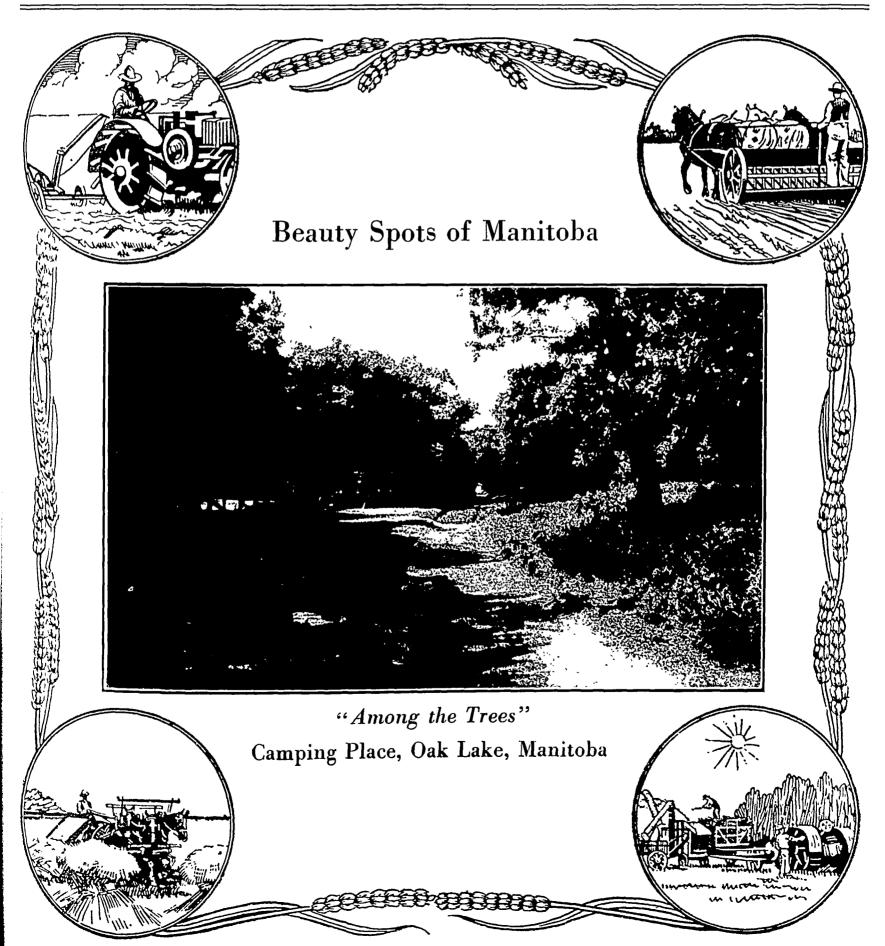


## A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

Vol. V.

WINNIPEG, MAN., APRIL, 1929.

No. 4





Farm Fences Lawn Fences Poultry Fences Galvanized and Plain Wire



Steel Fence Posts Barbed Wire Bale Ties And Other Wire Products

## The Famous "CHAMPION" Farm Fences are now being manufactured and sold under the name of "OJIBWAY BRAND"

The Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited, (successors to the Canadian Steel & Wire Company, Limited, of Hamilton, Ontario), announce the opening of their new plant at Ojibway, Essex County, Ontario.

Here will be produced the famous Canadian Steel & Wire products, including the well-known "Champion" Stiff-Stay and Hinge Joint Farm Fences which will be sold under the new name of "OJIBWAY STEEL PRODUCTS."

The new plant includes a large and completely equipped wire-drawing mill which will greatly increase the Company's facilities for servicing their customers.

Increased production, consolidation of interests and our deep water highway location, enables us to produce the finest of wire fences at the lowest possible market price.

"OJIBWAY" Fencing and other products are fully guaranteed in every respect and offers to farmers and others with fencing requirements, the highest dollar for dollar value in the country.

Your dealer will be glad to show you the "OJID-WAY" line, or, if he does not stock it, it will pay you to write us direct for prices, etc., before buying



OJIBWAY, ESSEX COUNTY, ONT.

### THE SCOOP SHOVEL Published by THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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## Wheat Pool Officials Give Evidence to Saskatchewan Grain Enquiry Commission

### Ramsay and McIvor Outline Methods---Suggest Changes in Grading---Recommend Increase in Grain Board

The Saskatchewan Government commission to inquire into grain handling in the western provinces commenced its sittings in Winnipeg on Tuesday, March 12th. During the first week the commission heard evidence from J. D. Fraser, chief inspector for Canada, railway officials, representatives of the inspection staff, some independent witnesses and one representative of the Pool, Robert McLean of the Claims D e p a r t men t, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

Mr. McLean gave evidence that claims on account of leaky cars were only considered by the railways when the loss exceeded 300 lbs., but he found the transportation companies quite willing to adjust claims properly supported by evidence.

On March 19th, E. B. Ramsay, general manager of the Central Selling Agency took the stand and stated the general aims of the Pool: viz., direct selling, elimmation of middlemen, etc. He represented that the inspection methods now in use are antiquated and inefficient as compared with the automatic samplers used in all Pool terminals. Tests of over 16,000 cars show a variation in 4.31 per cent. of cases and important discrepancies in dockage. Mr. Ramsay thought that the grade should be fixed on unload samples, the probe samples being only provisional, and that the main inspection staff should be at Fort William to handle things in this way. The Pool has men stationed at Fort William

to decide when a re-inspection should be demanded.

### New Grade Definitions.

New definitions were required, Mr. Ramsay thought, of No. 3 Northern, No. 1 and No. 2 Amber Durum; also that a new grade was needed between No.  $\breve{3}$  and No. 6 in order to make the spreads between spring wheats as uniform as those between the He agreed to Durum grades. submit definitions of four statutory grades, and expressed himself as strongly in favor of commercial grades rather than a sample market. He also suggested division of the tough classifica-tion into "A Tough" and "B Tough," raising the maximum. moisture content to 15 per cent., if this could safely be done.

Mr. Ramsay also thought the Grain Standards Board might adjust their methods and time of meeting to suit present conditions. He gave the opinion that the outgoing standard from the Lakehead should be more in line with the ingoing average, and that those responsible for drying grain should be answerable if it were spoiled in the process.

### Dissatisfied with Commissioners.

When asked, Mr. Ramsay admitted that there seemed to be a lack of co-operation and sympathetic consideration for the producer's problems on the part of the Board of Grain Commissioners. He also thought that mixing should be stopped, although foreign buyers had full confidence in the Canadian certificate final so far as he knew.

Under cross-examination by A. E. Hoskins, solicitor for the grain trade, Mr. Ramsay said that although the Pool favored direct sales it would sell to intermediate buyers if the price were suitable. Of the 1927-28 crop the Pool exported 114 million bushels and sold 95 million to agents on this continent. The Pool finds it necessary to practice mixing and blending to meet competition, but disapproves of the practice and will discontinue as soon as other grain companies desist. The Pool carry-over from the 1926-27 crop was 7 million bushels, and from the 1927-28 crop, nil. There was a large carry-over in each of these years but it was not in the hands of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

### Pool Elevator Operation.

D. A. Kane, general superintendent of Manitoba Pool Elevators, outlined the Manitoba Pool system of elevator operation, of cleaning facilities, cost, handlings, screenings and regulations. He thought a new type of sample box was needed and that the present shrinkage table was too severe on the farmer by about 50 per cent. Mr. Kane also thought the car order book should be open all the year round for bona-fide entries and agreed to experiment with bulkheads made of sacks of grain to do away with some of the present bulkheading troubles. He also discussed grading, inspection and standards and would have elevator agents licensed.

## The Alberta Wheat Pool Bill

There is being circulated throughout the rural parts of Manitoba (and apparently Saskatchewan and Alberta as well) a sheet containing a reprint of a speech by A. A. Mc-Gillivray, K.C., of Calgary, leader of the Conservative party in the Alberta Legislature, on the bill amending the charter of the Alberta Wheat Pool. There is no imprint to show who is responsible for the sheet or by whom it is being circulated.

The first line on this sheet reads "Extract from Calgary Herald of February 26th, 1929," and the heading is "McGillivray scores Wheat Pool bill as dishonest and vile." The first column is an extract from the Calgary Herald, but at the foot of the column there begins a verbatim report on McGillivray's speech as published in the Edmonton Bulletin and the Calgary Albertan, and this report extends over seven columns, making in fact seven-eighths of the entire sheet. Referring to this broad-side, the Calgary Herald on March 13th said:

"The Herald wishes to inform its readers that it had no knowledge that such broadside was being prepared, and that the use of The Herald's name was not authorized: furthermore, that the distribution was made without the authority or knowledge of this paper. The Herald presented to its readers a news report of the Pool Bill debate, but this was not a verbatim report. The verbatim report of Mr. McGillivray's speech was published in two other papers, and it is the reproduction of this verbatim report which occupies seven-eighths of broadside's space.

"The broadside is damaging to The Herald, in that it gives the impression that The Herald is opposed to the Wheat Pool and that it is taking action designed to injure the Wheat Pool.

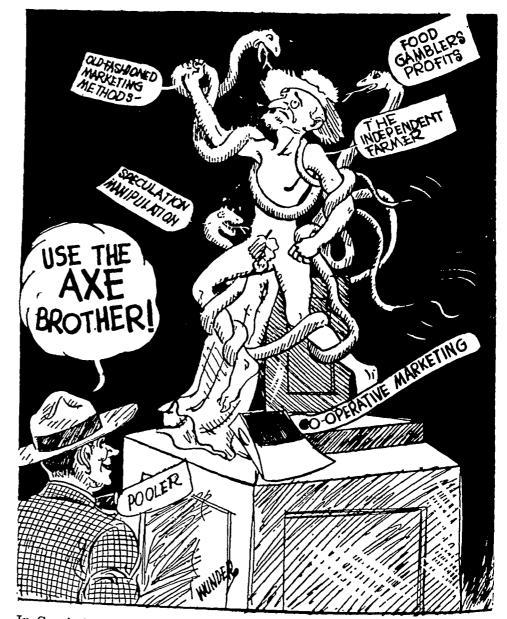
"The Herald had the honor of being associated with the organization of the Wheat Pool, and it has given its consistent support to the principles of co-operative marketing.

"The Herald repudiates any responsibility for this broadside."

The purpose of the Act which is the subject of Mr. McGillivray's diatribe is to provide the legal machinery to enable the Pool to function to the satisfaction of its members. Such amendments to the original charter of the Pool as are contained in this new Act were designed to meet the needs of the Pool as they have been ascertained after five years of operation. The Alberta Pool was the first of the Pools. It broke new ground both legally and economically in the marketing of grain, and it was almost inevitable that in process of time weaknesses of a legal and technical character would be found in the charter. There was no precedent to guide either the founders of the Pool or the legal talent which was employed, and in some respects the

Alberta contract differed from that of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The new bill clarifies some sections of the original charter and contains other provisions which experience has discovered to be necessary for the proper working of the Pool and the protection of Pool members. The bill was discussed clause by clause by the delegates of the Alberta Wheat Pool, and was adopted unanimously. It was discussed out in the locals by directors and delegates of the Wheat Pool so that the membership was fairly well acquainted with the provis-ions of the bill. When it came before the House, Premier Brownlee pointed out that all that the bill sought to do was to strengthen the legal position of the Pool and to give legal validity to certain operations of the Pool about which there was some legal doubt arising out of the wording of the original charter. The legislature, (Turn to Page 47.)

## A MODERN LAOCOON



In Greek tradition Laocoon, and his two sons were crushed to death by serpents. The legend is the subject of one of the most beautiful of  $\beta_{\rm r}$  reek sculptures, dating from 40-20 B.C.

# Wool Co-op. Adopts Contract System

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, held in Toronto, on March 21st, the following motion was adopted:

"That we adopt the contract or producers' agreement, with the understanding that such contracts become effective only when a volume of not less than 3,000,000 pounds has been signed up, and that this need not affect the shipments of 1929, other than the campaign looking towards the ultimate total sign-up of 3,000,000 pounds or more.

"Further, when the 3,000,000 pounds or more has been definitely signed up and assured it is understood that any grower's wool over and above that specified amount be handled only under contract."

This means that another agricultural co-operative marketing organization has adopted the contract principle. For the current season, e.g., 1929 wool will be handled by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers on the same basis as in previous years, but during the season a campaign to secure signatures under the contract plan will be carried on and provided 3,000,000 pounds can be signed up throughout the whole Dominion before the end of 1929, clips produced in subsequent years will be handled only on the contract plan.

W. W. Thomson, manager of the company's western office at Regina, states that in 1928 Manitoba shippers, marketing through the organization, cleared from twenty-four to thirty cents per pound depending on the grading of their individual clips. That this was a satisfactory return is conclusively shown by the fact that more than twice as many wool sale applications have been received at the end of March, 1929, as on the same date 1928. It is anticipated that 1929 will be a banner year for the organization.

The pressure for a change in the system of collecting wool throughout Canada has arisen, during the past two years, from the shippers themselves. They claim that it has now been well demonstrated that the contract or marketing agreement is an essential part of the machinery of every stable and successful marketing organization. Further, they have been unable to find a satisfactory explanation as to why the constant shipper should wish to carry the "in-and-outer," or why the regular consignor to the co-operative through his local association should allow the "in-and-outer" to ride on his wagon during a year of poor markets.





R. D. Purdy, general manager Alberta Wheat Pool.

The Alberta Wheat Pool announces the appointment of R. D. Purdy as manager of Alberta Pool Elevators Limited, to succeed C. M. Hall, retired. Mr. Purdy has been manager of Al-berta Wheat Pool organization since January, 1925, and this change makes him manager of the subsidiary organization known as the Pool Elevators, as well. Alberta Pool Elevators operate more than 310 country elevators in Alberta, as well as three terminals on the Pacific coast. Mr. Purdy came to the Wheat Pool from the Bank of Montreal, he having been assistant manager of the Edmonton branch. He was born in Brighton, Ontario, and came west in 1905. He served twenty years with the banking business before coming to the Pool.

### MARKET CONTROL STRENGTHENED IN B.C.

Orderly marketing in good earnest promises to result from recent changes in the Produce Marketing Act of British Columbia.

The committee of direction, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. M. Black, well known to Manitobans, has done very successful work in directing the marketing of the perishable products of the B.C. fruit orchards for the past two years. The committee has directed the marketing by dealers in accordance with centralized information, and not until last winter did it become in any sense a selling agency.

In 1927 there was no serious surplus of fruit, and the question of moving an exportable surplus at low prices did not arise. In 1928, however, the crop was larger, and the Committee ruled that 20 per cent. of each variety of apple should be exported by the dealers. The larger and more responsible concerns acted accordingly and took their share of the low export prices, but several small concerns evaded the regulation and took advantage of the stronger home market to sell all their output locally.

To strengthen the hand of the committee of direction an amendment to the act now provides that the committee may cancel the license of any dealer who is found to be evading its regulations. This is done arbitrarily, and not, as was suggested, through a county court judge; but the dealer thus dealt with may appeal for a hearing before a judge and reinstatement of his license if he wins his case.

If this power proves insufficient to bring the dealers into line there will probably be a strong movement toward legislation similar to the marketing laws in Queensland, Australia. This would set up the committee of direction as a marketing agency for the whole crop; in other words, a compulsory pool.

While many of the growers favor this, as being likely to eliminate more of the private profit element to their benefit, it would be bitterly opposed by independent shippers as it would reduce them to packing houses only.

## **Rebels and Reformers No. 18---JOHN LILBURNE** AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

### (By J. T. Hull.)

Practically, if not in strict constitutionality, England from January 30, 1649, to May, 1658, was a republic and one without a second chamber. The ordinary histories tell us of the fight between Charles the First and Parliament, and the disastrous ending of it for Charles. They tell us also of the ensuing contest between Parliament and Cromwell's army; how Parliament assumed sovereign power and how Cromwell showed the members they had made a grave mistake, by throwing them out and locking the door of the House of Commons, and how the army selected a new House which returned the compliment by appointing Cromwell protector.

All of which is interesting, but the clash of ideas which was the impelling force behind these events is more significant for real history. It was in this stirring period that the divine right of kings was given its death-blow, that the idea of government of the people by the people for the people was born and that English radicalism had its beginning.

### A Dangerous Rebel

The great protagonist of the people was John Lilburne. He was born in the County of Durham about 1614, and came of a good family. At the age of 12 he was apprenticed to a clothier in London, and at a very early age he took part in the political and religious controversies of the When he was 24 he pubday. lished a pamphlet which offended the dignitaries of the Church of England, and he was sentenced by the Star Chamber to be publicly whipped from Fleet Street prison to Palace Yard Westminster, there to stand in the pillory for two hours and afterwards to be taken to gaol and kept there until he paid a fine of \$2,500. He was in gaol for two years and nine months, when he was released by order of the House of Commons on a petition supported by Cromwell, and was voted an indemnity of \$15,000. He entered the Parliamentary army during the civil

war, was taken prisoner by the king's army, tried, and sentenced to death as a dangerous rebel, but Parliament intervened, threatened reprisals if the sentence were carried out, and succeeded in getting him exchanged. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel but, becoming dissatisfied with the political policies of the Presbyterians, then the dominant party, he resigned and devoted himself to the propagation of the political principles professed by the party known as the Levellers.

### A Worthy Sufferer

Lilburne was a strong believer in religious freedom, and he was gradually convinced that religious and political freedom were indissolubly connected; that the tendency of the moderates to compromise with the king menaced both religious and political freedom. He attacked those who favored compromise, and among them a peer of the realm. He was arrested on the order of the House of Lords and committed to gaol, but in a few months was released on order of the House of Commons without being tried. Subsequently he ran foul of the House of Commons itself, because he attacked its pretensions to set itself above the people, and was committed to the Tower. A long petition was presented to Parliament being the "Remonstrance of many thousands of citizens and other freeborn people to their own House of Commons, occasioned through the illegal imprisonment of that famous and worthy sufferer for his country's freedom, John Lilburne, calling their commissioners in Parliament to account how they in this session have discharged their duties to the universality of the people, their sovereign Lord, from whom their power and strength is derived and by whose favor it is continued . ... This petition demanded the election of a new Parliament, the abolition of the monarchy and abolition of the House of Lords.

In the meantime the "many thousands" of his friends within

and without the army were doing their best to secure such constitutional reforms as would vest sovereignty in the people and cffectually prevent the restoration of arbitrary government. The army was dickering with the king and was prepared to accept him provided he would concede a few not very important political re-The Levellers and the forms. Independents did not want the restoration of the monarchy, and they set forth their demands in "The Agreement of the People." Parliament, they declared was to be inferior only to the people who elected it, and it was to have no power to restrict freedom in religion and equality before the law. They asked for manhood suffrage, equal electoral districts and biennial parliaments, reforms, they said, for which they had taken up arms and had risked their lives.

### The Levellers

Their demands were presented to Parliament which promptly denounced them as destructive of all authority and government. The army officers who were strong for personal government and disliked the idea of the sovereignty of Parliament almost as much as they disliked the idea of sovereignty of the people, went beyond verbal action. They expelled a number of the leaders of the Levellers from the army, and Cromwell had one or two executed who persisted in their loyalty to the party. "We were ruled before by king, lords and commons, now by a general, court martial and commons; and, we pray you, what is the differ-ence?" asked Lilburne in one of the most effective of his many political pamphlets. Half of England was asking itself the same question, and how it felt may be judged from the thousands who formed the procession at the funeral of the Leveller whom Cromwell shot at the head of his regiment. But the action of the officers was affective; the rank and file were subdued, and the agitation of the Levellers was transferred entirely to the civilians.

Lilburne issued another pamphlet asking for additional reforms including the abolition of tithes, no imprisonment for debt, and work for the poor. He was arrested with three of his colleagues, and immediately Parliament was deluged with petitions for their release. Women took a hand this time, and when a member of the House of Commons told them to stay at home and wash the dishes, they replied that they had few dishes left to wash, and were not sure that they could keep even what they had. Cromwell was told flatly that if the lives of the four men were taken reprisals would be exacted.

Agreement of the People While in prison Lilburne found means to issue The Agreement of the People in its final shape, and it remains one of the most interesting documents in the political history of England. The authors declare that it presents "the end and full scope of all our desires," and they trust it will "satisfy all ingenuous people that we are not such wild, irrational and dangerous creatures as we are aspersed," Parliament is to be composed of 400 members, elected by all of the age of 21 who are not servants or in receipt of poor relief. No office holder may be a member nor may a member sit in two successive Parliaments. When Parliament is not sitting the government is to be carried on by a committee of the house. Parliament is to legislate with regard to law and order, regulate commerce and trade and issue the coinage: it may not legislate in matters of religion nor impress men for the army and navy. It may not grant monopolies nor impose taxes on food. All men are to be equal before the law, penalties for violation of law are to be definite, and no man is to be imprisoned for debt. No person is to be compelled to witness against himself in court, prisoners are to be allowed legal counsel, and no person is to be held for trial more than six months. Capital punishment is to be reserved for murder and attempts to destroy the fundamental constitution, that is, the Agreement itself. Tithes are to be abolished, and each parish is to be free to make its own arrangements with preachers. All public officials are to be elected and to serve for one year only. The fighting forces are to be controlled by Parliament, the general and higher officers to be appointed by Parliament, and the rest to be furnished by localities in proportion to population. Finally, Parliament is to have no power to alter the Agreement.

This remarkable document was issued exactly 280 years ago. It is worth while going carefully over it and to note how much of it has become a commonplace of democracy, and to remember that it was issued by men who wrote it while they were in gaol for their political opinions.

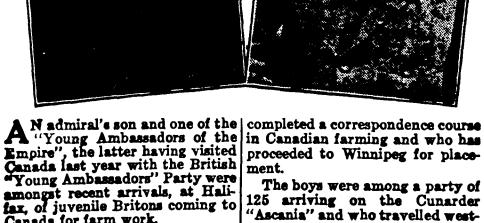
#### Juries Refuse to Convict

More and more pamphlets from Lilburne resulted in the government bringing him to trial. A small army was required to preserve order at the trial, and when the jury acquitted him, the verdict was greeted with cheers that lasted half-an-hour and a medal was struck to commemorate the occasion.

Three years later Lilburne became involved in a libel action, and the opportunity was seized

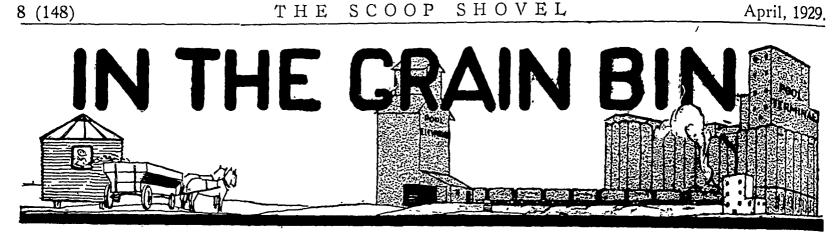
to get rid of him. He was banished from the country with the penalty of death hanging over him if he ventured to return. Return he did, however, the very next year and recommenced his political agitation. He was again arrested and brought to trial, the government firmly believing that this time they would surely get rid of him via the gallows. The trial created tremendous popular excitement. Twenty men offered bail of \$10,000 each, a lot of money in those days. Three regiments stood under arms during the trial, and thousands of citizens, also carrying arms, were in attendance. Again a jury refused to convict the most popular man in England to the great disgust of Cromwell, who regarded it as a greater defeat for himself than the loss of a battle. But he held the reins of power and did not relinquish his hold on the fearless radical. Lilburne was kept in captivity and moved around from prison to prison. Whether or not, as some thought, the government intended (Turn to Page 46.)

**To Learn Canadian Farming** 



Canada for farm work.

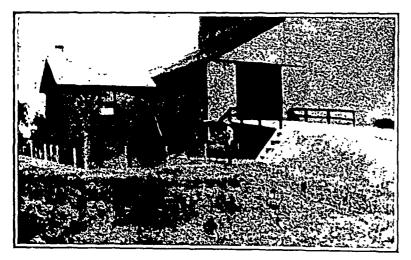
"Ascania" and who travelled westward over the lines of the Canadian National Railways. Their place-The admiral's son was Edward G. B. Kiddle (right), son of Ad-miral Sir Charles Kiddle, R.N., and the "Young Ambassador" was Frederick T. Mace, (left), who



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager.

### SPRING CLEAN-UP

Springtime is clean-up time. With the coming of spring and the going of the snow there is always an accumulation of refuse which has been more or less effectually hidden under the snow during the long winter months. This especially applies to elevator grounds, where every known kind of rubbish seems to find a resting place no matter how careful the operator himself may be in the disposal of that which naturally accumulates around an elevator. By the time this article is published we have no doubt but that all operators will have their spring cleaning completed.



DAUPHIN POOL ELEVATOR GROUNDS.

Talking of spring and elevator premises, our thoughts naturally turn to improvement of the grounds around the elevator. It is surprising what a little work will do in this respect, and the time to get in real effective work is at this season of the year.

Before coming over with the Wheat Pool, and while manager for another company, a seed salesman called at my office and tried to interest me in improving the grounds around our elevators by the planting of shrubs, but never having seen any attempt made along these lines, I got rid of him as soon as possible and dismissed the idea from my mind. Shortly afterwards I had occasion to visit Dauphin on business, and having a few idle moments, I decided to look over the elevators. I think there were five elevators in the town, four of which appeared to be the same as any others I had ever seen in the West, but the Pool elevator, which was the last one on the line that I visited, was certainly a surprise and a revelation to me. The operator had made a garden plot on both sides of the office, which was entirely fenced, and inside the fence he had planted small evergreen trees all around the plots. The effect of this was very pleasing. The contrast

to the average country elevator was indeed striking, and the operator, Mr. Taylor (whom I have since met), is to be complimented for the enterprise he has shown. In keeping with these plots, the rest of the premises demonstrated care and cleanliness.

Fortunately we ran across a small snapshot of this elevator today, which we are printing. It will give you some idea of the improvement that has been made, but it does not, of course, show to full advantage the results obtained.

We are sure that all operators and members of the local associations are interested in the keeping and improvement of their grounds and premises. We, of course, realize that some elevator sites are more adapted to improvement than others, but there are few sites—we doubt if any—that cannot be improved in some way. A little grass and a few shrubs certainly work wonders. It creates better surroundings for the operator to work in; it makes the place look as though it is owned by someone who is proud of the property.

Last year a few of the operators found that their sites were not suitable for immediate improvement, and that very little could be done until the site was filled and levelled. A number of these operators appealed to their local board of directors, who in turn got in touch with their shareholders, and a bee was arranged. In every case a sufficient number turned out so that in one day a decided improvement was accomplished.

If both the operator and members have the same desire to improve their property and all work together with this end in view, it will not take a great deal of anyone's time, and we are sure that the results obtained will warrant the effort.

A general inspection of all elevator grounds will be made later on in the year before closing this year's competition, and we trust by that time everyone will be away to a good start.

### NON-POOL DELIVERIES

We have been informed of a great number of cases where non-Pool grain has been delivered to our elevators and eventually turned over to a commission merchant for disposal for the customer, in which settlement has been made on a street basis, whereas on the surrender of the tickets by the commission merchant to the Pool he receives settlement on a Fort William spot basis. This is the price to which the owner of the grain is entitled, and all operators and members, when talking to non-Pool farmers who desire to deliver their grain through a Manitoba Pool elevator, should advise them that they are entitled to spot price less handling charges and commission. All the commission merchant is entitled to for the disposal of the grain is the regular commission of 1c per bushel on wheat, barley, flax and rye, and 5% c per bushel on oats.

### POOL GRAIN DELIVERED TO LINE ELEVATORS

When members are situated so that they are compelled to deliver their grain through a line elevator company, they should be sure to check the initial price they receive and see if it is correct. In numerous cases we find that members have been underpaid, and in order to avoid this they should acquaint themselves with the actual street and spot prices of all grains and grades according to the freight rate from their station.

These prices are published from time to time in "The Scoop Shovel." Copies in which this information is given should be preserved and kept on hand, so that when a member receives settlement for a certain grade he can compare it with the price he should receive and determine if it is correct. We are not implying that the line elevator agent would deliberately underpay for Pool grain. Errors, however, will occur, and it is up to the individual member to see that he receives what he is justly entitled to.

### POOL ELEVATOR ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP

We have before us minutes of the last directors' meeting at Foxwarren, from which we give a few extracts:

"The directors have surveyed the membership list, and found in doing so that quite a number of changes had taken place. They thought it would be of assistance to Head Office if these were reported:

Mr. W. H. T. on Sec. 2-4-6 has left the farm, and Mr. S., with wheat contract No. 12345 and coarse grain contract No. 56789, has moved onto this farm.

Mr. H. W. L. on Sec. 1-2-3 has moved off the farm and we do not know of anyone going onto it.

Mr. McQ. farms on Sec. 5-7-9. The farm is rented by Mr. W. The last tenant was Mr. G., who was also a Pool member. Mr. W. is not at the present time.

Mr. T. McJ's farm has been sold to Mr. M., who is moving down next fall and will then join the association.

Mr. A. R's farm has been sold to Mr. A. McK., who is undecided at present as to becoming a member."

These are only a few of the cases dealt with in the minutes. The information is very valuable to our contract department. It keeps them posted on changes of ownership or tenants, gives them an opportunity to get after new members, assists them in keeping their membership list up to date, and gives the active membership on which they can depend for actual deliveries. It also shows that the directors at Foxwarren are watching their membership, and they are entitled to a lot of credit for this. It further shows that they are doing their bit and not leaving it all to head office. We would ask all other associations who are not doing this to follow their example. If they will do this it will be a great help to us.

### **1928-1929 INTERIM PAYMENTS**

We have approximately 5,000 wheat and coarse grain grower's certificates outstanding on our records, on which there has been an interim payment authorized, and as it is impossible for us to forward these interim payments on grower's certificates until the certificates, or if they have been lost, a bond of indemnity properly completed, has been sent into head office, we would appreciate very much if any member holding grower's certificates re the 1928-9 crop on which there has been a first interim payment authorized, would kindly forward them to us at once.

Dozens of our members have written us within the course of the last two weeks advising us that they have not received their interim payment on so many bushels and on checking up our records 90% of the cases were on account of original grower's certificates not being forwarded to us.

Considerable work is created in this office in connection with outstanding grower's certificates, and the member suffers through the delay in settlement. Any member not receiving his interim payment up to date should have a thorough search for his grower's certificates covering his deliveries and if unable to locate same should advise us at once, and we will forward him the necessary bond of indemnity to sign covering the lost certificates.

### *1927-1928 PAYMENTS*

Last month we inserted a notice with reference to outstanding grower's certificates for 1927-28 crop, on which our members have not yet received their payments. We have approximately 300 outstanding grower's certificates on which no payment has been made, and the growers whose names appear on these certificates have been notified three or four times to forward them into head office. These letters have never been returned to our office, and we would appreciate very much if the growers holding these certificates would communicate with us at once, as we are very anxious to clean up all payments on last year's crop. Please remember that these monies belong to last year's members, and there is no reason why the growers should not send in their certificates and receive payment.

"I believe that the more control we have over Canadian Wheat, the more possibility we have over the control of the market. One of the most difficult factors we have to contend with is wheat outside the Pool. We never know when a man outside is going to sell, nor what effect his selling will have on the market. We, therefore, have to be constantly on the alert to take care of this condition, as incidentally the sale of non-Pool wheat has a bearing effect on the market."

-(Geo. McIvor, annual meeting, Manitoba Wheat Pool, November 8th, 1928.)

### THE SCOOP SHOVEL Official Organ of THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL.

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

OFFICES: ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS, WINNIEG, CLAMB

COLIN H. BURNELL, President H

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T J. MURRAY, K.C., Solicitor.

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

Managing Editor-J. T. Hull.

### CO-OPERATION ... SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

### THE PURPOSE OF THE POOL

Mr. Alexander Buchanan, chairman of The United Co-operative Baking Society, Glasgow, has broken out again. Whenever business is not as good for his society as he would like it to be, Mr. Buchanan lays the blame on the Canadian Wheat Pool. It has become a habit with him.

At a recent meeting of his society, Mr. Buchanan stated that there was a large surplus of wheat in the world—"a surplus exceeding all previous records"—and yet the price of wheat had not come down. Instead, he had sadly to relate, it had gone up. And the cause? The Canadian Wheat Pool.

Five years ago, he said, I expressed myself as having "ma doots" about it. In the interval much has been said by public men, and some prominent co-operators among them, that the Pool would forever kill speculation in the people's food, but is it not possible that while speculation has been taken out of private and individual hands it has been taken over by a stronger band of speculators.

Mr. Buchanan employs bakers and he pays them wages. Suppose he went to his employees and said: "I think the price of bread should be reduced. It cannot be reduced as long as your union insists upon the present scale of wages. I propose to you, therefore, that you take less wages so that we may sell our bread at a lower price." What would the union say? What would his men say? What would the genuine co-operators in Glasgow say? We know what they would say, but our respect for the law prevents us publishing it.

The Wheat Pool is the union of the Canadian farmers. It does not exist to supply cheap wheat to Mr. Buchanan's society or any other society, but to get a square deal and a fair price for the wheat producer. It is no more the hold-up organization that Mr. Buchanan imagines it to be than is the organization to which his employees belong. It does not exist to exploit the consumer any more than the United Co-operative Baking Society does. It exists to secure justice for its members as far as the conditions of modern business permit. Mr. Buchanan has no more right to exploit the people who supply him with the raw material of his business than he has to exploit those who work it up into consumable goods. If he knew the first principles of co-operation, he would never fall back upon supply and demand as the single factor determining what is just as between the producer and consumer.

As a contrast to Mr. Buchanan we present Broom-

hall's "Milling." In the issue of March 30, it said editorially:

The Canadian Wheat Pool has provided the world with a crop of queer contradictions. In the first place, it is a system of co-operation among producers, and because it has managed to keep prices up, it is criticized adversely by cooperators in this country. In other words, cooperators are actually hostile to co-operation- In the second place, there is an outcry for the stabilization of wheat prices, and an even greater outcry because the Canadian Pool has succeeded to some extent in that object! We have maintained, and still do so, that the public have no right to expect cheap bread at the expense of the producer. The man who has to face the first risk is entitled to the first, and a fair profit. He does not always get it, to wit, the British wheat grower, but in this particular case it is partly due to factors against which it is useless for him to fight. If he could grow wheat as cheaply as it is grown in North America or South America, the grain would still lack characteristics possessed by imported wheat and requisite to what is comprehensively known as 'bread grain.' We have no brief for the Canadian Wheat Pool, but we are bound to say they have done uncommonly well, and that their members have reason to feel satisfied with the organization. At the same time, it is queer that another co-operative movement should look on the Pool's methods as rough shod.

We commend these remarks to the thoughtful consideration of Mr. Buchanan and the peculiar type of co-operator he represents, if indeed there is another like him among the whole five millions of British co-operators.

### NO NECESSITY FOR OVER-PRODUCTION

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, gave a New York paper ten rules for business, which, if observed, he believed would give the country permanent prosperity. Among the rules is the following:

Remember that the law of supply and demand is inexorable. And it also would be well to remember that there is no necessity for producing an excess.

There's a rule to which it would be well for farmers to give attention. And not farmers alone. There are people in high places in this country who

APRIL, 1929.

R. M. MAHONEY, Manager.

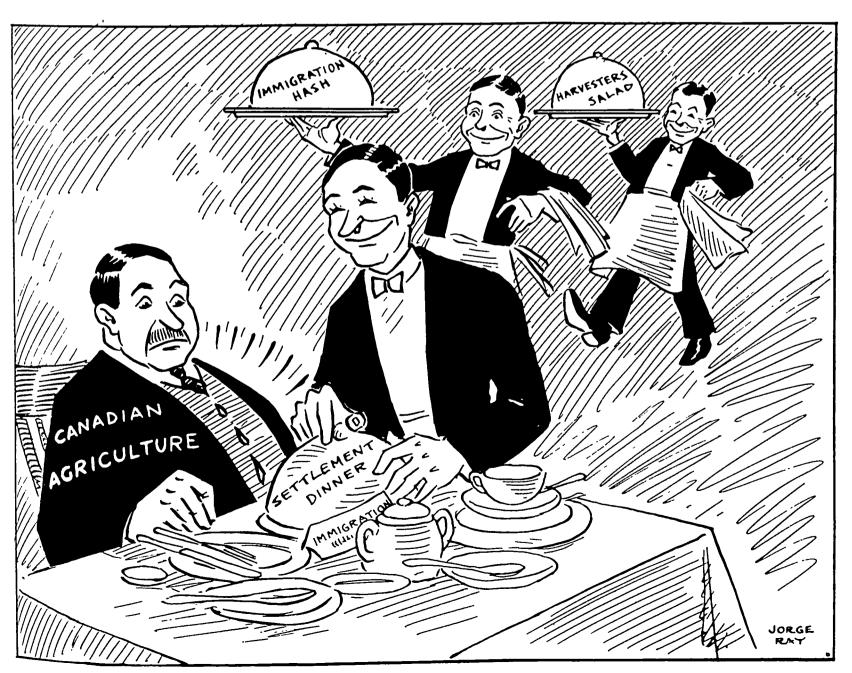
Assistant Editor-F. D. Bradbrooke.

seem to believe that it is possible to keep on adding to the number of producing farmers in this country, to keep on increasing the agricultural production of the country and still have the farmers enjoying decent conditions of life. The Dominion government apparently believes it, although Mr. Forke, Minister of Immigration candidly told Parliament that he had not had much encouragement from the farmers to increase the volume of immigration. Our railway companies are steeped in the belief, although, of course, they have always in the background the revenue to be derived from immigration and the increased volume of agricultural production. It may be noted, however, that railway rates are not fixed according to supply and demand, but, as the board of railway commissioners have more than once stated, on the needs of the railways to pay their expenses and dividends.

Farmers would not object in the least to have the prices for their produce fixed on the same basis, but as that is impossible, they have perforce to remember that it is possible for them to produce so much that they may not get expenses out of their crops let alone a fair living. This country is producing enough from the soil at the present time, and if the production is increased without any decrease in the cost, that is, by simply adding to the number of producers and bringing more land under cultivation, the "inexorable law of supply and demand" will reduce our farm homes to the condition of city slums.

There is no need to spend public money in encouraging immigration. There is a long, long future ahead of the human race, and Canada can well afford to develop as slowly as the natural migration of people. That migration will not lend to the oversettling the land and the over-production which entails penury on the producers. There is a normal increase in the demand for food stuffs which corresponds to the normal increase of population and to purchasing power, and when the world demands food it will be produced, somewhere. But Canada cannot go on bringing land under cultivation and increasing production regardless of costs and prices without ultimately forcing her agricultural population on to the poverty line. When Mr. Schwab tells the business world there is "no necessity for producing an excess" he was telling them why the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was prosperous, and a multitude of other concerns as well: it is high time the farmers took the hint and got into line as far as the peculiar conditions of their business will allow.





LOOKS LIKE A CASE OF INDIGESTION.



### A SUBSTANTIAL SAVING

Our elevator showed a substantial surplus on the last year's operations. The amount divided among the shareholders amounted to 2.46 cents per bushel, which means that the members got their grain handled almost free of charge. This is most gratifying to the members and proves that the Pool elevator method of handling grain has got the old system knocked into a cocked hat. One of the factors that determines whether an elevator shall show a surplus or a deficit on the year's operations, is the agent. We have been very fortunate in our agents at this point, and also helpers. Our first agent, Mr. Whyte, rendered yeoman service. Mr. D. Gillis, our agent now is a worthy successor. Mr. Gillis, with one helper, Mr. T. Levins, handled 300,000 bushels through the elevator before the end of November, 1928. To show what they are capable of, let me quote some figures taken from the elevator books, for two of their heaviest days:

On September 19th and 20th, 1928, they took in 295 loads of grain, total receipts were 21,497 bushels, shipped out six cars, and cleaned 3,300 bushels. To date, there has been 375,000 bushels of commercial grain taken into our elevator.

-Harold A. Leask, Secretary, Lenore Co-operative Elevator Association.

### THE WASTE OF THE PROFIT

The following appears in Bulletin 253, issued by the Virginia Department of Agriculture: Farmers receive for 17 standard pro-

- ducts .....\$ 7,500,000,000 For the same food products consum-
- ers paid ..... 22,500,000,000 A legitimate distribution cost aside

from transportation between producer and consumer amounted to .. 7,650,000,000

- Add to this the amount received by farmers .....
- The total amount received by farmers and a legitimate cost for distribu-
- tion ...... 15,150,000,000 Loss due to the many unjustifiable and unnecessary commissions, rake-offs, etc., between the farm and the tables makes the farmers' income less by .....

7,350,000,000

7,500,000,000

The Construction Department of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, has already begun operations this spring, there being seven crews of about 20 men each re-building some 21 elevators,

and four painting crews of three men each, with trucks, have commenced the painting of old Pool elevators. Within the next few days there will be 24 repair crews in operation. According to a tentative programme, there will be some 50 new Pool elevators built in Saskatchewan this year.

"I would like to say that 35,000,000 bushels of 1928 Pool wheat going through outside elevators that you have no interest in, when you have an elevator system of your own which returns all excess earnings to you, is a serious matter. It is of paramount importance to the growers that we adopt a policy which will permit of handling as nearly as possible all Pool grain through their own country and terminal elevators."-J. D. Read, treasurer, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, in a radio address over CJBR, April 4, 1929.

### FIELDMEN'S NOTES

Mr. Carl Biley, of Millwood, is a man who believes in doing things. He took his own car out on roads that were horrible, to drive the fieldman for two days, in order to complete the sign-up for a Pool elevator at Millwood.-H. Robinson, District No. 4.

J. B. Thomas, son of H. W. Thomas, one of the directors of Hartney Elevator Association, succeeded in winning a number of prizes at the Brandon Fair, among them being a silver cup for the first Percheron colt in the ring .- R. Clarke, District No. 2.

The splendid spirit of co-operative effort displayed recently at Birdtail in a drive for a Pool elevator should serve as an example and be a source of inspiration to others. Over seventy-five per cent. of the total tributary acreage has been signed up on permanent agreements; over fifty new members have been secured. A few of the local men deserve great credit for their untiring efforts in canvassing and taking turns in driving the fieldman around over miles of almost impassable roads.-V. Poloway.

The winner of first prize in the remarkable showing of calves by the boys and girls in the recent Brandon Fair, was Arthur Kenney, of Brookdale, the thirteen-year-old son of one of our good Pool men of the Brookdale district.-E. J. Watson, District No. 3.

Mr. Thomas Bell, of Harding, has very effectively shown his desire to serve the interests of his fellow Pool members in driving me with his team over very trying roads for three days in a recent canvass we made of the Harding district.—E. J. Watson.

In their endeavor to secure Pool Elevator services, Mr. Wellington Eby, J. Robinson and Fred Church, have driven day after day through Red River mud around Niverville. Mr. Eby previously farmed in the Glenboro district, where he has many Pool friends; he also recalls many Pool workers now in the Grandview Elevator Association. — Watson Crossley, District No. 1.

Five new elevator associations have been organized at the following points: Pipestone, Minnedosa, Fannystelle, Hartney and Nesbitt. These have a total membership of 216, and an acreage of 37,943.

There are five other points with a good percentage of the acreage in the district signed up, but at the same time coming below the minimum required by the elevator 'policy. These await the approval of the board.

### WINTER MEETINGS

During the winter season, 1928-29, your secretary attended 49 country meetings, the attendance at which was 3,926, or an average of 60 per meeting. The operation and achievements of the Pool were taken up at the business meetings, and most of the members are already familiar with what the Pool has done and is doing. At the general meetings, the members and other farmers are more interested in hearing about the co-operative movement, its history, and a general outline of farmers' problems, their causes and the solution.

The whole idea on these occasions was to develop a little new or further thought on matters that are vital and of general concern; to point out that our problems are not local in nature, but world wide, and that the solution of them lies in the development of a general movement, taking a broader view of the situation and organizing on generally accepted fundamental principles. Membership can best be maintained by a belief in the rightness of co-operation. That forms the only permanent foundation upon which our pools are being built.

### IN THE LOCALS

Menteith Pool Elevator Local reports a social evening in its minutes:

"Mr. Jack Williams then rendered a much appreciated vocal solo. An address was then given by Mr. Chapman on Pool organization and operation, very enlightening and interesting.

A reading was given by Miss White which had a very good co-operative moral. Mr. R. Smith gave a few remarks on co-operative wholesale purchasing. Mr. Perry Cowan then rendered two very fine solos which were apparently very popular with the audience.

The meeting was then concluded with a bountiful lunch, supplied by the Pool ladies.

From the minutes of a recent meeting of the Wood Bay Elevator Association, we quote the following:

"On the evening of March 15th the Pool Elevator Association put on a free social evening. The Co-op. Hall was crowded to the door. A few nonmembers were present. The first part of the progrāmme was put on by friends from Pettapiece and Rapid City, which was of a very high order. If we can judge by the encores, it was greatly appreciated by both old and young. After the programme a very delightful lunch was served by the wives of the Pool members. Dancing was indulged in until the wee sma' hours. The music for the dance was supplied by the Pettapiece friends."

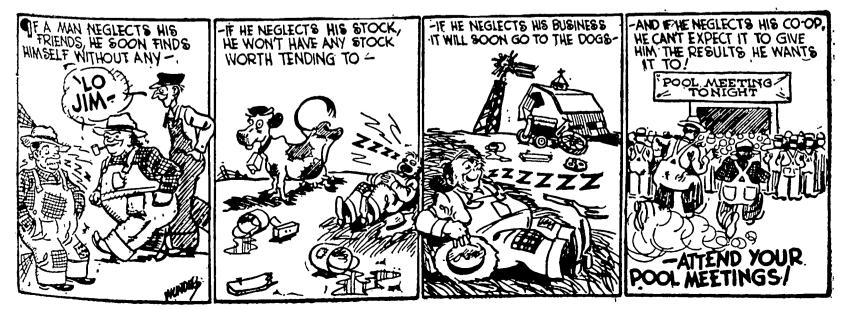
The minutes of a recent meeting of the Benito Cooperative Elevator Association contains the following:

"A number of communications were read and filed. One regarding fixing up and preparing the land around the elevator for planting shrubs and flowers was discussed at length, and it was decided to ask central for all the available information regarding same, and to take the matter up more fully at our next meeting."

The report of the Junior Co-operative Seed Growers was looked over by each member with a great deal of interest, and remarks were made that considerable information was being derived through this Junior Boys' and Girls' Club.—Secretary, Wood Bay Co-op. Elevator Association.

## Illustrated Lectures on Cooperation.

### By Charlie Wunder





### CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASING SUCCEEDS

The number of co-operative associations established in Manitoba for the purpose of collective buying is steadily growing. Among the associations recently incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act are those of Binscarth, Glenboro, Wawanesa, Neepawa, Minnedosa and Kenton. Two years ago there were 10 consumers' co-operatives incorporated in Manitoba; today there are over 50, and organization work is under way at a number of other points.

Practically all of the consumers' associations operating in the province in 1928 had a satisfactory year's business, many of them, after selling farm and household supplies to their members at regular prices or lower, having a substantial surplus to return to the members or to place in their reserve fund.

At one point in southeastern Manitoba a consumers' association was started last spring with 40 members, and only about \$100 of capital. By the end of the year it had done over \$20,000 of business at a gross profit of over \$2,500. Expenses were \$1,300, leaving a surplus of over \$1,200. This means that these 40 members, beside securing the commodities purchased at reasonable prices  $(12\frac{1}{2})$ per cent. above wholesale cost), have saved for themselves on the average \$30 each. Wisely, these co-operators have decided to leave the surplus on their first year's trading with the association, and no dividends, either on capital stock or purchases, are being paid at present.

Similar results have been achieved in many other localities, but in most cases a larger amount of capital has been raised before commencing business.

Co-operative purchasing, under proper management, is undoubtedly one of the most beneficial undertakings to which the farmers of Manitoba can apply their energies. As co-operative marketing secures more dollars and cents for the farmers' produce, so co-operative purchasing, or consumers' co-operation as it is called, brings more goods for the dollars and cents. Like co-operative marketing, it substitutes service as the motive of business for the profit motive of private and corporation trading.

### Caution Necessary

But this is not intended as a suggestion that farmers and others everywhere should immediately rush into the formation of co-operative purchasing associations. The more one believes in co-operation and the more desirous he is to see it expand, the more anxious he will be that no co-operative association should be established unless conditions are such that successful operation is reasonably certain. Space will not permit a full discussion of the conditions necessary to secure success, but to those who may be considering the organizing of a co-operative association the following questions may be suggested:

Can you raise sufficient capital in cash to set up the equipment and lay in the stock you require?

Are there enough people in your district anxious to become shareholders and cash purchasers to give you the volume of business necessary?

Can a co-operative give you better or cheaper service than you are getting from present sources?

Have you in sight a competent manager and bookkeeper?

Are the prospective members willing to take an interest in the society and be loyal to it, even to the extent sometimes of resisting the temptation to take advantage of lower prices which competitors may temporarily offer?

Can you choose a board of directors who will realize their responsibility and really direct the affairs of the society?

If all these questions can be answered in the affirmative, a co-operative purchasing association can be started with a fair prospect of success. The method of incorporation is simple and inexpensive, the fee being only \$5.00. Those desirous of organizing are invited to communicate with The Co-operative Marketing Board which will supply forms for the memorandum of association and model by-laws, and give all information and assistance within its power.

### SASKATCHEWAN WHOLESALE

The newly formed Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society held its first annual meeting in Saskatoon on April 10, and elected its board of directors. Retail societies joining the wholesale are required to subscribe for \$500 of capital stock and to pay up \$100 in cash, the balance being subject to call at a rate not exceeding 20 per cent. in any one year. Over twenty societies have already taken shares. so that the society starts out with more than \$2,000 of cash capital. H. W. Ketcheson, formerly manager of the Davidson society, the largest retail co-operative in the West, has been appointed manager. He has been succeeded at Davidson by P. H. Ferguson, formerly secretary of The Co-operative Marketing Board of Manitoba.

It is more important to make good co-operators of the members of co-operative societies than to get new members.

When you ask your neighbor to join your cooperative society you do him a good turn, because the trade of both will be of equal advantage to each in reducing the cost of living.

### THE SCOOP SHOVEL

### NO MORE WAR.

Excerpt from the recommendations of the second study conference on the churches and world peace, composed of representatives of 34 communions and allied religious organizations, Columbus, Ohio, March 6-8, 1929:

This conference recommends to the churches to study the following specific proposals, and, insofar as they commend themselves to the mind and conscience of the churches, to adopt them for themselves, and to seek their acceptance by the nation as a whole.

1. Condemnation of resort to the war system as sin and refusal henceforth to be used as an agency or instrument in its support. 2. Loyal acceptance of the spirit and intent of the Pact.

3. Support of the government in international co-operation in the development as rapidly as practicable of the required agencies and procedures for the just and peaceful settlement of all controversies, such as judicial settlement, arbitration, conciliation and conference.

4. Support of our government in promoting the progressive codification and ratification of a system of international law based on the illegality of war.

5. Advocacy of membership by the United States in the permanent court of international justice, and acceptance, with the other principal nations, of the optional clause for obligatory jurisdiction.

6. Advocacy of membership by the United States in the League of Nations, with such reservations, if deemed necessary, as may be mutually acceptable to the United States and the members of the League.

7. General and drastic reduction of armaments.

8. Advocacy of the abandonment of the policy of armed intervention by one power on its own authority for the protection of the "lives, property, and interests" of its citizens in foreign lands, and the substitution of non-violent measures collectively administered.

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### NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

One of the reforms which our farm women organizations in Western Canada have been urging for a number of years is an amendment to the Naturalization Act to enable married women to take out personal naturalization papers and to permit a British born woman who marries a person of foreign citizenship to retain her British nationality unless she chooses to do otherwise.

Canadian naturalization laws are uniform with those of the other British Dominions, and conse-

quently in order to accomplish this reform it is necessary to secure joint action throughout the Empire.

English An newspaper reports that on March 6th, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Labor member in the British House ofCommons (and a real live member), introduced a bill to amend the British law to admit of the personal naturalization of



MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, British Labor M.P.

married women. The home secretary, according to the report, stated that the British Government and nine-tenths of the Empire were in favor of the bill, only one Dominion dissenting, that he had hopes that the objections of the one Dominion would be overcome before the next Imperial Conference. Next day he withdrew this statement and explained that the whole question of the nationality of married women was at the present time under the consideration of a committee of experts, and that the government had reached no decision.

It is remarked in this report that it would be interesting to know what happened behind the scenes between Thursday and Friday, which caused the home secretary to change his mind so quickly. Evidently somebody moved, and moved quickly. It would also be rather interesting to know which Dominion the home secretary referred to in his first statement. But at any rate it is evident that the securing of this reform will not be all smooth sailing, and perhaps no smoother if the Labor party comes out on top in the coming election.

### THIS IS WAR

In English hospitals today thousands of men are still being treated for injuries received in the war; many of these men will probably never leave the hospital. The world has largely forgotten about these victims of the war, but here is a clipping from an English magazine, under the title "This is War," which brings home to us the fact that the misery and suffering caused by the war is still amongst us, ten years after.

"Major James B. Gillis, of Regina, Saskatchewan, the last Canadian soldier of the Great War still under treatment in a hospital in England, will probably be able to return to his home in Canada this year. He has undergone no less than forty-three plastic surgery operations. His face has practically been rebuilt, his jaw-bone being made from parts of his shin-bone and his hip-bone. The lower part of his mouth, in which teeth are set, is rebuilt partly of fine steel. With the exception of the palms of his hands and the soles of his feet, skin and flesh have been stripped from virtually every part of his body to build up his face. He has to undergo one more operation."

### IN SUPPORT OF IGNORANCE

A New York paper recently carried a story of an elderly white-haired woman appearing before a Brooklyn court, and standing trial for distributing a pamphlet for young people, giving information on life and sex. The article was written originally for the enlightenment of the author's two children, and was first published eleven years ago in a medical review, when the editor of that paper, in referring to the article, said: "we sincerely hope that this splenddid contribution will be reprinted in pamphlet form and distributed by thousands to the general public. Physicians and social workers are frequently asked: 'What shall I say to my growing child?' Mary Ware Dennett, in her rational sex primer, at last furnishes a satisfactory answer."

The pamphlet has the endorsement of medical men, teachers, ministers, social workers, Y.W.C.A.'s and Y.M.C.A.'s, and yet at the instigation of a certain society in New York, the writer of it has been prosecuted. Every good library today contains literature on this subject. All over the country from numerous lecture platforms, doctors, educators and social workers are diffusing information on it; an ever-growing band of conscientious parents is earnestly asking for help and guidance in imparting this knowledge to their children, and yet we have a prosecution of this kind. Surely there is something wrong somewhere.

### (157) 17

## Move to Form National Chamber of Agricultural Co-operatives

A delegation of co-operative leaders heading farm business groups doing over a billion dollars worth of business annually for about one million individual farm families, have informed President Hoover at the White House of the launching of a movement to form a national overhead body to represent them in national matters wherein they have a common interest.

C. O. Moser of Dallas, Texas, president of the American Cotton Growers Exchange acted as spokesman of the delegation.

The new agency will be known as the National Chamber of Agricultural Co-operatives. It will be organized on a divisional basis. For example, the livestock cooperatives will have one division; the dairy co-operatives another division; the cotton co-operatives another, etc. It was agreed that each division should have one vote irrespective of the number of cooperatives assigned to it, and that unanimous consent of the various divisions will be necessary for the name of the Chamber to be used with respect to any action affecting finance or public policy. The member associations of each division are to choose their directors in their own way and each division may have either one or three directors at the option of the members of the division.

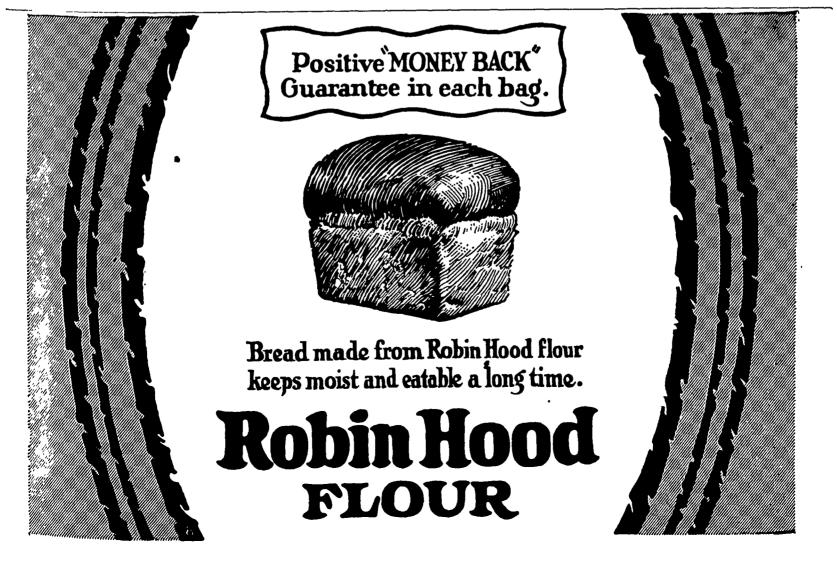
The formation of this Chamber is the result of a movement which began more than a year ago and took definite form at the Berkeley, California, meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation last summer when arrangements were made for a committee to study the problem and to devise a plan for setting up a conference board and protective body.

The Committee conferred with representatives of other co-operative groups, and unanimous agreement was reached as to the plan that will be offered the various organizations for ratification.

Persons in attendance at the meeting expressed the belief that this is the most important and far-reaching movement to coordinate the business forces in agriculture, and that the new organization will have the support of practically every important commodity group in the United States.

Ratification of the articles of association will proceed rapidly during the Spring and Summer, and the Chamber will be formally launched at the meeting of the American Intitute of Co-operation in Baton Rouge, La., which begins July 29.







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

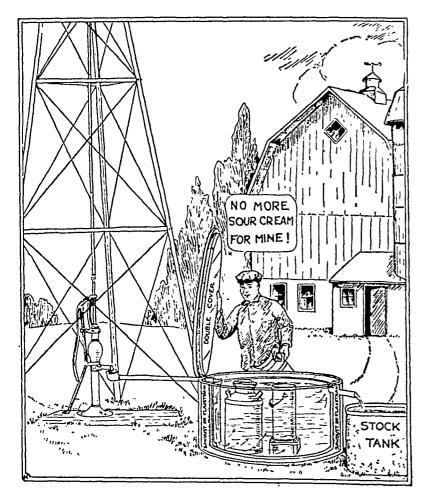
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**Directors:** J. M. Allan, Brandon. N. Breton, Letellier. D. D. McDonald, Dauphin. D. J. Hill, Makinak.

### STAND BY FOR SPRING!

This is the time of year when we are all looking forward to conditions that will be conducive to large production, and for this reason we should be preparing to make the best of our opportunities.

We have been paying strict attention to the marketing of our products, which is quite right and very necessary, but it is only half the battle. If we are to reap the full reward which is quite possible of attainment we must pay equal attention to the production. If we do not do this all our efforts towards better conditions will be only half effective.



### Good Feed

The first and most important thing to do, assuming that you have first class cows, is to produce the most perfect possible food for them. This can only be done by a thorough study of your particular situation. since all crops and grasses cannot be grown with economy in all localities, if at all. We might almost lay it down as a rule that the wise dairyman tries to provide a succulent food at all times.

Succulence is particularly desirable when the

pastures are drying during the heat of the summer, and provision may be made in the form of green oats, or some other crop common to the district in which you live.

### Fly Protection

Flies disturb the animal and reduce the milk flow, and they are a pest that must be dealt with in a determined way. If, for any reason, a cow is worried, the milk produced is generally so low in butterfat that it is well worth while to produce some sort of protection from flies. There are several sprays on the market that will help considerably if used properly.

It should be remembered that the cow is a machine placed in the dairyman's hands for the purpose of manufacturing milk and cream from rough feed—a highly specialized and delicate piece of apparatus. In order to get the best out of any machine it must be kept running at full capacity all the time. The cow is no exception, and she deserves all the care that is due to an intricate machine in addition to that which is due her as a living thing.

It will be seen that farming is a more complex business than any other line of manufacture, since the farmer has the soil, his animals, and all the influences of the weather to consider and provide for. Most other manufacturers perform but one step in the process from primary to finished product.

### **Conservation**

The dairyman's next step is conservation of the finished product; and there is no article quite so perishable as the product of the cow. Why? Milk is the most perfect food for youth and old age, and this very merit is bound up with the fact that it is subject to bacteriological changes to a very marked degree.

For a time, at least, preservation is simple. By keeping the milk perfectly clean and free from dust or foreign substances of any kind the bacterial content can be kept very low. Secondly, it should be cooled at once to a temperature that will not encourage the growth of these organisms whose development is so costly to the producer in lost grades! Otherwise these bacteria so change the quality of the milk that the consumer no longer appreciates it and will not pay for it.

To illustrate this: if all the cream sent to the Winnipeg plant of the Co-operative Dairies had been (Turn to Page 35.)

## From Our Junior Co-operators

"I have received your letter asking me if I had received my wheat. Yes, I have received it in good condition, and I am very satisfied with it."—Ernest Hebert, St. Malo, Man.

"I received your letter and have received the registered wheat. On looking at the wheat I found that it was a good sample and fully realize its values."—F. E. Ellis, Wawanesa, Man.

"I received the bag of seed wheat that was sent me in good order. The seed looks very good and ought to give good results." —Cecil W. McCallister, Portage la Prairie.

"I received my prize of two bushels of registered wheat in first-class condition, and I think it is a very good sample to start raising registered seed from."— Chas. Campbell, Reston, Man.

"I am well satisfied with the registered wheat and will take very best care of it and of my lot." — Ted Spiess, Dropmore, Man.

"I received the wheat some time ago. And like it all right."— Ivan Graham, Holland, Man.

"I received the wheat about March 1, and I believe it to be a good sample of seed. I was pleased to receive the seed and believe it payed me for my labor on the plot last season."—J. Earl Club, Morris, Man.

"I have received the wheat which you had sent to me as a prize, and I am very pleased."— Miss Jonina Johnson, Baldur, Man.

"I received the seed wheat, and I think it is very nice. I was very pleased with the points I got last season and thank you very much for the seed wheat."—Charlie Miller, Roblin, Man.

"I received your letter yesterday. I got the seed wheat some time ago and think it is pretty nice seed."—Jim Lumgair, Thornhull, Man.

"I received the bag of wheat which you sent. I am very pleased with it."—Arthur Headland, Manitou. Man.

"I received the wheat you sent, and thanks very much for it."— Oscar Carroll, Portage la Prairie, Man. "I have received your letter of March 21, asking me if I have received the wheat. I have received the wheat and like it very much. I hope that with that wheat I will have enough in three years to ship a car to the Pool." — Adolphe Peloquin, St. Malo, Man.

"I received the registered seed a short while ago. This I greatly appreciated, it being a first-class sample of good clean wheat."— Gordon H. Pierce, Croll, Man.

"I have received the seed wheat, and I beg to thank you for same." —Walter McDonald, Vista, Man.

"I received the two bushels of registered seed wheat as a prize. I will resolve to take good care of it in the coming season."—Hector Shirtliffe, Starbuck, Man.

"I received my shipment of seed wheat. I think the wheat is very good, to my knowledge of seed grain."—Elmer Wilcox, Franklin, Man.

"In regards to your letter of March 21, I received the seed wheat some time ago and am very much pleased with it "-Melvin McManes, Alexander, Man.

"I beg to advise you that I have received the registered seed wheat, and I wish to thank you very much for it. I realize that this is a good chance to get better seed, and will follow your instructions to the best of my ability."—Robert Dalton, Minitonas, Man.

(Turn to Page 46.)





DIRECTORS

W. A. Landreth - Hartney D. W. Storey - Hartney W. S. Murray - Carman W. S. Patterson, Boissevain Geo. Gordon - Oak Lake W. B. Martin, Shoal Lake C. B. McLean, Grandview W. S. Smith - Neepawa Head Office. 185 Market Street, Winnipeg. W. C. Mitchell - Cromer

### B.C. STEPS FORWARD

We just mention casually that the British Columbia Poultry Producers have recently organized, for the purpose of co-operatively marketing their product. The Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and



Enter Miss B.C.

British Columbia Poultry Pools have formed a Central Association, to be known as The Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited, for the purpose of selling their product, buying supplies, etc. Full particulars of this new organization will be given in the May Scoop Shovel.

### **Re Eggs Marketed During Non-Pool Period**

Our president is preparing a statement, and a copy of same will be mailed in a few days to all who shipped during the non-Pool period.

Our branches at Carman, Lauder, Brandon, Neepawa, and Dauphin were opened on March 25th, so that with our Winnipeg branch we are now assembling eggs in Manitoba at six points, and we are pleased to say that all points show a satisfactory increase over former years. Many more farmers are becoming interested in poultry production, and appreciation of the services rendered by this association is shown by the number of applications for new contracts arriving in every mail from all over the province.

Any new district wishing to organize for shipping dressed poultry, please notify head office.

### Remember to "Swat that Rooster" on May 20

Size up your flocks this summer and be prepared to market your old hens through this association.

Notices will go out to all locals early in June.

We will endeavor to notify each merchant member, by mail, a few days previous to any change being made in our advance price.

### Help Eliminate Shrinkage

We again appeal to our egg shippers, to co-operate in every way possible, to reduce the number of cracked and dirty eggs.

We advise the use of clip-top egg cases, equipped with Hold-Tite flats and No. 1 fillers. We keep a supply of 15 and 30 dozen sizes at our egg branches, for sale to our members at actual cost of 45c and 70c respectively. The manager of the branch will send them to you on request. Do not send money with your order, as the amount will be deducted from your final payment. Do not ship eggs in humpty-dumpty egg cases; they were never made for this purpose.

### Dirty Eggs

We know from experience how difficult it is, sometimes, to prevent having dirty eggs; but at the same time we ask you as a member of this association to put forth a special effort this season to keep the hen house and nests clean. When it is possible, consume the dirty eggs at home; the quality is good but they cannot be graded higher than a second. According to the Dominion Egg Regulations, eggs that are graded extras and firsts must be clean and sound in shell. To be graded seconds eggs must be sound in shell, may contain weak watery whites, eggs with heavy yolks, and all other eggs fit for human food. Read carefully our Co-operative Egg Bulletin. It contains practical information on almost every phase of egg production and co-operative egg marketing. If you are not supplied with a copy we will be glad to mail one to you on request.

### Common Errors in Feeding

1. Lack of system or regularity in feeding.

2. Lack of variety of grain foods in ration.

3. Lack of secondary foods, such as meat, oyster shell, grit, green feed, etc.

Lack of oyster shell (or lime for shells in some form) is mainly responsible for a great number of cracks.

### Feeding Affects Egg Quality

Few people realize the effect of feed on egg quality. The ideal egg comes from hens fed clean food, kept in clean, well ventilated hen houses with plenty of clean straw in nests and on the floor, and given clean water or milk to drink.

Eggs produced under such conditions show light colored yolks and strong clear albumen, and possess a pleasing uniform flavor.

Eggs from hens obliged to pick up their living in the barn yard and on the manure pile, and to drink the impure barn yard water, have weak watery whites, extremely high-colored yolks, and the flavor is not very pleasing.

It explains why so many new laid eggs fall into the lower grades, and why, unconsciously perhaps, the demand for the higher grades has increased, once the eggs offered for sale on the public markets are properly graded.

Producers must realize these facts and eliminate the lower grade eggs before they can justly demand the highest prices for their product. A satisfied customer is the greatest asset a business can have. The produce dealers, the wholesale and retail merchants all over Canada, have started a campaign of educational work in the urban centres to increase egg consumption. Let us, as cooperative producers do our part in this work by improving the quality of our product. A little more effort on our part, and we will reach our objective in quality, which is to have 90% of all eggs marketed by this association grade extras and firsts. Let us all make a special effort to reach our objective during the season of 1929.





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

During the month of March the receipts at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, were a little over 800 cars. Out of that your organization handled 225 cars. the percentage being 27.07%, or about 2% less than during the month of February. There are several reasons for this, which I shall not go

into in this article. We are

looking for an increase in the

percentage of stock handled,

and it is felt that the pro-

ducers will bear this in mind

and make it up during the

month of April. We have

received a fairly good per-

centage so far this month.



"They say they've gone broke attemptin' too much." "I always said they would, they say—..."

1st—Central	Livestock	Co-up.	225	cars.	27.07%
Znd		•			10.71%
3rd				cars,	
4th					8.6%
5th					
			08	cars,	8.2%

The latest argument being used against the cooperative marketing of livestock is that there is a danger, with too much of the livestock going through one channel, that your organization is getting more stock than they can properly look after.

We did not expect this argument so early in the game. Let us consider it for a moment. All the firms on this market sell their livestock to buyers representing the various packers and stocker and feeder buyers. Is it not a natural thing for a buyer to go to a place where he can secure the greatest number of animals, rather than going from one firm to the other to secure his day's requirements? Your organization, handling the percentage that it now does, attracts those buyers; and for that reason the argument that it is not sound business for the producers to have their stock handled by one organization does not amount to very much. The staff required to look after your stock is increased as the volume of receipts increase, and the producers' stock is being looked after in the best possible way. We are most anxious to have as many as possible pay a visit to the yards, and see how the stock is being handled by the producers owned and controlled co-operative livestock marketing organization.

There appears to be a doubt in the minds of some of our producers regarding the soundness of marketing their livestock in a co-operative way.

What is the situation? A drover or dealer when going to a farmer's yard with the intention of buying his livestock, must have a basis to work on. Let us consider that the drover or dealer is prepared to pay the producer as close to the market price as it is safe for him to do. For an example: take one steer. The first move would be to judge the home weight, less the possible shrink during transit to market. After this is decided he will consider the value of that steer on the market, less the cost of transporting. This would give the drover or dealer approximately the price to offer, but before offering a price on this animal he is bound to figure when that steer is going to be on the market. This might be two to eight days after the deal was made. Fluctuations take place on the market, and for that reason the drover or dealer, in order to protect the money that he is investing, must take into consideration the possibility of a reduction in price on the market, and as a result of that, will make his bid to the producer protecting himself. This, to our mind, means that the producer is at a disadvantage at all times in disposing of his stock to a drover or dealer. A number of drovers and dealers argue that they can make better sales on this market through the firm that they happen to be consigning their stock to, than what a co-operative shipper can realize. There is no basis for this claim.

The foregoing example is describing a drover or dealer who is prepared to give the producer as close to the market price as he is safe in paying. There are a number of men prepared to work on that basis. Then again we have a great number of men going out to buy livestock with the intention of paying the lowest possible price to the producers for their livestock.

It is against this class of drover or dealer that the producers' organization is working. We would ask all producers to give this matter some thought. If they do that, we are convinced that they will decide to market their stock in a co-operative way. You will have disappointments, but by taking an average you will find that it will work out for your benefit. A number instances have come to our attention where a drover or dealer has gone into a district where an association is operating, offered and paid prices above the market. What is the purpose? Merely to break the combination that exists in that district.

Co-operation is sound. Put it into use and have your shipping manager consign his stock to the Central Livestock Co-operative, Limited.

### THE HUDSON BAY REGION.

Current undertakings instituted by the Canadian government for the speedy completion of the Hudson Bay section of the Canadian National Railways and the selection of Churchill intead of Port Nelson as a terminal seaport have revived public interest in the Hudson Bay region. Physically and historically this region is of outstanding interest in Canadian development. To meet the demand for authentic and up-to-date information respecting it, the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior has issued a 50-page pamphlet entitled "The Hudson Bav Region."

The subject matter is treated under four headings,-general description, natural resources, mining developments, and transportation. The physical features are briefly described, incidentally pointing out that the Hudson Bay route penetrates deeper into the interior of Canada than does the St. Lawrence system of water-An historical sketch reways. minds the reader that this northern part of Canada has had a longer tenure under one flag than any other extensive part of the North American continent. Climate and precipitation are also dealt with.

A gist of the known data respecting natural resources is contained under the various subheadings of lands, forests, minerals, waterpowers, fur and game, and fisheries.

The section under transportation deals with the building of the Hudson Bay railway, the advantages of Churchill harbor, the investigations being made respecting ice conditions in Hudson strait, and the construction of branch lines made necessary by mining developments.

There is a selected reading list appended for the benefit of those who wish to pursue the subject farther. The text is illustrated by three full-page maps and nineteen half-tones embracing a wide range of typical views. The typographical work is especially well executed.

Copies of this timely pamphlet may be obtained free on application to the director, Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

## DEATH TO QUACK GRASS

Farmers of Manitoba, to do your part in ridding this Province of Quack Grass and Sow Thistle you need this Remarkable New Tool

The Weed Hog has been proved successful on hundreds of farms and at many ag-ricultural colleges as a wonderful tool for preparing seed beds.

But the Weed Hog's usefulness does not end when it fits the seed bed, for it is sure death to Quack Grass, Canadian This-tle, Sow Thistle, Russian Thistle, Wild Morning Glory and every other weed pest.



Its teeth dig down deep and rip these pests out by the roots. Then they shake them out on the surface where the sun quickly finishes the job.

The Weed Hog is designed so that clog-ging is almost impossible in any kind of stubble, weeds or trash.

It's made by Babcock, of Leonardsville, New York, who have been manufacturing tillage tools since 1863.

Write for full particulars to



SUFERZIN

SPOOLS

4-nt.

6 inches

**3**.75

80-ROD

F. N. Macdonald & Co. 156 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

us Save You

Money on

Rences

Why pay an army of middlemen and salesmen? Buy direct from our factory and save yourself some money. And that's not all-you get better quality where all your good fence dollars go into fence. Often we save a man the price of a new replacement fence by our rust-resisting Super-Zinc Galvaniz-Look how we saved this man ing. money.

#### R.R. 7, Strathroy, Ont.

Dear Sirs: Twelve years ago I built my first piece of Twelve years ago 1 built my first piece of Sarnia Fence, and it has stood the test of stock and weather better than any other make of fence we have. There is not a sign of rust on either horizontal wires or stays; therefore, I do not hesitate to recommend Sarnia Fence.

H. C. (name on request.)

### **Many Special Values**

You'll be glad you sent for our new fence book when you see our values in rust-resisting gates, farm fence, barb wire, steel posts, fox wires. Clip this coupon today. Don't buy another rod until you see!

## The Sarnia Fence Company, Limited

325 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.



# Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

Pres.-W. F. Popple, Minto. Vice-Pres.-H. Hindson, Moline. Magwood, Killarney; R. W. Johnston, Winnipeg; R. C. Currie, Thornhill.

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

### AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING OIL.

It is with considerable satisfaction and pleasure we are now in a position to announce to all those locals interested in securing supplies from us, that we have concluded satisfactory arrangements for a complete line of oils and greases under our own co-op. brand, made up to high-grade specifications.

Quality was our first consideration in deciding upon the product we have secured, and the satisfaction that comes from using a highgrade product is a pleasing memory to all of us long after price is forgotten.

But combined with a quality product is a price range of outstanding values in the various grades, and we would respectfully suggest that you do not take our word for it, but put our oil to the test by having your local order a drum, and dividing it up amongst your tractor owners in suitable sized lots with our guarantee behind the sale that ifafter a fair trial of the grade recommended for you - Co-op. Brand Tractor Oils do not stand up in use as good as, if not better than, any other brand of oil of corresponding specifications, the local manager is hereby instructed to return the full purchase price of your trial order.

Our tractor experience teaches us that regardless of all other considerations the final test of any oil is how it acts in use in the crank-case, and all we ask is that you give us a chance to prove to you we can "fill the bill" to your entire satisfaction in supplying you with an oil equalled by none regardless of price.

### OUR GUARANTEE OUR SAFEGUARD.

The universal satisfaction that resulted from our choice of binder twine for last year—(our records showing not a single complaint) has decided our entering into a similar contract for supply of the same fine quality for 1929.

Locals purchasing twine through the wholesale, therefore, may be assured of the highest quality obtainable on the market. This brand of twine is a grade that stands up to all the requirements of binder twine in strength, evenness of weave, and immunity from attack by insect pests. The satisfaction of hundreds of farmers who used it last year speaks for its reliability.

Farmers needing binder twine should have no hesitation in putting their orders through their locals for the season's requirements immediately, as we can positively state that there is no better buy on the market for durability than this twine offered through the wholesale. There is no obligation incurred by any local in sending in a provisional order for twine now. Provided your order is based upon normal crop conditions, you will be playing safe, as the wholesale will be able to fill your order promptly when required, or if later your local conditions change, this order may be either reduced or cancelled as your needs require. The care of the wholesale on your behalf is see that sufficiently large stocks of the twine are on hand ready for shipment from your nearest point. Every local wishing to be in on this good quality twine should make up orders immediately. Our guarantee is your safeguard as to quality and strength.

### THE LIGHT OF CO-OPERATION.

The beneficence of light is a fitting symbol of what co-operation has done for mankind. For over eighty years its light has been steadily burning, a never dying flame lit by the sturdy fighters for consumer freedom for the down-trodden in an English town. Wherever co-operative principles are founded anew the story of the Rochdale pioneers is told. Their poverty and distress made possible the greater comfort and security of thousands after them simply because they were not content to muddle along with conditions as they were.

Wages were low and living was high in the Lancashire cotton dis-The Rochdale trict in 1844. weavers who formed the heroic band of twenty-eight pioneers determined to see whether they could not make their few pennies of weekly wages go farther in the provision of the bare necessities of life by uniting their resources to purchase at wholesale price. A few carefully hoarded pennies, which only by a long, painful process grew to pounds, and even then represented a most meagre sum, formed the start of their trading enterprise, but from the success of this brotherhood of self-help, the Co-operative idea has shed its light over all the world.

Rochdale, with her twentyeight poor weavers setting out to fight poverty and loss by operating their own store—on a capital of  $\pounds 28$  saw the beginning of the English co-operative system which now controls and operates factories, mills, plantations and ships owned by the people who are the consumer, partners and beneficiaries.

The £676,620 of trade done by the English Co-op. in 1925 with its consumer profit of £71,075 is an excellent crop from the original planting of £28.

Given the same spirit of enterprise in our land, history could be repeated in terms of dollars and cents.

"I am satisfied on one thing at last; I found where my husband spends his evenings," remarked Mrs. Gadabout.

"You don't say so, dear; how did you find out?" questioned the excited Mrs. Gossip.

"I stayed at home one evening last week, and found him there," answered the satisfied lady."

# A FABLE

It was in the days of primeval man. Our ancestors were beginning to break away from the former practice of running in one common herd with each person making shift for himself. The tremendous increase in population since man by his arts had subjugated the killer beasts had forced the change. No longer could the tribes dwell altogether in the same locality but some were forced to emigrate to the plains while some inhabited the lands of trees and stones. Between these two regions rose a barren hill.

And so because each group had what the other desired there arose between them the beginnings of trade. One side lacked the sharp stones for tools, the forest poles for their wigwams, the crooked sticks wherewith to plow their fertile plain, and all the other things of which there was plenty in the land of wood and stone. The forest men lacked the grains, the wool, and the fibres which abounded on the other side of the great hill. Certain men who had never cultivated the art of chipping stone or shaping crooked tree joints, and who knew little of the process of producing grains had begun the business of carrying the finished products across the big hill for their producing brethren and were thereby enabled to live as the men who were thus favored were prone to donate to them sufficient of their store to keep them clothed and fed as the rest.

Now among these carriers there was a certain Wiseman, who through much travel across the hill had come to see the possibilities of the situation, and he spoke to his fellows as they rested on the top of the hill.

"Brethren, why should we labor so hard and so unnecessarily? The people to the east own the forests because they dwell therein, the people to the west own the plains for the same reason. We are the only ones who travel upon the hill, therefore do not we own the hill?" A chorus of assent arose. "Then," said Wiseman, "I propose that we carry no longer but instead establish ourselves at the top of the hill and cause all goods to be brought up to us. For the privilege of using our hill we shall require that all exchanges be made through our hands and as they pass we shall pluck our profit from each side."

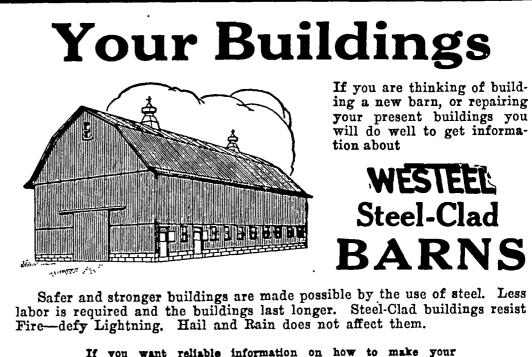
It was done. For several seasons the hill collected an exorbitant toll from all traffic and the caves of Wiseman and the rest were filled with poles and tools, grains and wool. But the men of the eastern side who were wont to sit in close circles while shaping their goods, began to discuss the situation. At each new affront they murmured to each other and finally organized with Big Boy as their leader and demanded speech with Wiseman. Now, Wiseman, was equal to the emergency and he saw in the organization of the east a way to a still greater profit for the hill. While Big Boy and his followers squatted in attention he spoke as follows: "It is well. Your organization shall be the way to both your prosperity and mine. I will unite with you, and in marketing your produce I shall require that two skins of grain be given for a crooked stick where but one was given before. Thus shall you

receive much more for your produce and I shall share with you. Be firm in your allegiance to Big Boy and kill any forest man who will not adhere."

It was done. Thereafter the tools received by the west were doubled in price and tolls of the hill were greater. The people of the plains were reduced to much misery and want for lack of the things of the forest. At last one Greatheart, tiller of the soil, having been despoiled of his produce by the dwellers on the hill, went from wigwam to wigwam on the plain and asked that the people meet with him and consider ways of getting justice done them on the hill. He pointed out the necessity of concerted action and of defeating Wiseman and Big Boy by dealing directly with Big Boy's people without the payment of tribute. To each he gave a bundle of sticks with which to mark the days to the meeting time.

But Wiseman from his hill saw him on his journeys and guessed what he was doing, so he sent quickly one Smooth Talker to follow and tell them that Great Heart was wrong, that if two skinfuls of grain were now demanded it was the fault of the times and that they must simply produce twice as much grain and

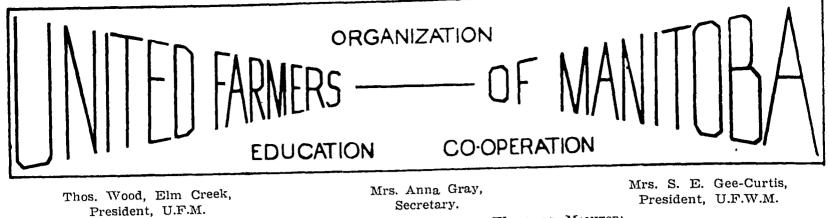
(Turn to Page 45.)



If you want reliable information on how to make your buildings Better-Stronger and Safer, write today for the Barn Booklet. It will save you money.

WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED WINNIPEG

Calgary - Edmonton - Regina - Saskatoon - Vancouver - Victoria



#### U.F.M. NOTES

Extract from the minutes of the U.F.M. executive meeting, held at Central Office, on March 27th.

On motion of Messrs. Wright and Allan:

"That this organization extend to Mr. R. C. Brown, retiring secretary, a vote of appreciation for his services."

Each member of the executive spoke to the motion, and it was carried unanimously. The memstated that while Mr. hers Brown's term of office was short, yet during that time he acquired a wonderful grasp of the work. He served the organization in an efficient manner guarding and promoting its highest ideals at all times. He studied all relative subjects intelligently, and gave his best unstintingly.

#### U.F.W.M. Notes

The women's section has had many active locals doing worthwhile work during the year. The following is an extract from Grosse Isle U.F.W.M. annual report:

Quilts and clothing to the Red Cross.

Five parcels of clothing to poor families.

Fruit, flowers, and Christmas cheer to the sick.

Donation to the local church. Donation to the boy's and girl's club.

Eggs and vegetables to Margaret Scott Mission.

Flowers to the pioneer mothers on Mothers' Day.

The Justice U.F.W.M. had under discussion the following subjects last year :

Marketing through Wheat, Poultry and Egg Pools.

Immigration.

Canadian literature.

Landscape gardening.

Women's share of the home re-

sponsibilities today. Feeding the family.

Home furnishing and decorating

Old age pensions.

Keeping alive the social and intellectual life of the community.

They entered into the following activities:

Memorial Dav service.

Community picnic.

Graduation exercises for high school students.

Little Souris section chose for topics of discussion:

Public health.

Temperance,

Education,

Legislation.

Marketing Wheat, Poultry and Egg Pools.

Their activities included work among the young people in the local church, meeting and welcoming new settlers, and relief work.

There are many such reports on our files, but space will not permit a report on them.

U.F.W.M. Summer Conferences The executive of the U.F.W.M. met on Wednesday, April 3rd, in central office and planned the following itinerary for summer conferences. Much care was exercised and the summer fairs throughout the province were considered. It is most desirable that no change of dates be considered necessary by the districts.

MacdonaldJune 1	4th
SpringfieldJune 1	7th
SelkirkJune 1	8th
NeepawaJune 1	
DauphinJune 2	
Swan RiverJune 2	
Portage la Prairie June 2	
BrandonJune 2	25th
MarquetteJune 2	?6th
SourisJune 2	27th
LisgarJune 2	28th
ProvencherJune 2	29th

Invitations will be extended to Mrs. Woodsworth to speak on "Peace," Miss Esther Thomson on "Extension Service Work," Miss Russell on "Health," Mr.

"Temperance," and Bayley on representative from the Handicraft Guild for the work of that organization.

#### Junior U.F.M.

The U.F.W.M. executive provided for a young people's leader, and should he accept the honor, his name will be published next month.

A circular letter on summer activities will be sent out in the near future.

The reports of junior organization for juniors in the local, it might be well to send the name of a junior secretary that material might be sent from central office.

Grosse Isle Juniors have thirtyfive members, Arborg has sixtyfive including forty under fourteen years of age.

The boy's and girl's club work has been recommended for a Junior U.F.M. activity.

#### Membership Campaign Notes

The breaking up of the roads, the unsettled weather, and preparations for spring work are among the many reasons advanced by canvassers for failure to secure as many members during the drive as they would have liked. We were certainly very unfortunare in that regard; some of our workers used a stoneboat to get a:ound. In fact either that or a wagon was the only thing that could be used. In view of these difficulties it is not surprising that we did not secure the expectcd results, but some of the reports from individuals who started work are very encouraging. We have had, not a drive, but a preliminary skirmish. We have secured information which will be There is much hard valuable. work to do, and your organizer would appreciate it very much if all those who have not sent in their report, will do so as soon as possible, together with any rewhich quests or suggestions would assist in the campaign.



## FOR THE HEAVY GRAIN-HEAVY STRAW OF CANADA

Model B Canadian Special 12-loot Windrower Pick-up Feeder

Model D Canadian Special Ió-foot Windrower Pick-up Feeder

The Big Cylinder The Man Behind the Gun Ample Power Sturdy Frame **Rust Resisting** Armco Ingot Iron Big Wide Wheels Anti-Friction Bearings Alemite-Zerk Lubrication Rockwood-Equipped Main Belt Drive with Spring Tightener Salety Snap Sprockets Beating Method of Secondary Separation Sure Acting Straw Carriers Efficient Cleaning Machinery **Over Size Elevators** Hart ScourKleen Weed Screen and Register

And many other items to meet the particular needs of certain localities

Prairie Type Combines 10 - 12 - 15 16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> - 20-foot cut

h e

RED

Here is a combine specially designed and built to handle the Canadian Crop.

It is offered in 2 sizes with windrowers and windrow pickups — to handle the grain from a 10-foot, 12-foot or 16-foot windrow or for straight combining with a 12-foot or  $16\frac{1}{2}$ -foot cut header.

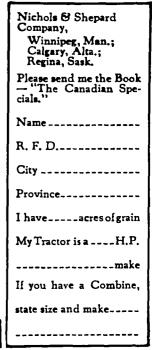
It is especially worked out to harvest by the windrow method. It is provided with a Pick-up Feeder that is absolutely positive in its action and cleans the ground free of grain. The feeder house is wide, free from corners or ledges, to feed a big volume of straw without choking or back-feeding.

The cylinders are wide, big and heavy, of the 12 bar type, set with full size teeth. They are real threshing cylinders — the cylinders that made the Red River Special Thresher famous — built to get the grain from the straw.

Operating with them is the famous Man Behind the Gun, the exclusive Nichols & Shepard feature that has saved millions of extra bushels of grain for Canadian Farmers. Farmers of Canada — you know Red River Special ability to get the grain from the straw.

Line

Big cylinders are only one of the major features—back of them is equally fine machinery to complete the threshing job. You know the Nichols & Shepard standard of high quality building. You will want to know more about this combine, send the coupon for your copy of the book, "The Canadian Specials," and see for yourself if this combine is not in a class by itself for combining in Canada.



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

Branch Houses: 766 Dufferin Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. 9th Avenue and 8th Street West, Calgary, Alta. Nichols & Shepard Co., Regina, Sask.

E

RΙ

### PROGRESS IN DESTRUCTION.

And always we had wars, and more wars, and still other wars all over Europe, all over the world. "Sometimes in the private interest of royal families," Satan said, "sometimes to crush a weak nation; but never a war started by the aggressor for any clean purpose—there is no such war in the history of the race."

"Now," said Satan, "you have seen our progress down to the present, and you must confess that it is wonderful—in its way. We must now exhibit the future."

He showed us slaughters more terrible in their destruction of life, more devastating in their engines of war, than any we had seen.

"You perceive," he said, "that you have made continual progress. Cain did his murder with a club; the Hebrews did their murders with javelins and swords; the Greeks and Romans added protective armor and the fine arts of military organization and generalship; the Christian has added guns and gunpowder; a few centuries from now he will have so greatly improved the deadly effectiveness of his weapons of slaughter that all men will confess that without a Christian civilization war must have remained a poor and trifling thing to the end of time. It is a remarkable progress. In five or six thousand years five or six high civilizations have risen, flourished, commanded the wonder of the world, then faded out and disappeared; and not one of them except the latest ever invented a sweeping and adequate way to kill people. They all did their best-to kill being the chief ambition of the human race and the earliest incident in its history-but only the Christian civilization has scored a triumph to be proud of. Two or three centuries from now it will be recognized that all the competent killers are Christians; then the pagan world will go to school to the Christian-not to acquire his religion, but his guns. (Mark Twain, in The Mysterious Stranger, written during the war between the United States and Spain and published posthumously.)

"Do you know, only two things prevent your becoming a great dancer?" --"Indeed? What are they." "Your feet." F832





### Honour with Profit

**C**<sup>ANADA</sup> is proud of the grain and livestock records established by her farmers in the face of international competition. Success in any branch of farming comes with a knowledge of the best methods.

"Feeding and Better Livestock" is a booklet issued by this Bank to help the Canadian farmer increase his profits. Ask for a copy.



Serving Canada Since 1869

### EARLY CO-OPERATIVES IN MANITOBA.

Manitoba had a Co-operative Act as early as 1896, but the first attempts at co-operative purchasing without organization on the proper Rochdale plan, consisted of the spasmodic union of groups of people mainly for the purpose of reducing the cost of living by purchasing whatever necessities they could in carload lots. Frequently the beginning of this movement in the West sprang from the inability of single families or individuals to obtain such things as apples or other foods, on account of the distance from the source of supply or from the prohibitive prices charged at the nearest trading points. These first groups were, for the most part, composed of farming settlements who bought produce by carload, often importing from one province to another.

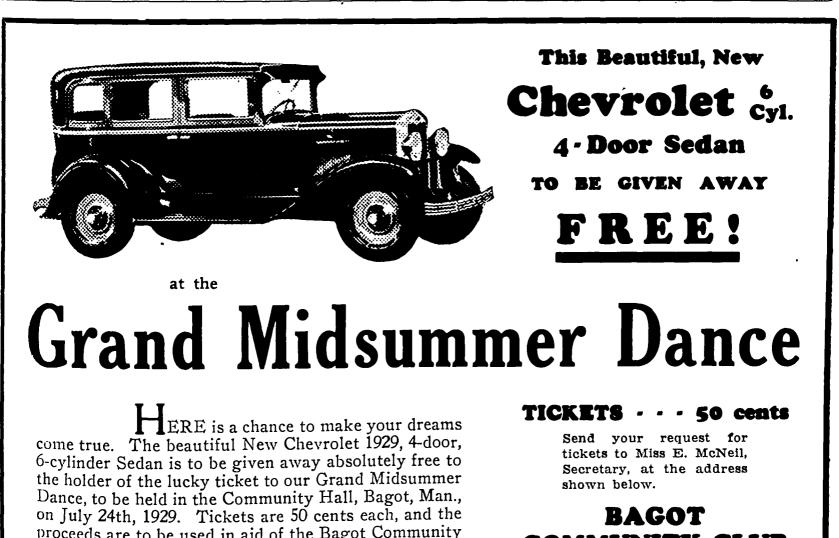
Later on there arose in some of the communities men who realized that no lasting benefit could be established through the mere purchase and distribution from time to time of carload lots, and that to build up an organization that would not only be materially helpful at the moment, but would exert a lasting influence and scope, they must organize upon the Rochdale plan and follow out the true co-operative principles. Thus the first real co-operative locals came into being.

When the use of tractors and gas driven machinery for farm work with the need for lubricating oils and kindred supplies became universal, many districts realized the value of co-operation to preserve the farmer's margin of profit from the hands of the speculators in this most rapidly changing field of speculation, oil. It was not long before co-operative oil stations were formed here and there which, though they were at the first looked upon as tremendously expensive undertakings due to the high cost of purchasing the tanks and equipment, proved to the farmer that in this field, at any rate, co-operative purchasing was more than justified in its profitable return.

The several little groups of locals and the various oil stations, well as they were doing, however, were frequently handicapped in their object of getting straight to the source of supply through the smallness of the size of their order. Wholesalers who wanted to prevent them getting the first hand prices, could, and did get together to prevent locals getting information on prices, and the organized powers of the wholesaler and the middleman frequently made the purchasing of locals a very difficult, and, in some lines, an impossible task. To meet this situation the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale was organized in the fall of 1927.

This Co-operative Wholesale exists for the purpose of purchasing supplies direct at the factory and the mines, and delivering them to the various locals at cost.

The wholesale organization does not buy for individuals, but through the multiplication of orders from locals, the tremendous volume of business thus handled in the wholesale eventually makes for a very definite reduction to each individual member of the local groups.



proceeds are to be used in aid of the Bagot Community Club. Draw will take place at midnight, July 24th, 1929, and the winner will be announced in the first possible issue of this paper.



BAGOT, MAN.

# Forward, the Juniors!

A Message from President Burnell.

Last year we had 122 boys and girls over fourteen years of age enlisted in our Junior Co-operative Seed Growers. Out of these 106 secured over 70 marks for the manner in which they cared for their plots and made their returns. To these 106 we have given this year, a bushel and a half of the best seed wheat obtainable, of the variety which did the best in their zone last year.

which did the best in their zone last year. This year we have an additional 275 boys and girls enlisted in our Junior Co-operative Seed Growers and 133 enlisted in our co-operative fertilizer test, making a total of 514 junior co-operators, all of whom are engaged in the work of bettering conditions surrounding the growing of our grain.

If we can carry on this test for about three years, we hope to be able to make a map of the province of Manitoba which will indicate the variety of wheat that will best pay the farmer in his own particular district. The Province will be divided into eight zones, according to the different types of soil and climatic conditions.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking all the boys and girls for their co-operation and also the elevator boards and elevator operators who have enabled us to enlist this small army of junior farmers.

I would urge all our boys and girls who have received their seed to try and get it in immediately the ground is in condition. Follow the directions accompanying the seed. If these directions are followed in every particular, note taken of the date which the grain is sown, later on the proper care taken to keep down weeds in the plot and the proper returns made next fall, there is no reason why every one of these juniors should not obtain sufficient marks this year to entitle them to a prize next year of a bushel and a half of elite seed. This will start them well on the way to growing good seed, a practice that, at the present time, is very profitable, as we find that there is still a very strong demand for all kinds of pure seed grain.

The varieties of wheat which we are testing out this year are Marquis, Garnet, Ceres, Reward and Mindum.

All those who are enlisted in the fertilizer test have received Reward wheat. All of this wheat, except the amount that they are required to send in in order to complete the test, will be the property of the grower.

### IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

The ecstasies of cosmetic advertisers have always caused my jaw to sag in awe at their inventive vocabulary. Do you know any female who is "frankly feminine and alluring?" You're supposed to give her a certain perfume. To one who "is lithe and wears her clothes with ineffable grace," give another kind. And still another odour goes to the one who "is capricious." And there is one more "joyous lilt" of fragrance for one whom you see "in the rhythms of sport clothes."

There's the catch; for every one of you fellows who may read this knows very well one who is all these hifalutin things together at the same time, and then some. Well, that will set you back (unless you are a rare American or engaged in honest labor), the price of four flacons-bottles cost only half as much. But cheer up —you can give her a "graceful whisper" at \$5.00, or "an eloquent message at \$45.00 or more." Well, as for me, I shall have to go on bellowing my adoration by occasional donations of peanut brittle.

Think of it! Many a poor preacher (I mean "poor" in the sense of pity), delivers an eloquent message for one-third the sum allowed in this atomized account. Why, I've saved the world from as many rostrums as there are perfumes along Fifth Avenue, and on few of these occasions have I received the equivalent of a graceful whisper. Oh, I know—it's probably because I failed to accompany my remarks, as the advertisers suggest, "with a gesture romantic." — Eccentricus in The World Tomorrow.



## 66 MILES ON 1 Gallon of Gas

Walter Critchlow, 3991A Street, Wheaton, Ill., has patented a Vapor Moisture Gas Saver and Carbon Eliminator for all Autos and Engines that beats any ever got out.

Old Fords report as high as 66 miles on 1 gallon. New Fords 55.

Other makes report amazing increases of ¼ to ¼ more.

Mr. Critchlow offers to send 1 to introduce. Write him today.

He also wants County and State Agencies everywhere to make \$250 to \$1,000 per month.

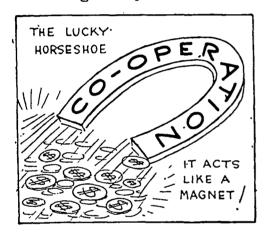


#### THE POOL SEED PRIZES.

Writing to President Burnell in connection with the special prizes of the Manitoba Wheat Pool for cereal grains shown at the Brandon Winter Fair, N. C. MacKay, director of Manitoba Agricultural Extension Service writes:

"I believe that your special prizes were offered in one of the classes that will produce real results at future shows. Much interest was shown by exhibitors in the amateur class, and the kind consideration of your board in making this donation, was of considerable value in making the fair the most successful that has even been held."

The award of the Pool prizes was reported in last month's Scoop Shovel, the winners being Thomas Laycock, of Rosebank, with an exhibit of Amber Durum, and Herbert N. Clark, of Treesbank, with an exhibit of six-rowed malting barley.



#### MEAT BUSINESS FALLS OFF.

The power of advertising was well exemplified in a recent statement by Everett C. Brown, president of the Chicago Livestock Exchange, who estimates that the consumption of meat has dropped off 45 per cent. in ten years.

Diet propaganda by the fruit growers, the milk producers, whole wheat bread manufacturers and egg and poultry producers is blamed by President Brown as one of the principal reasons for the decline in the use of meat. Simultaneously, the consumption of ice cream has increased 70 per cent., malted milk 63 per cent., whole milk 62 per cent., and fresh fruit 39 per cent. Apparently, if the farmers boost one of their products the public takes to it and drops one of the others.

### POOLISH FABLES.

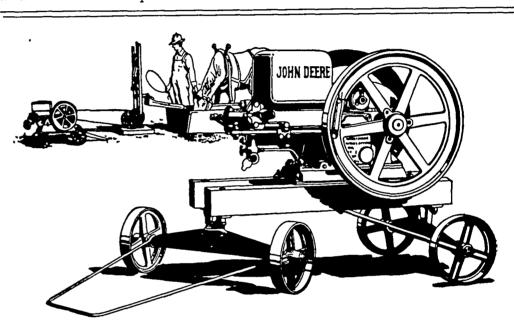
Once upon a time there was a farmer who woudn't join the pool because he valued his independence. He wanted to run his own affairs, regulate his own business and reap his own rewards.

Acting upon the same principle he refused to get married, because a wife might cramp his style. He refused to join the church, because he wanted an independent conscience. And he refused to eat table d'hote meals because he wanted the privilege of picking out his own dishes.

One day in the full flush of his independence, he picked up a rotogravure section and fell in love with the picture of a bathing beauty. He picked up a menu and ordered Roquefort cheese with a side-dish of vanilla ice cream with a perfectly clear conscience. He walked out of the restaurant without paying his bill; and he sold the crop he had been holding for six months.

Shortly thereafter he discovered that the bathing beauty was married; that he had a bad case of indigestion; that the narrowminded restaurant proprietor had a friend on the police force; and that the crop he had sold brought the low price of the year.

MORAL: The poorhouses are full of people who had their independence and didn't know what to do with it.



### Farm-Yard Power That Saves Time-Muscle-Money

You can't appreciate how much time, muscle and money the John Deere engine will save you until you put it to work on your own farm.

A turn of the flywheel starts the pump supplying fresh wholesome water for the stock. When washday comes, the engine does the hard work for the women folks. If there's corn to shell, feed to grind, milk to separate, butter to churn, the John Deere is always ready to do the work—and just a few cents for fuel and oil keeps this time and labor saver working for hours.

### JOHN DEERE ENGINE The Enclosed Engine That Oils Itself

Mechanically, the John Deere is far in advance of ordinary engine construction. It has enclosed working parts, automatic oiling freedom from grease cups and sight-feed oilers. It is simple easy to operate, easy to understand, easy to start—and it's built to the John Deere high standard of quality.

You can get John Deeres in 1<sup>1/2</sup>-, 3- and 6-H. P. sizes—either stationary or portable. You can also get a direct-drive pumping outfit that's ideal for the stock farm.

See the John Deere, the enclosed engine that oils itself, at the store of your John Deere dealers.

Write for free booklet. This illustrates and tells all about the full line of John Deere engines. Drop a card to John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and ask for Booklet DW-69



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### GET RICH QUICK! (By Allen Sandy.)

One of the chief handicaps to co-operative marketing is that too many farmers are inclined to look upon their membership in an association as a speculation rather than an investment.

Instead of regarding collective merchandising as a purely business proposition, there are still many growers who seem to think of pooling as a get-rich-quick scheme. They join an association with the avidity of a sucker buying into a phoney gold mine, and they anticipate immediate dividends of wealth—just as if they owned shares in a wildcat oil well.

Co-operative marketing, of course, is not a speculation. Those who go into it in the hope of immediate big money are doomed to disappointment. Those who join a pool simply for the additional price they hope to get this year or next, are as short-sighted and foolish as the man who plants an apple orchard for the returns that it will bring him the first two seasons.

No sane business man goes into business simply because of the profits the business may make him this fall. If he cannot visualize an ever-increasing revenue over a long period of years, he usually considers it a poor bet. The chances are nine to ten that he will not expect a new business to bring him any big returns for the first few years. During that period he will be building for future returns.

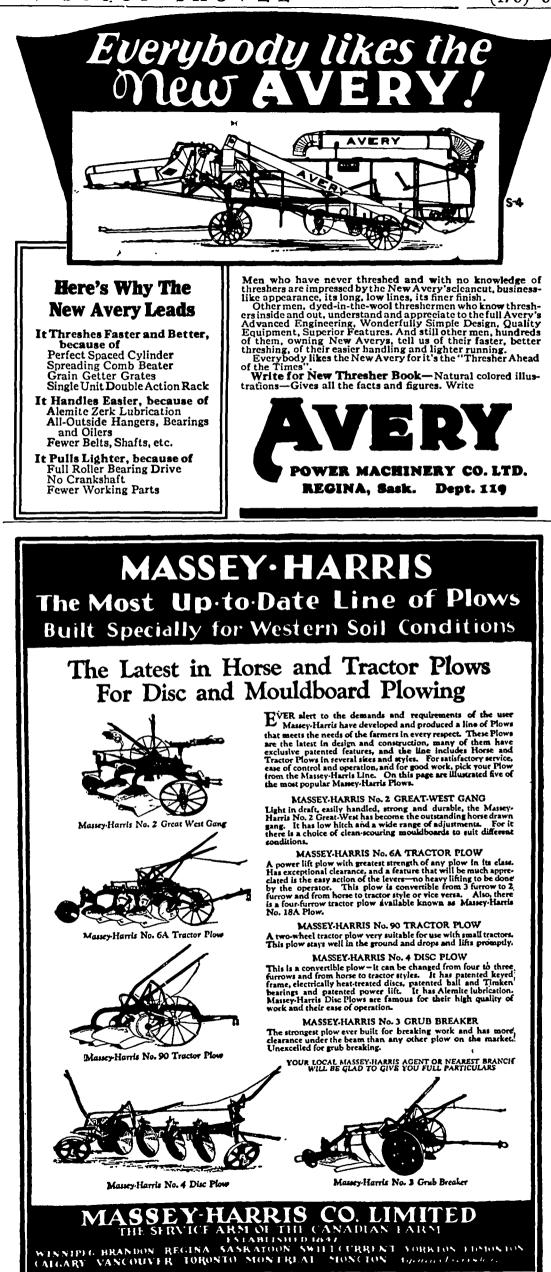
The farmer who joins a pool simply for the extra money it may bring him this year had better stay out. The chances are that the pool will bring him extra money—but unless he realizes that the pool is a business he is building for his future prosperity over many years, he is too weak a member to stick during the poor years that come to every undertaking under the sun.

Suburban Neighbor: "Is Mr. Jones at home?"

Domestic: "No, sir; but I'll tell him you called. What shall I say you wanted to borrow?"

A landlord wrote to his tenant: "Dear Sir:—I regret to inform you that my rent is much overdue. Will you please forward me a check?"

Back came the reply: "Dear Sir:----I see no reason why I should pay your rent. I can't pay my own."



## 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.)

Recently a Pool member returned a book from the library with a note which read: "I am sorry our Pool library stocked this book." The book in question was "The Nature of Man," by George Dorsey. Now, whatever one may think about Mr. Dorsey's opinions the fact remains, that he is a man of science of some prominence, that he has spent a great part ot a lifetime travelling over the globe studying peoples and institutions, that he has been engaged in public affairs of international importance, that he is possessed of considerable knowledge and, what is more, can write on scientific subjects in a breezy, entertaining and popular style; in brief, can carry to the ordinary man or woman who has the desire to learn, some of the results of modern scientific thinking and discovery. His books, of which we have three in the Pool library, rank almost as "best sellers," and there is certainly a great demand for them from our Pool members.

However, my purpose in writing upon this matter is not to present the academic qualifications of Professor Dorsey, still less to talk about his opinions or theories. What I am concerned about and what I believe our members will be concerned about, is the implication that it is the duty of a librarian to act as a censor and to put within the reach of the users of a library only such books as he in his wisdom may deem to be good for them. The idea is not by any means new, but fortunately for humanity we are getting away from it. No man is good enough, or wise enough, or learned enough to entitle him to act as the warden of the public mind. No man has the right to prevent free access to the stores of human knowledge contained in books. The function of a library is to give opportunity to learn and to know, not only that men may the better order their activities as individuals and as citizens, but that they may value the intercourse which books give them with the best minds of the past and the present.

Why should a man object to other people reading a book with

which he disagrees? In fact why should a person read only such books as he knows he is going to agree with? I am reminded of a story told about a man who was at one time prominent in the farmers movement in the west, and who was for a time a representative in the Dominion Parliament for a western seat. He had been speaking in the House on the tariff and hadn't made a good job of it. Another western member took him gently aside and said: "Look here ——, why don't you read a good book on free trade and protection and get a proper grounding on the subject?" "Oh, I don't care to read books," was the reply. "They give me a headache and interfere too much with my own thoughts."

Now, except the headache, that is just what a good book should do. What is the use of spending time seeking only for support for our personal prejudices and predilections? There isn't a more exhilarating mental exercise than the reading of a book with which one heartily disagrees. That is the kind of book one gets a real kick out of. It gets your mind active; it makes you mentally argue with the writer. It may make you angry, but the angrier you get the more you read just to see what other fool notion the author may spring on you. At least that is the way you feel about it, but a little reflection will bring you to see that there are probably thousands of people who agree with the author as heartily as you disagree. They think he is right; you happen to think he is wrong. in reading as in eating what is one man's meat may be another man's poison. We don't try to prescribe our particular diet for the other fellow, even if we do sometimes say what he shall not drink. We let him eat what he likes and he has just as much right to choose his intellectual food,

The business of a library is to furnish intellectual food for all kinds of mental appetites. Just imagine the troubles of a librarian in charge of a library established to serve thousands upon thousands of varying intellectual needs if he tried to make the patrons read only what he thought they ought to read. Try and imagine the kind of library it would be, and, while your imagination is working, just figure out how much use it would be.

The member who wrote this note may not like Dorsey's opinions, but having found out what they are, he can now avoid taking another dose of them. He knows now what some modern psychologists are teaching, and surely that is to be counted as gain. If somebody starts talking to him on the subject he can always chip in with: "Say, I've read one of Dorsey's books, and I think it's the bunk," or something more elegant if not more effective. The other fellow cannot be shown to be in error until you know what his opinions are, and the only way to confute error is to let it out into the open where truth can get at it.

The Pool library is intended to give aid to Pool members who have the desire to explore the main avenue of human thought. It is neither technical nor recreational in character. The endeavor has been to make it suitable for popular use and yet representative of the best thought in its lines. It has been no easy matter to get it together, and I have been informed by students and others who have seen it that there is no better library of its kind in Canada, and as a library to serve an organized body like the Manitoba Wheat Pool it is unique on this continent. Now, who would want to spoil it by the arbitrary control suggested by a censorship?

k \* \*

As this issue of The Scoop Shovel reaches our members we will probably be moving into our new home, the Wheat Pool Building, on Main Street. The moving of the library will take some time, and consequently there will be delay in sending out books. Will our library patrons kindly note this and exercise the patience which the occasion demands. We promise not to hold up orders for books any longer than we can help.

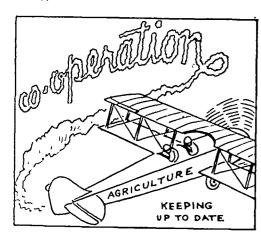
Father: "I'm surprised that you should become infatuated with that girl. Why, you should have been able to read her like a book."

Son: "Well, you see, dad, the light was rather low."

### STAND BY FOR SPRING! (From Page 18.)

as well preserved as the best cream that came in, the producers as a whole would have saved \$23,-372.72. A tidy sum; and the pity of it is that nobody got it—unless we consider the bacteria.

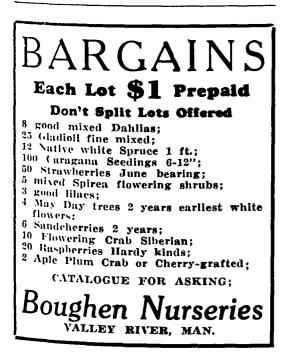
The one comfort in it all is that the producers of poor cream are heavier losers than the producers of good cream, which is fair enough. This is due, of course,



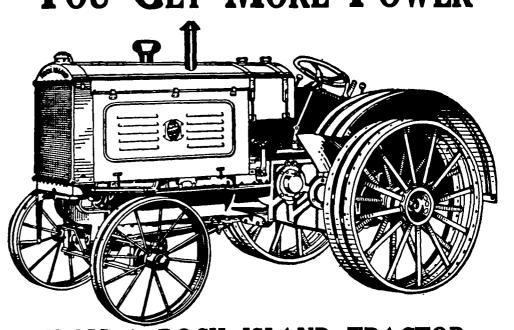
to the grading. The loss mentioned could have been largely avoided if the cream which graded low had been properly cooled to begin with. The sum of money lost would be enough to purchase quite a few cooling tanks such as can be got from any dairy supply house, or made by any handy man.

The simplest kind is seen in the illustration. The cooling tank is between the pump and the stock watering tank so that all water pumped for the stock passes through it. The last separated cream should not be mixed with the rest in the shipping can until it is quite cool.

Such a plan will give you higher grades for your cream, and your share of the money that would otherwise be lost.







## FROM A ROCK ISLAND TRACTOR

Rock Island offers you two models—the "F" for the farmer who wants a tractor capable of handling 3 or 4 plows, and the "G" for the one who does not need such enormous power. Rock Island Tractors are strong, efficient, reliable—the all-purpose machine.

Write for particulars to nearest branch

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Portage la Prairie Manitoba Calgary, Edmonton Alberta

# The Poetry Pool

A Centralized Clearing House for the Spring Rush of Pool Poetry

### A MODERN MYSTERY.

The modern detective is very effective

- (That is, if you actually care for
- The sort of a story that's bloody and gory
  - With crime and its why and its wherefore.)
- He'll take any murder of which you have heard, or
- Some act of mysterious passion; And study the ruction with simple deduction

To solve it in plausible fashion.

But though he's a master in gruesome disaster;

Unweaving each mystery's tangle,

There's one that remains that he never explains,

And I put it to him from this angle:

- Just what is it, pray, that makes farmers each day
  - Sell their stuff without profit (no fooling);
- When they can't much expect to gain wealth or respect Unless they all join in the pooling!

### POEM OF A CONTENTED FARMER

There aren't many chores in the steam-heated flat

Where the city man takes his repose;

- His wife feeds the goldfish and curries the cat
- And rings for his meals; and aside from all that,
  - There's not much to do, I suppose.
- But do you imagine—in spite of his ease
- I'd trade with that chap if I could?
- And give up my farm with its wheat, spuds and peas
- To live a soft life of comparative ease?
  - -You just bet your life that I would!

"Do you know Lord Heathmoor? I've often shot at his country seat." "And did you ever hit it?"

### A FARMER'S DIARY.

A reply to "The Hired Man's Diary." I'm a farmer named McGinty, And I hired a man to work, He's a loafer by profession, And his middle name is shirk.

He gets up in time for breakfast, Washes while I milk the cows, And gets my share of rooster eggs,

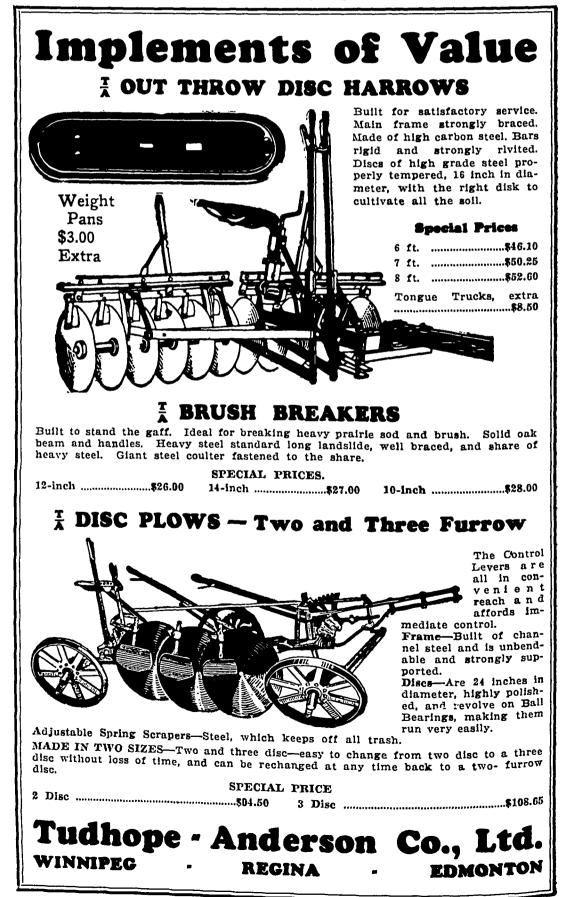
While I'm feeding up the sows.

He's a miner so they tell me; But he knows just how to farm, If he keeps on giving me lessons He will likely come to harm.

When at noon I ask a blessing, He never bows his head; But grabs whatever's handy, And shoves it in his head.

You'd think to hear him grumble 'Bout his bed and board and care; That he must have had a tumble, And was born a millionaire.

I have to take him to the field, Hitch his outfit to the plow; And he handles lines and levers, About as graceful as a cow.



I have made up my mind at last To cross him off my roll If he can't or will not earn his pay He may go back on the dole.

I think I'll buy a combine, And a tractor with my cash; And save a lot of money And some gravy and some hash. —Farmer McGinty

#### OUT OF THE DUMPS

No longer Miranda and I give a laugh

When we get more for wheat by a cent and a half

- Than our neighbor—the one that we called such a fool, Because he had signed up to call
  - Because he had signed up to sell in the Pool.
- No longer Miranda and I give a sigh

When we find we got less than some other blamed guy;

Because—you should know—and I might as well tell,

We're pooling ourselves; and it always pays well!

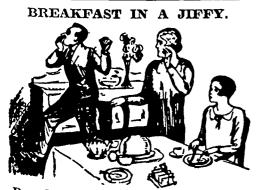
#### TWO SPRING POEMS.

- In spring the farmer rides his fields,
- And puts in rows and rows across;
- How sad that when he totals them They often add up to a loss!

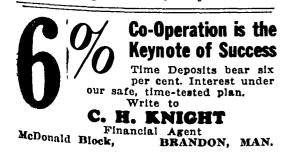
#### It ain't the robin in the spring About which farmers fuss;

The robbin' in the fall's the one That makes the growers cuss.

N.B.—Not when they are in the Pool.



Daughter: "Why is father foaming at the mouth this morning?" Mother: 'You know how faddy he is. I meant to give him his wheat flakes and gave him Jif by mistake."



Branches Throughout Canada **INCORPORATED** 1855

# **BANK** TORONTO

#### Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA

When loans are required to increase the moneymaking capacity of your farm do not hesitate to visit the nearest Bank of Toronto Manager. He will be delighted to give your problems the benefit of the Bank's experience and facilities.

912

This Bank is here to help you.

H. B. HENWOOD, General Manager.

J. A. WOOD, Western Superintendent, Winnipeg.

## First Essentials of Safety in the Purchase of Securities

# Strength and Integrity!

ASSURE yourself of both by following the recommendations of an old-established and competent Financial firm.

We only recommend Bonds and Securities of proven financial stability.

You will find our forty-eight years experience has equipped us to make recommendations as reliable as they are helpful.

> If interested in buying Bonds out-of-income write for our "Special Savings Plan."

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234 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

Established 1881.

Bond and Mortgage Brokers-Realtors and Valuators-Financial Agents -Fire, Life and Casualty Insurance.

## U.F.O. School of Marketing

The second school of marketing to be held under the auspices of the United Farmers of Ontario in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Agriculture, took place at the U.F.O. headquarters in Toronto, February 18 to 22. The staff consisted largely of economic and marketing authorities from government depart-



ments, but among the featured speakers were Colin H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and Dr. O. B. Jesness, one of the leading agricultural economists in the United States.

Officially opening the school, H. A. Gilroy, chairman of the board of directors of the U.F.O., stated that the school was the result of a desire to equip farmers, especially young farmers, to meet the changed conditions with which agriculture was faced at present.

Fundamentally the purpose of the school was to impart co-operative knowledge and show the advantage and necessity of co-operative handling of farm products. In the addresses which he contributed to the programme of instruction, Mr. Burnell said that an effort was being made to fuse all farmer co-operatives in Canada into an effective unit for educational purposes.

Citing the advertising methods of huge industries, Mr. Burnell showed how enormous sums were spent on educating the public, and showed a profit in increased business. He showed how one dollar on every \$1,000 of co-operative turnover would provide the sum of half a million dollars for educational purposes.

In another address Mr. Burnell spoke of the Wheat Pools on the prairies, their rise and functioning, and told of the experimental work being done by the Junior Co-operators in Manitoba.

Dr. Jesness compared conditions 100 years ago on the farm with those of today, and showed that the farm is no longer self-contained. In fact, today marketing was the big half of a farmer's problem.

Dr. C. R. Fay was another of the sixteen speakers whose work is well known in Western Canada, and it was said that a verbatim report of the addresses given would provide an admirable textbook on co-operative organization and marketing.

#### DOES THE POOL HELP? READ THESE.

Please go ahead and settle with the railway company, and thank you very much for the way you look after such things.—Joseph Kellsey, Manson, Man.

I thank you for your consideration and good business in this claim for shortage.—M. D. Cannon, Beresford, Man.

Thank you for your efforts on my behalf. I think the results you have obtained very satisfactory. —Frank Ashton, Rivers, Man. Thank you for the trouble in looking after this car. With a membership like the Pool it is those little things that count in co-operation. — J. J. McMahon, Roland, Man.

I thank you for your help and courtesy in this claim.—R. S. Dodds, Ebor, Man.

Thank you for your help in this matter as this is the only time we have ever had a loss adjusted, and we have been short before.—Fred Day & Sons, Souris, Man.

I must express my appreciation of your ability to deal with shortage claims. Until joining the Pool I never received any compensation for leakage.—J. A. Chapple, Elkhorn, Man.

You had better accept settlement of claim and have done with it, for I think the railway company would fight until there would not be any left. Have received second interim payment, well satisfied.—G. A. Edwards, Gregg, Man.

I would advise you to take settlement offered by railway because there is no use of fighting with them any more about it, for likely that is all they will do.— John Ferguson, Two Creeks, Man.



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"Field and Farm Yard" is handsomely illustrated. Among its many illustrations are pictures of Canadian prizewinners and champions in different breeds of live stock. These in them-

selves are of special interest. You will find the book intensely interesting at first reading and the longer you have it and the more you use it, the more you will value it as a handy reference.

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Blinks: "I can't understand why your wife is so chummy with that awful Mrs. Riley."

Jinks: "It's easily explained; they both dearly hate the same woman."

Roger: "Mummy, I have such a surprise for you!"

Mummy: "What is it, darling?" Roger: "I've swallowed a nail!"

"Why does a stork stand on one leg?"

"I don't know."

"Why, if he lifted it, he'd fall down."

Candidate: "It is my intention to conduct a bunkless campaign."

Publicity: "Swell, brother, and I'm just the guy that's got the boloncy to put that hooey over."

It was visiting day at the insane asylum. One of the inmates imagined himself to be an artist, and he was busily engaged in dabbling 'at an empty canvas with a dry brush. A visitor, wishing to humor him, asked what the picture represented.

"That," said the nut, "is a picture of the Israelites being pursued through the Red Sea."

"Where is the sea?"

"Why, that's rolled back to allow the Israelites to pass."

"Where are the Israelites?"

"They've just gone by."

"Then where are their pursuers?" "Oh, they'll be along in a minute."

Social Worker: "Do you believe in the transmigration of souls?"

Fisherman: "No, sir... I like 'em fried in the ordinary way."

"Dear miss," wrote a particular mother to the teacher, "don't whip our Tommy. He isn't used to it. We never hit him at home except in selfdefense."

Husband (testily, after going down badly at bridge): "You might have guessed I had no heart, Partner." Wife (sweetly): "Quite, but I thought you had a brain, darling."

"Yes, poor Percy may have had his faults, but his heart was on the right side." "Is that so? No wonder he died!"

"Do you mean to insinuate that I can't tell the truth, sir?" demanded the pompous gentleman. "By no means, by no-means," said the suave youth; "it is impossible to tell what a man can do until he tries."

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NEW From Our BROODER 398 4 0

#### SOFT-SOAPING THE SIMPLE-MINDED. (By Allen Sandy.)

Consider the sacrifice that an ordinary farmer must make when he joins a co-operative association! Think of what he must forego in the form of balm to his spirit; solace to his soul, and softsoap to his vanity—all dumped into the discard the moment he puts his signature to a marketing agreement!

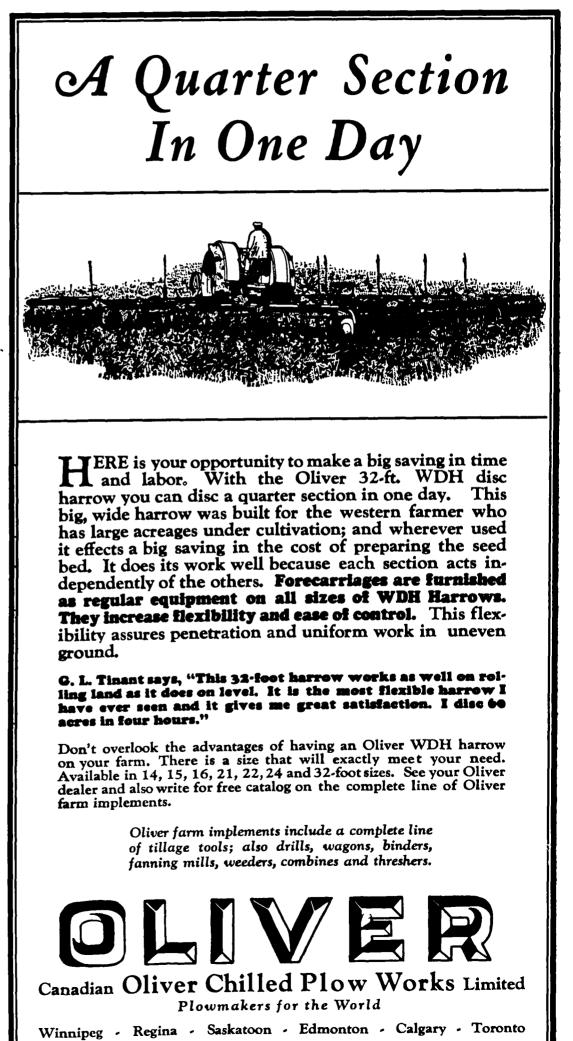
No sooner has this ordinary farmer signed up in a pool than many of his most important acquaintances begin to freeze up and ignore him. The elevator man who used to slap him so heartily on the back; the produce-buyer who used to laugh so loud at his jokes; the little merchant who used to take his eggs and compliment him on his business judgment-maybe even the banker who used to ask his political advice. The very ones, in fact, who used to patronize him and jolly him the most seem to be the first to let their friendship wither and dry as soon as he joins a pool.

No wonder that an occasional farmer (more thin-skinned than the rest) hesitates to divorce all his old stand-bys by becoming a co-operator. After all, these townspeople are the only fellows that a timid man can depend upon to help him keep his self-respect. They are the only men of his acquaintance who make him puff out his chest and hold up his head. They are the kind of people who appreciate the virtues and qualities that his wife and neighbors never seem to notice in him.

Of course, this farmer I am talking about doesn't know that the men who make the most fuss over him are simply "playing him along" for their own selfish ends. He doesn't realize that he is being overawed in much the same manner that a 10-year-old boy might be impressed by the candy-butcher in a day-coach. He would be insulted if you told him he simply wanted attention from men whom he secretly fancied were his superiors.

When a farmer joins a pool he must be satisfied to give up the soft-soap that was formerly dished out to him by those who made their money in handling his products. If, on the other hand, he values this soft-soap and backscratching more than he does the respect of his neighbors and the future of his business, he had better stay out of the association. If he thinks more of the hat-tip of a grain buyer than he does of the hand-clasp of one of his own crowd, he has simply got a complex that will never allow him to do anything that will hurt the feelings of those who flatter him. He's not cut out to be a co-operator.

"I intend to marry a rich man or none," an American film actress is reported to have stated recently. Most of them decide to marry a rich man or two.



#### DEDUCTION CERTIFICATES ARE VALUABLE

The Finance Department of the Dominion Government is of the opinion that the Wheat Pools should pay income tax on the deductions that are made on the Pool members for the purpose of providing funds for the building of elevators and for commercial reserve, and it has taken action against the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool for the recovery of income tax. The Wheat Pools contend that these deductions are not income; that they are loans for a specific purpose from their members and that when the purpose is achieved they will be repaid to the members. The legal advisors for the government, interpreting the Saskatchewan Pool contract, contend that the Pool is under no legal obligation to repay the deductions according to the wording of the contract whether or not it is the intention to repay, and consequently until repayment is actually made to the members these reserves must be treated in the same way as the reserves of any other corporation. It is entirely a question of interpretation of the contract.

The Grain Trade News, regardless of the fact that the case is before the court, in its issue of March 28th, seized upon the legal argument for the government, and called upon the farmers to note 'that the legal advisors of the Dominion Government are of the opinion that the Pools are under no legal obligation to pay back these reserves." The easy transition from Pool to Pools is characteristic of the Grain Trade News. The argument of the Dominion Council was confined to the Saskatchewan contract and whatever the decision of the court may be in that respect, the argument does not apply to the Manitoba Pool contract, which is specific in its provision that the deductions for elevator reserves shall be repaid to the growers. Especial care was taken when the Manitoba Pool contract was drafted to make this point clear, and the grower will find it in Clause F. section 4 of the Pool contract.

Pool members will be well advised to turn a deaf ear and a blind eye to these suggestions intended to create dissatisfaction within the Pool. We have heard that some members are disposing of their deduction certificates. We would remind them of the advantage that some far-seeing men took with the doubting Thomases among the farmers with regard to the certificates of the Wheat Board—buying them up at a few cents and ultimately raking in 48c a bushel. Do not be scared by those who stand to gain by your being scared. You are pro-

#### BETTER BE SAFE.

Every grain sown into the ground that does not germinate is so much wasted time, labor and money. For that reason it is necessary to take precautions in applying certain necessary processes to the seed.

Pickling is essential, for instance, and by proper methods does no harm whatever to the grain; but when formaldehyde is kept over a period it may develop a whitish sediment that is injurious. This substance has the chemical name of paraformaldehyde; it injures the germ of the seed grain. Fortunately it will go back into solution if shaken well, particularly if the formaldehyde is partly mixed with water before this is done. When the white sediment disappears the solution is again harmless to seed grain and may be used with confidence.

There is no reason why formaldehyde should not keep for a year or more if kept in earthenware jars, tightly corked; and

tected by your contract and by the fact that the membership constitutes the Pool and the membership governs the Pool. Hold on to your deduction certificates as you would a Victory bond. They will repay you better and they are amply secured.

#### POOL LEGISLATION

On another page of this issue of The Scoop Shovel, we deal with a reprint of the speech of A. A. McGillivray in the Alberta Legislature on the Albert Wheat Pool bill which has since become law. This reprint has been freely distributed throughout the three prairie provinces by parties who are afraid to attach their name to it, and who apparently believe that in some way it may be damaging to the Pools.

The Alberta Pool, owing to certain ambiguous wording in its contract, arising probably out of the haste with which it was drafted, has faced some troubles which have not arisen in Manitoba or Saskatchewan, the Pools of which had the advantage of having the Alberta contract before them when drafting their own. The Alberta case is, therefore, to be considered on its own merits; it does not affect the other provinces. The Pools in the beginning all broke new legal ground, and the experience of five years has shown that some changes are necessary in their charters. The Alberta and Saskatchewan Pools have secured the necessary legislation for the changes which they deem necessary, and the legislation for the Manitoba Pool will be secured during the present session of the Provincial Legislature.

There is nothing in the legislation which will be asked for which interferes with or changes the basic principles of Pool organization and operation, or which modifies the rights of the grower as contained in the Pool contract. It has been found in some cases that certain existing laws interfere with the efficient operation of the Pool and the Pool will ask for amendments to remove these obstacles. The Pool is not asking for any special privilege; it is merely seeking for a legal status which will enable it, without interfering with the rights of other people, to carry out in a more satisfactory manner the purpose for which it was established. It is imperative in the interests of the membership that the Pool profit by the experience gained in the five years of its operation and strengthen and clarify its legal position, and to do this it must go to the legislature.

> there is no danger attached to its use for pickling if the above precaution is observed.

#### SEEING STARS.

About ten years ago, an estimate based on counts of the stars on a photographic chart of the heavens, placed the number at fifteen hundred million. We are now obliged to increase this number thirty-fold—more than forty billion.—(Edwin B. Frost, The Century Magazine, March 1929.)

#### THAT LITTLE POOL CONTRACT OF MINE.

- It is only a small scrap of paper, An agreement quite simple and clear,
- But it binds countless thousands of growers
  - On Canadian plains far and near.
- It is signed by industrious farmers,
  - From the land of the prairie and pine,
- From the east and the west, the good and the best
  - That little "Pool Contract" of mine.
- The "Grain Trade" pronounced it a failure
- And said it would totter and fall,
- But each year has seen it expanding.
- Now it puts the "K.O." on them all.
- It has built elevators by thousands And terminals grand and sublime,
- And still they roll in, by hundreds and tens,
  - Those little "Pool Contracts" of mine.

It has given the world an example Of what combined effort can do.

- And when you have signed a Pool contract
- There's an accomplishment credit to you.
- For the future will see it develop And our children at some future time
- Will look back with pleasure and keep as a treasure
  - That little "Pool Contract" of mine.
- -James Ferguson, Pool Agent at Roselynn, in U.F.A.

#### FRUIT CO-OPS. ARE WIDESPREAD

Fruit and vegetable co-operative marketing associations are now doing business in all but three of the 48 states, and their number increased by approximately 30 per cent. in the 10 year period ending in 1925.

Measured in terms of volume of business, the fruit and vegetable groups are fourth in rank among the pools. Grain, dairy and livestock associations hold first rank. The fruit and vegetable Pools are reported to have had 180,000 members in 1925, and did a business estimated at \$280,000,000.





#### BELGIAN CO-OP. HAS 100,000 MEMBERS.

In a country where human labor is comparatively poorly compensated and where serfdom as an institution was abolished only a few generations ago, farmers have a co-operative association with more than 100,000 members, whose banking institution boasts deposits of more than \$27,000,000.

The country is Belgium, and the co-operative's membership is composed largely of the Flemishspeaking part of Belgium, or the northern half of the country. The organization was founded back in 1890, in a modest way.

Commenting on this European co-operative movement, the division of co-operative marketing, U.S. bureau of agricultural ecomomics, says that the Boerenbond Belge, while little known outside of Belgium, is considered one of the most important institutions of the country.

#### Education Is Aim

The association aims to educate the peasant in technical proficiency, to market part of his products, to furnish him with credit, and to encourage his thrift. It is composed of numerous farmers' societies or local farm guilds, and the association's, or federation's headquarters are at Louvain.

The central bank, the Caisse Centrale de Credit, is one of the most important branches of the enterprise. The U.S. consulate at Brussels, commenting on this institution, says: "When the peasants in one of the countries where human labor is most poorly compensated can, in a few years, build

a structure of this financial strength, there is afforded a striking example of the power of toilers on the land when their combined efforts are ably directed."

Instruction is given the peasants in the various branches of agriculture, horticulture and animal industry. In 1927 the Boerenbond arranged more than 5,000 lectures, and during the winter of 1927-28 c o n d u c t e d 260 post-graduate courses. Publications of the association include a weekly farm journal, several monthly periodicals, technical manuals, a farm almanac and a cook book.

#### TORTURE A LA MODE

In early days, away 'way back They'd put a victim on the rack, And twist the screws on wrist and heel

- To make the fellow squirm and squeal.
- At other times I've hear they'd take
- A man and tie him to a stake;

And leave him there to fret and stew,

And maybe fry a little, too.

- These tortures of another day
- Were likely tough ones, in their way;

But not a one of which I've read Is half as bad as those I dread.

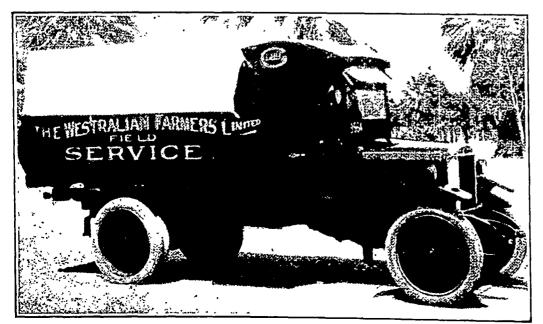
The price of crops; the banker's note;

And "dockage"—each one gets my goat;

They're like the guillotine, by heck-

They give you pains right in the neck!

#### FIELD WORK IN AUSTRALIA.



This farmers' company of West Australia covers wide stretches by motor truch

Of course there's one thing; get this clear.

These bugaboos that we all fear Are things that we could dissipate If we would just co-operate!

Nurse: "Bobby, what would your father say if he saw you'd broken that branch off?"

Bobby: "He'd say trees are not so well made as they were before the war."

Teacher: "Which is farther away, Africa or the moon?" Small Boy: "Africa."

"Africa? What makes you think

that?"

"'Cause we can see the moon and we can't see Africa."

BETTER SEEDS	
MEAN	
MORE MONEY FOR	
FARMERS Winnipeg Edmon-	
Regina ton Regina ton 12-bus, lota	l
Banner and Victory. Per bus. Begistered 1st Gen \$2.15 \$2.18	5
Registered 2nd Gen	) 5
60-Day Oats, very early No. 2 1.55 1.56 Special Oats—Banner and Vic-	5
tory types—No. 1	) t
SEED OATS       Regina ton         Banner and Victory.       Per bus.         Registered 1st Gen       Per bus.         Registered 2nd Gen       1.50         Fancy Selected No. 1       1.15         60-Day Oats, very early No. 2       1.55         Special Oats       Banner and Vic-         tory types       No. 1	5
4-bus. lots a SEED CORN, Northern Grown Per bus	÷
SEED CORN, Northern Grown Per bus Northwestern Dent No. 1\$ 4.00 \$4.20 Northwestern Dent—Extra Early Strain, No. 1 4.50 4.70 Northwestern Dent— South Delter Grown No. 1 8.50 3.70	, ,
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North Western Dent— South Dakota Grown No. 1 3.50 3.70 Minnesota 13 Dent, No. 1 3.90 4.10 Minnesota 13 Extra Early Strain, No. 1 (Haney's Strain) 4.40 4.6	5
Strain, No. 1 (Haney's Strain)	
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Strain         4.40         4.6           Improved Squaw, No. 1         4.50         4.7           Gehu Yellow Flint, No. 1         4.50         4.7           Glant Fodder, No. 1         2.95         3.2           North Dakota, White Flint,         4.50         4.7	
No. 1	0
BROME         Per 100 lbs.           Marten No. 1         \$13.50 \$14.5	:0
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Beaver No. 2	0
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WESTERN RYE- Marten No. 1 10.25 11.2	
Beaver No. 2 9.25 10.2 Lion Brand, High Test	
No. 1 (Couch Free) 11.25 12.2 Field Inspected, Certified Couch Free No. 1 (Regina and Edmotion only) 12.25 13.2	Ð
	5
Brome and Western Rye Mixed	
Mammoth Russian No. 1 10.50 11.5	
White Blossom, Marten No. 1 \$10.50 \$11.5 White Blossom, Beaver No. 2 9.50 10.5	0
High Test No 1	0
White Blossom, Arctic No. 1 13.50 14.5 Yellow Blossom, No. 1 14.00 15.0	Ю
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BACTERIA CULTURE for Clover an	d Is
Alfalfa. One bottle will treat out 60c)	:
of seed. Per bottle 55C (postpaid \$2.75) 5 bottles \$2.50 (postpaid \$2.75) Bags for Oats (3-bus.), Corn (2-bus Sunflower 20c extra. Brome (100 lbs Western Rye Grass (100 lbs.) Swet Clover (150 lbs.) Alfalfa (150 lbs.) 4	.)
Western Rye Grass (100 lbs.) Swee Clover (150 lbs.), Alfalfa (150 lbs.) 40	)C
extra. Flax Barley, Rye, Millets, Sorghum	
Thoroughly recleaned stocks. <b>PLAY SAFE</b> —Sow Steele, Briggs' Highest Quality Brands Write for Price-List on Grains, Grasse	<b>s</b> ,
Write for Price-List on Grains, Grasse etc.	1
STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITE Canada's Greatest Seed House	
WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTO	N

#### A FABLE.

(From Page 25.) then things would be as they should be. So when the meeting time arrived there were but few gathered to hear Greatheart talk for the rest knew that if they were to produce enough to pay the great prices they must remain in their fields and labor mightily. But when they were come to the hill with their grain they found that there were now required four skins of grain in exchange for one crooked stick.

Again Greatheart and his few followers sought to unite the western people telling them that the hill people were so few in number that if they but went in a body with their produce they could easily pass the hill and do their own exchanging without tribute. Seeing this, Wiseman employed Smooth Talker and Loud Speaker and Press Man to go among the plainsmen and make it clear to them that what ailed them was overproduction. Hearing this talk the people refused to listen to the pleadings of Greatheart and once more they came to the hill with their produce and paid excessive tribute.

Once more did Greatheart preach to his people and seek to make them see the value in cooperation in marketing, but almost in vain for none of them had ever been across the hill and each had his own opinion of what lay beyond. They could only understand co-operation as far as it affected their own side of the hill. Therefore the most that they would do was to band together in small local groups. Each group chose one man to carry all the produce of the rest to the hill thereby saving the time of the rest who could stay at home and labor. This was very pleasing to Wiseman who at once saw the profit to himself of a simplified delivery and he sent out men to tell them that they must do no more for their problem was now solved.

Among these co-operators was Holdiast who saw the things that Greatheart saw, and he went to him urging that they were merely running gathering stations for Wiseman and that they should continue trying to cross the hill in a body. And so Greatheart and Holdfast made the people see the point after the chosen carriers had come home with no greater profit than before. And



If you have Piles, write or call at the only institution in Canada Specializles and giving the

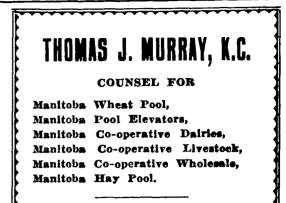
ing in the killing of Piles and giving the same attention to both rich and poor. No operation. No danger. No confinement to bed. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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We will send you, without charge, some very interesting literature, including actual photographs of Pile conditions successfully overcome. Special discount to those sending in this ad. within 10 days. Let us explain our method to you.

#### The Thomas Sanitarium

175 S.S. Mayfair Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



led by Greatheart, the people of

the west crossed the hill in a solid

(Continued on Next Page.)

709 ELECTRIC CHAMBERS, Winnipeg.

<image>

Improvements which have made it stronger than ever are adding to the reputation of the New Deere . Gang Plow—a reputation that has been firmly established in over thirty years of satisfactory service to the farmers of all sections where high-lift gang plows are used.

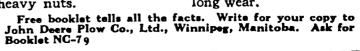
### New Deere Gang with Tractor Plow Strength

Wheels and wheel boxings and the beams and beam bracing of the New Deere are stronger than ever.

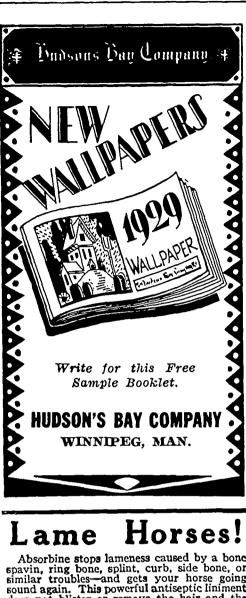
The beams have tractorplow strength.

The heavy rear brace, as strong as on a tractor plow, laps along the beams and is securely held by large bolts and heavy nuts. These new features make the New Deere Gang stronger and longer-lived than ever.

Remember, the New Deere Gang has been the most widely used gang plow for more than a generation; it is stronger and lighter draft, and is equipped with genuine John Deere bottoms, the world's standard for clean scouring, good work and long wear.







Absorbine stops lameness caused by a bone spavin, ring bone, splint, curb, side bone, or similar troubles—and gets your horse going sound again. This powerful antiseptic liniment does not blister or remove the hair and the horse can be worked during treatment. \$2.50 —at druggists and general merchants. A Booklet on the horse sent free. 75 W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Bldg., Montreal



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AUDITORS TO TRE MANFFORM WHEAT POOL

#### A FABLE.

(From Previous Page.) body while Big Boy and Wiseman threw stones at them and cursed them. No one grew faint hearted and turned back except Dumb Head and Small Mind and Little Soul.

And the produce of the west side of the hill was fairly traded for the produce of the east side, for such were the numbers of all the people that none were afraid of Big Boy. Now Wiseman was left with none to deal with but the few who had feared to follow, and to these he gave generously of the stores in the caves and bade them show on their return how much better prices they had received than the rest. But the returning populace greeted Dumb Head and the others with jeers for they knew of a certainty where the extra price had come. No more could Wiseman trick them with his arts nor befuddle them with the talk of Loud Speaker and his kind. They had been over the hill and they knew what lay beyond.

So Wiseman and Big Boy sat and talked far into the night and as they talked they cursed the POOL.

#### FROM OUR JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS. (From Page 19.)

"I was sure pleased to get the registered seed wheat. It came as a great surprise. I figured I was well paid by what I had learned through the test." — George Urguhart, Swan River, Man.

"I received the registered seed wheat. It is a good grade, and I will seed and look after it according to instructions. Allow me to thank you for the prize. I enjoy the work and hope to be successful again this year."—Ila M. Skinner, Alexander, Man.

"I received my bag of registered seed wheat. I think it is a very good sample."—Douglas Elliott, Glenboro, Man.

"I received your letter asking if I received my wheat. I received it in good condition and I thank you very much."—Eldon Cruickshank, Pilot Mound, Man.

"Just a few lines to let you know I received my registered seed wheat O.K., and I am well pleased with it, as it is a very good sample." — Alex Petrie, Bowsman, Man.

"I received the registered seed wheat sent me as a prize for my work in the Junior Co-operative seed tests. I realize the value of this wheat as a foundation stock, and I will endeavor to keep this variety pure. Thanking you very much for the wheat."—Sidney White, Thornhill, Man.

"I received my wheat in firstclass shape, and I feel as though I was a little more concerned in affairs now, and I wish to say if there is ever another opportunity to experiment on any kind of grain, I sure will accept it. I have gained a better idea of what is expected of a Junior Co-operative Seed Grower; also useful knowledge concerning wheat which I will benefit by in later years."—A. L. Rae, Cromer, Man.

"I received my prize wheat, which I am very proud of, and I thank you very much."—Margaret Robb, Dropmore, Man.

"In reply to your last letter, I received the registered seed wheat O.K. I am well satisfied with this prize and will try to keep it as clean as possible."—Lorne Moffat, Elgin, Man.

#### REBELS AND REFORMERS. (From Page 7.)

arbitrarily to dispose of him, he was saved that fate, and finally becoming attached to the body of Quakers he was released on giving sureties for good behavior.

He was through with political He had seen Engcontroversy. land rise against the arbitrary government of a king and smash to pieces the doctrine of divine right. He had fought that England might be free under a government responsible to the people. He had been tried for his life under a monarchy and then under a republic that he had helped to found, but which had reverted to all the evils of arbitrary government. He had advocated political principles which were far ahead of his time and for which others were to suffer imprisonment and death before they were to be embodied in the constitution of his country. He had, in fact, laid the foundation of that advanced liberalism which in England was afterwards to be known as radicalism. The party he led was, as is usual in such cases, misrepresented and reviled. They were the Bolsheviks of their day. Their own case is preserved in The Agreement of the People. "Equal justice to be impartially distributed to all, this is the levelling aimed at," they declared, and it bears a remarkable resemblance to the motto of our organized farmers, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

Lilburne was released in 1655 while in Jersey, and in 1657 he was given permission to return to England. He settled in Eltham, Kent, where he died on August 29, 1657, one year before Cromwell, the man of whom he had such high hopes, and who, he firmly believed, had betrayed the people.

#### THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL BILL. (From Page 4.)

he stated, was only doing for the Pool what it was often asked to do for other corporations, and enabling the Pool to build more solidly on the experience it had gained during its five years of operation. Mr. J. T. Shaw, the member of the Liberal party in the House, in supporting the bill stated that so long as the Pool sought no unfair advantage, he was prepared to give them the same opportunity as any other corporation, and in his opinion if litigation had disclosed any weaknesses in the Pool charter, then the Pool trustees would be recreant to their trust unless they sought to strengthen it, and it was proper for them to come to the legislature for that purpose. The only objection that came to the bill come from the numerically insignificant Conservative group in the House, all of them representing urban constituencies. All the farmer members in the House supported the bill, and on the vote the count was 52 to 3. It would be absurd to believe that the members of the Wheat Pool and their elected representatives, all the officials of the Wheat Pool and all but three of the members of the Alberta Legislature would have been in favor of this bill if it had been the kind of document described by Mr. McGillivray. It should be remembered that this bill affected members of the Alberta Wheat Pool only, and that all that it sought to do was to give the membership of the Pool a clear legal right to run the Pool in the manner which experience had shown was to the best advantage of the membership.

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Only the CONQUEROR is made of CONFEDERA-TION BLUE DENIM—a closely woven fabric of long fibre cotton, dyed by a special process a Mid-blue shade. And you get the most advanced practical features designed to give the maximum value for the minimum cost. Ask your dealer for it!



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### 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. Propositon 10c. Scolare, 16 Cambridge street, London SW, England

1-12 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, 52 Princess street, Winnipeg. Established in 1911. 2-3 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 fortility, a delightfully mild elimate 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 particuiarly suited to mixed farming. Good roads and four railways serve the district. Proximity to Vancouver and other centres, together with fine co-operative dalrymen'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

SELLING — AVERY SEPARATOR, 22x32. A1 shape, \$300. Has been kept under cover Just right for Fordson. Rex Carter, Milion, Man 3-3

OIL-BURNING BROODER (IMPERIAL), 500 chicks. Nearly new, \$6.75. Mrs. A. E. Henderson, Boissevain, Man. 8-2 SWEET CLOVER HONEY, SIX LB. PAILS \$7.20. 2 ca man, Man. 2 cases \$14 00. Harry Clark, Car-4 - 1FOR SALE-Four 25 dollar shares. MANItoba Co-operative Dairies, Winnipeg. V offers? A. Rosling, Muir P.O., Man: What 4-1 AMAZING NEW SPECTACLES PERFECT-AMAZING NEW SPECTACLES PERFECT-ed. Millions will buy them. Up to \$500 monthly easily supplying need No experi-ence 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 79, Toronto, Ont. 4-1 SELLING - 16-30 RUMLEY AND 24-36 Avery as outfit or separate. E. Falrbairn, Windygates, Man. 4-1 FOR SALE-ONE 12-20 TWIN CITY TRACtor; one 4 bottom Grand detour plow; one 8 bottom Moline horse plow. One blank s bottom Moline horse plow. One blank and one corrugated tooth concave for 22" Red River separator. 4 horse Sylvester cultivator. R. C. Walter, Homewood, Man 4-1

TRACTOR 18-35, HEAVY DUTY, SUITable for breaking and threshing, in good repair, price \$450 00. John Deere steel scrub brake, price \$100 00 J M. Cruikshank, Pilon Mound, Man 4-1

#### Poultry

8.C. WHITE LEGHORNS HATCHING EGGS from bred-to-lay Manitoba approved flock, set of 15 \$1 50, per 100 \$6 Oscar Tectaert, Medora, Man 3-3

LARGE HEALTHY ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, from good laying strain April hatched \$2.50 Mrs. A. E Henderson, Boissevain, Man. 8-2

HATCHING EGGS FROM LABGE, VIGORous rose comb White Wyandottes (splendid layers), \$1 25 for 15. Mrs. A. E. Hender-1-1 son, Boissevain, Man. PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS for hatching, \$2 for 15 Chas. Morrison, Goodlands, Man 3-2 S. C. W. LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS from pedigree stock, dam's record 250 to 310 gggs, mated to grandson of world's champion hen, 351 eggs. \$3 for 15 Harry Clark, Carman, Man 4-1 WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS from birds hatched from eggs from Mani-toba Approved and POP flocks \$150 per 15 W Richmond, Cypress River Man 4-1 RHODE ISLAND REDS, BRED FOR ENhibition and high production Rose Comb eggs \$3 00 per 15 Single Comb eggs \$2 00 and \$3.00 per 15 May baby chicks 100 \$25 00 June 100 \$20 00 Book orders now. Andrew Mitchell, Stonewall, Man 4-1 WHITE WYANDOTTES — MARTIN'S Regal Dorcas Strain hatching eggs from open farm range 13 for \$1 25; 30 for \$2 50, \$6 00 for 100. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man 4-1 HATCHING EGGS -HATCHING EGGS — DANAED ROUNS bred to lay, from selected birds, cockerels weigh ten pounds, heavy winter layers, set of 15 \$1.50, per 100 \$600 Connie Lanham, - BARRED ROCKS Inwood, Man 4-1 HATCHING EGGS FROM MY PURE BRED Barred Rocks. Heavy winter layers. \$1 50 for 15. Mrs. Vivian Thompson, Oak Point P.O., Man. 4-1 S. C. BROWN LEGHORN BABY CHICKS \$17 00 a hundred Hatching eggs \$500 a hundred Barred Rock Baby Chicks \$17 00 a hundred Also turkey eggs from large boned stock, sire 31 lbs. at 10 months 60c till May 15 After, J5c each. Mrs. W J. Connell, Neepawa, Man 4-1 a hundred HATCHING EGGS FROM SHOEMAKER strain, single comb white Leghorns, also Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Price \$150 fifteen \$800, hundred J A. Stirling. Ninga, Man 4-1 CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS 4-1 \$2 50 each. Hatching eggs \$1 25 pe \$5 50 per 100 E. Helem, Medora, Man per 15 Ian 4-1 MAMMOTH BRONZE FLOCK MAMMOTH BRONZE FLOCK HAVING largest number banded birds 1928 in pro-vince After May 10th 50c each Mrs William Terryberry, Deloraine, Man 4-1 PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs 75c per dozen \$600 per hundred Mrs. James Kerr, Hartney, Man

#### **Barred Rocks**

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK hatching eggs from bred-to-lay exhibition stock, government banded \$150 per setting 15 eggs. \$700 per hundred Also pure bred Toulouse goose eggs 50c each. Geo Cook, Cromer, Man 4-1 HATCHING EGGS—COCKERELS. BREDto-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 \$5 per 100 \$175 for 15 Crossley & Green, Grandview, Man 4-1 BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS—WINter egg production averaged over formance

ter egg production averaged over 50% daily vigorous, well-balanced strain, setting 13 \$1. \$7 per 100 W. H Hicks, Souris, 3-2 PURE BRED HEAVY WINTER LAYING<br/>strain Barred Rocks. Baby chicks \$16 per<br/>100 delivered. Eggs \$8.00 per 100 Mrs.<br/>Templeton, Baldur, Man.4-2FOR SALE-PURE BRED DARK BARRED<br/>Rock hatching eggs from winter layers<br/>\$1 50 for 15 \$2 75 for 30; \$7 00 per 100,<br/>Mrs. F Lansing, Virden, Man. Box 396 4-1

#### Turkeys

TURKEY EGGS FROM AN ALL GOVERNment banded flock headed by a "Dumbrill" gobbler, 50 cents each. S. Wiseman, Mentmore, Man.

more, Man. 4-1 **PURE BREEDS AND BEST LAYING** strains, Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Flock 1 headed by "Gold Mount',' 40 lb. Ontarlo sire, mated to 16-18 lb. Copper Wing females, eggs \$100 each. Flock 2, 42 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 cach. Mammoth Pekin ducks, imported 8 eggs \$2 Rose Comb White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Rose Comb and Barred Rocks, 15 eggs \$250, 30 eggs \$4, 100 \$8.00. Single Comb White Leghorns, 15 eggs \$200, 30 eggs \$350, 100 \$7 00 Crystal Spring Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. Phone Elle 12 2. 4-2

SELLING — BRONZE TURKEY EGGS from government inspected flock, headed by class B Toms, \$1 each. Mrs. H. L. Webster, Deloralne, Man. 4-1

#### Seed

SELLING — TREBI BARLEY, GOVERNment tested, grade 2, \$1 bushel f.o.b. George Thompson, Newton, Man. 3-3 BARLEY O.A.C. \$1, 2nd GENERATION Me. 1 seed, germination 100% test No. 55-1055. Sacked and sealed, \$1.40 per bushel f.e.b. Miami. E. G. Flavell, Miami, Man. 3-3 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 in, 25c prepaid. C. R. Snyder, Poplarfield, Man.

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YEAR BY planting Hiscock's 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 weet, 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 me, and 1'll sure, please you. J. Hiscock, Baldur, Man 3-1

**REGISTERED THIRD GENERATION 10-B** Marquis, \$1,85, bags free: car lots \$165. Best strain of Marquis yet originated, selected by Dr Seager Wheeler and recommended by all authorities. Gordon Parker, Loverna, Sask 4-1

PARKERS MARQUIS WHEAT GROWN ON breaking government test 100% in 6 days, \$150 per bushel cleaned. Apply D. M. Simpson, Balmoral, Man. 4-1

FT. CARAGANA HEDGE 100 \$3.00; Manitoba Maple Stout 8 ft. replanted, doz. \$2.00 currents, white (cherry), red (Ran-kin, back (Magnas) and bush cherries, larg. 1. tring doz. \$1.50; Lilac Clump 25c; rasplating otha 100 \$2.00; spruce trees 3 ft. repanted each \$1.00. Cramer Nurseries, 4-1 Ridge 'ale, Sask THE VIRDEN NURSERIES-CHAMPION THE VIRDEN NURSERIES—CHAMPION everbearing strawberries \$4.00 for 100. Raspberries 50 for \$3.25. Gooseberries \$2.50 per dozen Red currants \$1.50 per dozen. Black or white currants \$2.00 per dozen. Rhut -b \$1.50 per dozen. Wild plums, eight for \$1.00 Rocky Mountain cherries, three for \$100 Rocky Mountain cherries, three for \$ 000 Hybrid plums or crabs, each 60c. apples each 50c. Peonies each 50c. A for \$100 Honeysuckles three for Hyte for \$1 00 Ins. an Into a for \$100 Honeysuckies three for 10 - 100 moreysuckies three for 10 - 20 more seedlings, 100 for \$1.00. Caragana 19-20 inches, 100 for \$3.00. Willow or popular cuttings 100 for \$1.00. By express t purchasers expense. If wanted  $p_{\text{Test}}$  t purchasers expense. If wanted by mid ad 15c for each dollar value to cover cost of postage. Write for price list. A. G Robinson, Proprietor, Virden, Man.

SEEDPOTATOESLADYLIEWELLYNHeavyYielders, one dollar per bushel.ConnieLanham, Inwood, Man.4-1PROGRESSIVEEVERBEARINGSTRAW-burn s, 100\$2 50.Turner raspberries 100\$2 000Red currantsdozen \$1.00.Goose-Stocen \$1 50Red rhubarb 15 \$1.00.Pink thacs 18 \$1.00.Fred Bagnall, Sidney,Man4-1

CHAMPION EVER BEARING STRAWBER-<br/>rics \$4.00 per 100.\$7.00 for 200. Dr. Bur-<br/>rill strawberries \$2.00 per 100. Red currants<br/>\$1.75 per dozen all prepaid. Sidney Lye,<br/>Oakulle, Man.4-1

SEED TREBI BARLEY FOR SALE 85 Bags extra. C. B. Concents per bushel nell Neepawa, Man. 4-1 SELLING - WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed government tested. Write for price delivered to your station. Fred Fors-Write for berg & Sons, Dauphin, Man. 4-1 THE BROKENHEAD NURSERY CATA-logue for 1929 is now ready for distribu-tion We speacialize in raspberry canes, strawberry plants, Macdonald rhubarb, strawberry plants, Macdonald rhubarb, gladio'us bulbs. Ornamental shrubs and hardy perennials. Send for catalogue. P.O. Box 1761, Winnipeg. 1-1 WHITE BLOSSOM CLOVER SEED, SCABIfled, cleaned, sacked, 10 cents a pound. Arctic clover seed, 11c a pound. Brome seed, graded free couch, 11c pound. A Gayton, Manitou, Man. 1-1

SELLING—TREBI SEED BARLEY, BIG ylelang variety. Germination 94. Price 80. hogs extra. Victory seed oats, government germination 96. 75c bags extra. J. Pante Somerset, Man. 4-1 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-tf.X. **REGISTERED MINDUM WHEAT, THE** most rust resistant, the most drought resistant, and the most prolific, sacked, sealed and certified by Dominion Seed Branch, delivered freight paid to any point in Manitoba or Saskatchewan for \$2 25 per bushel. Samples on request. A. J. Epps, P.O. Box 219, Carman, Man. 4-1

#### Livestock

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS, FROM REG-<br/>istered stock, does 9 months, \$4, bucks \$3.J. G. Thordarson, Langruth, Man.2-3BOOKING ORDER FOR 1929 QUEBEC<br/>mink.C. P. Brown, McConnell, Man.3-3BOOKING ORDERS FOR 1929 QUEBEC<br/>mink.R. J. Everatt, McConnell, Man.3-3FOR SALE-PURE BRED YORKSHIRE<br/>Weanlings, farrowed March 20th.Select<br/>Bacon type \$10.00 each at 8 weeks, papers<br/>included.Crates \$1.00.Geo.W. Mans-<br/>field, Moore Park, Man.4-1



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S<sup>OMETIMES</sup> when I am tired out, I kinda like to think about how tickled I would be, to never have to push a plow; or feed a horse or milk a cow; or holler "haw" and "gee." And then I think of what a snap they went and gave that city chap, who runs our Co-op. Pool; and how he prob'ly gets up late, and never works till half-past eight—like I do as a rule.

He has a nice big swivel chair, and all he does is sit right there and never stir or fret—except perhaps to read his mail, or do such things as don't entail an awful lot of sweat. He hires men to run the books, and just sits there and overlooks the doings of his crew. Sometimes he sells some of our stuff, and gives his orders curt and gruff; that's all he has to do

Of course at that I must admit, he's helped me out a right good bit by caring for my crop. I never have to worry now, about the time to sell or how to hit the market's top. I never lay awake at night a-wond'ring if I'm doing right—to hold my stuff, or sell; because I know I can depend upon the office to attend the job, and do it well.

And as for trading jobs, by heck, I'd be a total nervous wreck if I were i nhis boots. He's got to sit and concentrate upon his job from dawn till late, to help us poor galoots. He doesn't dare to make a slip, because he knows that we would rip it into him for fair—and so when all is said and done, his job is not the kind of one for which I'd really care! 

 THREE YEAR OLD HACKNEY STALLION

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 sheepdog and Collie pups, from real workers.

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 FOR SALE—TWO PURE BRED ROAN

 Shorthorn bulls, one year and two years old,

 Price \$100.00 each. R. P. Connell, Neepawa,

 Autom two years old,

Man. 4-1 **REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY'S YOUNG** stock for sale. J. A. Stirling, Ninga, Man. 4-1

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOAR, TEN months, from M A.C. sow, sire Willowvale 456. Sire dam Oaklodge Vim 349 Hugh Lamont, Minto, Man. 8-3

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

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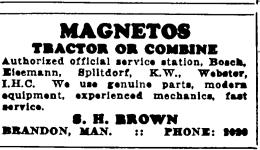
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#### WHEAT POOL OFFICIALS GIVE EVIDENCE (From Page 3.) Pool Selling.

George McIvor, general sales manager of the Central Selling Agency, at the request of the Commission, gave his views in favor of bulk handling as compared to the bagging practiced in Australia and the Argentine. In respect of Canadian grain shipped through American ports he said it was purely an economic question, and that much American grain went out through Canadian ports for similar reasons. The Pool will use Canadian ports whenever it can, but not at a loss to the producer. Liners frequently load with grain as ballast, so their ports of call must receive consideration.

Mr. McIvor stated that the Pool was developing the western route with all possible dispatch. The eletors at present, on the Pacific Coast, could handle all the grain that the railways could get to them, but he thought all Alberta wheat, and some from Saskatchewan, should go out by the West. The Churchill route was not yet a factor.

About 50 per cent. of Pool wheat is carried by tramps, Mr. McIvor testified, and the rest by liners with regular ports of call. There is an important movement of grain to Europe and Asia from Vancouver during the winter.

The various European preferences were gone into by the general sales manager, and he testified that old country buyers took about 5 per cent. No. 1 Northern, 15 per cent. No. 2 Northern, 50 to 60 per cent. No. 3 Northern, and the balance lower grades. The identity of Canadian grain is preserved in passing through United States ports, and the Canadian certificate final can hardly be so framed to cover a mixture with U.S. grain.

Discussing Argentine selling methods, Mr. McIvor said that the producers there had little say as to prices, and as storage facilities were lacking very disorderly marketing resulted.

The Pool, he said, is trying to develop a larger market for durums, and considerable trouble was caused by a practice prevalent in Montreal of mixing lower grade American durums with Canadian stock. The Pool, Mr. McIvor stated, sells some wheat on the floor of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange when speculative bidding offers a higher price than the general market. All such sales are made through brokers.

The Pool agency had taken in some 216 different grades last year, while only twenty odd grades had been sold to foreign buyers, the reduction in number being due to mixing. The insertion of a new grade, as suggested by Mr. Ramsay, is desirable, and would not complicate things to any extent, Mr. McIvor said.

The commission included in its records two quotations from Broomhall's "Corn Trade News," crediting the Pool with strengthening the market.

On March 26th, James W. Murray, chief inspector for the Canadian Wheat Pool at Fort William, gave a detailed account of the methods used by his staff in grading Pool wheat at the terminals.

The commission adjourned before Easter and will prepare an interim report before continuing sittings in Regina and other points in the West.

#### CO-OPERATION AND BATHING BEAUTIES.

The attitude of a good many farmers toward co-operative marketing is the same as the attitude of a bathing beauty toward the water. In both cases they are willing to dabble their toes in it —but they hesitate to get into it up to the neck.

In the matter of co-operative marketing, in fact, the average farmer is like a bashful swain. He is perfectly willing to flirt with the possibilities involved; but as far as actually embracing the idea, he is as hesitant as a legislator endorsing somebody else's plan of farm relief.

Whatever the cause of his timidity, the co-operator should realize that a half-hearted interest in the subject is hardly conducive to the best results. In all of the important things of life—love, eating watermelon, sports and business— the dilettante must usually take second place when there are earnest contenders in the field. Unless he is willing to put enthusiasm into his pooling efforts, the farmer must be content with only partial success.

A co-operative, in fact, is a good deal like a faithful wife. Neither can do their best for the farmer's happiness or welfare unless they have the loyalty and attention of those they would serve.—A. S.

"What are you studying, John?" asked Aunt Maria.

"Economics." "I don't see no use in studying that stuff. If it's forced on you, you gotta practise it."

## The Vulcan Iron Works LIMITED MANFTOBA

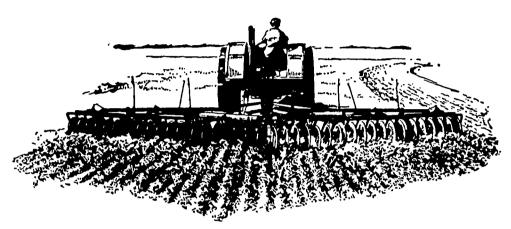
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ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MINE CAR WHEELS GRAY IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, WASHERS, ETC. BOILERS AND STEEL PLATE WORK STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS FIRE HYDRANTS STRUCTURAL STEEL FROGS AND SWITCHES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

Prompt and Efficient Service

# FORWARD to the Better Farming

that comes from the use of profitable methods and Good Power and Tools



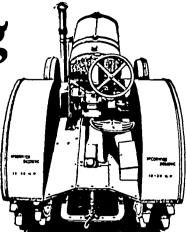
NECESSITY and the changing times have brought about great improvements on the farms. The young farmer and the older farmer who keeps his mind young are working on the new and profitable scale. They are making money by handling the most productive work in the least time with the lowest labor costs. They are increasing per-acre yields—plowing more furrows per trip seeding and packing at one operation—disking strips 21 feet wide harrow-plowing 9 feet at a time. They are beating down the high price of labor by making that labor do two and three days' work in one, and that method leads to farm profit.

The tremendous call for the standard farm tractors — the McCormick-Deering 10-20 and 15-30, and now the new FARMALL —is evidence of the new era in farming. When you re-power your operations, stick to McCormick-Deering and the many McCormick-Deering machines built to go hand in hand with these tractors.

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Bird's-eye view of the 3-plow tractor

#### McCormick-Deering Wide Disk Harrows

When you drive over your fields with a wide McCormick-Deering tractor disk you till a strip 21 feet wide. Yet the disk harrow pulls but very little heavier than a 10-foot tandem harrow. A winner for use on large acreages. Built in two sizes: 14 and 21-foot. McCormick-Deering disk harrows are also furnished in regular tractor and horse-drawn types.

#### McCormick-Deering Tractor Disk Plows

The new No. 12 Tractor Disk Plow, built for the most rugged class of tractor service, is available in 4, 5, and 6-disk sizes. Alemite oiling. Timken roller bearings in the disks practically eliminate bearing wear and friction. A great saving of power is the direct result. The power lift is the simplest, most durable ever devised. All through, the plow the construction is heavier and stronger than even the most severe conditions require. There are other disk plows in the line for use with horses and for work not requiring the extremely heavy construction featured in the new No. 12 Tractor Disk Plow.

#### McCormick-Deering Tractors

The standard farm power, made in three sizes, 10-20 h. p. for 2 plows, 15-30 h. p. for three plows, and the 2-plow Farmall for all-purpose work. Fully equipped 4-cylinder tractors with ample power at belt, drawbar, and power take-off. Thousands upon thousands of successful farmers rely on McCormick-Deering Tractors to keep down the costs of farming.

## McCormick-Deering Power Farming Equipment

Foil these destroyers now! Foil them before it is too late by protecting all working parts of your tractor with Red Indian Oil. The cost of this ideal lubrication is only a tiny fraction of what you may have to pay in rapid depreciation, large repair bills and slovenly, inadequate performance.

The correct grade of Red Indian Oil will keep your motor working at peak capacity from early spring until late autumn. It has a high viscosity—will stand up under the most intense heat, yet splash and pump at lowest temperatures. It provides a fighting film of protection a film that penetrates between all the whirling, sliding surfaces and prevents destructive chafing of metal against metal.

What does this mean to you? It means smoother, speedier, uninter-

est temperaprotection-the whirling, ctive chafing rupted tractor performance. It means increased power, greatly reduced repair bills—prevention of oil dilution through gas leaking into the crankcase. It means all this—plus the longer life and satisfying service of your motor which only 100% lubrication can provide.

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