

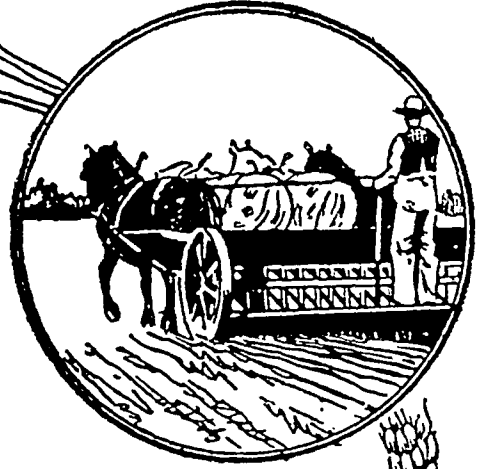
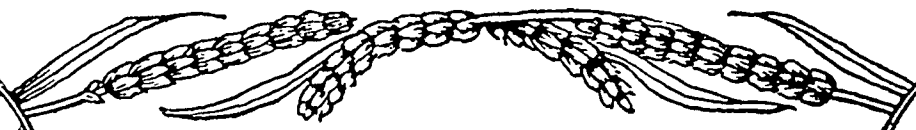


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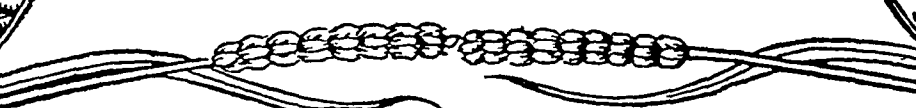
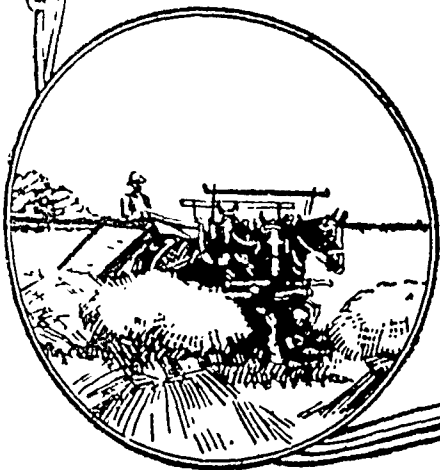
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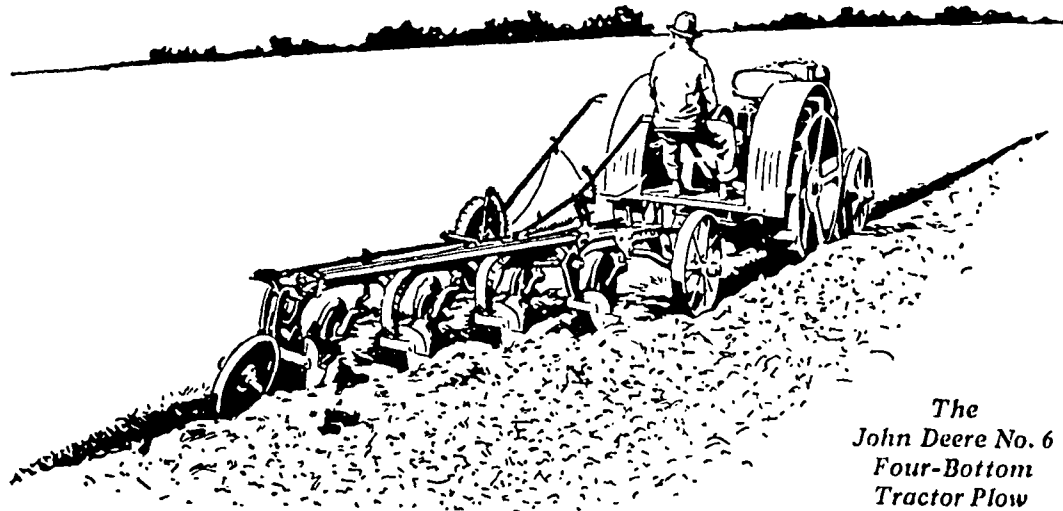


**BEAUTIFUL MANITOBA**



*ON THE BROKENHEAD RIVER  
Springfield Municipality*





The  
John Deere No. 6  
Four-Bottom  
Tractor Plow

## Get the Extra Strength of These Tractor Plows

**O**NCE you get into the field with one of these John Deere tractor plows you will appreciate the advantages of their extra strength.

For instance, the beams are extra heavy and extra strong. Beam braces are sturdy and long lapped. Heavy bar across rear of beams insures rigidity and constant alignment of bottoms.

Every other part, too, is built to last for years.

### They Do Good Work

You can depend on John Deere tractor plows to do the job right. They scour, turn clean furrow slices, maintain uniform plowing depth and cover trash thoroughly.

Their genuine John Deere bottoms are famous for scouring, good work and long wear.

### Quick-Detachable Shares

Equipped with quick-detachable shares. Loosen one nut and share is off; tighten same nut and share is on tight. A great time saver.

Land wheel is set back to give uniform plowing depth in uneven ground or when plowing on slopes.

### Ample Clearance

Unusual clearance in throat of beams prevents clogging—an aid to good work.

You will like the easy handling of these John Deere plows, also. New heavy-duty power lift works perfectly and outlasts ordinary lifts—a pull on the trip rope sets it in action. Hitch is adjustable to any standard tractor. Lever controls are within easy reach as you sit on the tractor seat.

### Variety of Sizes

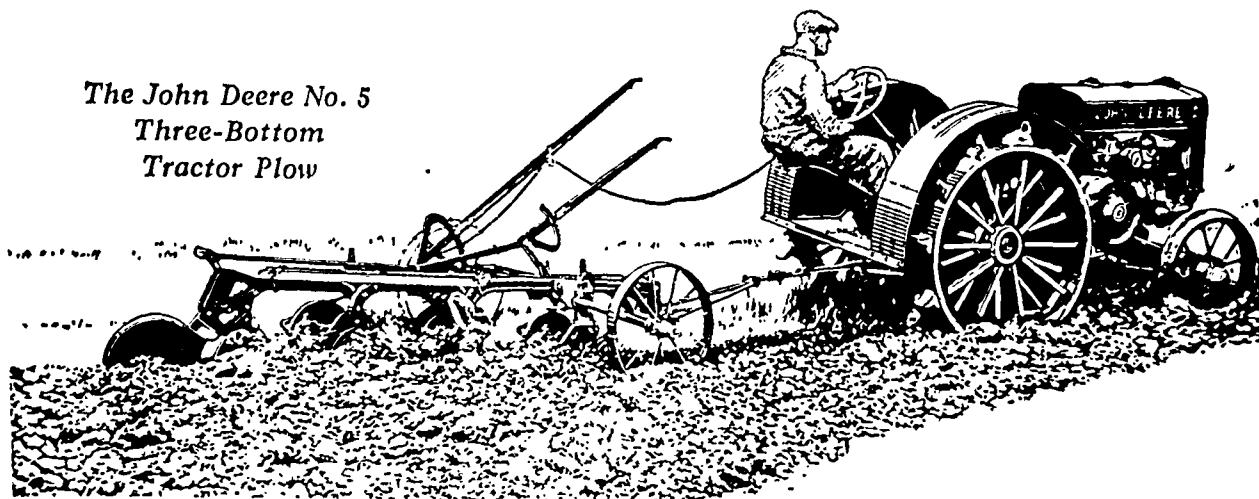
These large-capacity plows are furnished in two-, three- and four-bottom sizes.

The No. 6 four-bottom plow can be converted to a three-bottom plow; the No. 5 three-bottom, to a two-bottom, by removing one beam.

You will cut your production costs to the minimum with one of these plows behind your tractor.

See these plows at your John Deere dealer's store. Write for complete information. Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and ask for Booklet ZD-29.

The John Deere No. 5  
Three-Bottom  
Tractor Plow



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

## Interprovincial Pool Meeting

An Interprovincial Wheat Pool Conference, attended by the boards of directors of the Wheat Pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as well as some of the executive officials, was held in Calgary on February 25 and 26. The main business at this meeting was to discuss the position of the three Pools on amendments to the Canada Grain Act, which will be asked from parliament during the present session.

Probably the most important discussion was relative to mixing; and the following resolution was passed concerning the practice:

"Be it resolved that, as a practical method of reducing mixing, we ask the Parliament of Canada to enact such legislation as will create, by statute, an outturn grading standard to be composed of 75 per cent. of the average of the grade of the grain passing primary inspection points, plus 25 per cent. of the standard in force at primary inspection points, such composite standard to be the basis of grading from all terminal elevators."

The conference also agreed that any amendment should include measures to prevent unsatisfactory results in public terminals arising from acceptance of grades below the suggested outturn standard of 75-25 per cent.

### New Grade

Another important suggestion from the conference was the addition of a grade between No. 1 Northern and No. 6, to leave No. 6 no lower than its present standard. This is intended to reduce the undesirably wide spread between certain of the commercial grades. And in view of the elasticity of the statutory definition of No. 3 Northern, which makes it virtually a dumping ground for certain types of wheat, the following re-definition will be presented to parliament:

"No. 3 Manitoba Northern Wheat shall consist of hard red spring wheat equal in value to Marquis wheat; shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 57 lbs. to the bushel, and shall contain 25 per cent. of hard, red, vitreous ker-

nels, or may be composed of soft varieties of red spring wheat of fair milling quality, which shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 lbs. to the bushel, and contain not less than 35 per cent, of red kernels. May contain amber or red Durum singly or in combination up to 2 per cent."

### Car Order Book

The unsatisfactory distribution of cars in the rush last fall was another matter discussed at length, and an amendment to the Canada Grain Act will be sought providing for a 48 hour notice to be posted in the station before any car order book is opened. Other provisions suggested are that when the book is opened any applicant present may enter his name, and that of one other person only, from whom he must

have an application in writing. No person may order more than one car at a time, and if any applicant is not ready to load when the car is supplied, his order will be cancelled. Anyone convicted of illegally entering his name, and fined as provided, may have his name deleted from the book by order of the convicting justice, or by order of the board of grain commissioners.

Splitting of the "Tough" classification into A and B divisions will also be asked, and also that wild oats, when exceeding 3 per cent., be cleaned out at the terminal elevator and paid for at their commercial value.

These resolutions have since been presented to the Minister of Trade and Commerce by a delegation of representatives of the Wheat Pool. They were discussed before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons some days ago, so that these matters are now in the hands of Parliament.



## SMUT IN MANITOBA WHEAT.

(Issued by Manitoba Seed Improvement Association, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.)

Wheat smut loss has increased to alarming proportions during the past few years. A survey conducted by Mr. I. L. Connors, of the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, shows that 75% of our Durum wheat shows traces of smut, and that 5% is actually grading "smutty." As half of Manitoba's wheat is Durum, 5% of this amount in normal years would be over 900,000 bushels of "smutty Durum" wheat. There is also a noticeable increase of smut in common wheat.

The average discount of "smutty" 3 Durum under straight 3 Durum last year, was 12c per bushel, which means that on smutty Durum alone Manitoba farmers lost over \$100,000, to say



Where there's a will there's a way. The lakes may be frozen over but it is always possible to get fish out of them. Mr. Flemming, a Pool member at Pilot Mound, here shows how it is done.

nothing of the loss in common wheat and in coarse grains.

The smut balls of Durum wheat are more persistent than those of common wheat; nevertheless, treatment is effective. The first essential is the vigorous use of the fanning mill to blow out the smut balls. All wheat should be fanned before using an indent cleaner. If the smut balls are not blown out, treatment is not effective, because of the possibility of contamination after treatment through the smut balls breaking in handling and in the seed drills.

After thorough fanning, formalin treatment is the most effective and easiest applied. Formalin should be procured in a sealed container; otherwise the solution

may not be of the proper strength. Like other fungicides, formalin is a strong chemical; and it is imperative that it be applied properly. Do not under any circumstances guess at the strength of the solution to be applied. Ordinarily a 40% solution is sold. Mix this at the rate of one pound of formalin to 32 gallons of water—one ounce of formalin to two gallons of water. Sprinkle this mixture on the grain, making sure that all kernels are wet; then place the grain in a pile and cover with blankets for four to six hours. At the end of six hours or so remove the blankets, spread the seed out to dry, and sow as soon as possible; within 24 hours at the outside. Do not let treated grain heat or freeze, or become contaminated from the use of smutty bags, bins or wagon boxes.

The same treatment is effective for common or ball smut of common wheat or barley, and the two oat smuts.

Bluestone treatment is also effective, but not so easily applied.

A grain pickler that thoroughly mixes grain by wetting all the kernels adds to the effectiveness of the treatment and convenience.

Copper carbonate is not effective in the control of covered smut of Durum wheat, oats or barley, but may be used for common wheat.

None of these treatments are effective for loose smut in any grain; and if loose smut is present it is best to change the seed.

A five-acre plot of registered seed will largely solve the smut problem for years to come.

## POOL INTERIM PAYMENTS

The first interim Pool payment on the 1928 crops of wheat, flax and rye was sent to the members on Feb. 28th. The payment was 12 cents per bushel on grades No. 1 Nor. to No. 5 Wheat, and on all grades of flax and rye. On No. 6 and Feed Wheat the payment was 10 cents.

Manitoba Pool members received the sum of \$2,289,455.46 on deliveries of 18,408,000 bushels of wheat and 703,760 bushels of flax and rye. In Saskatchewan the deliveries were 146,414,000 bushels of wheat and 3,165,000 of the coarse grains, bringing a payment of \$17,499,433.34, and Alberta got \$6,410,035.12 for 55,000,000 bushels of wheat. The total payment is thus \$26,198,923.92 in the three prairie provinces.

Commenting on the payment, President A. J. McPhail said: "There is no question that the wheat grower has just cause to be greatly troubled over the financial returns of his efforts last year." He then pointed out that whereas the 1927 crop deliveries in Saskatchewan showed about 22 per cent. grading lower than No. 3 Northern, the percentage this year is nearly 56 per cent., this being due to the widespread frost in August.

Another factor making for un-

satisfactory returns, he said, is the large crops in Australia and Argentina, the latter country underselling Canadian wheat of even quality by amounts up to 10 cents a bushel.

### THE BARLEY PAYMENT

The first interim payment to barley shippers of the Manitoba Coarse Grains Pool went into the mail, March 20th. The payment amounted to 10 cents on all grades, and on the basis of No. 3 C.W. brings the total payment up to 60 cents.



A final payment will, of course, go out later in the season.

The shipments on which the money was paid totalled 12,407,372 bushels, so the sum sent out was \$1,240,737.20.

## The Case for an Emergency Tariff on Fruits and Vegetables

When the delegation representing the B.C. fruit growers appeared before the Board of the Pool last December, the board heard what the delegation had to say and agreed to pass on their arguments to the members of the Pool through the Scoop Shovel provided they prepared a memorandum. The board agreed to this purely for the purpose of giving information to Pool members and without committing itself in any way with regard to the proposals of the B.C. fruit growers. The following is the memorandum prepared by the growers:

During the month of December 1928, a committee representing the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, visited the prairie provinces and conferred with various farm organizations, including Manitoba and Saskatchewan Wheat Pool directors, boards of trade, co-operative selling pools and public men, including Hon. T. A. Crerar, president of the United Grain Growers, and Mr. Henry Wise Wood, head of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The committee urged the need for some form of emergency tariff to ensure the discontinuance in future seasons of destructive and unfair competition of American produce, fruit especially, on the Canadian market in seasons of heavy production in the United States.

All bodies and individuals interviewed gave the B.C. delegation a sympathetic hearing, and requested that a brief of the case for an emergency tariff be supplied in writing for further consideration; set out in as simple language as it is possible to use in dealing with a somewhat intricate matter. The case for an emergency tariff may be summarized as follows:

Admittedly any interests putting forward a request for a special tariff must give sound reasons therefor. In this regard the B.C. fruit and vegetable interests feel they are on safe ground as the producers of such perishable products constitute the only class of Canadian producers without the benefits of a tariff provision fram-

ed to prevent the sacrificing of foreign surpluses in the Canadian market with the purpose of stabilizing a foreign market for the foreign producers.

Statements repeatedly met with, that there is an anti-glut provision of the tariff covering our case, fall to the ground for the reason that this feature of the Customs Tariff Act, in force since 1904, cannot be effectively applied to imports of perishable products and was not designed to cover such products.

When this provision was introduced in 1904, Hon. W. S. Fielding made it quite clear to parlia-



Charles McLean, President Kaleida Pool Elevator Association, and part of his flock of sheep.

ment that what he had in mind was a dumping of manufactured articles. Speaking in Toronto in 1907, Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed the same view. Yet several unsuccessful plans have been devised to apply this tariff provision to perishable products.

They have failed because the provision is applicable only to specific shipments and not to seasonable crop movements, and does not cover the glut dumping which does injury to the producers of perishable products. They have failed because it must be established that produce is being sent into Canada at a lower price than at which it is being sold for consumption in the country of origin. Before this can be done, any specific shipment of a perishable product concerned is no longer fit for human consumption.

It must be recognized, therefore, that what Canadian producers require is a form of protection against American surplus perish-

able products in heavy crop years when, due to a surplus on the American market, prices in these markets have reached a level, below a fair value, taking into consideration, cost of production, the product is placed on the Canadian market on a sacrifice basis, bringing the price of our products down to the same low level.

In this connection it is clear that, whereas the Canadian producers are interested at all times, in supplying the home market, the United States producers are concerned in the Canadian market only in the abnormal years of glut in their own markets.

With the foregoing unsatisfactory provision of the tariff in mind, the B.C. committee, when on the prairies emphasized more especially the following points in support of the case for an emergency tariff:

(1) That, apart from one or two minor adjustments, the fruit and vegetable interests are not urging any change in the general tariff, which is satisfactory under normal conditions, but suggest that, in the interests of the consumer even more than the producer, the present ad valorem duties on vegetables should be changed to specific duties. This because the consumers are paying a heavy duty on vegetables imported during the winter months when the Canadian producer has none to offer, while the producer has very little protection in his marketing season when low prices prevail.

(2) That it is only fair that some measure of relief should be provided to take care of extraordinary conditions that arise from time to time in connection with the marketing of any perishable product, and that assistance of this nature is just as much in the interests of the consumer as the producer, because, if denied this measure of relief, these industries may be forced to quit. This would mean that Canada, instead of being a dumping ground for U.S. fruit, would become a non-competitive export market, and fruit prices for the prairie producer would always rule high.

(3) That the undesirable situation with which the Canadian produce is confronted in heavy U.S. (Turn to Page 39.)



# Rebels and Reformers

## No. 17---THOMAS MUNZER

*And the German Peasant War, 1525*

(By J. T. Hull.)

Twenty-three years before the revolt of the English peasants described in last month's Scoop Shovel, the French peasants had endeavored to throw off the burden of feudalism by resort to armed force. The immediate cause of the revolt, as in England, was the misery and oppression arising out of the wars between England and France, (the Hundred Years War), social conditions in the latter country being far more demoralized by the wars than they were in England. The feudal lords squeezed from their serfs even the little that was necessary for life until all that was left for the workers on the land to face was death from hunger or death on a battlefield or on the scaffold. There were neither political nor religious ideals at stake in the revolt of the French peasants; it was a fight for the right to live. Like the English revolt, it lasted only three weeks, but it was accompanied by much greater atrocities on both sides, and was finally suppressed in a veritable deluge of blood.

### The Cathari

The German peasants made their effort for freedom a century and a half later—in 1525—but into their struggle there entered religious, political and social elements. Long before Luther nailed to the church door of Wittenberg, his famous ninety-five theses, heretical sects had appeared in Europe. Under the general name of Cathari (the pure) these sects, beginning in Eastern Europe about the tenth century, had spread over the continent, and their doctrines not only challenged the church but the state. They rejected the institution of private property and they refused to obey laws of either church or state which appeared to them to be in conflict with the gospels and especially the Sermon on the Mount. They denounced riches as contrary to the Christian faith and lived in poverty which they regarded as the Christian ideal.

They preached the brotherhood of man and refused to take part in wars, believing it their duty to love their enemies. They enjoined upon their members the duty of caring for the aged, the infirm, the sick and the unfortunate, and exhorted them to live in peace, humility and purity. But they preached and practised communism and they defied the church, and neither church nor state could tolerate teaching which struck at their very foundations. The Cathari were persecuted, slaughtered, racked and burned, but the movement went on to play its part in the great schism known as the Reformation.

Before Luther there had been local revolts of the German peasants, thousands of whom had been reached by these evangelical sects. The condition of the German peasants at this time was the worst in Europe. They were the social playthings of a host of petty princes and nobles into whose treasuries they poured the produce of their labor to be spent in private wars and feuds and idle dissipations. There was no way to obtain redress except by open revolt, and when Luther led the great revolt against the church, the peasants were ready to extend it to a revolt against both church and state.

### Thomas Munzer

The foremost of the leaders of the peasants was Thomas Munzer, who was born at Stolberg in 1498, and whose father perished on the scaffold, the victim of a feudal lord. Munzer studied theology, receiving a doctor's degree and an appointment as chaplain to a convent at an early age. He was attracted by the evangelical ideas of the time, and finally became associated with the Anabaptists, a sect which believed that the millenium was close at hand. He attacked the orthodox theology in violent language, and, to avoid punishment, was forced to move

from place to place. To his heretical theological opinions he added heretical political opinions, chief among which was that the Kingdom of Heaven should be established on earth in a communistic form by the common people, even if they had in the process to kill all of the privileged and ruling classes who opposed it. Like most of the revolutionary political reformers of the time, he advocated a state of society without class differences, without private property and without rulers who ruled without the consent of the people or who tried to make them conform to religious institutions which they did not want. Munzer, in fact, was one of those early republicans who knew what they did not want much better than what they did want in the way of political organization. It would not be correct to call him a democrat as we understand the term, but so far as democracy means greater justice for the masses of the people, Munzer was a democrat.

### Conflict With Luther

He was also a good organizer, and he organized the peasantry against clergy, princes, nobility and the wealthy. In drawing the masses to his standard he pictured their condition in lurid and startling colors, and contrasted it in vivid language with the republican condition which was prophesied in the Bible to come with the millenium and which was even then opening upon the world. One revolutionary pamphlet after another came from his pen, and finally his violent propaganda brought him into collision with Luther who denounced him as an emissary of Satan, and called upon the princes and rulers to drive him from the land. The persecuted Anabaptists carried his doctrine in their wanderings over the country, and not even the sword, the rack, and the stake prevented them carrying on the agitation, which after a series of minor ris-

(Turn to Page 36.)

# POOL ELEVATORS EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL

*Statement by Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd.*

We have received a number of copies of a letter which has been circulated by the United Grain Growers, Limited, and which purports to give information regarding the operation of Pool elevators for the crop year 1927-28.

In order that our members may be correctly informed, we are reviewing herewith the operation of Manitoba Pool elevators since their inception. We have divided these elevators into groups, as it is the only way in which they can be intelligently reviewed. We have commenced with those elevators which have been in operation for three crop years, followed by those elevators operating for two years and one year respectively.

## Group of Elevators Which Have Been in Operation for Three Crop Years.

In reviewing our six associations which have been in operation for three crop years, we find that they have cash surpluses amounting to \$89,387.20. Out of this cash surplus the associations paid their 10% repayment amounting to \$31,885.30, leaving a net cash surplus refunded to them of \$57,501.90.

## Group of Elevators Which Have Been in Operation for Two Crop Years.

Out of twenty-two associations which have been in operation over a period of two crop years, only one elevator has failed to produce a cash surplus, and it was a leased elevator.

In addition to this leased elevator, five others made an extra assessment to complete the 10% repayment on the elevators. This 10% repayment constitutes an investment for which the individual member receives credit for his share on a per bushel basis. Over the two-year period, sixteen of these elevators produced net surpluses amounting to \$94,329.32, which amount was refunded directly back to the individual growers on a per bushel basis. This was after taking care of all expenses and 10% repayment on the elevators. Six elevators showed deficits amounting to \$14,301.76, but against these deficits, these same six associations have paid to Manitoba Pool elevators \$20,243.08, being the 10% repayment on their elevators, which, of course, represents an investment on the part of the shareholders.

## Group of Elevators Which Have Been in Operation for One Crop Year.

When dealing with the elevators which have been in operation for one year only, it should be borne in mind that they were unfortunate in that they had to handle one of the poorest crops produced in the province of Manitoba in many years. As a result of poor yields, the consequent average handle was far below normal, and the results obtained from this decrease in volume naturally resulted in reduced revenues. Out of twenty-eight elevators operating for their first year, seven failed to produce a cash

surplus and twenty-one associations produced a cash surplus. Out of the group of twenty-eight elevators twelve made an extra assessment to complete the 10% repayment on the elevator. It should again be remembered that this 10% repayment constitutes an investment for which the individual member receives credit on a per bushel basis. Over the one-year period, fifteen of these twenty-eight elevators produced net surpluses amounting to \$26,897.13 which was refunded directly back to the growers on a per bushel basis. This was after taking care of all expenses and the 10% repayment on the elevators. Thirteen elevators showed deficits totalling \$22,707.38, but against this deficit these thirteen associations have repaid \$23,065.64, being the 10% repayment on their elevators, which again, is an investment.

## The Net Results

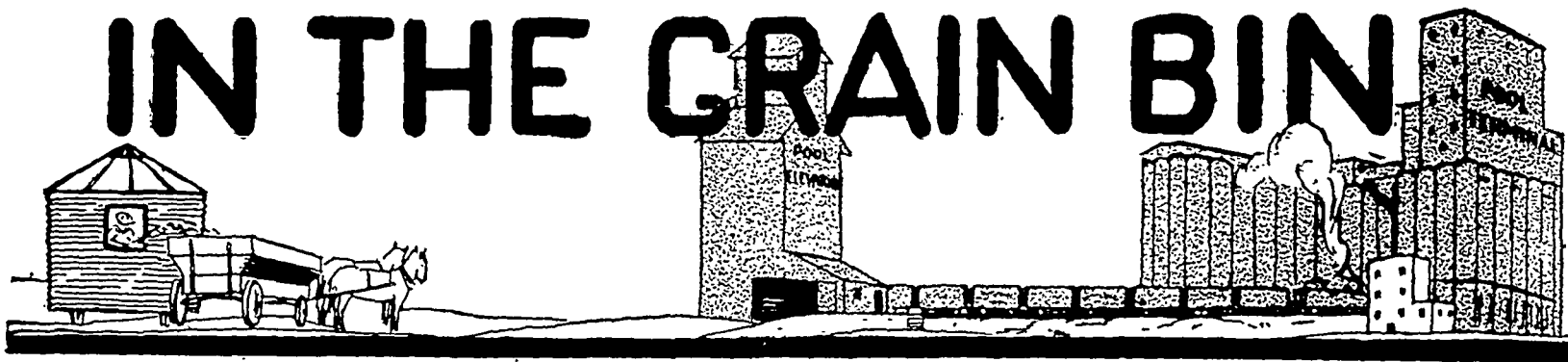
Taking all elevators into consideration for the period of their operation, the net result is as follows:

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Cash surplus .....  | \$294,745.91 |
| 10% repayment made, representing growers' investment in elevators .....   | 153,026.70   |
| Net surplus returned to Pool Elevator members on a per bushel basis ..... | 141,719.21   |

We have pointed out above that a number of the elevators have only operated for one year, and this a very poor crop year. You will see by the showing of the three and two year groups, that if the elevators are carried over a period of average crops, the showing is very creditable and constitutes a great saving to the growers in the matter of dollars and cents returned. In addition to this, it should be borne in mind that a great deal of cleaning has been done, which constitutes a large invisible earning, for the reason that through cleaning, grades are frequently raised and, in addition, screenings are returned to the grower. These screenings can be used by him for feed, and it is hard to definitely establish the real value and benefit derived from this service. There is also a saving in freight charges.

It should also not be forgotten that Manitoba Pool elevators, insofar as Pool elevator members are concerned, have eliminated the old street spread. Under the old line elevator system, and in good crop years, especially when the line elevator companies were getting all the grain they could handle, it was often found difficult to secure special bin space in line elevators, no matter how much grain the grower had. In this way, if the grower required money he was forced to sell at street price or hold his grain at home until such times as elevator space was available. The result was that, under the circumstances, it cost him more to market his grain than it does under the present system of Manitoba Pool elevators, where the street spread has been eliminated. For comparison purposes, it should be borne in mind that the following street spreads were

# IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager.

## WHAT ABOUT YOUR SEED

Each year we put out a certain amount of information regarding seed, hoping to encourage the growers to use better and cleaner seed. Let me, at the outset, mention what I have often mentioned before, namely, that it is a very simple thing for me in the office to tell you just what kind of seed to use and just how to clean it, while you, as an individual grower, may have a few problems in connection with securing this seed and cleaning it, that are not quite so simple. For instance, getting the money with which to purchase good seed is quite a trick, and sometimes cleaning the seed is quite a trick also.

However, statistics show that a large percentage of growers own fanning mills of one type or another. The Manitoba Pool have in most of their 143 elevators in the province of Manitoba, pretty good cleaning machinery, and it should be possible for the average grower to clean his seed reasonably clean. I urge you to clean it and give yourself the best possible chance to raise the best crop you possibly can under whatever conditions happen to exist this coming year.

### *Smut*

There are a few very serious things to avoid; one is smut. Last year we put out a circular and a pamphlet on this, and this year we hope to do the same thing. This circular and pamphlet go to every grower in our records who has shipped smutty wheat. The pamphlet is too long to quote in this article, but the one we used last year was Circular No. 85 of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg, and can be secured by you if you will write the department for it. Read also the article prepared by the Manitoba Seed Improvement Association appearing in this issue of the Scoop Shovel.

Our records indicate that we have had delivered to us this year around 600,000 bushels of smutty wheat. Spreads average around 12c a bushel. In other words, the growers of this 600,000 bushels of smutty wheat this year, have taken a loss of around \$72,000. You know that is almost as much money as some of our opponents claim that I get in salary each year, and if through this advice I can save the growers this money, I have partly earned this imaginary salary!

Smut in wheat is unnecessary, can be avoided, and should be avoided. There is no use in our trying to sell smutty wheat to any buyer without taking a discount; consequently, there is no use in the

grower expecting that we can sell smutty wheat at other than a discount. It has to be washed and scrubbed before it can be milled, and the big trouble with smutty wheat is that if it is mixed with any other wheat, the whole thing goes smutty. Consequently, the loss from smut is greater than is indicated by the actual production of smutty wheat.

### *Mixtures*

Then comes the question of mixtures like spring and Durum, barley and Durum, barley and spring, or rye with wheat or barley. You cannot expect to sow mixtures of this kind without reaping mixtures of the same kind. The old proverb says: He that sows thistles shall reap prickles. The prickles in the case of mixed seed come in the shape of money losses.

If the cleaning machinery which you have on your farm, or which we have in our elevators, will not make a separation of your seed before you sow it, why assume that that cleaning machinery will make a separation of the same mixture that is reproduced. If a buyer wants barley, he wants barley; if he wants Durum wheat, he wants Durum wheat, if he wants spring wheat, he wants spring wheat, and if he wants rye, he wants rye. If for any reason he wants a mixture of any kind, he will mix it in the proportions he wants it mixed, and he will do it for himself. Nothing is so easy to sell as the higher grades of clean grain. Give yourself and your sales agency an opportunity to sell a good quality of grain.

These mixtures which I mentioned above cannot be successfully separated, and you will be disappointed in the returns for your year's work if you harvest mixed grain.

### *Test for Germination*

Also, remember that all seed should be tested for germination before seeding time, so you will have a better idea of how much seed per acre to sow. It is much better to know in March that you have poor seed, than to find it out in June. In March you can remedy it; in June it is too late.

It is part of our frail natures to want to shift responsibility on to someone else, but this much is sure: you need not produce smutty grain; you need not produce mixtures; you need not find yourself in June with a doubtful stand due to poor germination, and you need not sow along with your seed, foul seeds or noxious weed seeds; there are usually plenty of them in the land without sowing any extra ones.



**Different Varieties**

I would point out to you, too, the danger of sowing a mixture of different varieties of grain. For instance, in spring wheat a mixture of Garnet and Marquis would be bad, because in order to save the Garnet, you would have to cut it while the Marquis was still on the green side and that would spoil your grade. A mixture of Trebi and O. A. C. barley should not be sown, for the reason that I expect a different classification of barley grades for this year, and this mixture may cost you two grades. No early and late variety mixtures of any kind should be sown, and then in harvest time, (I have seen it happen so often that I am inclined to think that 99 out of 100 do it), if there is a low spot in the field and the grain in this low spot is not ripe, rather than go around it, the binder goes right through it. Better by far to not cut that low spot at all, than to cut it and then in threshing time mix these green kernels all through your grain.

In cutting a field where, for instance, barley and wheat join, there is usually one swath which takes in both barley and wheat. These bundles should be picked up and taken to the barn for feed. They should not be threshed with your wheat, and they should not be threshed with your barley, unless when stooking you keep all these bundles separate, and then at threshing time, thresh this stuff separate and take it to the barn for feed. The same is true of the low spots. If this grain is cut when it is green these stooks should be taken to the barn for feed and should never be threshed with the rest of your grain. Undoubtedly when this grain is harvested, the intent is to keep this stuff separate, but once your bundle teams get in the field, they will pick up this stuff and bring it to the machine.

All these things take time and all of them take care and thought, but they will pay you the biggest dividends you have ever been paid on an investment, if you will watch them during the year.

**CARE OF POOL DOCUMENTS**

I would suggest that every Pool grower secure a sample box, take it home with him, and use it to keep grower's certificates, deduction certificates, and elevator ownership certificates in.

There are two advantages in this: One is that all the documents are in one place and can easily be found when you want them, and the other is that there is a certain amount of safety in having them in this box. I presume if they were well covered with a leather folder, that they might even go through a fire without much damage.

The cost of these tin sample boxes is approximately 30c each, and we will instruct the elevator operators to turn them over to any grower on payment of this price.

**1927-1928 INTERIM PAYMENTS**

We have still a number of grower's certificates outstanding on our records re the 1927-8 crop on which our members have not received their payments. We have sent notices advising our members of these outstandings on three or four different oc-

casions, and we would appreciate very much if all members receiving our notices regarding these outstandings would communicate with us at once as we are very anxious to clean up our old 1927-8 crop payments.

Any member which this refers to, in case he has lost the original grower's certificate, if he will write this office, we will forward him the necessary bond of indemnity to sign in connection with the lost grower's certificate.

We might say with reference to signing bonds of indemnity covering lost grower's certificates that our members are under no obligation whatever by doing so unless at some future date the original owner's certificate should come into their possession and they demand payment, or in case of an assignment covering the certificate the assignee demands payment.

On March 1st we made a first interim payment on wheat, flax and rye, and we notice from our records that there are still a number of grower's certificates outstanding dated on or before that date. Any members holding grower's certificates dated on or before March 1st covering these three grains kindly forward same to us at their very earliest convenience. When forwarding grower's certificates to this office if you have not got a proper requisition form for listing same in all cases, kindly attach same to a letter advising us that you are forwarding same to us, giving us your proper post office address.

**POOL ELEVATORS EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL.**

(From Page 7.)

demanding by the line elevator companies before making a contract to handle Pool grain in the province of Manitoba:

|              | Average Manitoba Pool Elevator Spread | Line Elevator Spread |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Wheat .....  | 2.30c                                 | 5c and 6c            |
| Oats .....   | 2.22                                  | 4½c                  |
| Barley ..... | 2.34                                  | 5½c                  |
| Rye .....    | 2.48                                  | 5½c                  |
| Flax .....   | 2.64                                  | 10c                  |

These figures speak for themselves.

We cannot control the elements, and will, therefore, always have poor crop years to contend with. We never know when we may have early frosts, rust or drought, but taken over a period of years, if a sufficient acreage sign-up is secured to warrant the building of a Pool elevator, and provided the members remain loyally by their association, every Manitoba Pool Elevator Association should be a good success. The members have this satisfaction, that they are marketing their product at cost. If there is any surplus, it is returned to the individual elevator member on the basis of the bushels he has delivered, and at the end of ten years the association will own the elevator, will have no more principal or interest to pay, and the individual member will receive in cash the benefit of all surpluses.

# THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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

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

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Managing Editor—J. T. Hull.

Subscription Rate—50 cents per year.

## CO-OPERATION—SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

MARCH, 1929

### “FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION!”

In the last annual report of United Grain Growers the following sentences occur:

As was the case last year your board is glad to be able to report to you that our business dealings and relations with the Pools have continued on a friendly basis. Your board still adheres to the belief that there should be friendly co-operation between these organizations which, after all are both in their way serving the interests of the farmers of Western Canada.

That is a pleasant and kindly sentiment, but one which the company appears to find much easier to profess than to practice. From our Pool members we are receiving copies of a letter from the “assistant general manager” of United Grain Growers, which is being sent to people at points where a Pool elevator is being discussed or an elevator association is in process of organization. The copies we have are multigraphed, that is, they have been specially prepared for circular distribution, although the letter purports to be a reply to a specific request for information about Pool elevators.

Accompanying this multigraphed letter is another letter signed by an official of the company stating that it is being sent because “the question of organizing for a Pool elevator” is under discussion at the particular point, and the company believes that the person to whom the letter is sent may be interested in the “facts” set forth in the letter. The “facts” consist of figures relating to the operation of 16 out of the total 58 Pool elevators operating in 1927-28, together with some highly disingenuous comments on the “facts.” The 16 points taken are not mentioned by name, and the figures are skilfully manipulated to make identification of the points practically impossible. As it would have been just as easy to get the figures for the whole 58 as for the 16 and from the same source, because the financial statements of Pool elevators are filed with the registrar of Co-operative Societies, it is permissible to infer that the 16 were selected for the special purpose the writer of the letter had in view. The figures relate to one year’s operation only although the writer of the letter admits that the revenue of an elevator “depends largely on the total bushels handled.” Why, then, the endeavor to create a judgment on a single year’s operation? What would be the reply of the U.G.G. to a critic who judged it solely on its operations for the year 1922 when it paid no dividend and registered a trading loss of nearly \$120,000?

The letter speaks of “losses” at some Pool elevators. Pool elevators are operated at cost and consequently have no losses. Even if it were permissible to use the word “losses” in connection with Pool elevators, what right to make such criticism has a company which in 1922 wrote off its books losses totalling the enormous sum of \$565,000, and which in 1926 wrote off a loss of \$650,000 in connection with its sawmills in British Columbia?

As Mr. Mahoney has repeatedly pointed out Pool elevators, being operated at cost, neither sustain losses nor make gains, but the cost of operation necessarily varies with the volume of grain passing through the elevator, and that again is dependent upon the crop harvested in the district. There are other elements entering into the financial statements of a Pool elevator, but it is not necessary to go into them here. Suffice it to say that each of our Pool elevator groups understands its position clearly; they are all satisfied for they know that taking one year with another they are making substantial savings and adding to the income of the farm.

The letter is written with an engaging air of impartiality, but the skilful manipulation of half-truths makes plain the intent and purpose behind it. Moreover, it is one thing to furnish information on request and another thing altogether to thrust the information upon people who have not asked for it. This letter is going from the office of the U.G.G. to people who know better than to ask the U.G.G. for any information about the Pools. The U.G.G. may call that kind of thing “friendly co-operation”; our members who are receiving the letter are giving it a more appropriate appellation. It is neither friendly nor co-operative but the U.G.G. may have its own interpretation of friendliness just as it has its own interpretation of co-operation. In any case most people will agree that it is better to have an honorable enemy than a false friend. On page 7 of this issue of The Scoop Shovel the Pool management sets forth the truth about the operation of Pool elevators. Our members should preserve the article and use it to confound those who are doing their best to prevent the farmers from marketing their own grain. In the meantime we hope the shareholders of United Grain Growers will note the way in which the sentiments expressed by their board at the last annual meeting are being translated into practice by their management.

**SOW GOOD SEEDS**

At the risk of becoming tedious on a question with which every farmer is presumably well acquainted, we wish again to call attention to the matter of seed grain. In the last issue of The Scoop Shovel we published, in the section conducted by Mr. Mahoney, an article issued by the Manitoba Seed Improvement Association. On Page 4 we publish another article this month by this association on smut and the treatment of smut. Mr. Mahoney also deals with this question of seed at some length, and out of his personal experience in the handling of grain extending over many years.

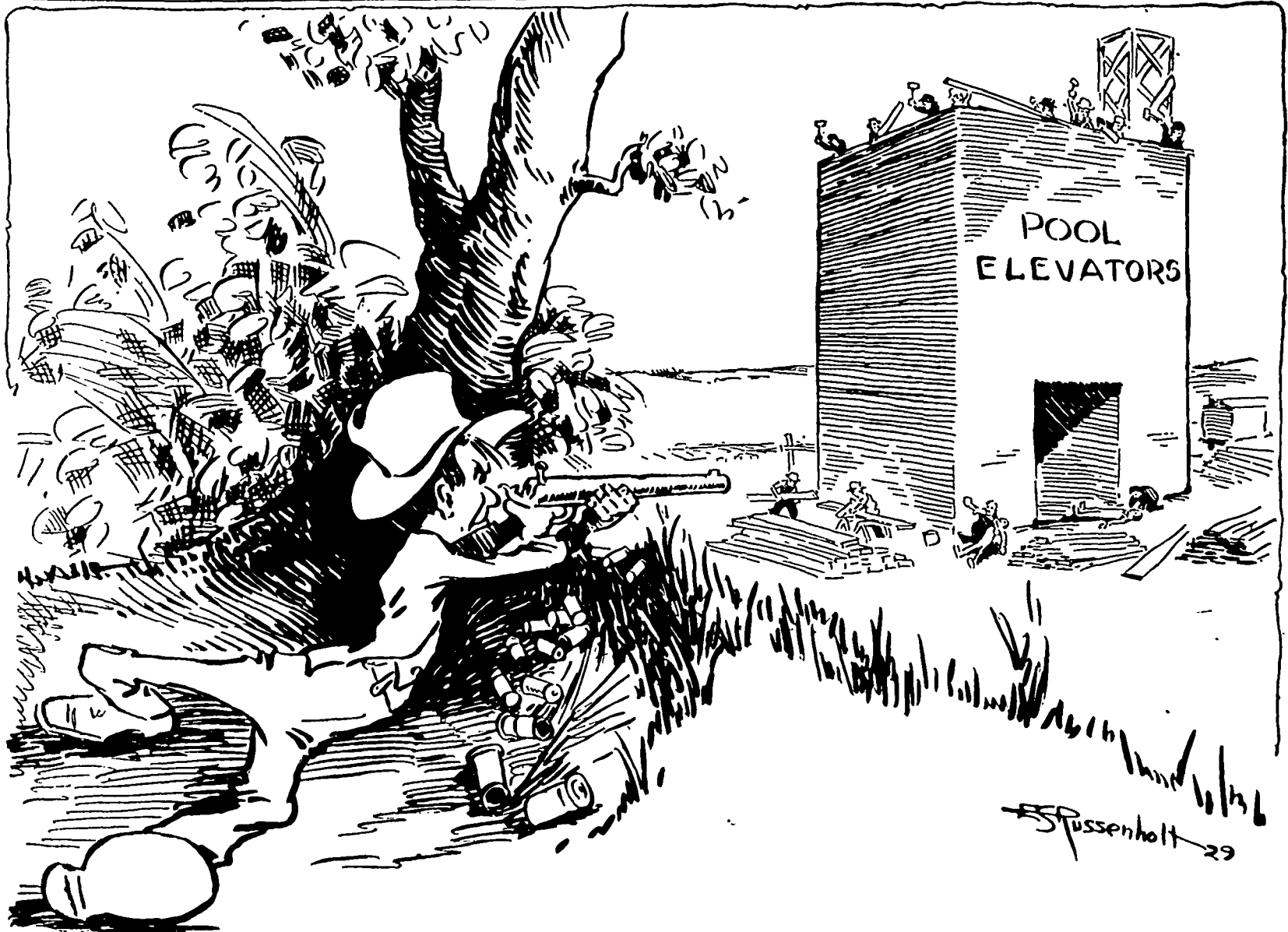
We urge our readers to study these articles and profit by them. There is no more important question before the farmers of this province today. It is imperative in order to make the living they should make off the farm that they pay strict attention to quality, and good seed always pays. The need for re-introducing new stocks of registered seed should not be overlooked. It is the only way in which farmers may be certain they are growing a pure variety. The credit of maintaining a supply of pure seed belongs to our registered seed growers, and they should be encouraged by the support of every farmer. No greater appreciation of their valuable work could be shown than by a practical utilization of it.

**COMPULSORY POOLING**

A number of officials of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, have resigned be-

cause they disagree with the policy regarding a compulsory Pool, adopted by the last annual convention of the association. It is rumored that there may be other resignations and, however that may be there is no doubt about the seriously dividing nature of this policy.

The Pools began as a purely voluntary alternative to the Wheat Board plan, and after that plan had been abandoned because of the almost insuperable obstacles to making it work in the absence of such power as the federal government possessed under the War Measures Act. The Pool, in a voluntary and limited way, is doing the same thing as the Wheat Board did so far as marketing wheat is concerned, but the Pools, because they are voluntary and co-operative in character, are doing more than simply marketing grain; they have become potent agencies in the development of individual and group self-reliance and an intelligent democratic citizenship. The Pools are schools training men to an appreciation of the value of associated effort, and they are directing the effort to ideals of social justice. They can do this because as long as they are voluntary they do not arouse the opposition that compulsion does; it is always possible to persuade a man to do something, but if when persuasion fails, compulsion is resorted to, the opposition is not thereby overcome, and when the opposition can be expressed through political channels, it may become a very serious menace to the institution against which it is directed.



"THE SNIPER."



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

## CO-OPERATION A RULE OF LIFE

(By Howard Robinson, Fieldman District 4.)

"Co-operation" is a word that is over-worked these days. It means different things to different people according to the use they may be going to make of it, or to their view point of co-operation. But whatever else it may mean, it certainly does mean working together, and working together harmoniously, because if the working together is not harmonious it is not true co-operation.

Co-operation then, is something to be desired because it leads to harmony and happiness. Is that not what we claim for this great co-operative movement of which we form a part? That is, that it will lead to harmony and happiness. Co-operating, working together for the good of all, thus promoting harmony, having for its object the elimination of competition, doing away with strife, which surely does promote happiness, since strife and happiness do not go together.

True co-operation then must be built on the great principle—unselfishness, expressed in the greatest of all commandments, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and the one much like it, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you." This principle knows no race or creed. It is big enough and broad enough for us all to get in on. There is room for all to accept this principle, and we need all before co-operation will be the success it could be. Let us say here that there are a great number signed up to the co-operative organizations who have not yet accepted this principle, but who are in on an absolutely dollar and cents basis. But our co-operative movement is built on this principle whether or not we all recognize it. It is not likely that anyone would try to argue that it is not, and it is difficult to see how any one could do so with any hope of success. Being built on this principle it is bound to succeed so long as we keep our methods in line with the idea of "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

But some one says, "You cannot mix sentiment with business." On the contrary, you cannot separate them and hope to succeed if by sentiment you mean giving some consideration to the other fellow.

We, as individuals, as a community, as a nation, must and will accept this "Love thy neighbor" idea as a rule of life, as a rule for our business, because it is a positive law of the universe, and because it will pay us to do it, not as a matter of sentiment.

To illustrate: Why do we obey the law of mathematics? What would happen to the business man

who said that twice three were five instead of six? Now he does not obey this law because of sentiment, but because it is the most sensible thing to do and leads to right results. Are not the principles, the laws of the universe just as positive as the laws of mathematics? And is it not reasonable to think that the following or obeying of these laws will bring right results. If that is true, then the disobeying of these laws will bring discord, inharmony, unhappiness, or wrong results. Then we should be obedient to these rules because it is the sensible thing to do.

This, then, is the standard by which our activities in the co-operative movement should be measured. This should be the yard stick, the measuring line by which all our methods are measured. We are prepared to have our work, and methods used thus far measured by this standard, and we believe it will stand the test.

Referring to one link in the co-operative chain—the Wheat Pool. Is there anyone who will attempt to argue that in forming its policy we have not followed this principle? We have heard some say that we should leave the selling of our grain to those who have learned that business. But we have never heard any good reason why we should not sell our own grain.

Then again take our elevator policy. Has there ever been anything designed in this country that is fairer to all, that is more equitable and yet sounder as a business proposition than the elevator policy for Manitoba? Why is it, that there are so many who have not yet accepted this way of doing business? Those who have not accepted it could perhaps be divided into two classes; those who do not understand, and those who will not accept this as a principle of life—and that is what it really is—a mode of living. We trust that the greater number are in the former class.

## FIELDMEN'S NOTES

The U.F.M. of Cracknell, held their annual meeting, also pie social, on February 1st. Mr. Young and Mr. Robb gave the delegates' report. Mr. Ingaldson gave a talk on the Livestock Pool, also demonstrated his ability to get away with pie.

C. S. Stevenson, of Shoal Lake, stopped his work on February 9th long enough to drive the fieldman to Kelloe, to attend a meeting to consider a Pool elevator at Kelloe. It is generally under-

stood in the district that when Mr. Stevenson is seen driving with the fieldman there is a Pool elevator in sight somewhere.

At a recent meeting of the Dauphin Plains U.F.M. local, Mr. John McKillop gave a very interesting and instructive address on his trip to the Royal Fair, Toronto, and also on the importance of selection, feeding and finishing stock for exhibition. Mr. McKillop was a successful exhibitor at the Royal Fair, his dairy cattle capturing several prizes. Needless to state, he is an ardent supporter and believer in co-operative marketing.

In any district where we are trying to organize a Pool elevator, there is always some one man who assumes the heavy part of driving us day after day, at the sacrifice of his own work, even though the obtaining of the elevator can mean no more to him than it would to anyone else in the district. Mr. Alex Smith, of Ingelow; Mr. Elbert Thornton, of Moore Park, and Mr. T. H. Broome, of Minnedosa, drove me long days, in their own respective districts in very cold weather, doing a considerable amount of chores early in the morning and late at night so that their communities might secure the services of a Pool elevator. Not only the men, but their good wives also put themselves out to extend to us hospitality, and no one but a fieldman can quite realize how much these things help in tackling the next day's tasks.

### UKRAINIANS STRONG FOR CO-OPERATION

I have been to six meetings recently in Ukrainian districts; north of Dauphin and south of the Riding Mountains. That they are keenly interested in the Pools was evidenced by the fact that they attended in good numbers—from 35 to 200. In many cases they drove long distances, in spite of the thermometer being around thirty below zero. Addresses were given in both English and Ukrainian. The co-operative spirit among these people is strong. Imagine walking six miles, in spite of bitter cold! The chairman at one of our meetings had often walked sixteen miles to attend U.F.M. meetings. The Co-operative Dairies, Egg and Poultry Pool, Livestock Pool, as well as the Wheat Pool, have a

considerable membership, and a very pleasing indication is the interest taken in the movement by the young people. They are giving a good deal of study to social and economic questions, are doing a lot of reading and are anxious to learn. To a large extent, the desire for better farming, better marketing and better living, is due in no small degree to the work of Mr. Bodnar and Mr. Prodan, of the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, and our fieldman, Mr. Poloway. —F.W.R.

### A COMMON PROBLEM

Too great a share of the wealth produced or acquired in the district is going out of it; it is the rural problem, of equal importance to farmer and storekeeper. Money is concentrating into the hands of a few people. For instance; in Canada, fifteen men control a capital of \$4,285,000,000. That means the extreme of wealth for the few, poverty for the many.

But to keep a greater share of it at home: There is only one way and that is, through the co-operative movement.

It is time that the business people of our towns and villages and the people in the country were getting together to consider this all important question. The west is being depleted and big business is increasing in power and control.

The Board of Trade of one of our rural towns recently held a dinner to which were invited representatives of the Egg and Poultry Pool, the Co-operative Wholesale and the Manitoba Wheat Pool. There was a frank discussion, and a general agreement that it was one common problem.

There should be more of these meetings held, and our farmer organizations should get together with boards of trade throughout the province to make it a general practice for discussion of mutual problems.—F. W. R.

### SEEDS

The membership of the Manitoba Pool at February 28th, was 20,633, with 35,390 contracts.

During the month of February the fieldmen held 55 meetings with an attendance of 1,667. They visited 652 farmers and 162 business men, and travelled a distance of 658 miles.

### Illustrated Lectures on Cooperation.

By Charlie Wunder







# THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 340 394

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.

## INCOME TAX

Many secretaries of co-operative associations have recently received a request from the Dominion Income Tax Department for statements of their business for 1928, and some have written to this office to ask if it is necessary for a co-operative to make a return.

The answer is that a co-operative association is a corporation in the eyes of the law, and must make a return when it is demanded, whether it has a taxable income or not. Three forms have been sent out. The pink one (T 5) calls for a statement showing the dividends paid or credited to shareholders during 1928. This information is required to enable the authorities to check up the individual returns made by shareholders. The white form (T 4) is a statement of wages paid, and is required for checking up the returns made by employees. The yellow form (T 2) calls for the financial statement of the association. If the association has complied with the Co-operative Associations' Act and has had its books audited, there will be no difficulty in filling this in. There is an exemption of \$2,000.00 allowed to corporations, and it is not likely that many co-operative associations in Manitoba will have to pay any tax. They must, however, make a return when asked to do so.

The question as to whether or not the surplus of a co-operative association is "profit" and as such liable to income taxation, has been the subject of considerable controversy. When the Dominion Income Tax was introduced during the war, the authorities at first made no distinction between the surplus of a co-operative association and that of a capitalist undertaking. The secretary of The Co-operative Union of Canada, Mr. George Keen, took the matter up, and after a lengthy legal argument, the Commissioner of Taxation gave a ruling which, while not entirely acceptable from a co-operative viewpoint, is in practice satisfactory to the great majority of associations. The commissioner's ruling is that a co-operative association makes profits like any other corporation, but that the patronage dividend on purchases returned to the members is really a trade discount, and that the association is entitled to deduct it from the surplus for the year before determining the net profit.

The result of this ruling is that, under normal conditions, no consumers' co-operative association is likely to have to pay income tax. Being organized for the purpose of supplying its members with goods at cost, the association will naturally return to them as much as possible of the surplus in patronage dividends, and after this has been done the remaining profits will, in practically all cases, be less than the \$2,000.00 exemption allowed.

It has been estimated that, by securing this ruling, Mr. Keen has saved for co-operative associations in Canada as much each year as the affiliated associations have contributed to the support of The Co-operative Union during the whole of its 20 years existence.

In the case of a marketing association, such as a co-operative dairy, any bonus paid or credited to members, is regarded as part of the price paid for the cream or other commodity handled, and this also can be deducted from the surplus before arriving at the net profit. The balance of the surplus, that is the dividends paid on stock and undivided profits carried to reserve and surplus accounts, are, however, subject to taxation if they exceed the \$2,000.00 exemption.

If a society has not carried on business during the past year, or if, as in the case of livestock shipping associations, it does not conduct financial transactions, a note stating the fact should be made in the place provided for in the financial statement.

The provincial income tax is personal and does not apply to corporations. Associations may, however, be called upon for statements showing the dividends and wages paid by them, and if forms for this purpose are received they should be filled in and returned promptly.

## A CONSUMERS' SOCIETY FOR SASKATOON

A consumers' society is in process of organization to satisfy the needs of the citizens of Saskatoon. The president of the provisional board is W. Moss Thrasher, secretary of The United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section. The headquarters of that great organization being at Saskatoon, Mr. Thrasher is a resident of the city, and the organizers are to be congratulated upon having his co-operation. It is expected that the workers of the city will have the co-operation of the farmers of the district in making the society a success. The other directors of the provisional board are: W. J. Thompson (secretary), John J. McGrath, George C. Hamilton and Albert Jones.

The society is incorporated with an authorized capital of \$50,000, in shares of \$25.00 each. The Trades and Labor Council of Saskatoon, after hearing the reports of their two delegates to the organization meeting, promptly subscribed \$100.00, which was much appreciated, for it assures the good-will of organized labor.

We wish the proposed society every success. If developed with care, and in conformity with sound practice and principles, it should ultimately become one of the largest and most successful retail societies in the Dominion.

**INSECTS BATTLE MAN FOR EARTH SUPREMACY.**

Entomology experts are working with increased determination to exterminate what has been characterized as man's most vicious enemy—the insect.

Each year millions of dollars are used to combat insects which destroy many more millions of dollars in human foodstuffs and plants which furnish man with wearing apparel and shelter.

The farmer, as always, is the heaviest loser from the inroads of the pests. In the southern part of the United States the boll weevil is estimated to cost the cotton growers \$300,000,000 a year. The government appropriates several millions every year to fight the corn borer, believed to have come into the country in a shipment of broom corn from southern Europe; and almost \$1,000,000 is spent in New Jersey and Pennsylvania to check the ravages of the Japanese Beetle in orchards.

Dr. L. O. Howard, for years head of the U.S. Bureau of Entomology, has said that the insect is man's chief rival for possession of the earth. "They are damaging us more today than at any time since civilization began."

**Food Loss High**

The estimate is made that insects and plant diseases destroy from ten to fifteen per cent. of all food raised. The U.S. government annually appropriates \$2,000,000 for research and field study by 400 scientists, and huge sums, in addition, are spent by states and counties to eradicate pests which threaten crops.

Research has disclosed that one of the surest ways to destroy destructive insects is to fight them with other insects and bugs which are non-injurious to crops. It was found for instance, that the gypsy moth would be devoured in the caterpillar stage by a European beetle.

In another instance, tests showed that a certain fly would deposit its eggs in corn stalks where corn borers had infested the plant. The young flies hatched and attacked the dormant borers, saving the plant. The mystery attached to this demonstration was how the fertilized flies could so unerringly find the borer within the stalk.

The insect is believed to have gained its foothold in the world only during the past 35 years—

during the period when modern progress was supposed to be at its height.

In some few instances man has been able to find the proper enemy for the destructive insect, and to rid himself of the pest in a few years. This occurred in California where the "ladybug" was imported from Australia to combat the fluted scale in orchards. The bugs were planted on the trees, and today the orchards in that state are practically free of scale.

The study of destructive insects is called "ecology," one of the newest of the sciences.

Wife: "Don't you think I have put too much salt in the soup, dear?"

Model Husband: "Not at all, darling, there is, perhaps, a little too little soup for the salt, that is all."

Mrs. Henpeck (sarcastically): "I suppose you've been to see a sick friend—holding his hand all evening!"

Mr. Henpeck (sadly): "If I'd been holding his hands I'd have made some money."

"What's the matter, little boy?"  
"Ma's gone and drowned all the kittens."

"Dear me! That's too bad."  
"Yep, she—boo-hoo—promised me I could do it."

"The effects of alcohol must be brought home," says a prohibitionist. They generally are.

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*The* **NEW LOW MODEL**



*breaks a record in Clean Skimming Sanitary Perfection and Labor Saving*

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**BALL BEARINGS FOR 40 YEARS**

*In New Low Model Melotte*

Receiving Tank is now only waist-high and is beautifully lined with white porcelain. Milk funnel, regulator and all former tinware parts are replaced with clean, durable, "Stainless Steel."

Suspended self-balancing bowl and square cut gears make it the easiest of all separators to operate.

Generous allowance for your old separator as part payment.

*See your dealer or write us direct for full particulars.*

**Melotte**

36 **R. A. LISTER & CO. CANADA LTD.**

R. A. Lister Co. (Canada) Ltd., Winnipeg  
Please send me full particulars of Melotte New Low Model as set forth in Scoop Shovel  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

# The POOL WOMAN



## WOMEN PIONEERS

In most of the histories of the colonization of the North American continent, the women who shared the hardships and dangers of pioneering and settlement and helped in building a civilization in the wilderness are usually ignored. As Mr. Schlesinger says in "New Viewpoints in American History" (catalogue No. D189), we hear a great deal about the Pilgrim Fathers but nothing about the Pilgrim Mothers, the women who accompanied them. And yet it is really women who bring what we called civilized life. The first men to enter a new country are prospectors, trappers and traders who come with the intention of making money quickly and with no intention of settling and building homes, and who bring with them a lawless mode of living—drinking, gambling, fighting and lynching. It is the coming of women with their husbands to build homes in the wilderness which necessitates a different mode of living; law and order are established and peaceful law-abiding communities take the place of saloons and gambling houses.



LOG CABIN OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

It seems to me that there is not enough known of what the woman pioneer endured in the settlement of this country, for whatever hardship pioneering may have meant for men it meant even greater hardship for women. Mr. Schlesinger quotes President Eliot as saying of the pioneer women: "Generations of them cooked, carried water, washed and made clothes, bore children in lonely peril, and tried to bring them up safely through all sorts of physical exposure without medical or surgical help, lived themselves in terror of savages, in terror of the

wilderness, and under the burden of a sad and cruel creed, and sank at last into nameless graves without any vision of the grateful days when millions of their descendents should rise up and call them blessed."

In the Pool library we have three books which tell what pioneering meant to women, told by the women themselves. Probably some of our women readers have read "Women of the Red River," which was written from the recollections of women surviving from the Red River Settlement, and published by the Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg. We have now another book which has just been published by the Women's Canadian Club of Vancouver, entitled "The Pioneer Women of Vancouver Island," which begins with Indian stories of Spanish ships arriving on the coast with white women on board, as early as the 18th century, but these records are lost in the obscurity of the past, and perhaps they are only legends.

The first authentic record of a white woman coming to the Pacific Coast is in the manuscript by the wife of Captain Barkley who came with her husband to this coast first in 1787 and again in 1791, and whose reminiscences are a contribution to the annals of British Columbia. There are descendants of Mrs. Barkley living in Vancouver Island today. Some of the stories in this book are told from notes left by the women themselves, some are told from the recollection of their children, and others are the reminiscences of some of the later women pioneers who are still living.

Many of these pioneer women came from well-to-do families in the Old Country where they were accustomed to ease and comfort, and to having servants wait on them. Such was the case of Mrs. Susanna Moodie, the author of a classic of pioneer life—"Roughing it in the Bush." Mrs. Moodie was the wife of an army officer who came out to Canada in 1832, and took up a homestead in Ontario. In her book Mrs. Moodie tells of the hardships and difficulties which they endured before they finally abandoned their farm, and finishes the book with the remark that if her story should deter one family from shipwrecking their hopes by coming to live in the backwoods of Canada she will feel that she did not toil and suffer in the wilderness in vain. There are probably many women living on farms in Canada today who feel the same way about it!

While these two books have not the local interest of "Women of the Red River," they give an interesting picture of pioneer life as experienced by women, and are written in a friendly, chatty style which is very easy to read.

**A CO-OPERATIVE STRUGGLE**

Forty long years of effort to make the farmers' elevator movement in the United States a success were outlined by President S. J. Cottington, of Sanhope, Ia., in his annual address to the Iowa Farmers' Union Elevator Association.

Those 40 years saw consistent, determined opposition from the grain companies who whipped into line the independents through the line houses, and then boycotted all farmers' elevators in the terminal markets. This opposition developed most strongly before what President Cottington termed "the third elevator movement in the United States."

The elevator movement proper was started back in the middle and late sixties of the last century. The elevators were organized along the Grange line, taking orders and selling at cost, and buying and shipping at cost. No provision was made for taking care of overhead and losses.

The motive or cause for the movement, the speaker pointed out, was a square deal on weights and grades, not on the price their grain was worth at the home station. But the elevators were not organized on a fundamentally sound basis, and this first Grange and Farmers' alliance movement failed. By 1880 most of the elevators which had been organized were out of business.

**Another Era Develops**

Another era of co-operative elevators came in, however. It was then that the grain trusts became operative. The farmers found that the competitive local market had given place, recounted Mr. Cottington, to a situation in which powerful line elevator systems were in league with the railroads. And the coal, lumber and farm implement interests were combined to exploit the farm on the other side. The elevator movement grew slowly until 1903 and 1904 when the third movement started.

About this time the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Iowa was formed, and the terminal markets, through its efforts, were opened to farmer companies. Since that time the growth of the farmer elevators has been very rapid, until today 5,000 farmer-owned elevators are in the Mis-

issippi valley. They have a combined investment valuation of over \$150,000,000.

"In the organization of our farmers' elevators," said President Cottington, "we have the fundamental principles, which are economically sound, of true co-operation. We build at home—companies which did not increase the price to the consumer, but which did eliminate the waste at our own local station.

"We not only increased the price of our grain on an average of five cents per bushel, but decreased the price of the commodities handled by these elevators (such as lumber, salt, twine, coal and other commodities used by the farmer) from 15 to 35 per cent. We built slowly and from the ground up, until today the farmers elevators are handling an average of more than 65 per cent. of the grain at their local stations of this great middle west."

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about Burns' Shamrock Bacon Contest



# 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.

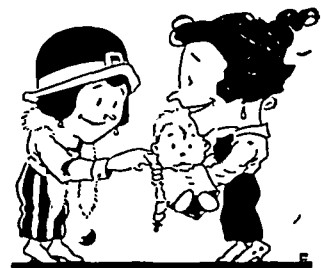
Brandon Plant:  
Manager—Fred Ryles.

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

## THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Limited, was held on February 27th. A very large attendance of enthusiastic supporters listened to the directors' report and the financial statement. It was with great

pleasure that the officials of the company were able to show progress along every line in this, the eighth year of the company's existence; for it is one of the oldest members of the co-operative family which has lately become so large.



And now young Dauphin!  
The family grows.

The paid up capital of the company now stands at \$86,858.38, an increase over last year of \$9,638.56, which shows good progress, and also that the longer the Co-op. Dairies are in existence the more they develop the confidence of the farming public. In 1928 we show the largest surplus that has yet been made: a sum of \$36,545.12, out of which interest is paid on stock at 7 per cent., and bonuses to shareholder shippers.

According to the by-laws of the company it is necessary for those who have credits, accumulated from cream bonuses from year to year, to become owners of one fully paid up share of stock each before being eligible to receive cash bonuses. This is not understood as generally as it should be. The company must have working capital, which this twenty-five dollar share of stock provides, and we have been able to pay 7 per cent. interest every year on this paid-up capital. It is the most equitable way possible to provide working capital, spreading the burden over a large number of people and creating among them an interest in their business.

The meeting approved the action of the directors in entering the Dauphin territory. We are taking over the plant of the Crescent Creamery in that town as a going concern, and look with confidence for the support of the people in the district. With this support success is undoubted, as the district is admirably adapted to mixed farming, towards which the wise farmer is gradually working. No country will stand the strain of continuous grain growing; unless, indeed, through the aid of mixed farming.

## A WINNING YEAR

We have been asked by some of our shippers to report the winnings of both plants at the different

exhibitions held in the larger cities of Canada. Our buttermakers have done exceptionally well as shown below:

### Winnipeg Plant Winnings—

Brandon—2 firsts, 1 third.  
Regina—3 firsts, 1 grand aggregate, Motherwell trophy.  
Calgary—1 first.  
Edmonton—1 first, 1 second.  
Saskatoon—1 second.  
Vancouver—1 first, 2 seconds.  
Victoria—1 first.  
New Westminster—2 firsts, 1 second, second aggregate.  
Ottawa—2 firsts.  
Toronto National—3 firsts, 1 second.  
Toronto Royal—2 first, 1 second, 2 thirds.  
Total of 204 points.

Winnipeg Convention—4th in Exhibitor's Contest, Manitoba Convention, open to Manitoba creameries only, for the creamery winning most points at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, New Westminster, Victoria, Ottawa, London, Toronto Royal, Toronto National.

Vancouver Convention—4th in Exhibitor's Contest. Alberta Dairy Supplies, Vancouver, B.C., open to all creameries in the Western Provinces, for the creamery winning the most points at Brandon, Calgary, Regina, Edmonton, New Westminster, Victoria and Vancouver.  
1 first, 1 second, in all Canada Competition.  
2 firsts in Workmanship Competition.

Manitoba Convention—1 first, 3 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 seventh.

Summary of Prizes—22 firsts, 11 seconds, 5 thirds, and 1 seventh.

1 first sweepstakes, 1 second sweepstakes and Motherwell trophy, 2 fourth prizes in Exhibitors' Contest.

1 silver shield (Motherwell trophy).

### Brandon Plant—

Brandon—3 firsts, 3rd in sweepstakes.  
Calgary—1 first, 1 third.  
Edmonton — 2 firsts, sweepstakes, Provincial championship.  
Regina—1 first, 2 seconds.  
Saskatoon—1 fourth.  
Vancouver—2 firsts, 1 second.  
Victoria—3 firsts, 1 third and sweepstakes.



Ottawa—2 firsts.

Toronto National—1 first, 2 seconds, 1 third.

New Westminster—1 first, 2 seconds.

Toronto Royal—3 first, 1 third, 1 fifth.

Winnipeg Convention—5 firsts, 1 second, 2 thirds, also first, in exhibitor's contest and Canadian Banque Nationale Cup, open to Manitoba Creameries only, for creamery winning most points at Brandon, Calgary, Regina, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, London, Ottawa, Toronto National, Toronto Royal.

Edmonton—1 second in De Laval Interprovincial.

Vancouver—1 first in Workmanship Competition. 2 firsts in All Canada Competition. Second in All Canada Highest Average Score, Winnipeg Silver Medal.

First in Alberta Dairy Cup Competition, open to Western Provinces, for creamery winning most points for prizes at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Ottawa, London, Toronto National and Toronto Royal.

First in Logan Trophy Competition, open to Western Provinces, for creamery winning most points for prizes at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster.

Summary of Prizes—27 firsts, 9 seconds, 6 thirds, 1 fourth and 1 fifth.

2 firsts in Sweepstakes, 1 second in Sweepstakes. 1 third in Sweepstakes.

3 firsts in Exhibitor's Contests.

3 cups, 2 gold medals, 1 silver medal and 1 bronze medal.

**AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING.**

One Hundred and Nine Years Ago.

The prevailing spirit of the present age seems to be the spirit of skepticism and captiousness, of suspicion and distrust; a contempt of all authority, and a presumptuous confidence in private judgment; a dislike of all established forms, merely because they are established, and of old paths because they are old.—Dr. Samuel Johnson's Sermons, in British Prose Writers, Vol. 15, 1819.

In 1854.

It cannot be denied that the love of gain rules in all classes of society; and that, as if propelled by steam, men are everywhere making haste to be rich. At intervals the spirit of speculation rages like an epidemic, and the heart and pulse of the country throb in the race for riches. When that spirit subsides, the country presents the appearance of the ocean's shore when strewn with wrecks after a fierce storm. To whatever cause we may trace it, obedience to legal and moral restraint is diminishing in the land. Reverence for law is waning. Life and property are becoming less and less secure.—Nicholas Murray, Sermon preached in First Presbyterian Church, Elizabethtown, N.J., Nov. 23, 1854.

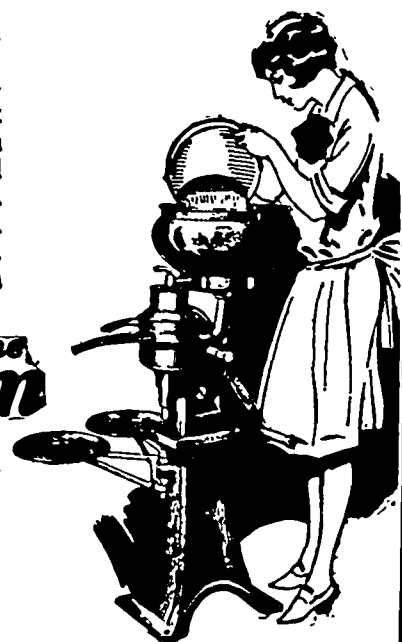
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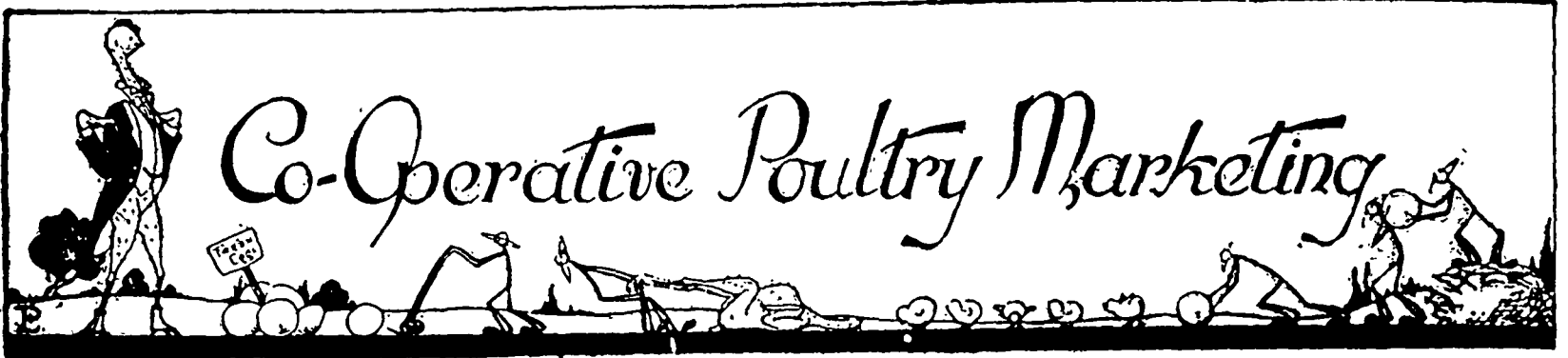
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## MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

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

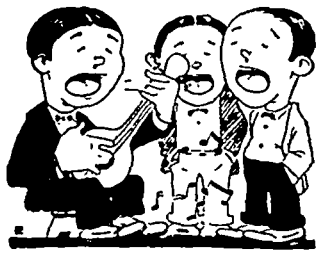
Head Office: 185 Market Street, Winnipeg.

W. C. Mitchell - Cromer

## THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Manitoba Co-op. Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, was held in the City Hall, Brandon, on Thursday, February 28th, 1929, when 146 delegates, representing 100 locals, were in attendance. Deep interest was evidenced in all the business and all phases of the association's operations were keenly discussed.

The reports submitted by the various officials showed that this association is in a very healthy condition. During 1928 membership increased by 1,718, and business done during the past year amounted to nearly \$900,000.



And all was harmony.

The association was again successful in paying to its members a higher price for eggs, during the summer months, than was ever received by poultry producers in Manitoba in any previous year.

The returns for dressed poultry, while they were slightly lower than last year, were very satisfactory considering the weak conditions of the markets all over Canada and the United States.

### Directors Elected

The retiring directors were: W. S. Patterson, Boissevain; W. S. Smith, Neepawa; and C. B. McLean, Grandview. They were all re-elected by acclamation for a term of three years.

The election of officers resulted as follows: W. A. Landreth, president; W. S. Patterson, vice-president; and A. W. Badger, secretary-treasurer.

Co-operation between the associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, working under one superintendent and with one selling agent, has proven a success. Bound by no agreement, other than the moral obligation of keeping faith with each other, the poultry producers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, have proved that the principles of co-operation are permanently established in their lives.

The transfer of our headquarters to Winnipeg has also been an improvement. We now have in connection with our head office at 185 Market street east, an up-to-date candling station and warehouse (on trackage), at which we are prepared to handle shipments of live or dressed poultry at all seasons of the year.

Mrs. John Holmes, president of the Saskatche-

wan Co-operative Poultry Producers', Limited, in a short address to the delegates, expressed her appreciation of the successful manner in which their operations had been conducted under the guidance of Mr. Landreth as superintendent, and Mr. Storey, as selling agent.

### Protection for Canadian Poultry Industry

Moved by C. B. McLean, seconded by W. S. Smith, "That we, the delegates attending the annual convention of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, request the federal government to permanently maintain the present protection against importation of frozen eggs, and that the tariff on shell eggs, of a lower quality than specifications of a Canadian 'Extra' be raised to 9c per dozen."—Carried.

This motion demonstrates that the poultry producers of Manitoba do not fear importation of eggs equal in quality with our best, but we resent very decidedly the flooding of our market with low grade stuff.

Nearly 200 delegates and visitors attended the banquet and partook of the good things provided by the Cecil Hotel. Appropriate addresses were given by Mayor Cater, Brandon; Mr. Halstead, C.P.R.; Mr. McBain, C.N.R.; and R. M. Hopper, Experimental Farm, Brandon.

### Letters From Our Members

Written by a delegate from Wapella, Sask.: "I hope that when giving a report of the convention to the members of our local, I will be able to bring to them some idea of the loyalty and confidence which your members show in your organization."

A letter from a well satisfied member at Dauphin: "I wish to thank the Poultry Pool for their fairness and promptness in making all settlements. Before the Pool was in operation I was forced to sell good turkeys for 18c per lb. and chickens for 13c per lb., but during the last two years our turkey money has paid the taxes and met some other necessary payments."

### 1930 Annual Meeting to be held in Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Neepawa and Carman were all proposed as places to hold our next annual meeting. Winnipeg was given the decision by quite a large majority.

We expect to open our Egg Stations about March 20th or 25th. Weather conditions will govern the date of opening, so notices will be mailed later.

**CO-OPERATION AMONG THE VINE GROWERS OF SPAIN.**

The struggle between the vine growers and the buyers of wine, is of long standing. Negotiations between them have always been conducted on such terms as converted buying and selling into a ruinous despoliation of the agriculturist. The buyers advance funds upon the crop at heavy rates of interest, knowing the particular difficulties of the growers, for the grape is a fruit which must be cut immediately it is ripe. Therefore, if the growers cannot obtain the necessary advances for hiring labor or cellars for storage they run the risk of suffering severe losses.

Some time ago the vine growers of Italy passed through similar experiences, and grouped themselves together with the object of founding co-operative wine stores, to insure that, should the harvest be larger than was anticipated, the surplus wine could be kept safely to wait for a reasonable price instead of being sold at rates which did not cover the cost of cultivation. With the help of the Popular Banks of Luzatti, money was raised to construct stores, to buy casks and machinery and defray

the necessary charges. Many authorities on viniculture placed their services at the disposal of the associated wine growers, and the cutting of the grapes was not permitted until experts decided that they were in a condition to give the best results.

Following this example, there are already several hundreds of co-operative wine-growing associations in Spain, and all are very prosperous. In Cataluna

alone there are more than one hundred such associations, and those which have been founded in the province of Navarre are recognized as models of efficiency. The region which complains most bitterly of the exactions of the buyers is La Mancha, which, though one of the richest of the vine growing districts refuses, save in a few instances to take up the idea of co-operation.—Review of International Co-operation.

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Don't risk losing the Animal by using old fashioned, harsh treatments for bots and worms.

BAN-BOT is easy to administer, sure, effective and soothing in operation. The cleansing ingredient is released immediately & acts upon the entire digestive tract, leaving no ill effects. From your dealer or direct—(1) dose 40c, (4) \$1.50, (8) \$2.75

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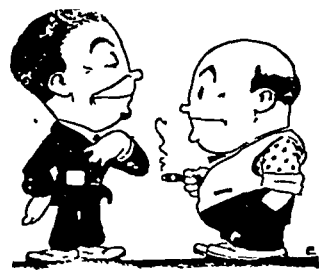
Cotton **BAGS** Jute  
 Grain Bags Twine  
**BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.**  
**WINNIPEG**



# Co-operative Livestock Marketing

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

The receipts at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface during the month of February were rather light, the total number of cars being just under 600. Your organization handled 172 cars. The percentage handled showed an increase of 3%. For the month of February the five high firms at St. Boniface handled as follows:



Yes, though we say it, we are up and coming.

|                              |           |       |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| 1st—Central Livestock Co-op. | 172 cars, | 29.4% |
| 2nd                          | 69 cars,  | 11.8% |
| 3rd                          | 68 cars,  | 11.6% |
| 4th                          | 45 cars,  | 7.7%  |
| 5th                          | 37 cars,  | 6.3%  |

In building up the co-operative marketing organizations, the quality of our product becomes a matter for study. During the past month we have had on this market some real quality cattle; at the same time we have had a great number that show lack of breeding. Some producers feel that the differential between the top cattle and the poorer quality is not as great as it might be. This may be true, but the fact still remains that the cost is almost identical for raising a quality animal as for a scrub animal. The question of pure bred sires is a vital one.

Co-operation can be put into use among producers in securing pure bred sires. For example: four or five farmers could get together and agree among themselves to purchase one, with an understanding that a small fee be paid to the one who would be prepared to care for this animal, or in case they could not see their way clear to purchase, they could take advantage of the provincial government pure bred sire policy. Your organization is anxious to be of service in bringing this about. In case you decide to purchase, your organization has a list of available sires, and we would appreciate receiving communications from any interested.

Our producers from time to time make statements that the raising of bacon type hogs is more costly than the raising of heavy thick hogs. The demand is for a bacon type hog, and for that reason we feel that our producers should continue to produce the best quality bacon type hog in order to meet the demand. The consuming public, through their purchases, indicate the type and quality they prefer.

In discussing quality production the question of dehorning cattle comes up. During the spring, be-

fore warm weather comes, is the time for dehorning your cattle. Some producers feel that where they only have four or five cattle, dehorning is not important. One animal with horns, contained in a car, causes many bruises. The packer buyers, in purchasing livestock, take into consideration the extent of bruising caused by horned animals. When going through a packing plant you can plainly see the damage caused by horns, and this is bound to have an effect on the price paid by the buyer when purchasing livestock shipped with one or more horned animals. The stocker and feeder buyers in some cases refuse to buy animals with horns, and when they do buy them they invariably pay a lower price for those animals. Taking it on a dollar and cents basis, the producers would be well advised to make up their minds to dehorn all their cattle.

In making enquiries, we find that in certain sections of Manitoba where we have not been able to do any organization work, producers are shipping their stock in a co-operative way. Some of those consign their stock to the producers' owned and controlled co-operative marketing organization on the St. Boniface market; others consign their stock to commission firms on this market. It is quite natural that the shippers who have been shipping stock to a certain firm for a number of years—that firm giving real service—do not feel like changing, but our thought is that the producers might give the question some thought. It is for the co-operative producer to decide where the stock is consigned; the shipper is merely acting as his agent. Would it not be sound business for the producers to have all co-operative stock consigned to the co-operative livestock marketing organization?

## MANITOBA NEWS

During the month of February, owing to extremely cold weather, the organization work was not as active as it might have been. Only one district association was set up during that month, namely, Neepawa-Minnedosa Co-operative Livestock Producers, with shipping points—Neepawa, Franklin and Minnedosa; Robt. A. Storey, of Franklin, as President; W. S. Smith, of Neepawa, as secretary, and A. L. Montgomery, of Franklin, as shipper. We feel that this organization should become an active shipping association after a real contract drive has been put on in that district. We trust that the producers in that area will give some help in bringing this about.

**WAWANESA MUTUAL  
MAKES BIG GAIN.**

The 33rd annual meeting of the members of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company was held in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Wawanesa, at 2 p.m., February 5th, 1929.

Mr. Henderson, in a brief speech, called the meeting to order, and stated that during the 33 years that the company had operated and which covered one-third of a century, he had been one of the original directors and had attended every one of the 33 annual meetings and hoped to be spared to attend several more.

The managing director, Dr. C. M. Vanstone, then gave the directors' and auditors' reports.

The annual levy for 1928 was made at the rate of 20% of the note and resulted in assessments amounting to \$436,352.65 being received. Cash premiums amounting to \$170,452.34 were received. The policies written on the cash plan increase year by year and now amount to 22½% of the total business of the company. Interest and rent brought in \$44,446.46, ordinary operating expenses amounted to \$201,103.48. Losses of a trifle over \$320,000 were paid, an increase of 50% over 1927. These losses occurred in two clearly defined periods, the first during the month of May and due

to carelessly started fires in the time of the spring clean-up, the second during harvest and due to poorly guarded stubble fires, particularly following the use of the combine.

The cash assets were materially increased and the total assets brought up to \$2,677,792.45, an increase for the year of almost \$200,000.

The year was remarkable in the company's history in that a gain of almost 18 millions in volume was recorded for the year. The total insurance in force is now over 152 millions.

It took ten years of earnest effort on the part of the management to bring the company up to a volume of 17 millions, and we have every reason to feel gratified that we were able to put this amount of increase on in one year.

The retiring directors were Messrs. Wallace and Reid who were re-elected. A vote of thanks was given to the manager and directors for the very able manner in which the business had been conducted.

**COVERS THE SUBJECT**

Little boys with vivid imaginations occasionally unreel some good stuff in analyzing the differ-

ent animals, both wild and domestic. A little fellow outdid himself on geese in the following essay:

"Geese is a low, heavy set bird which is mostly meet and feathers. His head sits on one side and he sits on the other. Geese can't sing much on account of dampness of the moisture. He ain't got no between-his-toes and he's got a little balloon in his stummuk to keep from sinking. Some geese when they gets big has curls on their tails and is called ganders. Ganders don't haff to sit and hatch but just eat.

**IN ALGERIA TOO.**

Farmers in Algeria, North Africa, are taking advantage of their favorable climate by raising fruits and vegetables for export to other countries where such products are not yet ready for market. Several co-operative societies are taking an active part in this effort. One has now been in operation five years. In 1923-24 it handled 8,000 tons of fruits and vegetables; in 1924-25, 11,750 tons; and in 1926-27, only 2,050 tons, as the yield was very light. Fruits and vegetables which are not suitable for export are preserved in factories, and a part of this work is done by the co-operative associations.

**Does Your Horse  
Wheeze or Roar?**

Thick, swollen glands cause thick wind or choke-down and make a horse wheeze or roar. Absorbine—the famous antiseptic liniment—brings quick relief, and does not blister or remove hair. \$2.50—at your druggist's or general merchant's. Booklet on the horse sent free. 74 W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Bldg., Montreal

**ABSORBINE**  
Reduces Swellings

**SELLING LAND**

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.

**Modern Methods**

The modern method of smut prevention is to dust Seed Wheat with Copper Carbonate.

It is efficient, economical and increases germination.

Dusting can be done any time BEFORE seeding. Positively no injury to the seed.

A machine duster is necessary to secure best results.

**The WESTEEL  
Seed Wheat Duster**

Recommended by leading wheat growers as the most efficient machine on the market.

Revolves the grain in a perfect cloud of dust assuring complete coverage. Does not crack the kernels. Steel construction throughout, strongly braced and easy to operate.

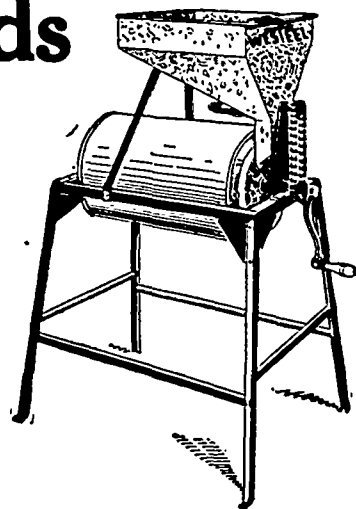
Can be operated by hand or power. Does the work quickly and thoroughly.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Calgary      Edmonton      Regina      Saskatoon      Vancouver





# Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

Pres.—W. F. Popple, Minto.

Vice-Pres.—H. Hindson, Moline.

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

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

General Manager, Graham Travers. Offices: 316 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

Your wholesale has enlarged its capacity for service, one forward step in this direction being the enlargement of office space. Unfortunately the space at 460 Main street was incapable of expansion, so the new home of your wholesale is now a few doors higher on Main street in the MacIntyre Block.

Note the new address:

**Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Ltd., 316 MacIntyre Block.**

In extending a hearty welcome and good wishes to all locals that have come into being since the first of the year, your wholesale would like to remind both new and old of the necessity for loyalty to their own organization before all else.

Although co-operation is essentially a friendly movement—yet in the pursuance of its ideal of service at cost, its followers can never afford to forget that arrayed against them and their goal is a formidable army of opposing interests whose tactics must be met in a spirit of strong defence. The offensive of this army makes itself felt through many channels, each seeking to attack the co-operator's army from their own field. Wonderful catalogues, are sent out from big firms containing alluring pictures, travelling salesmen call with supplies and tales of bargain prices, but behind the allure of the appeal to your eye and what appears to be an immediate saving in cash, there lies the insidious effort of forces that will break up the work of many years in co-operation.

## The Co-operative Way

Think carefully over the figures from two consumers co-operative locals. Sperling with fifty-two members organized May 1st, 1928, handled a business amounting to over \$16,590, and at the end of its first eight months, after having paid up interest, put in ten per cent. to the reserve fund and balanced its books, had a splendid sum of \$1,362.24 to distribute to

## Can You Use \$10.00?

There is still time for some one to pick up the ten dollars prize money offered last month for the best suggestion for an emblem for the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.

We feel sure there must be dozens of good ideas in the minds of many of our readers.

We are asking Mr. C. H. Burnell, Mr. F. W. Ransom and Mr. J. T. Hull, to act as judges to decide the merits of the various emblems sent in. Following is a repetition of the offer as made in the February issue of the Scoop Shovel.

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.

its members in patronage dividend.

Sanford co-operative local did a business of \$40,129.05 in one year, 1928. The profit on this was \$3,856.17. After paying all expenses, repairs, upkeep, interest, etc., the distribution for patronage bonus amounted to \$2,208.85.

Co-operative purchasing eliminates all handling costs between the factory and the consumer, giving him the benefit of service absolutely at cost.

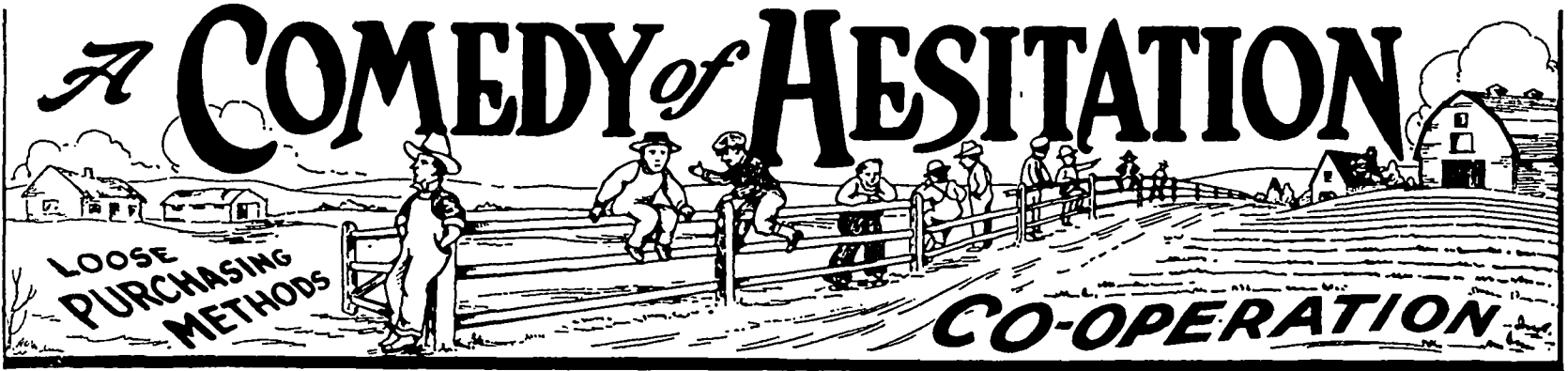
Membership in a local means nothing to you and your neighbors unless each one is firmly resolved to be loyal to the group.

Make up your mind this year to use your organization to the utmost, to stick together.

Make good use of your wholesale, keep in close touch with its expansion, for only by making utmost use of your own organization can you enlarge its scope of service so that every member will

reap greater benefits. Business in a wholesale grows by demand. Next time members of your local need some new equipment find out what your wholesale can offer before you look elsewhere.

It stands to reason that if only two or three locals are purchasing certain supplies such as flour or sugar through the wholesale, and ten other locals are buying the same goods outside of their organization—the purchasing powers of your wholesale, which works for the good of all, are considerably weakened through this lack of support in the greater number. If every local will bear in mind that the bigger the individual orders, the lower will be the price to each consumer; and the greater the volume of business, the bigger will be the return in patronage dividends; together we shall be able to make 1929 the best year for the co-operative consumers movement that Manitoba has ever known.



NOTE—The small farmer is the one outside the co-operative movement.

No matter what his acreage—no matter what his crop, no matter what the size of his girth or height—the farmer who stays outside the co-operative movement is limited to small stature.

The power of co-operative purchasing makes men big.

Ten little farmers standing on the line,  
Big profits swallowed one, then there were nine.

Nine little farmers guarding each his gate,  
One fed the "Mail order" that left eight.

Eight little farmers gazing up to heaven,  
A combine grabbed one, then there were seven.

Seven little farmers in an awful fix,  
The middleman squeezed one, that left six.

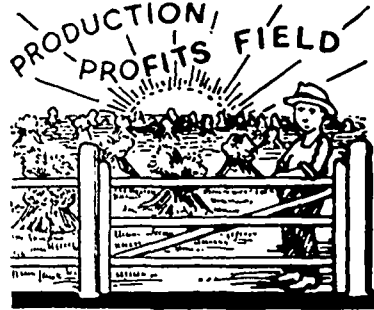
Six little farmers glad to be alive,  
A speculator lured one, then there were five.

Five little farmers feeling pretty sore,  
Had a scrap about it, then there were four.

Four little farmers seeking room to flee,  
Didn't take the step in time, soon there were three.

Three little farmers in an awful stew,  
Procrastination killed one—that left two.

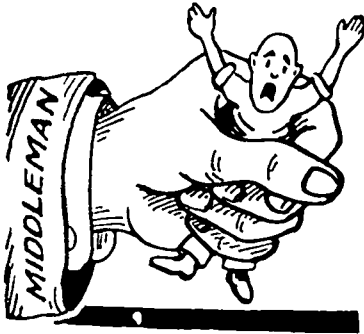
Two little farmers thought it time to run,  
Just see what happened to the foremost one.



Guarding each his gate.



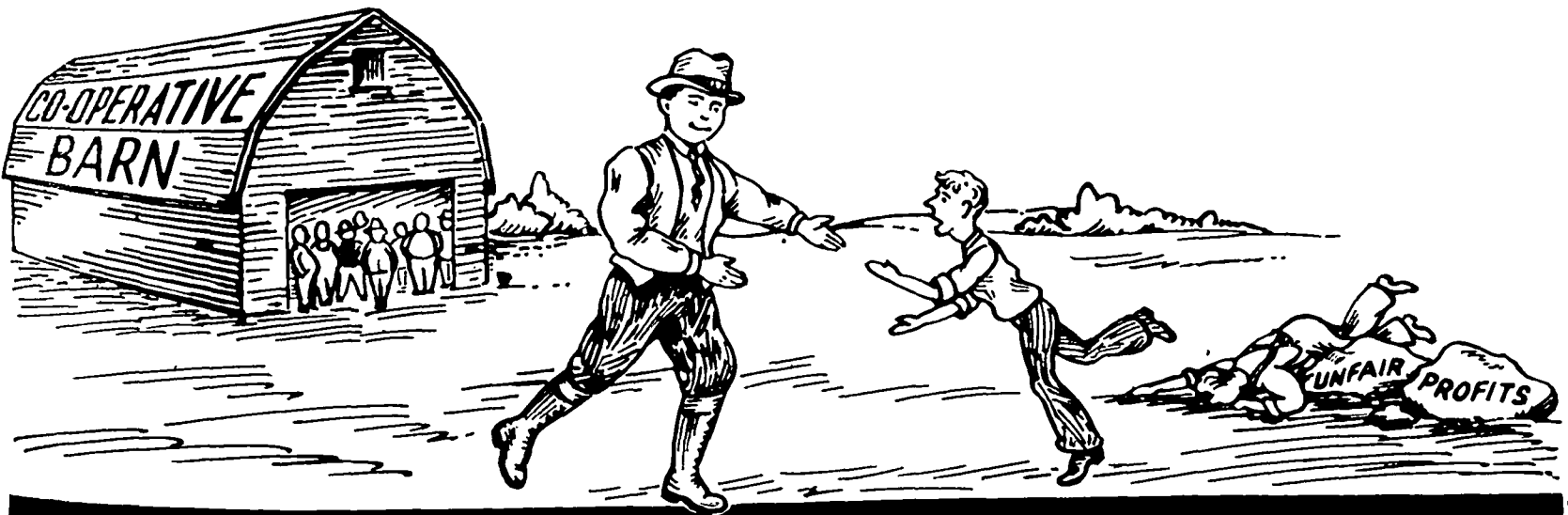
A combine grabbed one.



Middleman squeezed one.



Speculator lured one.



# UNITED FARMERS ORGANIZATION OF MANITOBA

EDUCATION — CO-OPERATION

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*President*, THOS. WOOD, Elm Creek  
*Vice-President*, J. M. ALLAN, Brandon  
*Secretary-Treasurer*, R. C. BROWN

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OFFICE:—306 BANK OF HAMILTON BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

## U.F.M. NOTES.

The drive will be on when this copy of the Scoop Shovel reaches you. Men and women in every corner of the province are at work asking members of the rural communities to support an organization that gives them protection and aid whether they pledge their loyalty or remain on the outside wondering. "Is it all worth while." We have no way of showing them that it is worth while, unless those who do understand its value disband and lose all the advantages gained through the struggle of past years. We cannot afford to awaken those who have been overtaken with apathy toward pressing reforms in this way. We who believe in the rights of the agricultural industry must educate and influence those who have not yet heard the call to action in some other way.

Our provincial organizer, Mr. McElvrick, will complete his itinerary this week. All districts have been visited, and materials for the drive have been forwarded from central office to the workers everywhere. New memberships, both cash and by requisition, have been coming in steadily, and prospects are bright for making a most substantial gain in membership.

Many seed grain certificates are being required these days. The local secretaries might do well to remember their stock from central office, that the supply might fill the demand.

The Selkirk and Portage inter-district debate was held at Portage la Prairie, on March 17th.

Messrs. Stewart and Borland, of Grassmere local, in Selkirk district, carried off the honors.

Macdonald and Lisgar, Brandon and Souris, are planning to debate in the near future.

## U.F.W.M. Notes

Our president, Mrs. Gee-Curtis, is having a delightful visit in the south. She plans to spend the next few days in Portland, Maine, on her way north. We hope to have her with us soon.

The new U.F.W.M. plans are ready for mailing and are going out immediately with the convention minutes, directors' reports, president's address and U.F.M. points of organization.

The latest oratorical contest news will reach you soon after the meeting held in Mr. Bayley's office on Thursday, March 21st.

## Junior U.F.M.

New organization plans for the junior U.F.M. were mailed to all school locals. A form was sent to be filled in after the first meeting and returned to central office. No materials can be sent out to help the juniors if the officers' names are not reported.

The MacDonald district workers have the public speaking contest under way already. We are most anxious to have the inter-district one held at the district convention in the fall. Write central office if you require any information regarding this work.

The possibility of appointing a provincial president for this year will be discussed at the coming executive meeting.

## Central Office Notes

We are very sorry to report that Mr. R. C. Brown, our secretary, has been forced to spend a few days in the General Hospital, but glad to say that he will be with us again soon for a short time before he takes up farming again, in the Pilot Mound district.

Our president, Mr. Thos. Wood, spent two days in the city this week on official U.F.M. business.

We can't all be captains; we've got to be crew.

There's something for all of us here.

There's big work to do and there's lesser to do.

And the task we must do is the best.

If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail.

If you can't be the sun, be a star.

It isn't by size that you win or you fail.

Be the best of whatever you are.

—Douglas MacLach

"There is dawnning in the west a fine beneficial co-operative movement among the farmers in marketing their products. Nothing is so weak as the farmer single-handed, nothing so strong as the farmer united, and if farming is to be brought to the same plane as other national industries, scientific management and co-operative selling are necessary."—Sir Henry Thomson.

**THE FIRST CONCERTED ACTION.**

(By C. H. Creed, Jr.)

It was the year 494 B.C. The nation of Rome, later to become the conqueror of most of the known world, was but an infant cradled upon the seven hills which lie beside the Tiber. For centuries she had maintained her integrity against the savage attacks of the Etruscans on the north, and the less vicious onslaughts of the Latins, Sabines, and Oscans from other directions, yet had she survived to carry her institutions to far countries. As ever, following these savage wars, her people were impoverished and the

burden of debt and taxes had fallen upon the lowly plebeian while the haughty Patrician bore ever more heavily upon their slender resources. The sun at midday lighted a street of misery and rags.

A shabby goatherd stood before the wine shop and offered for sale a well tanned skin of his flock. "Ho! Servius, thou maker of sandals, stop and look at my offering. Didst ever see such size and such hair?" Servius stopped. "Of a truth, Lucius, thou hast a wonderful bargain but the odor from the wine shop has affected thee, for what Plebeian hath the silver to buy. Offer thy

goods to some Patrician and thank thy gods if he payeth thee at all. But yesterday did Quintus, the rich, take every sandal in my shop for his household and named the price himself.

From the group of loiterers who stood hopelessly before the shop sniffing aroma of the drink they had not wherewith to buy, came another voice. "Thou are not alone, Servius, we are all with thee. Since the tax hath been five times doubled we Plebeians sniff but we drink not: we hunger but we do not eat." And from the other side the tones of a boy's voice followed, "Because he could not pay his debt my father is even



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**CANADA CEMENT CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE**

now chained to the house of Scourias and endureth daily torture to make him sign himself and me as slaves. He refuseth and will die in his chains."

Amazed, the goatherd stood and listened to the chorus of groans and lamentations that arose about him. For the first time he learned that others were in the same woeful plight as he. True, he had given his all in payment of the tax but he had felt it the logical consequence of war. Now he saw that while he had followed his herd among the hills and forests without the city walls, things had been happening within. Only upon him and his kind, the producer, had the costs fallen. The Patrician reveled in greater wealth and power than before. This thing should not be.

Suddenly a silence fell upon the group. From out the wine shop strolled two young men, clad in rich garments and obviously affected by the potency of the nectar they had been imbibing. "Verily, Claudius," said one, "another drink and the fair Lucia would pine for her lover this night. I must have a care lest I forget her in my cups and she go from me to thee." "Have no fear, Sextus," replied the other, "drink as thou wilt, I have mine own mistress. What have we here? Look Sextus, didst ever see such a goat skin." The two stopped and inspected the goat herd's property. "Wonderful," said Sextus, "it will be mine. How soft the skin and how long the hair thereon. Lucia will forgive my sins when I bring this to her and she sees it spread upon her couch." He took it boldly from the arm of the goatherd. Lucius released it to him and ventured to praise it more. "It is the very best, for it came from the last of my flock, the giant ram which I had saved until necessity bade me kill him. For that reason I am asking six pieces of silver for it, a bargain, but I must live." "Thou fool," answered the drunken Sextus, "Dost fix the price to me, a Patrician? For that thou shalt have nothing. Go chew on the bones of thy ram and take this for recompense." And he drew his sword and smote the goatherd down with the flat of it upon the cheek.

As the crowd drew back from the fallen Lucius the two Patricians turned away, the one gloating over his new treasure, the other

laughing and slapping him on the back as they went their unsteady way.

The goatherd arose and silently caressed the red welt on his face. He was weaponless and unable to avenge himself, but he took from his back the huge twisted ram's horn with which he had been wont to call his flock, and blew a tremendous blast thereon. "Hark ye, Plebeians," he cried, "ye call yourselves descendants of Romulus. Doth not the nature of the wolf which suckled him arouse in thee. This moment I am more wolf than Roman, and I call upon thee to form a pack. When the goats which I have tended could no longer live upon one hill I led them to another. Today ye are the goats, and why stay ye here in misery to starve while the Patrician takes thy all. There are many hills for thee. Thou canst carry with thee all that thou hast. Let us move across the Tiber in a body and live again free men, while the Patricians bruise their soft hands at the tasks we have performed for them. Scatter all ye that hear and bid every Plebeian come to the Field of Mars when the sound of this horn is heard this night. I have been a herder of goats, tonight I shall herd men. Hasten."

The twilight had fallen upon the river Tiber. The beams of a half obscured moon at times lighted the tiny ripples on its surface and made a beautiful background for the house of Lucia which graced the hither bank. Within by the light of a feeble torch the fair

one was alternately fondling a beautiful goatskin and the handsome Sextus. "What a lover thou art, my handsome Patrician," said she, "there is not a finer couch on all the seven hills, and thou didst give it me. How thou must love me. Tell me, Sextus, tell me again that I am beautiful. Sit here beside me on the goatskin and fill my ears with thy pleasing flattery." Sextus complied, but first added a few words of self praise in regard to the acquisition of the treasure. "Claudius saw it first and had I not spoken quickly with thee in mind it would have graced another couch this night, my fair one." "But what of the goatherd," said Lucia. "Hath he not more?" "Nay, beautiful one, thine is the only one of its like in all Rome. The herder hath nothing left but the mark of my sword on his face. What is it, Lucia? Why startest thou?" Through the open window had come the loud blast of a ram's horn. Clear and plain it rang through the streets and echoed faintly back from the further bank of the river. It ceased, and all was quiet as before. Sextus laughed and Lucia smiled while she sank back into his arms. The fickle torch flickered once and went out leaving them in darkness. The succeeding stillness was broken only by the notes of the horn fainter and further away. "'Tis the goatherd," said Sextus.

Morning dawned on a half-deserted city. Every Plebeian had followed the goatherd across the river and set up a temporary

# SPECTACLES

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abode on the Sacred Mount. For the first time in history the producers had taken concerted action against the upper classes. The fact that the producer is the real power in the state was never more clearly shown. The fact that concerted action is a sure cure for oppression was never more clearly demonstrated than when that day the highest Patrician of them all, who, though he had gold in abundance, could not eat it nor wear it, was perforce obliged to meet a goatherd as man to man and deal with him in matters of state and trade. It was also evident that the Patrician was to be the pleader and the Plebeian would fix the terms. Great is concerted action.

"My first demand," said Lucius, "is that the Patrician Sextus be made to pay me 12 pieces of silver for the skin which he hath taken from me." "Granted," replied the Patrician chief. "And next you will cause all prisoners for debt to be released with their accounts cleared." The chief frowned. "And further, from this time on the producer shall set his own price upon his wares. The Plebeian shall be protected from violence. And to insure all these things, there shall be appointed two Tribunes whose persons shall be sacred and whose duty shall be but to guard the rights of the Plebeians." It was a bitter dose but the Patricians had to swallow it, and, with the sound of the horn the deserters returned to their former homes to begin a new and easier life.

"Sextus," said the fair Lucia, "why frownest thou when thou lookest at the goatskin which thou gavest me. Has it not fond memories for thee?" And Sextus grunted. He grunted even as many in modern day will grunt when the producer finally comes to follow the example of the ancient Plebeians, and through their co-operating marketing institutions take concerted action against those who now control their produce.

**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.

**Keep Your Horses on the Job**

You cannot afford horses that are unable to do a full day's work every day. Winter idleness makes horses soft, and if not clipped they sweat their strength away. At night, after a hard day's work, the heavy mass of sweat-soaked, long hair becomes icy cold and chills them through and through. This robs them of rest and without rest they become run down and easy prey to all horse ailments. Imagine yourself working hard on a spring day in a fur coat, and then going to bed in your sweat-saturated clothes. You would soon be ready for the doctor.

Stewart No. 1 Horse and Cow Clipping Machine is the standard hand-operated clipping machine of the world. Strong, ball bearing, easy running. Special razor steel cutting plates stay sharp.

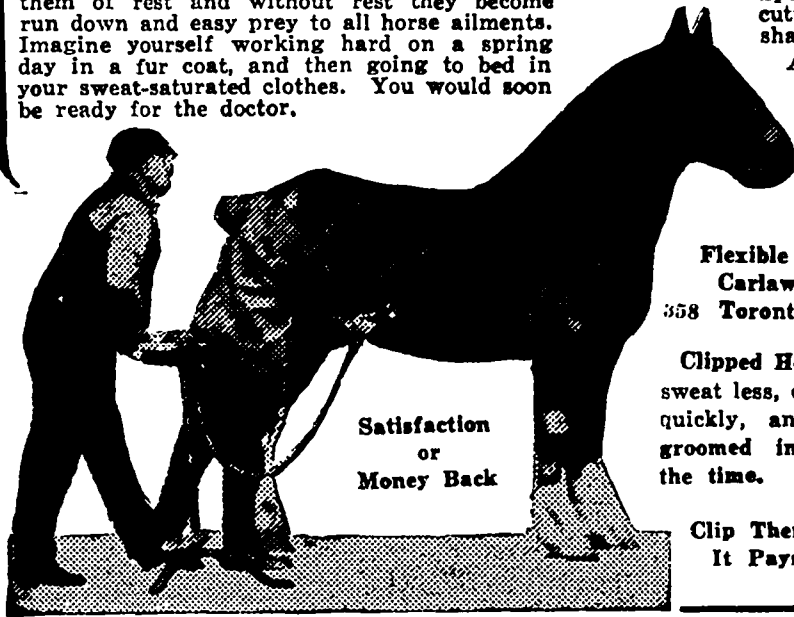
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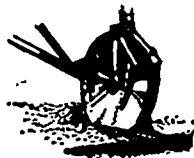
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20, 24, 28 and 33 Run Sizes

*With the Light, Strong Massey-Harris No. 11 Drills Seeding Can Be Done Quicker and Better:*

**MASSEY-HARRIS CENTRE SEED DELIVERY DOUBLE DISCS**



**INSURE GREATEST YIELD FROM SEED SOWN**

Massey-Harris No. 11 Drill Centre Seed Delivery sows the seed not at the front of the bearing or at the rear but at the centre of the disc where the furrow is widest and deepest.

As a result, seed sown by a Massey-Harris No. 11 Drill produces bigger and better crops. All the seed goes to the bottom of the furrow and is covered at a uniform depth, down where the moisture will insure quick germination, healthy growth and uniform ripening.

**SPEED** is the necessity of the present times, and seeding is one of the most urgent operations on the farm. Fast work can be done with Massey-Harris No. 11 Drills. They have great strength yet are comparatively light in weight and their seeding mechanism is unequalled for accurate, positive sowing.

**LIGHTER YET STRONGER**—Steel frame, steel box, and steel wheels give Massey-Harris No. 11 Drills lightness with great strength. Being much lighter they are easier to pull in soft ground. Being stronger they wear longer.

**ACCURATE SOWING**—The feed runs on Massey-Harris No. 11 Drills fit perfectly. Seed is sown accurately and positively without being bruised or crushed.

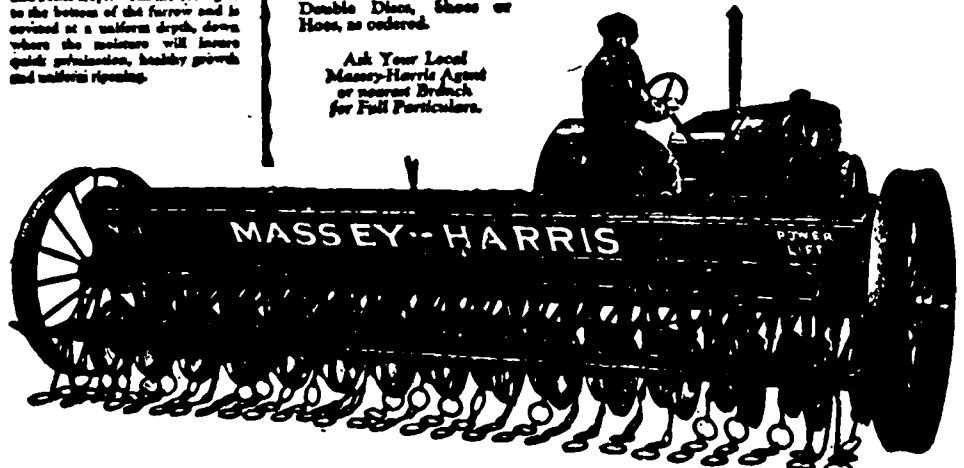
**DURABLE GRAIN BOX**—Unlike wood boxes, the steel boxes on Massey-Harris No. 11 Drills will not rot, warp or crack under exposure to the weather. Also, the alignment of the feed runs is always maintained on these steel boxes, whereas, when a wood box becomes old and rotted it is practically impossible to keep the feed runs screwed up to their proper position.

**ALUMITE LUBRICATION**—Easy, quick and effective oiling is provided by the Alumite System. Just push the gun and the oiling is done. Long wear and easy running results.

**TWO WHEEL DRIVEN POWER-LIFT**—Power is supplied by both wheels on Massey-Harris No. 11 Power-Lift Drills. Thus the operator has control of the raising and lowering of the furrow opener at all times. Power being supplied by both wheels, the work of lifting is distributed evenly with no unequal strain on the drill as is the case with lifts operated by one wheel only.

**SIZES AND STYLES**—Massey-Harris No. 11 Drills can be had with head lift in 14, 16, 20, and 24 run sizes. Power-Lift Drills can be had in 20, 24, 28, and 33 run sizes. Single Discs, Double Discs, Discs or Hoops, as ordered.

Ask Your Local Massey-Harris Agent or nearest Branch for Full Particulars.



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WINDSOR BRANTON REGINA SASKATOON SWIFT CURRENT YARMOUTH LONDON ONT  
CALGARY VANCOUVER TORONTO MONTREAL STONINGTON

## TWO MILLION FARMERS ARE CO-OPERATING.

Two million farmers are organized into 12,000 associations in the United States for the purpose of marketing their products or buying their supplies, or doing both, on a co-operative basis. Last year they sold collectively farm products to the value of nearly two billion dollars, and they purchased farm supplies to the value of nearly a half billion dollars.

These co-operatively minded farmers are scattered throughout the 48 states, however, they are numerous in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, New York, and in the states along the Pacific Coast.

Nearly one-third of the farmers engaged in buying or selling together are members of farmers' elevator associations, and about one-fifth belong to co-operative creameries, cheese factories, or milk marketing associations. Nearly 150,000 are interested in the co-operative ginning or marketing of cotton. About 50,000 farmers are selling poultry products co-operatively, and about 25,000 are acting collectively in marketing their annual wool clips. Nearly one-half of the farmers participating in co-operative activity are members of more than one organization.

## THE PRACTICAL PLANTER

He didn't plant wheat and he didn't plant barley;

He didn't plant cotton or rye;  
He didn't plant corn, and (there's no use to parley),

—Not even a pumpkin for pie.

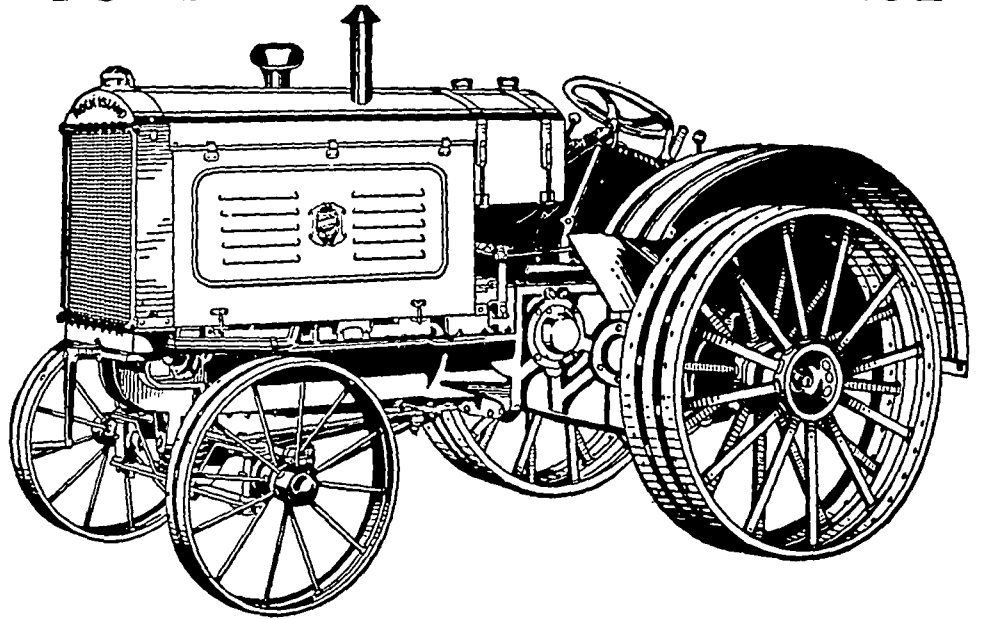
But he planted himself (where he wouldn't perspire);

He sat in a nice office chair,  
And bought any crop he could sell a bit higher—

No wonder he reaped the big share!

Economists predict that in 50 farm prices—but in 50 years most years the increased population of us won't give a darn. will automatically boost farm

## 70 YEARS OF FARM SERVICE



The Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has given service to Canadian Farmers for over 70 years. The company's reputation stands behind the implements offered to the farmers. Look at the ROCK ISLAND TRACTOR—it means power, stability and performance.

### THE TRACTOR FOR EVERY FARM

Write for particulars to nearest branch

## THE WATERLOO MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

Portage la Prairie Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

## SUCCESSFUL MEN

Many well-to-do citizens in this country owe their start toward success to opening a savings account in early life and practising thrift in order to build up that account.

Are you building up your success fund at the Bank of Montreal, which for well over a century has been conserving the savings of ambitious Canadians?

## BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

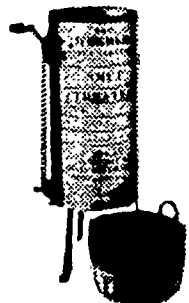
Total Assets in Excess of \$870,000,000.

## "WONDER" ALL GALVANIZED

### Dustproof Copper Carbonate Smut Treater

40 to 60 bushels capacity per hour. Easily operated by hand. Double sacking bagger and power pulley can be had. Get our special price. We pay the freight. Why lose grain by smut.

AMERICAN GRAIN SEPARATOR CO., LTD.  
St., WINNIPEG, MAN.



154 McPhillips

## What Our Members Are Saying

Please send me index for The Scoop Shovel, as I have all Scoop Shovels for the last three years. I believe in saving them all; they are too valuable to destroy.

F. Wilson, Cromer, Man.

We must say that we are well pleased with the new department, i.e., books for children, also the stories of other lands, and of our own Canadian West. These last must be extremely interesting to the Manitoban, especially the farmers.

Mrs. Sidney Ransom,  
Mountainside, Man.

Thanks for the catalogue. Just to read it makes me glad we joined the Pool. It gives us an opportunity to read the sort of books we have always wanted to read.

Mrs. C. G. Sussums,  
Napinka, Man.

I received your catalogue of books, and was surprised and pleased at the extent of it, am only scrry I have been missing some good reading for years through not knowing about it.

—Chas. H. Sharman,  
Balmoral, Man.

I want to tell you that I appreciate the service of the library very much because I never could afford to buy all the books I wanted to read. And I find them better than I expected them to be.

—H. Kornelsen, High Bluff, Man.

Have just received my copy of the new library catalogue. I think the addition of books for young people a splendid idea. I consider it a privilege to have access to such a lengthy and varied list of splendid reading and intend taking full advantage of it.

Mrs. Ben F. Nunn,  
Wheatland, Man.

Thanking you very much for the interest you take in your members.

John Clark, Neepawa, Man.

I take this opportunity to thank you for looking after my interests so well, including raising the grade of my two cars of wheat, also notifying me of the leakage.

Alex Gerrard, Menzie, Man.

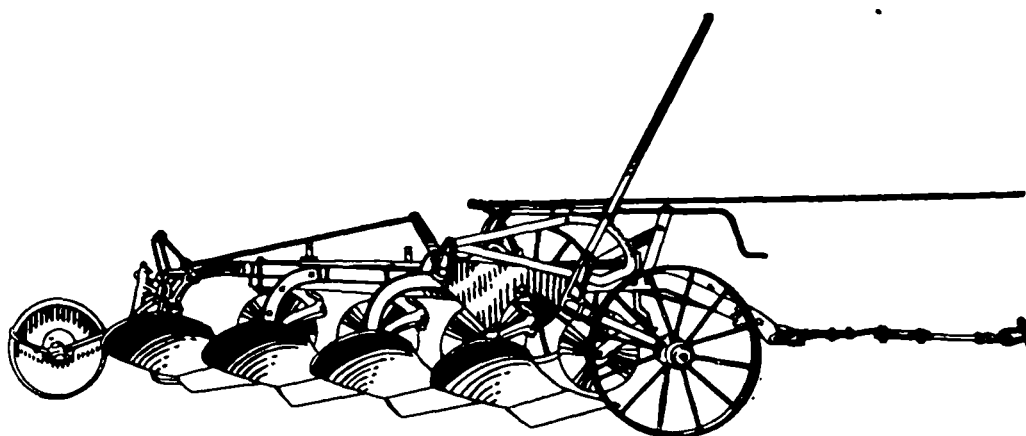
I consider the Wheat Pool members most highly privileged to have the opportunity of enjoying such an unique library. I

have simply haunted libraries in futile efforts to find such books as you include. It seems to me there is only one more thing can be done for the members, and that is to read the books to them.

Mrs. F. W. Hicks,  
Minnedosa, Man.

# "It cleans better than any plow on my farm"

—R. C. FRANK, Fillmore, Sask.



Furnished as a three or four base plow

**M**R. FRANK, who has four of these plows on his farm, fully appreciates the importance of having a plow that cleans easily. The Oliver No. 384-B gang turns straight, clean and even furrows and has the clearance to free itself quickly of weeds and trash. It is a big, sturdy plow, capable of heavy duty plowing yet it is exceptionally easy to handle. **Mr. Frank says, "I can honestly say it pulls at least 2 h.p. lighter than any tractor plow on my farm."**

Tell your Oliver dealer that you would like to see the No. 384 gang, also write your nearest Oliver branch for catalog of the complete line of Oliver farm implements.

Oliver Farm implements include a complete line of tillage equipment, also drills, wagons, binders, fanning mills, weeders, combines, and threshers

# OLIVER

Canadian Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Limited  
Plowmakers for the World

Winnipeg - Regina - Saskatoon - Edmonton - Calgary - Toronto

## GRAIN EXCHANGE PUTS MONTE CARLO IN SHADE.

A dozen Monte Carlos, running full blast, would work less harm to the moral welfare and economic stability of America than the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Cotton Exchange, and their affiliated markets now do by manipulation and gambling in our major agricultural products, in the opinion of Senator Lynn J. Frasier, of North Dakota.

Gambling, no matter how conducted, is morally indefensible and economically unsound; yet if the gamblers merely take money from the pocket of one and place it in the pocket of the other, there is no great social importance in the transaction.

But when, as Senator Frasier points out in "Plain Talk," the stakes are common necessities like cotton and grain; and when in manipulating the markets the speculators often demoralize the law of supply and demand and cause widespread distress among the agricultural producers of the nation, the practice should be legally outlawed along with all other gambling.

### No Need for Exchanges

Nor is there any economic need for the grain and cotton exchanges, in the estimation of the North Dakota senator.

Those who argue in behalf of the exchange often stress the point that they are necessary in order to afford millers, cotton ginners, and others an opportunity to protect themselves against losses by "hedging."

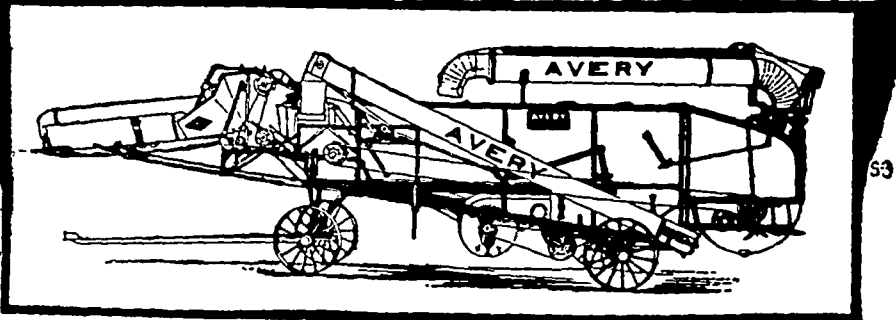
"In considering this argument," writes Mr. Frasier, "it must be remembered that in making a hedge to protect against loss, protection is sought from the parties who bring about the very conditions that cause the need for protection. In other words, if it were not for the violent fluctuations caused by trading in futures it probably would not be necessary for legitimate buyers to hedge whenever they purchase cash grain or spot cotton. In any event, hedging constitutes a very small proportion of the deals carried on in the grain and cotton exchanges, and purely speculative trading in future could be prohibited by law without interfering in any way in legitimate hedging sales. An investigation by the Department of Agriculture in the 1925 trading of futures on the

Chicago Board of Trade at a time when the market was subject to wild fluctuations and hedging, therefore, was presumably at the maximum, revealed that less than three per cent. of all future trading consisted of hedges. This unquestioned fact very effectually disposes of the argument by which grain and cotton gamblers try to justify their practices on the theory that hedging is necessary to the orderly marketing of grain and cotton.

"The volume of transactions annually handled by our so-called commodity exchanges is vastly in

excess of the sums handled by all the European gambling casinos combined. Even Monte Carlo has a limit, but there is absolutely no limit on the Chicago Board of Trade (Grain Exchange), or the New York Cotton Exchange. At any gambling resort the gambler must risk his money 'over the counter,' whereas the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Cotton Exchange have spread their operations throughout the length and breadth of the nation by means of many thousand miles of 'private wires' that permit direct trading with hundreds of

## Own an AVERY! Have more PROFIT and PLEASURE



### Only an Avery Gives You These:

- Full Roller Bearing Drive without a Crankshaft.
- Perfect Spaced, All Steel Cylinder.
- Spreading Comb Beater.
- One Unit Double Action Rack.
- Fewer Working Parts and All-Outside Bearings, Hangers and Oilers.

#### Write For

#### New Thresher Book

With natural colored illustrations and interesting facts you should know about the "Thresher Ahead of the Times."

There's more profit in owning a New Avery for it's a job-taker and a money-maker. Size for size it will out-thresh, out-save and out-last others because it's built simpler and stronger and has many superior features.

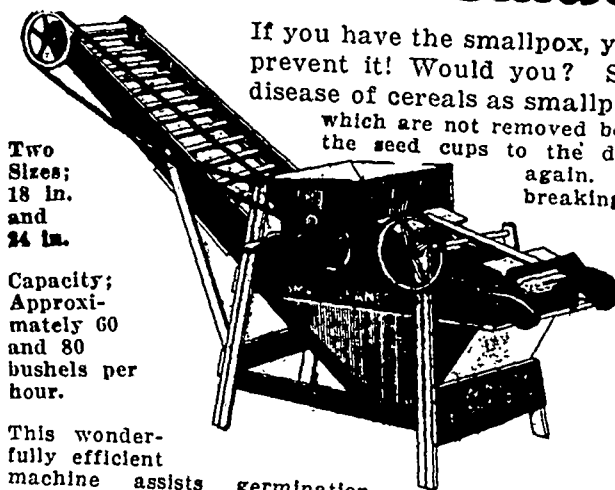
There's more pleasure in owning an Avery, too, for it's easier to handle and lighter to pull. You work less and make more money. It's a good looker and smooth runner and you'll be proud to own one.

# AVERY

POWER MACHINERY CO. LTD.

REGINA, Sask. Dept. 119

## 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 wonderfully efficient machine assists germination. Write Dept. 10 for Free Literature 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

smaller cities and even country towns.

"If bales of actual cotton and bushels of real grain were the only articles bought and sold on the so-called commodity exchanges, in accordance with the laws of supply and demand, there could be no criticism of these primary markets. They would then be serving a perfectly legitimate function.

"But on both the cotton and grain exchanges the sale of 'futures' has outgrown the sale of actual cotton and grain. The proportion of cotton and grain handled now is comparatively small, and at least 95 per cent. of the volume of trade is in a mysterious non-existent paper commodity. A bushel of 'future' wheat or a bale of 'future' cotton is merely a marker to determine speculative values, and the indisputable fact that 400 bushels of 'futures' are sold on the Chicago Board of Trade for every bushel of actual wheat (the ratio between futures and bales of cotton is approximately as great on the New York Cotton Exchange), characterizes these two institutions as gambling-houses rather than legitimate primary markets."

**A KIND THOUGHT.**

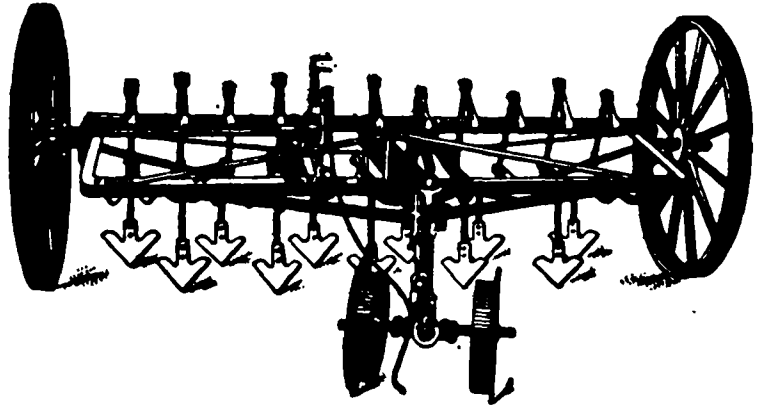
Please give your attention to one I will mention:  
 The food speculator, no less;  
 He's agile and wiley, and under his smile he  
 Hides thoughts that you hardly would guess!  
 His pose is a beauty; it jibes with his duty  
 To look like "The Farmer's Best Friend";  
 But when no one's looking, oh boy! what a rooking  
 He gives everyone in the end!  
 He says it's a favor he does us to pay for  
 Our crops—or we'd not make a sale;  
 And though we know better, I guess we're all wet or  
 We'd never drive over his scale.  
 The masculine gender, his feelings are tender,  
 And so let us all have a care  
 That we never query his motives for fear he  
 Will get aggravated and swear!

Maw—"Hey, William, get your father's hat out of that mud-hole."

Son—"I can't, maw, he's got it strapped under his chin."

**Buy The Best At Attractive Prices**

**1/2" STIFF TOOTH CULTIVATORS POWER LIFT**



Long service cultivators, 9 and 11 tooth, equipped with power lift, operated from tractors.

Axle—1 5/16 cold rolled steel. Solid stiff and strong. Frame—Stiff angle steel, with two truss rods, well braced, will not bend or sag. Truss rods extend from end to end, making the frame rigid. Pole Truck—Made of heavy steel, and is connected to the machine by a short tongue, braced securely to the frame. The wheels have projecting rims which penetrate the ground and keep the machine from being put out of its course by stones or ruts.

**SPECIAL PRICES**

| Size     | How Drawn | Price Winnipeg |
|----------|-----------|----------------|
| 9' tooth | Tractor   | \$ 94.25       |
| 11 tooth | Tractor   | \$104.00       |

Extra high clearance prevent trash from clogging. We also carry a complete line of cultivators. We can fill your requirements. Including 11 tooth horse drawn Cultivators at \$93.00

**1/2" GANG PLOWS**

A Gang Plow especially built for Western Canada. A plow that will turn under all trash, seed and weeds. Built right. Cleans right. High lift and draws light. No side draft. (Less eveners.)

**SPECIAL PRICES**

|         |          |         |          |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 12 inch | \$ 99.40 | 14 inch | \$100.55 |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|

**1/2" HARROW CARTS**

Makes harrowing easy. It provides comfortable riding facilities for the operator, and is a light pull for your horses. A large comfortable springy seat set high so the operator is out of the dirt. Wide wheel track. Automatic lock and rigid construction making cart run smoothly. No swaying. **SPECIAL PRICE \$10.50.**

**FOUR to SIX HORSE HITCHES**

Easily adjustable to any number of horses from four to six. All wood parts are of well seasoned hardwood. The straps are steel, the hooks malleable iron.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Four-Horse (abreast combination hitch        | \$4.50 |
| Five-Horse, tandem hitch, including neckyoke | \$7.00 |
| Six-Horse, tandem hitch, including neckyoke  | \$8.00 |

**Tudhope-Anderson Co., Ltd.**

Winnipeg • Regina • Edmonton

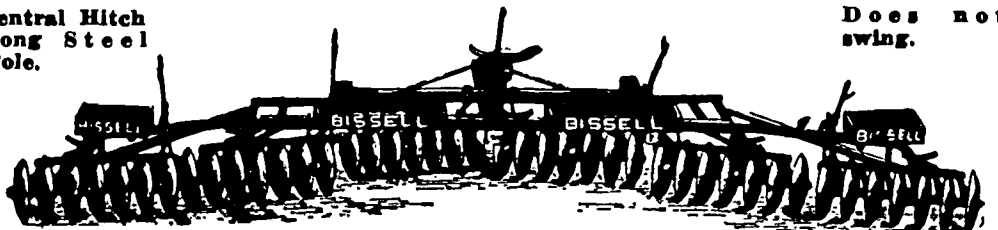
**BISSELL 21 FT. WIDE DISK HARROW**

Alemite Zerk Lubrication Gun supplied free.  
 Central Hitch  
 Long Steel Pole.

**IN-THROW**

Heat Treated Plates, last twice as long.

Does not swing.



Sides can be detached leaving a Regular 14 ft. In-Throw Disk, or 14 ft. In-Throw can have sides furnished to make a 21 ft. We make In-Throw and Out-Throw Disks in 6 ft. to 21 ft. widths and Double Action from 6 ft. to 16 ft. wide.

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

For Sale by all JOHN DEERE AGENTS



## 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)

A Pool member writes: "I am very sorry that I have not been able to stir the interest of the farmers in this part in the fine provision that is made for them in your library. If similar problems have been met with and measurably solved, I would like to know about it and try the treatment here." Nil desperandum! There has been a very gratifying increase in the number of members using the library. The circulation of our books for the months of January and February was over 1,100, which is in excess of the total borrowings for the Pool year ending July 31 last. Every day we receive requests for the library catalogue from members who apparently have not previously given the library a thought. We have had a great access of women readers and our junior co-operators, the Pool members of the future, are beginning to learn about the section we established especially for their benefit. Much of this increase in the patronage of the library is due to recommendations from one member to another: you never can tell when a

word in season is going to produce results. Our advice is: Just keep on plugging away. Mention the library and what it contains whenever an opportunity occurs, and don't forget to say that the library belongs to the Pool members, and that it costs them nothing to borrow Pool books and there is no expense incurred for postage to the borrower. The motto of the Pool is "Service at cost," and service at cost is given in the library as well as Pool elevators.

• • •

Last month I called attention to books in the library dealing with the question of the root causes of the Great War. This month I wish to mention one or two new books dealing with organization for peace which are not included in our catalogue.

One of the best of these new books is "Between War and Peace," by Florence Brewer Boeckel. This is a handbook for workers in the cause of peace and there is probably no other single volume published on the subject which gives so much information. The introductory section ham-

mers home one great truth about war that needs to be kept constantly before the people, namely, that wars are made by governments and not by peoples. Some time before the Great War the London Times, after one of those diplomatic crises which recurred at almost regular intervals in Europe, stated emphatically that "wars are made in the chancelleries of Europe" by men in whose hands the great masses of the people were mere puppets. Last year Alanson B. Houghton, United States ambassador to Great Britain, emphasized the same truth in a speech which stirred the whole world, and which Mrs. Boeckel quotes. Put in another way this truth means that wars are the result of a failure of democracy to function properly in the region of administration, and the readiness of the masses to support war policies when their rulers fail to follow the path of peace.

Mrs. Boeckel tells of what the church, commerce, women, labor, farmers, war veterans and young people are doing for peace. She is inadequately informed on the extent of the opposition to war among the farmers of Western Canada, only resolutions passed by the U.F.A. being mentioned. As all our prairie organizations

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standard of excellence.  
Merchants who handle  
it are sure to carry a  
high quality line of  
other products . . .**

**Robin Hood  
FLOUR**



have denounced war, including the Manitoba Wheat Pool, Mrs. Boeckel should be given the necessary information for the next edition of her excellent book.

The next section of the book gives a survey of the many influences for and against world peace—the League of Nations and the World Court, the outlawry of war and the Kellogg Pact, arbitration, international law, international co-operation, reduction of armaments, imperialism, immigration policies and so on—and the book concludes with materials for a working programme of peace work.

We have many in our farmer ranks in Manitoba who are giving serious study to this subject of war and peace, and it needs many more. It is not generally known that the great nations are today spending more on armaments than they were spending twenty years ago, but it is a fact, and it explains the cynicism with which many prominent people greeted the signing of the Kellogg Pact.

And that brings me to another new book—"This Pact Business," by W. H. Edwards. The publishers of this book state that all the profits from its sale will go into a special reserve fund to be used for the publication of books to serve the cause of international peace which could not be published as an ordinary commercial enterprise. Dr. Edwards is a German, and his purpose is to point out the deadly irony in the situation where governments are signing ostensibly anti-war agreements while deliberately making every preparation for war. It is a small book and is well worth reading.

Among the workers for peace with an international reputation, James T. Shotwell, professor of History at Columbia University, stands high, and he played, as a private person, an important part in bringing public attention to bear upon the principle embodied in the Pact of Paris. His new book, "War as an Instrument of National Policy and its Renunciation in the Pact of Paris," contains not only an excellent account of the origin of the document and the negotiations in connection with it, but an introduction which gives the right atmosphere for an

(Turn to Page 46.)

# A HOME OR SCHOOL CHILDREN'S LIBRARY for \$10<sup>00</sup>

JUST A SAMPLE OF WHAT RUSSELL-LANG'S LIBRARY DEPARTMENT CAN DO

Being the largest Importers of Books in Western Canada, we have unexcelled facilities for supplying Library Books at Lowest Prices. We give our Customers full advantage of Lowered Prices.

Here is a Russell-Lang offer: Mark with an X the 20 titles you desire. 10 from Group A; 5 from Group B; 5 from Group C—20 in all, for \$10.00. Fill in the form below, and mail it to Russell-Lang's Bookshop, Winnipeg. If the Books are desired by post, add 55c.

If a \$20.00 lot of Books is desired, then choose double the quantity in each case. Total 40 books. Then one extra book free from Group A and B. Total 42 books.

## GROUP A

For The Little Folks

- Seventeen Cats—True story of Mammy Tittleback and her kittens. Illust.
- Three Golden Days (a \$1.25 book).
- Picture Worlds (a \$1.50 book).
- Pathfinders of Today. By Johnston.
- Two Modern Little Princes. Sidney.
- Tales and Tags. (very popular).
- The Brownies in Fairyland. Palmer Cox.
- Bam, the Story of an African Boy.
- A Child's Garden of Verses. Stevenson.
- The Story of Peter Pan. Barrie.
- The Three Neighbors (Nature stories).
- Little Jack Rabbit's Adventures.
- The Tale of Peter Rabbit.
- The Little Small Red Hen.
- Mother Goose Nursery Tales.
- My Merry Story Book.
- Neddy, the Story of a Donkey.
- The Story of Cinderella.
- The Three Bears and Other Stories.
- Peter Rabbit and Sammy Squirrel.
- The King of the Golden River. Kingsley.
- The Water Babies. Kingsley.
- Tales from the Arabian Nights.
- Little Jack Rabbit's Adventures. Cory.
- Five Little Starrs in the Canadian Forest.
- Alice in Wonderland and Sequel.
- Tales from Tennyson.
- Gulliver's Travels.
- Stories of Robin Hood. 8 Illustrations.
- The Book of Nature Myths. Illustrated.
- Fairy Tales and Story Poems.
- Wonder Tales from Many Lands.
- Fables and Nursery Tales.
- Old Greek Folk Stories.
- The Wonderful Voyages of Gulliver.
- The Adventures of Deerslayer.
- Legends of the Stars.
- A Treasury of Flower Stories.
- Tales of St. George of England.
- A Story Garden. Maud Lindsay.
- The Story Teller. Maud Lindsay.
- Mister Wind and Mistress Rain.
- Animal Stories from Eskimo Land.
- Why-So Stories, by E. G. Rich.
- Memoirs of a London Doll.
- Babes of the Wild. Gask.
- Stories About Bears. Gask.
- The Horse with a Green Nose.
- Rough—The story of a dog.
- Whiskers—A delightful story.
- Tales of the Brownies. Margaret Lane.
- Children of Sunshine Mine—A story of Rhodesia.
- Adrift in the Pacific. Verne.
- Vultures Nest. Ascot R. Hope.
- The Battle and the Breeze. Ballantyne.
- Wulle McWattle's Master. J. J. Bell.
- Ungava, by Ballantyne.

## GROUP B

For 10 to 15 Years

- Heroes of The Flag. Arthur Mee.
- Heroes of The World. Mee.
- King Arthur and His Knights.
- Little Lord Fauntleroy. Burnett.
- Tom Brown's School Days.
- David Blalze (delightful school story).
- The Birds' Christmas Carol. Wigglin.
- A Book of Golden Deeds. Yonge.
- An Old Fashioned Girl. Alcott.
- The Coral Island. Ballantyne.
- Round the World in Seven Days. Strang.

- Child's History of England. Dickens.
- Tom Swift and His Flying Boat.
- Hans Brinker or The Silver Skates.
- Quentin Durwood. Sir W. Scott.
- Little Women. Louisa M. Alcott.
- Little Men. Miss Alcott.
- Black Beauty. Sewell.
- What Katy Did. Coolidge.
- What Katy Did at School.
- How the Empire Grew.
- The Little Knight of X Bar B Ranch.
- The Swiss Family Robinson.
- Ragged Robin. Oldmeadow.
- Young Lionheart. Tom Bevan.
- The Abbey Girl. Elsie Oxenham.
- Girls of the Abbey School. Oxenham.
- The Young Fur Traders. Ballantyne.
- Tales From Shakespeare. Lamb.
- The Railway Children, by E. Nesbit—A simply wonderful story. Ill. by Brock.
- Northland Heroes, by Florence Halbrook.
- Robinson Crusoe. Dafoe.
- Janet, Her Winter in Quebec. Ray.
- Redman and Buffalo. W. A. Bell.
- The Young Buglers. G. A. Henty.
- King of the Air. Herbert Strang.
- The Cruise of the Snowbird. Stables.
- Dimsie Moves Up Again. Bruce.

## GROUP C

15 Years and Up

- The Scarlet Sash—Romance of old Niagara Frontier. (\$2 edition).
- The Ninth Circle—True story of courage and heroism of R.C.M. Police in Arctic regions. (\$2 copy). Harwood Steele.
- Left on the Labrador. Wallace.
- The Men of Kildonan—Historic tale of early Selkirk settlers. McCulloch.
- The Prairie Schooner Princess. Maule.
- The Keeper of the Bees. Porter.
- The Power and the Glory. Parker.
- Pollyanna. Porter.
- The Black Arrow. Robt. Louis Stevenson.
- David Copperfield. Dickens.
- Lorna Doone. Blackmore.
- Harold—The Last of the Saxons. Lytton.
- Micah Clarke. Conan Doyle.
- A Tale of Two Cities. Dickens.
- The Little Minister. Barrie.
- Kenilworth, by Sir Walter Scott.
- Just Patty. Jean Webster.
- When Patty went to College. Webster.
- The White Company. Conan Doyle.
- Lords of the North. Agnes Laut.
- Penrod, by Booth Tarkington.
- The Three Musketeers. Dumas.
- Westward Ho! Charles Kingsley.
- Good Wives. (Sequel to Little Women).
- The Last of the Mohicans. Cooper.
- Her Father's Daughter. Porter.
- Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
- The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper.
- The Vicar of Wakefield. Goldsmith.
- The Voice of Canada. Prose and poetry.
- The Count of Monte Christo. Dumas.
- Rupert of Hentzau. Anthony Hope.
- Treasure Island. Robert Louis Stevenson.
- Uncle Bernac. Conan Doyle.
- Pink Sugar. O. Douglas.
- Penny Plain. O. Douglas.
- Red Rust. The story of Matts Swenson and his passion for producing a rustless wheat. A thrilling \$2.00 novel by Cornelia Cannon.

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at P.O. .... Charge and Send Bill  
Send C.O.D.

**REBELS AND REFORMERS.**

(From Page 6.)

ings by organized peasants culminated in the Peasants' War of 1525.

**The Twelve Articles**

The demands of the peasants were set forth in a document of twelve articles. The preamble to the articles denies that the peasants were violating the gospels or the Christian faith and asserts that "the peasants demand that this gospel be taught them as a guide in life." Briefly the twelve articles were: (1) That the peasants have the right to appoint their own pastors who would be free to preach to them "the gospel pure and simple, without any addition, doctrine or ordinance of man": (2) that all ecclesiastical dues, except the "fair tithe of grain" be abolished: (3) the abolition of serfdom: (4) that peasants have the right to hunt, fish and fowl: (5) that they have the right to cut wood in the forests: (6) that their feudal services be modified: (7) that they be put upon a contract basis with their lords and not be subject to his will and caprice: (8) that all rents be reduced to a basis fair to both lords and peasants: (9) that they be judged by the old laws and not

by new statutes or by caprice: (10) that all communal lands be returned to the community: (11) that the feudal due called the heriot (the right of the lord to seize the best chattel on the death of his serf) be abolished, because it robbed widows and orphans: (12) that the peasants will abandon any of the above demands or any demands that they might subsequently make if it can be shown that they are "not in agreement with the word of God."

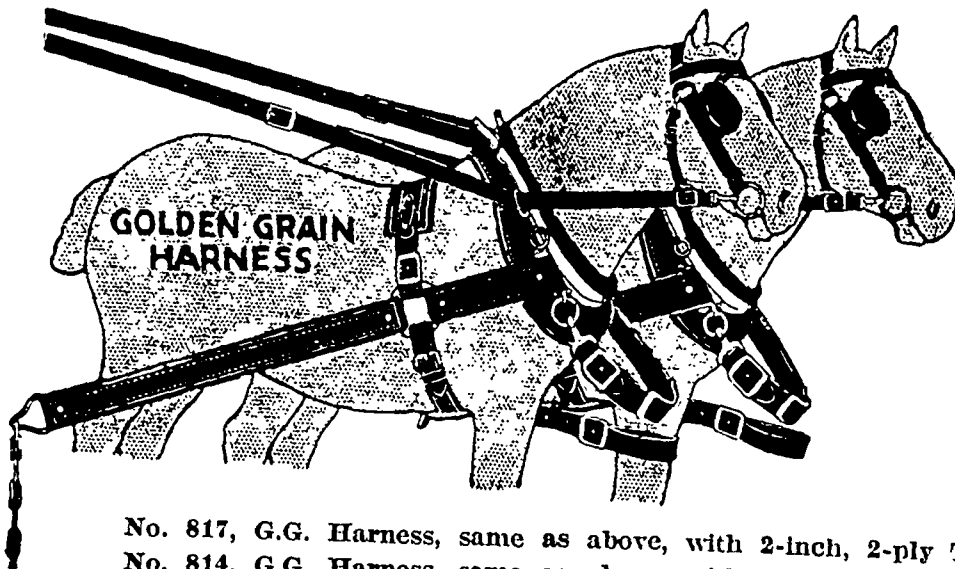
To us these demands seem mild and moderate but to a feudal state they meant a complete revolution. The peasants looked to Luther at the outset to lead them, but Luther was no democrat, and he was as afraid of their demands as the princes, nobles and feudal ecclesiastics. When he was raging against the church he could be violent enough and demand that "kings and princes apply force, arm themselves, attack those evil people who have poisoned the entire world, and once and for all make an end to this game with arms, not with words," and so on, but with the peasants demanding human rights it was different: "They should be knocked to pieces, strangled and stabbed secretly and openly by anybody who

can do it, just as one must kill a mad dog"—"Let the guns roar among them." Munzer's reply was to accuse Luther of "deserting the cause of liberty and of rendering the Reformation a fresh advantage for the princes, a fresh means of tyranny." Time was to prove that Munzer was right; not till centuries later did the German peasant gain the political liberty which he wanted to add to the religious liberty of the Reformation.

**The Revolt Suppressed**

In the early part of 1525 the revolt of the peasants was general over the country, but when the princes and nobles got together for a common defence and met the untrained mobs of badly armed farmers with disciplined troops, the inevitable happened. With the exception of Munzer they had no competent leaders, and Munzer could not be everywhere at once, nor could he successfully oppose trained troops with an undisciplined mob. The peasants captured a few castles and monasteries which they plundered, many of them deserting as soon as they collected as much booty as they could handle. They were cruel in their victories, and when they were defeated their op-

# Canada's Best Harness Values



**Golden Grain Brand** \$33.75  
**No. 818 G. G. Harness** \$33-  
**With Layer Trace - Less Collars**

Bridles, ring crown style, ¾ cheek, double and stitched fronts. Winkler Brace has patent loop riveted to metal blind plates, 1¼-in. Double Slip Crown Strap, ¾-inch throat latch. Lines 1 inch complete with Conway loops and snaps. Traces, ring style, 2-inch body, 1½-inch layer. 2-inch, 3-ply Hame Tugs. 7-link Heel Chain, Hames, steel overtop pattern. Hame straps 1-inch with sewn loops. Pads, leather housing 3½ inches wide, felt-lined with 1½-inch layer. Loin loops with ring, double stitched billets. Breast straps, 1½-inch with Conway loop, snap and slides. Martingales, 1½-inch with Dees. Bellybands, 1½-inch Double and Stitched.

No. 817, G.G. Harness, same as above, with 2-inch, 2-ply Trace, Less Collars ..... **\$35.95**  
No. 814, G.G. Harness, same as above, with 1½-inch, 3-ply Trace, Less Collars ..... **\$32.25**

Go to your Local Dealer. He carries a full line of

**Golden Grain and Horse Shoe Brand Harness and Collars to Meet Your Special Requirements**

Every Strap Guaranteed. Look for the Brand on Every Strap

**No Freight Charges**

These are the prices at your Local Dealer's Town in Manitoba and Saskatchewan—Freight extra for Alberta.

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CALGARY, ALTA.

WINNIPEG, MAN.  
REGINA, SASK.

SASKATOON, SASK.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Buy  
Horse Shoe  
Brand Collars  
and Get  
the BEST

ponents took reprisals according to the brutal customs of the time. Luther's advice was taken wholeheartedly by the German rulers, and they exacted a terrible revenge, not only in retaliation for the depredations and cruelties of the peasants, but for the purpose of crushing them so utterly that there would be no fear of any further organized demand for reforms. It is estimated that 10,000 peasants perished in the insurrection.

In Thuringia, Munzer made his last stand with 8,000 men, entrenched on a hill behind a barricade of wagons. The barricade was pounded to pieces by a cannonade and, after a brief resistance, the peasants fled in wild disorder. No quarter was given by the trained troops of the rulers, and the flight became a massacre in which 5,000 of the peasants were killed. Munzer was wounded, captured, cruelly stretched on the rack in the presence of the princes, and then beheaded, going to his death with a courage born of the conviction that he was a martyr in a righteous cause. He was only twenty-eight years of age.

**In Hungary**

Ten years before the rising in Germany the peasants of Hungary had made a similar bid for liberty, and, like every peasant revolt before and after it, it went down in a sea of blood. The leader of this revolt, Gyorgy Dozsa, suffered a most horrible death. He was seated on a red-hot iron throne with a red-hot iron crown on his head and a red-hot sceptre in his hands. He met it all with invincible heroism, and with the single exclamation, "These hounds!" Before breath had left him his roasted body was cut up, distributed to and devoured by some of his fellow rebels who had been starved in preparation for this orgy of the barbaric nobles.

No one can read the accounts of these "green risings" without realizing how desperate has been the lot of the workers on the land from time immemorial, and it is pathetic to note with what child-like faith they longed for a restoration of that "golden age" in which, sometime in the distant mists of the past, there was no poverty and no riches, no misery and no oppression and when men

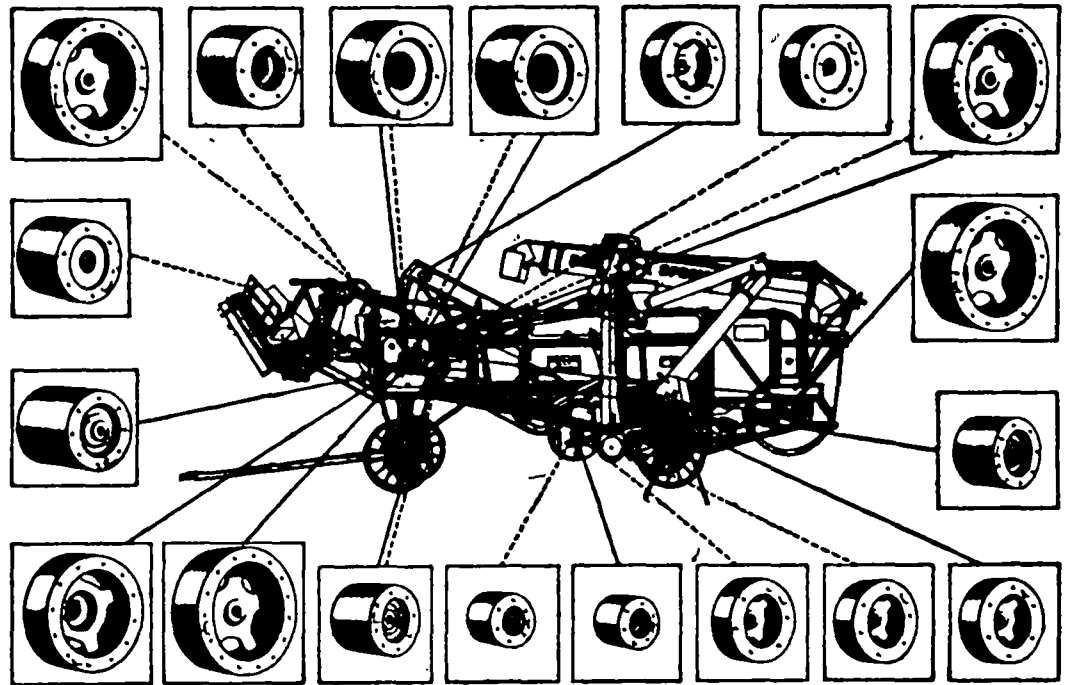
lived together as equals in a happy bond of brotherhood. Today we know the "golden age" lies somewhere in the future, not in the past, and that it will only come with a universal recognition of that justice and righteousness which, despite its association with much wrong thinking, has

always formed the foundation of the demands of the world's workers.

**MANITOBA FARMERS!  
ADVERTISE  
IN THE SCOOP SHOVEL**

# ANOTHER GREAT IMPROVEMENT on the **RED RIVER SPECIAL**

*more than ever... the finest, fastest, cleanest thresher*



## 22 Rockwood Weather-proof Fibre Pulleys-

Once again, it is Nichols & Shepard that offers the thresher buyer a great new improvement. As in 1925, in 1926, in 1927, and in 1928, another great and real improvement is offered in the Red River Special 28x46 and 22x36.

Practically all builders of threshing machinery recognized the value of the Weatherproof Fibre Pulley by making it standard for the main belt drive. Some followed Nichols & Shepard's lead and placed them on a few other drives, but now 22 of these superior power-transmitting pulleys are standard equipment on the Red River Special 28x46 and 22x36.

**And Why** Belts will never slip on their gripping fibrous surface. The time, expense, and trouble of lagging is completely done away with. The perfect balance of these pulleys will save power and by cutting down on vibration that comes from out-of-round cast iron pulleys, they will add to the life of the machine.

Our new book "More than Ever the Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher" will show you all the improvements that feature the Red River Special Line. Send the coupon for your copy.

## NICHOLS & SHEPARD

307 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.

**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  
Lemon Built  
4 Sizes

**Nichols & Shepard  
Corn  
Picker—  
Husker**

Send this Coupon to the nearest Branch: 766 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.; 9th Ave. and 8th St. West, Calgary, Alta.; Nichols & Shepard Co., Regina, Sask.

Name.....R.F.D.....City.....State.....

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**

## SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

# A TOWER OF STRENGTH

|   | 1928    |                 |
|---|---------|-----------------|
| Assurances in force (net)                             | - - - - | \$1,896,915,000 |
| An Increase of \$408,925,000                          |         |                 |
| New Assurance Paid for                                | - - - - | 441,244,000     |
| An Increase of \$112,836,000                          |         |                 |
| Total Income  | - - - - | 144,747,000     |
| An increase of \$41,972,000                           |         |                 |
| Surplus earned during the Year                        | - - - - | 40,264,000      |
| Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries           | - - - - | 49,920,000      |
| Surplus and Contingency Reserve                       | - - - - | 66,938,000      |
| An Increase of \$9,157,000                            |         |                 |
| Total Liabilities                                     | - - - - | 422,020,000     |
| (Including Paid Capital)                              |         |                 |
| Assets, at December 31st, 1928                        | - - - - | 488,958,000     |
| An Increase of \$87,652,000                           |         |                 |
| Rate of Interest earned on mean invested assets (net) |         | 6.58%           |

*DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS INCREASED FOR NINTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR*  
*The Company has also inaugurated the practice of paying a special maturity dividend on participating policies, ten or more years in force, terminating by death or maturity.*

### EXTRACTS FROM DIRECTOR'S REPORT

After deducting amounts re-assured, the total assurances in force now amount to \$1,896,915,934.57, an increase of \$408,925,254.48. Policies in force number 633,240, and in addition 136,293 certificates of assurance are held by employees of corporations and firms under the group plan.

While every field of operation contributed its full share to these impressive advances, the rapid development of our business in Great Britain and the United States is especially noteworthy. The generous reception of our Company in countries served by powerful domestic institutions is particularly gratifying, as testifying to widespread appreciation of our record and services.

The amount paid to policyholders since organization, together with the amount at present held for their security or benefit, exceeds the total amount received from them in premiums by \$111,370,229.10.

The strength and resources of the Company have been still further enhanced.

The net rate of interest earned on the mean invested assets, after making provision for investment expenses, has risen to 6.58 per cent. Dividend increases, bonuses and stock privileges, accruing on many of the Company's holdings, contributed substantially to this gratifying result.

A net profit of \$11,028,854.59 has been realized from the redemption or sale of securities which had risen to high premiums.

The securities listed in the assets have been valued at figures substantially below the value placed on them by the Government. This under-valuation of our securities represents an important safeguard against possible adverse market fluctuations, additional to the reserves specifically provided against that contingency.

We are again able to report that on the bonds and preferred stocks listed in the assets, not one dollar, due

either as interest or as dividend, is in arrear for a single day; while the dividends accruing to common stocks exceed by several million dollars those payable on the same stocks at the time of purchase.

The surplus earned during the year, based on the values given in the accounts, amounted to \$40,264,088.52.

\$10,000,000 has been deducted from the already heavily marked-down value of securities, as additional provision against possible fluctuations, increasing the amount so set aside to \$20,000,000.

The special amount set aside as a liability to provide for unforeseen contingencies has been maintained at \$12,500,000.

\$15,822,339.65 has been paid or allotted as profits to policyholders during the year.

After making all deductions and allocations, \$9,157,966.34 has been added to the undivided surplus, bringing the total over liabilities, contingency accounts, and capital stock, to \$54,438,862.48.

The continued prosperity of the Company enables your Directors to announce, for the ninth successive year, a substantial increase in the scale of profits to be distributed to participating policyholders during the ensuing year.

In addition, your Directors have inaugurated the principle of granting a Special Dividend on participating policies maturing after having been in force ten years or longer. This new bonus will enable policyholders of beneficiaries whose withdrawal is occasioned by the maturity of policy contracts, to participate in the accumulated surplus which it has not as yet been considered prudent to divide.

The effort to provide life assurance at the lowest net cost obtainable has been increasingly appreciated. Our policyholders will be gratified by this further evidence of our desire that the Company's property shall be fully shared by its members.

# SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA



**THE CASE FOR AN EMERGENCY TARIFF ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

(From Page 5.)

crop years can be brought about by American quotations even when but little foreign fruit is actually sold in Canada. If they are to hold the Canadian market Canadian growers must do little more than meet U.S. quotations. Thus the general market values established in Canada are often below the figures at which the Americans are willing to sacrifice their surplus.

(4) That the value of the home fruit industry to prairie consumers was demonstrated in 1927 when Canadian consumers purchased their entire apple requirements at prices considerably below those prevailing in the United States, the B.C. producers believing that it would be good business to encourage the consumption of fruit by the maintenance of prices on fair levels. The wisdom of this policy was demonstrated in 1928 by the heavily increased prairie consumption.

(5) That the most satisfactory form of corrective relief for this undesirable situation, both from the standpoint of the producers and the consumers, would be an emergency tariff, effective only when foreign produce is offered for sale at a price below a fair minimum value fixed for import purposes, such value to be based upon the average price of imported produce for the previous five years. Clearly this emergency tariff would apply only to imports being offered for sale under a low price range. Its effect would be to increase the price to consumers slightly, not more than fifteen or twenty cents per box, in the case of low-priced apples, and would not to the slightest degree affect apples being sold on a reasonable and fair price basis. In other words, the proposed emergency tariff would affect only a part of any season's crop for a short time, perhaps only a fractional part in any one season. In short or normal crop years, with a fair price range prevailing, it would not apply at all.

(6) That the part of the fruit and vegetable industries of British Columbia, in which, at least, \$45,000,000 have been invested,

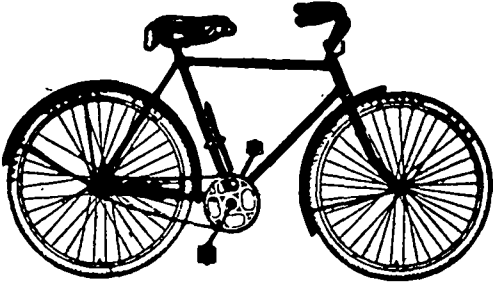
plays in the economic life of Canada is worthy of consideration, and this despite the fact that alone among the industries of Western Canada, the fruit industry has not appreciably felt the benefit of the general prosperity prevailing in recent years.

In support of this contention may be cited a recent statement by D. B. McRae, assistant editor of the Manitoba Free Press. After a three weeks trip throughout the Canadian West, in summarizing economic conditions, Mr. McRae mentioned one industry only as being as an industry, in an unsatisfactory state. He said: "The country is too big to look for uniform prosperity in all sections. The fruit-growing industry in British Columbia has problems that require solution, and at this date no one is sure what the solution is." We think that the proposed emergency tariff would help to solve these problems.

During the committee's tour there was no disposition on the part of any public body, or public man, interviewed to seriously challenge the statements made as to the present unsatisfactory state of the fruit industry. Advocates of a lower tariff, or free trade, however, were disposed to maintain that the cure could be found, not in an emergency tariff, but in: (1) Lower production and distribution costs; (2) elimination or reduction, of the tariff on the implements of production, and (3) Co-operative marketing of fruit from the producer through to the consumer.

To suggestion number one, the committee's reply was that there has been a steady lowering of production and selling costs; that the margin of profit being taken for the various services rendered by the trade is not excessive, and that the fruit interests have requested the Dominion government to name a Royal Commission to fully inquire into these matters, believing that such inquiry would remove many misapprehensions relative to the industry.

In regard to suggestion number two, it was pointed out that the average cost of implements of production on a fruit farm represents but a small annual outlay compared with similar costs on a grain farm and relief from a low-



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Jacobi-Ness Hoof Trimmer and Young Stock Dehorner

Every Farmer Needs One

No experience needed. Our Money Back Guarantee makes sales easy and users satisfied. Price \$7.50. Postage extra: Man., 35c; Sask. and Ont., 45c; Alta., 57c; B.C., 69c; C.O.D. 22c extra. Terms Cash or C.O.D. Write for free information.

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**CARTER**  
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The World's Best  
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Built in three sizes  
Ask your dealer or write  
**THE STRONG-SCOTT**  
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WINNIPEG - CALGARY

ering, or wiping out, of these duties would be relatively unimportant. Suggestion number three is impracticable in that it would be impossible for the producers to duplicate the present distribution systems on the prairies at lower than present costs without going into the business of selling citrus fruits against their own produce and in the off-season. They stand ready, however, to do business with any wholesale co-operative organization established on the prairies, when such organization is in a position to render adequate service.

In broad outline the foregoing sets forth the main arguments for an emergency tariff which the fruit and vegetable interests will urge upon the Dominion government and parliament as being necessary to the maintenance of these important industries in order that they may in future years, provide a proper living for thousands of Canadian farmers and their families, contribute to the support of related industries and add to the revenue of the transportation companies and to the wealth and economic well-being of the Dominion.

Both as a good business proposition and a sound national policy, we solicit the sympathy and support of the people of the prairie provinces for the small additional measure of an emergency tariff relief required by the fruit and vegetable producers and other perishable products—a measure which, as has been shown, has not been denied to the producers of manufactured products in the past quarter of a century.

Mr. W. S. Gable, secretary of the Swan River Progressive Association, writes as follows:

At the annual meeting of the Swan River Progressive Association, a motion was passed in regard to the demands of the B.C. fruit growers for increased protection and anti-dumping laws as a solution of their troubles. The motion while expressing sympathy for the fruit growers, suggests to them that they seek a remedy for their difficulties in the direction of increasing the consumption of their products by lowering the cost to the consumers. It was pointed out that this could be effected by simplifying

the present expensive system of distribution which costs as much or more than the producer gets for his product. It is suggested, for example, that the fruit grower might eliminate the profits of the middlemen by selling direct to the farmer through the farmers' own co-operative wholesale and retail societies which are now in process of organization.

1948.

They finally passed some farm relief

And isn't it a pity—  
The farmers (when that time had come)

Had all moved to the city!

The only trouble with co-operative marketing is the farmers who don't believe in it.

## BUY BONDS

### on Our "Special Savings Plan"

*United Grain Growers  
Stock Bought and Sold*

*Information Gladly  
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Preferred Stock issue.*

*We Quote Unlisted  
Securities.*

**P**RACTICALLY every man is interested in investing money in safe securities to yield a profit. Not everyone, however, is in a position to finance it.

For those who have a steady income we have developed a "Special Savings Plan" which enables you to buy Bonds out-of-income. Write for full particulars if interested.

## OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER

234 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

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*Bond and Mortgage Brokers—Realtors and Valuers—Financial Agents  
—Fire, Life and Casualty Insurance.*

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ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS  
MINE CAR WHEELS  
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BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, WASHERS, ETC.  
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IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS  
FIRE HYDRANTS  
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FROGS AND SWITCHES  
ELEVATOR MACHINERY  
VULCAN GLOBE DUMPS  
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK  
MACHINING OF ALL KINDS

**Prompt and Efficient Service**

**WHY POOL DIRECTORS GO INSANE.**

Bob's wife cooked some biscuits,  
and painful to tell,  
They turned out as hard as a  
rock;  
But Bob didn't grumble or argue  
or yell  
Or give his dear helpmate a sock.  
Instead he said, "Honey, it's per-  
fectly plain  
We can't get through life with-  
out having some pain."

Bob's church asked for money  
with which they could plan  
To get a new convert or two;  
And Bob paid his share like a reg-  
ular man,  
And didn't hide under a pew.  
"You see," he explained, "if we  
want to expand  
We've got to all pitch in and give  
it a hand."

Bob's lodge gave a show, and the  
show was a frost;  
They all had to chip in with  
dough.  
And Bob, like the rest, paid his  
share of the cost  
And didn't attempt to say,  
"No."  
Instead he remarked (without  
hardly a pause)  
"I never begrudge any serious  
cause."

**BUT—**  
Bob's Pool made a payment and  
took from his check  
His share of the costs for the  
year;  
And Bob threw a tantrum and  
raised merry heck  
That even a deaf-man could  
hear.  
"I could have got more," said old  
Bob with a roar,  
"If I'd happened to sell it on De-  
cember four!"

But Bob's not the only one whom  
you could find  
Who's sensible when things go  
wrong;  
Who's willing to help; but who  
feels in his mind  
That his Pool should somehow  
get along  
Without any mishaps, expenses or  
strife  
That make up the rest of our  
every-day life.

"Did y'-all know Mazy Brown was  
a-goin' marry Rastus Dixon?"  
"Land-a-massy, chile, dat nigger'll  
leave her 'fo' her weddin' ring turns  
green."

**Increases production per man  
..reduces costs  
per acre... the  
Allis-Chalmers  
20-35**

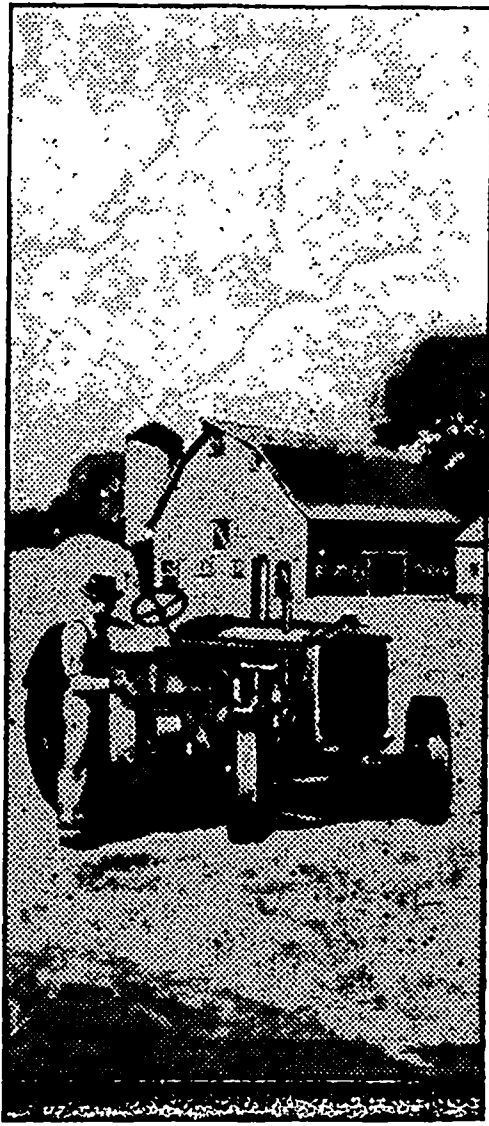
**P**REPARING 20 acres of  
seed bed a day by pulling  
four implements in tandem...  
or harvesting with a 20-foot  
combine in wet soil—Even such  
peak tasks as these become  
everyday jobs with an Allis-  
Chalmers 20-35 Tractor.

Offering years of longer life...  
providing as standard equip-  
ment such modern mechanical  
features as a Pur-O-Lator, air  
cleaner and fuel strainer...  
and giving as a result more  
power and better performance.

—It is no wonder that on  
thousands of farms everywhere,  
the Allis-Chalmers 20-35 Trac-  
tor is showing a new way to  
better farming by stepping up  
production per man and step-  
ping down costs per acre.

*See the Cockshutt Dealer  
Near You.*

*Canadian Distributors*  
**COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, Ltd.**  
Brantford—Winnipeg—Regina  
Saskatoon—Calgary—Edmonton



**Allis-Chalmers**  
20-35 TRACTORS

Manufactured by  
**ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.,**  
(Tractor Division) Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

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|          |                      |
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| \$1395   | \$1430               |
| REGINA   | CALGARY and EDMONTON |
| \$1420   | \$1450               |

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**COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED, 207 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man. (4)**  
Send me complete details about the A-C 20-35 Tractor.

Name.....  
P. O.....  
R. F. D.....  
Prov.....

**BIRTLE, MANITOBA**  
for  
**SEED BARLEY**

O.A.C. No. 21 Government Tested and Inspected:  
Registered First Generation and No. 1 Seed all Sold Out.  
Per bushel  
Registered Second Generation ..... 1.50 No. 2 Seed ..... 1.00  
F.O.B. Birtle, Man. Two Bushel Sacks 20c extra.

A reduction of five cents per bushel is allowed on bulk shipments car lots.

**Birtle Co-Operative Seed Growers' Association, Limited**  
BIRTLE, MANITOBA

# Startling Free Offer to Sufferers From Deafness! and Catarrh!

## Head Noises, Ear Tubal Catarrh—or Nasal Catarrh Only

### Physician Restored His Own Hearing

Dr. W. O. Coffee, one of the most widely known specialists in the middle west for many years, originated a treatment which completely restored his hearing, relieved the head noises and healed his catarrh after suffering several years.

He was so proud of this treatment and the splendid results of his own case he gave it to many others that found the same relief from its use.

So effective has it proved with others afflicted with partial deafness, head noises and nasal catarrh, that this treatment will be sent absolutely free to anyone who wishes a trial.

More than 500,000 people afflicted with partial deafness, dullness of hearing or head noises from ear tubal or head catarrh have sent for the Dr. Coffee Home Treatment in the past three years. The records of hundreds who have regained their hearing by this remarkable home treatment are now on file here.



DR. W. O. COFFEE  
ORIGINATOR.

### Catarrh Most Offensive of All Diseases

Without doubt, nasal catarrh is the most offensive of all diseases; it disgusts and nauseates all who may be within hearing. The constant hacking, sniffing and stifled mouth breathing—the mucous discharge, which can only be eliminated by blowing the nose or by continual spitting, is sickening to all who are near.

Surely anyone can recognize catarrh by the constant discharge of that filthy, disease laden mucus. And realizing what frightful impurities are carried by this germ laden catarrhal fluid, no one should permit such a condition to continue—especially when so simple and effective a means of combatting it may be tried without cost or obligation of any kind.

Don't lay this aside with the intentions of sending the coupon tomorrow. It may slip your mind and with it will go an opportunity to test absolutely free of cost a catarrh treatment, declared by thousands to be the most effective and gratifying they have ever found.

### The Frequent Cause of Deafness

Authorities say that about 90 per cent of the cases of partial deafness or head noises are due to ear tubal, head or throat catarrh either in the wet or dry form. Everyone who is suffering in this way is urged to take advantage of this remarkable free offer and see if this treatment won't restore their hearing, relieve the head noises or catarrh, especially those cases that are partially deaf or quite bad in one ear and the other just getting started or growing deaf. It is imperative to save their hearing, relieve the disease before the tissues of the middle ear are injured.

The Dr. Coffee Home Treatment restored hearing to many people who were very deaf and many severe cases of head noises. This treatment may be just what you need to relieve you and restore your hearing.

### Trial Treatment Relieves Many

No matter how long you have suffered or how many so-called "remedies" you have tried in desperation, you are urged to try this treatment originated by a physician of more than 45 years experience.

No money is asked from you for this free demonstration treatment on your case. It arrives at your home by parcel post with full instructions how it should be used. You will be under no obligation to continue its use further unless you wish. Many people have written that this free demonstration of Dr. Coffee's home treatment alone had benefited or restored their hearing and relieved them from catarrh. It won't cost you a cent to try this remarkable treatment on your own case and see if it will not help you.

# 25,000 Free Trial Treatments! WILL BE GIVEN AWAY

If you are afflicted with Partial Deafness, Dullness of Hearing, Head Noises from Ear Tubal or Nasal Catarrh, read what these people say. Try this Free Treatment; see for yourself if it will restore your hearing and free you from distressing Head Noises and Nasal Catarrh.

#### Hears as Well as Ever

"I am now able to hear as well as I ever did. My head, throat, nose and ears are in good condition. One month's treatment did its work well. I am grateful to you, and you may use my name for reference."

Peter Moraz, Pennsylvania.

"I had been suffering with catarrh for seven years and tried a great many remedies but did not find anything that helped me until I got hold of Dr. Coffee's. Can say after taking the treatment I noticed a change for the better inside of a week. I will recommend your treatment to anyone who has catarrh."

P. A. P., Monte Vista, Colo.

#### Wonderfully Improved

"I received your treatment for catarrhal deafness and in just three days after I had used it, my hearing began to improve. And now I am wonderfully improved."

D. H. Gumpert, Alabama

#### Ends Catarrhal Deafness

"I was a victim of catarrh for 10 years. I had doctored everywhere, but found no relief until I started Dr. Coffee's treatment. Prior to this, I had a constant discharge from my nose and head; I was rapidly becoming deaf. Now I can hear exceedingly well, my head has quit aching, and I feel like a new woman."

Mrs. C. Bloomfield, Ala.

#### Head Noises Gone

"I was remarkably benefited by your treatments. I had been troubled for years with violent head noises and finally a friend advised me to try your method; he sent for the treatment himself. I noticed improvement at once, and now I am well."

Mr. C. McGinnes, Pennsylvania.

H. J. S. of Chicago, Ill., writes and says in part: "Before using your treatment mucus was falling from my nostrils down in my throat and I am now completely relieved."

**ACT NOW!** Just fill in the coupon below and you will receive a demonstration treatment by prepaid parcel post without any cost or obligation on your part. Send the coupon today.

DR. W. O. COFFEE CO.,  
1247 St. James Hotel Bldg., Davenport, Iowa.

Please send me your Free Trial Treatment and your Free Book on "Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh," both by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way. (Either print your name and address or write plainly.)

Name .....

Street or R. F. D. ....

Town ..... Prov. ....

Do you want treatment for deafness and head noises or simply for nasal catarrh? State which.

**POOL EFFICIENCY.**

(By John Arnott.)

Pool efficiency is today the most important thing for a member of any of the Pools to consider. We demand it of our officials and are not slow to express ourselves if we think they are falling down on the job. But do we demand that we, as Pool members, do our utmost to make our organization thoroughly efficient? I'm afraid not, although nothing can pay us anything like the returns for time and money invested. So small an increase in efficiency as to return an extra cent a bushel would mean thousands of dollars to Pool members, even though there might be no possible way of showing that the increase was due to extra efficiency in our selling agency.

From this standpoint the Pool member should ask himself whether the recent U.F.M. convention was a help or a hindrance. Easily the most important thing done there that is likely to have any effect on Pool efficiency was the acceptance—for one year and without strings attached—of a grant from the U.G.G. It was

plain that the U.G.G. was the only farmer organization that had money to give away; and nothing could more clearly establish the difference between the old style co-operative and the new, which returns or accounts for every cent it handles back to the members to whom it belongs.

What does the grant amount to? If it is \$5,000 it is slightly under one cent out of every dollar that the U.G.G. made in profits last year. I do not say that the other 99 cents are not well spent, but the one cent with which we are dealing, and which came in profits from the farmers, is being used in a way that will lessen the efficiency of the Pool which returns to its members every last cent that is coming to them. A slight increase or decrease in that efficiency must mean, at the lowest computation, 20 or 30 times the amount of the grant.

The question is: What are we going to do about it now? We can (1) sit down comfortably, consigning both U.F.M. and U.G.G. elsewhere, and wash our hands of the business; which is what far too many of our Pool

members are doing, and which solves exactly nothing. We can (2) start another organization solidly behind the Pools and fight it out with both U.F.M. and U.G.G. With this result: two farmers' organizations, two trading companies, four sets of officials to support, a very expensive scrap on our hands, and an exceedingly doubtful effect on Pool efficiency.

Fortunately, there is a third and sensible solution, and that is for every Pool member to join the U.F.M. and take a legitimate share in controlling its policies and raising its funds.

Transportation, wholesale buying, power and credit are only some of the many means through which we are exploited. Take the last two alone. This is an age of machinery, and will be more so, but our power will be dealt out to us at a price based on "all the traffic will bear." The credit which we produce, and still have to buy, will be manipulated, expanded, contracted and controlled for the benefit of financiers at our expense. These two businesses

(Turn to Page 46.)

LICENSED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AND REGISTERED UNDER THE MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA INSURANCE ACTS.

**THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.**  
**CANADA'S LARGEST FIRE MUTUAL**

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for year ending 31st December, 1928.

| ASSETS                         | LIABILITIES                                  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Cash, Bonds, etc. ....         | Reserve for Unearned Premiums .....          |
| Assessments Unpaid .....       | Losses Unadjusted .....                      |
| Premium Notes Unassessed ..... | Accounts Payable .....                       |
|                                | SURPLUS for Policy Holders' Protection ..... |
| <u>\$2,677,792.45</u>          | <u>\$2,677,792.45</u>                        |

C. D. CORBOULD, C.A.

Cash surplus over Liabilities \$1,007,760.82.

Total Assets for Policy Holders' Protection \$2,677,792.45—an increase for 1928 of over \$191,000.00.

New Business written in 1928—\$61,948,173.00.

Total Insurance in force \$152,282,509.00—an increase for 1928 of \$17,746,246.00.

During the past seven years this Company has increased its volume by over 54%, and its cash surplus over liabilities by over 220%—a record no other Fire Insurance Company in Canada can duplicate. We have more fire insurance in force in Western Canada than any other Company.

There is a Wawanesa Agent in your district. Insure the Wawanesa Way.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.



# Bulwark of \$100,000,000 Protects Sun Life Investments

## Unique Financial Position of Company Discussed by President Macaulay in Annual Address

Montreal, March 20th—The phenomenal growth and success of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada lends widespread interest each year to the annual address of the President, Mr. T. B. Macaulay.

The annual meeting, which has just been held, disclosed a continuation of this expansion, but it was more noteworthy still for an announcement, almost startling in character, by Mr. Macaulay regarding the financial strength of the Company. He stated that so carefully had the directors anticipated every possible adverse contingency in the money market that even a panic which would reduce the value of the assets by one hundred millions of dollars, would still leave untouched and unimpaired the shown surplus and reserves of the Company.

Mr. Macaulay dwelt as well in a most interesting and illuminating manner upon the relative merits of the varied securities in which insurance companies invest their funds, and of how traditional views on investment have altered owing to the changed conditions of modern business. He said in part:

"It is a great pleasure to move the adoption of this report, for the record it sets forth is a remarkable one.

"A mere statement of the increases over the figures of the previous year is impressive. In income the increase is \$41,972,000; in assets \$87,650,000 in surplus \$9,157,000; in new assurances \$112,836,000; and in total in force \$408,925,000. A company with total business equal to these increases would be a large and powerful institution. It is but three years since we rejoiced at passing the mile-stone of \$1,000,000,000 of assurance in force, and yet already we are nearing \$2,000,000,000, while at this moment our assets exceed \$500,000,000.

"But there is another feature even more striking and important. Advance figures indicate that the increase over the previous year in the new business written by the combined life companies of the continent was approximately 8 per cent., and the increase in the combined total in force approximately 9 per cent. Against these percentages let me place the figures of the Sun Life: our new assurances increased 34 per cent., while our total in force increased 27 per cent.

"I need not further emphasize the rapid expansion of our business. It is but a continuation, though in accelerating degree, of our normal condition. That the Company is extraordinarily popular with the insuring public is evident. But people will hardly show so pronounced a preference without reason. That reason unquestionably is the great strength of the Company, and its unusual profit-earning power. The earnings announced in the report are slightly in excess of \$40,000,000; but it is clearly intimated that had we desired to do so we could have taken credit for a much larger amount. We, however, follow our usual conservative policy. We always have before our minds the possibility of a business depression, which might occasion heavy shrinkage in market values of all classes of securities. Mortgage securities may at such a time become totally unsaleable, but that fact is not patent; while every fluctuation in the prices at which stocks and bonds can be turned into immediate cash is quoted on the Stock Exchange.

### Securities Heavily Under- valued

"I have decided to take our policyholders into our confidence in the most complete way, so that they may realize how fully our directors have provided against any contingency of this kind. You will notice that we say that the values quoted are those given by the government department *or lower*. There is much in those two words. They mean that the values given in the report are approximately \$62,500,000 less than the actual current values of those securities on the Exchanges. Then we have the additional deduction from market values of \$20,000,000, referred to in the report, and also the special contingency reserve of \$12,500,000. These items total \$95,000,000, and our unlisted assets and other margins raise the amount to \$100,000,000.

"This means that the market values of our securities could shrink by \$100,000,000 without reducing our surplus by one dollar. Such a shrinkage is of course almost inconceivable. I indeed doubt very much if even the catastrophe of another world war could produce so drastic a depression. Supposing it did, we would still have intact our undivided surplus of over \$54,000,000. We are hardly likely, I think, to be criticized for lack of conservatism. I do not know any other financial corporation which has its assets so protected. I imagine we are more likely to be told that we have been too conservative; if so, that is a criticism we must endure. Our safety margins may perhaps be unnecessarily large, but safety must be our paramount consideration; and if, as we confidently anticipate, the margins prove not to

be required, they will in time be available for distribution among our policyholders. And what possibilities for our policyholders do these margins represent!

### Praises Canadian Law

"But let us look further into our earning power. There are many contributing factors: energetic, yet cautious and economical agency management; careful selection of risks; conservatism in always retaining a considerable proportion of our earnings to build up protective reserves; and, above all, specialization in the safe and profitable investment of the funds.

"Our investment policy is in fact a distinguishing characteristic of the Company. Our development and prosperity would have been impossible but for our investment policy, and our investment policy could not have been pursued but for the wise investment provisions of our Canadian Insurance Law. That law stands before the world as a monument to the wisdom of our Dominion Parliament. Companies of many other lands are either permitted unwise freedom, or are hampered by restrictions, equally unwise, which prohibit investment in many of the most desirable securities. The Canadian Act, by contrast, permits reasonable freedom to the companies, while fully safeguarding policyholders.

### Investment Provisions

"It may be timely to summarize briefly the provisions of our law. They permit investments in:—first mortgages (up to sixty per cent. of the appraised value); government and municipal bonds; corporation bonds secured by mortgage; preferred stocks of corporations which have paid dividends for the preceding five years; and common stocks of corporations which have paid dividends for the preceding seven years, such dividends being not less than four per cent. per annum, or \$500,000 per annum in amount. These provisions avoid the extreme both of unwise freedom and of harmful restriction. To my mind they are almost ideal.

"Our list of assets shows that we own securities of large amount in all classes authorized by the Act.

"With the great growth of the Company, the problem of investing its constantly increasing fund becomes more and more important. What avenues are open to us? As for mortgages, we are most unwilling to establish agencies in distant centres, of whose real estate values, conditions and dangers, we know nothing. That would be to entrust the safety of our investments, even to a large extent the safety of our Company, to the judgment of strangers. Government and municipal bonds yield but low rates of interest. As for bonds of corporations, we must face the fact that apart from occasional railway and public utility issues, the strongest corporations are rapidly redeeming their obligations, and no longer need to borrow. Desirable bonds therefore represent a constantly decreasing field.

"For a very considerable part of our investments we must, consequently, look to those classes of common stocks which are authorized by our Canadian Act. Fortunately, when the same degree or care is necessary for safety in

selecting mortgages and bonds is applied to the selection of common stocks, especially within the conservative limits laid down by the Act, these selected securities are, in the judgment and experience of the thoughtful and well-informed among the choicest and safest of all investments and by far the most profitable and desirable.

**No Magic in "Bond"**

"Consider mortgages. What company has not suffered losses, and sometimes very heavy losses, on its mortgage investments? As to bonds, some people seem to consider that there is magic security in the label 'bond'. This popular belief is not supported by experience. The surplus earnings and margins of many companies, over and above the dividend requirements of their stocks, are much greater than the surplus earned by other companies in excess of the interest requirements of their bonds. Few experienced financiers would claim that the bonds usually offered are safer than, or even as safe as, stock of such companies as the Montreal Light, Heat & Power, American Telephone and Telegraph, Commonwealth Edison, and many others I could name. The payment of the interest on the bonds is certainly no more sure than the payment of the dividends on the stocks. In the very unlikely event of the dividend on any such choice stock being reduced, it would be certain to be far more than offset by increases in the dividends on others. Our own average interest rate has been steadily mounting year after year, due solely to increased dividends and bonuses received on our stocks beyond the rates payable on those stocks when we purchased them. As an illustration take the common stocks purchased by us in 1923; the actual cash yield from these in 1928, represented a return of 2.38 per cent. on the purchase price greater than the dividends payable on these stocks at the time of purchase, while the average value of the rights and bonuses received during the intervening five years has amounted to a further 38 per cent. per annum.

**Only Tested Securities Purchased**

"Our Canadian law wisely excludes stocks of all companies that do not have a long record of dividend paying and prosperity. But we go much further than that. We limit ourselves almost entirely to corporations that have attained outstanding financial strength, with great reserves and resources already established, that supply some product of service essential to the life of the community, and that usually are dominant in their respective spheres. Such corporations have their roots deep in the life of the nation they serve, and are almost part of the nation itself. The nation cannot grow and prosper without their growing and prospering. The operations of such corporations can hardly fail to expand, and their profits to increase, surely and steadily, and this is but another way of saying that the stocks of such select and outstanding corporations can hardly fail to be of greater intrinsic value five, ten and twenty years hence than they are to-day.

"Let me repeat what I have already said on many occasions. We do not

**SUN LIFE EXECUTIVES**



**T. B. MACAULAY**  
President



**A. B. WOOD**  
Vice-President

speculate. We buy to keep. We never sell the stock merely because it has risen to a high figure. Stock exchange quotations influence our decisions as to whether we should buy a security, but not as to whether we should sell. If quotations be high, we can ignore them, and, in fact, do ignore them.

**Policyholders' Profits Again Increased**

"There is no department of a Company's business which deserves closer study and investigation than the investments of its funds. No other department will give such a generous return for the attention devoted to it.

"It is to its investments that our Company owes its impregnable position, and the magnitude of the profits in which our policyholders rejoice. Many years ago I expressed the hope that I would be able to announce an increased scale of profits every year for at least ten years. We now make that announcement for the ninth successive year, and I certainly cannot say that I expect the increase to stop with even the tenth announcement. Our profits are accumulating as never before, and it is inevitable that a larger and larger proportion will be disbursed to our policyholders with the passing years.

**A Company with a Soul**

"But there are other features to which my mind reverts with pleasure. One of the most delightful compliments I ever received was when I was once introduced to an audience as the president of a corporation that had a soul. That this was no mere phrase is shown by the sympathetic comradeship that exists between all ranks of the Company's service, both at head office and in the field. It is seen also in the enthusiastic support accorded us by our legions of policyholders. Our relationship with them is something more than that of mere business co-operation. The sense of mutual confidence and

mutual appreciation is so strong as to be akin to friendship, and it is as our friends I like to think of them. This delightful relationship is the reward of unwearied and successful service on their behalf and it is a reward which is greatly prized.

**The Bill Before Parliament**

"I will now say a few words about the Bill we have before Parliament. There has been so much misunderstanding and misrepresentation about it that I think you would like a plain statement of the facts.

"The original Charter, granted in 1865, authorized the Company's capital at \$4,000,000. An amending Act passed in 1871 contained a somewhat ambiguous clause, which has been interpreted in some quarters as limiting the capital to \$2,000,000. Five eminent legal authorities to whom we submitted the question assure us that the original authorization was unaffected by that amendment, but advised us that it would be well to have the matter put beyond doubt by a brief clarifying Act of parliament.

We do not ask that the capital be increased; we merely ask that our right to issue stock up to the amount originally authorized be freed from legal ambiguity by a simple declaratory clause.

"But why do we require a larger capital than the present \$2,000,000?

"Chiefly for two reasons:

"(1) Because the present capital is manifestly out of all proportion to the magnitude of the Company's operations. It is absurd that a Company, whose assets are already \$500,000,000, should be controlled by a capital of \$2,000,000.

"(2) Because we wish to ensure that this great Company shall never fall into undesirable hands. We cannot alter the status of our existing shares, but we can impose restrictions on the transfer of the new shares which will be an effectual safeguard.

"It has been said that such an in-

crease would divert from the policyholders profits properly belonging to them. This is the exact opposite of the truth.

"The Insurance Act allows stockholders to receive ten per cent. of the profits distributed from the participating branch. Our stockholders long ago reduced their share to five per cent. All our contracts for thirty years past have been made on the agreement that the participating policyholders shall receive ninety-five per cent. of these profits, and that right any of our members could enforce in any court of law.

#### Policyholders to Benefit by Bill

"The amount of profit accruing to shareholders cannot be increased or in any way affected by higher capitalization. It is impossible that any increase in capital could injure the policyholders; on the other hand, every additional amount paid in by the shareholders gives additional security. And no additional capital will be issued except in return for actual cash.

"The small percentage of profit allowed to the stockholders is their share or commission for guaranteeing and managing the Company. Under the management of the stockholders, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has grown to huge proportions. Its agencies encircle the globe, and it has done much to make Canada known and honored around the world. It has become one of the greatest financial corporations in existence. Its policies protect hundreds of thousands of homes. That its operations have been conducted to the great advantage of its policyholders is sufficiently evidenced by this report. And, as I have said, our policyholders may confidently anticipate even greater benefits in the future.

"For another reason, however, our policyholders have the strongest interest in desiring the Bill to pass, for, should it succeed, our directors have agreed to recommend to the stockholders that their proportion of profit be reduced to four per cent., thus increasing the policyholders' proportion to ninety-six per cent., and correspondingly increasing their individual profits.

"I can think of no proper objection to the Bill. It will injure nobody, and will help everybody; policyholders most of all. I am very sure that our policyholders throughout the land will agree with us.

"I apologize for speaking at such length, but it appeared to be necessary.

"I now move the adoption of the Report. It is, I venture to think, one of the most eminently satisfactory and noteworthy reports ever presented at an annual meeting. It records the transaction of one of the greatest, strongest and most beneficent corporations in the world, and it is worthy of the Company."

Advt.

#### IN THE LIBRARY.

(From Page 35.)

understanding of the historical place of the document.

Another good book for the student is "Information on the Re-

nunciation of War," by J. W. Wheeler-Bennett. It is something of a work of reference inasmuch as it gives all of the diplomatic documents connected with the history of the Pact of Paris, including the notes of acceptance from the various states. Its purpose is to supply full information with regard to the Pact of Paris.

#### POOL EFFICIENCY

(From Page 43.)

alone can quite easily take from us all the increase we receive through our Pools.

These interests can only be kept within bounds through a strong, virile, farmers' organization determined to stand for farmers' rights at all hazards. And such issues as the tariff, education, peace, etc., provide a work for the U.F.M. to do for which the need was never greater than it is today. The organizations of special privilege are becoming stronger and better organized, and more determined than ever; and there is no better investment that a Pool member can make than an annual two dollars in the U.F.M. to safeguard the advantages the Pools have brought and to increase them by adding to Pool handling and Pool efficiency.

If we raised Pool efficiency to the extent of 1 cent per bushel, with 18,000 members shipping only 3,000 bushels each, this increase would be just a little more than 100 times the U.G.G. grant to the U.F.M. It is time that the farmers of Manitoba were waking up to possibilities and realizing the power of a little thought and effort.

#### THE WHEAT POOL CHAMPIONSHIPS AT BRANDON.

The Pool championship prizes of \$20.00 each, offered in the amateur wheat and barley classes at the Soils Products Exhibition at Brandon Fair, were duly awarded early in fair week. The amateur classes are open only to those who have never previously won a first prize.

The wheat prize was taken by Thomas Laycock, of Rosebank, on a sample of Durum that was the second best in the show. It was reported that Mr. Laycock had

shipped a car of similar wheat that went No. 1, being the first Durum from Rosebank to get this grade. Pool records show that a car of No. 1 Durum was shipped by Mr. Laycock, in September, confirming that part of the story at least.

The barley prize was won by Herbert N. Clark, of Treesbank, on a fine sample of malting barley.

down  
low  
price!

IMPERIAL  
INCUBATORS



Order the Imperial, the improved, modern, up-to-date hatching incubator. All Imperial incubators are complete with thermometer, moisture gauge and patented egg-turning trays; and all are covered by an underwriter's seal of approval. 80-egg size. Weight 75 lbs.

|              |                |              |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Winnipeg     | Reg. or Sask'n | Edmonton     |
| 841-A2000    | 441-A2000      | 641-A2000    |
| <b>14.45</b> | <b>15.45</b>   | <b>15.75</b> |

Delivery Charges Extra




See what a customer says:

Mound, Alta.

The T. Eaton Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs: I bought one of your 150-egg High Production Incubators to hatch turkey eggs. Out of 80 eggs I got 78 strong turkeys. I am delighted with your machine. (Name on application.)

150-egg size. Weight 100 lbs.

|              |                |              |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Winnipeg     | Reg. or Sask'n | Edmonton     |
| 841-A2001    | 441-A2001      | 641-A2001    |
| <b>18.45</b> | <b>17.75</b>   | <b>17.95</b> |

Delivery Charges Extra

40 REASONS  
WHY BUY

SEE PAGE 398 OF OUR  
SPRING and SUMMER CATALOGUE




Read this: Medora, Man.

The T. Eaton Co., Limited.

Gentlemen: We set your Hot Water Incubator with 219 eggs and hatched 190 chicks, with no cripples. We thought you would appreciate a letter telling you. (Name on application.)

250-egg size. Weight 135 lbs.

|              |                |              |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Winnipeg     | Reg. or Sask'n | Edmonton     |
| 841-A2002    | 441-A2002      | 641-A2002    |
| <b>22.75</b> | <b>24.25</b>   | <b>24.75</b> |

Delivery Charges Extra

OUTSTANDING VALUES

"210 healthy chicks from 225 eggs. 199 healthy chicks from 210 eggs. 132 healthy chicks from 139 eggs from my new Imperial Incubator," writes Mr. Beaumont, of White Rock, B.C.

400-egg size. Weight 165 lbs.

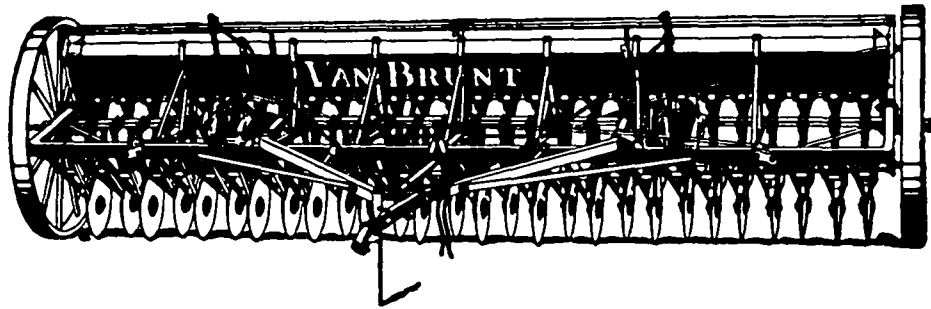
|              |                |              |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Winnipeg     | Reg. or Sask'n | Edmonton     |
| 841-A2010    | 441-A2010      | 641-A2010    |
| <b>32.00</b> | <b>33.75</b>   | <b>34.25</b> |

Delivery Charges Extra

Prices not in effect after July 31, 1929

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
CANADA

# BIG-STRONG-ACCURATE



## John Deere-Van Brunt Double-Disk Grain Drill with Tractor Hitch and Power Lift

This big, strong grain drill is built especially to give swift, accurate and economical drilling service on large farms.

The farmers of Canada, faced by short growing seasons, realize the importance of big-capacity seeding. With this drill you can seed more acres properly in a day, thereby giving the crop an earlier start and lessening the chances of loss from early frost. The planting is done at less cost—one man operates complete outfit whether horse-drawn or tractor-drawn.

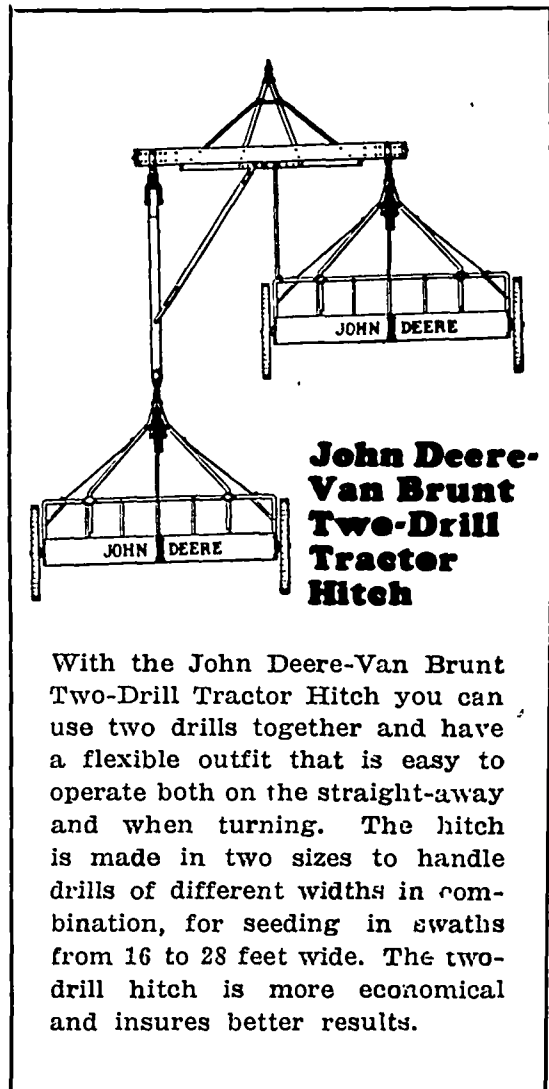
### Boxes Will Not Sag or Lose Shape —Seed Does Not Drift

John Deere-Van Brunt 28x6 Drills are built with large capacity Keystone grain boxes, securely tied together with straps inside and outside and with steel partitions. Thus reinforced, the boxes cannot spread apart or collapse. The partitions also prevent the grain from drifting in the hopper when seeding uneven ground.

Inside the grain box are two truss rods, also heavy outside truss, which prevent box from sagging or getting out of shape.

### Extra Heavy Steel Frame—Flexible— Fits the Ground

Frame is built of extra heavy, high-carbon steel, thoroughly trussed and braced, yet left flexible to conform to uneven surfaces without strain on the machine. The John Deere-Van Brunt Drill fits the ground and pulls easy.



**John Deere-  
Van Brunt  
Two-Drill  
Tractor  
Hitch**

With the John Deere-Van Brunt Two-Drill Tractor Hitch you can use two drills together and have a flexible outfit that is easy to operate both on the straight-away and when turning. The hitch is made in two sizes to handle drills of different widths in combination, for seeding in swaths from 16 to 28 feet wide. The two-drill hitch is more economical and insures better results.

See this remarkable drill at your John Deere dealer's. Write today for descriptive folder; also for booklet, "Better Grain Yields from the Same Fields". Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and ask for Booklets DY-3 9

# JOHN DEERE



THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

# 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 April in order to be inserted in the April issue. Cash must be mailed with the advertisement.

## Miscellaneous

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

**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—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

**FOUR MILES FROM BROOKDALE, MAN.,** half section 300 acres cultivated, 100 acres summer fallow. Soil heavy black loam. Complete set of farm buildings. Ample supply of water. \$7,500. Terms arranged or good discount for cash. R. Morden, Brookdale. Phone 34-4. 3-1

**SELLING — AVERY SEPARATOR, 22x32.** All shape, \$300. Has been kept under cover. Just right for Fordson. Rex Carter, Milton, Man. 3-2

**OIL-BURNING BROODER (IMPERIAL),** 500 chicks. Nearly new, \$6.75. Mrs. A. E. Henderson, Boissevain, Man. 3-2

**SELLING—SLINGERLAND TENOR BANJO.** Snap Write Gordon Hardy, Carman, Man. 3-1

**AMAZING NEW SPECTACLES PERFECTED.** Millions will buy them. Up to \$500 monthly easily supplying need. No experience needed. We furnish everything that starts you. Simple, easy. Complete sales outfit free. Act quick. Nu-Way Optical Co., 29-33 Melinda street, Dept. CA. 38, Toronto Ont. 3-1

**LAND — IF YOU HAVE \$500 TO \$1,500** cash and want a good improved farm, prices from \$10 to \$14 acre. Lloyd N. Leflar, Dropmore, Man 2-1

**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

**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

**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

**S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS HATCHING EGGS** from bred-to-lay Manitoba approved flock, set of 15 \$1.50, per 100 \$6. Oscar Teetaert, Medora, Man 3-3

**ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS.** Bred-to-lay, \$2. Mrs. H. B. Wishart, Russell, Man 3-1

**HATCHING EGGS — BARRED ROCKS,** pure bred to lay strain, special pens, \$1.50 fifteen eggs. Lady Llewellyn seed potatoes, one dollar per bushel. Connie Lanham, Inwood, Man 3-1

**BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS—WIN-** ter egg production averaged over 50% daily; vigorous, well-balanced strain, setting 13 \$1; \$7 per 100. W. H. Hicks, Souris, 3-2.

**PEN OF THREE M.A.F. BARRED ROCK** pullets and cockerel (unrelated), \$9. Bargain Certificate supplied. Mrs. A. E. Henderson, Boissevain, Man 3-1

**LARGE HEALTHY ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels, from good laying strain. April hatched \$2.50. Mrs. A. E. Henderson, Boissevain, Man 3-2

**HATCHING EGGS FROM LARGE, VIGOR-** ous rose comb White Wyandottes (splendid layers), \$1.25 for 15. Mrs. A. E. Henderson Boissevain, Man. 3-2

**HATCHING EGGS FROM BRED TO LAY** Rocks, from R.O.P. strain, been culled, \$5 per 100, 13 for \$1. Also single comb White Leghorns, \$4.50 100, 2 settings \$1.50. Mrs. W. H. Roth, Carman, Man 3-1

**15 BEAUTIFUL S.C.W. LEGHORN** cockerels, well bred, good laying strain. No frozen combs. For quick sale, \$2 each, three for \$5. Mrs. P. J. Marsden, Brandon, Man. 3-1

**SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE IS-** land Red cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each, from heavy laying approved and registered stock, exhibition quality. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Andrew Mitchell, Stonwall, Man. 3-1

**PUR BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE IS-** land Red Cockerels, \$2.50. Hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Weir Donogh, Griswold, Man. 3-1

**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. 3-1

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

**PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** for hatching, \$2 for 15. Chas. Morrison, Goodlands, Man 3-2

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

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, Shoemaker strain, exceptionally good layers. Also Barred Rocks. We ship only good birds. \$2 each. J. A. Stirling, Ninga, Man. 3-1

## Barred Rocks

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

**MANITOBA APPROVED FLOCK BARRED** Rock cockerels, \$5 and \$3. Special prices larger orders. Average weight 8¼ lbs. Pullets same hatch laying 4½ months 70% production November-January. Hatching eggs. Mrs. Carman Whiteford, Harmsworth, Man. 3-1

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

**WE SELL BARRED ROCK EGGS AND** cockerels, r.o.p. flock, records up to 263 eggs. Cockerels, \$3 up. Eggs: hens, 1 and 2 pedigreed and certified birds, \$4 and \$3 per 15. General flock, \$7 per 100. Mrs. J. S. Beddome, R.R. 2, Minnedosa, Man 3-1

**MANITOBA APPROVED FLOCK BARRED** Rock Cockerels, from high producing flock. Sealed banded by poultry promoter, \$3 and \$5 each. Hatching eggs \$8 a hundred. Mrs. George Carruthers, Virden, Man 3-1

## The West's Best Barred Rocks

Official records that will bear comparison with any flock in Canada. Pioneer breeder of approved flock and record of performance Rocks, ask any government poultry man about us. Selected, banded—M.A.F. cockerels at from \$3.50 to \$5. Hatching eggs \$7.50 for 100 and up. Chicks \$25 for 100 and up. Why pay more?

H. BEAUMONT, CORDOVA, MAN.

## Turkeys

**SELLING—TURKEY EGGS FROM GOV-** ernment banded flock, 80 cents each. Settings \$7. Mrs. A. Orr, Carberry, Man 3-1

**TURKEY EGGS FROM HENS HEADED** by government "B" banded gobbler, 50 cents each. A. Orr, Box 36, Carberry, Man. 3-1

**SOME OF THE PURE BREEDS AND BEST** laying strains, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Flock 1, headed by Gold Mount, 40 lb., Ontario sire, mated to 16-18 lb. Copper Wing females, eggs \$1 each. Flock 2, 12 lb., American sire Copper Wing, mated to 14-16 lb females, 8 eggs \$5. Large Toulouse geese, parent stock 25 to 27 lbs. Eggs 75c each. Mammoth Pekin ducks, imported, 8 eggs \$2. Rose Comb White Wyandottes, Rhodes Island Reds, Rose Comb and Barred Rocks, 15 eggs \$2.50, 30 eggs \$4, 100 \$8. Single Comb White Leghorns, 15 eggs \$2, 30 eggs \$3.50, 100 \$7. Choice Barred Rock Cockerels, Holterman's strain \$3, 2 \$5. Single Comb White Leghorn, Barrons Big English, each \$2. Crystal Spring Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. Telephone Elie 12-2 3-1



**SELLING — BRONZE TURKEY EGGS.** Class A, best exhibition, \$1 each. Class B, 75c. Class C, 50c, or 9 for \$4. John E. Stone, Birnie, Man. 3-1

**FOR SALE—AFTER SEVEN YEARS CAREFUL** selection and breeding up in the Giant Pure Bred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, we are looking orders for eggs headed by government banded tom, weighing 29 lbs. at 10 months. 8 eggs for \$10. Orders filled in turn. Mrs. James Shields, Somerset, Man. 3-1

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

**Seed**

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

**SELLING — WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET** clover seed government tested. Write for price delivered to your station. Fred Forsberg & Sons, Dauphin, Man. 3-1

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER No.** 1, \$10 per 100 lbs., No. 2, \$8. Brome grass 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

**SELLING — TREBI BARLEY, GOVERN-**ment tested, grade 2, \$1 bushel f.o.b. George Thompson, Newton, Man 3-2

**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

**HARDY FRUITS — RASPBERRY OHTA,** hardy red, 16 canes \$1 prepaid. 100 \$3.50 by express. Rhubarb, Johnston St. Martin, seedling, 2 year, 25. 5 for \$1. Divisions same price. Not prepaid. Asparagus, Mary Washington, 75c dozen, prepaid. Currants, Wilder Hardy Red, 1 year old, 4 for \$1 prepaid. Waples, black currant, hardy, 2 year, 4 for \$1 prepaid. Flowering, crab apple (Baccatta), hardy, 3 to 5 ft. trees, each 50c. Purple Lilac (S. Vulgaris), hardy, 10 to 15 ft. 25c prepaid. C. R. Snyder, Poplarfield, Man 3-2

**AMMINSTER WHEAT, RUST RESISTANT,** stands up well on summerfallow, easy cutting and threshing. Average yield 30 bushels. Sowing tested seed \$1.40 per bushel. W. H. Hicks, Souris, Man. 3-1

**MAKE THIS A HAPPY YEAR BY** planting Hiscock's choice garden seeds. Sweet peas, gladioli, dahlias, peonies, iris, roses. Highest quality, lowest prices, gladioli gratis with seed orders. Write for lists. Special collection (can alter if desired), 4 ozs each, beans, peas, corn; ounce each beet, carrot, radish, turnip; packet each cauliflower, cabbage, cucumber, lettuce, 2 onions, tomato, parsley, parsnip, spinach marrow. 15 packets different flowers and 5 gladioli, all postpaid, \$1.50. Sweet pea collection, 12 packets named Spencers, all different, 75c. Floral collection, 10 gladioli 2 dahlias, oz. sweet peas and 8 packets hardy annuals, all for \$1.00. Mixed sweet peas 15c and 25c ounce. Give me a trial order, then you'll please men, and I'll sure please you. J. Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 3-1

**SELLING LILAC — EXCELLENT FOR** hedges, \$6 per 100. Raspberry canes, 20 for \$1. R.C.R.I. Red hatching eggs, \$2 for 15, from pen Guild, hens mated to cockerels from University of B.C. J. Elsey, Pilot Mound, Man. 3-1

**WANTED—CLEAN SEED SPRING RYE.** Sample and price first letter Wm. R. Britton, Wawanesa, Man. 3-1

**THE BROKENHEAD NURSERY CATA-**logue for 1929 is now ready for distribution. We specialize in raspberry canes, strawberry plants, Macdonald rhubarb, gladiolus bulbs. Ornamental shrubs and hardy perennials. Send for catalogue. P.O. Box 1761, Winnipeg. 3-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM CLOVER SEED, SCAR-**ified, cleaned, sacked, 10 cents a pound. Arctic clover seed, 11c a pound. Brome seed, graded free couch, 11c pound. A Gayton, Manitou, Man. 3-2

**CERES WHEAT FOR SALE—CERT. No.** 58-5523, grade 2, germ. 95% at six days. Price \$2.50 per bushel. F.O.B. Glenboro. H. B. Skaptason, Glenboro, Man. 3-1f X.

**Livestock**

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

**FOR SALE—CELEBRATED PERCHIERON** stallion Herbert H, first prize winner at Chicago and Brandon, weight 1,950 lbs. For further particulars apply to J. M. Cruickshank, Pilot Mound, R.R. 2, Man. 3-1f X.

**WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES, PURE BRED,** farm raised, parents heelers, \$10 and \$8. Ross Green, Grandview, Man. 3-1

**SELLING—THREE REGISTERED HERE-**ford bulls, born 1928. Priced reasonable. Ed. Jakeman, Roblin, Man. 3-1

**BOOKING ORDER FOR 1929 QUEBEC** mink. C. P. Brown, McConnell, Man. 3-3

**FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOAR, TEN** months, from M.A.C. sow, sire Willowvale 456. Sire dam Oaklodge Vlm 349. Hugh Lamont, Minto, Man. 3-2

**BOOKING ORDERS FOR 1929 QUEBEC** mink. R. J. Everatt, McConnell, Man. 3-3

**FOR SALE—CROSS OLD ENGLISH SHEEP** dog and collie pups, from real workers, \$7.00 each. Len Lane, Birtle, Man. 3-1

**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—CHINCHILLA BUCKS, ELIG-**ible for registration, \$2 each, from pedigreed stock. Mrs. Robert Morden, Brookdale, Man. 3-1

**POLLED HEREFORD, REGISTERED** yearling bulls for sale Big enough for service. \$100 to \$150 each. Oliver R. Grieve, Box 32, Lauder, Man. 3-1

**TWO YOUNG WOLFHOUNDS READY TO** train. Selling cheap. K. Hayward, Sinclair, Man 3-1

**CHINCHILLAS FROM IMPORTED ENG-**lish stock. Registered bred does, \$10, bucks \$6. Pedigreed does \$5. Bucks \$3. James Clarke, Macdonald, Man. 3-1

**\$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.

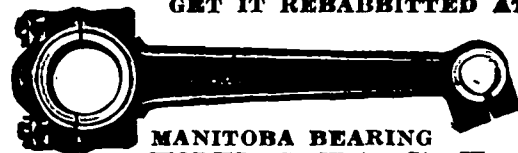
**CYLINDER GRINDING**

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.

**GET IT REBABBITED AT**



**MANITOBA BEARING WORKS, 173 Water St., Wpg.**

**New and Used Auto Parts**

For Every Make of Car

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

Prompt Attention to Mail Orders.  
**CITY AUTO WRECKING CO.**  
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**MAGNETOS**

**TRACTOR OR COMBINE**

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

**S. H. BROWN**

BEANDON, MAN. :: PHONE: 2030

**Electrically Hatched BABY CHICKS**



MAKES THE DIFFERENCE

**Pure Bred Chicks**

Chicks bred from best pure bred flocks in Western Canada. Certificate of breeding with each order. Guaranteed 100% live arrival Government Approved Barred Rocks and White Leghorns, chicks 25c each, also following chicks from pure bred heavy egg producing flocks.

|                  |          |          |           |
|------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
|                  | 25 chick | 50 chick | 100 chick |
| Barred Rocks     | \$5.00   | \$9.75   | \$19.00   |
| White Leghorns   | 4.75     | 9.25     | 18.00     |
| White Wyandottes | 5.25     | 10.25    | 20.00     |
| Rhode I. Reds    | 5.25     | 10.25    | 20.00     |
| Buff Orpingtons  | 5.25     | 10.25    | 20.00     |

Black Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Rocks, etc. 32 page colored poultry catalogue free.

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

**No. 1 WESTERN RYE GRASS,**

Field inspected, sacked and sealed under government supervision, certified free of couch

**\$7.50 PER CWT.**

ship C.N. or C.P.R.

J. W. PARAMOR, WOODLANDS, MAN.

SEND YOUR AD TO  
THE SCOOP SHOVEL

**Farmers' Advertisement Page**

## Pool Ripples



Little Able heard people talking about "Business Ethics," and asked his father the meaning of the term. "Well," said his daddy, "I will explain. A customer comes in the store and buys a six-dollar pair of shoes. He hands me a ten-dollar bill. On the way to the cash register I notice that there are two ten-dollar bills sticking together. Now, here's where the 'business ethics' come in—should I tell my partner?"

One day when Mr. Gaddis was golfing, he discovered an old lady calmly seated on the grass in the middle of the fairway. "Don't you know it is dangerous for you to sit there, Madam?" he reminded her. The old lady smilingly replied, "It's all right; I'm sitting on a newspaper."

Husband of Authoress: "Will you be much longer writing that novel?"

Wife: "I am just at the death scene of the hero."

Husband (politely): "Good! And when he's dead, would you mind sewing on this button for me?"

Widower (to ten-year-old daughter): "Jeanie, do you know that Georgina, our housekeeper, is going to be married?"

Jeanie: "Oh, I'm so glad we're getting rid of that old pelican. Won't it be jolly? But who is going to marry her?"

Father: "Well, I am."

In this day and age, what the modern farmer doesn't know about farming isn't worth knowing; and with prices what they are, what the modern farmer does know about farming isn't worth knowing.

## Ernie Roberts

of Holly Apts., Winnipeg, Ticket No. 821, wins the New Ford Tudor Sedan, drawn for at the Katrine Community Club Dance as previously advertised in this paper.

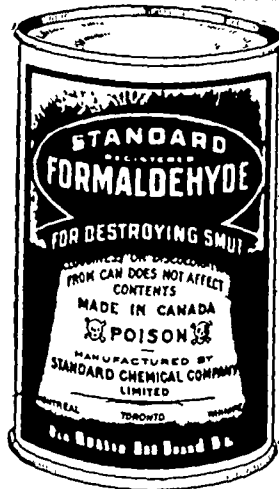
# To Prevent Smut

ALL SEED GRAIN OF WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS ETC. SHOULD BE TREATED WITH



**KILLS SMUT**

100 per cent Effective



Sold in 1 lb. & 5 lb. cans, also in bulk, by all dealers

When smut appears in growing grain it is too late to stop it. The damage is done. Therefore, treat the seed with Standard Formaldehyde.

Endorsed by Provincial Governments and Agricultural Colleges. Used by leading grain growers and international prize-winners.

Easy to use — no special equipment required. Assures clean seed and quick germination.

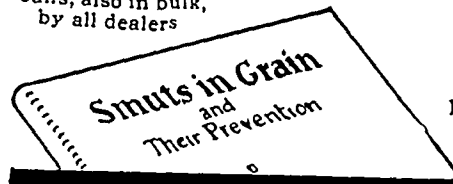
**GET THE FACTS**—Write for clear illustrated booklet "Smuts in Grain"

—to—

**THE STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED**

Montreal WINNIPEG Toronto

42



## "International" Medicinal Preparations Produce Paying Results

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

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

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

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

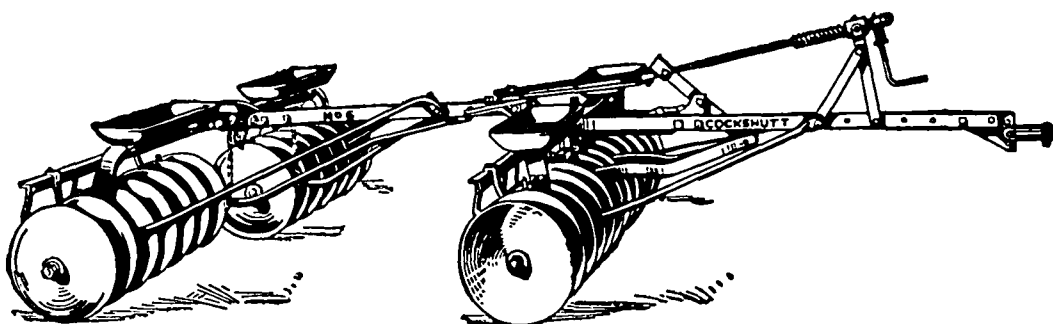
# Proper Preparation of Your Seed Bed

Every farmer wants greater returns from his crops. Thorough cultivation and proper preparation of the seed bed will help to bring them. Get away to a good start by using dependable implements.

{ a sure aid to  
**BIGGER PROFITS** }

The Cockshutt Line of Harrows is complete and meets every need. It includes Disc Harrows for horses and tractor and Drag Harrows in a variety of styles and sizes.

Built in  
7-ft., 8-ft. and  
10-ft. sizes.

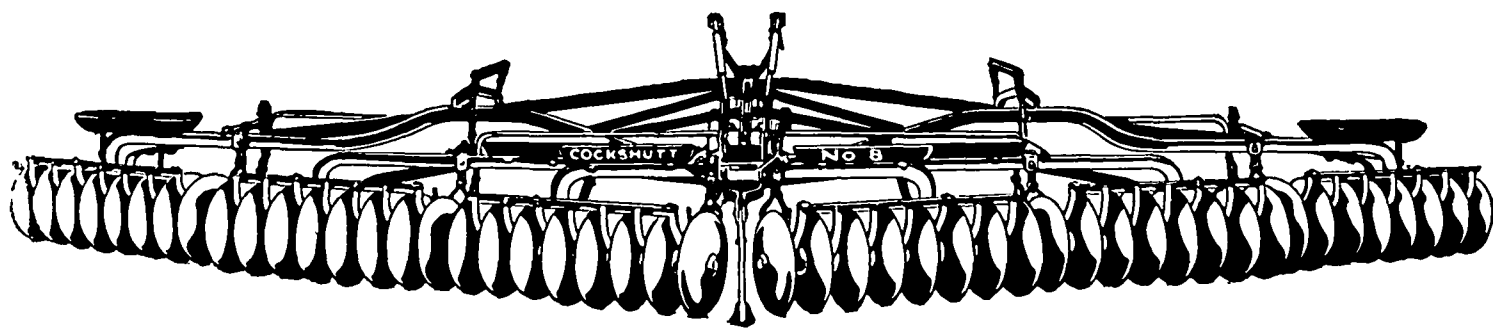


"Alemite"  
High Pressure  
Lubrication.

## Cockshutt No. 6 Tractor Disc Harrow

The Cockshutt No. 6 Harrow shown above has been specially constructed for tractor work and is a splendid implement for all conditions of land. Is of steel construction and has ample weight and strength for the hardest work.

Screw lever permits adjustments to be made from tractor seat. Discs are of highest quality steel properly shaped and sharpened. Dust proof ball bearings and "Alemite" lubrication make for light draft. Cleaners are provided on each section.



## Cockshutt No. 8, 24-ft. Wide Disc Harrow for Tractor

Big harrow for the man with big acreage. With the 24-ft. size you can cover 125 acres per year. Built in 12-ft. and 16-ft. sizes for horses and tractor, and in 24-ft. size for tractor only. Centralized control—only two levers. No getting down to make adjustments. Gangs of

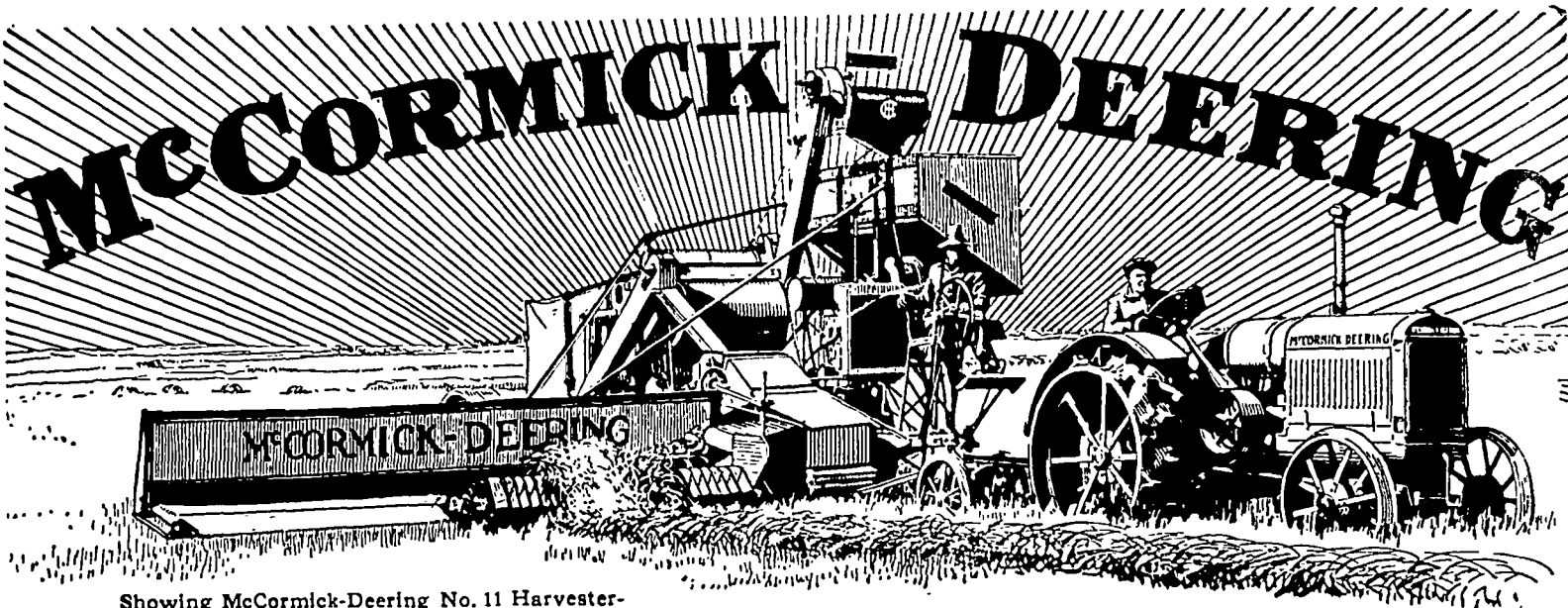
discs mounted independently and flexibly to follow lay of land. High-grade ball bearings, "Alemite" lubrication, weight-boxes of good capacity, strong forecarriage. A labor-saving profit-making implement.

*See our full line of Harrows at our nearest dealer's, or write our nearest Branch for illustrated folders on them.*

# COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

*"Cockshutt Implements make Farming Pay Better"*



Showing McCormick-Deering No. 11 Harvester-Thresher with 6½-foot pick-up device.

# How Many Times Do You Handle Your Grain?

**T**RACTOR farming, which has become largely the accepted method in the West, has shown grain growers the desirability of putting *all* farm operations on a proportionately fast basis. As a result, the 1928 harvest season saw the most decided movement toward combine harvesting and motorized grain hauling yet experienced.

Many equipped with McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers and International Trucks, and proceeded to transport their golden grain from stalk to combine tank, to truck, and on to the elevator, with a *single handling*, saving themselves a lot of money and hard work, as well as valuable time.

## The Trend Is All Toward Single-Handling System

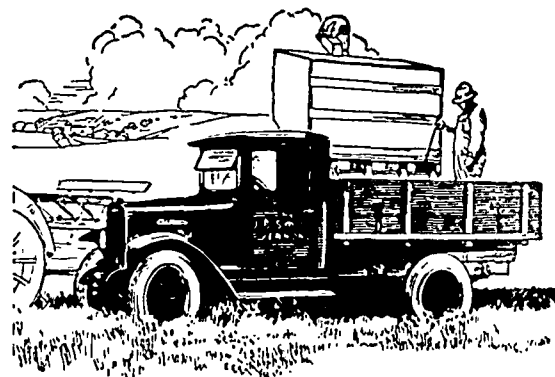
It is the success of this single-handling system of harvesting and hauling during the 1928 season that leads farmers and agricultural authorities to look forward to an even more general swing to the tractor-combine-truck combination during 1929. And why not? It greatly reduces harvesting costs, saves much hard, heavy work, gets the big job done quickly, and relieves the farmer's wife of the task of feeding a big harvest crew. Often, dad and the boys do the whole job themselves.

### Ask the McCormick-Deering Agent for Equipment Recommendations

The Harvester Company, with its experienced engineering staff and its prairie-province experimental farms, has developed a line of McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers, Windrow Harvesters, and Pick-Up Devices, and International Trucks perfectly meeting the harvesting and hauling requirements of the West. The local McCormick-Deering agent will gladly discuss your problems with you and make recommendations that will help toward working out a solution.

Folders showing the latest 1929 models will be sent on request. Address the nearest branch or the general office at Hamilton.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA



## This New Truck

is entirely different from any other light truck on the market—it has 6 speeds forward and 2 reverse. And the difference shows up mighty plain when you run up against soft grain fields, loose soil, steep grades, plowed ground, deep sand, ditches, snow, etc. The **SIX-SPEED SPECIAL** is ahead of the others because it is built to go ahead on just the kind of work that farm folks have to do.

It is a truck of extraordinary ability, specially built to haul a 60-bushel load of wheat through fields at snail's pace and over good going at 35 miles an hour. There is exactly the right gear ratio for every road and every load.

The Six-Speed Special Truck fits into the power farming scheme and puts grain and other farm hauling on a modern, comfortable, fast basis. It will help you to take full advantage of the possibilities in power farming.



**SIX-SPEED SPECIAL**