 dealers in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. If you cannot locate a convenient dealer, write our nearest sales office.

The POOL WOMAN



DAILY BREAD

Last month, on this page, I referred to the questions that were discussed at the U.F.W.M. convention, and pointed out that the Pool library could be used by the farm women for the study of these questions. Since then I have attended the U.F.W.A. convention where I found the women studying these same questions—war and peace, public health and welfare, child training, temperance, etc.—indicating that rural women are interested in the same questions, no matter where they live, in fact, these are the problems that are engaging the time and



thoughts of women, rural and urban, all over the world. The farm women, of Alberta, however, have not the advantage of a well-stocked educational library such as the women of Manitoba have, to help them in their studies.

I understand that during this year it is the intention to form

in every U.F.M. local a co-operative committee on which there will be representatives from the various co-operative organizations in the province—the Wheat Pool, the Egg and Poultry Pool, the Co-operative Dairies, Co-operative Wool Growers, Livestock Producers, etc. These organizations are now united in the Manitoba Co-operative Conference. If any women readers would like to know about the Co-operative Conference, I will be glad to send them information and give them a little leaflet issued by the conference, which is lying on my desk as I write. The purpose of these co-operative committees is to stimulate interest in the co-operative movement and promote the whole idea of co-operation.

This is a work in which women can take a really big place and be a real help. There is no reason why co-operation should not mean as much in the lives of the rural women of Manitoba as it has come to mean in the lives of the working women in England and European countries, where co-operation has carried them beyond the four walls of their

homes out into the wider circle of the community, into the life of the nation and even into international life. In England and Europe there are hundreds of women's co-operative guilds which are united in the International Co-operative Women's Guild. Through the meetings of the local guilds, through the annual congress of the Guild and finally through the International Guild Congress, their sympathies have been broadened and their widened outlook has brought to them a new sense of their responsibilities as citizens, while the schools and classes in dramatics, art, music and literature, conducted by the co-operative guilds have brought new color and beauty into lives that might otherwise be drab and colorless. There is scarcely a point at which the co-operative movement in Europe does not come into contact with the lives of the working people—through its housing schemes, its sickness benefits, its clinics, banks, bakeries, its programs for education and recreation, it is a vital factor in the lives of its members.

We have in the library a series of pamphlets called "The Self and Society Booklets," which deal almost entirely with co-operation. I have just finished reading one of them, written by a woman telling what co-operation in England has done in improving the lives of the working people, and especially what it has done for women, for the author says that although the co-operative movement was begun by men and for the most part run by men, it has ethically done far more for women. The title of the pamphlet is "Daily Bread," and the author says that all that the co-operative movement has accomplished has been made possible by the woman who buys her "daily bread" at the co-op. store. Our prayer for daily bread, she says, is only fully answered when the person who has two loaves of bread does as the poet advises—sells one and buys flowers for the soul—and the co-operator realizing that he must be certain of two loaves before he can sell one to "buy flowers for the soul" finds in the practice of co-operation the means of providing "daily bread" for both the body and soul.

I remember once reading a poem written about a group of working girls who had marched in a parade carrying a banner on which was inscribed, "We Want Bread, and We Want Roses Too!" This is the cry of women everywhere, and through the co-operative movement, the farm women of Manitoba can make it an organized and articulate demand.

CURE FOR SORE BACKS.

The farmer's life is full of zest;
 He doesn't get much chance to rest,
 And that, perhaps, is for the best;
 because as you can see
 He has no time to ruminat
 The sad injustice of his fate:
 That while he toils, the traders
 wait to trim him to a T.

Of course there is a fair-sized
 group
 Who realize they're in the soup
 Unless there's some way to re-
 coup their losses up to date;
 And they have proven it by
 test
 That they've a system much the
 best;
 Their heads they work; their
 backs they rest—'cause
 They co-operate.

POOLISH FABLES

Once upon a time a farmer own-
 ed a wonderful goose. The name
 of this goose was "Good Markets,"
 and every once in so often it
 would lay a golden egg which the
 farmer would salt down in his
 sock.

One day the farmer got to
 thinking that perhaps he could
 get the goose to lay more golden
 eggs than was her custom. Ac-
 cordingly he began to offer her

more grain than usual, and when
 the goose refused to consume all
 the grain that was placed before
 her, the farmer began stuffing it
 down her throat with a spoon.

Finally the goose was so stuff-
 ed she could hardly waddle, and
 the farmer sat down and waited
 for her to lay more golden eggs.
 Instead of doing that, the goose
 died.

Moral—There's more than one
 way to kill the Goose that laid the
 golden egg.

SOUND ADVICE.

If you have anything to ship
 And you want the highest price,
 Then there is no reason why
 You should consider twice
 To ship your poultry, grain or
 cream

Or anything you've got,
 To where there is no middleman,
 And that sure means a lot.
 Then join the Pool, don't hesitate,
 And you will live to see
 The returns come to your pocket-
 book,

Just where they ought to be.
 —Harry Dean, Glenella, Man.
 A British Miner Harvester.

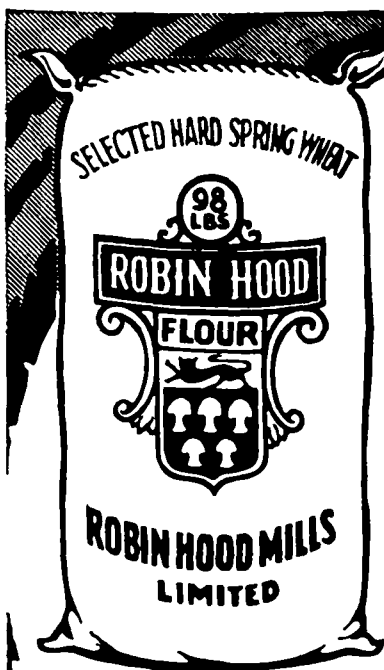
SUPERFLUOUS

In Denmark, I once asked a
 Dane what his society did in the
 line of co-operative education.
 "Do you have lectures on the

meaning of co-operation," I ask-
 ed. "No," he said, "we do not.
 If anybody should give a lecture
 on that subject no one would
 come. You might as well give a
 lecture on 'How to put on your
 shirt.' The Danes know how to
 put on their shirt. There is no
 need of lectures on the subject."
 —Dr. Warbasse.

**Make Your Own
 SOAP
 and Save Money!**
 All you need is
 waste fats and

**GILLETT'S
 PURE LYE
 FLAKE LYE**
Full Directions With Every Can
YOUR GROCER SELLS IT!

**Bread made with
 Robin Hood flour
 stays fresh from one
 baking to another**

**Robin Hood
 FLOUR**

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



Co-Operative Dairies

This page conducted by the MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES, LTD., WINNIPEG.

President—G. Fjeldsted.
Vice-Pres.—W. Robson.
Sec-Treas.—G. W. Tovell.
Solicitor—T. J. Murray.

Winnipeg Plant:
Manager—Alex McKay.

Brandon Plant:
Manager—Fred Ryles.

Directors:
J. M. Allan, Brandon.
N. Breton, Letellier.
J. A. Carnahan, Kemnay.
W. R. Wood, Winnipeg.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The shareholders and shippers of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies will, no doubt, be pleased to hear that the year which has just come to an end was a most successful one, both from the standpoint of volume and that of earned surplus.



Little drops of —

The annual general meeting will be held, as usual, in the Y.M.C.A. building, Vaughan street, Winnipeg, on February 27th. It is earnestly hoped that as many shareholders as possible will find it possible to be present, as important business will be dealt with.

Your directors have authorized payment of the year's bonus, which will be $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound butter fat on all shipments made to the company in 1928. This bonus will be paid in cash to the producers who have their stock fully paid up; and those who still have payments to make on their share of stock will be credited with the amount of their bonus and will receive the balance, if any, in cash.

EXPANSION PLANS

The company is contemplating further expansion which will be explained fully at the time of the meeting. The directors have for some time had under consideration the suggestions from the Dauphin district that a creamery be established there. To do so would give the Co-operative Creameries a field all over the province, provide three good points excellently situated with regard to railways, and avoid the payment of excessive express charges. This would be a decided advantage to those who wish to take advantage of the co-operative system of marketing.

The co-operative system, though good, cannot itself cure all ills. Efficient methods of production and adequate care of the product are necessary, as the following few figures will illustrate very clearly.

Compare the Returns

We have received at our Winnipeg plant during the past season 341,149 lbs. of butter fat in the table cream grade. This was paid for at a price two cents better than special, of which we took in 79,728 lbs. The loss ($79,728 \times 2$) amounts to \$1,594.56 on the special cream, assuming that means could have been taken to keep it all in the table grade.

Carrying the illustration a step further—we received 344,997 lbs. of No. 1 grade butter-fat, and paid for it at a price four cents less per pound than we were able to pay for table grade. Again assuming that it could all have been kept sweet enough to grade in the highest class the loss to the producer on No. 1 amounts to $344,997 \times 4$ cents, or \$13,799.88. A tidy sum which could have been saved by proper cooling and care.

Again, taking the second and off-grade shipments together, we received 136,755 lbs. of this low-grade butter-fat in 1928. All this was paid for at seven cents below the price of table cream. A simple table will show exactly how this seven cents is made up:

Table grade (at today's price)—44c per lb. butter-fat.
Special—42c per lb. or 2c under table.
Grade 1—40c per lb. or 2c under special.
Grade 2 and Off—37c per lb. or 3c under Grade 1.

Total discount on Off-grades—7c under table.

It may be emphasized here that the cow furnishes much the same quality of milk day after day, provided you do your part and give her pure wholesome food and an abundance of fresh clean water. Now let us see what we are losing through lack of the proper care necessary to keep all the cream sweet.

Nearly \$10,000 Lost!

Second and off grades represent a loss, compared with table, of 136,755 lbs. \times 7 cents, or \$9,572.85. Or let us take the difference between cream that grades No. 1 and that which is reduced to No. 2. I use the word "reduced" advisedly, as all cream is at least No. 1 quality when the shipper gets it from the cow. The reduction in price is three cents per lb. butter-fat, so 136,755 lbs. at three cents represents a loss of \$4,102.65.

Now neither co-operative nor any other sort of marketing will make good this loss. It is true that the grading system, which has been highly perfected during the past few years, causes the shipper of cream to get returns according to its value, and the shipper of poor cream does not share in the reward of that neighbor who applies care and hard labor to ship a good product.

If we all did our best to eliminate this waste, your manufacturer could produce a much finer quality of butter and increase the quality and value of our dairy products all round. If we co-operate in doing this to the best of our ability we will go a long way towards improving the financial condition of the cream producer.

A HIRED MAN'S DIARY.

I work for Pat McGinty,
And he never lets me shirk;
He's a farmer by profession
And his middle name is work.

He gets me up at 4 a.m.
To milk a "hundred" cows.
I gather in the roosters' eggs
And feed his blinking sows.

And then I sweep the garden out
And bob the kitten's hair;
And curry comb the puppy's tail
And dust the bedroom stair.

We then sit down to breakfast;
You ought to see the spread.
My inside must be built of steel
Or I would sure be dead.

I get a piece of chicken
Which has been dead twenty
years,
And before my teeth get through
it
I have pains behind my ears.

I then go out into the field
And plough eleven miles;
But if I ploughed all Canada
He wouldn't even smile.

So I've made up my mind at last
To gather up my kit,
And ask him for my fifty cents;
And tell him that I've quit.

And when I get my fifty cents
I'll save up another ten;
And I'll either buy a cattle ranch
Or a little fountain pen.

—Harry Dean, Glenella, Man.
A British Miner Harvester.

**WHEAT CONSUMPTION
DECREASES.**

Whether the bleaching of flour has contributed to the decline in the per capita consumption of wheat in the United States will be investigated by the departments of agriculture and commerce under the terms of a resolution introduced in congress by Senator Nye, of North Dakota.

The decline in per capita consumption of wheat between 1913 and 1926 is estimated to be 1.3 bushels. The consumption in 1913 was 5.6 bushels, and in 1926 it was 4.3 bushels. The reduction is equivalent to 80 1-pound loaves of bread.

Ask the Woman!

If the woman who manages the milk on your farm is breaking her back and losing her temper over a trouble-making, greasy, hard turning, cream-losing, old antiquated separator—why not surprise her with a new one that will lighten her burden and make the separator job an EASY, pleasant one?



Ball Bearing - Low Frame
New Stockholm

Do you realize that you can obtain a new separator of the highest quality in the world, the NEW Ball Bearing, Low Frame Stockholm, *without laying out one cent in advance*; that it will quickly pay for itself out of *additional* cream profits. The NEW Stockholm appeals to every woman—it runs easily, quietly—and is so easy to clean. Why struggle along with an old hard-turning, cream-wasting separator? The New Stockholm will pay for itself out of its *extra* cream earnings.

Don't Pay for 4 Months



Babson Bros. allow you *30 Days Free Trial and Four Months before you pay a cent!*—because—the only practical test of a cream separator is USE. Try the New Stockholm free for 30 days—then read the answer in your *increased* cream checks. Remember the New Stockholm has many new features never found in any separator before. It runs easier, quieter—skims cleaner—gets *more* cream and is far handier than any other separator you have ever used or seen.

Write Send for New Stockholm catalog. Get our new Easy Terms and new low prices. Know WHY Canadian farm women everywhere prefer the wonderful New Stockholm cream Separator. Mail Coupon NOW!

BABSON BROS., Dept. S 222
110 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.
218 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Please send your Free new Stockholm Catalog and all about your 5 offers right away.

Name.....

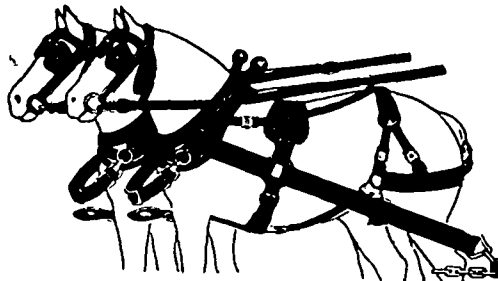
Address.....

P. O..... Province.....

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

"GLYDESDALE"
Heavy Brass Finished
SNAPPY TEAM SET

Just the same big saving (\$10) can be made on this handsome, breeching set as on the style shown in the Jan. 20th issue of this paper, and I wish you might see some of the complimentary letters from purchasers of last month's offering.



Solid brass ball steel-hames, solid brass spots and buckle shields, buckles and rings black. Handsome big 3/4 in. bridles with facepieces and spots as shown, and large red hair plumes. Lines are 1 1/4 inch by 22 feet, select, pole straps and martingales are 1 3/4 inch select, traces are 2 inch, 2-ply, 3-row sewn with 2-in., 3-ply hame tugs, folded bellybands and big, strong breeching, 1-inch strapping throughout with heavy folded seats and brass shields. Pads very fancy with brass bridges and nicely spotted.

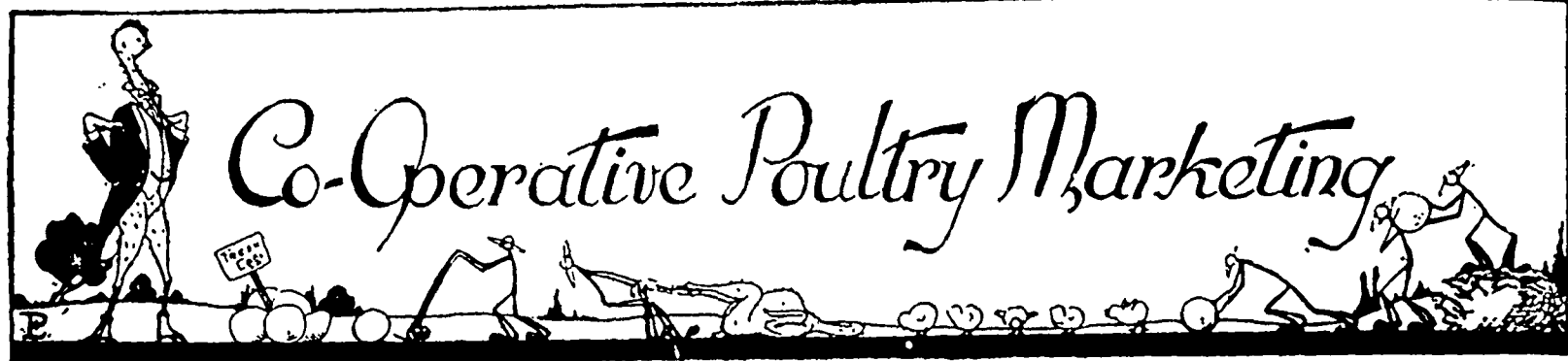
LESS THE BREECHING **\$44.65** WITH THE BREECHING **\$59.40**

Established 20 Years.

When I say you can save \$10, I mean just that, and if you do not agree with me when you meet it at your station, just nail up the case, return it to me and get your money. Send a \$5 deposit, and balance when you want shipment made. If you wish.

NOT SHOWN IN ANY CATALOGUE.

THOS. McKNIGHT - 160 Princess Street, WINNIPEG



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: 185 Market Street, Winnipeg.

W. C. Mitchell - Cromer

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The seventh annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-op. Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, will be held in the City Hall, Brandon, Manitoba, on Thursday, February 28, 1929.

Registration of delegates will commence at 8.30 in the Council Chamber, and the meeting will be called to order at 9.00 a.m.

Our association is growing rapidly, and the number of authorized delegates expected to be present is 175, and as a result the business

of the annual meeting will require a long day to complete it in a satisfactory manner. We, therefore, ask all delegates to register as early as possible, and at the same time to deposit their certificate with the official in attendance.

Arrangements have been made with the railways for reduced fares. A notice has been mailed to each delegate advertising this fact, and asking him or her to buy a one-way ordinary first class ticket to Brandon, and get from the railroad agent a "standard convention certificate."

As this is the members meeting, we would ask the delegates to come prepared to discuss all problems in a fair and business-like manner, and also to be able to take a full report back to their respective locals.

The retiring directors are: W. S. Patterson, Boissevain; W. S. Smith, Neepawa, and C. B. McLean, Grand View. These men are eligible for reelection, also any member in either of the three districts is eligible to be elected as a director of the association.

Our usual banquet will be held in the Cecil Hotel, from 6.00 to 8.00 p.m., at which a short programme will be given. We expect a number of guests in attendance, representatives of sister organizations and business associates, who will make short addresses.

A MENACE TO OUR CANADIAN EGG MARKET

We are told that the consumption of eggs per capita in Canada is approximately 28 dozen eggs per year; the greatest per capita consumption of any country in the world.

We are told that Canadians consume so many eggs owing to the fact that all eggs are sold to the consumer on a graded basis as to quality and size, and the Canadian consumer has reason to have confidence in the quality of the eggs that he or she purchases.

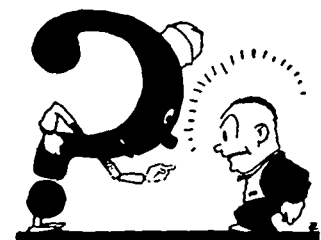
Believing the foregoing statements to be facts, we have reason to be proud of our poultry industry. We have reason to believe that this record was not achieved without considerable effort on the part of the poultry producers in Canada.

An Inferior Product

Poultry producers throughout Canada are now asking why two million lbs. of frozen eggs were imported into Canada last September: Why the dumping regulations were suspended for a few weeks to allow this frozen product to enter. Why it is good policy to allow frozen eggs from the Orient to be consumed in Canada when it has been well established that Oriental eggs are produced from the refuse of the Orient? Is it because these frozen eggs go into the hands of manufacturers of candy, cakes, pastry, etc., and that our federal authorities think that what the public does not see will not do them any injury? Do you believe that the candy and pastry manufacturers will charge you any less for candy or pastry if they buy Oriental frozen eggs for a few cents less per dozen? Do you believe that the manufacturing concerns in Canada are sincere in their appeal to Canadian consumers to use Canadian made products, when they themselves import products from foreign countries, and thus demoralize our Canadian market?

Must Maintain Standard

Our object in requesting you to give this matter considerable thought is due to the fact that Canada today is evidently producing poultry products in volume sufficient to supply her own needs for consumption. If the poultry industry is going to prosper the producer must receive a return from his product over the cost of production. Steps, then, must be taken at once to guard the industry by prohibiting further importations. Prospects for the development of export markets are not very favorable owing to industrial conditions in Great Britain, and Great Britain is about the only export market open to receive our product.



The Quality Question. Serious?—Yes—but there's an answer.

LARGE GAINS REPORTED BY CALIFORNIA POULTRYMEN

Comparing the first six months of the present year with the corresponding months of 1927, the poultry producers of Central Cali-

fornia, San Francisco, find the receipts of eggs last year were 573,705 cases, and this year they were 739,397, an increase for the six months of 28.9 per cent. Prices advanced to members averaged 10.3 per cent. higher. During the first half of the present year 865

new members came into the association, increasing the number of hens by nearly 800,000. Corresponding figures for last year were 374 new members, owning 473,000 hens. On June 30, 1928, the records showed a total of 4,015,000 hens, a gain of about 25 per cent. in the six months.



OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

Why do tens of thousands of women refuse every offered substitute? There must be a reason for their loyal insistence on OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR. Their **experience** is that reason—they know that OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD is the best Flour milled for baking delicious, wholesome bread, buns, biscuits, cookies, cakes and pies. For yourself, **experience** its foremost excellence implied by its recognized leadership. Have your dealer send you OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR.



Co-operative Livestock

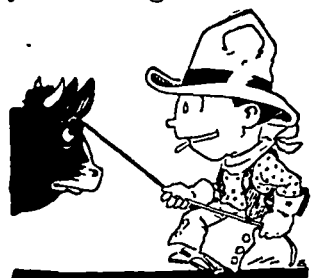


Marketing

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

A GOOD MONTH

Your organization is once more able to report a good month. During January 257 cars were handled; the heaviest month since starting in business January 1st, 1928. A statement showing the handling of five high firms on the St. Boniface yards is as follows:



The Livestock is coming our way, but it takes a little pulling

1st, Central Livestock Co-operative..	257 cars	26.4%
2nd	104 cars	10.7%
3rd	103 cars	10.6%
4th	86 cars	8.8%
5th	69 cars	7.1%

A TARIFF QUESTION

The proposed increase in the tariff on livestock going into the United States is one which interests us here in Canada.

Mr. I. Ingaldson had the privilege of attending the annual meeting of the National Livestock Producers' Association in Chicago, January 23rd. This body is a co-operative marketing organization, with sales agencies on the markets of Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Evansville, Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Peoria, Pittsburg and Sioux City. During 1928 the number of cars handled on the different markets varied from 18,000 down to 2,500, and Mr. Ingaldson, meeting the men connected with the organization, could not but feel that the men entrusting their livestock to them for sale were going to be well protected.

In addition to the National Livestock Producers' Association, there is, on the South St. Paul market, the Central Co-operative Association, which handles about 18,000 cars per year. Looking over the receipts your representative found that the firm next highest to this one handled 4,000 cars. Their managing staff also gave the impression that the members' stock was in good hands, and the conviction is borne out by the fact that the Central Co-operative is paying a patronage dividend for 128, amounting to 30 per cent. of their total earnings.

The indications are that an increase in the tariff will go into effect. The amount of the increase is difficult to forecast, but the impression is that it will not be as great as generally predicted by the press.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS

One of the problems before us at the present time is the disposal of stocker and feeder cattle. During 1928 most animals in this class were sold by your organizations to dealers on the St. Boniface market, but an attempt is being made to establish connection with other co-operative agencies, and the prospect of an outlet in other directions by this means is promising. Stocker and feeder cattle going into Ontario can now be handled through the livestock department of the United Farmers of Ontario.

Volume is a big factor in the success of such connections as these which are being attempted. The benefits resulting from close alliance with other livestock co-operatives would be such, we feel, that it would undoubtedly pay producers in the Canadian West to join up with a farmer-owned and farmer-controlled livestock marketing body.

MANITOBA NEWS

During the past week your president has attended group elevator association meetings of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, held at Souris, Carman, Rapid City, Brandon and Neepawa. At these meetings there was a keen interest shown in the operation of the Livestock Pool, and the connecting up of these two organizations through these meetings, tends to demonstrate the solidarity of the co-operative movement in Manitoba. A number of meetings, with dates which will be announced later, were arranged for at these conferences.

Since writing last, three district associations have been set up:

Northern Pioneer Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., with shipping points—Meleb and Rembrandt, with F. Mericki, of Meleb, as president, and F. Balian, of Meleb, as secretary and shipping manager.

Plum Ridge Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.—shipping points, Komarno, Malonton and Fraserwood, with A. Walchuk, of Pleasant Home, as president, and J. P. Hawryluk, of Malonton, as secretary-treasurer and shipping manager.

Russell-Dropmore Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., with Russell, Endcliffe, Shellmouth, Dropmore, Cracknell and Inglis as shipping points, with R. A. Stevens, of Russell, as president, L. C. Bolton, as secretary, and Bert Robb, of Russell, as shipping manager.

We have every confidence that the above associations will make fairly rapid progress and become strong shipping associations.

THE HATEFUL THING.

"And this I hate—not men, nor
flag nor race,
But only War, with its wild, grin-
ning face.
God strike it till its eyes be blind
as night,
And all its members tremble with
affright!
Oh, let it hear in its death agony
The wail of mothers for their
best-loved ones,
And on its head
Descend the venomed curses of its
sons
Who follow her, deluded, where
its guns
Had dyed the daisies red.

All these I hate—War and its
panoply,
The lie that hides its ghastly
mockery,
That makes its glories out of
women's tears,
The toil of peasants through the
burdened years,
The legacy of long disease that
preys
On bone and body in the after-
days.
God's curses pour,
Until it shrivel with its votaries
And die away in its own fiery
seas,
That nevermore
Its dreadfall call of murder may
be heard;
A thing accursed in every deed
and word
From blood-drenched shore to
shore!"
—Joseph Dana Miller.

**BAD EGGS DRAW
PENALTIES IN DENMARK.**

The Danish Egg Pooler who
allows a bad egg to get into his
shipment draws a fine of \$1.40 for
his first offence. A second bad
egg, and his fine is increased. A
third bad egg, and he is expelled
from membership.

Every egg that goes into the
Pool is rubber-stamped. The
letters and initials "No. 174
D.A.A.G., N.P.," for example,
mean that the egg is a good egg
from branch 174 of the Danish
Co-operative Association, and
that it was produced on the farm
of Nils Poulsen on the Isle of
Falster, in the Baltic Sea.

An optimist is a fellow who
thinks that farm conditions could
be a good deal worse.

Tub Tucker says there weren't
ever a time he didn't keep books
on his farm, and he remembers
one Eaton catalogue he kept a
whole winter.

OLD JOKES REWROTE.

"Are you a judge of horseflesh?"
I asked my sister Jenny.
"Oh, no, kind sir," was her reply,
"I've never tasted any!"

Another Fallacy Shattered**Aberdeen-Angus Win**

**— In the Ring
— On Weight for Age
— On Price Per Lb.**

The record of the Aberdeen-Angus breed at the 1928 Manitoba Winter Fair, is further proof of the superiority of the breed in the realm of beef production. The fallacy (continually spread abroad in this country) that other breeds out-weigh Aberdeen-Angus has been effectively answered. Smithfield tests have proven that Aberdeen-Angus are equal or superior to other breeds in weight up to 26 to 30 months of age. MANITOBA WINTER FAIR CORROBORATES THE EVIDENCE.

**Can You Afford to Keep
Commercial Cattle Beyond
26 to 30 Months of Age?**

The weights of cattle sold through the sale at the Manitoba Winter Fair, indicate the following: Calved in 1927; average weight of Aberdeen-Angus, 871 pounds; average weight of Shorthorns, 848 pounds; average weight of Herefords, 794 pounds. Calved in 1926; average weight of Aberdeen-Angus, 1,270 pounds, average weight of Shorthorns, 1,167 pounds.

Average Weight of all Cattle Sold, Except Groups and Carlots

Aberdeen-Angus	Shorthorns	Herefords
934 lbs.	896 lbs.	882 lbs.

Average Price Per Lb. for all Single Animals Sold in the Sale, Exclusive of Grand Champion and Reserve Champion:

Aberdeen-Angus	Shorthorns	Herefords
\$16.63 per 100 lbs.	\$13.77 per 100 lbs.	\$13.55 per 100 lbs.

**An All-Canadian Record Price for
"Bardo," Champion Steer, of
\$3.00 per lb.**

The Aberdeen-Angus breed won nine firsts out of a possible nine where there was inter-breed competition. The grand champion and the reserve grand champion were Aberdeen-Angus. Four animals competed for the grand championship, three of them pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus and one grade Aberdeen-Angus.

The Brandon record was followed by the winning of the grand championship and the reserve grand championship at Saskatoon, and the grand championship at Regina, the Toronto Royal and Guelph Winter Fair.

If you are in the beef business get the best

BREED ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The World's Premier Beef Breed.

WRITE FOR LITERATURE

CANADIAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION

300 Lilac Street :: Winnipeg, Manitoba

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

Pres.—W. F. Popple, Minto.

Directors—I. Wood, Ebor; W. S. Gable, Kenville; E. D.

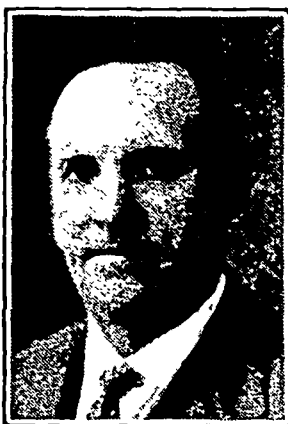
Vice-Pres.—H. Hindson, Moline.

Magwood, Killarney; R. W. Johnston, Winnipeg; R. C. Currie, Thornhill.

General Manager, Graham Travers. Offices: 460 Main St., Winnipeg.

MAINLY PERSONAL

At the annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, held on January 16th, Mr. W. F. Popple, of Minto, was appointed president, and Mr. Graham Travers, of Winnipeg, general manager.



W. F. POPPLE.

Mr. Popple is well known as an enthusiastic and successful co-operator. He has led the destinies of the Minto U. F. M. for some years, during which time it has, in five years been the banner local, leading the province in membership and strength. In 1928 its activities included the erection of an oil station to serve the locality which, starting with a subscription list of \$2,300 capital, showed, at the end of eight months, in addition to paid-up stock, a good margin of clear profit sufficient to mark the experiment as a complete success. This healthy showing should augur well for the future of the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.

Mr. Popple's association with the U.F.M. is of long standing, and he is full of enthusiasm regarding the future of the co-operative movement in Canada. He brings to the larger organization, not only an enthusiastic and forceful outlook, but a ripened judgment and fund of experience gained from first hand knowledge of the farmer's aims and needs.

Mr. Travers, who is well known in his home city of Winnipeg, is a man peculiarly well equipped both by education, training, vision and experience for the management of co-operative pur-

chasing and distribution.



GRAHAM TRAVERS

Mr. Travers was previously connected with the T. Eaton Company and with the Hudson's Bay Company's retail store in this city.

CO-OPERATION ALWAYS PAYS.

In 1914 a Saskatchewan man joined the Young Co-operative Society and paid a \$20 share.

He purchased his supplies through the society, and each year left his patronage dividends with the organization until the share was worth \$100, the limit set. Then he continued to leave his annual dividends as loan capital until the sum reached the limit of \$400, since which time he has drawn his dividends. He now owns \$100 share capital, \$400 loan capital and has received \$359 cash as interest and dividends.

Let us suppose that this man, instead of investing the original \$20 in co-operative stock had put

it in the bank. Where would he have stood financially at the end of twenty years?

Taking the prevailing rate of bank interest at 3% and computing it upon the basis of the same number of years, at the end of thirteen years he would have in hand, all told, the sum of \$270. Thus by the choice of co-operative investment this man was able to increase his savings to \$589 beyond what bank investment would have given him, or in other words to more than treble what his income holding would have been through the ordinary channels of saving.

Isn't this overwhelming evidence that it pays to stick to the co-operative principle?

To get into the co-operative organization?

To stay with it to the end?

WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

Addressing an interested audience at Winnipeg, last month, on the subject of co-operation, Dr. Warbasse, member of the central Committee of the International Alliance, intimated the important trend of co-operative methods towards securing a lasting peace.

Trade rivalry, price manipulation, the fierce competition between opposing firms carries the

PRIZE COMPETITION

The Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Limited, is seeking suggestions for an emblem that will typify the co-operative wholesale movement in this province.

A prize of ten dollars will be given for the best suggestion sent in.

The design must be sufficiently simple to be understood at sight and one suitable for reproduction in the form of a badge or pin, and that can be used further as a trade mark upon packages and bags.

Suggestions must be written out clearly and accompanied by an outline of the design.

This competition is open to all readers of the Scoop Shovel. The closing date for this competition is April 10.

elements of warfare across the world. Co-operation on the other hand—each person working with one another—the pooling of interests to secure an equality of opportunities, makes for the friendly feeling.

Where men and women have planned their lives along co-operative principles there can be no room in such a community for hatred, doubt and fear. When this co-operative spirit spreads from the community to the nation and from the nation to the outside world, we have the beginnings of a lasting peace.

Dr. Warbasse left with the audience a feeling that to be a true co-operator in mind and spirit is to be a peace-maker. Having heard this, isn't it splendid also to reflect that even in the most selfish sense co-operation really pays?

NO MORE TROUBLES.

"There's no more troubles for this old fool,"

Said I to myself when I joined the Pool;

"Our price goes up and our troubles fade

Like ice in a pitcher of lemonade."

I put my name on the dotted line,
I felt that from then things would break just fine;

We'd twirl our thumbs and await what come

("I would be, natur'ly, the millennium.)

I've found since then what I should have known:

A Pool doesn't work by itself alone;

There's one cold fact should be understood:

Unless it is pushed, why its no darned good.

I see it now, that since I belong,
It's part of my job that I back it strong;

The Pool itself's only just a start—

It can't do much till we do our part.

In one generation, if we chose,
we could bring the millenium.—
B Russell.

Men will face anything, even death,
sooner than they will face thought.—B. Russell.



F.O.B. Brandon

A COPPER CARBONATE GRAIN DUSTER

At a Very Low Price

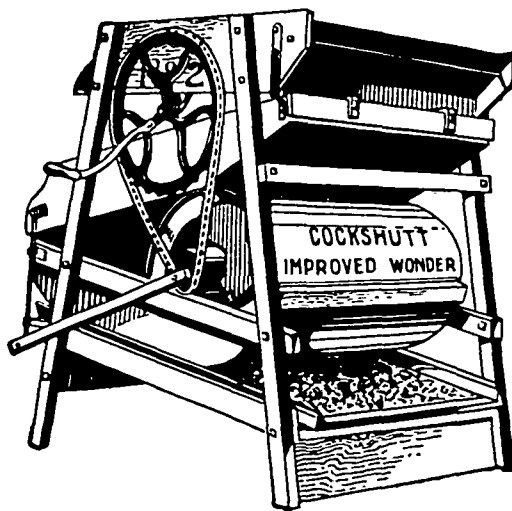
This machine is worth almost double the money. It is well made, strongly built and is guaranteed by us. We want to clear out our stock of these machines this spring, and we are offering them at a very low price—\$16.00 F.O.B. Brandon.

The Copper Carbonate Method of treating grain does not lessen germination. This method gives every evidence of producing stronger plants and greater yields. You can treat your seed in the winter and save time. Write for full particulars.

BRANDON MACHINE & IMPLEMENT WORKS
BRANDON, MAN.

Cockshutt "Improved Wonder" Fanning Mill

Proper cleaning and separation of your grain will bring you larger returns. Not only does this prevent the loss of a large slice of your profits through dockage, but applied to the grain you intend to use for seed, it will raise the grade of your next crop. The Cockshutt "Improved Wonder" meets all the requirements for thorough separating, cleaning and grading.



flax, rye, corn, clover, timothy, buckwheat, etc.

Capacity—The hopper is of large capacity, the full width of the machine, with hopper boards adjustable according to the grain to be cleaned, and automatic adjustable force feed.

Separation.—Thorough cleaning and separation are ensured. Every particle of grain comes in contact with the sieves. Glazed cambric aprons between the sieves separate oats and wild oats. Handles wheat, oats, barley,

Built in 24 in., 32 in., 40 in. and 48 in. sizes.

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EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

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President, THOS. WOOD, Elm Creek
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The Drive for Membership

At a meeting of the executive and organization committee last week, plans were laid for a drive for membership during the week of March 18th to 23rd inclusive.

Mrs. A. R. Gray, secretary of the U.F.W.M., was for the present made secretary of the two sections, and Mr. T. M. McIlwraith was appointed provincial organizer.

The organizer plans to meet with every district board in the province before the date for the drive. Much care was taken in the planning of his itinerary, and the organization committee ask specially that you fall in line with these plans. If this is impossible, please be careful of the train connections, for our organizer needs every day before our drive starts.

We ask that every district board appoint a captain for each municipality in their division and have them meet with Mr. McIlwraith and the district board.

The following is the itinerary planned for the visit of the organizer to the districts:

Wednesday, Feb. 27, 10 a.m.—Boissevain, Souris district.

Thursday, Feb. 28, 2.30 p.m.—Brandon, Brandon district.

Friday, March 1, 3 p.m.—Carman, Macdonald district.

Tuesday, March 5, 2.30 p.m.—Neepawa, Neepawa district.

Wednesday, March 6, 8 p.m.—Dauphin, Dauphin district.

Thursday, March 7, 2.30 p.m.—Swan River, Swan River district.

Saturday, March 9, 2.30 p.m.—Portage, Portage district.

Monday, March 11, 8 p.m.—Provencher district.

Tuesday, March 12—Central Office, Selkirk district.

Tuesday, March 12 — Central Office, Springfield district.

Wednesday, March 13, 2.30 p.m.—Minnedosa, Marquette district.

Friday, March 15, 2.30 p.m.—Pilot Mound, Lisgar district.

The executive and organization committees accepted a form of organization for the junior members of the province. Copies of this are being sent out this week to all presidents and secretaries. We are very anxious to have this work completed and reports into central office before the drive starts. We are enclosing a blank form with the letters which we ask you to fill in and return to the office at your earliest convenience after your meeting. We would like the senior organization to give one evening to the welcoming of the juniors, making the meeting as attractive and worthwhile as possible. For the present, the Central Board deem it advisable to have the juniors meet with the seniors, that they may get the help and support required. For this year we are only stressing two important points for juniors' activities: "Public Speaking," with the provincial finals held at the annual convention, and the other, "The Home Beautifying Contest," for which prizes will be arranged later.

In order that the locals may di-

rect their study along constructive lines, the executive decided to ask men conversant with the subjects to prepare pamphlets on the following:

1. Co-operation in Manitoba—Mr. Hull.

2. Preservation of the C.C.A.—Mr. Darby.

3. Quality Production of Farm Products.—Mr. Landreth.

4. Hudson Bay Freight Rates—On-to-the-Bay Association.

5. Pure Seed (better seed, better crops, better homes).—Mr. Weir.

6. Express Rates.—Mr. Brown.

7. Banking and Credits.—Mr. Woodsworth.

A great deal of debating material is being sent out to locals. Some of the districts find it impossible to be ready by February 28th, and an extension of time may be arranged for inter-district series, if necessary, by writing the secretary at central.

The new lists for 1929 U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. officers cannot be completed because the annual report forms have not been sent in to Central Office. They would be greatly appreciated at the earliest convenience of all local secretaries.

The latest news of the drive for membership will be broadcast from the Manitoba Wheat Pool offices at the noon hour during the week of March 18th.

The success of our drive to obtain 30,000 members depends to a great extent on the enthusiasm and interest displayed by our local

organizations, and the juniors will be expected to make their contribution to this work.

Oratorical Contest

The work of the oratorical contest is being carried on at central office in conjunction with Mr. W. D. Bayley's office. Letters of instructions, along with score cards were mailed this week to all secretaries and convenors of the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M.

FIGHT SYNTHETIC "BUTTER"

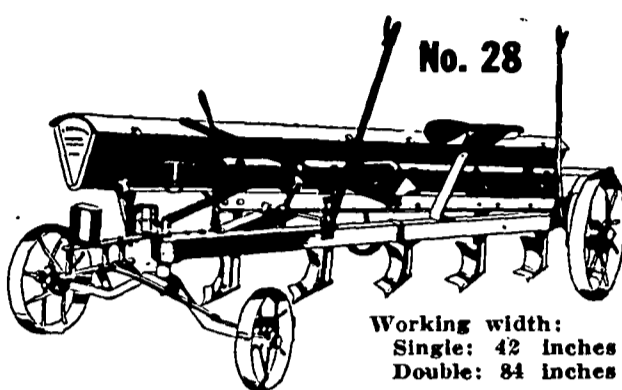
Dairy organizations of the United States are making efforts to obtain an amendment to the federal oleomargarine law whereby a product now sold as "butter," but made of vegetable oils, would have to be labeled as to its content. At present, the product is not subject to branding or to an internal revenue tax.

The National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation is in direct charge of the fight being made against the "synthetic" product. The bill which would bring about the amendment to the oleomargarine law is known as the Norbeck-Haugen Oleomargarine Bill. Other national farm groups are allied with the association.

In the old days the farmer was sometimes insulted by being called a "hayseed"; but today the public gets the same idea across by calling him "an individualist."
* * *

Abe Weaver says an agricultural college is just a place for farmers' kids to get lined up for better jobs.

KIRCHNER'S SEEDER PLOW **PLOWS, SOWS AND COVERS THE SEED—**



No. 28

Working width:
Single: 42 inches
Double: 84 inches

all in one operation—and destroys the weeds. Broadcasts the grain into the open furrows in uniform depth right to the moisture and conserves the moisture. Secures uniform germination, healthier growth and better crops, producing 5 to 15 bushels more per acre than an ordinary drill.

Four years' experience on Canadian soils of every description!

Write for catalogue and testimonials and see what scores of experienced farmers say.

KIRCHNER & CO. Mfrs. 222 Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.



Do You Buy
MEXICAN SISAL
PHILIPPINE MANILA
INDIAN JUTE
OR
MANITOBA GROWN and MADE HEMP ROPE,
Halter Shanks, Team Lines and Twine, etc.?
Soft, Strong and Superior
At Sisal Price
At Your Local Store
Try 100 feet half-inch Rope, \$2.00 F.O.B. Portage. Made with genuine hemp grown by Manitoba farmers.

MANITOBA CORDAGE CO. LTD.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Manitoba.

Thorough Cultivation Destroys Weeds

Massey-Harris Rotary Rod Weeder Clean the Fields

Three-Way Clearance An Important Feature Found on All Massey-Harris Cultivators

FOR the preparation of a clean, well-tilled, moisture-holding seed bed in the easiest and quickest way, use the latest Massey-Harris Cultivators. They are most effective in operation because they are three-purpose machines built specially for weed destruction, moisture conservation, and soil cultivation. Farmers appreciate the great "Three-Way" clearance of Massey-Harris Spring and Stiff-Tooth Cultivators. This provides great space in the three important places: 1—Under the frame; 2—Between the rows of teeth; 3—In the zig-zag passage ways. Trash and weeds clear readily and quickly.

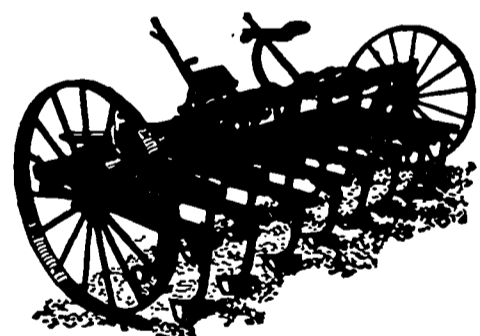

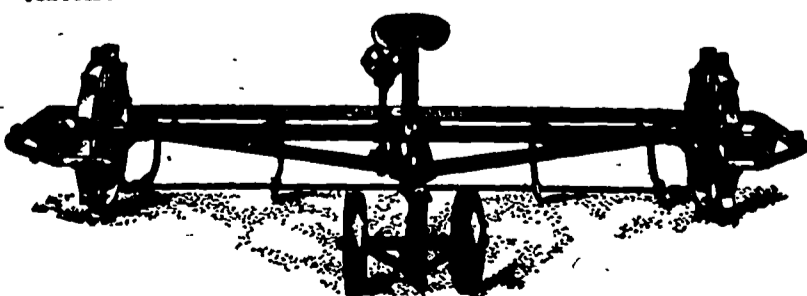
STIFF-TOOTH CULTIVATORS
Massey-Harris No. 15 Stiff-Tooth Cultivator is very strong in its construction. The frame is high at the back, giving a high lift which allows the teeth to clear the trash when going up raised. The teeth can be set for shallow, medium, or deep cultivation. This machine, when fitted with wide points, is particularly suitable for cutting stubble and smaller weed growth. The Massey-Harris No. 15 is made in 6 1/2 ft., 8 ft. and 9 1/2 ft. sizes, hand or power-lift and in the 11 ft. size, power-lift only.

SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATORS
The latest Massey-Harris Spring-Tooth Cultivator is known as the No. 19. The new gear construction is strong and rigid, holding the teeth firmly and durably. The teeth can be set for shallow, medium, or deep cultivation. This cultivator can be had in 6 ft., 6 ft. and 8 ft. sizes hand or power-lift, and in 10 ft. size, power-lift only.

QUACK GRASS ERADICATORS
A very popular implement for clearing out quack grass, etc., is the Massey-Harris No. 14 Spring-Tooth Lower Harrow which can be had in 6 ft., 9 ft. and 12 ft. sizes. This harrow is very strong and durable and its spring-tooth action is very effective in clearing out grass.

ROTARY ROD WEEDER
Another very effective destroyer of weeds is the Massey-Harris Rotary Rod Weeder. It is two-wheel driven, has a strong steel frame and a strong pipe shaft. It works a 12 ft. width and the depth is controlled by a convenient hand wheel.

ASK YOUR LOCAL MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT FOR FULL PARTICULARS

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED
THE SERVICE ARM OF THE CANADIAN FARMER
ESTABLISHED 1887
WINNIPEG BRANTON REGINA SASKATOON SWEET GURNEY BERKINSON
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THE FARGUSON

Grain Cleaner and Grader

The Best and Strongest Made

A CLEANER THAT STANDS ON ITS OWN MERITS

This Cleaner is used on the Experimental Farm and by all the big seedmen and prize grain growers, such as Hon. J. D. McGregor, Brandon, new Lieut.-Governor for Man.; J. C. Mitchell, Dahinda, Sask, wheat king; Herman Trelle, of Wembley, Peace River, Alberta, the world's champion wheat grower. For full particulars write to:

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818 PACIFIC AVE., BRANDON, MAN

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 QUESTION OF WAR GUILT.

From his involuntary retirement at Doorn, Holland, the former German Emperor, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, on January 27, issued a statement to the world to the effect that Germany was not responsible for the world war, and that it is unjust to retain in the treaty of Versailles the clause which fixes the blame for the war on Germany and her allies. He resents the accusation that in 1914 Germany "seized the opportunity to loose her thunderbolts" and maintains that Germany's policy was always for peace.

The world has had a veritable deluge of diplomatic documents from the European belligerents since 1918, and even so consistent an accuser of Germany as Lloyd George (at least up to the downfall of the British coalition), has admitted that none of the nations wanted war, that they just slid into it, and that a conference, such as could now be arranged under the Covenant of the League of Nations, would have prevented the war. Obviously if the war could have been prevented by a conference, it can scarcely be true that it came because one nation desired it and engineered it.

It is equally obvious that the question cannot be settled by one man's say-so, nor is it of any use opening the question, unless, by a study of the facts there is something to be learned which will be

of use in promoting amity among the nations and in preventing a similar world conflagration. We are not by any means assured of no more war; the feeling of uneasiness with regard to the relations between Great Britain and the United States, the rise of dictatorships in Europe where the war was supposed to be waged for democracy, the failure to agree upon any plan of systematic and continuous disarmament and numerous other signs on the international horizon, make it imperative that we should know just what political and economic causes came together to issue in the Great War.

And this is not an easy study. It involves a very close scrutiny of the political courses steered by the various European nations for many years prior to the war, and of the events in the countries themselves which had a bearing on international relations. For example: it is now well known that the government of Serbia was aware that a conspiracy was afoot in the summer of 1914 to assassinate the Archduke Ferdinand. The government was informed of the conspiracy and given the names of the men involved in it, and was also told when the conspirators would cross the border. To put it briefly and plainly the Austrian government was right when it accused the Serbian government of allowing a conspiracy to murder the Archduke to be hatched on Serbian soil with its knowledge and without taking any steps to arrest it.

That is only one incident, but the assassination of the Archduke was the precipitating cause of the war, and, if the Serbian government had done what it ought to have done and what was required of it in its international relations, there might not have been a war.

I say "might" because there were many other factors in the situation, and historians are now busy sifting out these factors. For the man or woman who has the time and the inclination to dig

February Clearance of Reconditioned ORGANS

Wonderful bargains in thoroughly reconditioned Organs, for Home, School or Church use. All instruments guaranteed. The list includes:

BELL—Six octave, piano case, parlor organ, in figured walnut; bevelled glass mirror along top; lamp brackets; grand organ and knee-swell pedals; 12 stops; tone and condition as new. Very special at ... **\$115.00**

BELL—Six octave, dark walnut, piano case, parlor organ; lamp brackets; bevelled mirror 4 feet long across top of case; grand organ and knee-swell pedals; mouseproof pedals, etc. 11 stops. Special **\$110.00**

DOHERTY—Six octave, solid walnut, parlor organ; late design; 13 stops; good appearance; mouseproof pedals; grand organ and knee-swell pedals **\$97.50**

DOHERTY—Six octave, piano case; plain Colonial design; with 12 stops, good tone and appearance; mouseproof pedals, etc. grand organ and knee-swell pedals **\$97.50**

KARN—Six octave, piano case, parlor organ; in dark mahogany; 11 stops; grand organ and knee-swell pedals. Special **\$85.00**

BELL—Five octave; low back, walnut case; 11 stops; 4 sets of reeds **\$60.00**

KARN—Five octave; chapel model, low back; in walnut case; 12 stops; lamp brackets; good condition **\$55.00**

KARN—Five octave; walnut; low back; 8 stops; good tone and condition **\$45 0**

CNBRIDGE—Five octave; low back; walnut case; 12 stops; excellent tone and almost like new **\$47.50**

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TERMS: \$10 00 cash and \$6 00 monthly, or 5% discount for cash with order. We make no charge for box or packing. Stool included with each organ.

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deep into the underlying causes of the war and get some data upon which to found an intelligent judgment regarding responsibility, the Pool library offers excellent facilities. Turn to page 72 of the library catalogue. First we have Professor Elmer Barnes' "The Genesis of the World War." This has no more pretension than to be an introduction to a big subject, but it is an able presentation of the case for a revision of our judgments regarding war guilt. The book is voluminously documented, the author giving an extensive array of authorities for his arguments. He places the guilt upon Russia first and France next, because France was tied up to Russia and could not escape her treaty obligations. Today, with more evidence available, he would probably put Austria first.

Next we have J. S. Ewart's "Roots and Causes of the Wars." Mr. Ewart is a Canadian, and his name is well known to students of Canadian politics. His book is in two heavy volumes, but Mr. Ewart has a way of arranging his materials that is engaging and makes reading easy. He goes over the field in a very thorough manner, also with the purpose of getting behind all the precipitating causes and down to the root causes. The person who goes through Mr. Ewart's book will finish with a lot more information about the war and its causes than he can

POWER FARMING IS THE MODERN METHOD

There is Pep and Power In a WALLIS Tractor

Massey-Harris WALLIS is Light and Powerful Economical to Operate Easy to Handle



You get more of what you want in a Tractor in the Wallis.

More power for its weight and piston displacement.

More economy in operation—the Wallis is noted for its low consumption of fuel and oil. It burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate.

More margin of profit from your activities. The Wallis gives you less cost per acre for the various operations of plowing, cultivating and seeding. This results in less cost per bushel in the production of the crop.

More control of your work. The light weight of the Wallis enables you to get out on the land early in the Spring and it also enables the tractor to move fast in soft, loose ground. Then too, as well as its adaptability for draw and belt work, the Wallis is

very easily and quickly equipped with a Power-take-off for use with Power-take-off farm machines.

More economy in up-keep. The construction of the Wallis and its high-grade materials assures long wear, while the design allows free and ready access to the various working parts.

More outstanding Features. Only on the Wallis do you get the Patented "U"-shaped Steel Frame which contributes so much to the lightness and strength of this Tractor. Air-cleaner, Vaporizer, Magneto, Carburetor, etc., are the very best for the purpose.

All in all, farmers find that the Massey-Harris Wallis is the ideal Tractor for their requirements. Light, powerful and speedy the Wallis gives them full advantage of power farming.

If you are interested in a Tractor make it a point to investigate the Wallis. Your Local Massey-Harris Agent will be glad to give you full particulars.

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE WALLIS 20-30—H.P. 20-30, Weight 4136 lbs.; Speed—Low, 2 1/2 m.p.h.; High, 3 1/2 m.p.h.; Wheel base, 84 in.; Tread, 49 in.; Turning Radius 14 ft.; Length over all, 131 1/2 in.; Frame—Wallis Patent "U"-shape; Bearings, Ball and Timken Adjustable; Motor Speed, Normal, 1050 R.P.M.; Oiling System, Pump and Splash; Gears, Drop Fergal; Carburetor—Kingston, Gasoline; Kerosene or Distillate; Crank Shaft—Balanced Chrome Vanadium Steel, Heat-Treated.

"INTERNATIONAL"

Throughout the land, when energy and vitality into Cattle, and better assimilation of food that are used—the iodine that prevents hairlessness, goitre, etc.

To appreciate the value of test. Use them according to directions, they will become a regular

Thousands throughout Canada—make—the wonderful health it brings

Write telling us the number and also what it will cost you.

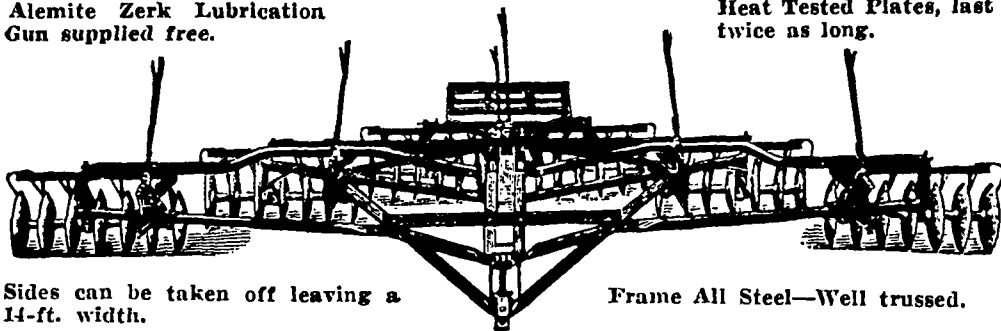
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BISSELL 21 ft. WIDE DISC HARROW OUT-THROW

Alemite Zerk Lubrication
Gun supplied free.

Heat Tested Plates, last
twice as long.



Sides can be taken off leaving a
14-ft. width.

Frame All Steel—Well trussed.

We make In-Throw and Out-Throw Disks in 6-ft. to 21-ft. widths and Double
Manufactured by Action from 6-ft. to 16-ft. wide.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT.

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JOHN DEERE AGENTS

Don't treat the Smut Ball!

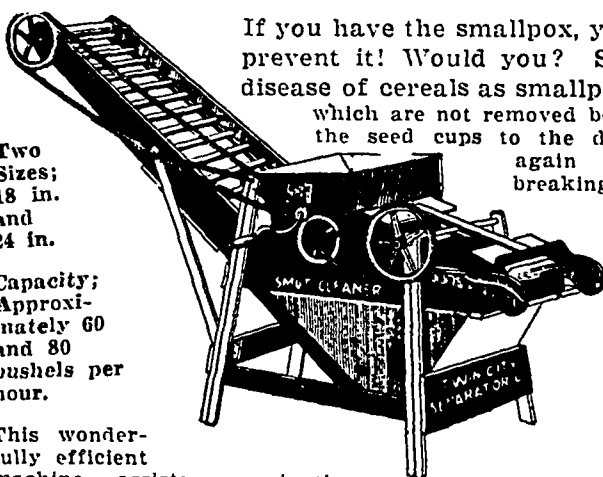
ELIMINATION
IS THE ONLY
SAFE METHOD

If you have the smallpox, you would not call a doctor to prevent it! Would you? Smut is just as contagious a disease of cereals as smallpox is to humans. Smut balls which are not removed become broken in passing through the seed cups to the drill and contaminate the grain again. Smut has a pernicious habit of breaking out if given the slightest chance.

Two
Sizes;
18 in.
and
24 in.

Capacity;
Approximately 60
and 80
bushels per
hour.

This wonder-
fully efficient
machine assists germination.
Write Dept. 10 for Free Litera-
ture tonight!



THE
Bull Dog
Smut Cleaner

positively rids your grain of smut spores—by immersion—before sowing and treats your Durum for Bunt. The Bull Dog is the only successful TESTED, TRIED and PROVEN machine for Oats and Barley as well as Wheat. Why experiment?

HART-EMERSON CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG
MANITOBA

ever get from casual reading on the subject, or following the lead of the politicians who all have axes to grind.

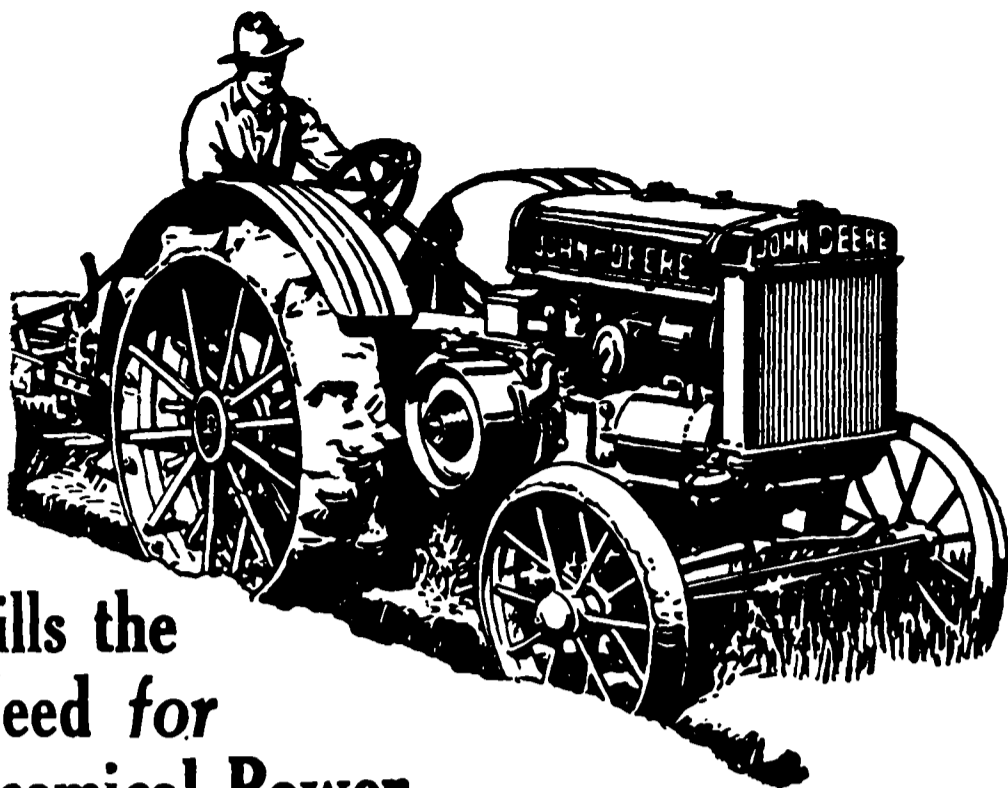
"Recent Revelations of European Diplomacy," by the English historian, Dr. G. P. Gooch, is a review of the material that has been made public from the archives of some of the European nations, and is well worth reading, and so also is his "History of Modern Europe, 1878-1919." Mr. Gooch, I may add, was chosen by the British government to edit, along with Dr. Temperley, the British foreign office documents relating to the war. Five volumes have already been issued; there are six more to come. In these volumes Great Britain's place in the events preceding the war and in world politics generally, is made exceedingly plain and clear.

The most recent work is "The Origins of the World War," by S. B. Fay, professor of modern European history in Smith College, Massachusetts. This is in two volumes, and the author says that he has tried to keep to the duty of historian, that is, to present the facts. This work also is well documented. Heavy reading but full of valuable information.

These are heavy books, but there is no way of getting adequate knowledge on the subject except by digging right into it, and it only remains to say that no competent historian today places the blame for the war upon the shoulders of any single nation. There is agreement that the blame for actually starting the war lies among Austria, Serbia and Russia, but the causes which brought other nations into it lie deep in the diplomatic history of Europe.

E. D. Morel's popular treatment of the war and its causes should also be read. His books are good for the man who has not much time, but who wants to know, and Ponsonby's "Falsehood in Wartime" is an illuminating revelation of the kind of propaganda that was carried on to keep up the war morale.

The best man is he who most tries to perfect himself; the happiest man is he who most feels that he is perfecting himself.—Socrates.



Fills the Need for Economical Power

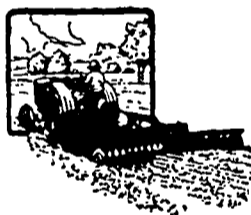
The John Deere Model D Tractor does more than supply power to do your field and belt work on a big scale; it does more than reduce labor costs and eliminate farm drudgery—it increases materially the profit from power farming by reducing costs for fuel, oil and other operating expenses. It fills the need for economical farm power.



Getting at the reasons why, you find the John Deere is a tractor hundreds of parts simpler and hundreds of pounds lighter. Power waste is reduced to the minimum. Maximum power is available at the drawbar and belt for work to be accomplished.

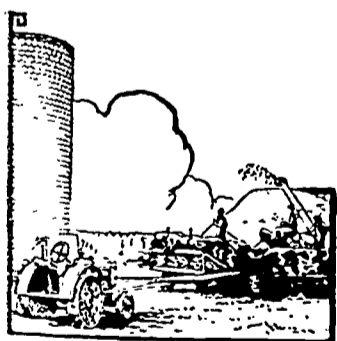
You find further, that these fewer but sturdier parts are completely enclosed and are thoroughly oiled by an automatic system to prevent friction and undue wear.

Besides the economy of its great power, the John Deere gives you all the other things you want in a tractor—*adaptability to farm use, durability, light weight, simplicity, accessibility, and ease of operation.*



Wherever the use of farm tractors is at all practical the John Deere has proved to be profitable—not on a few but on thousands of farms over a period of years.

Don't be satisfied until you have thoroughly investigated this modern farm power plant. See it at your John Deere dealers. Let him show and explain its many superior features.



Here's an Interesting Book—Written by Users—It's FREE

In the book, "What the Neighbors Say," nearly a hundred users tell in their own words their experience with John Deere tractors. Many may live in your own county or nearby counties. It's a convincing, unbiased, fact-story of the John Deere tractor every farmer should read. It's free—write to John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and ask for booklet WD-59



JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

HUNTERS OF MEN.

(By C. H. Creed, Jr.)

It was at the close of the 18th century. The slave trade was in full swing, and many a ship loaded with its mournful freight, crossed the wide seas and bartered black humanity for gold. Torn by violence from their homeland and transported they knew not whither, they faced a destiny of servitude and toil. Skippers and their ships engaged in this unholy business were known as black-birders, and, so callous did they grow at their trade, that, when a negro became sick en route they simply threw him overboard to save their profits on the rest. Disposing of one shipload they at once returned to the African coast and reloaded from the slave caravans of the Arab and Portuguese villains who procured them.

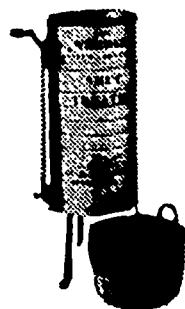
The method of capture was simple. A party of armed whites, often few in number, penetrated the African wilds to a likely settlement of negroes and, gathering them into their village by a ruse, opened fire on the unorganized blacks. Against the guns the defense was fruitless, and after much ruthless killing, the survivors were linked neck to neck by a long chain and started single file to the coast, each black carrying a huge elephant tusk taken from the stores of the tribe. Though the negroes fought valiantly and well, the whites could always count on them fighting alone as individuals, and the result was inevitable as always when unorganized forces meet concerted action.

"Manuel," said Don Silvestre, the Portuguese skipper to his first mate, "Look you, the trade is best in the large negroes. That last load of skimpy Sudanese barely brought enough on the auction block to pay the cursed Arabs who caught them for us. Verily, they are killing the strong and bringing us the half grown and sickly."

"Aye," replied Manuel, "and the profits went in those stricken weaklings we cast overboard."

"Even so," said the Don, "a skipper friend has told it me that in Zululand live the largest and strongest blacks in all Africa."

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W. A. HESSELWOOD, Secretary.

R. O. McKELVY, President.

Reference: Bank of Montreal. MCGREGOR, MAN.

What say you? Shall we journey round the cape and be our own catchers? A share for every man. What say you?"

"I will speak with the crew," answered the mate. "T will be a share for every man."

The long voyage had ended. In a sheltered bay rested the slave ship while its departed crew, under the leadership of Manuel journeyed inland with native guides towards Zululand. The Don remained behind in charge of his ship, deeming the acquiring of negro slaves but a gesture which could be easily made by the accomplished Manuel and his well-armed men.

Days of hard tramping at last brought them within sight of the royal kraal on the Umfolosi river. Here, said the guides lived Chaki, the king of the Zulus. This kraal was an enormous camp, entirely surrounded by a wall of stone about breast high. The adventurers paused just within gunshot to consider the situation, but, before they could begin a single Zulu vaulted the wall and came majestically towards them. He was a tremendous fellow, quite six feet

three, and broad in proportion. His brawny body was covered but by a moocha at the waist, and he carried a long wide-bladed spear and a shield of ox hide quite as long as he was. "Greetings from Chaki, the king," said he as he stuck the butt end of his spear into the ground and stood. "I come to thee, white men, with a message from Chaki. It is thus: 'Come no further towards the kraal of the Royal Zulus, but await where thou art. Chaki hath had knowledge of thy coming and is prepared to show thee a spectacle.' Thus speaks Chaki, the king, of the royal house of Dingisway."

Now, Manuel, who had been contemplating the fine figure of the herald with the eye of one who is well versed in values of human flesh when priced on the auction block, left off gloating long enough to reply. "We will remain for a time as you wish, but see you to this, that your people are gathered together and that they have with them their stores of goods, for we are traders, and there will be buying."

The herald turned a cold gaze on the Portuguese and replied. "I

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Smuts in Grain and Their Prevention

Smutty Wheat

am Khiva, cousin of the great king and slaughterer of his enemies. In my youth I sojourned among white men and learned their language and their ways. Now I am captain of the Impis of Chaki. I uphold his house and deal death to his enemies. Patience, I call the king."

Turning towards the kraal he raised his shield thrice, and immediately a small party of Zulus emerged from a gate and approached. In their midst walked the gigantic figure of Chaki. All were weaponed and beplumed like Khiva, and again the hearts of Manuel and his men were glad as they contemplated the price such mighty frames would bring in the market. Khiva spoke the royal salute, "Koom," as the party paused, and then ensued a conversation in Zulu. Turning at length to Manuel the herald once more spoke in the tongue of the whites. "My master, the king, bids me say that thy coming and thy purpose is known to him, that he welcomes thee to Zululand, and that after the spectacle which he shall show thee the trading will begin, and after thine own ways. Now begins the spectacle. Thou shalt look upon the impi of the Black Buffalo. Rest for thou shalt not be harmed." Turning around he again raised his shield, and over the low wall of the kraal there vaulted as one, a thousand armed and beplumed warriors. Each carried a huge shield covered with the hairy hide of the black buffalo, and their great spears flashed as they came forward at a run in perfect alignment. Khiva lifted his spear and they redoubled their speed while all their own spears fell to horizontal position before them. Their stamping feet brought them to within a few paces of Chaki, when, at a signal from Khiva they instantly halted in a perfectly straight line, with all eyes turned on their king. Chaki raised his hand. "KOOM" burst out the royal salute from a thousand throats as a thousand spears rose and fell. Another motion from Khiva, and, turning, they passed at a run, single file, and cleared the space before the king, while they took up a position in the rear of the party, there to stand at attention with each spear stuck solidly in the ground before its owner.

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None other offers all of the mechanical advancements included without extra cost in the 20-35 — the Pur-O-lator, spark arrester muffler, air cleaner, fuel strainer and pressure lubrication system.

And no other tractor in the same power class can pull a four bottom 14-inch moldboard plow, operate a 32-inch separator or pull the largest combine with such ease or at so low cost.

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charge — all these things are your assurance that you are buying the right tractor for your farm in the Allis-Chalmers.

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Terms may be arranged.

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BIRTLE, MANITOBA

"What think you, white men, of my Black Buffalos?" said Khiva, "but wait, thou shalt see my white oxen also." Again he turned and raised his shield. Another impi, as large as the first sprang over the wall, and the process was repeated. This regiment was similar to the first except that their shields were white, being covered with the skins of white oxen. Their thundering "KOOM" had scarcely been heard when they too filed away to one side, and a third and a fourth impi repeated the tactics of the others. When the last royal salute had been heard, Manuel and his slave hunters stood in the center of a hollow square of armed and controlled savages, every man of whom was a giant, ready to do his master's bidding. Manuel had long since ceased to speculate on the value of Zulu flesh, and was, by this time, strongly considering the value of his own.

The captain of the impis came from speaking with Chaki, and haughtily addressed Manuel. "It

is well. The spectacle is finished. The impis of the king will witness the trading. Our spies have brought us tidings! Thou art traders in flesh and blood. So be it. Thus shall we trade. But the impis of the king shall witness also that no Zulu blood goes into the market. Yet shall we trade after thine own manner. Thou shalt first deliver unto us thy guns and other weapons. Then shall we set the price which we will repay, therefore, to thee. Deliver thy weapons. I have spoken."

In silence the white men's weapons were piled on the ground, and in silence they waited with terror-stricken hearts. "It is well," said Khiva, "now shalt thou receive thy flesh and blood." At a wave of his arm a grinning Zulu approached and delivered to each white man a freshly severed ox tail. Khiva turned to the king and raised his shield, "Koom," said he. The king in turn raised his own shield, and from four thousand Zulu throats pealed a mighty "KOOM."

Don Silvestre stood on the deck of his slave ship, and regarded with astonishment, a huge bundle of drying ox tails, the sole booty brought back by his miserable crew. His bewildered countenance brought answer from Manuel; "Its no use, Captain, those devils were organized."

Thus does organization protect lives and property and give bargaining power to its members.

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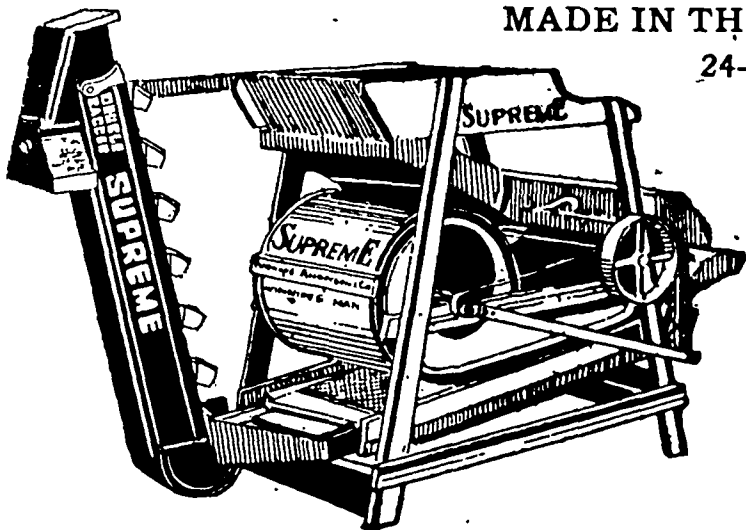
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H. B. HENWOOD,
General Manager.

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MADE IN THREE SIZES—

24-in., 32-in., 40-in.



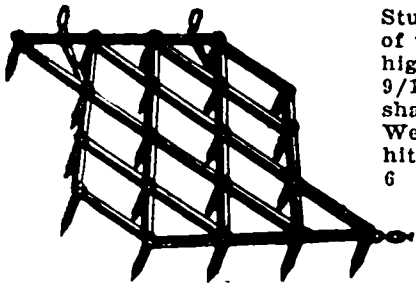
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24-in. wide, 36-in. screen, 32 in. wide, 36-in. screen, 40-in. wide, 36-in. screen, capacity 35 bus. per hour, capacity 50 bus. per hour, capacity 75 bus. per hour, weight 175 lbs. weight 230 lbs. weight 325 lbs.

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Sturdy Steel Harrows. Made of the best quality steel, with high grade carbon steel teeth 9/16 inches square, long shank. The Standard for the West. Three piece pulley hitch supplied on all 5 and 6 section harrows.

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BELGIUM HAS LARGE AND IMPORTANT CO-OPERATIVE.

A report submitted by the American Consulate at Brussels, Belgium, describes the Boerenbond Belge, a co-operative association of peasants which is very little known outside of Belgium, but is considered an important institution. The Boerenbond is a federation of farmers' societies or local guilds, with headquarters at Louvain. It is closely affiliated with the Catholic Church and the various social and economic activities are directed largely by the priests.

The Boerenbond stresses religious education and the moral and social welfare of its members, also trying to provide enough technical education to enable farmers to conduct their affairs to advantage. Two other branches of work are a bureau of purchase and sale and a central bank.

The affairs of the organization are in the hands of a committee of seven, three of whom are priests and four are laymen. At present two of the laymen are engineers and two are lawyers. The committee is appointed by and under the guidance of a council of 40 prominent citizens from the surrounding districts. Approximately half of the council are priests.

The organization includes only the Flemish-speaking part of Belgium, or approximately the northern half of the country. It was founded in a modest way in 1890, and on the occasion of an anniversary in 1926, there were more than 50,000 members present. Eighteen new guilds were formed in 1927, bringing the number at the first of 1928 to 1,184 with 112,918 members. These are active members as anyone who fails to pay his dues promptly is dropped from the rolls. Only the head of a house is enrolled as a member of the guild, but the benefits of the guild and the Boerenbond are available to the entire family.

An ambitious educational programme is carried on, with instruction in various branches of agriculture, horticulture and animal industry. The Boerenbond arranged 5,103 lectures in 1927, and during the winter of 1927-28 conducted 260 post graduate

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courses. Publications include a weekly farm journal printed in both Flemish and French, several monthly periodicals, technical manuals, a farm almanac, and a cook book.

Members in good standing may purchase various kinds of supplies through their organization,

and may also sell certain products. At present the Boerenbond is handling butter, eggs, vegetables, fruits and potatoes. There are 166 dairies affiliated with the organization.

The Central bank, the Caisse Centrale de Credit, is a highly important branch of the enterprise. Its deposits in 1927 totalled \$27,-

054,714. The writer comments: "When the peasants in one of the countries where human labor is most poorly compensated can, in a few years, build a structure of this financial strength, there is afforded a striking example of the power of toilers on the land when their combined efforts are ably directed.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

What Our Members Are Saying

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R. M. Cherry, Birtle.

I send my congratulations to the Pool and hope that in the new year it may prove an even greater success.

Jas. A. Shields, Somerset, Man.

In regard to shortage in oats car, I'm not able to say for sure. I don't hardly think it would be any, so we will let same go. But one thing it shows is that we have men in there that look after the farmers' interest. Hasn't that got a whole lot to say? But do we do our share? Well, it's just like this; I am a Pool member, I have nothing more to do, but if we all join together and all work, how easy it could be for our hard-working men in our Winnipeg office.

—S. Kalberg, Bagot, Man.

Please accept my thanks and appreciation for the way in which you have taken care of this matter on my behalf, it sure makes a person feel that you are right on the job at your end, and a boost of confidence to me.

J. B. Wareham, Moore Park, Man.

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MACHINING OF ALL KINDS

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EXTRACTS FROM 1928 REPORT

Assets	\$ 1,447,392.56
Premium Income	291,041.42
Interest Earned	93,693.95
Policy Reserves	1,091,648.00
Insurance Issued	2,348,867.00
Insurance in Force	10,508,908.00
Paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries since commencing business	345,894.99

High Interest Earnings

The high interest earnings of the Company—7.51% on the mean Ledger assets—the very favorable mortality experience and the moderate expenses are again reflected in the splendid profits being paid to Policyholders.

Write for Copy of Annual Report.

HEAD OFFICE :: :: :: WINNIPEG, MAN.

WM. SMITH, President.

HON. R. W. CRAIG BRIG.-GEN. H. M. DYER, Vice-Pres.;

F. C. O'BRIEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

REBELS AND REFORMERS.

(From Page 7.)

monopolies, and finally that all men who had taken up arms in the insurrection should be pardoned. The king conceded everything, and thirty clerks were set to work immediately to draw up the charters of freedom and amnesty.

That was satisfactory to the moderates among the rebels, and a large number of them packed up and went home. Tyler and a number of his followers were not satisfied. They commenced to riot and murder in the city, foreigners being among the objects of their attack. They destroyed buildings and hunted out lawyers, judges and tax collectors, and beheaded them without compunction. Another meeting with the king was arranged at Smithfield. Here Tyler put forward a number of additional demands, some of which it was impossible for the king to concede without consulting the council of the realm. Here the incident took place in which Tyler was struck down and mortally wounded by the Mayor of London, and the

young king rode boldly up to the enraged insurgents with conciliatory proposals. His action broke the back of the revolt, and the men of Kent and Essex went home satisfied that their king, in whom they had trust and whom they never intended to hurt, would live up to his promises to them.

Meanwhile the insurrection had been proceeding in other countries, but as the news of what had happened in London spread the men lost heart, the lords and rulers regained their courage, and in the course of a week or so the whole rebellion was suppressed, one of the most active in the suppression being the warrior Bishop of Norwich.

Nearly all the leaders including Ball, Wraw, Litster and others were executed. Tyler after being struck down at Smithfield had been removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but the Mayor of London went after him and finished the job he had begun by dragging him out, decapitating him and taking his head on a pole to the king.

Subsequently the king went back on his word. He revoked all

the charters that had been issued, and, to a deputation that waited upon him he said: "Villeins ye are, and villeins ye shall remain." Then the leaders were haled before special courts and numbers executed. How many were executed seems uncertain. Some modern historians say not more than about 110; Bishop Stubbs, in his Constitutional History, makes it about 7,000. That figure is perhaps much too high because all contemporary writers agree that there was great leniency and the government showed no vindictiveness. Parliament, however, positively refused to agree to the manumission of serfs, and stated that it could not be done "without the consent of those who had the main interest in the matter," namely, the great feudal lords, prelates and ecclesiastical institutions.

While the teaching of Wycliffe was undoubtedly a factor in the revolution Wycliffe himself took no part in it, nor do we know what he thought about it. He did not like violence, but his heart was certainly with the cause of the peasants, even if he deprecate-

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A comprehensive review of every book chosen will be sent to each member. Members may select any book on the list and pay only the retail price for it. The critical and selective service costs nothing. Furthermore, members receive two books free. One may be chosen at the time of enrollment and the other six months later.

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ed their methods, and it is at least gratifying that he was not to be turned from his advocacy of the rights of the common people because some of them, in desperation, resorted to violence. Early in 1384 he suffered a paralytic stroke, and he died on the New Year's Eve of that year. He was buried at Lutterworth, but in 1428 his bones were dug up and burned on the order of ecclesiastical authorities.

And so ended the one and only attempt of peasants and artisans in England to bring about a social and economic revolution by force. It failed as a revolution, because it was not organized to substitute one social or political order for another. The insurgents had no intention of overturning the government or of deposing the king. They wanted the government and the king on their side, and they believed the king and the country were in the hands of evil men who were oppressing the masses of the people for ends of their own. The revolution did, however, have the effect of facilitating the process of emancipation of the men who tilled the land, although the effects were not felt for some time after the insurrection.

The ideas which lay at the back of the revolution still inspire millions of workers both on the land and in the cities, the ideas of right, justice, and equality. The workers of the world still dream of and work for a state the foundation of which, as Wycliffe put it, will be righteousness, for righteousness excludes wrong, injustice and the inequalities which breed poverty, misery and degradation. But we do not look to force to bring this new social order into existence, but to knowledge, ethical ideals and co-operation.

THE "UNTHINKABLE THING."

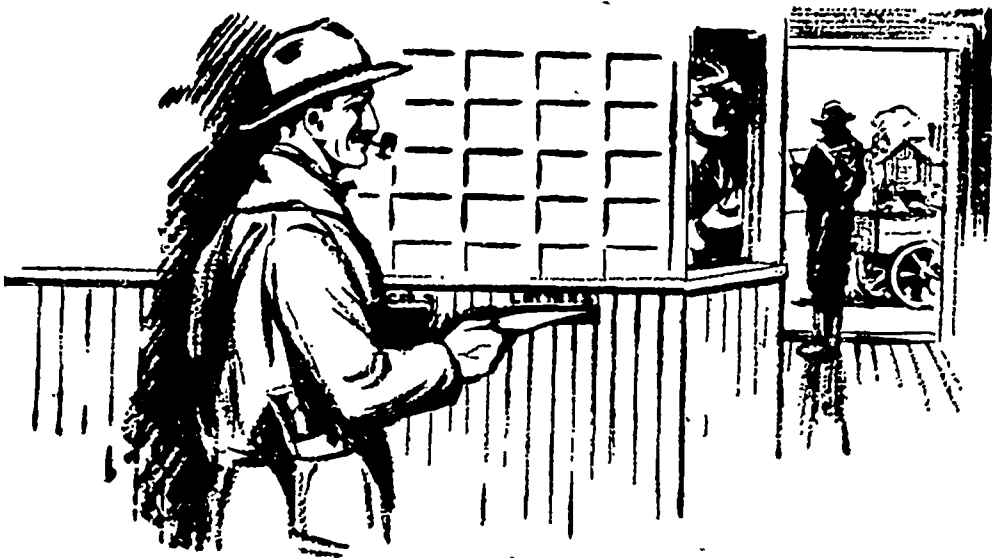
(From Page 5.)

are exaggerating we would point out that all the Republican papers practically called for war, demanding an ultimatum. Senator Chandler gave six definite reasons why war with England was "inevitable," how it would "arise," "be forced," and "fought," how it should be "welcomed," and what



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EVEN though you live at a distance from us, you can quite conveniently do your banking at our nearest office.

Just write for our folder—"Banking by Mail Made Easy"—it will explain how you can deposit and withdraw money by mail.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Serving Canada Since 1869

its "sure result" would be. Henry Cabot Lodge had declared two months previously that "any ap-

SEED TIME

Order Early

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Corn, Flax,
Sweet Clover, Brome, Western Rye,
Grass, etc.

Reward and Ceres Wheat

Vegetable and Flower Seed.

Write for Price List

Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTON

Lightning Rods

The best Lightning Rod system will give protection only when properly installed.

Our men are thoroughly trained and competent.

It is dangerous to permit an amateur to attempt rodding a building.

For information as to prices, terms, etc., write

Western Fire Protection Co.

197 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

pearance of British fleets and armies to coerce Venezuela will be a signal for war with the United States." Two admirals were, of course, in the front rank of those egging the country on to war. All the patriotic societies composed of descendants of those who had fought England before were ready at hand in the joyful occupation of twisting the British Lion's tail. Fortunately they were more civilized in London than in Washington. Though quite aware of the complete superiority of the English fleet, the Conservative and imperialistic Lord Salisbury chose the sensible, the humane, and the Christian course. Arbitration was suggested and accepted, and the decision rendered. The commission actually could not find the line for which Mr. Cleveland, Henry Cabot Lodge, and Theodore Roosevelt were so ready to go to war! The episode was closed, though not because war with Great Britain was "unthinkable." Nothing of the kind. War was avoided because the British statesmen kept their heads.

Unfortunately since that time the militaristic and jingo forces in this country have enormously increased in power and influence. We have a big navy and a military machine imbued with much of the spirit of the German militarism of 1914, and hoping for another fight. The navy is daily planning for war with Great Britain. The fifteen cruisers it demands—and should not receive—are planned to wage war on British trade routes, if war comes. The jingoes want their "day" on the seas against England, as much as did the German naval officers. They can unfortunately point correctly to the abortive English and French naval agreement; they

can talk darkly about an alliance between England and Japan. A single flaming presidential message, or a series of speeches, like Mr. Coolidge's Armistice Day utterance, and the fat would be in the fire. This is no exaggeration and no taking counsel of one's fears, but a simple narration of fact, as everybody is aware who has looked into the matter at all. The technique of deadly propaganda invented during the World War lies at hand. There are endless British "atrocities" in the War of Independence and the War of 1812 which can be dug up again, such as the murder of women and children in New London; the conduct of the English government toward the North during the Civil War can be recalled. No; war with England is not "unthinkable." It is a possible contingency against which every right-minded man and woman in this country ought to be protesting. The danger will not be less, but if anything greater, when the belligerent Quaker, Herbert Hoover, enters the White House.

THE EASIER WAY

"I see no need," said Farmer Jake,
"To toil with fevered brow
In hopes of cash that I may make
At Fortune's friendly bow;
In fact, I soon will have my
steak."

(Whereat he killed his cow.)

From Grower To Grower



Mindum Wheat, 3rd Gen.	O.A.C. 21 Barley, 4th Gen.
------------------------------	----------------------------------

\$2.00 Bus.	\$1.50 Bus.
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Sealed and Sacked,
F.O.B. Crystal City.

ORDER direct from this ad, and
make sure of your SEED supply.

CARTER DISC SEPARATOR

The World's Best
Grain Cleaner

Built in three sizes

Ask your dealer or write

**THE STRONG-SCOTT
MFG. CO., LTD.**

WINNIPEG - - CALGARY

A BIG SAVING, MR. FARMER

If the double discs of your drills are open in front, you can't do your seeding right. I can make any of these makes as good as new, on your farm. Vanbrunt, any age; Massey-Harris, up to 10 years; McCormick-Deering, up to 13 years.

These makes: Massey-Harris, over 10 years old; Cockshutt, any age, to be sent. Any one wanting this work done, please notify

R. McFARLANE, Alexander, Man.

SELLING LAND

Is hard work now when there are no cash buyers. However, I am selling equipped farms, every month in the year, to Mennonites, who have their own help and who, therefore, can pay off one-half the crop each year. If you are in a position to sell this way, I can sell your farm within 30 days from listing.

Write or call on

J. A. LEVENICK

107 STRAND BUILDING,
Brandon, Man.

AGRICULTURE'S WEAKNESS

One of the weaknesses of the American farming methods, states a recent editorial in the New York World, is the fact that when farm operations begin to show a profit in any special department, produc-

tion there is likely soon to be overdone.

Pointing out the present trend in the cattle industry, it is concluded that "periods of underproduction and high prices stimulate activities which result in overproduction and unprofitable prices. In the cattle industry there are

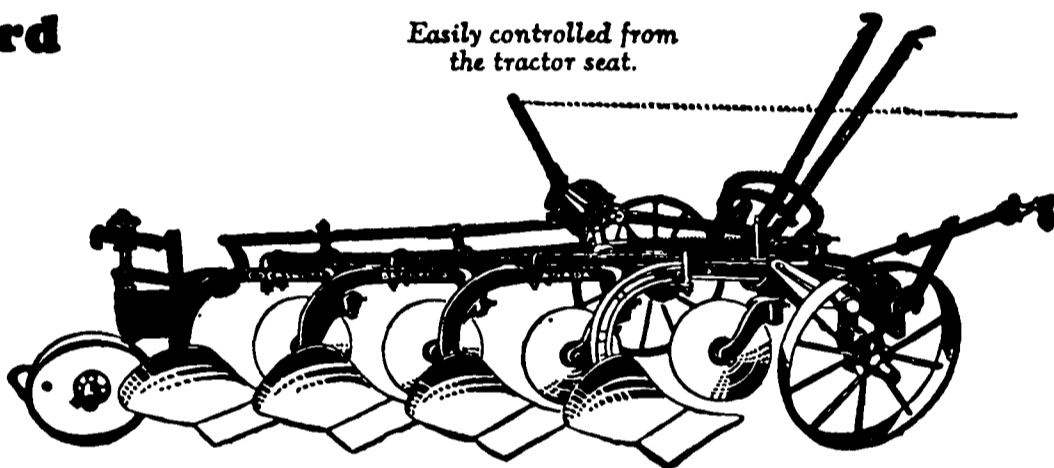
fairly definite cycles. The intervals between the peaks of prices ranges from 14 to 16 years. Secretary Jardine thinks we are now at one of the peaks. Those farmers who enlarge their herds should have no delusions, then, as to the permanence of the prices now prevailing."

COCKSHUTT TRACTOR PLOWS

Cockshutt Moldboard Tractor Plows

Long and favorably known to thousands of western farmers, combine features of unusual merit. "High and Level Lift"—for easy transport. "Exceptional Clearance"—plow does not clog with trash when working. "Rugged strength"—for years of hard service.

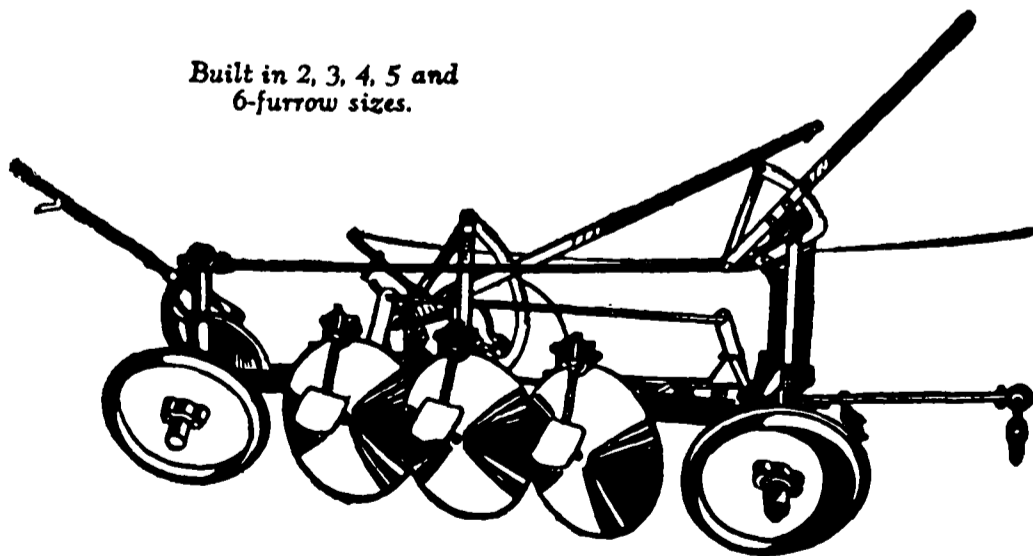
Built in 2, 3 and 4-furrow sizes with 12 or 14-inch bottoms, stubble or breaker types.



Easily controlled from
the tractor seat.

A SIZE AND TYPE FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT

Built in 2, 3, 4, 5 and
6-furrow sizes.



Cockshutt Power Lift Disc Plows

Built with the strength and weight for work in hard and sticky soil. See the heavy, strongly-braced steel frame of special construction which keeps the discs always down to their work. Well-fitted scrapers—either spade or revolving type—keep discs properly cleaned. Combined ball and gudgeon bearings and "Alomite" high-pressure lubrication make for long life and light draft.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

See our nearest agent or write our nearest Branch for Cockshutt Tractor Plow Folders.

"Cockshutt Implements make Farming Pay Better"

THE POOL AND THE U.G.G.

(From Page 3.)

only. The Pool is a selling agency for its members; it does not buy grain to sell; it does business only for and with its members.

The U.G.G. pays a dividend on shares to the owner of the shares whether or not the owner is a business patron. The Pool pays interest on the capital furnished by its members who must be contract signers, and no one can have a business interest in the Pool who is not a contract signer.

The expenditure on education by the U.G.G. comes from profits that are made from the grain of shareholder and non-shareholder shippers to the company alike. The Pool expenditure on educational work comes directly from the members of the Pool and only the members bear the expense.

The U.G.G. accumulates a reserve fund from its profits. The Pool makes a straight deduction from the returns to each of its members for reserves, and each member is credited with his share in the reserves.

The U.G.G. pays a bonus to some of its customers. The Pool operates at cost, and all of its surplus is returned to the members.

These differences are fundamental and irreconcilable and it should be plain to every thinking person that they are an absolute bar to the proposition advanced by Mr. Drury. The Grain Growers' Guide, however, thinks "it is regrettable that the Manitoba Wheat Pool, through its official organ should take the attitude that the United Grain Growers' Limited, is a non-co-operative and competitive institution operating for private profit, and for that reason should be eliminated in favor of the pooling system." We are content to let the facts speak for themselves; they are plain enough. Nearly two years ago the Manitoba Pool Board, after thoughtful consideration of proposals for joint working with the U.G.G., decided by resolution that "United Grain Growers' Limited and the Manitoba Wheat Pool represent two systems of grain marketing so fundamentally different as to render amalgamation impossible."

Of course the Pool is out to get all the members it can so that it may control the largest volume of grain that is possible, and thus bring the marketing of the farmers' grain into line with the most approved modern business methods and we do claim that the Pool is a superior system in relation to both the principles and the practice of co-operation. Co-operation is a word that may be used to describe innumerable social activities, but for us co-operation in the marketing of grain means the pooling system because it is the only system which gives the producer of the grain full control of the marketing process, returns to him the best price that the market will give, and conforms in every respect to the highest ideals of co-operative enterprise.

Index for Scoop Shovel

We have a limited number of the index for Volume IV—January-December, 1928 Scoop Shovel. If you save the issues of the Scoop Shovel you should have an index, so write in and get one while the supply lasts.

MANITOBA'S MUTUAL*In Strongest Position in History of the Company***The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY****FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT**

Cash Assets	\$ 530,985.29
Premium Note Assets	867,248.67
Surplus Assets over Liabilities	1,372,897.36
Insurance written in 1928	24,975,401.00
Increase for the year 1928	1,841,879.00
Total amount of business in force	67,223,535.00

STRATTON WHITAKER, Secretary-Manager

E. H. MUIR, President.

M. G. TIDSBURY, Vice-President.

A. H. THORPE, Treasurer.

This Company is essentially Manitoba's Own Farmers' Mutual, as its entire business is confined to the Province of Manitoba, and has been so for the past 45 years and is the only Mutual Company issuing a combined Fire, Lightning and Windstorm policy with Blanket Covering.

SCHOOL "HOWLERS"

Published in the "University Correspondent":—

New York time is behind Greenwich time because America was not discovered until much later.

The chief work of the British in Egypt since 1880 has been the extermination of the sphinxes.

We know that people cannot live in the moon because it gets smaller and smaller, and therefore they would all get squashed.

What is the capital of England? —E.

When Wolsey was young he was the son of a butcher.

"Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter." Paraphrase: It is nice to hear music, but it is still nicer not to.

H.M. Inspector—In a reading lesson: "Now, girls, what's a chanticleer?" "Please, sir, it's a 'e-en."

"Write an account of King John." Lawyer's son: "He was

a very bad man, and the less said about him the better."

Shakespeare is indebted to Sir Oliver Lodge for the plot of "As You Like It."

The Battle of Trafalgar was fought on the seas, therefore it is sometimes called Water-loo.

The process of turning steam into water again is called conversation.

M.A. is what a B.A. becomes when he gets married.

Parliament assembled in No-

vember and dissembled in December.

What should the Lady of Shalott have done instead of lying down in the boat and wasting her life because Sir Lancelot took no notice of her?—She should have looked out for another.

Teacher, after a lesson on microbes: "Why, then, is it so essential to keep the house clean and tidy?"—"Because somebody we know might come in any time to see us."

To collect the fumes of sulphur hold a deacon over the end of the tube.

THOMAS J. MURRAY, K.C.

COUNSEL FOR

Manitoba Wheat Pool,
Manitoba Pool Elevators,
Manitoba Co-operative Dairies,
Manitoba Co-operative Livestock,
Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale,
Manitoba Hay Pool.

709 ELECTRIC CHAMBERS,
Winnipeg.

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

478 MAIN STREET
Winnipeg

—

AUDITORS TO THE
MANITOBA WHEAT POOL



G
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O
W
T
H
!

Place a small sum every week in an account at this office. The balance at the end of the year will amaze you! Even one dollar a week totals nearly fifty-four dollars in one year.

Write for Free Folder, "Saving by Mail."

3 1/2% Interest

\$1.00 Opens an Account

Province of Manitoba Savings Office

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

"Conducted to Foster the Thrift and Welfare of the People."

Two Years Ahead in Design



ROCK ISLAND TRACTORS are built for wear, for power, for performance. Will operate separators, sawing outfits and any other belt jobs with plenty of reserve power. Write for complete illustrated folder to nearest branch.

THE WATERLOO MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

Portage la Prairie Regina Saskatoon, Calgary Edmonton

FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

The cost is 3 cents per word one insertion. Each initial and group of four figures counts as a word. Be sure and count name and address.

Farmers' advertisements for livestock, seed grain, poultry and farm produce, displayed with border and big type, cost \$1.82 for a space 1 inch deep by 1 column wide. This is for farmers only.

All advertisements and changes must reach this office not later than the 12th of March in order to be inserted in the March issue. Cash must be mailed with the advertisement.

Miscellaneous

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.

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

BRITISH GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENTS. Proposition 10c. Scolare, 16 Cambridge street, London S.W., England. 1-12

SELLING—POWER PULLEYS AND 6-IN. crusher. Suitable for own use. Run by any car. Cheap. Nodrick, Gladstone, Man 1-2

FOR SALE. — CEDAR AND TAMARAC fence posts. Spruce rails. Write for prices. J. H. Davidson, Plney, Man 1-2

FOR SALE—GOOD SADDLE AND BRIDLE, in first-class shape, \$22.50. J. A. Smart, Box 115, Glenboro, Man. 2-1

SANDOW'S DEVELOPERS, COMPLETE with exercises. New. Cost \$7.50, sell \$6. Walter Zubriski, Vidir, Man 2-1

SELLING—COPPER CARBONATE GRAIN duster. Good as new, \$10. Wm. Heaman, Carman, Man. 2-1

TRIPLEX KNITTING MACHINE FOR sale, \$30 Gordon Hunter, Moline, Man. 2-1

FOR SALE—ONE JOHN DEERE SYRACUSE spring tooth float harrow. Used very little. 11 feet wide, 33 teeth. Cost \$74, sell for \$50 G. Bobert, St Jean, Man 2-1

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—25 HORSE gasoline engine, good running order; also shoes for 22 run seed drill, slightly used M. J. Anderson, Lenore, Man. 2-2

CRANKSHAFT WELDING, DEPENDABLE for strength; perfectly true. 17 years specializing, advanced methods and special equipment for welding and aligning, make our welded crankshafts reliable. Manitoba Welding, 58 Princess street, Winnipeg Established in 1911. 2-3

SELLING — HARLEY-DAVIDSON SINGLE cylinder motorcycle, repainted, good tires, motor overhauled, dry cell headlight, pump and tools included, \$50 cash. Stewart Plant, Gilbert Plains, Man 2-1

FOR SALE—¾ SECTION, 1½ MILES FROM school, church, Pool elevator, good land. Particulars, Box 43, Kemnay, Man. 2-1

SELLING—CAR GOOD TIMOTHY HAY, \$9 per ton, F.O.B. Poplarfield. C. R. Snyder, Poplarfield, Man 2-2

WOULD EXCHANGE TWIN CITY 16-30 tractor for motor Truck, in good shape, 1 ton or more. Box 13, Kenville, Man 2-3

WEST OF THE ROCKIES IN THE FRASER River Valley, British Columbia, lies the wonderful Sumas district. Here is a land blessed with fertility, a delightfully mild climate and scenic beauty, several thousands of acres have been developed and may be purchased on attractive terms. There is no clearing to be done, and the land is ready to produce. Dyking and interior drainage systems are completed, roads constructed and acreage has been ploughed and seeded with clover. Productive alluvial soil grows anything, the country is particularly suited to mixed farming. Good roads and four railways serve the district. Proximity to Vancouver and other centres, together with fine co-operative dairymen's organization, facilitates marketing. Wonderful opportunity for farmer to prosper and enjoy life. For full particulars and free folder, apply to Sumas Commissioner, Department R., Court House, New Westminster, B.C. 2-3x

FOR SALE — FORDSON TRACTOR, A1 condition, fully equipped with 24-in wheels, governor, belt pulley and line drive, price \$300 For further particulars apply to J. M. Cruickshank, Pilot Mound, R.R.2, Man 21f x

Poultry

CARMAN POULTRY PLANT.—BARRED Rock Cockerels M.A.F., approved and banded, \$3 and \$5 each Hatching eggs from 500 trap-nested. Record of performance and Manitoba approved flock breeders, \$7, \$9, \$10 and \$20 per 100 Robert C. McGregor, Carman, Man. 1-2

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

R.O.P. APPROVED WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels. Heavy, vigorous, well matured, \$5 to \$15 Flock matings \$3, pair \$5. Guy Power, Virden, Man. 1-2

PURE BRED BRONZE TOMS, WEIGHT 16 to 20 lbs. 50c per lb. Mrs. E. T. C. Johansen, Box 6, Pilot Mound, Man 1-2

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKER-els, 9 lbs. Exhibition and laying strain, \$3 each, two for \$5. Carl Scharff, Hartney Man 1-2

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, \$2. S.C.B. Leghorns, \$1.50. Evan Roberts, Neepawa, Man. 2-1

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKER-els, \$2 each Mrs. John Moad, Cranwilliam, Man. 2-1

GET NEW BLOOD FROM PURE-BREDS and best laying strains—Barrons large single comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2; Barred Rocks, big, husky fellows, Rose Combe Rhode Island red cockerels, \$3 each, two, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed Crystal Spring Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 2-2

PURE BRED-TO-LAY WHITE ROCK cockerels, \$2.50 each Jas. S. Holmes, Cypress River, Man. 2-1

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOM, about 35 lbs., 20 months old True to type and healthy bird. \$10 or exchange. Len Lane, Birtle, Man. 2-1

BLACK LANGSRAN COCKERELS, \$3 each, \$2 for \$5 Mrs. A. A. Jeffrey, Box 222, Holland, Man. 2-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED ROSE COMB White Wyandotte cockerels, vigorous, fully matured birds. \$2.50 each W. S. Carnahan, Kemnay, Man. 2-1

MILLER'S SUPERIOR HATCHED-TO-LAY chicks. Manitoba's oldest established baby chick hatchery Good strong, husky baby chicks that will develop into regular egg machines. Best blood lines procurable. All breeds. Free catalogue. E. S. Miller Chickeries, 423 Maryland street, Winnipeg. 2-2

HAYWARD'S FAMOUS SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Winners of Canadian contest at Ottawa, 1928 Send for catalogue of other winnings and description of stock. Many years of pedigree work behind them. You may buy cheaper, but you cannot buy better. We are reliable breeders of high productive Leghorns that make good Order now hatching eggs. Chicks, pullets and breeding stock. T. H. Hayward, Langford, B.C. 2-1x

PURE BRED COCKERELS, S.C. WHITE Leghorns, good laying strain, bred from Shoemaker's imported stock, who has been breeding and showing for forty years. Also Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks, \$2 each J. Alex Stirling, Ninga, Man. 2-1

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-key Toms, governments banded, \$12. Raison Bros., Wawanesa, Box 119, Man. 1-3

EXTRA LARGE PURE BRED TOULOUSE geese, \$4 and \$5. J. Alex Stirling, Ninga, Man. 2-1

Barred Rock

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM bred to lay R.O.P. stock. Price \$3, two \$5. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toms, \$8; hens, \$5 C. B. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 1-2

MANITOBA APPROVED FLOCK BARRED Rock Cockerels, \$5 and \$3. Hatched April 10th. Average weight 8½ lbs. Pullets same hatch laying 4½ months. 70% laying now Mrs. Carman Whiteford, Harmsworth, Man 1-2

INCOPA BARRED ROCKS, EGG BRED for 18 years, last six in connection with contest work. Males, \$2 and \$3 each, coops returned collect. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 2-1

MONARCH POULTRY FARM.—COCKER-els from my popular Barred Rock winter egg producers (contest winners and descendants), sires sold last year in four provinces. Prices on application. Mating list. Price hatching eggs. Ready January. W. H. Morrison, Beresford, Man. 2-1

FOR SALE—TURKEY TOMS, GOVERN-ment banded, price \$10. Some of same family unbanded \$6. Large healthy birds, lives outside. Descendants of Toronto Royal. Mrs. M. C. Webster, Two Creeks, Man. 2-1

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM TRAP nested bred-to-lay eggs from Brandon Experimental farm, \$3 each. Mrs. D. Oliver, Rounthwaite, Man. 2-2

HATCHING EGGS—COCKERELS. BRED-to-lay stock Barred Rocks, 5 years in approved flock Second year in record of performance Record of performance pen 1928 averaged 188 eggs. Pen 1: Fifty pullets from pedigreed parents and fifteen pedigreed hens Mated to pedigreed males. Eggs \$10 per 100. \$3 for 15. Pen 2: Pullets from 1928 record of performance entry and choice hens from approved flock, mated to approved cockerels. Eggs \$8 per 100. \$1.75 for 15 Cockerels, pedigreed, \$8 to \$15. Approved flock, \$3 to \$5. Crossley & Green, Grandview, Man. 2-1

PURE BRED GOVERNMENT APPROVED cockerels, Barred Rocks, outstanding lot, \$3 and \$5 each. Several hundred pounds sweet clover honey, 12½c F.O.B. Carman. W. S. Murray, R.R. 2, Carman, Man 2-1

BRED-TO-LAY APRIL H A T C H E D healthy Barred Rock cockerels, 7 to 9 lbs. My hens are from approved flocks, and my 1928 cockerels were descendants of an imported \$50 prize winning bird. Pullets laying regularly all winter. Cockerels \$3. Pullets, \$2.50. Mrs. V. M. Clark, Wawanesa, Man Phone 101-6. 2-1

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

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MIN-orca cockerels, \$2.50. Light Brahmas, \$3.50. Fine birds. Arthur Gustafson, Goodlands, Man 2-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, also pure bred Rose Comb White Wyandotte cockerels, both extra good laying strain, \$2 each. Arthur Beddome, Minnedosa, Man. 2-1

Turkeys

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, FROM GOV-ernment banded stock, weight, over 20 lbs., \$10. One yearling banded tom \$15. Mrs. H. L. Webster, Deloraine, Box 605 2-1

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$7. Straight breast bones, weighing 20 to 24 lbs. Andrew Orr, Carberry, Man.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$5. Hens \$3.50. Barred Rock cacklerels, \$2, or three for \$5. Ed. Cameron, Neepawa, Man. 2-1

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY hatched, large boned, straight breasted and healthy, wintered outdoors. Toms 20 to 25 lbs. Pullets 14 to 17 lbs. 50c per pound. Mrs. V. M. Clark, Wawanesa, Man. Phone 101-6. 2-1

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY hatched. Toms \$6, hens \$4. J. S. Armstrong, Glenwilliam, Man. 2-1

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM government banded stock, 45c per lb. Mrs. D. Oliver, Rounthwaite, Man. 2-2

Seed

CERES WHEAT FOR SALE—CERT. No. 58-5523, grade 2. Germ. 95% at six days. Price \$2.50 per bushel, bags extra. F.O.B. Glenboro. H. B. Skaptason, Glenboro, Man. 2-2x

SELLING—TREBI SEED BARLEY. THE stiff strawed heavy yielding variety, government grade No. 2. Germination 95. Price \$1 per bushel, bags extra. Oliver Bros., Rounthwaite, Man. 2-2

SWEET CLOVER No. 2 SEED. CERTIFICATE No. 58-4538, 10c per pound. H. Picken, Brunkild, Man. 2-1

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER No. 1, \$10 per 100 lbs., No. 2, \$8. Bromegrass No. 1, \$12, No. 2, \$10. Western rye grass No. 1, \$8, No. 2, \$6, both government certified, couch free. Timothy No. 2, \$8, O.A.C. Barley, \$1.10 per bushel. Cotton and jute sacks free. Wawanesa Seed Grain Association, Wawanesa, Man. 2-2

HAVE SWEET CLOVER TO EXCHANGE for alfalfa or meadow fescue. Rene Sherbrooke, La Salle, Man. 2-2

BARLEY O.A.C. 21, 2nd GENERATION No. 1 seed, germination 100% test No. 58-1059. Sacked and sealed, \$1.40 per bushel f.o.b. Miami. E. G. Flavell, Miami, Man. 2-3

GET AHEAD OF THE FROST AND RUST with Garnet. Good seed, not frosted, all ready for the drill. Per bushel, \$1.30. A. Jones, Dropmore, Man. 2-2

SELLING — WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, government tested. Write for price delivered your station. Fred Forsberg & Sons, Dauphin, Man. 2-1

Livestock

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STUD COLT, 18 months old, from same dam as Tomaco, 2nd prize, aged stallion, 1926 Royal, and by same sire as Fanante, second prize filly, in class of 14, 1928 Royal. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 2-1

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STUD COLT, age 2 years and 8 months. Weighs 1,670 lbs. Sired by Dandruff Claymore (Imp.), 23751. 20307, 40027), dam Corsewall Daisy. J. Elsey, Pilot Mound, Man. 2-1

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS, FROM REG- istered stock, does 9 months, \$4, bucks \$3. J. G. Thordarson, Langruth, Man. 2-3

YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS SELLING— Red 12 months, roan 14 months, sire and grandsire both out of R.O.P. dams; dams of both young bulls hold R.O.P. records. Good type and in good growthy condition, not overfitted \$150 each F.O.B. either C.P. or C.N. Correspondence solicited. Hampton Hindson, Sunnycrest Farm, Moline, Man. 2-1x

FOR SALE—TEAM HEAVY HORSES. WILL sell cheap for cash. C. R. Snyder, Poplarfield, Man. 2-2

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, 9 MONTHS old. Price \$60, papers included. D. J. Hill, Makinak, Man. 2-2

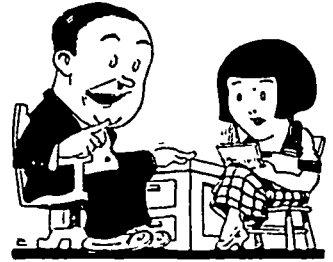
FOR SALE—CELEBRATED PERCHERON stallion, Herbert H., first prize winner at Chicago and Brandon, weight 1,50 lbs. For further particulars apply to J. M. Cruickshank, Pilot Mound, R.R. 2, Man. 2tf x

General: "Look here, my man, why don't you be careful?"

Army Clerk: "What is wrong, sir?"

General: "Why, instead of addressing this letter to the 'Intelligence Officer,' you have addressed it to the 'Intelligent Officer.' You should know there is no such person in the army."

Pool Ripples



Judge: "Do you wish to marry again if you receive a divorce?"

Mandy: "Ah should say not. Ah wants to be withdrawn from circulation."

He: "Do you like Mencken?"

She: "I don't know. How do you do it?"

Short-sighted Old Lady (in grocery): "Is that the headcheese over there?"

Salesman: "No, ma'am; that's one of his assistants."

She: "Just think of it, a few words mumbled by a minister and two persons are married."

He: "Yes, and a few words mumbled by a husband talking in his sleep and two persons are divorced."

"I don't know whether to accept this testimonial or not," mused the hair-restorer man.

"What's the matter with it?" demanded the advertising manager.

"Well," explained the boss, "the man writes: 'I used to have three bald spots on top of my head, but since using a bottle of your hair restorer I have only one.'"

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.

MAGNETOS

TRACTOR OR COMBINE

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

S. H. BROWN

BRANDON, MAN. :: PHONE: 2020

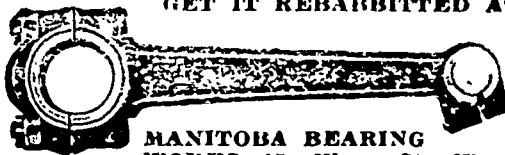
New and Used Auto Parts
For Every Make of Car

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

Prompt Attention to Mail Orders

CITY AUTO WRECKING CO.
783 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

GET IT REBARBITTED AT



\$1.00 SPECIALS

Gladiolus—"Prairie Farm Special," mixed varieties, 25 large and medium bulbs, \$1.00.

"Farm Home Special," named varieties, each labelled, 16 large bulbs for \$1.00. Complete list of prairie grown glads and nursery stock on request.

Herbert Raspberry — hardy healthy variety, large fine fruit, strong plants only, 16 plants \$1.00; 100 plants, \$4.00. Above price all "prepaid."

A. R. MUNDAY

OAKILLE, MAN. BOX 122C,

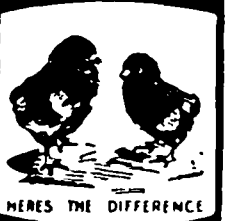
HOTEL CORNWALL

Cor. Main and Rupert, Winnipeg
Pool Members Headquarters

Six story solid brick and stone building. Eighty well furnished Bedrooms with and without bath. Luxurious rest and writing rooms.

Rates \$1.25 per day and up, European Plan.

Electrically Hatched BABY CHICKS



READY HATCHED EARLY CHICKS Will Pay Your Grocery Bills

"Last spring we purchased 75 chicks from you. The first pullet laid July 23, and from then till today, Jan. 23, from the 36 pullets we have gathered 3,475 eggs." Writes C. Alexander 344 King street, St. James.

Our chicks come from the best flocks in Manitoba. There are 56 flocks in the M.A.F., 45 of these supply us hatching eggs. 31 flocks in Manitoba have entries in R.O.P., and 24 of these supply us hatching eggs.

Certificate of breeding with each order. 32 page colored poultry book FREE, contains feeding rations, culling lessons, pictures, chick rearing advice, etc.

10% discount on all chick orders paid before March 1.

HAMBLEY WINDSOR HATCHERIES LTD.
601 LOGAN AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

M.A.F.

SUNTON POULTRY FARM

R.O.P.

Offering Barred Rock Cockerels from my high egg producing Manitoba Approved Flock. We have been breeding up for high egg production for several years under Government Supervision and have reached a high standard.

Splendid vigorous birds banded by poultry promotor for Manitoba, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed

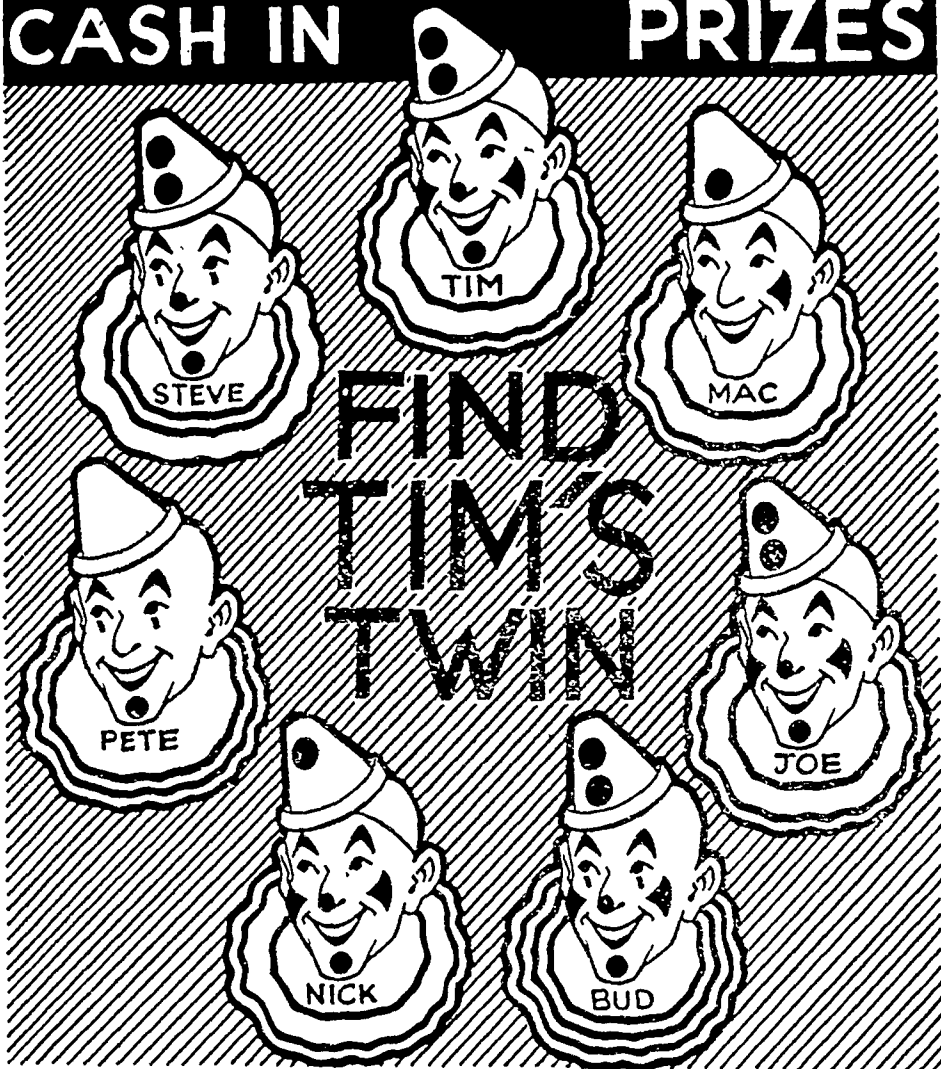
Also hatching eggs and baby chicks after February 15th.

Mrs. W. C. WROTH

WELWYN, SASK.

\$6000⁰⁰—

CASH IN PRIZES



CASH PRIZES

- Maximum 1st.\$1000
 - Maximum 2nd.....\$ 500
 - Maximum 3rd.....\$ 200
 - Maximum 4th.....\$ 100
 - 10 Prizes.....\$10 Each
 - 20 Prizes.....\$5 Each
- \$4000 in Immediate Awards

Every Qualified Contestant will receive an immediate Award, value 50c to \$2.00.

Rules of Contest

1. Use sharp lead pencil. Write the name of Tim's twin in the proper place on the coupon.
2. Write your name and address in lead pencil on the coupon. Say if Mr., Mrs. or Miss.
3. Cut advertisement out on dotted line and send it to us.
4. Be neat; remember, in case of a tie, neatness will be considered in awarding prizes.
5. Employees of Trans-Canada Dry Goods and their relatives are barred from this contest.
6. Only one entry will be accepted from a household.

Nothing to Sell
 YOU WILL POSITIVELY NOT BE ASKED TO SELL ANYTHING FOR US in order to win any of the Big Cash Prizes offered above. When we receive your entry, we will advise you of the number of points you have gained and ask you to make a small purchase from our catalog to qualify. YOU DO NOT OBLIGATE YOURSELF TO DO ANYTHING FOR US BY SENDING IN AN ANSWER TO THIS PUZZLE.

Here's How to Win
 One of the clowns pictured above is Tim's twin. He looks exactly like Tim. Can you find him? Write the name of the clown you think is Tim's twin on the coupon below and send this whole advertisement to Trans-Canada Dry Goods, 32 Church Street, Toronto.

The Name of Tim's Twin is

My Name is.....

Street or Box, No.

Town

Province

Name of this Newspaper is

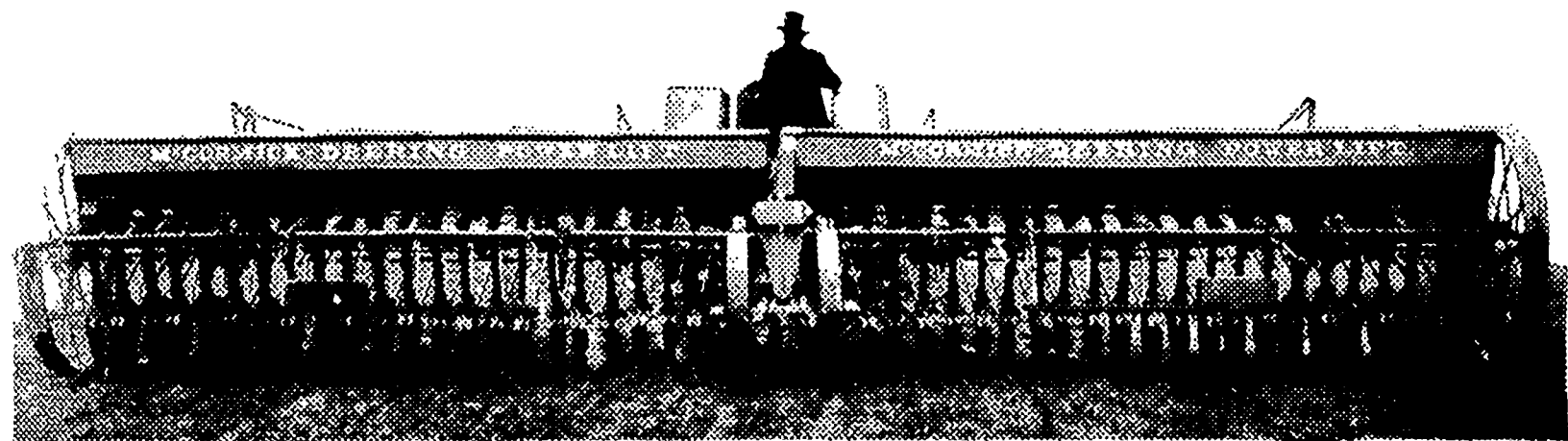
TRANS-CANADA DRY GOODS, 32 Church St., Toronto 2

WHEAT POOLING IS LIVE ISSUE IN ARGENTINE.

(From Page 3.)

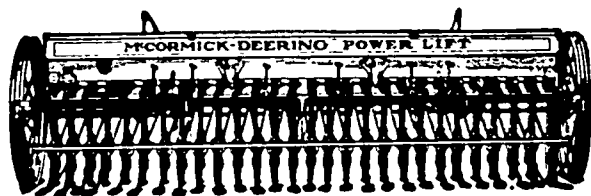
tion at whatever price." The further charge was made that the Canadian Pool sought to disregard any application of the law of supply and demand, and as a result "there is not the least doubt that at this moment the Pools are experiencing a situation full of worry." These gentlemen furthermore questioned the veracity of statements made by Mr. Jackman as to the enormous sums of money distributed to Canadian Pool members as interim payments on last year's wheat. They also declared that none of the directors of the Canadian Pools are themselves producers of wheat.

In rebuttal of these charges, Mr. Jackman issued a statement which was published in "La Razon" two days later. He pointed out that the Canadian Pool's carry-over from last year's crop was so small as to be practically negligible. The Pool representative took particular care to show that the Canadian Pools were so organized that each director must necessarily be a wheat producer before he is eligible for election to the board, and produced further figures dealing with the prices and interim payments paid to Canadian Pool members. He explained the Pool's policy of "orderly marketing" and pointed out how it operated in accordance with the correct interpretation of the law of supply and demand. Some amusement was afforded to Mr. Jackman by the Centre's reference to "the poor producers who form the Pools of Canada." In his reply he pointed out that the "poor producer" of the Canadian Pools received considerably more for his wheat than does the wheat farmer of Argentine, and is now operating some 1,400 country elevators and ten terminal plants and marketing his product throughout the world without the expensive assistance of the middlemen who form the old-established grain trade. Mr. Jackman assured his South American readers that the Canadian Pool was never in a happier condition than it is at present, and is not suffering from the difficulties and worries hinted at by the grain trade representatives.



McCormick-Deering Power-Lift Drills Are Front Seed Delivery Drills

Above: This scene shows the new McCormick-Deering 49-marker Power-Lift Tractor Drill. Also built in 41 marker size. Note the flexible center and the cradle mounting between front and rear trucks. These big drills operate efficiently and without strain over dead furrows, ridges, and other irregularities. Pulled behind a McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor these new drills will easily seed from 75 to 90 acres a day. An outstanding power farming development for the great West.



Here's What That Means to You

Front seed delivery is an exclusive McCormick-Deering feature that will increase your yields if the season is hot and dry. So often in western Canada the spring opens up with insufficient moisture followed by hot, dry winds. Even at such times the owner of a McCormick-Deering double-disk front seed delivery drill is sure of getting the maximum yield.

In the McCormick-Deering double-disk boot, the seed drops *in front of* the disk bearing, in the same direction the disks are turning. The disks are clean (having just passed the scrapers) and there is

nothing to prevent any kernel from reaching the extreme bottom of the furrow where it gets all available moisture. All the seed is covered at even depth. This means uniform sprouting, uniform growth, and even ripening, which is so important to the man who is using a combine. No seed is wasted and every live kernel grows and produces a full head.

See the full line of McCormick-Deering Front Seed Delivery Drills at the McCormick-Deering agent's store and note the many features of design and construction. The line includes 20, 24, 28, 41, and 49-marker sizes.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA

McCORMICK-DEERING POWER-LIFT DRILLS

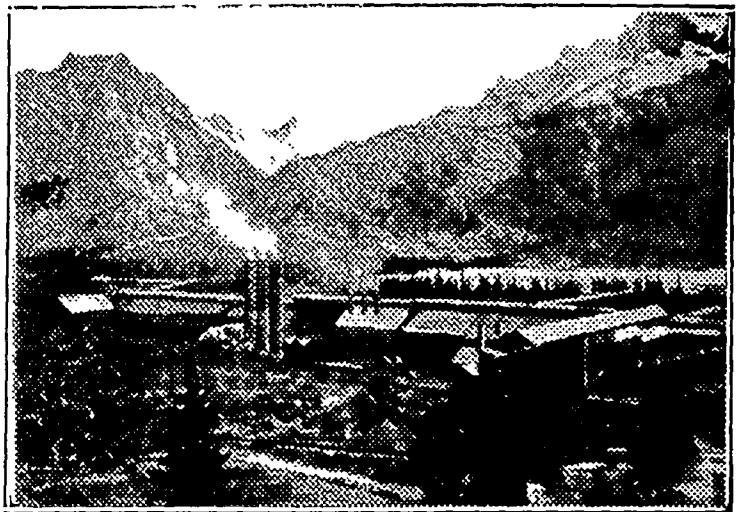
A GREAT INDUSTRY---*belonging to* *the prairie provinces*

Cement is made in Western plants from raw materials of the West

THE making of cement is one of Western Canada's great industries. Its development is part of the development of the prairie provinces. It is the largest basic manufacturing industry between the head of the lakes and the mountains. Its raw materials come from the west and its finished product is manufactured in three plants in Manitoba and Alberta, two of which are operated by the Canada Cement Company at Winnipeg and at Exshaw, Alberta

THE development of this industry contributes to the growth of the prairie provinces in two ways.

First, its product is a basic factor in the building by which the people of the prairies are pushing on to increasing prosperity. Cement makes possible rapid, efficient and economical construction of farm buildings and improvements, the great elevators of the west, its roads and pavements, its



The plant of the Canada Cement Company at Exshaw, Alberta.

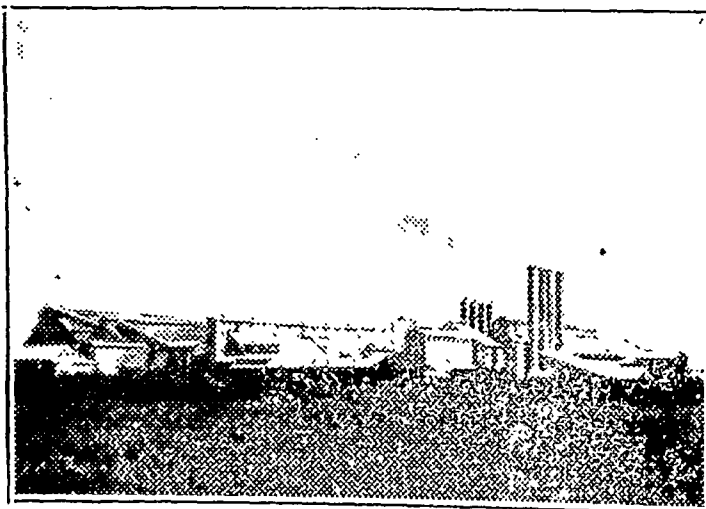
bridges and railway lines and homes and office buildings.

Secondly, the cement industry leads the way in giving the prairie provinces the general development which they must have.

IN the future of the west there will come many industries and factories by which the people of the west will manufacture for themselves, attract population, make great cities and larger markets, and possess the combination of agriculture, manufacturing and finance by which permanent prosperity is made secure.

Cement is the pioneer in this industrial development. There was a day when cement for western building had to be brought from England by ship around Cape Horn. There was a later day when it was brought from the east by train

But today cement for the west is made in the west from western materials. Today it is a great industry belonging to the prairies and contributing to their development.



The plant of the Canada Cement Company at Winnipeg, Manitoba

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED