

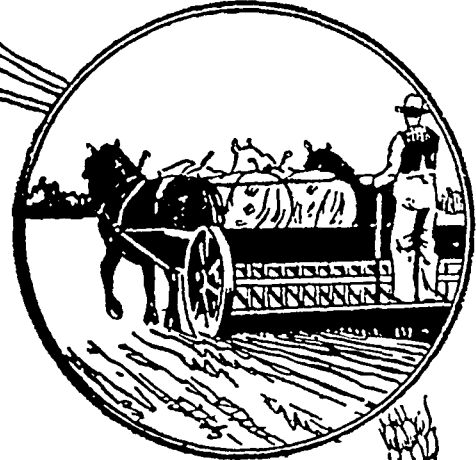
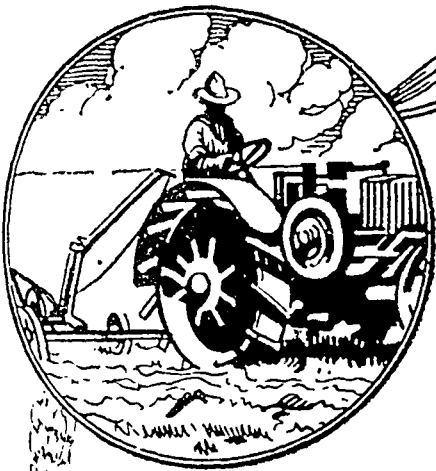


**A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation**

Vol. V.

WINNIPEG, MAN., MAY, 1929.

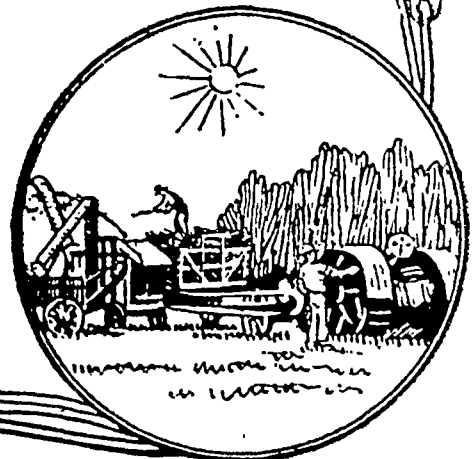
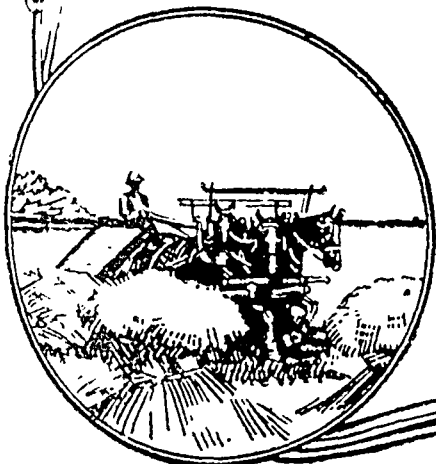
No. 5.



Beauty Spots of Manitoba



Shore of Lake Manitoba at Steep Rock



# Announcement

## to Operators of Motor Cars, Trucks and Tractors!

### BRITISH AMERICAN Super-Power

Super-Power . . . . .  
Canada's Best Gasolene value . . .  
will be available in the West on and  
after May 1st.

It is with considerable satisfaction that we are enabled to inaugurate this service to the motoring public of the West at the beginning of what will probably be the biggest "mileage" season in history.

### BRITISH AMERICAN ETHYL

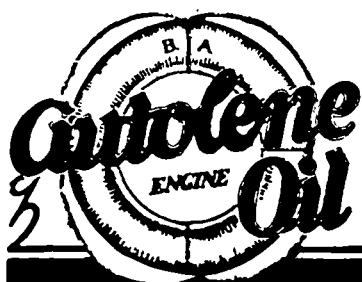
### For High-Compression Engines

The efficiency of Tetraethyl of Lead in motor car fuel depends greatly upon the quality of gasolene of which it is made a part.

The gasolene base of British American ETHYL, the modern anti-knock fuel for motor cars, is manufactured to specifications which assure the greatest possible results in combination with Tetraethyl of Lead.

We have entered into contract with the Ethyl Gasolene Corporation of New York, for our requirements of Tetraethyl of Lead and will have available, on and after May 1st, British American Ethyl Gasolene.

Look for the  
British American  
Sign - the symbol of  
23 years of conscientious  
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The  
LIFESAVER  
for  
GASOLENE  
ENGINES



# The BRITISH AMERICAN OIL CO. LIMITED

Super-Power and B. A. ETHYL Gasolenes - Autolene Oils

# THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Published by  
THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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## Rumors and Facts

### General Manager of the Central Selling Agency Presents to Pool Members Statement of Situation

Following a more or less constant stream of rumor and comment in the first week or so of May, the following statement was issued by Mr. E. B. Ramsay, manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, on May 11th.

"We have refrained from commenting on the situation to date largely because we thoroughly understood the causes for the same and little could be gained by adding our voice to the uproar. Now, however, everybody interested in one way or another has talked, who is likely to talk, I may say for the benefit of our members that we are unaffected by the recent demoralization of the open market.

"The past week has been a splendid illustration of the inadequacy of using a system under modern conditions that will permit of the offering for sale of enormous quantities of produce at any one time, especially quantities tremendously in excess of the consumptive demand.

"The immediate result of the situation on the European market is that the United States has thoroughly advertised to the consumer that they have a large surplus of wheat which they do not know what to do with. Our view of the situation is that the supposed world surplus is more apparent than real. According to official figures world production of wheat, exclusive of Russia and China, in 1928-29 was approximately 200 million bushels greater than during 1927-28. The increased production, however, has been in large measure offset by increased consumption of wheat

both as human and animal food the world over. Shipments from the major exporting countries



E. B. RAMSAY.

from August 1 to the end of April were 705 million bushels compared to 596 million bushels during the corresponding period last year. Ex-European countries have imported to-date, 176 million bushels compared to 94 million during the same period last year. Despite the fact that 127 million bushels of the increase in world wheat production took place in Europe she has imported to-date some 25 million bushels more than during the same period last year and wheat stocks in Europe, as a whole, are certainly no greater than at this time a year ago. Official figures of Canadian exports during April are not yet

available, but from August first to the end of March Canada exported 315 million bushels compared to 226 million during the corresponding period last year. Assuming a carryover of 60 million bushels, or 15 million bushels below last year's carryover, Canada can export only 100 million bushels from April first to the end of July compared to 107 million last year. Australia exported from August 1 to April 20, 89 million bushels compared to 44 million last year, and in order to have a carryover at the end of July equal to the 40 million carryover of last year, can export only 16 million bushels compared to 26 million last year, when her crop was 40 million bushels smaller than this year. The Argentine crop has not been officially estimated. Exports from August 1 to April 20 were 152 million bushels compared to 129 million bushels during the same period a year ago. Even if we place the Argentine crop as high as 290 million bushels (the official estimate was 239 million in 1927-28; the average of the official estimates in the three previous years was 200 million bushels) exports to the end of July cannot exceed 46 million bushels, compared to 49 million bushels last season, without reducing the carryover below last years total of 70 million bushels. Net exports from the United States from July 1 to April 20, were 117 million bushels compared to 177 million during the corresponding period a year ago. The carryover will probably be increased by about

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# A World of Wheat

## Sales Manager of the Canadian Pool Outlines the Marketing Conditions of the Season

Setting before the growers a concise explanation of the market situation, the following extracts are taken from a radio broadcast given by George McIvor, general sales manager of the Central Selling Agency, over C.J.B.R., Regina, the Pool station.



GEORGE McIVOR

"According to the latest figures compiled by our office, the world, excluding Russia, and China, produced in 1928, the enormous total of three billion eight hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat. The magnitude of these figures can only be appreciated by comparison with previous years. The world produced 200 million bushels more wheat in 1928 than in 1927, yet the production in 1927 was the highest on record. The 1928 production exceeded the big crop of 1923 by nearly 300 million bushels, surpassed the average production in the years 1923 to 1927 by close to four hundred million bushels, and towered over the average production in the years 1909 to 1913 to the tune of over eight hundred million bushels. As you are well aware the geographical distribution of the crop as well as its size, plays an important part in determining the price we receive for our wheat. When the European crop is short it is not at all difficult to sell a lot of wheat at an attractive price, but when Europe produces herself, as she did this year, a very large crop of wheat, buyers adopt a very independent attitude, and, if they think prices too high they calmly wait for them to come down before making purchases. European buyers have been complaining all year at the prices we have been asking for our wheat, and continually keep reminding us of the very large supplies available. One can disagree with the European point of view regarding

what our wheat is worth, yet, at the same time understand their attitude when we remember that Europe, excluding Russia, produced this year nine per cent., or 115 million bushels more wheat than last year, 12 per cent. more rye, 15 per cent. more barley, 11 per cent. more oats, and a larger crop of potatoes.

I do not wish to overemphasize the large production of grains in 1928 as the other side of the picture, namely the very heavy consumption of wheat this year, is very important, but I do wish to make it perfectly clear that the supply of bread grains relative to the demand for same is considerably larger than last year, and, of course, it naturally follows that the supply will be disposed of at lower prices than those prevailing a year ago.

While there is no denying the fact that the production of wheat in 1928 was of record proportions, it is gratifying to note that world consumption to-date this year has been on an unprecedented scale. We confidently expect that international trade in wheat and flour, or the world's import requirements, this year will be in the neighborhood of 920 million bushels, which is from 70 to 250 million bushels greater than in any of the past six years. The principal wheat exporting countries shipped during the first eight months of the crop year, approximately 640 million bushels, which leaves on the basis of our estimate of probable total world imports, 280 million bushels to be shipped during the last four months, April to July.

One of the brightest features of the world wheat situation this year has been the very heavy imports by non-European countries. These countries purchased approximately 160 million bushels of wheat during the period August to March of this year, which is greatly in excess of their imports during any full year in the past, with the exception of 1923-24 when they took during the 12 month period 173 million bushels.

I regret that time will not per-

mit me to speak of the many indications of heavy wheat consumption in most countries this year or the reasons therefor. I'll have to be content to merely enumerate the outstanding points of interest. Despite the much larger production of all cereals except corn in Europe this year as compared to last, wheat and flour shipments to Europe up to the end of March were approximately 480 million bushels compared to 445 million during the same period last year. The relatively heavy exports to Europe are in part attributable to the fact that Europe's corn crop is 19 per cent. smaller than last year. Spain and Portugal and countries in Asia Minor have made very heavy imports compared to their imports in previous years. Per capita consumption of wheat in most countries, particularly in Continental Europe and the Orient, is definitely on the upward trend. There is a definite tendency both in Continental Europe and the Orient to shift from the consumption of other breadstuffs to wheat. The relatively low prices of wheat this year have stimulated wheat consumption both as human and animal food the world over, and the disappearance of wheat in both exporting and importing countries has been much above normal. Finally, the growth in world demand for wheat is evident from the fact that the world's supply of wheat this year is nearly 300 million bushels greater than the supply in 1923-24, yet, even after making due allowance for the increased purchasing power of Europe, we are disposing of this year's crop at prices substantially higher than those prevailing in 1923-24.

Although the United States produced last year 903 million bushels of wheat, or some 25 million bushels more than in 1927, her net exports to-date this year have been only 109 million bushels compared to 168 million during the same period last year. Normally, the exports of wheat from the United States are relatively light during the last few

months of her crop year, July to June, and, for the sake of the Western Canadian farmer, that this will prove to be a normal year is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. The light exports from the United States this year may, in part, be attributed to the repeated advice of the Federal Department of Agriculture to farmers to hold their wheat for higher prices. As a direct result of the light exports present stocks of wheat are of record size for this time of the year. The disposition of the United States surplus will depend upon the new crop prospects, and the outcome of the special session of Congress which is

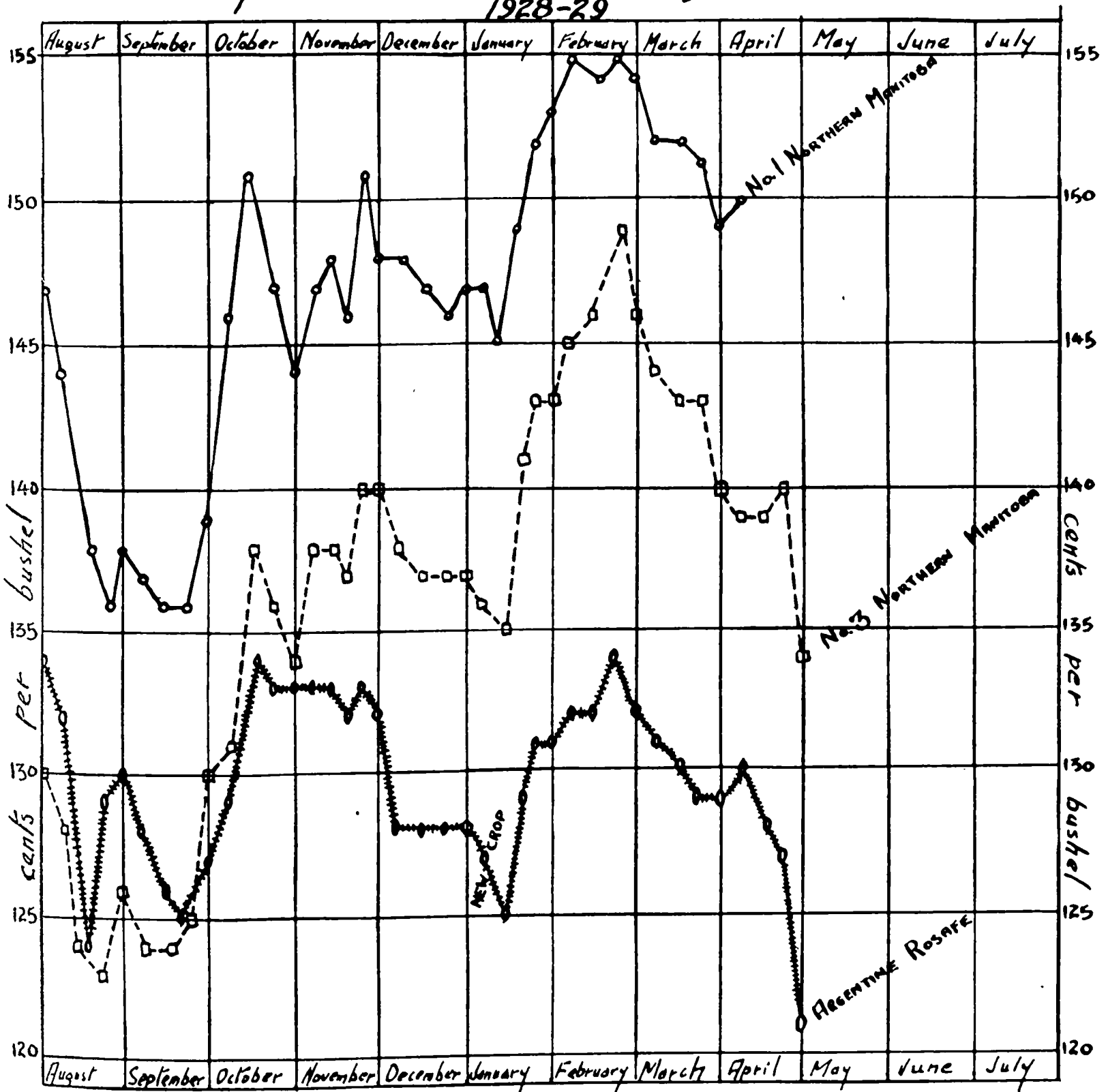
now considering ways and means of providing relief to the farm industry. Needless to say, the manner in which the United States disposes of her present large stocks of wheat will have an important bearing on the price which we will obtain for the remainder of last year's crop.

By far the most vexing situation which has confronted us this year has been the manner in which the Argentine exporters have been flooding the market with wheat. As I pointed out in my evidence before the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Enquiry Commission during their hearings held recently in Winnipeg, the Argen-

tine has provided this year an excellent example of dumping, and the stark tragedies which face wheat growers who are at the mercy of such an antiquated and wasteful system of marketing. The Argentine situation stands out in vivid contrast to the orderly and economical manner in which your crop of Pool wheat has been marketed. While we have rigidly adhered to the policy laid down by your directors of merchandising Pool wheat as the demand for it arises, and thus avoiding depressing values by offering wheat in volume out of all proportion to the requirements of

(Turn to Page 50.)

*Liverpool Prices for Canadian and Argentine Wheats 1928-29*



Argentine Rosafe wheat is equal in quality to No. 3 Northern Manitoba; but, as indicated in the chart, has been selling from 9¢ to 15¢ per bushel less in Liverpool since the new crop came onto the market.

# Rebels and Reformers

## No. 19---JOHN MILTON

(By J. T. Hull.)

John Milton, England's foremost man of letters in the seventeenth century and one of the world's great epic poets, was also one of the rebellious patriots who helped to lay the foundations of English democracy. To the majority of people today he is perhaps known better as the poet and especially as the author of *Paradise Lost*, but it is as the patriot and the politician that we are concerned with him in this sketch.

He was born in London on December 9, 1608. His father who was thrown out of the family because he turned Protestant, had gone to London and set up as a scrivener—something like what we today would call a public stenographer—a business in which he appears to have made enough to enable him to live in a fairly comfortable manner, and also to give to his boy John an excellent education. John spent seven years at Cambridge University, impressing his fellow students with his literary ability and taking his M.A. degree when he was 24 years of age. It was intended that he should go into the church, but, like his father, he developed a strong individualism in religion, declared he could not subscribe to the oaths and obligations required from a clergyman, and chose to devote his life to literature and poetry instead of theology. His father was too fond of his brilliant son to raise much objection, and Milton pursued his studies of the Greek and Latin classics, mathematics and music.

### Church Government

In 1638 he went on the continent, visiting many places in France and Italy, meeting some of the notable scholars of the time including the great Galileo, then old and blind, and still nominally a prisoner of the Inquisition, and nearly getting into trouble in Rome for his fearless, albeit indiscreet, talking on religious questions. He came home in 1639 and threw himself with earnestness into the religious and po-

litical controversies then agitating the kingdom.

Seventeenth century Protestantism was divided into three factions with regard to church government: the High Church party which believed in the divine establishment of the episcopal system; the moderate party which accepted episcopacy with some modifications; the Root and Branch party which desired the English



JOHN MILTON.

Church to be governed on the Presbyterian model and which included some sects which believed in no government at all. Milton was a Root and Brancher: he wrote a number of pamphlets against both the high church and the moderate parties, and the democracy of church government became for him the model for national government.

### Divorce Question

In 1643 he married a lady who was half his age and whose family was strongly royalist. The ascetic puritanism of Milton's home was not at all to the young lady's liking, and in a few months she left him and went home. Milton thereupon issued a pamphlet

in which he advocated the right of a man to secure divorce on the simple ground of incompatibility of temperament, and attacking the institution of marriage as a sacrament. That was strong meat for those days, and from many quarters there came a demand that his writings on the divorce question be prohibited and that he be censured for his opinions by the high court of Parliament. A printing ordinance of 1643 required all publications to be registered with the Stationers Company and licensed. Milton had not complied with the law, and the Stationers Company petitioned parliament to proceed against him for contempt. The petition was referred to a committee of the House, and while they were considering it Milton issued what has remained his greatest prose work and the most eloquent defence of freedom of speech and the press in the English language.

### Freedom of Speech

"*Areopagitica, A Speech of Mr. John Milton for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing to the Parliament of England*," was issued in 1644 without license and without registration. It was in the form of a speech to parliament, and, while it said the most flattering things about parliament itself, it denounced the printing ordinance as utterly unworthy a body of men who even then were rescuing the nation from "a steep disadvantage of tyranny and superstition," and through whose "faithful guidance and undaunted wisdom" great steps had been taken toward "the utmost bound of civil liberty." England had no need of such coddling legislation; her people were intelligent, strong, self-reliant and were demonstrating their capacity to guard well their freedom and their safety. Why seek to kill the knowledge and the ideas that were being put before the people in books? "As good almost kill a man as kill a good book. Who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who



destroys a good book kills reason itself, kills the image of God as it were in the eye. Many a man lives a burden to the earth; but a good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit embalmed and treasured upon purpose to a life beyond life." Give truth a chance, he pleads, "For who knows not that Truth is strong, next to the Almighty. She needs no policies nor stratagems nor leanings to make her victorious; those are the shifts and the defences that error uses against her power. . . . Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter. . . .

Where there is much desire to learn there of necessity will be much arguing, much writing, many opinions, for opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making. . . . I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat. . . . Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience above all liberties."

Milton won. His passionate rhetoric was irresistible especially as it turned against parliament the very arguments which parliament was using in its fight against the monarchy. The Stationers Company lost its privilege of saying what thinking men might and might not say, but it is as well to remember that this immortal remonstrance was penned in defence of a pamphlet in which a right was claimed for a man and withheld from a woman. Of such are the defects of genius.

### Defends Regicides

In 1649 Cromwell and his colleagues beheaded Charles the First. They believed it was the only thing they could do to preserve the liberties and rights of the people. Milton thought so too, and within two weeks of the king's execution he wrote another pamphlet entitled, "The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates, proving that it is lawful, and hath been held so in all ages for any who have the power, to call to account

a tyrant or wicked king, and, after due conviction, to depose and put him to death, if the ordinary magistrate have neglected or denied to do it." This was a vigorous, plain-spoken vindication of the regicides. It contends that the origin of monarchy is a voluntary choice of the people and the king governs by their consent. "The people as oft as they shall judge it for the best may either choose him or reject him, retain him or depose him, though no tyrant, merely by the liberty and right of free-born men to be governed as seems them best. The right of choosing, yea of changing their government, is by the grant of God himself to the people." In other words if there be any Divine Right at all in government, it resides in the people who may in their discretion choose any kind of a government, and there is no authority outside of themselves to question the choice.

### Secretary for Foreign Tongues

So powerful an advocate for their cause could not be overlooked by the Commonwealthmen and Milton was appointed secretary for foreign tongues, that is, he was employed to conduct correspondence with other governments. He wrote many pamphlets defending the Commonwealth against continental writers who stared aghast at the audacity of the English people in laying violent hands upon a king. There was a disposition in other countries to boycott the English republic, and Milton did valiant work in putting the case of the English people before the people of Europe.

About the middle of 1652 he became totally blind, but he was given an assistant, and he continued for some time to conduct the more important foreign correspondence. In 1653 Cromwell was made protector, and the supporters of the Commonwealth split into two factions—the pure republicans and the Oliverians or supporters of Cromwell. Milton, despite his vesting of sovereignty in the people, was no believer in absolute democracy; he inclined more to government by men of merit, an aristocracy in the original sense of the word. He stood by Cromwell against the strict republicans and again defended the course of the Commonwealth against continental critics.

### Against State Church

He had some trouble, however, in following his hero when he began thinking about restoring the House of Lords and creating an established church on a basis of church union, that is, of uniting the various Protestant denominations into a state church with state-paid ministers. Milton could be inconsistent on some points of political democracy for the sake of his hero, but he was rigid when it came to the House of Lords and a state church. He was opposed to both, and he said so in his usual vigorous fashion. He saw reaction moving the nation and he felt that the institutions the Commonwealth had abolished were coming back. He knew the danger to himself in continuing to oppose them, but he never hesitated. Cromwell might weaken, but not the apologist of the regicides the man who had defended them against the world and who had denounced monarchy and the House of Stuart in the strongest terms to be found in any language.

### A Grand Council

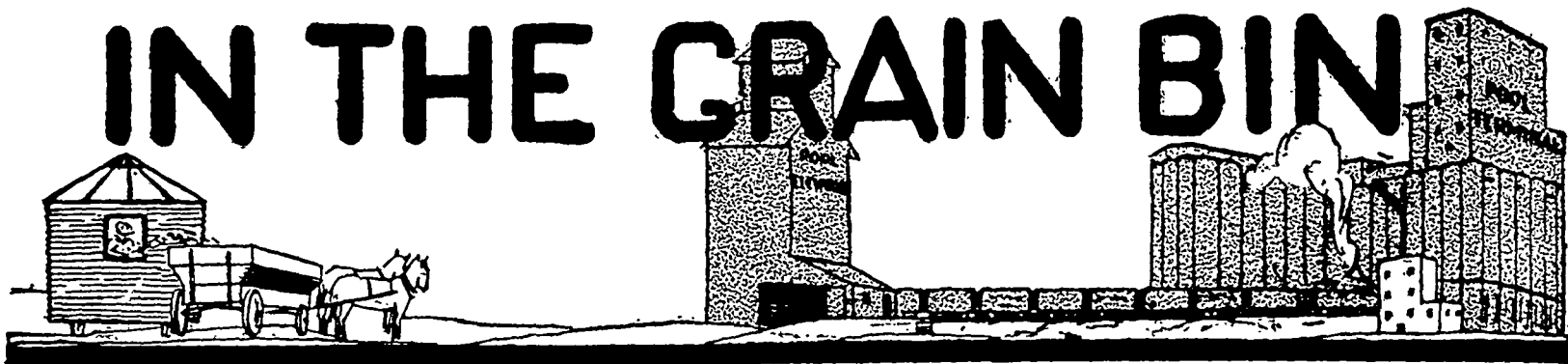
Cromwell died in September, 1658, and his son Richard was made Protector. It was merely a gesture. The republic was doomed, but Milton made one more effort to remind the people that the government was in their own hands and that a monarchy was unnecessary, and always a menace to the liberty of the nation. What was wrong with the people, he asked, that they should go through all the pains of a revolution to assert their sovereignty and establish their rights and then, having won, basely and besottedly run their necks again into the yoke which they have broken and prostrate all the fruits of their victory at the feet of the vanquished." He proposed a government composed of a Grand Council elected for life for the nation, with the country divided into sections for local governing bodies. He had better have remained in the role of critic, for his proposition was worse from a democratic point of view than the restoration of even so bad a dynasty as that of the Stuarts.

### Escapes Execution

In May, 1660, the King, Lords and Commons were restored, and

(Turn to Page 47.)

# IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager.

## POOL ELEVATOR YEAR ENDS JUNE 30

At our group elevator meetings the matter of the year end for Manitoba Pool Elevators was discussed, and I asked, for the sake of the office so that they could get their work cleaned up before the new crop started to move, that our Pool elevator year end June 30th. They all agreed to this; consequently, I would advise all members to deliver all their this year's crop prior to June 30th; otherwise, it will have to go into next year's Pool.

Our hope is that we can get all the grain in, and get it shipped, by the end of June, so we can close our elevators for the first two weeks in July. We hope to hold our agent's conference in Winnipeg during these two weeks, and it will also give the operators a chance to get away for a little holiday, which the majority of them have well earned.

We urge all Pool members, even those not tributary to Pool elevators, to get their grain in prior to June 30th, as I intend asking the directors at the next meeting to name this date as the end of our delivery year.

## LOYALTY AND CO-OPERATION

The following article by Mr. Mahoney, appears in the current issue of "The Co-optimist," the staff magazine of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool:

Your editor, having confessed that the months roll around quickly and that it is sometimes difficult to secure material for your paper, has gone so far as to suggest that I write something, and has not even confined me with regard to the subject, but he did not go so far as to promise me that what I wrote would be published.

Since that time, he has suggested that I write about the operation of Manitoba Pool Elevators, the operation of which is fundamentally the same as that of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and yet there are differences with regard to local ownership, local control, and so forth, which make quite a difference in principle. I have written considerable about Manitoba Pool Elevators in "The Scoop Shovel," which undoubtedly some of you see. I prepared an article on this subject, which appeared in the records of The International Pool Conference held at Kansas City a couple of years ago. While I feel that the article in the records of the Kansas City proceedings, (a copy of which can be secured from the publicity department), might be interesting to some people, I question if it would create a great deal of interest in a staff magazine.

It is not particularly difficult to write letters or articles. However, it is particularly difficult to find a subject and write about it in such a way that

it is of interest and benefit to the average reader. There are many topics that one could write about, which should be of interest to all of us. There are two that should be of particular interest to all of us, both from a selfish and an unselfish standpoint, and these two topics are ridden, as it were, to death. At the same time, in the hope that I may put a little different slant on them than some of you may have thought about, I am going to pick on loyalty and co-operation, and am going to treat them, I believe, a little differently than the average writer treats them. I am going to treat them from a purely selfish standpoint—from the standpoint of what do any of us gain, as individuals, through loyalty and co-operation?

### *Enlightened Selfishness*

We have all read the old story about turning the other cheek, but I wonder, from the bottom of our hearts, how many of us are prepared to turn the other cheek unless we figure that it may ultimately be to our advantage in some way to turn it. In other words, the country in which we live and the times in which we live, are such that we must all of us be more or less individualists in order to survive. Many of us, however, overlook the fact that we may survive in more comfort if we are loyal to our trust and if we actually co-operate with the other fellow.

Loyalty, I think, is a word as much misunderstood and abused as any other one word in our language. The moment a department head or an executive speaks of loyalty, there is apt to be a little reaction on account of the reader or listener immediately figuring, "it is a fine thing for him to talk about loyalty; the more loyal we are, the better job he has," and unfortunately some department heads and some so-called bosses or executives, (please understand I am talking in generalities about business at large and not about any of our officers or individuals in particular) have the thing figured out just that way, but that individual as a rule does not get much loyalty from those who are working with him. Loyalty can be secured by the department head, the boss, or the executive, only in proportion to the extent that he himself gives loyalty.

### *"Face the Music"*

If, in the course of our work, criticism comes up, (and criticisms are bound to come up in business) and the man responsible "passes the buck" on to the next one, and the next one passes it on down the line, resentment grows, and resentment does not make for loyalty. In other words, the man who is responsible must be prepared to take his full share of blame to those above him for mistakes that are made in his department. He must often be prepared to take blame for things that he really had little



chance to make any different. He is better able to take this criticism and take the blame than the fellow further down the scale. To start with, he is getting paid to take responsibility and he has to take it. Any individual who tries to pass the blame for something on to someone else a little further down, just in order to save himself, will never get from his co-workers very much loyalty. On the other hand, anyone who tries to pass the blame on up, if the blame does not belong up, is just greasing the skids for himself and is getting ready for a quick exit for himself some cold day when he leasts wants it or expects it.

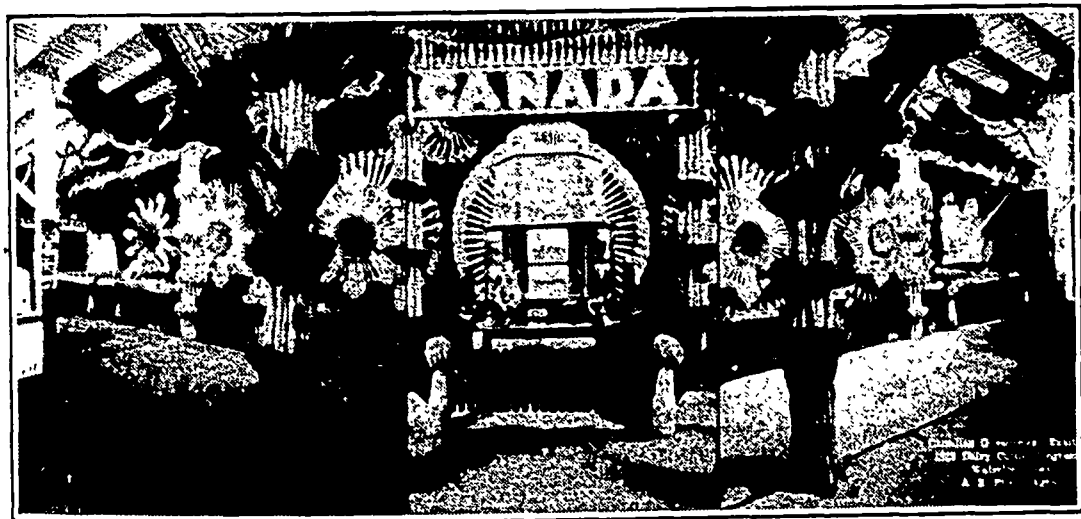
Let everyone in an organization be prepared to fight for the other members of the organization, and you have loyalty, but the fighting has got to be both ways. The fellow above has got to be just as quick to fight for the fellow below as the other way around. Thus, it come down to a revolving door scheme. Let the Pool membership have faith in their directors and their executives; let the directors and executives have faith in the depart-

Thus, I repeat, I speak of loyalty selfishly. Those who are not loyal to their trust, to their work, and to their organization, need not expect ever to get any place in this organization or in any other organization. Therefore, if you cannot be loyal for any other reason, be loyal for selfish reasons, because the bigger, stronger and better the organization gets, the better position you have and the better chance to get ahead.

As regards co-operation: We hear it so often that it rolls off our tongue or hits our ear drums without our realizing what the word means. The success of the Pool is vital to many thousands of growers in Western Canada, and the success of the Pool means a great deal to many individual employees working for it. We need not look for greater co-operation among the Pool members themselves than exists among the members of the staff, nor need the members themselves look for greater co-operation and loyalty from their staffs than they themselves give.

### *Just What Is It?*

What is co-operation? I have heard it defined so many times and in so many different ways, that it is difficult for me to be just exactly sure how to define it in actual words. I would say, though, that to me co-operation means helpfulness, and helpfulness means a willingness on our part, as individuals, to carry our full share of the load in proportion to our ability to carry it. In other words, if you can carry your own job and get through with it a little quicker and a little better than the other fellow, co-operation means that you are ready to talk over and help the other fellow finish up the job



GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT

An exhibit of Canadian produce at the Dairy Cattle Congress and Belgian Horse Show at Waterloo, Iowa, last fall. This exhibit was prepared by Mr. A. E. Pilkie, Canadian Government agent in Omaha, Nebraska.

ment heads, and let the department heads have faith in those under them, and your reaction starts back from the so-called bottom to the top, and you have an organization that is worth while; but let there be a lack of faith anywhere and you have broken the chain so necessary to make the organization the success it can be.

### *Play the Game*

The grower has obligated himself through a signed contract, to deliver all his grain to the Pool for a certain period of time. We, as employees, have very little respect for the member who breaks faith with his other fellow farmers, yet we, as employees, have signed contracts, either verbally or in writing, to do certain things, to do them conscientiously, and do them well, and can have no more respect for ourselves if we have failed to do what we promised to do. Added to all this, loyalty to the organization, (and I do not mean by that only loyalty that lasts while we are in the office or while the boss is looking at us; I mean loyalty that carries through even outside the office, that keeps us from criticizing, and that keeps us from talking in a detrimental way about anyone in the organization or about the organization itself), will pay us, as individuals, great big dividends.

he has to do, and maybe tell him or show him how he can do it easier, better and quicker. Coperation does not mean, "I have cleaned up my day's work; let the other fellow worry about his." Co-operation from the standpoint of a farmer does not mean, "I have money enough to hold my grain and sell it when I want to; let the little fellow look out for himself." It means, "because of my strength, I can help, and while I am helping him, I am helping myself." In other words it is a method of life, not a word to bandy around carelessly whenever we fail to find a better one to take its place.

Sometimes it gets pretty difficult to sit in your corner of the office, work pretty hard, and get a certain amount of criticism and abuse, or maybe even worse—get no recognition of any kind, but do not forget that the department head and the boss know a great deal more about the individual's attitude and the individual's work in the office than the average staff of any office realizes.

It will never in your time or mine, be possible to give to every grower of grain sufficient money per bushel to take off his shoulders the natural worry of how he is going to get along. It will never in your time or mine be possible for any organization to pay its employees sufficient money so that they

(Turn to Page 46.)

# THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Official Organ of THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL.

OFFICES: WHEAT POOL BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN. TELEPHONE 89 601

COLIN H. BURNELL, President

P. F. BREDDT, Vice-Pres.

R. M. MAHONEY, Manager.

F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

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Managing Editor—J. T. Hull.

Assistant Editor—F. D. Bradbrooke.

**CO-OPERATION---SERVICE AT COST**

WINNIPEG, MAN.

MAY, 1929.

## POOL CHARTER AMENDMENTS

When the last annual meeting instructed the board of directors to provide a form of Growers' Contract which would be terminable at the end of each five year period and which, unless so terminated, would remain in force, it was not realized that this necessitated an amendment to the charter. When it became clear that the charter must be amended to carry out the members' wishes, it was decided that, in going to the Legislature, we should apply for all amendments which, from the experience and developments of the past four years, appeared to be necessary. Accordingly, a bill containing eight amendments was prepared and submitted to the Legislature. In another column will be found a copy of this bill as finally passed by the house.

Under the charter as it stood, growers' contracts could not extend beyond ten years. As contracts entered into hereafter may be permitted to extend beyond that term, it was necessary to strike out the ten year limitation. This is accomplished by section 4 of the bill.

### *Seized Grain*

It is felt that section 5 will prove of substantial value in eliminating some of the more important leakages of Pool grain. There is reason to believe that heretofore a substantial loss has accrued to the Pool through sale on the open market of grain which has been seized either under execution or chattel mortgage, or which has been held or retained either under Seed Grain or Threshers' Liens. There is no good reason why all this grain should not be marketed through the Pool; the rights and interests of both grower and creditor are thereby promoted as a consequence of the proceeds of sale of the grain being increased. There is no attempt to interfere with the lien rights of the creditor; his claim is paid through the Pool so far as proceeds of sale are available.

Where a Share Crop Lease, Agreement for Sale or Mortgage exists, the Pool has always acknowledged the right of the landlord, vendor or mortgagee to market his share of the crop through whatever agency he sees fit; he is invited to market his share of a member's crop through the Pool and in very many cases he does so. However, there has been no thought of compulsion. The right of these parties to freedom of choice has been reserved by Section 5. Also the Pool has accepted the onus of bringing to the notice of sheriffs and bailiffs the fact that grain under seizure is Pool grain.

## *New Name*

"Manitoba Wheat Pool" is now the legal and official name of the association. Almost the whole membership has always used this title both in conversation and in correspondence. The former name "Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited," was too lengthy for popular use. The change will undoubtedly meet with universal approval among our members.

It has long been clear that the form of our organization has not been wholly in accord with the desires of our membership. Their frequently expressed preference is for an incorporated association rather than a company. They favor memberships rather than shares. In pursuance of these desires, section 2 was inserted in the bill. It provides for the elimination of capital stock, shares and shareholders and for the substitution of members, memberships and a membership fund. However, the rights and obligations of the members remain the same as formerly when they were called shareholders.

The same section simplifies the procedure leading to membership. Heretofore, there has been more or less formality. Now the mere signing of a contract by a grower and the acceptance thereof by the association confers membership upon the former.

Sub-section 4 of section 2 is merely declaratory of what has always been the general understanding and agreement. When the time for distribution arrives, the funds available will be distributed in the proportions in which they have been contributed.

### *Guarantee to Banks*

In large measure, the moneys required for the initial payment are obtained from the banks. While these borrowings are made in the name of the Central Selling Agency, each of the three provincial Pools is required to guarantee repayment to the banks of that proportion of the total borrowings which is paid to their respective memberships. There has always been some doubt as to whether the Pools had authority, under their charters, to give these guarantees and the banks requested that this doubt be removed by legislative enactment. Accordingly, all three Pools have this year obtained from the legislatures in their respective jurisdictions an amendment to their charters giving express authority to guarantee. In applying for this authority, the Pools did not confine themselves to power to guarantee repayment to the banks, but they applied for such general powers of guarantee as they

might reasonably require to use now or in the future. The authority given to the Manitoba Wheat Pool is set out in section 3 of the Act.

**The Keay Case**

And now comes a somewhat interesting story. Harold W. Keay, of Jenner, Alberta, joined the Alberta Pool in 1924, his contract expiring with the end of the 1927-28 crop year. His total deliveries of wheat for the four years amounted to less than 7,500 bushels, being about 5,000 bushels in one year and substantially less than a thousand bushels in each of the other three years. Like the Manitoba Pool, the Alberta Pool submitted an audited report showing the results of the operations of the various pools in each of the four years. In the years 1927 and 1928 these reports were supplemented by reports from the Central Selling Agency. These reports were accepted and adopted by the annual general meetings of the members of the Alberta Pool. Keay accepted his settlements without objection or protest of any kind, and apparently was quite satisfied with the proceeds of the Pools and the accounting which had been furnished in connection with them. He did not renew his contract, and, from the 1st of August, 1928, he ceased to be a member of the Pool. On the 19th day of November last, an action in which Keay was named as plaintiff and the Alberta Wheat Pool and Alberta Pool Elevators as defendants, was commenced in the Supreme Court of Alberta. The solicitors who commenced the action in Keay's name, were Messers. McGillivray, Helman & Mahaffy, of Calgary. It may be a mere coincidence that Mr. Mc-

Gillivray, the head of this firm and the lawyer in personal charge of the conduct of this case, is also legal counsel for the Grain Trade in the Province of Alberta. He is also the same Mr. McGillivray who recently fought the Alberta Wheat Pool Bill so vigorously before the Alberta Legislature, and whose tirade on the subject has been so widely circulated recently among our Pool members by interested parties. In this action quite a lot of things are demanded of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Among others, the plaintiff demands an accounting for the years 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 of everything that concerned the amount of the proceeds of his grain in each of those years. Although no previous request for information had ever been made, Keay now demanded that the Pool go back four years and supply him with full detailed information from the commencement of the crop year of 1924.

The amount of work involved in such an accounting would be enormous. It would involve directly details of the sale of every bushel of grain in the various pools in which Keay's wheat was in each year, and it would involve indirectly an accounting in connection with the handling in all of over seven hundred million bushels of wheat, the total amount handled by the Central Selling Agency during those four years. It might mean investigating directly as many as 25,000 sales of wheat in each year. It would involve accounts relating to lake and ocean transportation, marine insurance, terminal elevator storage and handling charges at various points, foreign exchange and various other costs entering into the sales of the grain. It



THE CHOICE.

would mean an inquiry into the general overhead expenses of the Central Selling Agency for each year's operations. It would mean moreover an inquiry into all the accounts for each year of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Such an accounting would probably necessitate the undivided attention of a court for days and possibly weeks. It would require the services, not only of a judge and court attendants, but also of lawyers and accountants. It would mean the production of all necessary books, papers and other records in court and the evidence of witnesses. Under ordinary and usual circumstances, an accounting is not necessarily an involved or lengthy proceeding, but an accounting involving the handling and sale of over seven hundred million bushels spread over a period of four years is some job.

And that was just one of the three accountings demanded in Keay's suit. Another of these involved all moneys deducted by the Alberta Wheat Pool in each of the four years for expenses and for commercial reserve, and the application of all these moneys, and the third accounting demanded the record of moneys deducted during the same four years for elevator facilities and the application of all these moneys. Generally speaking, an accounting was demanded of everything that the Central Selling Agency had done and of everything that the Alberta Wheat Pool had done during the four year period.

The expense involved in carrying out these inquiries would be enormous. From the Pool's standpoint, it would be heavy, but not prohibitive. But a grower would have to be very well fixed to finance his side of such an inquiry. Certainly the expense involved would be much beyond the ability of the average farmer to meet. He would, undoubtedly, have to be subsidized by some interest if he was to see the thing through to the end. That Keay is not a large farmer may be inferred from the fact that in one year he marketed 592 bushels of wheat, in another year 810 bushels and in the third year 924 bushels.

### *The Court Decision*

The Alberta Court of Appeal held that Keay was not entitled to proceed in the courts, and that he was bound to refer the matter to arbitration because of a provision in the by-laws of the Alberta Pool providing that disputes between growers and the Pool should be settled by arbitration. Keay's lawyers appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, which has not yet handed down its decision.

This Keay suit bears all the ear-marks of a new line of attack thought out by the Grain Trade. All they think they need is a disgruntled ex-grower who is willing to allow the use of his name in order to provide an opportunity for the Grain Trade to examine the books of the Pools and to put them to much trouble and expense. The Pools have nothing to hide from their members, but they have no intention of allowing any unfriendly interest to pry into their books without putting up a fight.

### *Liability to Account*

Having given the situation careful consideration, the boards of directors of the three Pools reached the conclusion that it was not reasonable to ex-

pect the Pools and the Central Selling Agency to remain liable to account for an interminable period or that they should be responsible to produce at all times for examination by former members and any new allies their books and other records. While they recognize and readily accept the responsibility of their organizations to account fully and to remain liable to so account, they concluded that after a lapse of a reasonable period that liability should cease.

The Grain Trade is given protection under The Canada Grain Act. Under section 69 of that Act no action can be brought against any person for anything done under the Act or contrary to its provisions, unless such action is commenced within eighteen months next after the right to bring the action has accrued. It will be seen that the protection given by this section is very broad in its scope. It limits the right to bring any action for anything done under the Act. The Pools need or desire no such wide protection as this.

### *Time Limit of One Year*

The law heretofore applying to the Pools was that they should remain liable to account "at all reasonable times." It would remain for the court to decide what period in any given case would be a reasonable period. But so that the matter might not remain in doubt, the boards of the three Pools decided to go to the legislatures in their respective jurisdictions and ask these legislatures to fix a reasonable time within which the Pools should remain liable to account. In each case they suggested one year, and in each province their proposals were accepted as reasonable by the legislatures, and now in all three provinces the law is similar.

It should be noted that the new provision does not affect the scope of the accounting for which the Pools are responsible. They are responsible today for the full and complete accounting for which they have always been responsible. The only limitation is as to the period of time within which they shall continue to remain liable to give any further accounting.

In our bill, the subject is dealt with in section 6. Briefly, it provides that, after the expiration of one year from the time when an accounting as to the operation of the Pools has been adopted at an annual meeting of the association, the right to demand a further accounting shall cease. That is, there must first be a full and complete accounting submitted to an annual meeting of the Pool. Secondly, that accounting must be acceptable to and adopted by the delegates present at such meeting. When that is done, then the period of one year referred to commences to run. At any time during that year any member may take proceedings to enforce a further accounting but unless such proceedings are taken within the year, they cannot be taken afterwards.

This section will likely prove of little practical importance to our members. They can always obtain all the information they desire without instituting proceedings. And even though the period of a year may have elapsed, no reasonable request for information made in good faith by any member will be refused. The real purpose of the section is to protect the Pool against unreasonable and im-

proper demands made with a view to harming the Pool.

### *Arbitration of Disputes*

The laws of Manitoba provide two alternative systems of procedure for the settlement of disputes. One of these is by a suit instituted under the provisions of The King's Bench or County Courts Act, and the other by arbitration under The Arbitration Act. It is not generally known that we have a law providing for settlement of disputes by arbitration. It has been in force for many years and provides all the machinery necessary for the adjustment of differences. It dispenses with most of the formalities incident to a suit, and it provides for an investigation in an informal manner by an arbitrator or arbitrators, the finding of whom has the same force and effect as a judgment of the court. It gives the right of appeal from such finding to the Court of Appeal. Arbitration proceedings are particularly appropriate in matters involving an investigation of accounts.

Generally speaking, a grower is entitled to receive from the Pool two things, namely, payment of his share of the proceeds of grain and an accounting showing how such payment is arrived at. For all practical purposes, it may be said that the only purpose for which a grower might desire to institute proceedings against the association would be for a fuller or better accounting than that furnished. This being so, the grower would naturally desire to choose that tribunal, the procedure of which most readily lends itself to the obtaining of an accounting and, at the same time, incurs the least expense. There can be no question but that The Arbitration Act furnishes such a tribunal. So it was decided to provide in the bill that all proceedings instituted by a grower against the Pool (in other words proceedings for an accounting) should be instituted under the provisions of The Arbitration Act and also to provide that the Pool would be bound, like the grower, to accept and be governed by such procedure. These provisions are set out in section 8 of the Bill. It is expected that in any case where a grower desires an accounting, the logical thing will be for the grower and the Pool to agree upon some chartered accountant who, without formality, without delay, without the assistance of lawyers and at the minimum of expense, by a personal investigation of the books and records of the Pool, will reach a conclusion and report as to the accuracy and completeness of the accounting already rendered to the grower. If the grower and the Pool are unable to agree upon an arbitrator or arbitrators, then one or the other will apply to the court to make the appointment. If any question arises involving matters of law, the logical thing will be to have a judge appointed as arbitrator to bring in a finding.

### *Deliveries of Grain*

Again speaking generally, the one right to which the Pool is entitled from the grower is delivery of his grain. This right is so fundamental that it cannot be arbitrated or comprised in any way. Unless grain is delivered, there can be no Pool. Moreover, the right to an injunction and specific performance, which is provided for in the contract, cannot be enforced through arbitration but only through

the courts. As a consequence, arbitration is not the proper remedy in proceedings to enforce delivery of grain or liquidated damages in the event of non-delivery. For this reason, section 8 reserves to the association the right to proceed against a member in the courts. That is, in any proceedings which it desires to institute against a grower, the association is not bound to use any particular procedure; it may be either arbitration or suit.

### *Sections to be Approved by Annual Meeting*

In view of the fact that the provisions of section 8 had been decided upon since the last annual meeting of the association and had, therefore, not been considered by the general membership, it was proposed on behalf of the Pool to the Legislature that section 8 should not be brought into effect now, but that it should be made effective by proclamation of the lieutenant-governor after it had been submitted to and approved by the next general meeting of the association. This proposal was accepted and it was also decided to apply it to section 6. As a consequence, by the terms of section 9 of the Act, sections 6 and 8 will not become effective until they have been accepted and approved by a general meeting of the delegates.

### *Inactive Membership*

The provisions of section 7 are intended primarily to enable the secretary to remove from the records the names of those former members who have not renewed their contracts either because they are no longer farming or because they have moved from the province or have died. We are now carrying a very considerable number of such names on the membership list, and this necessitates considerable extra work and expense. At the same time, power has been taken to remove from such lists the names of those who fail to live up to the terms of their contracts. It will be seen that the interests of all these parties both in the elevator and commercial reserves are fully protected.

The provisions of the bill as a whole will undoubtedly commend themselves to the general membership as tending to strengthen the association and promote its successful operation.

## **THE POOL ON THE FRONT PAGE**

The Wheat Pool has been getting a lot of free advertising during the last few weeks at home and abroad. First came the rumor of internal dissension, the resignation of high officials and the possibility of Saskatchewan Pool withdrawing from the Central Selling Agency and going off on its own. This rumor was accompanied by a depression of the Liverpool market to the tune of about three cents, which seems to indicate that somebody expected to get some cheap wheat if the Pool was in any way weakened. It is not inconceivable that those responsible for starting the rumor expected also to make something out of it. At any rate it was a deliberate lie, and truth has had a fine job chasing it around the globe.

Then came the big slump on the Winnipeg Exchange, and excuses for it to the general effect that the Pool was to blame. This was more manufactured stuff.

After the shouting and the tumult had somewhat





By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

### NON-DELIVERIES

During the latter half of this month most of the local boards are holding meetings to discuss, with the fieldmen, the non-deliveries of wheat in their districts, and later they will meet to discuss non-deliveries of coarse grain. It is necessary to make a check-up on each case to find out the reason for non-delivery. The members expect and require a report showing to what extent the contract is being lived up to.

Non-deliveries must not be confused with breaches of contract. Each year a number of our members are in the unfortunate position of having no grain to deliver, due to natural causes such as, floods, frost, rust, etc.

One of the most active means of propaganda against the Pool is through rumors, always false and without foundation in fact. The purpose, of course, is to destroy the confidence of the members. One of the most common is, "There is all kinds of bootlegging going on," but when you get down to brass tacks or ask for evidence, there is nothing to show.

Now, each year, we go over the list of members and take down the names of those who have not delivered to the Pool. It takes quite a bit of time to prepare these lists, but at any rate they are made up and then turned over to the fieldman, and they make a personal inquiry.

This year the plan is being extended: the local boards have agreed to co-operate with the office in this work. The lists are made by municipalities and sent to the secretary of each local, the board of which will meet with the fieldman, go over every case, advise as to the causes of non-delivery or instruct the fieldman to make further inquiry.

We know for a certainty that there is no general contract breaking in our organization. The number of those who have been disloyal is less than one-half of one per cent. Since June 1st, 1928, 154 cases of possible breach of contract have been investigated. Inquiry proved that in 34 instances no breach existed, and 51 cases have been dismissed without assessing liquidated damages in view of the fact that violations were the result of ignorance, extenuating financial circumstances, seizures, etc. Five cases have been settled out of court by growers making settlements satisfactory to the directors; 10 cases are in the hands of our counsel and one at least, is requiring court action. In 54 cases inquiry is pending.

### FIELDMEN'S NOTES

Mr. J. De Roche, of Notre Dame des Lourdes, recently spent two days in the Fannystelle district in the interest of the Local Elevator Association. Mr. De Roche has been an outstanding Pool worker in his home district where he is secretary of the Pool Elevator Association. Members of the Fannystelle Elevator Association greatly appreciate the work done by Mr. De Roche in their territory.

—D. W. Richmond, District No. 6.

\* \* \*

Mr. Frank Russell, of Carman, and a member of the Barnsley Elevator Association, had previously joined the Co-operative Wholesale in the capacity of fieldman. Both of these men will be missed in their respective home districts.

—Watson Crossley.

\* \* \*

District No. 1 has contributed its second worker to the co-operative movement this spring, in the person of Mr. Chris Vickers, Jr., a member of the Baldur Association, who has gone to Nebraska to assist the Pool movement there.

—Watson Crossley, District No. 1.

\* \* \*

Signs of activity in the improvement of elevator grounds is noticed throughout district No. 1. Agent Turner, at Cartwright, has been particularly industrious, and his grounds give promise of being a real beauty spot this summer, with shrubs and flower beds. Agents Whidden, of Thornhill, and Staples, of La Riviere, are also improving their elevator grounds in like manner.

—Watson Crossley, District No. 1.

\* \* \*

Gordon Maloney, a Pool member at Kaleida, had the misfortune recently to break his leg. Kaleida being a strong co-operative district, his neighbors left their own work in the field to give Mr. Maloney a day's plowing.

—Watson Crossley, District No. 1.

\* \* \*

The co-operative movement has won unqualified support from serious thinking men in all walks of life. Mr. William Lisowsky, a school teacher from Fishing River, who is a keen student of social economics and a very prominent community leader in the district, never passes up an opportunity in his many lectures and public addresses to point out the benefits, both material and spiritual, that accrue to the producers through their effort of co-operation and mutual aid.

—Vincent Poloway.

Mr. John Potoski, of Sifton, who farms extensively and markets everything in a co-operative way, has erected a modern poultry house of a thousand bins capacity, with the intention of flooding Dauphin Egg Pool station.

—Vincent Poloway.

\* \* \*

One of the most encouraging features of that portion of the past winter's work devoted to attending and addressing meetings, was the interest taken by the young people in the co-operative movement, which was conspicuously manifest by their attendance in large numbers at the various meetings held throughout the district. Young people interested in co-operation today, means that co-operation tomorrow is safe.

—J. A. Waters, District No. 5.

## SEEDS

According to the 1929 Pool programme, 27 points in the province of Saskatchewan have been approved for new 35,000 bushel elevators, 31 points are to receive a second Pool elevator with a 45,000 bushel capacity, and 23 elevators are to be torn down and rebuilt. By September, 1929, it is expected that the Pool will be operating at least 1,050 elevators in the province.

\* \* \*

The Alberta Wheat Pool made a definite start on Monday, April 8, in extending its country elevator policy. It was officially announced that contracts had already been let for the construction of Alberta Pool Elevators at some 18 points in that province, while elevators had been purchased at another 12 points. This will make a total of at least 337 elevators for handling the 1929 crop.

\* \* \*

In Manitoba, elevator organization work has been completed at eleven new points. The total membership at these eleven points is 463, including 109 new Pool members; total number new wheat contracts, 117; total number of new coarse grain contracts, 160; and the total marketable acreage is 75,536.

At five of these points we are building 40,000-bushel elevators; at four points, 30,000-bushel elevators; at one point, a 28,000-bushel elevator, and at the remaining point we bought an elevator to operate. There are also four other points that may possibly get Pool elevators, which would bring the number of new ones this year up to fifteen, and the total number operated by the Manitoba Wheat Pool for the 1929-30 season, up to 158.

\* \* \*

In Nebraska the wheat growers are organizing a Pool on a contract plan similar to our own. A strenuous campaign is now being put on to secure a fifty per cent. sign-up, and they feel quite confident of reaching their goal by the middle of June. T. McIlwraith and R. Clarke who were with our field service, together with C. Vickers, Jr., a Pool member from Baldur, are now down there assisting. They will have a busy time; two meetings a day for six weeks will not be any holiday.

The success of the Canadian Pools is held up there, as everywhere, as an example for grain farmers to follow, and the interest displayed in our or-

ganizations is very noticeable. We wish Nebraska success.

\* \* \*

W. H. McEwen, former fieldman in District No. 3, was given leave of absence last fall to fill a temporary engagement on the faculty of the Manitoba Agricultural College in the Department of Rural Economics for the winter term. He has now returned to the Pool and is acting as fieldman in district No. 2. "Mac" was highly thought of in his former district, and he will prove an acquisition in his new field.

The following is an extract taken from the report of one of our elevator superintendents with regard to the Mentmore elevator:

"Agent here is making some wonderful improvements on his grounds, having put up a picket fence and planted a caragana hedge; also dug up the plot inside this fence and hedge so that he will have some garden here if he keeps on."



Over 3,000 plants in bloom in elevator grounds at Ituna, Sask. Up until 1920 there was scrub up to the door. "It can be done."

The wealth of the United States is stated as being four hundred billion dollars, yet 76½ per cent. of the citizens who died left nothing worth taking into account.

\* \* \*

Between July 31st and December 31st, 1928, 115 visits were made to Pool patients in Winnipeg hospitals.

\* \* \*

Minute books have recently been sent out to the secretaries of all locals. The pages are numbered in duplicate. The secretary is expected to keep a record of each meeting of the local board and send in a carbon copy to this office. It is very important that we should be kept advised of the discussion and the resolutions passed at these meetings. We cannot keep too close a touch with the members, and neither should locals lose sight of the importance of resolutions; they have an important bearing in directing the Pool and on its future policy.

\* \* \*

The members of the Cypress River Elevator Association are having a bee to get and plant evergreens around their elevators. The board also agreed to paying the expenses of the operator's wife in attending the Agents' Conference to be held during the summer.

\* \* \*

Medora is building an annex of 35,000 bushels capacity to their present Pool elevator.



# THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 840 394

Members of the Board:

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F. W. Ransom

W. A. Landreth

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Secretary: John W. Ward.

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

## SERVICE, NOT PROFIT

The directors of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, are to have an increase of salary. During the last few years the directors, thirty-two in number, who gave their whole time to the work and are responsible for the conduct of a business with a turnover of £87,000,000 (about \$423,000,000) a year, and operating over 100 manufacturing plants, have each been receiving a salary of £750 (\$3,650). In future £750 will be a commencing salary, with a yearly increase of £50 up to £1,000, time already served on the board to count. The increase was not authorized by the directors themselves, but by the shareholders on the recommendation of a committee of enquiry which was discussed throughout the country and approved at a number of divisional meetings. The increased salary, moreover, was not due to any difficulty in finding good men, willing to become directors of the C.W.S. There are always plenty of candidates, and the ability of the board is evident from the remarkable success of the enterprise. The fact is that election to the board of the C.W.S. is the highest honor that the co-operators of Great Britain can bestow upon their members and the opportunity to serve in this capacity is to them a reward greater than any financial consideration.

The co-operative movement in Great Britain would not have reached its present proud position as the largest single business in that country if it had not, from its earliest days to the present, been able to command the services of men and women who were willing to devote themselves wholeheartedly to the cause of co-operation without thought of personal gain. The movement does not make profits, neither do its leaders. Of course not all of the five and a half million members of British co-operative societies are unselfish idealists, and, no doubt, an occasional self-seeking member has secured office, but the success of the movement has been in a large measure due to the fact that thousands of men and women throughout the country have made co-operation almost a religion, and, while working at humble wage earners' jobs have devoted their leisure time to the study of co-operation and service to the movement.

The men who occupy high places in the British co-operative movement arrive there after many years of service, first in their own local societies and later in wider spheres. For example, St. George Co-operative Society, Limited, in announcing by advertisement in The Scottish Co-operator that it has nominated Mr. J. Hankinson Munro for a seat on the Scottish section of the Co-operative Union, is able to say:

"For many years now Mr. Munro's activities and

energies have been centred in the Co-operative movement, and, with a fine platform address and facile pen, we feel his election would be an asset to the section.

"Mr. Munro's record in the movement is noteworthy:—

"A—Member of St. George's Society for 18 years.

"B—Member of board of management for six years.

"C—On council of Glasgow and District Conference Association for three years.

"D—President of Scottish Men's Guild for fourth term.

"E—Member of Scottish Committee of Co-operative Party.

"F—Member of special committee which successfully carried through details of superannuation scheme for St. George employees.

"G—Scottish secretary of his Trade Union and its executive member.

"With the foregoing experiences we feel assured that our nominee is fully qualified and competent for the position on sectional board, and the favor of your society's support will be gratefully appreciated."

## Unselfish Service

If the co-operative movement in Canada is going to develop as it should we also must produce leaders who will devote themselves to the cause, not for what is in it for themselves but in a spirit of true co-operative service. Can we do it? We can, and we shall. The mercenary spirit, the "what is there in it for me?" idea, may be a little stronger here in Canada than in Great Britain, but we have in our co-operative marketing organizations, in The Co-operative Union and in some of the consumers' associations, men and women who are giving themselves unselfishly to the work of creating a new and better economic system through the co-operative movement, not for what they get out of it, but for the opportunity it gives them to serve their fellows and promote a principle in which they believe. More men and women of this type are needed in our co-operatives. Such people undoubtedly exist. They must be found and given the opportunity to work, and the support and appreciation which will mean more to them than any financial reward.

This, of course, does not mean that those who are called upon to give up, either partially or wholly, their regular means of livelihood should not be fairly compensated. Everybody has to live, and the laborer is worthy of his hire, but the man who is worthy will usually show it by doing disinterested voluntary work before the salaried job comes into sight.

**Not an Order—Just an Application for Free Trial**

**BABSON BROTHERS, Dept. S 225**

**110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man. 218 Front St., E., Toronto 2, Ont.**

Gentlemen: Please ship me for 30 Days Free Trial the New Stockholm checked below. If satisfied, I agree to make the initial payment and monthly payments indicated below. If NOT satisfactory, I reserve the right to return the Stockholm Separator after 30 Days Free Trial, in which case you will refund any freight charges I have paid. This is NOT an order—merely a request for free trial.

**Ball Bearing Models**

- FU-4—400 lbs. capacity, 2 to 8 cows . . . . \$84.50
  - FU-5—600 lbs. capacity, 5 to 15 cows . . . \$99.50
- Terms: FU-4—\$7.50 after free trial, \$7.00 per month.  
 Terms: FU-5—\$7.50 after free trial, \$8.00 per month.

**Models V**

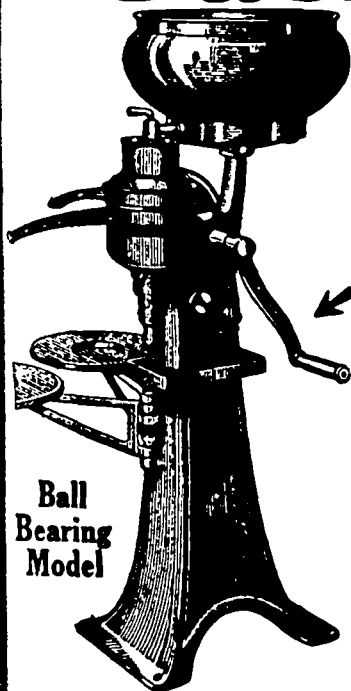
- A-1—200 lbs. capacity, 1 or 2 cows . . . . \$43.50
  - A-3—300 lbs. capacity, 2 to 5 cows . . . . \$48.50
- Terms: A-1—\$7.50 after free trial, \$4.00 per month.  
 Terms: A-3—\$7.50 after free trial, \$5.00 per month.

Name..... Age.....  
 P. O. Address..... Shipping Point.....  
 Province..... How many cows do you milk.....  
 How long have you lived in your present locality..... How much land do you [own] [farm].....

The Above Coupon Brings You  
**FREE!**  
 For 30 Days Trial  
 the World Famous  
**NEW STOCKHOLM**

We do not ask you to BUY the New Stockholm Cream Separator. We say—"Try it first at our expense—then decide for yourself!" Catalogs—words—will not skim milk. To know what a cream separator will actually do for you, you must USE IT. Instead of bothering you with a lot of catalogs and circulars we make you this special offer to ship the New Stockholm (any model you select) right to your farm for a 30 Days Free Trial! Use it just as if it were your own. Then, if you do not want to keep it for any reason whatsoever—return it at our expense. That's all. No strings. No red tape. No obligations.

**Take Your Choice**



Ball Bearing Model

Send no money. Just read the details shown below—see the coupon above—select the model Stockholm you want to TRY—fill in and mail coupon and we'll ship the New Stockholm to you at once. That's all you have to do. Remember—this free trial does not cost you one red cent nor obligate you in any way. The New Stockholm belongs to you for 30 days. Could anything be simpler, easier, fairer? Mail coupon NOW—before this special offer is withdrawn.

**Ball Bearing Model**

The New Low Frame Ball Bearing Stockholm is unquestionably the finest separator ever built. It's new ball bearing construction guarantees easier, smoother, quieter running, greater skimming efficiency and lower upkeep cost than has ever been possible with any cream separator before. The Stockholm "Gyroscopic Bowl" gets the cream as no other separator ever got it before. Try the New Ball Bearing Stockholm for 30 Days—*at our expense*—and you'll never let it leave your farm. See specifications shown at left below. Select YOUR size. Fill in and mail coupon for free trial NOW.

**Model "V" Stockholm**

The Model "V" Stockholm is a small size separator made expressly for the man milking only a few cows, who does not need a large size separator. Model "V" Stockholm is not a ball bearing separator because ball bearings are not needed with small size machines where the weight, wear and tear is not so great. This Model "V" has the self-balancing Stockholm Bowl, the one-piece supply tank, the simple gearing construction, troubleproof neck bearing—and the many other exclusive features that have made the Stockholm famous the world over for its unsurpassed and unsurpassable skimming efficiency, low upkeep cost and durability. The "V" Model Stockholm gives the farmer milking only a few cows the greatest separator money can buy—at a price he can afford. Refer to specifications shown to right below. Select size you need—fill in and mail coupon above.



"V" Model

**NEW STOCKHOLM**

**Ball Bearing Models**

New Ball Bearing Construction Gyroscopic Self-Balancing Bowl, one-piece supply tank. New improved gearing construction, no neck bearing or neck bearing spring. Many new features not found on any other separator.

- FU-4—400 lbs. per hr., 2 to 8 cows, \$84.50
  - FU-5—600 lbs. per hr., 5 to 15 cows, \$99.50
- Terms: FU-4—\$7.50 after free trial, \$7.00 per month  
 Terms: FU-5—\$7.50 after free trial, \$8.00 per month

**Over a Year to Pay**  
*(Guaranteed for 10 Years)*

Our low, easy terms allow you over a year to pay for the New Stockholm. You pay nothing until after the 30 days free trial; then, only \$7.50 down—balance to be paid with small, easy, monthly payments. See the coupon above. Send for the model you want now. Try the Stockholm for thirty days—free! See—KNOW why the New Stockholm is the world's greatest cream separator. Mail free trial request coupon now—before this great offer is withdrawn.

**NEW STOCKHOLM**  
**"V" Model**

Built specially for farmers milking only a few cows. Utmost skimming efficiency, and long life for lowest possible price. Does not have ball bearing feature, but possesses the many other exclusive features that have made the Stockholm the world's Standard Cream Separator for over a half century.

- A-1—200 lbs. per hour, 1 or 2 cows, \$43.50
  - A-3—300 lbs. per hour, 2 to 5 cows, \$48.50
- Terms: A-1—\$7.50 after free trial, \$4.00 per month  
 Terms: A-3—\$7.50 after free trial, \$5.00 per month

**Babson Brothers, 110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man. 218 Front St., E., Toronto 2, Ont.**

# The POOL WOMAN



## A PASTORAL IDYLL

Marion Talley, the youngest star in the Metropolitan Opera Company, is retiring from the stage: she is giving up her professional career in order to realize a life-long ambition to live on a farm of her own. Miss Talley, who is only twenty-two years old, is now at the height of a brilliant musical career which began when she made a spectacular debut at the Metropolitan Theatre in New York, three years ago.

Marion Talley has all the things which most girls consider make up the ideal life—a stage career, fame, wealth, gaiety—and she wants to exchange them for what she considers to be the ideal life—life on a farm. And, as visualized by Marion Talley it is indeed ideal.



MARION TALLEY.

She is enthusiastic about the healthfulness of farm life—the fresh air, outdoor work, the wholesomeness of the food, fresh milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables, and she intends, of course, to produce her own. She selected a beautiful location in the most fertile part of Ohio, where she plans to have a big house of ten or twelve rooms, painted white and surrounded with trees. It will have a sleeping porch, open fireplaces and all the conveniences of a modern city home. There will be vines growing over the wide piazza and hollyhocks, sweet peas, pansies, and all the lovely old-fashioned flowers growing in the garden.

It is a beautiful picture of farm life which Marion Talley paints. Who wouldn't want to live on such a farm? Economic considerations do not enter into Miss Talley's plans. It is estimated that her earnings during her professional career amount to about \$500,000. With plenty of money to spend what farm couldn't be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever?" It is the economic factor which prevents farm life being as beautiful as Miss Talley pictures. Any farm could have the flowers, the trees, the honeysuckle and the vines climbing on the porch, but the large modernly equipped house is a different proposition, and who can blame the woman who

drudges all day without labor-saving devices and adequate household equipment if she can't feel Marion Talley's enthusiasm to dig in the garden and plant flowers and trees? The difference between Miss Talley's dream and reality is mainly one of dollars and cents. If you have an independent income and don't have to worry about the price of farm products, it is easy to surround yourself with beauty and comfort.

So that beauty on the farm comes back to a question of money, which means that it is a question of better prices for the produce of the farm.

That is why our farm women should give their wholehearted support to the co-operative marketing organizations for grain, poultry, eggs, livestock and dairy products which by bringing better returns for these products will enable our farm people to make rural life as beautiful and as satisfying as it may and can be.

## A MODERN HERETIC

Last month on this page we told of the case of Mrs. Ware Dennett who was being tried in a Brooklyn court for distributing a pamphlet entitled "The Sex Side of Life." Mrs. Dennett was charged with circulating obscene literature through the mails. We now learn that she has been found guilty and has been fined \$300, with the alternative of three hundred days in jail. This pamphlet had been written by Mrs. Dennett for her two sons, and was published at the request of the Medical Review of Reviews, which considered it to be an admirable treatment of the subject. A committee of prominent persons has been formed in her defence, and her case, if necessary, will be carried to the Supreme Court.

The doctors and social workers who appeared at the trial on Mrs. Dennett's behalf were not allowed to testify, nor was the fact that the pamphlet had been distributed by Y.W.C.A.'s, Y.M.C.A.'s, churches, welfare societies, etc., allowed to appear in the evidence. The pamphlet was read to the jury, who pronounced it obscene, although not without hesitation, one of the jurymen complaining that the way the judge had put it to them left them no option but to bring in such a verdict.

Here is a woman who wants to help girls and boys avoid some of the pitfalls of life; she is helped in this work by persons and institutions whose purpose cannot be doubted, and the law says it is wrong. Surely it is the law that is wrong. Everyone believes in education, that is, in gaining knowledge, and, is it not most important that we should know among other things about the wonders of life itself? And is it not true that some kinds of knowledge are better gained within the home?



## 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.)

(MORALITY AND BUSINESS.)

Owen D. Young is a prominent corporation lawyer in the United States. He became an international figure as a member of the first commission which considered the question of what reparations Germany should pay. At home he has taken a great interest in questions of industrial relations. In a recent address he dealt with the question of "What is Right is Business," and the sum and substance of his remarks was that the difficulty does not lie in determining what is right in business in principle, but in the application of the principle to the complex problems of modern business. He said: "If you ask me with reference to business what is right in principle, I answer that the golden rule supplies all that a man of business needs: yet if you ask me to apply the golden rule to a bank rate I find it amazingly difficult to do." It required, he said, great understanding and knowledge, as well as conscience, to apply ethical principles to business dealings in

such a way as to prevent business from ending in disaster. He also stated that not until he sat on the reparations committee and had brought directly to his attention the effect on the masses of the people of a currency fluctuating in value, did he realize how much credit and finance had to do with the moral problems of every man and woman.

The extraordinary thing about this is not that it is difficult to apply such an ethical principle as the golden rule to everyday business, but that a man so closely connected with business should have been ignorant of the ethical effects of business methods upon the lives of the people. Up to a couple of centuries ago the men of learning in the world were not ignorant of the moral outcome of business dealings in which men followed their own interest exclusively, and these men of learning refused to dissociate ethics from economics. The dissociation came with the rise of the competitive system, and the doctrine that intelligent self-interest would en-

sure an order of social justice. That doctrine has proven false, and today the great problem is to bring ethics back to the economic order.

Harry F. Ward is Professor of Christian ethics at a theological college in the United States. He is one of the thinkers, who today  
(Turn to Page 42.)

*Eats Dirt*



**CLEAR'S**  
**CHOKED DRAINS**  
**CLEANS, DISINFECTS**  
**REMOVES OLD PAINT**  
**MAKES GOOD SOAP**  
 ETC  
*Always ask for—*  
**GILLETT'S**  
**LYE**

# Robin Hood FLOUR

Expert bread makers  
 always take prizes at  
 Western Exhibitions and  
 Local Fairs by using  
 Robin Hood flour

Positive "MONEY BACK"  
 Guarantee in each bag.





# Co-Operative Dairies

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

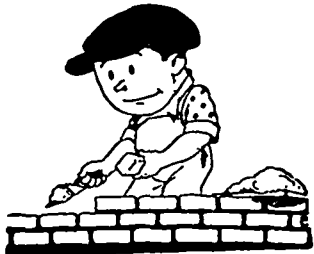
President—G. Fjeldsted.  
Vice-Pres.—W. Robson.  
Sec.-Treas.—G. W. Tovell.  
Solicitor—T. J. Murray.

Winnipeg Plant:  
Manager—Alex McKay.  
Brandon Plant:  
Manager—Fred Ryles.  
Dauphin Plant:  
Manager—William Voss.

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

## THE FARMER---HIS COW---HIS CO-OP.

Spring, with its abundance of fresh, succulent fodder, ushers in the period of flush production for the dairy farmer and ceaseless activity for your Co-op. It is more than ever important for producers to get the best possible outlet for their cream—an outlet that will yield them the highest net return.



Building up! Steadily—  
Surely—.

Your Co-op. Dairies — paying competitive prices for cream, giving all shippers "Service at Cost," and returning profits at the end of the year—has proven itself the best channel to market through.

### Better Products---Better Prices

But so many factors contribute to the final net earnings of your cows. So many things influence the flow of milk. So many things can happen to lower the grade and price of the product after it is taken from the cow.

Last month some suggestions were submitted on this page for the care of cows and cream. The producer who puts these into effect will reap a bumper yield on the time and money invested therein.

### Day and Night---Working for You

Immediately the weather gets warm your Co-op. plants will commence to operate both night and day. This makes a unique service available to every cream shipper in the province. Immediately cream arrives at the station it is picked up, taken to the creamery, promptly weighed and tested, and as promptly made into butter. Prompt, efficient handling of this character conserves the quality so necessary in fine butter. The shipper's cans, upon being emptied, are returned to him on the next train.

### Saving Express

With co-op. plants situated at Winnipeg, Brandon and Dauphin, farmers in any part of Manitoba can ship to one of their own plants without paying unreasonable express charges.

Markets, during the past winter, have been fairly steady. But, unfortunately, since the middle of April prices have sagged. This is due to the heavy shipments of butter which our friends in New Zealand have dumped onto our markets at extremely low prices. More than ever, then, it is important that every effort be made to realize the last cent for your cream.

## Higher Prices---Plus Profits

Your Co-op. pays the prevailing price for cream, in competition with the private concerns. In addition, Co-op. shareholders have been paid, during seven years operation, many thousands of dollars in annual cream bonuses. All this after deducting the cost of service and setting aside adequate reserves. The growth of your Co-op. Dairies has been steady, sure.

In 1928 six times as much cream was marketed through your Co-op. as in its first year. This rate of growth has been more than maintained for the entire past winter season—there has been a marked increase for each and every month over the corresponding month of the previous year. Comparing the first four months of this year with the same period in 1928, the Winnipeg plant is up 22%, and the Brandon plant 80%. In April, its first month as a co-op. unit, the Dauphin plant handled 165% more cream than in the same month one year ago.

Your staff, with seven years service in the co-op. at their back, are vitally interested in the success of the movement. Each plant, proud of its own record, is "all set" to better it this season, if possible.

### And Now---Firstly, Secondly, Thirdly

Remember how the good men who occupied the pulpits in our boyhood days were accustomed to summarize "First, Secondly, Thirdly." Our Co-operative dairy industry may, in the same way, be summarized as follows:—

Firstly: Cows must get proper feed and care; cans, separators and all equipment must be scrupulously cleansed; cream must be cared for—and then shipped to Co-op. Dairies. All this is your job, Mr. Shipper.

Secondly: Adequate equipment must be provided, efficiently operated and maintained; your cream must be weighed, tested and made into the best finished products—all this is the job of your Co-op. staff.

Thirdly: There is one big job in which we must all co-operate—get more shareholders, get more cream. The final success of the entire movement will be measured by the percentage of farmers who become shareholders.

"Firstly, Secondly, Thirdly"—thus, and only thus, can we achieve Better products, Better prices—and get from dairying the best return for the effort invested therein.

**A NOBLE IDEAL.**

The form of association, however, which if mankind continue to improve must be expected in the end to predominate, is not that which can exist between a capitalist as chief and the work people without a voice in the management, but the association of the laborers themselves on terms of equality, collectively owning the capital with which they carry on their operations and working under managers elected and removable by themselves.....It is scarcely possible to rate too highly this material benefit (from co-operation) which yet is as nothing compared with the moral revolution in society that would accompany it; the healing of the standing feud between capital and labor; the transformation of human life from a conflict of class struggle for opposite interests to a friendly rivalry in the pursuit of a good common to all; the elevation of the dignity of labor, and a new sense of security and independence in the labor class and the conversion of a human being's daily occupation into a school of the social sympathies and practical intelligence. Such is the noble ideal which the promoters of co-operation should have before them.

J. S. MILL,

Principles of Political Economy.

**MINNESOTA OIL COMPANY PROSPERS.**

Annual sales by the Freeborn County Co-operative Oil Company, Albert Lea, Minn., are now about \$250,000. This farmer-owned enterprise was formed in February of 1925 for the purpose of supplying its members and others with petroleum products.

During the ten months of 1925 its sales were \$156,151. The following year they were \$231,483, in 1927 they were \$213,472, and in 1928, \$257,879. Amounts available for refunds for the several years were as follows: 1925, \$14,778; 1926, \$28,924; 1927, \$20,600; 1928, \$12,106.

Outstanding share capital at the close of 1928 amounted to \$27,600. In addition there was a surplus of \$13,402, and undistributed purchase refunds of \$23,720. Net worth was \$66,923.

The association has about 900 shareholders and is serving more than 2,000 patrons.

**Going Fast!**

Your opportunity to win this beautiful, six-cylinder, 4-door

Only 700 books of tickets were originally offered; these are selling rapidly and we urge you to send in your requests immediately to the secretary.

**1929 Chevrolet Sedan FREE**

This car is to be given away absolutely free to the holder of the lucky ticket to our

**GRAND MIDSUMMER DANCE**

to be held July 24th, 1929

Tickets are 50 cents each, and the proceeds are to be used in aid of The Bagot Community Club. Draw will take place at Midnight on the night of the Dance; winner will be announced in first possible issue of this paper.

Anyone who will sell a book of 11 tickets may retain one free; those selling three books will be sent an extra free ticket, and as a special bonus we are offering \$25 cash to the person selling the winning ticket.

Mail your requests for Tickets NOW to

**BAGOT COMMUNITY CLUB**

BAGOT - MANITOBA

F. H. Radclyffe  
President

Miss E. McNell  
Secretary

**Melotte**

**CREAM SEPARATOR**

**NEW LOW MODEL**

**BALL BEARINGS FOR 40 YEARS**

**ONLY SEPARATOR WITH WHITE-LINED PORCELAIN TANK**

The secret of "Melotte's" success the world over is its Self-Balancing Clean-Skimming Bowl suspended on a frictionless ball-bearing.

Largest sale in the British Empire.

Receiving tank of New Model is only Waist-High and is lined with white porcelain. Sanitary stainless steel now replaces all former tinware parts.

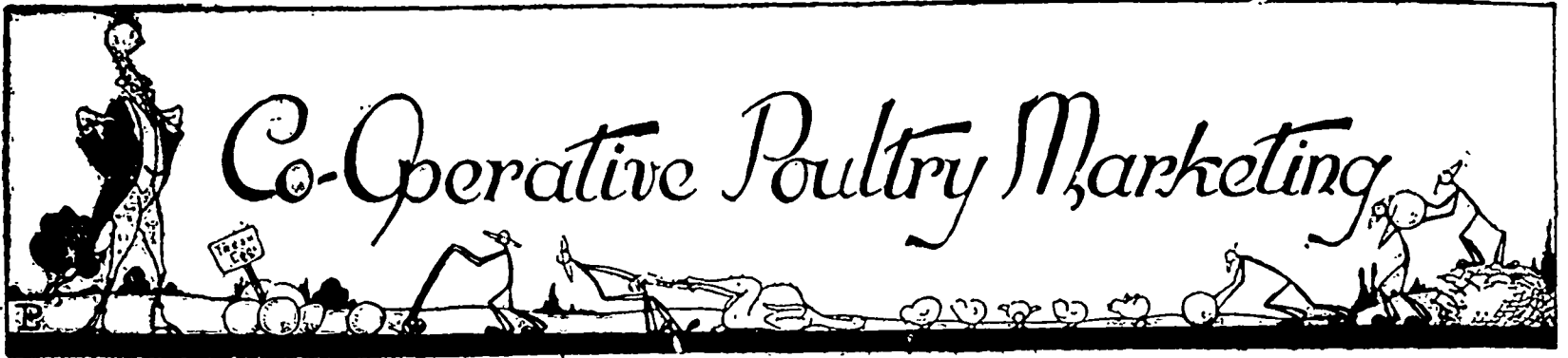
Automatically lubricated, needing attention only once or twice a year. New Speed Indicator ensures correct and easy operation.

A good allowance as part payment on your old machine.

See your dealer or write us direct for full particulars

**R. A. LISTER & Co. (CANADA) LTD.**  
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: TORONTO, ONT.  
Winnipeg Calgary Edmonton Regina Vancouver

R. A. Lister Co. (Canada) Ltd., Winnipeg  
Please send me full particulars of  
the new Low Model as it  
is the best Scoop Shovel  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_



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

W. A. Landreth, President and Superintendent

W. S. Patterson, Vice-Pres.

A. W. Badger, Sec.-Treas.

### DIRECTORS:

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

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

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

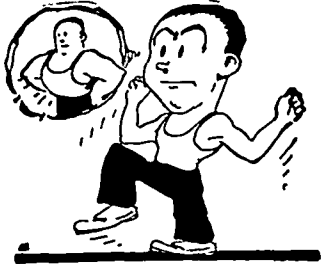
W. S. Patterson, Boissevain  
W. S. Smith - Neepawa

Head Office, 185 Market Street, Winnipeg.

W. C. Mitchell - Cromer

### MORE CO-OP. EGGS

This season will see an increase—a big increase—in the percentage of eggs marketed co-operatively in the West. The organization being carried out by the producers in British Columbia, was reported in the April Scoop Shovel; and now poultry producers in Manitoba will be interested to know that the British Columbia Egg and Poultry Pool commenced active operation on April 15th.



Bigger and Better.

Mr. W. A. Landreth, president and managing director of the Canadian Poultry Pool, Ltd., has been assisting in the work of establishing the same efficient operating

methods as are now employed in the prairie provinces. Mr. Landreth is very optimistic as to the future of the British Columbia Pool, and claims that they will establish a record for economical operation and efficiency which has not been equalled in America.

### Efficient Service---At Cost

Egg stations have been established at Vancouver, New Westminster, Abbotsford, Courtney, Nanaimo, Duncan and Victoria. These are, at present, marketing about eighteen cars of eggs per week. Pool eggs are grading approximately 65% extras; 20% firsts; 8% pullet extras; balance undergrade; including seconds, crax, bloods, leakers, etc. Twice weekly these eggs (hauled direct from the producers by truck), are assembled at the egg stations.

The head office of the association is located at New Westminster; and the council of that city has given the new Co-operative 100% support.

The executive officers are as follows:—

R. W. Holland—Honorary President.

G. P. Wallace—President.

Allister Forbes—Vice-President.

L. M. Gaetz—Secretary-Treasurer.

M. W. Brook—Superintendent.

Mark E. Hill—Sales Manager, Canadian Poultry Pool.

### An Outstanding Success

Putting the B. C. Egg Pool into operation is, probably, the outstanding contribution which will be made to the poultry industry in Canada during 1929.

For some years the organized poultry producers of Canada have been menaced by the unorganized poultry products of British Columbia. The meth-

ods of marketing adopted by the produce trade of Vancouver did not tend to stabilize prices, and the surplus product of that province was, to a great extent, dumped on our eastern consuming markets.

The poultry men of British Columbia are to be congratulated on their accomplishment in changing their system from one of haphazard marketing to one of orderly marketing. We are proud to welcome them to the co-operative family, and feel assured of their success.

### THE ROOSTER CROWS

And every time he crows after May 24th means a direct loss in grade and price for your eggs. A rooster contributes nothing to egg production, and is only a detriment to the flock after the breeding season.

Co-operate with your Association to get the best grade and price for your product—"Swat that Rooster" before May 24th.

### THE CANADIAN POULTRY POOL, Ltd.

A conference, held in Regina last March, resulted in another victory over the forces of disorderly marketing methods. The old Canadian Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, gave way to a new company, the Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited. The conference was attended by representatives of the British Columbia Egg and Poultry Co-operative Association, the Alberta Poultry Pool, Limited, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers, Limited, and the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association.

This new company has a three-fold objective. First, to act as a Central Sales Agency for the above-named provincial companies, formulating sales policy and appointing sales agents. Second, to supervise the physical operations of the provincial organizations. Third, to appoint a central buying agent.

### COMPETENT LEADERSHIP

The board of directors consists of three representatives from each province. From their numbers, they appoint an executive of four, and the executive officers. Mr. W. A. Landreth, of Winnipeg, president and managing director; Mr. Alister Forbes, of Cobble Hill, B.C., vice-president; Mrs. John Holmes, of Asquith, Saskatchewan, and Mr. J. McK. Hughes, of Vegreville, Alberta, constitute

(Turn to Page 43.)

# “ROMANCE!”

Reprinted with Acknowledgements to the Winnipeg Evening Tribune, May 7th, 1929

The following account appeared in the Winnipeg Evening Tribune of May 7th:

“The trading room in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, this morning, looked like a mad house to the layman, and perspiring traders themselves admitted there might be something in the comparison.

In a session that was a panic from the opening bell, prices tumbled in a way that hasn't been witnessed on the local exchange since the black day in January, 1925, when a break of 15 cents was chalked up and the market closed 11 cents lower.

### Closes Eight Cents Down

Today the close was eight to seven cents below Saturday's close, after a wild session. Traders were prepared for a bear market, but it came with a rapidity that swept them off their feet. The business in the pit was on a tremendous scale. At the bell there were orders to execute which, in the aggregate, were around the million mark.

The din was deafening. Men shouted in other men's ears and sometimes they even weren't listened to. The gallery was packed to the rail all morning with men and women, some of whom knew what it was all about and others who just gaped.

### Pits Are Crowded

The trading pits looked like ant hills, swarming with coatless figures and frantically waving arms and continually there was a stream from the pit to all corners of the room. Fat men ran as they never ran before, thin ones were glad of it because they could wiggle through to a trade that much quicker. Young men looked old and some old men looked young if they happened to be on the right side of the market.

Light-jacketed youths, poised high above the pit, perched on a narrow ledge, worked like young demons to keep the ever-changing figures on the big board up to the second. And through all the din, nonchalant telegraph op-

erators ticked off their stuff as unconcerned as if they were at a tea party.

There was hardly a breathing spell for the frantic traders during the first two hours. At times an occasional lull occurred and the wave of noise died slightly. The next second the roar was on again like a tidal wave had hit the place.

### Chicago Closes Lower

Several factors caused the disastrous break. One was the lower closing at Chicago yesterday, while the local exchange was having a holiday. The local traders who rested yesterday lost any benefit it brought them if one could judge by their washed-out appearance at the close today.

Another cause was Liverpool cables which, in the language of the trade, were “sick” both Monday and today. Serious congestion in the east was another factor as was the report from abroad that consumers there had withdrawn from the market and were waiting to see which way the cat jumped on this side.

It was a hectic day and the closing bell sounded like a call to peaceful prayer to the bedraggled and fagged-out traders. Even when they cleared out of the trading room to work in quietness with figures that ran into the millions, there was an air about the place that gave you a feeling that big things had been doing there not long before. Which was right.”

### THE REAL BOLSHEVISTS.

Revolutions are bred by keeping down the masses of the people, by subjecting them to unfair laws, by stunting their ambitions, by keeping them in poverty. There is coming a more equitable readjustment of rewards for work done and services rendered. — (Charles M. Schwab, U.S. steel magnate.)

Basil: “Do you know who that sweet little girl is that I've been dancing with all evening?”

Gwendoline: “Oh, yes, that's mother.”

## Look It Squarely In the Face

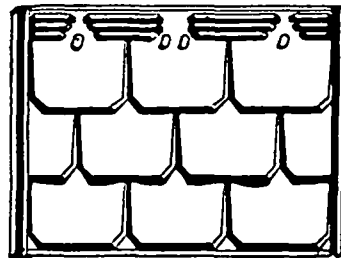
**I**NCOME is the problem. What income provision have you made for your own and your family's future? A well-balanced insurance programme provides:

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Fireproof, Lightning-proof. Hail cannot injure them. Eastlake Shingles will solve your roofing troubles.

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Absorbine will quickly and thoroughly clean off a bunch or bruise on your horse's ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat without laying him off work during treatment. This famous antiseptic liniment does not blister or remove hair. \$2.50 per bottle—at druggists or general merchants. A Booklet on the horse sent free. 76 W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Bldg., Montreal

**ABSORBINE**  
Reduce Swellings





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

## APRIL BUSINESS

During the month of April receipts totalled 850 cars. Out of that number your organization handled 254 cars—29.8% of the total receipts. This is about 2% more than the previous month. The following is a statement showing the standing of the high five firms on this market for the month of April:

1st—Central Livestock Co-op,	254 cars—29.8%
2nd— .....	85 cars— 9.98%
3rd— .....	84 cars— 9.86%
4th— .....	79 cars— 9.29%
5th— .....	76 cars— 8.92%

During the winter months it was found hard to carry on organization work, and some of the field men were laid off. Seeding is now fairly well advanced and our producers will have an opportunity of giving some thought to the livestock marketing problem. Three men are now actively organizing, and arrangements have been made to inaugurate contract drives in a number of districts. We ask our members to give our field men every assistance in putting on that drive. The producers, generally speaking, recognize the value of a contract. The full value of that contract becomes effective when the majority of producers in a given district become members.

### *The Truth About Costs*

Some of our producers question the advisability of spending the money necessary on organization work; and the deduction of one-half of one per cent. now taken for the purpose of offsetting organization expenses. Let us consider what this amount means to our producers. We find the average value of stock sold by a farmer in a year ranges from \$500.00 up to \$1,000.00, with an odd farmer up to \$2,000.00. The deduction on \$500.00 for the year would be \$2.50; on \$1,000.00, \$5.00; on \$2,000.00, \$10.00.

In building up this organization we have certain ideals in mind. Those ideals can only be put to a test by the producers linking up in sufficient numbers to control a fairly high percentage of the stock that they have to market.

What has been the cost of marketing stock prior to the Co-operative Livestock Marketing Organization? Our producers were not able to figure out that cost, the bulk of the stock being sold at so much per head. In our April Scoop Shovel article we tried to show the basis on which a drover or dealer worked. In consigning your stock to the co-operative organization all expenses are shown on the statement. It is sound business to show

plainly to the producers all expenses relating to the marketing of their stock.

The opposition, according to reports, is endeavoring to make producers believe that the deduction ranges all the way from two up to five per cent. For that reason we find a number of shipments coming to this market going to other firms from districts where no organization has been set up. Our deduction does not cover unorganized territories.

We solicit consignments from all districts, and our experience has been, when we have had shipments in from unorganized territories, that it is easier for us to go into that district and start organization work. Owing to the fairly heavy volume of livestock handled, we feel that our sales will compare very favorably with that of any other firm.

### *Better Products---Better Prices*

Quality production is one of the problems that we must all give attention to. Quality can be improved only by continued care in the breeding and feeding of livestock. When we have quality animals the next step is to protect those animals in the best possible way until they are ready for market.

In watching the livestock coming to market, we find a great number of cattle with horns. We urge every producer to dehorn his cattle before the weather gets too warm. There is some talk now of making a definite differential in price between dehorned cattle and horned cattle. This should not be necessary, but we are looking forward to a time when all cattle coming to the Co-operative alleys will be dehorned cattle.

### *That Tariff*

During the early winter we had a number of enquiries in connection with the tariff question on livestock. The latest available information is to the effect that tariff on feeder and stocker cattle will remain on the same basis, namely, 1½ cents per pound on cattle up to 1,050 lbs., and two cents per pound on cattle above 1,050 lbs. This leads us to believe that we will have a fairly steady market during the balance of this year.

It has been proposed, or in fact is now in bill before Congress, that the tariff on fresh meats be doubled. This will, no doubt, have some effect in the packing industry, which will, react to some degree on purchases made by the packer. However, the percentage of dressed meat being shipped to the United States has been rather limited, and we hope that the activities in our north country will take care of this trade.

**MANITOBA FISH POOL  
HOLDS FIRST ANNUAL  
MEETING.**

The first annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries, Ltd., gathered at Winnipeg, May 15th and 16th. More than two hundred fishermen, from Lake Winnipeg, Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipegosis and as far north as Cranberry Portage on the new Bay railway, met to consider the season's business, and plans for extending the Fish Pool.

Although in operation only since September 1, 1928, the Manitoba Fish Pool handled more than one-third of the total output of the province, and, it is estimated, steadied prices to the extent that Manitoba fishermen got additional payments for their product totalling well over a quarter of a million dollars.

**CO-OPERATIVE  
PURCHASING INCREASING.**

Collective purchasing on the part of farmers' co-operative business associations is increasing. Farm supplies and farm-home necessities have been bought collectively by our farmers for nearly a hundred years, but never before on the scale that now prevails.

Not only has the buying of supplies and necessities through local associations increased materially during recent years, but the large-scale purchasing association has developed beyond the expectations of its most optimistic advocates. Furthermore, this type of co-operative enterprise is continuing to develop. New organizations are being planned to serve the farmers of large areas, such as whole states, or producing regions including portions of several states.

Some of these associations are independent enterprises, others are subsidiaries of state farm bureaus or state farmers' unions, while others are affiliated with the larger co-operative marketing associations.

Twenty-odd of these big purchasing associations transacted business in 1927, amounting to about \$60,000,000. The same associations in 1928 handled business that approached closely the \$100,000,000 mark, with indications that the 1929 figures will go far beyond those of the past year.

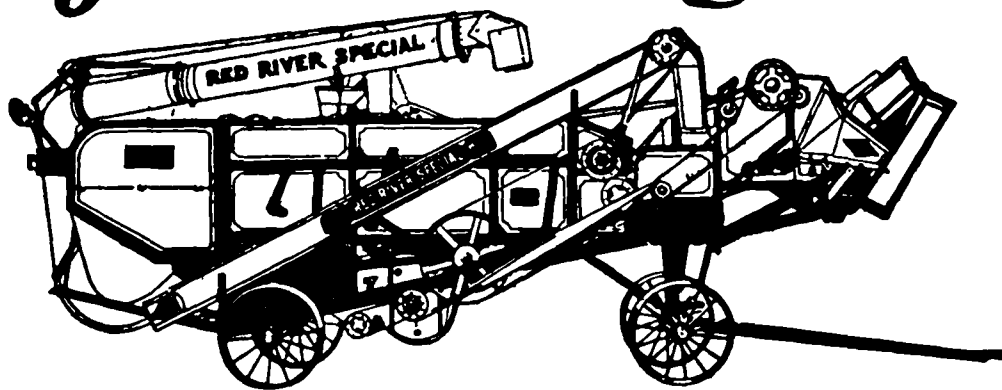
**CO-OPERATION  
NECESSARY.**

Where a small and compact body of dealers are buying from a large and widely scattered body of producers, the latter are at a great disadvantage in the bargaining process. When this is the case it is necessary for the pro-

ducers to get together in a co-operative organization in order to bargain on equal terms with the dealers.—Prof. Thomas N. Carver.

**The Mean Husband:** "If you lost me, you would have to beg for money."  
**Harassed Wife:** "Well, it would come fairly natural."

*the* **leader**  
*of the leading line*



**the finest, fastest, cleanest, 28x46**

This is the thresher that fits most threshing needs today. It is a big five shaker machine that will handle a big volume of grain. But, a small crew can handle it profitably and keep it threshing near capacity.

It is a big capacity machine, but the use of modern power-saving devices, Rockwood Weatherproof Fibre Pulleys, Double Belting, Hyatt Roller Bearings, Alemite-Zerk Lubrication, cut down on the power requirements so that a moderate sized tractor will "pull" it.

Like all of the Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Threshers, it is built around the famous 4 Threshermen, the Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, an exclusive Nichols & Shepard feature, the Steel Winged Beater, and the Beating Shakers, the greatest combination ever devised for getting the grain from the straw.

Like all of them, the 28 x 46 is built to last with rust-resisting Armco Ingot Iron, Bridge Truss Construction, and other advanced features, fully in line with the Nichols & Shepard standard of high quality building. Also the Carter Disc Recleaner—that ends the loss from dockage—is offered as special equipment—another great improvement first offered by Nichols & Shepard.

If you grow grain, you will want to know more about it. Send coupon for our new book: "More Than Ever The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher." It tells the story....

The  
**Red River  
Special  
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for 1929**

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

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5 Sizes  
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Please send me the Book — "More Than Ever The Finest,  
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# Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

Pres.—W. F. Popple, Minto.  
Vice-Pres.—H. Hindson, Moline.

Directors—I. Wood, Ebor; W. S. Gable, Kenville; E. D. Magwood, Killarney; R. W. Johnston, Winnipeg; R. C. Currie, Thornhill.

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

## PRIZE WINNER.

It affords us considerable pleasure to announce the prize winner of our recent contest for the best suggestion for an emblem for our Co-operative Wholesale.

In doing so we wish to thank most heartily all those who contributed to the success of the contest. There were several score contributors, including not a few Agricultural College students.

The response was whole-hearted and spontaneous, and some real artistic work was forthcoming.

### A Good Idea

The thought conveyed, however, was the determining factor, and the judges, Messrs. Burnell, Ransom and Hull were unanimous in their decision that the sketch submitted by John A. Johnston, of Lena, Man., was the most original and typical of the co-operative movement, especially when it came to securing supplies for the use of a collective body.



We herewith produce an engraving of the sketch submitted, showing beaver at work acquiring supplies for their own mutual benefit.

Beaver are a truly co-operative group, native to our province, very industrious, and acquire results through unselfishly working together. What more fitting emblem could typify our Consumer's Co-operative movement?

A pleasing incident in connection with the award was that the closing day of the contest was

John's birthday, and he adds, "If the judges see fit to award me that \$10.00 I will sure consider it a fine birthday present."

### Happy Days

Many happy returns of the day, John, and as you pass the milestones of life may co-operation continue to make, not only your birthdays, but those of your fellow-workers brighter and happier through brotherly good-will and better living conditions.

### ANNOUNCEMENT.

Changes incident to a developing institution are bound to take place from time to time, and in this respect our organization is no exception. Our former manager, Mr. Graham Travers, resigned his position recently, and the executive asked our president, Mr. W. F. Popple, to assume responsibility for the time being, assisted by the vice-president, Mr. Hampton Hindson, who is devoting his time more particularly to the oil and bulk station equipment department of the business.

Some delays in getting goods forward and inconveniences in some other respects have occurred which we sincerely regret, but we are now getting things into reasonably good shape and expect to be able to serve you promptly with quality goods at reasonable prices.

To those who have so patiently borne with our short-comings, we wish to express our deep appreciation and assure them of our earnest endeavor to overcome the same.

### TWINE.

Provisional twine orders have been coming in quite nicely, and not a single complaint as to quality, on last year's business, has been registered.

The prices have not yet been announced by the twine companies, but indications are that

they will be somewhat in advance of last year.

This, however, need not prevent the placing of a provisional order as the wholesale price will be on a head-of-the-Lakes F.O.B. basis, with the assurance that none will be better than ours.

Less than carload lots can be supplied from some ten favorably situated distributing points at a small advance over carload prices, plus local freight from nearest distributing point.

Take the matter up with your local officers and help them, through us, to help you.

### ENCOURAGING.

Our field service is doing splendid work under adverse weather and road conditions, and reports sent in and orders secured are most encouraging.

The sentiment amongst our farmer friends is wonderful. The attendance and enthusiasm displayed at our recent meetings is almost uncanny. Imagine seventy farmers leaving their seeding and plowing, getting chores done, and turning out to put over an oil station, remaining till after midnight to sign up shareholders, appoint their provisional board, and complete signing of their charter. There isn't much doubt of the result in that district.

Some of the writer's most happy experiences have been in the cordial reception given by farmer friends in meeting them in co-operative work.

May we thank all those who have shown kindnesses to our fieldmen and lent so much encouragement to us all.

The average farmer can just about support his wife on his farm income; and the only trouble he finds is getting enough money to support himself besides.

Mistress: "I am Cornish by birth."

New Maid: "Yer don't s'y so! I allus thought as they was caused by tight boots."

## Saskatchewan Grain Inquiry Commission Interim Report

**Asks Reorganization of Grain Board, Better Sampling,  
New Car Order Plan**

After some months of sittings in the prairie provinces, during which hundreds of witnesses were heard, the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Inquiry Commission compiled an interim report during the Easter recess. In brief, the recommendations contained therein are as follows:

1. Reorganization of the board of grain commissioners, increasing the membership of the board to five in number.

2. That offices of the board be established at Fort William and Vancouver, and one in each of the prairie provinces at such point as the board may decide.

3. That the head office of the board be fixed by the board rather than by statute.

4. That each member of the board shall have full powers of inquiry if authorized by the Board or by the chief commissioner.

5. That board inspectors for each of the prairie provinces be appointed to investigate complaints, institute prosecutions, inspect elevators, and perform such other duties as may be assigned by the board.

6. That parliament vote for the use of the board, the money now standing to the board's credit as a result of the board's operations.

7. That all elevator agents be licensed by the board, and that the board be given power to suspend or cancel such license for cause.

8. That elevator companies and agents be compelled to provide and keep in the elevators all tickets required under the Act.

9. That regulations be made to ensure greater uniformity and accuracy in taking the load sample at the country elevator.

10. That the board be empowered to provide for an improved receptacle in which to preserve the sample of the load taken at the country elevator.

11. That farmers and elevator agents loading cars be required to take greater precaution to leave sufficient space for sampler to enter car, and for trimming the load

so as to assist inspection department.

12. That bulk-heading by the use of bags of grain be adopted.

13. That greater consideration be given by railway officials in the distribution and allotment of cars so as to meet the wish of the Pool

farmer to market his grain through his own elevator.

14. That the provisions in the Act for use of the car order book be wholly repealed and new provisions substituted as fully set out in the schedule to the report.

15. That legislation be enacted prohibiting mills from breaking of car seals and diverting cars to the mills in the absence of a representative of the inspection department.

16. That consideration be given to the sampling and inspection staff so as to ensure more accurate and consistent grading.

(Turn to Page 41.)

## "Co-op" Gasoline Kerosene

**"Quality in every drop"**

We stand behind our "CO-OP" Brand Gasoline and Kerosene. But do not confuse these with "cheap" products. We can secure the latter if you want it, but you buy it on your own judgment, not ours.

## "Co-op" Motor and Tractor Lubricating Oils

**"Paraffine Base---100% Pure"**

These are made to our own specifications and sold under our guarantee:

"Your local is hereby authorized to supply you with sufficient oil of the grade specified for you to give it a thorough trial in either car or tractor, and if the oil does not prove entirely satisfactory (you to be the judge) you may have the full purchase price of your trial order refunded to you."

## Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Ltd.

316 McINTYRE BLDG. WINNIPEG, MAN.

# UNITED FARMERS — OF MANITOBA

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION — CO-OPERATION

Thos. Wood, Elm Creek,  
President, U.F.M.

Mrs. Anna Gray,  
Secretary.

Mrs. S. E. Gee-Curtis,  
President, U.F.W.M.

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

## U.F.M. Notes

A circular letter was sent to all presidents and secretaries on April 24th advising them of the pending investigation on express rates. It is the purpose of the Board to pursue the investigation begun five years ago. Any advance in express rates would affect the farming communities greatly and we must be prepared to bring convincing proof of this fact before the commission.

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

The Dauphin Plains Woman's Section is entertaining all the ladies organizations of the surrounding district on the evening of the 24th, and to add a bit more charm and interest to the occasion, husbands and gentlemen friends are being included.

The members of the Woman's Section of Gimli local included in their varied program of activities last year, the providing of hot lunches for the school children.

Subjects under discussion in Sperling local last year were:

- Poultry raising,
- Care of cream,
- Cooking and preserving meats,
- Gardening and flower culture,
- Interior decorating,
- The value of friendship,
- Home nursing,
- Storing of vegetables,
- Ideas for making our home more attractive.

Sperling U.F.W.M. local stands in the front rank for membership and real work.

It will be impossible for Nurse Russell of the Public Health Department, or a representative of the Handicraft Guild to address the Women's summer conferences, but the executive will make arrangements to provide other speakers. Central office appreciates the fact that there have been no requests from the districts for

a change of date for these gatherings.

\* \* \*

Many people in ordinary circumstances are millionaires of cheerfulness. They make their neighborhood brighter, and a better place to live in by their presence. They raise the value of every lot for blocks around them.

\* \* \*

## Junior U.F.M. Notes.

The secretary has received the list of junior secretaries from Alberta office and will gladly supply a name and address to juniors within the senior organization who would care to develop a correspondence with these young people of a sister province. Names are being sent out to organized Junior locals.

A few copies of "Hob O' the Mill" supplied by the Canadian Council on Child Welfare are being sent to secretaries of the locals. More copies may be had from Central Office if required, and Junior members in any senior local may have a copy of this little book by sending in their names and address to the office.

We are glad to welcome the Lavender Junior Local at Bowsman River into the organization and wish them all success. We appreciate the fact that Lavender U.F.M. has always taken a keen interest in the farmers' organization and are now preparing to train their young people. Mr. E. C. Shinn of Bowsman River has been chosen young people's leader.

## Membership Campaign Notes.

Reports have come in from all corners of the province telling of the effort made to increase the membership. Individual canvassers have sent in as many as twenty-five requisitions while others who have worked faithfully have failed to meet with any

great response. The executive plans to continue the drive during the month of June when time, roads, and weather may be more favorable to the effort.

## Extract from "Constructive Citizenship" by L. P. Jacks.

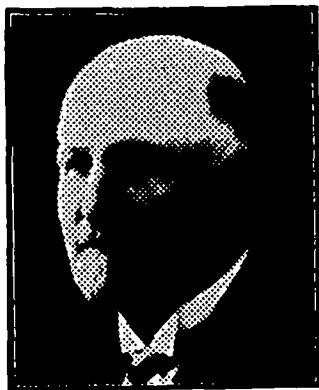
"Politically the world consists of a number of self-contained and independent unit-nations each claiming complete sovereignty in defining the rights and duties of its own citizens. Industrially and culturally, on the other hand, these divisions, in spite of all that protective tariffs or national prejudices have done or can do, are counting for less and less every day. The frontiers are tending to disappear; many are obliterated already; so that every nation, whether it likes or not, must now consent to be invaded by forces and interests originating in foreign countries. Over the origin of these the government of the invaded country has no control whatsoever, and over the action of them, when they reach its own people, no control that is really effective. Political power stops short at the national frontier, but the demands of men for goods and services, even for the bare necessities of life, stretch themselves all over the world, while the answering supply is similarly unconditioned. A community which is politically free within its own borders, and entirely safe for democracy there, may yet be dependent for its daily bread on the willingness of foreigners, over whom it has no control, to purchase the goods and services it has to offer and to offer their own in payment. Such is the glaring discrepancy between the political and the industrial conditions of the modern world. Politically, the world remains many: industrially, and culturally, too; it is rapidly becoming one."



**"The book cannot fail to be of interest and value to any and every farmer"...** { *Hon. W. R. Motherwell* }  
*Federal Minister of Agriculture*

The most complete, up-to-date collection of practical farming and livestock ideas and suggestions you have ever been offered

**FREE**



**Hon. W. R. MOTHERWELL**  
*Federal Minister of Agriculture who in a personally written introduction recommends "Field and Farm Yard" to all farmers.*

Among the many contributors to "Field and Farm Yard."

*Dr. C. E. Saunders, formerly Dominion Cerealist and producer of "Marquis" Wheat; W. A. Dryden, Chairman National Livestock Records Board, etc.; George B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman, Experimental Farms; W. L. Carlyle, Manager E. P. Ranch, formerly Dean of Agriculture in Idaho and Oklahoma Agricultural Colleges; Robt. M. Holby, Ontario Fieldman for Canadian Holstein Breeders' Association; Col. Bartley Bull, B.A., Hon. President and formerly secretary of Canadian Jersey Cattle Club; Col. Robert McEwen, President Canadian Co-Operative Wool Growers' Association; Thomas McMillan, M.P., for many years speaker at Ontario Farmers' Institutes, and successful feeder of beef cattle; and others.*



As a contribution to the development of Canadian Agriculture the book "Field and Farm Yard" is offered free to all Canadian farmers by Imperial Oil Limited. This book is full of useable, practical information that you can put to work on your farm to make bigger profits.

It gives you the practical experiences and suggestions of a group of outstandingly successful Canadian farmers and agricultural authorities.

"Field and Farm Yard" has been compiled for Imperial Oil Limited by Hon. Duncan Marshall, former Minister of Agriculture for Alberta. Among the contributors are such men as Dr. C. E. Saunders, former Dominion Cerealist and producer of "Marquis" wheat, who gives his views on Grain Farming;

Thomas McMillan, M.P. and S. G. Carlyle, Alberta Livestock Commissioner, who writes on feeding beef steers and dairy cows; W. A. Dryden, Col. Bartley Bull, W. A. Wright and others whose expert knowledge is made available to you in simple, understandable fashion.

Handsomely illustrated, "Field and Farm Yard" has pictures of Canadian prize winners and champions in different breeds of livestock.

Imperial Oil Limited offers you this book free. When you get your copy you will find it intensely interesting at first reading. 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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## "The Poorest on the Market"

**The Canadian Pool Barley Committee Returns from Europe and Submits Findings**

Before a permanently satisfactory market for Canadian barley can be established overseas, there must be an improvement in the quality and condition of the barley exported, grade definitions in the Canada Grain Act should be re-defined, segregating the grades for industrial barley into three main classes, and providing for the placing of dockage for impurities on these newly-defined grades: The grade name "rejected," should be eliminated, and a feed grade should be established similar to No. 2 Federal barley, a competitive U.S.A. grade; in barley for industrial purposes, old crop barley must not be supplied for or mixed with the new crop, and as far as possible the germinating quality of Canadian barley must be guaranteed by excluding from the industrial grades, injured, frosted, sprouted, and artificially dried grain.

These are some of the main recommendations reported to the Canadian Wheat Pool at the monthly meeting of the Central Board at Winnipeg this week by the special committee composed of Paul F. Bredt, of the Manitoba Pool Board and member of the Central Selling Agency Board, and Professor T. J. Harrison, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who has just completed a special investigation for the Canadian Wheat Pool, of the old country and European barley marketing situation. Most of the committee's time was spent in investigating conditions in the large importing barley countries, Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Holland and Belgium. Some time was spent in studying methods of production in the better barley producing countries, especially Czechoslovakia, England, Roumania and the United States.

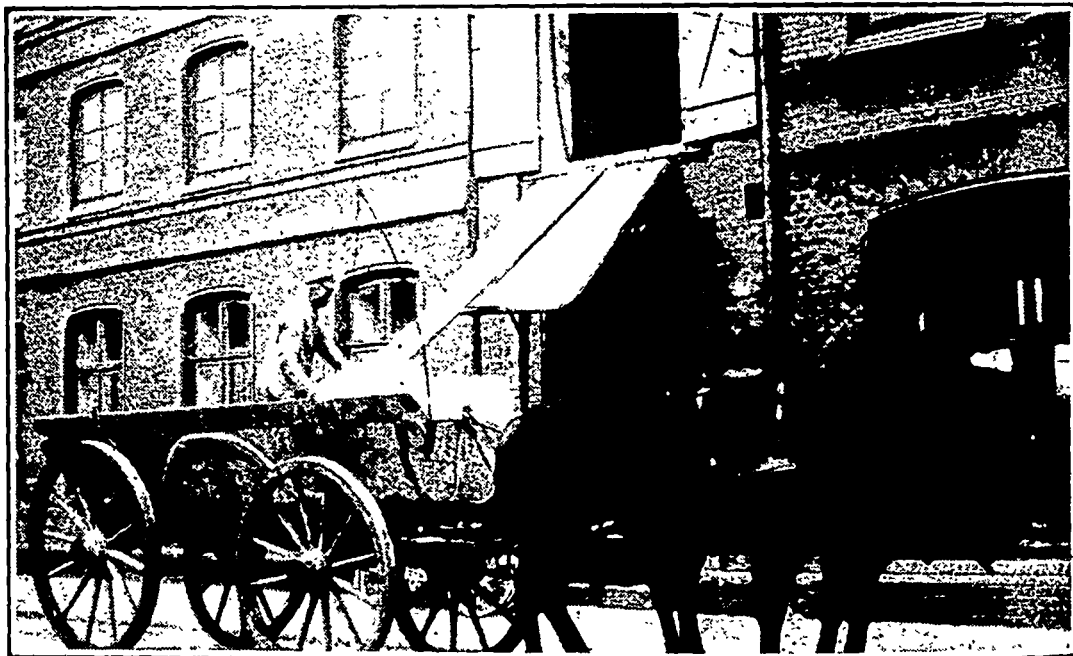
### Must Improve Quality

The committee suggests that the Pool should stimulate and encourage universities and experimental stations in the selection and breeding of barley better suited to the various industries and in determining the areas in Western Canada best suited for the

production of barley as used in the different phases of the trade, and in areas where barley is grown as a cash crop that the Pools endeavor to have their members produce a better quality product by all the farmers in one district growing one type, allowing it to thoroughly mature before cutting and not threshing too

close. It is also suggested that the Pool should investigate the advisability of placing cleaning machinery in Pool terminal elevators so that dockage might be set on the barley and grading be a matter of quality rather than admixture.

"Gradually and very reluctantly," the report states, "your committee has come to the conclusion that Canadian barley is the worst mixture and the poorest quality of barley on the market. After travelling from port to port in Great Britain and later visiting the most important barley mar-



A German farmer loading barley-meal at the mill. Much barley is fed in this form in Europe, and the picture was taken by Prof. T. J. Harrison while he and Mr. Bredt were studying the barley question on the continent.

## Information - Quotations

*A helpful Financial Service for You!*

WHEN you are in need of particulars regarding any BOND or PREFERRED STOCK issue, or you have an investment for sale, we invite your inquiry.

Special quotations on Unlisted Securities will be furnished on request.

For nearly half a century this firm has been intimately associated with the Financial business of Winnipeg and the West.

*If interested in buying BONDS out of income write for our "Special Savings Plan."*

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Bond and Mortgage Brokers—Realtors and Valuers—Financial Agents  
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kets of the continent, seeing samples from all exporting countries of the world, samples not specially prepared for exhibition but representing deliveries of cargoes and part cargoes, we could not help but recognize the fact that unfortunately Canada stands at the foot of the list."

Although a large amount of barley is imported into Great Britain to meet the demands of the brewers and distillers, approximately half the barley consumed in the United Kingdom is fed on the farms, or employed in malt extracts, in pearl and pot barley, etc. The great bulk of Canadian barley exported by Canada to Great Britain is used for feed, and Canadian barley for feeding purposes commands a very low price in British markets.

**Need Clean Barley**

"The lower grades are discriminated against because of the weed seeds and wild oats," the report states. According to British feed merchants interviewed, a good feed barley should first of all be clean, as nearly all barley is delivered to farmers in the form of barley meal, and black wild oat hulls are too conspicuous in it.

... and give the meal a lumpy appearance. Feeders also prefer barley with low moisture content so that water may be added when compounding, and prefer a bright and 'sunny' barley, which is supposed to indicate a high vitamin content.

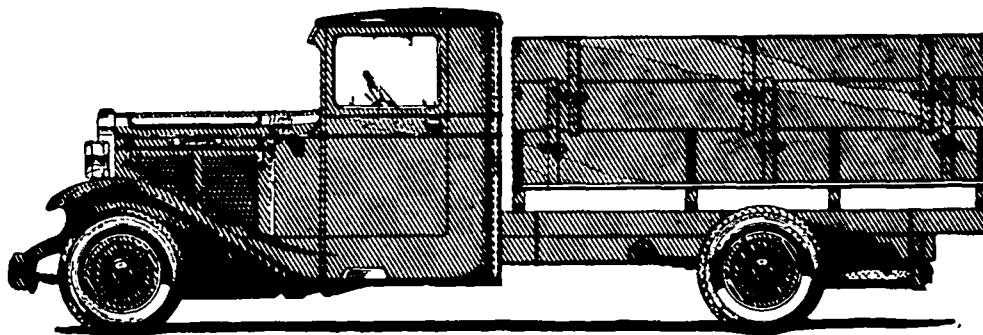
"Cleanness of the sample is most important. The main objection to Canadian barley is that it contains too many wild oats and weed seeds—managers of farmers' co-operative trading societies were emphatic that they could not use Canadian barley because of the dirt that it contained; merchants stated that the restrictions of the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act made it difficult to market Canadian feed barley. Some merchants have had to clean the barley before they could sell it. Farmers will not buy barley meal that contains up to 18 per cent. wild oats and pay barley meal prices for it.

**Strong Competition**

"In the feeding trade, Canada now has to meet the competition

of the cleaner barleys from the Danube and California, and the cheaper barleys from the Mediter-

**DIAMOND T TRUCK for WESTERN ROADS**



Here is a truck we are proud to offer the farmers of Western Canada; sturdy, powerful and swift, with real brakes and a warm, tight cab. The Diamond T is a great six-cylinder, 7-bearing motor in 4 sizes, 1 ton, 1½, 2 and 2½ ton, built to stay out of the repair shop and remain hard at work more days out of the year. Available with grain body or a variety of industrial type bodies.

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Distributors for Alberta and Manitoba

**THE WATERLOO MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.**

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Manitoba

Regina, Saskatoon  
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Calgary, Edmonton  
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**SUCCESSFUL MEN**

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

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

**BANK OF MONTREAL**

*Established 1817*

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

anean. If the trade is to be increased, barley must take the place of the clean corn or maize from the United States and the Argentine—therefore, if the trade is to be extended or even maintained, Canada will have to offer cleaner barley. Instead of increasing the percentage of wild oats as was first suggested in the proposed feed grades, it should be reduced. Most of the English merchants thought that 5 to 6 per cent. was all the black oats that should be allowed. The Danubian and Mediterranean barleys are sold under the Netherlands contract which permits a rebate if the barley contains over 3 per cent. seed and 3 per cent. other grains.

"More care should be taken in regard to the description of the grades. While Canadian Rejected barley is really superior to Canadian Feed barley, and equal to many of the competing barleys, it is discriminated against because of its name."

On the Continent Canadian barley is bought for feed only in Denmark, but as the Canadian barley feed grade allows of too high a percentage of weed seeds, and Danish feeders object very much to wild oats in barley, No. 4 C.W. is mostly in demand.

#### Heavy Duties

In Germany the duty on barley for industrial purposes from favored nations is 50 marks per metric ton, but as neither Canada nor Australia have trade treaties with Germany a duty of 70 marks per ton—almost 11c per bushel—is imposed, which prohibits the better grades of Canadian barley competing for industrial purposes, such as the making of malt coffee and the manufacture of pot and pearl barley. It is estimated that about 150,000 tons of barley are used annually in Germany in the malt coffee and pot and pearl barley manufactures. There is the same objection in Germany as in other markets to the large amount of wild oats in Canadian feed barley.

The committee found that a grade of barley described as "Federal No. 2, Canadian origin," is largely traded in at Hamburg, Bremen, and Rotterdam, three very important feed barley markets, since the trouble arose last fall over scab in Federal No. 2.

"We pointed out to the buyers," the report states, "that they were not getting an official grade,

for there is no guarantee of the origin of the grain in Federal No. 2, Canadian origin. In fact the probabilities are that a great deal of the original Federal No. 2, which caused all the trouble, is being mixed out with Canadian barley. We pointed out that if ever trouble should arise with this



Mr. Walter Gilling, cargo superintendent in Britain for the Pool, who drove the Barley Committee 3,000 miles through England and Scotland in his own car. The Scotch stone walls, as in the picture, added inches to Prof. Harrison's stature trying to look over them, he says.

new grade Canadian barley would be brought into disrepute. The buyers admitted the truth of this, but apparently Federal No. 2 is

a grade which exactly meets their requirements for a feed barley, and the statement that it was Canadian origin overcame their objections, for on December 21st, 1928, the Bremen importers passed a new resolution admitting 'Federal No. 2 Canadian origin,' as well as rejected barley, Dominion standard and inspection, and some American barley shipped via the Gulf of Mexico.

#### Canadian Grades Good

"Canadian government certificates enjoy an enviable reputation on the continent, and in most cases are preferred to any other form of inspection. This is referred to in letters enclosed from Pool agent. In view of this fact, it would seem advisable to at least make an attempt to participate fully in this continental market by providing a grade similar to Federal No. 2 which meets the needs of the continental buyer and which would give us the opportunity of building up our own trade and reputation instead of permitting Canadian barley to masquerade as 'Federal No. 2, Canadian origin.'

In Holland, as in Germany, there is no possibility of Canadian

(Turn to Page 44.)

## Save in Prosperity

Even the most prosperous man may sometimes feel the pinch of necessity and the need of ready money. Have you a savings account—regularly increased by your deposits and by compound interest?

*This Bank invites your Savings Account. Interest added every six months.*



## THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve \$20,000,000

Resources \$270,000,000

General Office, Toronto—J. A. McLeod, General Manager

# MCCORMICK- DEERING BIG BALL TWINE

**McCormick-Deering Twine ties the grain at low cost—just as it has always tied it—and that's what makes friends for this twine and keeps them year after year**

**For the Forty-  
Third Time —  
Our Twine Stocks  
Are Ready**



**MADE IN HAMILTON**

*Guaranteed for  
Length, Strength,  
and Weight*

*Treated Against  
Destruction by  
Insects*

**A**S the farmers of Canada are hard at work preparing for the 1929 harvest, the International Harvester Twine Mills are also making ready for the big event. Through many months the mills have hummed with activity, for it takes many spinning machines and many hours to produce the billions and billions of feet of McCormick-Deering Twine required for each year's harvest.

Already, great stocks of McCormick-Deering Twine are moving out to the Company's branches, so that no grain grower can possibly be disappointed when his crops are ready for binding.

So it has been for 43 years. It was 'way back in 1887 that the Harvester twine mills first supplied the good binder twine that has contributed so much to the success of International Harvester grain harvesting equipment. Many changes have

affected farming during these 43 years, but the high regard for Harvester quality twine has remained constant. No man could ask for better proof of twine satisfaction.

McCormick-Deering Twine is wound in convenient "Big Balls,"—with the Patented Cover, which prevents tangling, snarling, and wasting—and is available in the various grades that have long been popular. All grades are offered by your local McCormick-Deering agent; see him at once and reserve a supply for delivery ahead of harvest.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
HAMILTON OF CANADA, LTD. CANADA



# DEAD MAN'S CAMP

## A Story from an Old Timer's Reminiscences

By R. E. PARKER

Dead Man's Camp has an eerie sound. Its history, however, is not quite as gruesome as the name implies. Situated some forty miles east of Winnipeg, on the bank of the Brokenhead river, a few miles east of Vivian, a station on the G.T.R., "Dead Man's Camp" as I first knew it, was a small log building, commonly known as a shack, with the usual pole and sod roof with a stove-pipe protruding through it in lieu of a chimney.

Thirty-five years ago, a man named Holliday who, by the way, possessed a wooden leg, made his first appearance among the very few settlers in that region, driving an old Red River cart drawn by one ox. He was looking for a suitable piece of land on which to homestead, and he eventually chose a quarter section near the Brokenhead river, and there built his shack on a small knoll fifty yards or so from the water's edge. He lived there for a few years, and then one day was found dead in his shack by some neighbors who lived in the vicinity.

After his death the shack was said to be haunted by the old man's ghost, and stories were told of noises heard in the shack similar to the sounds made by a wooden leg stumping around.

No one appeared to claim the few possessions Holliday left, and, for a time, the shack was unoccupied. Then gradually a few who hunted or fished in that vicinity used the shack as their headquarters during their visit. Some of these visitors stayed in the shack during the whole of their vacation, while others again stayed only one night, preferring other quarters after spending the night in the shack. One hunter I knew personally, would not sleep there at all.

I had often heard of Dead Man's Camp while on other hunting trips, and when the hunting season opened one winter I determined to visit the place. I chose two companions whose nerves would, I knew, stand any amount of strain, and one morning, in the month of November,

we started east from Winnipeg to Millbrook, where we intended to stay the night, before continuing the last stage of our journey to the Brokenhead. Sleighing had just commenced, and we made the first part of our journey in about five hours. We had some fun on the way, as we observed two wolves which were standing near a haystack four or five hundred yards from the road; we fired several long range shots at them, and were successful in sprinkling them with snow only, as the range was too long for accurate shooting.

We arrived at Angus McIvor's home about 1 o'clock, and were given a cordial invitation to stay as long as we wished. After dinner we strolled around his out-buildings and admired his stock and chatted of old times until supper time. The house was an old Red River log building, and had been erected by Angus' father who was a factor for the Hudson's Bay Company in the MacKenzie river district. The logs in the walls were oak which had been cut and hauled from East Kildonan in the old days. The house was warm and comfortable, however, and looked as if it would weather the storms of many winters before it showed signs of decay. During the evening arrangements were made for Angus to join out party. He informed us that our sleigh was too light to stand the journey over the rough roads to Dead Man's Camp, and offered to drive us there with a team and bob-sleigh. I rather suspect, however, that he wanted to join us and made this excuse for his getaway. We were delighted to have his company, however, and it was arranged that we should start in the morning. Nine o'clock the following morning found us comfortably installed in a double wagon-box which had been well filled with hay. With our blankets, rifles, and food supplies and an old box stove, which Angus had commandeered and which we took with us in case the shack did not contain one, we had quite a load.

The country through which we

had to travel was a fine deer ground, and, for the most part, consisted of poplar and jack pine ridges and low scrub. Rifles were arranged ready to hand as we might be fortunate enough to see deer as we drove along.

There were in those days very few, if any, dump roads in the direction we travelled, and few people were encountered until we arrived at Queen's Valley, a village six miles from our starting point. We stayed only a few minutes, sufficient however, to pass the time of day with W. Hemmings who kept the local post office. We started east again as we intended to stop for dinner and rest the horses at Corbett's camp, which was located on a jack pine ridge some two miles further east. We reached Corbett's camp an hour later, and found he and Andy McGavin installed there for their annual deer hunt. We were invited to stay and rest awhile, which we did. After dinner we were shown a fine buck deer which had been shot that morning by Mr. Corbett.

Shortly before 3 o'clock we were again on our way, and towards 5 o'clock arrived at Dead Man's Camp to find the shack unoccupied. Everyone found a job for himself, and soon the box stove, which we had brought with us, was set up and preparations for the night were under way. A good supply of wood was handy, and this we cut up for the night's fuel. I was elected cook and it was not long until supper was on the table.

There was not much in the appearance of our domicile to cause us apprehension. The interior was composed of an old wooden bedstead, homemade, with elaborate jack-knife carving on it in places. That and a shelf which also could be used for a table, together with a wooden bench, were all that now remained of the former owner's possessions. There was one small window which overlooked the river a few feet away; a gloomy place I thought seeing it for the first time. To the south lay a large muskeg with

a few scattered tamarac and spruce bluffs upon it. To the north and east the ground was higher, and for the most part, covered with a growth of poplar and spruce.

We had provided ourselves with an abundance of cedar and spruce boughs on which to spread our blankets, and after supper we made ourselves comfortable on these. A stable lantern provided us with light, and soon pipes were lighted, and we were settled for the night. The balance of the evening was spent in discussing rifles, I remember, and then we turned in for the night.

I don't know just how long I had slept, but I was awakened by some noise. I lay and listened awhile, but all I could hear was



an occasional snore. Then it came again—thump! thump! The sound appeared to come from somewhere on the floor towards the centre of the shack. I lay listening, and it was repeated now quite close to my bed. I quietly awoke the friend who was sleeping near me, and informed him about it. The two of us sat up and listened, and soon we heard the queer noise again. Our remarks and actions soon wakened the others and we all listened to the strange noises which were quite audible to all of us. I bade my friends keep silent for a minute, and arose and went outside the shack and walked around it. I

could see nothing, and there was no sound other than the dismal "Hoo, hoo" of a nearby owl. I went in and lay down again. Whatever the sound was it seemed to come from underground and, after a while we again slept without discovering the origin of our night's disturbance.

The following morning we paired off and two of us went northward while the others went towards the southeast. It was evening when we all met again, and we had experienced a hard day's walking, but were fortunate in making a kill on our first day's hunt. Angus and I had two deer to our credit and the others had shot a fine bull moose. The next three days were spent in much the same manner, but no more game fell to our rifles, so we prepared to leave the camp. Business matters made it imperative that two of us should reach the city shortly, and the following morning we started on our homeward journey, eventually reaching Winnipeg without further adventure.

I visited Dead Man's Camp quite often afterwards, and, during one of my visits happened to be alone in the shack about mid-day when I distinctly heard the sound again. Laying my ear to the ground I listened for awhile and came to the conclusion that the noise was caused by some underground spring of water. There were no signs of any animals in or outside the shack at any time, and I can account for the noises in no other way.

The coming of the G.T.R. through this portion of the country has caused many changes. I recently visited the spot where the old camp used to stand. There is a large hotel standing there at present and other houses in the near vicinity. Fine gravelled roads have taken the place of the old trails, and the old camping ground is no longer recognizable. Old faces too, are fast disappearing,

but there are a few yet who remember Dead Man's Camp on the Brokenhead and it's uncanny reputation.



**LIGHTNING RODS**

Properly installed will protect your buildings and reduce your insurance rate. Our men are experienced and competent.

Just mail the coupon

WESTERN FIRE PROTECTION CO.  
197-9 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

I am interested in lightning rods. Please send me detailed information.

Name.....

Address.....

# The Sower

SEED scattered on barren soil is seed wasted, but seed sown in fertile fields yields abundant returns. The seed contains within itself the power of reproduction but gold, planted even in the richest soil, yields nothing. Placed in a savings account, however, money immediately begins to grow.

In this office you have a fertile field for the reproduction of your money. Saved regularly, dollars will bring a big harvest and assure comfort and independence in the winter-years of life.

Write for Folder  
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The PROVINCE OF MANITOBA  
SAVINGS OFFICE  
WINNIPEG

A Good Time Ahead.  
Baked with



**OCILVIE'S  
ROYAL  
HOUSEHOLD  
FLOUR**

## Largest Grain Pool Now Organizing in the United States

Nebraska and Wyoming took a step forward in the direction of better co-operative handling of their wheat crops when they formed, at Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 23rd of April, the Midwest Grain Marketing Association.

The new body is a reorganization of the old Nebraska Wheat Growers' Association, with the addition of Wyoming, and is out for a 50 per cent. sign-up of farmers in these two states. A five-year contract and a membership fee of \$10 are features of the plan.

About 300 wheat growers were delegates to the organization meeting which was held in Lincoln, and they represented some 13,000 farmers. J. M. McNally, of Belwood, was chairman, and Frank Malicky, of Barneston, secretary. The constitution and by-laws of the organization were completed by midnight, and the delegates passed a resolution inviting the wheat-growers of Colorado to participate in the movement. A committee of directors was struck to attend to the preparation for handling this year's crop; and this committee will report to the full board before July 1, when the officials formally commence their duties.

Ernest Green is president of the temporary association, and there will be a board of nineteen of which sixteen have already been named. The constitution and bylaws of the association have been amended from the first draft of some months ago, this being in order to adapt the working of the co-operative to the provisions for financial aid of the farm relief proposals now being considered by the special session of Congress.

Among the guests of the meeting was F. W. Ransom, secretary of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, who spoke during the morning, and urged the delegates to take their time for a thorough job. They were building an organization that would handle \$25,000,000 worth of grain during the next year, and it was no task to hurry over. To do things well, Mr. Ransom said, was more important

than to hurry back from a half completed task to the harrows and seed-drills. He also gave considerable information as to the Canadian Pool, on request of the delegates, and answered a large number of questions.

Sam R. McKelvie, publisher of the "Nebraska Farmer," was another speaker. He particularly impressed on the delegates that the proposed Pool was a method of volume marketing for economical distribution, and its ability to fix prices was strictly limited by certain natural laws. Wheat, he said, was a world crop and world conditions cannot help but affect the price of it; and extravagant hopes of fixing high prices must be disappointed. On the contrary, Mr. McKelvie continued, "the farmer should strenuously object to artificial influences that deprive him of a sound marketing system and the benefits that accrue from honest endeavor."

Among the resolutions passed by the meeting was the following:

Whereas, we believe that the establishment in the United States

of a stabilization corporation owned and operated by large scale co-operatives along the lines of the Canadian Wheat Pool, operated in co-operation with the Canadian Wheat Co-operatives, will do much to stabilize world prices as well as domestic prices in the United States and Canada; and

Whereas, the assistance given us in the formation of this organization by representatives of the Canadian Wheat Pool has been of great value to us;

Now, therefore be it resolved, that we express our appreciation and thanks to the Canadian Wheat Pool officials and its members, for the services rendered us by them through Mr. F. W. Ransom, Secretary of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and we especially wish to extend our thanks to Mr. Ransom and ask him to take back to Canada the sentiments expressed in this resolution and friendly greetings from the officials, delegates and members of the Midwest Grain Marketing Association.

"Brandy. Brandy." shouted a man as a crowd gathered round. "My poor wife has fainted."

Someone offered a flask, which the worried husband took and then promptly emptied down his throat.

"Thanks, that's better — I never could stand scenes," he said.

# SNOWY WHITE SPOTLESS-CLEAN



A PRODUCT OF  
**GENERAL STEEL WARES  
LIMITED**

25 Branches Across Canada

Halifax, Saint John, Quebec City, Montreal (2), Ottawa, Toronto (4),  
Hamilton (2), Brantford, London (2), Windsor, North Bay, Winnipeg  
(3), Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver.

**THE POOL ON THE FRONT PAGE**

(From Page 13.)

subsidied Mr. E. B. Ramsay, general manager of the Central Selling Agency, issued a statement which appears on page 3 of this issue of The Scoop Shovel. It should be read carefully by every member of the Pool together with Mr. McIvor's review of the world situation in wheat. These two articles give a very clear idea of what the Pool has to face, and also indicates the success it has had in an exceptionally difficult marketing year. As the Pool influence has also helped the non-Pool farmer, why not hand this copy of The Scoop Shovel over to a non-

Pool neighbor and help him to realize how much he is failing to protect himself by not joining the Pool?

**ANNUAL CONGRESS IN WINNIPEG**

Word has been received from George Keen, secretary of The Co-operative Union of Canada, that the Annual Congress of the Union will be held in Winnipeg, July 9, 10 and 11, 1929. The congress will be held in the Parliament Buildings, and will bring together representatives of the leading consumers' co-operatives from all parts of Canada.

**DON'T BUY NAMELESS TIRES**

(Approximate List—Canadian Manufacturers of Guaranteed Tires and Tubes, etc.)

**DUNLOP — GREGORY — GUTTA PERCHA — GOODYEAR — GOODRICH — FIRESTONE  
PERFECTION — DOMINION — SIEBERLING**

**SPECIAL PRICES FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY**

All Tires and Tubes Guaranteed under Manufacturer's Standard Warranty against Defects in Material, Workmanship and Mileage.

**PARTS FOR ALL CARS**  
Gears, Springs, Axles, Bearings, Pistons, Rings, Piston Pins, Gaskets, Coils, Electrical Parts, Chains.

**HIGH PRESSURE**

**HEAVY NON SKID CORDS**  
(12,000-Mile Tires and Tubes)

Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3 1/2 ST.....	\$ 5.95	\$ .95
30x3 1/2 HY.....	7.95	1.25
30x3 1/2 OS.....	9.95	1.35
31x4 CL.....	11.95	1.45
31x4 S.S.....	10.25	1.45
32x3 1/2.....	10.45	1.55
32x4.....	10.95	1.65
33x4.....	11.45	1.75
34x4.....	11.95	1.85
32x4 1/2.....	16.95	2.25
33x4 1/2.....	17.95	2.35
34x4 1/2.....	18.95	2.45
30x5.....	21.95	2.85
33x5.....	22.95	3.25
32x6.....	33.95	5.55

**TRUCK HEAVY DUTY TIRES**

30x3 1/2.....	\$10.95	\$1.75
32x4.....	15.95	1.95
32x4 1/2.....	21.95	2.35
33x4 1/2.....	22.95	2.55
34x4 1/2.....	23.95	2.75
30x5.....	27.95	2.95
33x5.....	31.95	3.35
34x5.....	33.95	3.65
35x5.....	34.95	3.95
32x6.....	47.95	5.95
36x6.....	49.95	6.95
34x7.....	64.95	7.95
38x7.....	69.95	8.95
36x8.....	89.95	9.95
40x8.....	95.95	10.95

**EXTRA—EXTRA**

**Special Non Skid Cords**

30x3 1/2 Tires only.....	\$3.95
30x3 1/2 Tubes only.....	.95
2 Tires and 2 Tubes only.....	9.60

**BATTERIES**

**The Best Money Can Buy**

6 Volt-11 Plate, only.....	\$ 7.45
6 Volt-13 Plate, only.....	8.45
6 Volt-13 Plate, only.....	10.45
(Oversize 10 1/4 inches)	
6 Volt-15 Plate, only.....	13.45
12 Volt. Battery, only.....	15.45
(For Dodges, Maxwells, etc.)	
Prices long type in proportion.	

Buy By  
MAIL **SAVE**  
25 TO 50 PER CENT

New Low Prices for 15 Days Only



Please state size and price of Tires when ordering. In 31x4 size state if clincher or straight side.

**TIRES FOR ALL CARS**  
Tire Reeliners, Blowout Patches, Tire Gauges, Valve Insides, Porcupine Boots, Tape, Repair Kits.

**BALLOON**

**HEAVY NON SKID CORDS**  
(12,000-Mile Tires and Tubes)

Size	Tires	Tubes
29x4.40.....	\$ 8.75	\$1.25
30x4.50.....	9.75	1.45
27x4.40.....	8.45	1.55
28x4.40.....	8.95	1.65
29x4.50.....	9.45	1.75
28x4.75.....	10.45	1.85
29x4.75.....	10.95	1.95
30x4.75.....	11.45	2.00
29x4.95.....	11.75	2.05
31x4.95.....	13.65	2.10
29x5.00.....	11.35	2.15
30x5.00.....	11.95	2.20
31x5.00.....	12.45	2.25
32x5.00.....	13.75	2.30
28x5.25.....	12.95	2.35
29x5.25.....	13.45	2.40
30x5.25.....	13.95	2.45
31x5.25.....	14.45	2.50
28x5.50.....	14.55	2.55
29x5.50.....	14.75	2.60
30x5.50.....	14.95	2.65
34x5.77.....	18.95	3.45
30x6.00.....	15.95	2.95
30x6.20.....	19.95	3.05
30x6.75.....	23.95	3.45
34x7.30.....	27.95	4.45
32x6.00.....	16.95	3.15

**Interchangeable Balloons**

31x4.40 CL.....	\$11.45	\$1.45
32x4.95.....	13.95	2.25
33x4.95.....	14.45	2.35
34x4.95.....	14.95	2.45

**EXTRA—EXTRA**

**Special Non Skid Cords**

29x4.40 Tires, only.....	\$ 6.95
29x4.40 Tubes, only.....	.95
2 Tires and 2 Tubes, only.....	15.50

**RADIATORS**

Ford 1917 to 23, only.....	\$11.45
Ford 1924 to 27, only.....	11.95
Ford 1928 to 29, only.....	13.95
Ford 1911 to 16, only.....	15.95
Chevrolet, from.....	16.60
Dodges, from.....	20.00
McLaughlins, from.....	29.00
Prices other makes in proportion.	

New Low Prices for 15 Days Only

**WESTERN CANADA'S  
LOWEST  
TIRE AND TUBE PRICES**

Tires Delivered Free, Extra 50c; Tubes 25c each to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia. (2 Tires and 2 Tubes Delivered Free \$1.00)

**JACKSON'S AUTO SUPPLY, Saskatoon, Sask.**

Please mention name of paper from which you order and receive Free 50c Tire and Tube Repair Kit

# The Wheat Pool Bill

Passed by the Manitoba Legislature Makes Changes  
in Original Pool Charter

## BILL

**An Act to amend "An Act to Incorporate Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited."**

Whereas, Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, has petitioned that its Act of Incorporation, being chapter 130 of the statutes of Manitoba, 1924, as amended by chapter 112 of the statutes of Manitoba, 1925, should be amended, and that the name of the company should be changed; and

Whereas, it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition.

Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

1. The name "Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited," being the name which the company acquired upon incorporation, is hereby changed to the name "Manitoba Wheat Pool," but such change in name shall not in any way affect the rights or obligations of the company; all actions, suits or proceedings which might have been commenced or continued by or against said company under its former name, or any acts, matters or things which might have been taken, done or performed by or against the company under its former name may be commenced, continued, done or performed by or against the said company under its new name.

2. Section 2 of said chapter 130 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

2. (1) The company shall have neither capital stock nor shares nor shareholders; the present shareholders shall be members, the present issued shares shall be memberships, and the present paid-up capital shall be a membership fund. Members of the company shall possess the same rights and be subject to the same obligations which shareholders have heretofore possessed and been subject to.

(2) Wherever the word "shareholder" appears in said chapter 130 and 112 it shall be struck out and the word "member" inserted in place thereof.

(3) Any person who signs a contract with the company providing for the marketing by the company of all or any specified part of his grain shall, upon the acceptance of such contract by the company, thereby become a member of the company.

(4) The interest of the members in the assets of the company shall be in proportion to their contribution thereto.

(5) The directors are hereby invested with full power and authority to do all things which in their judgment are necessary or desirable to give effect to this section.

3. Section 4 of said chapter 130, as amended by said chapter 112, is further amended.

(a) by inserting after sub-section 43 of said section 4 the following new sub-section:

44. (a) To raise or assist in raising money for, and to aid by way of promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, or any other company, corporation or agency with which the company may have dealings or business relations or in which it may be a shareholder, and to guarantee the performance of contracts and the payment of debts by Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, or any such other company, corporation or agency.

(b) Said section 4, as amended by this Act, shall be construed as if it had always stood as so amended.

4. Sub-section 1 of section 4 of said chapter 112 is amended by striking out the words "For any period of time not over ten years" in the third and fourth lines thereof and substituting therefor the words "For any definite or indefinite term."

# THE PRACTICAL OVERALL for Every Chore!

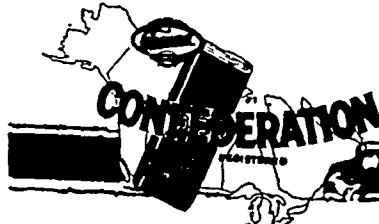
The combination which covers every need in work clothes. Carry an extra suit in your car!



## OVERALLS & SHIRTS

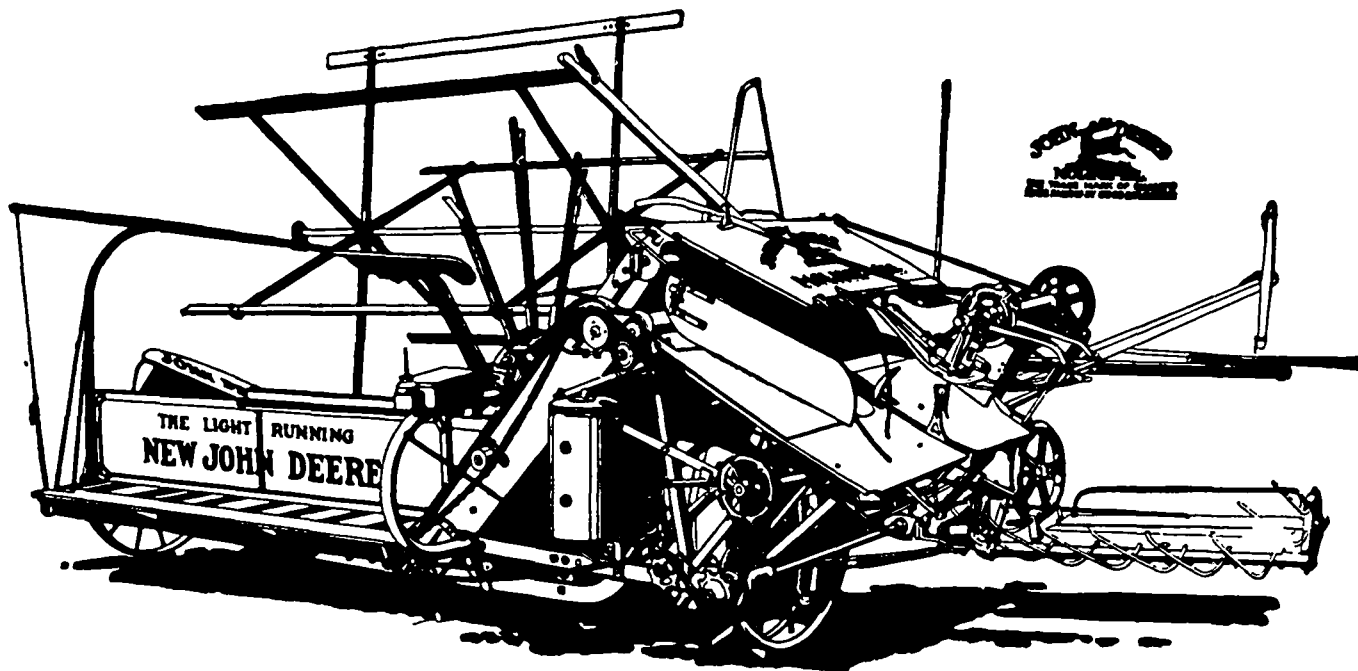
The CONQUEROR is the only Overall made of CONFEDERATION BLUE DENIM—not excelled in hard-wearing qualities. Look for the CONQUEROR label—you get more Overall for every dollar invested!

MONARCH OVERALL  
Manufacturing Co. Ltd.  
Winnipeg - - - Canada



See the New Conqueror shirt in a most attractive range of latest patterns.





## DEPENDABILITY *Plus* the Kind of Work You Want

You want dependability in the binder you buy. You want a binder that will stay on the job during the harvest rush—a binder that will do good work, even under difficult conditions. For delays at harvest time are costly.

You get this dependability in John Deere Grain Binders. They are designed to give constant good service—the kind of service that gives real satisfaction.

Whether you require a ground-driven or power-driven binder, you'll like a John Deere better. Before you buy, stop at your John Deere dealer's and see these high-quality machines. You will want their many advantages.

### These Features Mean Better Work

The exceptional light-running of the New John Deere means easier pulling and aids good work. This binder will go through grain that would choke down a machine with less capacity.

Wide bull wheel with wide, high lugs provides plenty of driving power for work in difficult conditions. Special care has been taken to place all oil holes so that they will not be overlooked—the John Deere is easy to oil.

Gear-controlled reel will not whip or sag. Sturdy, carefully-fitted cutting parts are efficient and long wearing... Flexible capacity elevator handles heavy crops without clogging and light crops without waste.

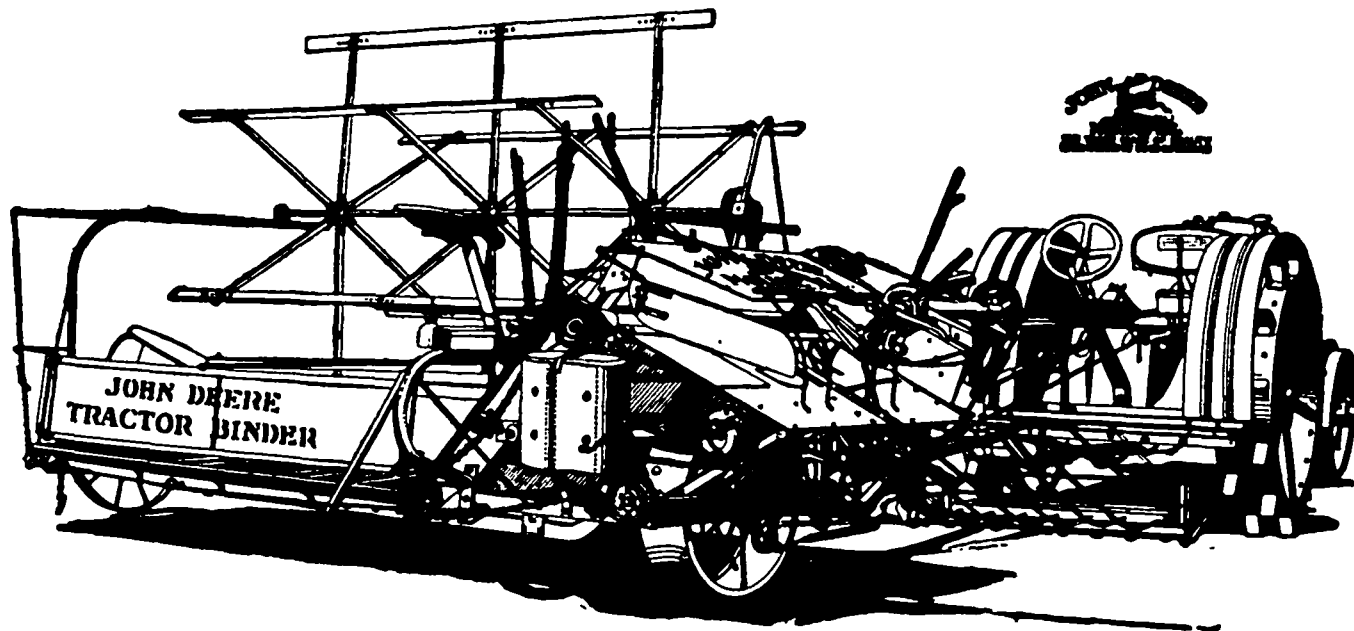
The improved binding unit works effectively under all conditions. Bundle carrier has large capacity.

Built the John Deere way—strong in every part.

### A BIG-CAPACITY TRACTOR BINDER

You can double your capacity—work twice as fast as you did with an eight-foot horse-drawn binder—with the John Deere Ten-Foot Tractor Binder. It embodies all the features of the popular Light Running New John Deere horse-drawn machine. Binder mechanism is driven by power shaft direct from tractor. This feature insures good work in loose soil or wet ground. Dependable in every way.

For free booklets describing these smooth-running, dependable binders, write John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and ask for Booklets DR-29



# JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

5. Said section 4 of chapter 112 is further amended by inserting after sub-section 1 thereof the following new sub-section:

1A. All grain which is the subject matter of any such marketing contract shall be sold in the manner provided by such contract, notwithstanding any statute or other law of this province to the contrary under which security shall have been given on such grain, or under which it shall have been seized or retained by or on behalf of a creditor of the member.

Nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the share of grain payable or deliverable to any landlord, vendor or mortgagee of the land upon which such grain has been grown, nor shall it apply to any grain sold by any bailiff or sheriff under process of law without knowledge of any such marketing contract.

6. Section 8 of said chapter 130 is amended by adding thereto the following as sub-section (2) thereof, the present section becoming sub-section (1):

(2) The report of the directors of the company on the winding-up or closing of any pool or pools of any commodity or commodities handled by the company, as adopted, shall, after the expiration of a period of twelve months next after the adoption of such report by any general meeting of the company; be final, conclusive and binding on all members of the company and on all persons delivering any commodity or commodities to the company, and on all persons claiming through or under them or any of them; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this section, shall be final, conclusive and binding as to the correctness of all charges and deductions made or to be made and all credits given or to be given and shall be final, conclusive and binding as to the result of the operation of any such pool or pools, and neither such report nor the operation of any such pool or pools, nor anything in connection therewith shall be called into question in any way, save in proceedings brought for such purpose under "The Arbitration Act," not later than twelve

months next after the adoption of such report by such general meeting of the company.

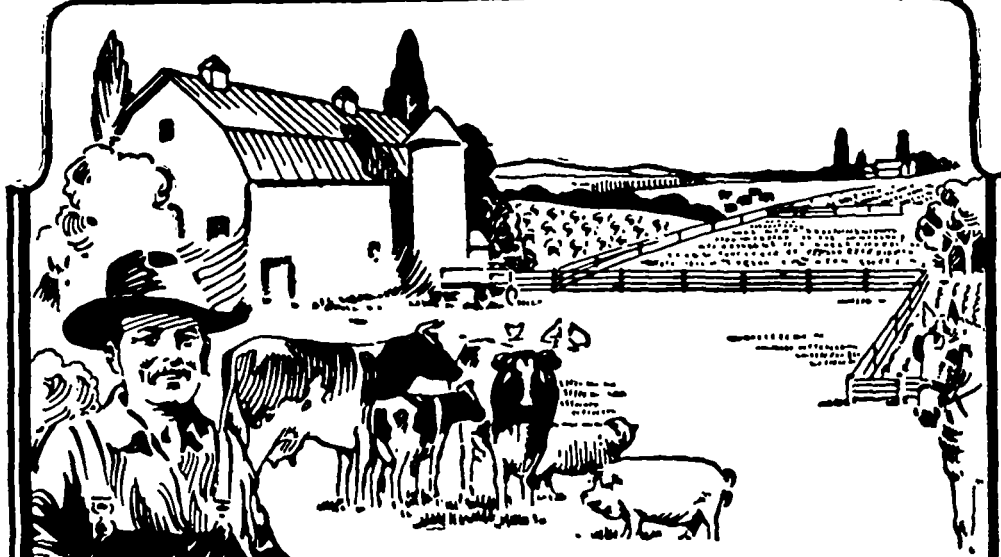
7. Said chapter 130 is further amended by adding thereto the following as section 9A thereof:

9A. If any member shall cease to be the holder of a current marketing contract with the company, or if he shall fail for any reason whatsoever to perform any of his obligations under a current marketing contract, the board of directors of the company may, in addition to all other remedies, cancel his membership in the company and expel him from such member-

ship, and thereupon all his rights and interest as a member shall be cancelled and forfeited, but such member shall not thereby forfeit any interest he may have in elevator or commercial reserves.

8. Said chapter 130 is further amended by adding thereto the following as section 11A thereof:

11A. If any question arises between the company and any member touching anything done, to be done, or not to be done, or any money paid, to be paid, or not to be paid, under the provisions of said chapters 130 and 112, this Act, the by-



## Are You Buying More Cattle

—seed, grain or equipment? If so,  
you may possibly require a loan.

The Bank of Toronto is always  
ready to aid responsible farmers in  
their financing—to give the exper-  
ienced counsel and financial help  
that insures increased production  
and revenue.

Discuss your farm problems with  
our local manager.

*This Bank is here to help you.*

# THE BANK OF TORONTO

H. B. HENWOOD, General Manager.  
J. A. WOOD, Western Superintendent, Winnipeg.

929

laws of the company or the marketing contract, then, unless by said chapters 130, 112 or this Act otherwise expressly provided, such question shall be determined by arbitration in manner provided by "The Arbitration Act."

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not preclude the company from bringing suit against a member in any court on any cause of action which the company may have against such member under the marketing contract.

9. This Act, except sections 6 and 8, shall come into force on the day it is assented to, and said sections 6 and 8 shall come into force on a day fixed by proclamation of the lieutenant-governor.

**SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN INQUIRY COMMISSION INTERIM REPORT.**

(From Page 27.)

17. Absolute prohibition of grading of any sample of grain less than two pounds in weight.

18. That an effort be made to gather samples of the crop earlier each year so that the standards for the various grades might be set as soon as possible.

19. That the Board be given power to provide for new grades of grain and legalize some grades that are now set illegally.

20. That, where it is possible to separate mixed grains, the inspector's certificate show the percentage of the mixture, and that settlement be made on the basis of the separation.

21. That the automatic sampler be installed in all terminal elevators.

22. That the standard for inspection out of private terminals be raised, and that samples taken from the standard so fixed be sent to the world's exchanges.

23. That the government-owned and publicly-operated elevator at Fort William be discontinued as such.

24. That legislation rather than litigation be adopted to settle the trouble existing between the Pool farmer and the line elevator as to the right of the farmer to have his grain sent to a Pool terminal.

25. That all elevators to be built at Churchill be government-owned and operated,

**"BETTER JOIN THE POOL."**

There was a farmer worked his land

And milked nine cows a day; He was a thrifty farmer,

And said he'd make things pay. He raised his pigs and fed his hens,

And then he joined the Pool. The neighbors said among themselves,

He was a blooming fool. Another man on the same land Began aloud to cry:

My hens are dead, my pigs are thin,

My taxes are too high! And so he cut and stooked his crop;

He wouldn't join the Pool. He got half price for all his grain, And kicked just like a mule. Now, these two farmers side by side;

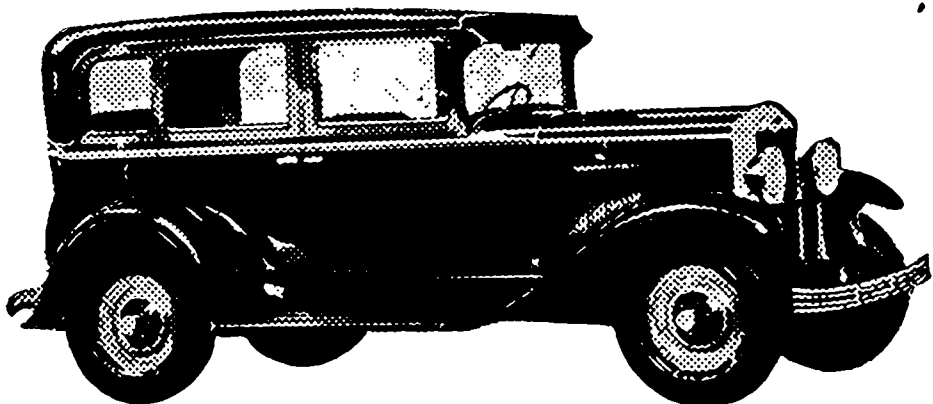
One prospered fairly well, The other through pure stubbornness

Held awhile then fell.

—A. W. P., Millwood, Man.

**You May Win**

**This \$1,035.00 Chevrolet New 6-Cyl., 4-Door Sedan**



**TO BE GIVEN AWAY FREE!**

AT THE

**Grand Dance AND Prize Draw**

HERE is your opportunity to win a beautiful new 1929 Model, 6-Cylinder Chevrolet, 4-Door Sedan, which will be given away free, to the holder of the lucky ticket to our Grand Dance, to be held in the Masonic Hall, MacGregor, Manitoba, August 1st, 1929. \$45.00 in prizes also to be given away. Tickets 50c each, proceeds for new rink. Forward 50c for a ticket, and if you wish, order a book of 12 tickets, by selling 10 of them, and returning \$5.00 and the stubs, you may keep two tickets or the proceeds thereof for yourself.

**TICKETS 50 CENTS**

Send your order for Tickets to H. A. LYE, Secretary,

**MacGregor Curling Club**

MacGREGOR, MAN.

**IN THE LIBRARY.**

(From Page 19.)

are trying to put ethics back into economics, and his latest book, which we have just added to the Pool library — Our Economic Morality—deals with the problem. He refuses to leave his Christian morality at the door of the counting house and the business exchange. He looks into the heart of the modern business system and traces its effect upon society as a whole. It is a book that every co-operator should read, indeed everyone who believes that without a foundation in ethics the economic system cannot possibly persist.

As an introduction to this book we have a few pamphlets by Dr. Ward. entitled, 'The Profit Motive: Is it indispensable to industry? We will send this pamphlet free to any of our members who ask for it—as long as the sup-

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PHILIPPINE MANILA  
INDIAN JUTE

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**MANITOBA GROWN  
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HEMP ROPE,**

Halter Shanks, Team Lines  
and Twine, etc.?

Soft, Strong and Superior  
At Sisal Price  
At Your Local Store

Try 100 feet half-inch  
Rope, \$2.00 F.O.B. Portage.  
Made with genuine hemp  
grown by Manitoba farmers.

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

ply lasts. The book and the pamphlet will enable anyone to discover why Mr. Owen Young finds it so hard to apply ethical principles—principles with which he is heartily in accord, remember, and which he doubtless lives up to in his private life—to modern business, and also how the co-operative movement supplies the answer to Mr. Young's difficulties.

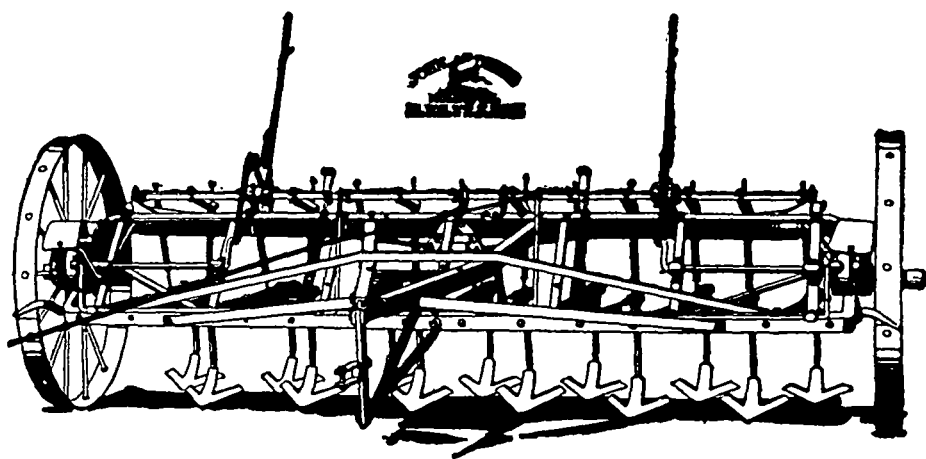
**THE GOOD OF  
CO-OPERATION.**

The good which co-operative associations have accomplished is enormous, and there can be no

doubt of their practicability. They have not only proved commercially profitable to the participators, but they have trained them to "team work," and inculcated the spirit of mutual concession, the give and take of concerted endeavor which makes for social solidarity and constitutes such an indispensable element of good citizenship in a democratic state. —Prof. Richard Ely, Outlines of Economics.

"How did you get your hands so dirty, Jimmy?"

"Washing my face, mother."

**Just the Tool You  
Want for Fallow**

Keep your fallow land free from weeds—seal up the moisture for the next crop—ridge the soil to prevent blowing—prepare your fields rapidly in the way that means bigger yields—with the

**John Deere Field Cultivator  
with Stiff Teeth**

This is a strong and durable machine equipped with wide shovels that overlap and destroy all the weeds.

There is plenty of clearance above the shovels and between the front and the rear row, to prevent clogging.

The John Deere is used extensively for general field work. It

is convertible. Spring teeth, used for digging out the root stems of coarse-stem weeds and for the cultivation of alfalfa, are interchangeable with the stiff teeth on the same drag bars.

Can be used with horses or tractor. Power lift permits easy handling, especially when two or more machines are used behind a tractor.

See this machine at your John Deere dealer's. Write for literature. Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and ask for Folder DN-79

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

**E. S. RUSSENHOLT.**

Readers of the Scoop Shovel are already familiar with the drawings of Mr. E. S. Russenholt, a large proportion of our cartoons being from his pen. Many will also remember his series of articles: "Whence the Rivers Flow."

The Manitoba Co-operative Conference, which includes all the



E. S. RUSSENHOLT.

farmer-producer selling organizations, the Fish Pool and the Co-operative Wholesale, have been fortunate in persuading Mr. Russenholt to devote his entire time to their publicity and educational affairs. This work will bring him into the Scoop Shovel more regularly, on to the radio, and into co-operative homes of Manitoba by various mediums.

Mr. Russenholt is peculiarly fitted for this work of establishing contacts and spreading an understanding of co-operative problems. For eight years he has been connected with the Winnipeg Hydro Electric System, and was closely in touch with the work of the Manitoba Power Commission, making full use of his exceptional ability with the pen, both as an artist and a writer. His "chalk-talks," on subjects both serious and humorous, have been enjoyed by many gatherings in this province.

The combination of co-operative knowledge and convictions, with ability to pass them on by picture and written word, is rare enough, and co-operation in Manitoba will be the gainer by Mr. Russenholt's engagement.

**COMPETENT LEADERSHIP.**

(From Page 22.)

the executive committee, and bring to this company experience acquired through years of responsibility as leaders of their respective organizations.

A competent sales staff has also been appointed. Mr. D. W. Storey, sales manager, was formerly sales manager for the old Canadian company. He now has his office located in Montreal. In the West he is ably assisted by Mr. W. H. Fisher, in Winnipeg, and Mr. Mark E. Hill, in New Westminster. For several years Mr. Fisher has been the manager of the Saskatoon branch, and Mr. Hill was formerly with the Central Creameries.

**Organized Strength**

Enjoying a joint membership of approximately 40,000 producers and 2,000 merchant members, the Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited, now controls the major portion of the poultry produce of the four western provinces. Results to date have been very satisfactory. By May 1st, an approximate volume of 125 to 150 cars had been handled through the different units of the Pool.

Representing the Western Poultry Producers, Mr. Landreth will appear before the Tariff Board at Ottawa on May 15, to request a higher tariff on shell

eggs. If this petition receives favorable consideration from the federal government, it will do much to strengthen the egg market. At present, big distributors are afraid to pay higher prices for eggs due to the danger of the Americans dumping in large quantities, and thus demoralizing our market as they did last year. An increase in the duty will enable the distributors to store eggs for the periods of low production, resulting in greater stability of the market and protection from over inflation during such periods.

**NEW POOL ELEVATORS IN ALBERTA.**

Between March 22nd and May 6th this year, the Alberta Wheat Pool has purchased 22 local elevators and has 41 new elevators under construction. The new elevators being built are 35,000 and 40,000 bushels capacity, and the majority of those purchased are of 30,000 bushels capacity. The addition of these houses brings the total elevators owned by the Alberta Pool to 381.

**THE FLAPPER'S SONG.**

"You must wake and call me early,  
call me early, Mother dear."  
That was often said to mothers by the  
girls of yester-year;  
But the girls now tell their maters as  
they start out for a spin:  
"You must wake up early, Mother;  
someone's got to let me in."

**The Vulcan Iron Works**

LIMITED

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

Established 1874

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

**Prompt and Efficient Service**



## THE POOREST ON THE MARKET.

(From Page 32.)

barley being used for brewing purposes, and the percentage of imports and re-shipments for industrial purposes is comparatively small. The feed barley market is the important one just as in Germany, and the suggested grade to compete with Federal No. 2 would suit the buyers here as in Germany.

"Belgium may become a market in a small way for a better quality of Trebi, if properly segregated, but is important to us today as a barley market only for its re-shipment to Germany."

### Two-Row Barley Not Wanted

Dealing with the brewing and distilling trade, the report states that owing to the superior quality and large supply of English and Czecho-Slovakian two-row brewing barley, and climatic and soil conditions in Western Canada which make it impossible to produce two-row barley of similar quality, the committee does not offer much prospect of Canada participating in the English brewing trade in two-row barley. In the six-row class, Trebi has the best chance if its malting quality can be improved, but in its present state is not satisfactory as it is too coarse, too high in protein, and has not a "sunny" enough appearance. The committee states, however, that "if the new proposed grades are adopted, a few consignments of this barley might be sold at a small premium over No. 3 Canada Western." There does not appear to be a place in the British brewing trade for O. A. C. 21, as it has not the characteristics required in the six-row brewing barleys, and would have to compete in the two-row class, but would be so inferior to the two-row barleys that there would not be any demand for it.

Canadian barley was used almost exclusively to supply the malt in grain distilling in England prior to the 1926 crop, but the placing of artificially dried grain into No. 3 C. W. that year resulted in Canada losing this trade to Roumania. The establishment of the new grade No. 3 extra Canada Western, with satisfactory assurances of the germinating quality of this barley in this grade, would probably restore this market to Canada.

## THE WHEAT POOL BUILDING

After having been scattered for the past five years, over a wide area of the Winnipeg business district, the various staffs of the different wheat Pools have at last moved into their own home. This is a handsome structure, specially designed for their use and should add noticeably to their efficiency.

The New Wheat Pool Building is on Main street, Winnipeg, and right in the middle of the financial section of the city. It is of brick and concrete construction on a frame of reinforced concrete, the front being of white Tyndall limestone from Manitoba quarries; and the eight floors and basement have a depth of 120 feet on a frontage of 56 feet.

The ground floor, 17 feet in height, is entered through a vaulted lobby of Gothic style; and the remaining floors are well, but less elaborately, finished. Three sides of the building contain the 164 large windows, and steam heat is provided by the Winnipeg Hydro central heating plant.

Two outstanding features are found on the third floor, being a very up-to-date grain research laboratory with complete equip-

ment for testing, milling and baking, and the most modern private automatic telephone exchange in Winnipeg.

### Under One Roof

The new quarters will bring under one roof the entire staffs of the following organization that have, until now, been widely scattered through the downtown business section:

Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

Canadian Pool Agencies, Limited.

Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited.

Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Limited.

In the laboratory the Pool will employ its own cereal chemist, making its own determination of protein content, moisture, milling and baking values, varietal com-

## RESIGNS POSITION



DONALD MacRAE,

## SASKATCHEWAN POOL ELEVATOR STAFF CHANGES.

Donald MacRae, after 17 years with organized farmers' companies, tendered his resignation as manager of Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, last month. He was an elevator operator for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company early in its career, and entered the employ of the Wheat Pool when it was first formed in Saskatchewan, holding a number of positions with it which culminated in the managership in 1926.

Mr. and Mrs. MacRae, who will spend an extended holiday in British Columbia, were guests of honor at a farewell banquet, and were made a handsome presentation by President A. J. McPhail on behalf of the directors, officers and staff.

Mr. MacRae's duties as manager, were assumed May 1 by J. D. Read, formerly treasurer of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

parisons, and other items of information that may be of assistance in forming selling policies. It will also enable the Pool to provide a valuable service to its members who wish to know about the varieties they are producing. The Wheat Pool laboratory will also work in conjunction with the National Research Council on research directed towards the improvement of Canadian cereal crops.

**A Proof of Confidence**

The building is not owned by the Wheat Pools, but has been constructed for them by a group of eastern financiers. A long-

term lease on satisfactory terms ensures adequate facilities to the Pools for many years. The fact that these financial men of Eastern Canada undertook to erect such a building for the Canadian Wheat Pools, is a striking commentary on the reputation of the great farmers' co-operative marketing company. The negotiations in connection with the building as proposed were carried out in the spring of 1928. At that time the Pools were operating on the final year of their first contract with the members, and all of these contracts were dated to expire on July 31st, 1928. There was no definite assurance that the

Pools could operate with any degree of success for the approaching five-year period. There was nothing upon which to base judgment except the record of the past five years and a faith in the future. But there was no lacking of faith in the common sense of the Western farmer or in the Wheat Pools he had created and developed. And at this critical period in the career of the Pools these eastern business men expressed their willingness to invest nearly a million dollars, because they believed in the successful future of the Pools. No greater tribute has ever been paid to the efforts of organized farmers.



Alberta Wheat Pool

Canadian Wheat Pool

Canadian Pool Agencies

Manitoba Wheat Pool

Manitoba Pool Elevators

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators

Saskatchewan Pool Terminals

**CONCRETE EVIDENCE of Wheat Pool Progress**

All Wheat Pool Activities in Winnipeg are now conducted under one roof in the eight-storey Wheat Pool building.

More convenient office premises will mean additional service to Pool members and reduction of overhead costs.

**CANADIAN WHEAT POOL**  
CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS LIMITED

## LOYALTY AND CO-OPERATION.

(From Page 9.)

will not have to go without many things that they think they need or want. Do not put your argument for more pay on the basis, "I need more money on which to live," but get your ideas on the basis of, "I will produce more; thus the organization can afford to pay me more." There are very few people today who are concerned particularly with the individual's needs. I am speaking of the buyer. Whether he is buying a bushel of wheat, whether he is buying an executive, or whether he is buying an office boy, he is concerned with only one thing, "what am I going to get for my money?" We, as employees, have the answer; "we are going to give you for the money you are giving us, a little bit more than you are paying for, and then you are going to pay us a little bit more because you can afford to."

### Not a Matter of Size

Now, just one more thing on co-operation, and carrying it a little further than the co-operation within an office and within a

staff, let us break down provincial boundaries and office walls, and carry this idea of co-operation right through the whole organization. Saskatchewan is a mighty big province, and you have a mighty big Pool. It should be no news to you folks to know that we look with considerable envy on your huge elevator system, your huge Pool membership, your big office, and your big office staff. Provincial boundaries and geographical conditions have made it impossible for us in Manitoba to ever attain anywhere near your present size, but we do feel that we can help you just the same as we feel that we like you to help us. We have not as many individuals in our organization by a long way as you have, but those that we have are human beings with all the faults, failings, and ambitions of the ordinary human beings. We like to think that even though we are small, we are very efficient. We do not like to feel that because we are the smallest, we are insignificant. We want to feel that we are all part of one movement, and that we are all out to accomplish the same things. We have some problems here that

you folks do not face. Our staff, when it leaves our building and scatters around a city the size of Winnipeg, is a very small item in the city's life. We are a pretty small force and are in the shadow of the opposition. It often takes considerable fortitude to withstand some of the criticisms that are aimed at us outside of business hours. That means that we have to be particularly careful, because any one of us, as individuals, may be the only Pool representative at some social gathering. You folks in Regina have, I presume, by far the largest office staff of any business in that city. You are more apt to find yourselves in the majority than in the minority at meetings outside your own office. That is why we feel that we are kind of shock troops, as it were, holding the front line trenches, and mighty glad and mighty happy to know that just beyond us are Saskatchewan and Alberta, with their big memberships, their big staffs and their marvellous organizations, ready to stand by us at all times.

### Interests in Common

The Pool staffs in Calgary, Re-



# John Gunn & Sons Limited

*Engineers and Contractors*  
*Winnipeg*

## Congratulate the Wheat Pool Members

# JOHN GUNN & SONS LIMITED

# Pool Ripples



"So you met Alice today?"

"Yes; I hadn't seen her for ten years."

"Has she kept her girlish figure?"

"Kept it? She's doubled it."

Dorothy: "But, surely, you didn't tell him straight out that you loved him?"

Jane: "Goodness, no! He simply had to squeeze it out of me."

"I want a girl who is good, clever and beautiful."

"My dear chap, you don't want one—you want three!"

"Does your fiance know much about automobiles?"

"Heavens, no! She asked me if I cooled my car by stripping the gears."

An English golfer holidaying last year at a Scottish resort observed an elderly native walking on the course each day.

One day the visitor said to the starter, "Who is that old fellow with a beard who's always strolling about alone?"

"Oh, aye," said the starter, "that'll be Auld Wullie. He lost a new ball at the fourth in 1918."

"What's your brother who tried for a Civil Service job doing now?"

"Nothing. He got the job."

Clergyman: "Do as you want to be done by."

Parishioner: "But I don't want to be done!"

Boarding-House Keeper: "I didn't put anything in the plate at church."

Boarder: "Force of habit, I suppose?"

She: "The man I marry must not smoke, drink, gamble, or stay out nights. He must be quiet and not easily led off."

He (departing): "Yes! Well, you'll find plenty of that kind at the morgue."

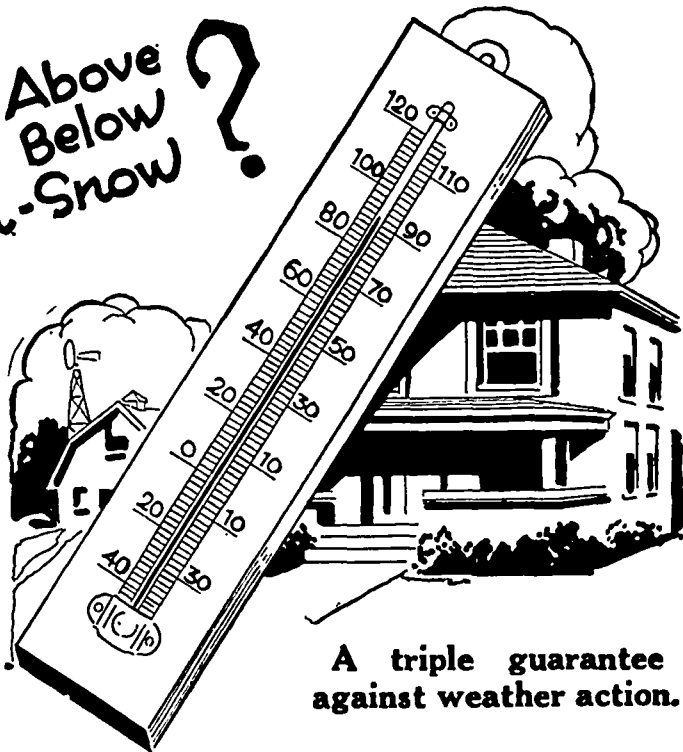
The big-game hunter was yarn-spinning.

"I stumbled over a root and dropped my rifle," he said, "and as I got up I saw two lions waiting to spring on me. Without a second's hesitation I grabbed them both by the throat and—"

"But," protested the little chap in the corner, "I notice you've got only one arm. How could you grab both?"

"True," said the big-game man. "True, I've only got one arm, but in an emergency I forget all about a thing like that."

90° Above  
30° Below  
Rain-Hail-Snow?



A triple guarantee against weather action.

## MARSHALL-WELLS HOUSE PAINT



—the only paint on the market in Western Canada with the full formula on every can . . . made from the purest and best raw materials it is possible to buy . . . for the buyers protection.

You know what you're getting when you buy MARSHALL-WELLS - a surface that faces and defeats the elements - a protective coating which lasts years longer than the ordinary - Money will buy no more.

## Astounding New Invention

BY ONE OF THE FOREMOST EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA A PROFESSOR OF OPTICAL SCIENCE

REMARKABLE NEW METHOD A RESULT NEVER BEFORE POSSIBLE

SEND NO MONEY

BETTER VISION GUARANTEED OR NO COST!

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SEND COUPON TODAY

## 60 DAYS' TRIAL!

Now, for the first time in history, you may have the benefit of an invention based upon the leading optical skill in America, right in your home, without cost. **None** of the tremendous advantage of using the invention of a **MASTER MIND**—a genius in optical science—a former head of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department of one of the largest hospitals in the world! We offer you his wonderful new method without a cent of cost and send you spectacles on sixty days trial. Guaranteed to greatly improve your vision, to enable you to see everything clearly, far or near, thread the finest needle, read the smallest print. If you don't think these wonderful spectacles at only \$3.98 better than \$15 ones, send them back. You are to be the sole judge. Beautiful case included free. We'll also tell you how to get a pair free for yourself. Just mail the coupon opposite.

S. T. OPTICAL CO., 29-33 Melinda St., Dept. Toronto, Ont. **FM137**  
Gentlemen: I want to try your spectacles for sixty days and your new invention. Also tell me how I may get spectacles FREE for myself. I prefer ( ) all shell frame ( ) shell rim frame ( ) all gold filled frame.

Name.....Age.....

Address.....

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

**RUMORS AND FACTS.**

(From Page 3.)

60 million bushels or an amount equal to the decrease in exports. Taking the four major exporting countries, allowing a decrease in the carryover in Canada compared to last year of 15 million bushels, assuming the Australian and Argentine carryovers to be the same as last year, exports from these countries during the balance of the crop year will be 195 million bushels compared to 197 million last year. Thus the much talked of world surplus amounts to an increase in the United States carryover of some 60 million bushels which is partially offset by a decrease in the Canadian carryover.

"There is little prospect of world production of wheat this year reaching the 1928 level. However, even if it should the increased consumption which has developed this past year will in all probability provide a market, and at a profitable figure provided it is marketed in a sane way. There is no doubt that a reasonable price will be obtained for the balance of this year's and succeeding crops as we are adequately financed and prepared to wait for the actual demand.

"From a National standpoint the regrettable feature of the whole situation is that thousands of non-pool farmer holders were sold out on the break and this will undoubtedly have a depressing effect on general business in the country during the summer, and will also tend to stampede those farmers to the market in the fall to obtain funds.

"Insofar as the Pool situation is concerned, our average for the year is to a large extent established and while it may be a few cents greater or less, that will depend entirely on the balance of the season. In any case the Pool farmer is assured a good interim payment prior to harvest.

"I may say, for the benefit of our members, that one of the main reasons for the quite conservative spring interim payment was that the present situation was anticipated, the fact that it has been delayed until now has very materially benefited the Pool.

"In complete denial of the various rumours which have been

circulated recently, I may say:—

"That no one of our officials has resigned or is leaving us. A high Pool official is not recalled from Europe for the purpose of discussing the situation.

We are not responsible for the congestion on the Eastern Seaboard. The Pool is not in financial difficulties.

We have no anxiety over our present stocks of wheat. The comments in the market reports as to the Pool operations are 95% pure surmise."

**A WORLD OF WHEAT.**

(From Page 5.)

the market, with the inevitable consequence that wheat growers of that country have had to accept prices very much lower than the prices we have obtained for our wheat. The Argentine crop is of excellent quality this year. In a normal year their standard export type, Rosafe, is generally conceded to be equal in quality to our No. 3 Northern, yet they have been consistently selling it in the markets of Europe below what we have been getting for No. 4, and have sold a good deal at prices below what we have received for No. 5.

In meeting the many and diverse problems facing us this year, a brief sketch of which I have attempted to give you, we have been constantly guided by the policies laid down by your directors. I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to state that it is my firm conviction that the consistent and firm practice of the well-known operating policy of the Pool, namely to feed the market in a manner which will maintain the proper balance between demand and supply, and secure for us the maximum price for our wheat, has never been more thoroughly vindicated than during the past few months. In this connection I would like to quote one of many similar statements issued during the year by the leading authority on the world's grain trade, Mr. George Broomhall, publisher of "The Corn Trade News" and several other grain journals.

"The successful stand of the Canadian Pool, when the market appeared to be well on the way to a lower price level, has naturally directed the attention of the market to this great selling organization in a very special degree. We think market developments show-

ed that when backed by good finance, the seller can await opportunity better than the buyer."

**CO-OPERATION AND EDUCATION.**

"Those who think that education and trade can be separated in the co-operative movement are entirely wrong. For the attainment of the ideals of our movement, education is just as necessary as trade. I would go so far as to say that if we neglect education there is nothing that we can see that will prevent our movement becoming merely a commercial joint stock company."—Professor F. Hall.



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**Grain Bags Twine**  
**BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.**  
**WINNIPEG**

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**What about Turner Valley Oils?**

Great developments are under way in the Turner Valley field. Considerable areas are underlaid with oil. The best companies offer wonderful opportunities for speculative investment, but, as is always the case in developments of this kind, there will be numerous companies organized with lands of very limited possibilities.

We are in a position to give you full information regarding any oil companies you may be interested in and to assist you in selection. You can write to us without any obligation.

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## HINGE JOINT FENCE

Full Gauge No. 9 Wire Throughout  
In 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls

Style	Description	Between Stays	Weight per Rod	Price per Rod
741	7 Bars 41" high	16"	9.75 lbs.	.57
845	8 " 45" "	16"	11. "	.63
939	9 " 39" "	16"	11.8 "	.66
1052	10 " 52" "	16"	13.5 "	.73

## MEDIUM FENCE

Top and Bottom Wires Full Gauge No. 9  
Intermediate and Stay Wires No. 12  
In 10, 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls

Style	Description	Between Stays	Weight per Rod	Price per Rod
635	6 Bars 35" high	12"	5.8 lbs.	.33
726	" 26" "	12"	6. "	.33
741	" 41" "	12"	6.5 "	.38
832	" 32" "	12"	6.8 "	.38
845	" 45" "	12"	7.3 "	.43
939	" 39" "	12"	7.6 "	.44
949	" 49" "	12"	8. "	.47

## HOG FENCE

Top and Bottom Wires Full Gauge No. 9  
Intermediate and Stay Wires No. 13  
In 10, 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls

Style	Description	Between Stays	Weight per Rod	Price per Rod
726	Bars 26" high	6"	6. lbs.	.35
832	" 32" "	6"	6.6 "	.42
939	" 39" "	6"	7.6 "	.45

## GARDEN FENCE

Top and Bottom Wires No. 12  
Intermediate and Stay Wires No. 13  
In 10, 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls

Style	Description	Between Stays	Weight per Rod	Price per Rod
1134	Bars 34" high	6"	7.9 lbs.	.47
1413	" 43" "	12"	7.9 "	.49
1518	" 48" "	12"	8.5 "	.54

## GALVANIZED LAWN FENCE

100, 200 and 300 Foot Rolls

Height	Single Loop	Double Loop
1	.11	.15
1 1/2	.13	.17
2	.15	.18
1	Flower Guard .09	
2	" " .11	

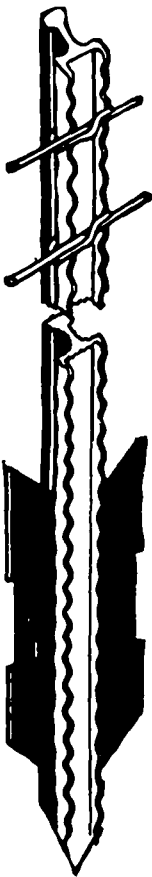
## PAINTED ANGLE POSTS

For Corners—Ends—Gates  
2" x 2" x 1/4"

Length	Approx. Weight	Price Each	End & Gate Posts Approx. Weight	Price Each
7 1/2"	5 lbs.	\$5.10	52 1/2 lbs.	\$3.50
5"	"	5.65	58 "	3.80
3"	"	7.20	73 "	4.85

## POSTS

"BANNER" PAINTED LINE POSTS  
The Post with a Backbone



Length	Approximate Weight	Price per Post
6 1/2'	10.8 lbs.	.48
7'	11.7 "	.50
7 1/2'	12.7 "	.55
8 1/2'	13.9 "	.64

7 Clips Free with Each Post.

## ANGLE LINE POSTS

1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 9 / 64"

Length	Weight	Price
6'	7.32 lbs.	.38
7'	8.44 "	.45

Fence Fasteners Extra

## GATES

Hot Galvanized Frames

Size Ft.	Diamond Mesh Lawn Filling		Price
	Plain Tops	Scroll Tops	
3 x 36	.....		\$3.65
3 x 42	.....		3.85
3 x 48	.....		4.05
3 1/2 x 36	.....		3.75
3 1/2 x 42	.....		4.15
3 1/2 x 48	.....		4.55
4 x 42	.....		5.00
4 x 48	.....		5.25
5 x 48	.....		6.00
6 x 48	.....		7.00
8 x 48	.....		\$5.75
10 x 42	.....		9.50
10 x 48	.....		7.25
12 x 48	.....		11.00
14 x 48	.....		8.65
16 x 48	.....		9.45

Double Gates, Price of Two Single Gates

## STIFF STAY FENCE

Full Gauge No. 9 Wire Throughout  
In 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls

Style	Description	Between Stays	Weight per Rod	Price per Rod
540	5 Bars 40" high	22"	7 lbs.	.36
640	6 " 40" "	22"	8. "	.43
740	7 " 40" "	22"	8.8 "	.48
748	7 " 48" "	22"	9.1 "	.52
847	8 " 47" "	22"	10.15 "	.58
948	9 " 48" "	22"	11.3 "	.64
936	9 " 36" "	16 1/2"	11.8 "	.66

## GARDEN FENCE

Top and Bottom Wires Full Gauge No. 9  
Intermediate and Stay Wires No. 12  
In 10, 20 and 30 Rod Rolls

Style	Description	Between Stays	Weight per Rod	Price per Rod
1449	14 Bars 49" high	12"	10.6 lbs.	.63

## POULTRY FENCE

Top and Bottom Wires Full Gauge No. 9  
Intermediate and Stay Wires No. 13  
In 10, 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls

Style	Description	Between Stays	Weight per Rod	Price per Rod
1848H	18 Bars 48" high	8"	12.25 lbs.	.72
2060H	" 60" "	8"	13.25 "	.80
2272H	22 " 72" "	8"	14.75 "	.90

Top and Bottom Wires No. 12  
Intermediate and Stay Wires No. 14 1/2

In 10 and 20 Rods Only

Style	Description	Between Stays	Weight per Rod	Price per Rod
1848L	18 Bars 48" high	6"	8.7 lbs.	.64
2060L	" 60" "	6"	9.9 "	.72
2272L	22 " 72" "	6"	10.7 "	.80

## HOG FENCE

Top and Bottom Wires Full Gauge No. 9  
Intermediate and Stay Wires No. 13  
In 10, 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls

Style	Description	Between Stays	Weight per Rod	Price per Rod
726	7 Bars 26" high	6"	6 lbs.	.35

FULL  
GAUGE  
WIRE

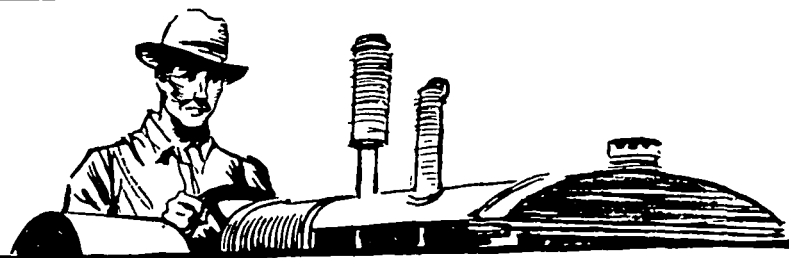
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Full Weight  
and  
Full Length

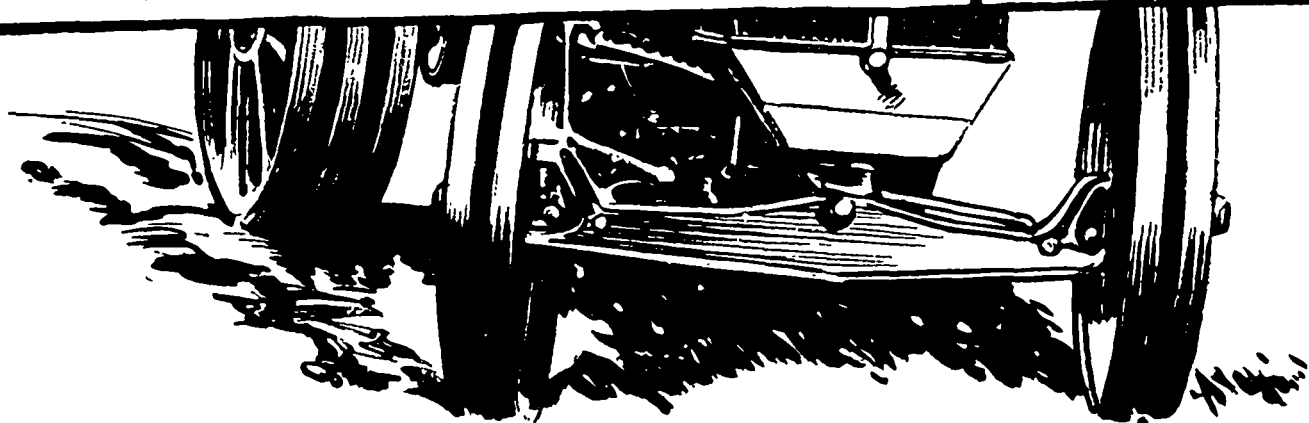
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Mills: Ojibway Essex County, Ontario.



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**1. Maximum Power.** Red Indian Oil body is so carefully fitted to every type of engine that none of the compression is lost or power wasted.

**2. Minimum Carbon Deposit.** Red Indian Oil is refined from quality crudes and is so clean-burning that only a minimum of carbon is left in the combustion chambers.

**3. Longer Life.** Red Indian's lubricating quality cushions each moving part against excessive wear.

**4. Lower Gasoline Consumption.** Red Indian seals the pistons more by its superior viscous properties than by sheer heaviness of body. Therefore "heavy oil"

drag is avoided, power loss lessened and excessive gasoline consumption overcome.

**5. Lower Oil Consumption.** Being of a body correctly fitted to your engine, Red Indian does not work excessively past the pistons to be consumed in the combustion chambers.

**6. Fewer Repairs.** Feeds evenly to all points of friction; thereby, protecting against burned bearings or scored pistons.

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