

A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation
Vol. V.


WHAT KEEPS PETE BUSY FOLKS IINIKIN' ENNY KND OF OLL 15 GOOD

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## THE SCOOP SHOVEL <br> Published by <br> THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL <br> Offlcial organ of Manitoba Co-operative Dairioa, Manitoba Res and Poultry Peol, Manitoba co-operative Liventeck Producera, Manitoba Ce-oporativa Wholemale.

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# Alberta and British Columbia Form Provincial Councils of Co-operatives 

## United Effort Still More United---Many Lines of Cooperation Involved in New System of Conferences

## ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE COUNCIL.

Some eighteen months ago, a conference was called in Alberta, which included representatives from the United Farmers' Association board, from each of the provincial Pool boards, and from the government, as the result of a growing realization on the part of all groups concerned with the development of sound co-operation, of the need for co-ordination of effort and closer co-operation between the various groups in discussing and dealing with problems and activities common to all; and in particular, the subject of co-operative education.
This conference resulted in a body known as the "Master Cooperative Marketing Committee" being set up with a personnel consisting of three representatives from the United Farmers' Association Board,one from each provincial Pool board, and three from the government. At the same time a "Master Consumers Co-operative Committee" was set up consisting of the same personnel from the United Farmers' Association and the government with three members of the Co-operative Wholesale board.
These committees held a numher of meetings, and we believe, proved of real value to the government, first in bringing to bear a wider range of knowledge and experience upon any particular problem under discussion than it was possible for any one of them to do separately in providing a channel througlr which co-operative information, absolutely free
from bias, could be given to the public, or through which an impartial investigation or report could be obtained on any phase of the work, and what is perhaps of even greater ultimate benefit, in bringing all groups to a realization that they are each an integral part of one movement and equally concerned in all questions affecting the fundamentals upon which co-operation stands.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MANITOBA WHEAT POOL.

The December Scoop Shovel will contain a full account of the annual meeting, which is in progress as this issue goes to press.

The Directors' Report and all financial statements will be found, beginning on page five, in this copy.

Last summer these two committees were merged into one by including one representative from the Co-operative Wholesale on the first-named committee, and changing the name to "Master Co-operative Committee."
Believing the time to have arrived for a review of the whole situation, the Master Co-operative Committee instructed its executive at a meeting on June 10th last to investigate the possibilities of further co-ordination and of instituting a programme of cooperative education.

The executive reported back on September 23rd and recommended a change of name to "Alberta Co-operative Council," personnel to consist of three members of the U.F.A. Board, one director from each provincial Pool, one director from the Co-operative Wholesale, and one trustee from the whẻat surplus fund board. It was also recommended that the co-operative committee of the government be invited to attend meetings of the council. It was also recommended that the council be the recognized executive body to formulate all co-operative educational policies, quite distinct from and in addition to the publicity and propaganda work now being carried on by the various co-operative commercial organizations.
These recommendations were accepted, and a number of other matters of vital importance to the co-operative movement, were reported upori and dealt with, to the extent that it was possible to deal with them at the first meeting of the reorganized body.
The following matters are receiving earnest consideration and study in the hope of formulating definite policies in the near future:

1. The possibilities of co-operative educational courses in all provincial schools.
2. Organization of schools or training classes to deal with various technical requirements of co-operative organizations.
3. Best methods of bringing co(Turn to Page 58.)

# A Boy's Travels in Foreign Lands 

By $\mathcal{D}$. $\mathcal{A}$. KANE

(Mr. Kane is superintendent of Manitoba Pool Elevators, and this story of his own wanderings as a lad was written while in hospital, for the benefit of his son.)
Chapter 2.-Cape Town to Aden.
We will round the Cape of Good Hope and proceed north along the east shore of South Africa. The first stop is East London, a good sized town on the East Coast. We cannot get into the harbor as there is a sand bar over which big vessels cannot go. We have some freight and passengers to put off here, and these must be taken ashore in smaller boats called "lighters." The passengers are hoisted over the side of the ship in huge baskets, containing four people at a time. The sea was fairly rough and considerable difficulty was experienced in landing them, as sometimes when the basket was there the small lighter was not. We on the ship enjoyed it, but it was not so pleasant for those in the baskets.

One amusing incident happened. There was a lady passenger to be put off, and as the basket was high she refused to step over into it. In those days short skirts were not in vogue, and women considered that an ankle was all that should be shown to the public. Not so our daughters of today! However, this particular lady objected to stepping into the basket, and as she was delaying the boat the captain ordered two of the sailors to place her in it. This was done as quietly as possible, but I did not envy the sailors, as it reminded me of trying to put a wildcat into a sack. Her dignity was greatly hurt, but all the same she went over the side in the basket.

## Durban

We delayed there only long enough to unload passengers and supplies, and weighed anchor for Durban, in Natal, where we were to debark. From the sea Durban is very beautiful and has a fine harbor, but like a great many other southeast African ports, it has a sand bar which will not always allow large boats into
port. Work is done with lighters, and as the sea over the bar is usually rough, it is not unusual to get a real wetting before reaching land. Durban is a real modern, up-to-date city, and the greatest port on the East Coast. There are splendid buildings and wonderful trees. The climate is semi-tropical, and bananas, oranges and other tropical fruits are raised in abundance. The surrounding country is hilly, and miles and miles of pineapple fields and banana groves can be seen. The whole of this part of


South Africa is intensively farmed, and many beautiful farm buildings are in evidence. Palm trees dot the country, adding to its beauty.
Durban was the first place we noticed the rickshaw in any great numbers. You probably know what a rickshaw is. I believe it originated in Japan, but it was also the chief means of getting around in Durban. It is a little two-wheeled cart, drawn by a very powerful native. The men are Kaffirs, Basutas or Zulus, and are of splendid physique, most of them standing well over six feet and superbly developed. They dress very picturesquely and invariably have a pair of polished cow's horns for a head dress. Some of them have the skin from a zebra tail around their legs just below the knee, and around their arms just above the elbow. Otherwise their limbs are bare.
It is amazing the speed at which these natives can go, and
the distance they can cover without tiring. It makes one think of the time when they were savages, and what mighty warriors they must have been. Fearful battles were fought, and whole tribes were wiped completely out of existence. You will have read of Cetewayo, the great Zulu chief, who fought so valiantly in his last great stand against the British, and killed practically a whole regiment with the exception of two men.

## In the Transvaal

We will now entrain and start up country, our destination being Lydenburg, in the northeast Transvaal. The early part of our journey takes us through beautiful Natal until we arrive at Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, a very fine city in the hilly country, but after leaving there we run into a rugged country with huge brown boulders covering all the hills. The railway gradually climbs, and although we are getting nearer the equator it becomes decidedly cooler. This is due to the fact that we are rising to the great table land called the Transvaal, which was the objective of the last great trek made by the Boers, as earlier they had settled in Cape Colony and Natal.

We pass Johannesburg about 1,000 miles northeast of Cape Town, which in those days they called a tin town with a gold cellar. This was because practically all the houses were built of galvanized iron and the town was built over the richest gold mines in the world. It is now a very up-to-date, thriving, modern city. One mine there covers 28 square miles; it is a mile deep and employs 9,000 men underground. Johannesburg produces about half of the world's gold output.

As we go up country we see big unwieldy wagons covered with canvas, such as were used by the early western pioneers in this country, and these are drawn by as many as sixteen oxen. The driver has a long whip with a forty-foot lash on it. He is very expert with it, and can crack it

# Report of the President on Behalf of the Board of Directors 

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JULY 31st, 1929

Manitoba, for the year 1928, with her sister provinces, harvested a record crop, the value of which, however, was considerably reduced by frost damage, resulting in a large quantity of low grade wheat, although Manitoba did not suffer so much in this respect as Saskatchewan and Alberta. The huge volume imposed a heavy strain on our elevators at the beginning of the grain movement, and we found it advisable to urge our members to ease up on deliveries so as to enable us to get the grain forward in an orderly manner, and we are pleased to record a substantial response from our members. The exceptional crop created exceptional marketing conditions; the situation is dealt with in the report of the Directors of the Central Selling Agency, which will be submitted to you.

## ORGANIZATION

The membership in the Manitoba Pool as at July 31st, 1929, was 20,872-an increase during the Pool year of 2,244 . The steady growth of our Pool membership is shown by the following figures:

| 1924 | .......................... 7,600 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1925 | ..........13,000 |
| 1926 | .17,600 |
| 1927 | 18,758 |
| 1928 | 18,628 |
| 1929 | 20,872 |

This membership represents 35,940 contracts in wheat and coarse grain Pools.

## Continuous Contract

In conformity with the resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting, your Board has had prepared a self-renewing or continuous contract. This contract will be brought into use in the early part of the new year. The term of the new contract is for five years, but the onus of cancellation at the end of that period rests upon the member. If the member does not formally cancel his contract, it automatically remains in force for another five years.

## Combined Contract

Your Board believes that the adoption of a contract covering both wheat and coarse grains-one Pool contract-would create greater unity within the Pool and also simplify the Pool records. We do not think such a contract wodid make any material difference in securing new members. Cooperative marketing of coarse grains is as valuable th the farmer as the co-operative marketing of wheat, and the combined contratt would emphasize that fact. We believe thlat thiese two changes in the contract would prove ${ }^{v_{1}}$ mip $\overline{\text { br trant }}$ torward steps in the development of the Thbling idea.

> Fiefd Seffyici

During the winterithenfield $\$$ ervice was actively engaged in organizing пहilagator Associations be-
sides holding a number of meetings. Later they assisted in reorganizing 33 Co-operative Loading Associations. Considerable time during the summer was taken up with checking non-deliveries, which must not be confused with contract breaking. The fieldmen attended 630 meetings during the year, speaking to 15,792 people, almost all of whom were farmers. Besides this, they assisted in arranging a number of meetings in which directors and officials took part. The following is a summary of field service activities for the period under review : Meetings arranged, 473; meetings held, 630; attendance, 15,792; non-Pool men visited, 3,230; Pool members visited, 6,751; local officers visited, 2,326; business men visited, 1,290; Pool elevators visited 1,147 ; non-delivery cases checked, 2,064; wheat contracts secured, 913 ; coarse grain contracts secured, 896; elevator agreements secured, 707; loading association contracts secured, 739; miles travelled, 124,860 .

## Locals

There are 94 Wheat Pool Municipal Locals. Each of these held an annual meeting in July, and subsequent meetings of the local boards and delegates to the annual meeting were held to discuss resolutions to be submitted to the annual meeting. Many of them met to hear the report of the delegates from the last annual general meeting, and have held board meetings during the winter.

Your directors desire to stress the importance of meetings of the locals. They are the medium through which the individual member can exercise his membership rights. In them may be discussed matters which it may be thought desirable to bring before the annual meeting, and to the locals the delegates to the annual meeting should bring a carefully prepared report. A regular number of meetings during the year would provide means for the ventilation of grievances and stimulate the exchange of opinion which is necessary in an organization such as the Pool. With the locals functioning well, the member would be sustained in that feeling of ownership in the Pool-the feeling that he, with his neighbors, is the Pool-which is an imperative condition for the maintenance of membership, interest and loyalty.

## U.F.M. Meetings

Carrying out the intent of the resolution passed at the last annual meeting, your directors and secretary spoke at between 25 and 30 U.F.M. meetings, or joint U.F.M. and Pool meetings. In addition, there were a number of such meetings in which the fieldmen took part.

## Contract Breaking

During the year, suit was entered for violation of contract in one case. The grower in this case
defended the suit and retained two prominent lawyers to act for him, but the trial judge gave judgment in favor of the Pool for the full amount claimed, with costs.

## Charter Amendments

In order to carry out the instructions of the last annual meeting to provide a continuous contract, your directors found it necessary to secure amendments to the Pool Charter from the Provincial Legislature. It was also considered advisable to ask for other amendments to the charter to facilitate Pool operations, and to give the Pool the legal protection which is enjoyed by other large business institutions. The amendments secured are eight in number, and cover:

1. Seized grain.
2. New name for the Pool.
3. Guarantee to banks.
4. Liability to account.
5. Time limit of one year.
6. Arbitration of disputes.
7. Deliveries of grain.
8. Inactive membership.

Sections 6 and 8 will not become effective until they have been approved and accepted by this annual Meeting of the delegates. An explanation of the Pool Charter amendments was given in the May issue of the "Scoop Shovel," and the article has been published in pamphlet form, and is available to the delegates at this meeting. Your directors will submit resolutions covering sections 6 and 8 , and recommend that they be adopted.

## ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION

The total cost deducted from the grower for administration and operation, inclusive of carrying charges on Pool grain, amounts to 1.73 c per bushel handled. Excluding carrying charges, the overhead cost was .769 c per bushel. It should be remembered that approximately 80 per cent. of the carrying charges go back to Pool members through Pool Elevator Associations. In accordance with the decision of the last Pool annual meeting, terminal earnings are now distributed to platform shippers and Pool Elevator Associations, and consequently cannot be utilized to reduce overhead expenses as in previous years.

## Deliveries

The total deliveries to the Pool for the crop year 1928-29, were as follows:
Wheat ................................18,338,114 bushels
Oats .........................2,215,549 bushels
Barley .......................12,876,122 bushels
Rye ........................... 529,189 bushels
Flax ...................... 172,347 bushels
Total ..........................34,131,321 bushels

This grain was handled in the following manner:
Through Pool Elevators ............22,484,573 bushels Through Loading Associations .. 2,341,089 bushels Over Platforms ........................... 3,109,172 bushels Through Line Company Elevators $6,196,487$ bushels

The percentage of various grades was as follows: Wheat-Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern ............... $30.15 \%$

Other grades .................................... $16.98 \%$
Durum ............................................ $52.87 \%$
Oats-2 C.W. and 3 C.W. .............................18.28\%
Other grades ....................................... $81.72 \%$
Barley-3 C.W. ..............................................27.03\%
Other grades ...................................72.97\%
Rye-2 C.W. ................................................... $6.34 \%$
Other grades .......................................... $93.66 \%$
Flax-1 N.W. ................................................59.54\%
Other grades .....................................40.46\%

## New Office Accommodation

The Pool staff moved into the new Wheat Pool Building on April 27 th, and occupies the sixth, seventh and eighth floors. The concentration of the staff, as against the accommodation in five different buildings, to which we referred in last year's report, has facilitated a reorganization and consequent gain in economy and efficiency. The short crop of this year has necessitated additional economies which have been effected in such manner as not to impair the service we must give. The head office staff is now as follows:

$$
\text { Grain Operating Department .............. } 26
$$

Pool Elevator Department ....................... 75
Terminal Elevator Department .............. 6
Administration and Organization ........... 16
Publicity and Education ................... 6
Total
.129
There has been a reduction in staff of twentyseven as compared with the corresponding period last year. It may interest the delegates to know that including terminal and elevator officials and employees and fieldmen, the Pool now employs 336 people.

Your directors take pleasure in recording and commending the continued loyal and efficient service rendered by the entire Pool staff.

## General Manager

In June your board made Mr. Mahoney general manager of the Pool organization, and for the purpose of bringing about a closer co-ordination of activity as between elevator superintendents, elevator agents and fieldmen, the field service was placed under Mr. Mahoney.

## Pool Elevators

Twelve new Elevator Associations were organized and brought into operation during 1928-29. Two associations bought elevators and ten were built.

The membership of the twelve associations is 586 . We have now 153 elevator associations, operating 155 elevators with a membership of 10,864 , representing $1,484,4 \overline{9} 2$ acres signed up. (See appendix.)
The expansion of the Pool Elevator System necessitated a reorganization of districts. We had six districts last year; we now have eight. Two additional district superintendents were thus required. The expansion also made it necessary to engage a general superintendent. Mr. D. A. Kane was engaged, and Mr. Donovan was made assistant to the general superintendent.

## Loading Associations

Six new co-operative Loading Associations were organized during the year, making a total of 39 associations now in operation, with a membership of 396. (See appendix.)

## Elevator Agents Conference

A conference of Pool elevator agents was held in Winnipeg on August 8, 9 and 10. About 150 agents were present, and the three days were spent in discussing the various phases of Pool organization and operation, and in threshing out the everyday difficulties met with in the operation of elevators. The district winners of the Pool Elevator Improvement Competition were announced at this conference.

## Elevator Improvement Competition

The result of the first year of our Elevator Improvement Competition was published in the August issue of the "Scoop Shovel." The winner of the trophy, a handsome silver cup, was G. Hyslop, operator of the Graysville Pool Elevator. The winners of the district prizes were:
First Prize-Geo. Hyslop, Graysville; J. T. Taylor, Dauphin; D. Gillis, Lenore; R. McBurney, Menteith; W. J. Jones, Morris ; B. H. Herron, Boissevain.

Second Prize.-J. W. Braithwaite, Homewood; L. M. Firby, Wawanesa; W. P. Smith, Waskada; K. McDougal, Mentmore; W. J. Waters, Grandview; W. Turner, Cartwright.

Third Prize.-J. H. Whyte, Portage la Prairie; A. J. Whidden, Thornhill ; J. R. Morrison, Brandon; L. W. Collins, Croll; R. H. Johnson, Bradwardine ; D. A. McNaughton, Birnie.

This competition, the first of its kind ever held in Western Canada, has attracted quite an amount of attention, and we believe, has been justified not only by the interest it has stimulated in our Pool Elevator Associations and among our elevator operators, but by the local sentiment created by the clean, orderly and attractive appearance given to our elevators.

## Group Elevator Meetings

With the object of promoting a greater understanding of our elevator policy, and methods of elevator operation, a convenient grouping of elevator associations was made, and meetings were held in the early part of 1929, attended by members of the boards of associations and elevator operators within each group. Such meetings, we believe, should do much to facilitate the work of the local boards, and create a feeling of unity throughout our Pool system.

## Pool Terminals

The total handling of Manitoba Pool Terminals for the year amounted to $25,606,399$ bushels divided as follows:-

Bushels
Pool Terminal No. 1-Port Arthur........14,017,476
Pool Terminal No. 2-Port Arthur
9,516,490
Pool Terminal No. 3-St. Boniface
2,072,433
Total
.25,606,399
At St. Boniface Terminal, 19 cars of seed grain were handled and six cars of feed grain.

The permanent staff in our terminal elevators is as follows:

> Office staff at Fort William 6
> Terminal No. 1 ................................... 12
> Terminal No. 2 ................................... 12
> Terminal at St. Boniface .................. 4
> Total 34

## Amendments to Grain Act

In conformity with the resolutions passed at the last annual meeting, your directors joined with the Pools of Saskatchewan and Alberta in asking the Dominion Government for amendments to the Canada Grain Act. Important amendments were secured, all of which are dealt with in the report of the directors of the Central Selling Agency. A pamphlet dealing with the changes in the Canada Grain Act has been prepared by the Central Selling Agency, and is available to the delegates at this meeting.

## Marketing Barley

In connection with the marketing of barley, the Board of the Central Selling Agency asked your vice-president, Mr. Bredt, to accompany Professor T. J. Harrison, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, to Europe, for the purpose of making a survey of the markets for barley. Their investigation was very thorough, and is contained in a special report to the Central Selling Agency. A pamphlet based on their report has been issued by the Central Selling Agency, and is being distributed at this meeting.

## Bond Issue

Under by-law number 22, passed at the annual meeting in July, 1927, your directors were given authority to borrow money on the security of Pool elevators, for the acquisition of elevator facilities. In 1928 the Pool issued bonds to the amount of $\$ 1,000,000$ on the security of Pool elevators, and $\$ 750,000$ was borrowed from the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Royal Bank of Canada. On August 1, 1929, these borrowings were repaid and the notes cancelled. The bonds are held in safe-keeping by the Royal Trust Company, and are available in the event of any further loan being required.

## Refund of Reserves

Our indebtedness to the banks having been repaid, your directors, after carefully reviewing the situation of the Pool with regard to future financial requirements, recommend that the accumulated interest on elevator and commercial reserve deductions for the crop years 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28, computed to July 31, 1929, and amounting to $\$ 264,235.11$, be distributed to the members on the basis of their respective contributions to these reserves.

## Income Tax

It is the contention of the Dominion authorities that the Pools may be assessed for Income Tax on their elevator and commercial reserves, and the Manitoba Pool has been assessed in the amount of $\$ 133,595.62$ on these reserves for 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27. The Pools appealed against the assessment, and a test case against the Saskatchewan Pool was decided by the Exchequer Court, sitting in Regina last March, in favor of the Pools. The de-
cision has been appealed by the Dominion Government, and will presumably go before the Supreme Court of Canada.

## Junior Co-operative Seed Growers

Last year our Junior Co-operative Seed Growers numbered 122 boys and girls, and of these 106 qualified for prizes and were given enough registered seed grain to sow an acre. This year, to the 106 there have been added 272, making a total of 378 young people engaged in conducting seed plots. In addition to this we have 129 juniors engaged in conducting plots for fertilizer tests. The seed plot work is carried on in co-operation with Manitoba Agricultural College, the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon, and the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden; the fertilizer tests are being carried on in co-operation with Manitoba Agricultural College. A full report on this work will be submitted at this meeting. The importance of this work to our Pool members cannot be exaggerated. Better farming must accompany better business if we would achieve the better living for our farmers which is the aim and purpose of the Pool. Better seed means better crops, and better crops mean successful farming. Your directors, therefore, recommend that this meeting grant the sum of $\$ 5,000$ to meet the expenses of carrying on the work of seed improvement.

## Championship Prizes

The Pool championship prizes offered in the amateur wheat and barley classes at the Soil's Products Exhibition, Brandon, were won by Thomas Laycock, Rosebank ${ }_{1}$ and Herbert N. Clark, Treesbank, the former on a sample of Durum wheat, the latter on a sample of malting barley.

## Life Insurance

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting, your board has secured information with regard to life insurance. We have found it exceedingly difficult to secure a working plan without an exhaustive and expensive survey, but we have placed one of the best plans before the locals, and the plan was also published in the "Scoop Shovel." It will come before this meeting for consideration. Your directors are of the opinion that the time is not opportune for a Pool life insurance scheme.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

The Scoop Shovel, which is the recognized official organ of the whole co-operative movement of the province, has now a total circulation of nearly 33,000 , of which over 30,000 is in the province of Manitoba. The purpose of The Scoop Shovel being to promote the co-operative movement, and also to make known universally that our Wheat Pool is a truly co-operative enterprise, the paper has a considerable circulation beyond the boundaries of Manitoba, and the following details of the distribution may prove interesting: Canada, excluding Manitoba, 1,002; United States, 442; Great Britain, 43; Australia and New Zealand, 78; Argentina, 9; Russia, 9; South Africa, 10; and copies also go to British Guiana, India, Spain, Germany, France, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Jamaica.

The adoption of The Scoop Shovel as their official organ by the other co-operatives, has made it necessary to increase the size of the paper, but with all the demands made upon it to serve the movement to the fullest extent, the paper, as the financial statement shows, pays its own way.

## The Library

The circulation of library books showed a notable increase last year, the following table giving a comparison with the corresponding period last year.

| Circulation of Lending Library from August 1 , 1928, to July 31, 1929. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Corresponding Period Last Year |
| Agriculture .......................... 101 | 61 |
| Biography ............................ 126 | 77 |
| Co-operation ......................... 38 | 50 |
| Canada ............................... 461 | 260 |
| Economics .......................... 107 | 86 |
| Education ............................ 39 | 40 |
| History ............................... 186 | 91 |
| Juvenile .............................. 371 |  |
| Literature ............................ 180 | 70 |
| Science ............................... 494 | 142 |
| Sociology ............................ 262 | 170 |
|  |  |

There are now 2,968 books in the library in the following classification:
Agriculture ..... 107
Biography ..... 254
Co-operation ..... 144
Canada ..... 271
Economics ..... 293
Education ..... 44
History ..... 324
Juvenile ..... 344
Literature ..... 206
Science ..... 409
Sociology ..... 572
Total ..... 2,968

In addition we have 144 volumes of fiction which are reserved for the use of Pool members (or members of their families) who may be patients in Winnipeg hospitals.

The Pool library, we would again emphasize, is essentially an educational library, and was created to give our members an opportunity for serious reading which is not otherwise available to them. The question of reaching the rural population with library facilities such as are enjoyed by those residing in urban areas, is, today, receiving the very earnest consideration of educational authorities, and your directors believe that the Pool library is an outstanding example on this continent of how that can be done.
We would again call your attention to the juvenile section which was included in the library to be an aid to school studies, and is open to the children of all Pool members. A supplementary catalogue has been issued containing the books added to the library during the last year.

## Broadcasting Service

The daily co-operative broadcasting service con-
ducted by the Pool, now includes a regular weekly broadcast, prepared by the publicity department of the Central Selling Agency, and one prepared by the publicity director of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference. Since CKY was made a 5,000 watt station, the cost of this service has been more than doubled, but the area over which our daily message goes has been materially enlarged and normally includes the three prairie provinces and western Ontario, with, of course, a large area to the south. It is also much cheaper to broadcast during the day than at night.

## Manitoba Co-operative Conference

The department works in close co-operation with the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, an informal organization which, as reported to you last year, arose out of a meeting of representatives of the various co-operatives of the province called by your president on authority of your board.
The conference endeavored, during the greater part of the period under review, to devise some plan of provincial co-operative educational work in conjunction with the United Farmers of Manitoba, but eventually it was found impossible to separate the co-operative institutions from a work which was necessary to their welfare and expansion, and the conference engaged a publicity director who serves all the co-operatives.
Among the matters now under consideration by the conference for promoting the movement, is the holding of a four day co-operative school at Manitoba Agricultural College. Such schools have been a success in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and it is hoped to repeat the success in Manitoba.
The members of the conference are: Manitoba Wheat Pool, Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool, Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries, Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company.
When the department of education and publicity was formed, your directors laid down a programme of educational work, and the programme has been steadily carried out, and an educational system built up. The main financial support of the department has been the appropriation of one-twentieth of a cent per bushel on grain handled by the Pool, voted each year by the annual meeting. Experience has shown that an income derived in this manner is too uncertain to build upon, and that the department should be given a stated sum each year. Your directors, therefore, recommend that the Department of Education and Publicity be placed on a budget, and the amount be submitted each year to the annual meeting. A budget has been prepared for $1929-30$, the amount required being $\$ 24,000$. A resc-
lution covering this recommendation will be submitted to you.

## A National Co-operative Movement

When the Wheat Pools were formed, it was wisely decided to unite the provincial orgamizations in one selling agency. Only one co-operative in Canada before that, was national in its scopeThe Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. Today the tendency is toward unity around the commodity. The provincial egg and poultry marketing associations are getting together; the livestock marketing associations are linking up, and this process not only makes for economy, but vests a greater control in the hands of the producers where control ought to be.

Alongside of this unity in business, there is a growing unity of co-operative purpose. All co-operatives have a common problem-a problem of cooperative education, of developing the co-operative spirit, and the desire to co-operate, among their members and those who should be members. Your board has given considerable study to this problem. Two years ago they took the initiative in calling the Manitoba co-operatives to a conference to the end that co-operation might be made an organized provincial movement. In the meantime, organizations similar to our Manitoba Co-operative Conference have been formed in Saskatchewan and A1berta. During this last year your president has been asked to assist in forming co-operative conferences in Ontario and British Columbia.
Thus the work of co-ordinating the co-operatives in each province, is going steadily forward. It would be disastrous if this movement should fail, and the need now is for one Dominion-wide organization linking all the provinces together in co-operative educational work, which organization would be the spear-head of the co-operative movement in Canada. Last February your board, by resolution, endorsed the idea, believing that such an organization would give strength and unity to the whole movement.
When a Dominion-wide organization is completed, we should not stop at national boundaries. Co-operation knows no national boundaries. Today, $50,000,000$ co-operators in 37 countries are united in the International Co-operative Alliance. Our Canadian organizations ought to take their place in this co-operative league of nations, and help to break down all barriers between producers and consumers, and bring about that order of social justice which is the ideal of the co-operative movemort

President.

# Appendix to Report of the President <br> MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS 

| Station- | Capacity | Built <br> Bought or <br> Leased | Started to <br> Operate |  | Station- |  | Capacity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | Bullt |
| :---: |
| Bought or |
| Leased |$\quad$| Started to |
| :--- |
| Operate |


| Station- Capacity | $\begin{gathered} \text { Built } \\ \text { Bought or } \\ \text { Leased } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Started to } \\ & \text { Operate } \end{aligned}$ | Station- | Capacity | Built Bought or Leased | Started to Operate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oak Lake ...............40,000 | Built | 1928 | Sinclair | 50,000 | Built | 1928 |
| Oakland ...................40,000 |  | 1928 | Snowflake | 50,000 | Buit | 1928 |
| Oakville ...................50,000 | " | 1928 | Solsgirth | 40,000 | " | 1928 |
| Pierson .................. 50,000 | " | 1928 | Somerset | .............50,000 | " | 1926 |
| Pilot Mound ...........35,000 | Bought | 1928 | Souris ..... | ...............50,000 | " | 1928 |
| Pipestone ................40,000 |  | 1929 | Sperling | ..60,000 | " | 1926 |
| P. la Prairie .............40,000 | Built | 1927 | Starbuck | ..50,000 | " | 1927 |
| Purves ...................50,000 | " | 1928 | Stonewall | ............20,000 | Leased | 1928 |
| Rapid City ...............40,000 | " | 1926 | Swan Lake | ...............40,000 | Built | 1928 |
| Rathwell ................40,000 | " | 1928 | Swan River | ...........40,000 | ، | 1926 |
| Regent ....................40,000 | " | 1927 | Thornhill | .............40,000 | " | 1926 |
| Reston ...................50,000 | " | 1928 | Tilston | ..50,000 | " | 1928 |
| Rhodes ....................30,000 | " | 1928 | Treherne | ..50,000 | " | 1928 |
| Roblin ...................50,000 | " | 1925 | Waskada | .50,000 | " | 1925 |
| Rossburn ..............30,000 | Bought | 1928 | Wawanesa | ............40,000 | " | 1927 |
| Rounthwaite ............50,000 | Built | 1928 | Wood Bay | ............40,000 | * | 1927 |
| Sanford ................50,000 | " | 1928 | Woodnorth | .......30,000 | Bought | 1928 |
| Silver Plains ............40,000 | " | 1928 |  |  |  |  |

## LOADING ASSOCIATIONS ORGANIZED AND OPERATING-1929

Arnaud
Ashdown
Bagot
Beaver
Chaucer
Christie
Clandeboye
Curtis
Denbow
Dipples

Elliotts
Glenella
Grosse Isle
Horton
Lorette
Mariapolis
Mayfeld
Meadows
Menzie
Neelin

Newstead
Oak Bluff
Otterburne
Petersfield
Reaburn
Ridgeville
Sewell
Terence
Underhill
Union Point

Wakopa \& Adelpha
Wheatland
Whitewater
Bryd
Hazelridge
Headingly
Rufford
Stockton
Wassewa

## MANITOBA POOL TERMINALS

Capacity
Terminal No. 1-Port Arthur
1,300,000 Bus.
Terminal No. 2-Port Arthur
Terminal No. 3-St. Boniface
1,400,000 Bus.
125,000 Bus.
Total
2,825,000 Bus.

## REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

October 22nd, 1929.

To the President and Members, Manitoba Wheat Pool, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## Gentlemen :-

Pursuant to our appointment as auditors by the shareholders at the last annual general meeting, we have to report that we have conducted a continuous audit of the books and accounts of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, formerly known as Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, for the year ended July 31st, 1929, and now submit for your information the undernoted statements:
A. Balance Sheet-General Account as at July 31st, 1929.
B. Balance Sheet-Reserve Account as at July 31st, 1929.
C. Statement of Pool Overhead for the year ended July 31st, 1929.
D. Statement of Grain Operating Expenditure for the year ended July 31st, 1929.
E. Statement of Administration and Promotion Expenditure for the year ended July 31st, 1929.
F. Statement of the Educational Fund as at July 31st, 1929.
G. Statement of Operating-Department of Education and Publicity as at July 31st, 1929.
H. Statement of Terminal Earning for the year ended July 31st, 1929.

## General-

The statements submitted are drawn up along similar lines to those of previous years, and will be found self-explanatory.

The office overhead for the year amounts to . 687 cents per bushel, as against 1.277 cents per bushel last year, a decrease of .59 cents per bushel. During the same period the deduction for carrying charges shows 1.033 cents per bushel, as against .977 cents per bushel last year, an increase of .056 cents per bushel. The Pool overhead for the year has amounted to 1.72 cents per bushel.

The handling for the year was $34,131,321$ bushels.

## Salaries and Expenses of Executives and Directors-

By resolution of your Board of Directors dated August 1st, 1928, it was set forth that the salaries and expenses of your President and Secretary, previously shown intact as an expense of administration and promotion, the salaries and expenses of your General Manager, his assistant and the Pool Accountant, previously shown as grain operating expenditure, together with the per diem allowances and expenses of your Board of Directors, should in future be charged in the following proportions: onehalf to the Wheat Pool, one-sixth to the Terminal Department, and the remaining one-third to the operation of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited. These expenditures have accordingly been apportioned in that manner during the year under review.

## Moving Expense-

The expense incidental to moving from the old offices in the Electric Railway Chambers to the new offices in the Wheat Pool building, including the cost of replacing partitions in the Electric Railway Chambers, has been written off by resolution of your Board of Directors to the operations of the current year, and has been allocated to the various operating departments in proportion to the space occupied by these departments.

## Terminal Earning-

In terms of the resolution passed at the annual general meeting last year, the terminal earning on grain shipped over the platform and by loading associations, has been set aside for repayment to the shippers, subject to deduction of one-half cent per bushel covering the cost of handling their grain. This sum will be found set up on the Balance Sheet.

In addition to the amount shown on the Balance Sheet, there will accrue to the Pool upon the declaration of the final payment by the Central Selling Agency, a further sum which your Board of Directors have by resolution, set forward as a credit to next year's terminal earning.

## Final Payment-

Due to the fact that the final payment has not been declared on the date of compiling these statements, the entries arising therefrom have not been set forth on the Balance Sheet. As that payment when declared will be turned over intact to the growers entitled to receive it, we do not consider that this omission is material to the financial position of the Pool at this time.

## Construction Loans to Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited-

Owing to the heavy construction programme in the season of 1928, it was found that the reserve funds built up were not sufficient to meet the large demands for construction purposes; your Board of Directors, therefore, borrowed from three banks, the sum of $\$ 750,000.00$. In order to comply with the requirements of these lending banks, it was necessary for the Pool to transfer title of its line elevators to its wholly owned subsidiary, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, in whose name the loan was negotiated; the elevators were pledged as security for repayment thereof. Since the date of the Balance Sheet this loan has been entirely repaid.

## Certificate-

In terms of the foregoing report we certify that all our requirements as auditors have been complied with, and that the attached Balance Sheet is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial position of Manitoba Wheat Pool, as at July 31st, 1929, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us.

We testify with pleasure to the courtesy shown us by the Board of Directors, by the management and by the Pool staff in the course of audit.

This is our report.
(Signed) MILLAR, MACDONALD \& CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

## BALANCE SHEET..-GENERAL ACCOUNT

## As at July 31st, 1029.

Embodying also entrics arising from certain final payments of the 1928 -29 crop year.

## ASSETS

Current Assets ...............................

| Cash on hand and in bank ......§ Sundry debtors $\qquad$ | 39,974.08 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 12,344.32 |
| Shareholders' notes less reserved for collection losses | 5,000.49 |
| Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, current account $\qquad$ | 329,998.80 |
| Loading associations' balances not yet collected $\qquad$ | 1,027.89 |
|  | \$ 388,345.58 |


| Fixed Assets ................................... |  | \$5,116.70 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Furniture, library and equip- |  |  |
| ment, less depreciation ....... $\$ 33,937.70$ |  |  |
| Automobiles-less depreciation | $1,179.00$ |  |
| Capital investment, Canadian |  |  |
| Co-operative W h e a t Pro- |  |  |
| ducers, Ltd., shares ............ | $50,000.00$ |  |
|  | $\$ 85,116.70$ |  |

Deferred Charges to Operating .
Being interest earned but not yet collectible, insurance, taxes and other expenses paid in advance.


Educational Fund-Overdraft per
statement F. ..............................
\$ 28,178.48
\$ 7,701.38
$\$ 528,895.27$

## LIABILITLES.

\$ 388,345.58 To the Public
\$ 185,768.56

| Cheques outstanding unpaid .. $\$$ | $25,943.71$ |
| :---: | ---: |
| Sundry creditors ...................... | $142,824.85$ |
| Estimated for annual meeting |  |
| and final payment expenses | $17,000.00$ |

$\$ 185,768.56$
To the Growers .............................. \$ 55,091.34
Terminal earning on platform and other grains (as authorized by Annual Meeting 1928) ........................................§ 50,407.22

Total earning ........ $\$ 78,122.04$
Less handling charge of $1 / 2$ cent
per bushel ........ 27,714.82
$\$ 50,407.22$
Unclaimed payments of pre-
vious pools
4,684.12
$\$ \quad 55,091.34$


## $\mathbf{\$ 2 , 5 9 9 , 6 8 1 . 3 8}$

## Agency Liability

> Due to growers on interim and second interim payments $1928-29$ Pool.

Agency Assets
On deposit in special bank accounts
\$ $\quad 4,425.10$
Cash in the hands of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited

## BALANCE SHEET---RESERVE ACCOUNT

As at July 31st, 1929.

Embodying also entries arising from certain final payments of the 1928-29 crop year.

## ASSETS.

Advanced Through Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, for construction purposes $\qquad$ $\mathbf{\$ 2 , 5 8 1 , 6 0 6 . 5 7}$

## Original Repaid <br> advance since Balance

1925 Group-
§ $97,228.61$ \$ $37,474.39$ 59,754.22
1926 Group-
343,192.44 101,901.96 241,290.48
1927 Group-
$618,440.81 \quad 120,270.28 \quad 498,170.53$
1928 Group-
$1,753,819.25 \quad 175,381.68 \quad 1,578,437.57$
1929 Group-
203,953.77
.................... 203,953.77
$\$ 3,016,634.88 \$ 435,028.31 \$ 2,581,606.57$

Invested in Terminal Facilities $\qquad$ 668,966.77
Subject to first mortgages per contra.
No. 1 Terminal, Port Arthur,
Ont.
542,340.43
At cost price with
additions since made ................ $\$ 719,485.17$
Depreciation set aside


No. 3 Terminal, St.
Boniface, Man.
\$ 126,626.34
At cost price with additions since made ................ $\$ 141,580.14$
Depreciation set aside .................. 14,953.80
$\overline{\$ 126.626 .34}$

\$ 668,966.77

Advance to Manitoha Pool Elerators, Limited, for Working Capital $\qquad$ . $10,000.00$

Balance. being eash available for repayment of liabilities, held at July 31st, 1929, by Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.
$\$ 1,073.852 .40$

## LIABMITIES.

To the Public
$\mathbf{1 , 2 8 9 , 9 9 4 . 7 4}$
Bank loan - Repaid August
1st, 1929 .................................... $\$ 750,000.00^{\circ}$

First mortgage on Pool Ter-
494,994.74
Payable
Aug. 1st, 1929 .... $\$ 123,748.65$
Aug. 1st, 1930 .... 123,748.65
Aug. 1st, 1931 .... 123,748.65
Aug. 1st, 1932 .... 123,748.79

First mortgage on Pool
Terminal No. 3, St. Boniface $\quad 45,000.00$
Payable in full February 1st, 1930.
81.289,994.74

To the Growers on Deduction Certificates
$.83,044,431.00$

| Elevator Reserve |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Deducted in 1925.. | 158,478.90 |
| Deducted in 1926.. | 336,986.54 |
| Deducted in 1927.. | 485,680.86 |
| Deducted in 1928.. | 303,611.91 |
| Deducted in 1929.. | 562,577.25 |
| Total reserve .... | 847,335.46 |
| Interest accrued thereon to date | 177,273.09 |
|  | 2,024,608.55 |

Commercial Reserve
$\$ 1,019,822.45$
Deducted in 1925..§ 109,675.49
Deducted in 1926.. 75,726.62
Deducted in 1927.. 290,123.15
Deducted in 1928.. $180,469.30$
Deducted in 1929.. $276,865.87$
Total reserve ........ 932,860.43
Interest accrued thereon to date..

86,962.02
$\$ 1,019.822 .45$

[^0]
## POOL OVERHEAD EXPENDITURE



## STATEMENT OF GRAIN OPERATING EXPENDITURE

| Grain Operating Expendituro- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $186.38$ |
| Travelling expenses | 4,867.00 |
| Rent, light and taxes | 3,577.49 |
| Printing and stationery | 1,200.00 |
| Scoop Shovel publicity ....... | 1,523.96 |
| Postage, telegrams and telephones | 144.00 |
| Stamp tax | 1,833.56 |
| Office supplies and expenses | 2,233.43 |
| Legal fees .. | 3,849.50 |
| Audit fees | 234.71 |
| Group insurance | 322.80 |
| Insurance and bonds | 56.16 |
| Exchange | 8,603.03 |
| Depreciation on equipment | 3,818.55 |
| Moving expense |  |

Cost of payments to growers-inoluding estimated for final payment.
Total Expenditure carried to statement C.


## STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND PROMOTION EXPENDITURE

| For the year ended July 31st, 1929. |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 & 0 \\ \mathscr{U} & \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Salaries-Including executives' as apportioned ............................ ${ }^{\text {24, }}$, 870.11 |  | . 071 | . 133 | . 062 |
| Salaries-Field service ....................................................................... 15,8....... 14.26 |  | . 045 | . 088 | . 043 |
| Travelling expenses-President and secretary as apportioned .... 793.01 |  | . 002 | . 010 | . 008 |
| Travelling expenses-Field service ................................................ 17,706.22 |  | . 051 | . 102 | . 051 |
| Rent, light and taxes-Winnipeg .................................................... 3,924.67 |  | . 010 | . 018 | . 008 |
| Printing, stationery and circularising .......................................... 2,547.80 |  | . 007 | .016 | . 009 |
| Scoop Shovel publicity ...................................................................... 1,200.00 |  | . 004 | . 007 | .003 |
|  |  | ..... | . 001 | . 001 |
| Office supplies and expenses .......................................................... 898.86 |  | . 003 | . 004 | . 001 |
| Postage, telegrams and telephones ................................................. 1,859.35 |  | .005 | . 011 | . 006 |
| Legal fees ........................................................................................ 2,277.92 |  | . 007 | .017 | . 010 |
| Audit fees .......................................................................................... 300.00 |  | . 001 | . 001 | ..... |
| Insurance and bonds ......................................................................... 158.47 |  | ..... | ...... | ...... |
| Hall rentals and miscellaneous .......................................................... 1,060.00 |  | . 003 | . 009 | . 006 |
| Group insurance .......................................................................................... 248.70 |  | . 001 | …… | . 0001 |
| $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $3,217.01$ |  | . 008 | . $017{ }^{\prime}$ | . 009 |
| Depreciation on equipment ............................................................., 2,800.00 |  | . 008 | . 010 | . 002 |
| Moving expenses ................................................................................. 2,501.62 |  | . 007 | .... | .007* |
|  | \$82,248.08 | . 233 | . 444 | . 211 |
| Commissions paid to canvassers ............................................................................... | 4,859.00 | . 014 | . 036 | . 022 |
| Total Expenditure ....................................................................................... | 87,107.08 | . 247 | . 480 | . 233 |
| Deduct- |  |  |  |  |
| Organization dues on new contracts .............\$9,257.5.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Less reserved for uncollectible in this and previous years .................................................... 3,000.00 6,257.50 |  | . 010 | . 057 | . 047 |
| Contract penalties collected in cash ............. 325.85 |  | . 001 | . 006 | . 005 |
|  | 6,583.35 | . 011 | . 063 | . 052 |
| Net Expenditure carried to statement C. ....................................................... | \$80,523.73 | . 236 | .417 | . 181 |
| (*) Increase. |  |  |  |  |

Statements $F$ and $G$ appear on next page.

STATEMENT H.

## STATBMENT OF TERMINAL EARNING

| For the year ended July 31st, 1929. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Earnings from grain shipped to other than Pool terminats | 141,841.17 |
|  | \$400,768.27 |

Proportion thereof paid to local elevator associations for the year
.. $\$ 322,646.23$
Proportion payable to platform and other shippers and to loading associations 78,122.04

8400,768.27

Rate of terminal earning on grain shipped to Saskatchewan Pool Terminals not yet finally ascertained at date of compiling this statement and therefore not included in above.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUGATION AND PUBLICITY

## STATEMCENT OF EDUCATIONAL FUND.

For the year ended July 31st, 1929.

| July 31st, 1928, <br> Overdraft at date $\qquad$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| July 31st, 1929, |  |
| Net cost of operating for the year, |  |
| Department of Education and Pub- |  |
| licity per statement G. ..............\$23,360.37 |  |
| Less appropriation of $1 / 20$ th of a cent per bushel from Pool overhead statement C. $\qquad$ 17,065.15 |  |
| Balance being overdraft for 1928-29 | 6,295.22 |
| Total overdraft to date-carried to |  |
| Balance Sheet statement A. ......... | \$7,701.38 |

STATEMENT G.
STATEMENT OF ORERATING.

## For the year ended July 31st, 1929.

REVENUE.


## EXPENDITURE



Total Scoop Shovel direct expense ................
Other Operating Expense of this Department-

|  | 3,980.92 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Salaries | 896.60 |
| Travelling expense | 2,585.98 |
| Office rent, light | 1,376.39 |
| Advertising and | 1,398.96 |
| Radio Broadcastin | 679.86 |
| Literature, magazines a | 1,787.98 |
| Library expense and de | 123.07 |
| Telephone and tele | 1,348.32 |
| Interest on monies | 162.23 |
| Insurance and bonds .................................. | 1,349.59 |
| General office expense Growers 1928 cam- |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 200.01 \\ & 222.00 \end{aligned}$ |
| Eetter seed campaign-sprayers .................. |  |
| Manitoba Co-operative Confere-half ............. | 1,484.45 |
| Wheat Pool proportion-one-hall ............... | 1,602.36 |

Total other expense ......................................... $\$ 28,798.72$
Total Expense
Balance, being excess of operating expenditure
over operating revenue carried to Educa-
tional Fund, statement $F$.


## NOTICE OF LOCAL ELEVATOR ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

The following meetings were arranged on a schedule given to us by the different superintendents. We do not expect that the time will suit all points, but if we are to complete the meetings in any sort of decent time it is essential that they be arranged so that the head office representative attending may get from one meeting to another conveniently. In view of the time of the year they will be held, it is not possible to depend on automobile travel.

We are asking the local secretaries of all elevator associations to arrange for a place to hold their meeting, and we would like all members to get in touch with their respective secretaries and find out where their meeting is to be held.

It is to be hoped that the shareholders will turn out freely to their meetings, when their elevator business for the year will be fully discussed, a board of directors for the coming year will be elected and their general business affairs can be looked after.

It is not possible for us, as employees, to force shareholders to attend their meetings, or to attend to their own business, but we do urge upon you the necessity of being present and lending your support, or your criticism, if criticism is due. Thus I urge every member to attend, as it is a poor meeting indeed from which some knowledge and some benefit cannot be secured. I ask you on behalf of your board of directors, and on behalf of the management, for your attendance and your whole-hearted co-operation.

## ELEVATOR ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETINGS 1928-1929

Afternoon meetings are at 2 o'clock; evening meetings at 8 o'clock.
Supt. J. J. Marty's Division


Supt. J. J. Marty's Division

Supt. P. O. Lee's Division



Supt. J. R. Morton's Division
McAuley ..................................Nov. 26th
Manson ..................................Nov. 26th

Elkhorn ...................................Nov. 27th
Hargrave ................................Nov. 28th
Oak Lake ...............................Nov. 29th
Justice ....................................Nov. 30th
Beulah ....................................Dec. 2nd
Decker ...................................Dec. 3rd
Crandall .................................Dec. 3rd
Lenore .....................................Dec. 4th
Bradwardine .........................Dec. 4th
Kenton ...................................Dec. 5th
Hamiota ................................Dec. 5th
McConnell .............................Dec. 6th
Cardale ...................................Dec. 6th
Moline ....................................Dec. 7th
Rapid City .............................Dec. 7th
Forrest

Supt. W. L. Breadner's Division

| oon | Bield ...................................Nov. 25th | A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Evening | Roblin .................................Nov. 25th | Evening |
| Afternoon | Deepdale ............................Nov. 26th | Afternoon |
| Afternoon | Makaroff ............................Nov. 26th | Evening |
| Afternoon | Benito .................................Nov. 27th | Evening |
| Afternoon | Durban .............................. Nov. 28th | Afternoo |
| Evening | Kenville .............................Nov. 28th | Evening |
| Afternóon | Swan River ..........................Nov. 29th | Afternoo |
| Evening | Bowsman ............................Nov. 30th | Afternoo |
| Afternoon | Minitonas ............................Nov. 29th | Evening |
| Evening | Dauphin ..............................Dec. 2nd | Afternoo |
| Afternoon | Gilbert Plains ....................Dec. 3rd | Afternoon |
| Evening | Grandview ..........................Dec. 3rd | Evening |
| Afternoon | Birnie .................................Dec. 4th | Evening |
| Evening | Eden ....................................Dec. 4th | Afternoon |
| Afternoon | Arden .................................Dec. 5th | Aft |
|  | Gladstone ............................Dec. 6th | Aftern |

Supt. A. Anderson's Division

| Binscarth .............................Nov. 26th | Afternoo |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Evenin |
| Meeting to be held Binscarth) |  |
| en ..........................Nov. 27th |  |
| Birtle .................................Nov. 27th | Evening |
| Solsgirth ..............................Nov. 28th | Afternoo |
| Basswood ............................Nov. 29th | Afternoo |
| Bethany ..............................Nov. 29th | Evening |
| Mentmore ...........................Nov. 30th | Afterno |
| Franklin ..............................N.ov. 30th | Evening |
| Rossburn ............................Dec. 2nd | Evening |
| Clanwilliam .........................Dec. 3rd | Afternoo |
| Elphinstone .........................Dec. 4th | , |
| Erickson ..............................Dec. 5th | Afternoon |
| ropmore ...................................Dec. | Afternoon |
|  |  |

Supt. R. F. Graham's Division

| Reston ................................Nov. 26th | Evening |
| :---: | :---: |
| Linklater .............................Nov. 27th | Afternoon |
| Sinclair ..............................Nov. 27th | Evening |
| Ewart .................................Nov. 28th | Afternoon |
| Cromer ...............................Nov. 28th | Evening |
| Woodnorth ..........................Nov. 29th | Afternoon |
| Dunrea ...............................Dec. 2nd | Afternoon |
| Margaret ..............................Dec. 2nd | Evening |
| Elgin .................................Dec. 3rd | Evening |
| Fairfax ...............................Dec. 4th | Afternoon |
| Minto .................................Dec. 4th | Evening |
| Menteith .............................Dec. 5th | Evening |
| Souris ................................Dec. 6th | Evening |
| Tilston ..............................Dec. 10th | Evening |
| Broomhill ............................Dec. 11th | Afternoon |

Supt. S. R. Johnson's Division

| h | $\mathrm{A}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rathwell ..............................Nov. 26th | Evening |
| Landseer .............................Nov. 27th | Afternoo |
| Holland ...............................Nov. 27th | Evening |
| Glenboro ............................................. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 28th | Aftern |
| Cypress River .......................Nov. 28th | Evening |
| Brandon ..............................Nov. 29th | Evening |
| Glenora ..............................Dec. 2nd | Aft |
| Baldur .................................Dec. 3rd | Afterno |
| Swan Lake ..........................Dec. 4th | A |
| Notre Dame .........................Dec. 5th | Afterno |
| Ninette ................................Dec. 6th | Evening |
| Rounthwaite .......................Dec. 9th | Afternoo |
| Wawanesa ..........................Dec. 9th | Evening |
| Belmont ..............................Dec. 10th | Aftern |
| Somerset ............................Dec. 11th | Afterno |
| Alexander .............................Dec. 16th | Af |
|  | Aftern |

We should so live and labor in our time that what came to us as seed may go to the next generation as blossom, and that what came to us as blossom may go to them as fruit. This is what we mean by progress. - Henry Ward Beecher.

DR. FRANK CRANE SAID:
"Life is a puzzle. But every puzzle has a solution. To high hearts and undaunted minds there is always hope. Come! Face toward the Future. Pull the belt a little tighter! Speak cheer one
to another! Whatever has happened to us, or in us; whatever outward evil or inward weakness; we are not cattle, nor rabbits, we are souls. A little fragment each of us of Almighty God. No one can make us despair, except ourselves."

# THE SCOOP SHOVEL 

Official Organ of THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL.
OFFICES: WHEAT POOL BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN. TELEPHONE $\$ 450$
COLIN H. BURNELL, President.
P. F. BREDT, Vice-Pres.
T. J. MURRAY, K.C., Solicitor.
Directors: S. Gellie. W. G. A. Gourlay, W. G. Weir, J Quick, R. F. Chapman.
Managing Editor-J. T. Hull.

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CO-OPERATION--SERVICE AT COST
WINNIPEG, MAN.
NOVEMBER, 1929.

## GAMBLING

Although from time immemorial, moral philosophers have condemned gambling, it seems to be a trait founded so deep in human nature, that denied exercise in one form it promptly seeks it in another. It took legislatures many centuries to move against an evil which was very apparent to moralists, and even while they were passing laws against the evil in one form, they were permitting and even encouraging it in other forms. For example: the government of England for a period of 130 years raised public funds by means of lotteries, and everybody has heard of the state lotteries promoted by certain European governments. And lest our neighbors to the South may run away with the idea that these are the result of corrupt monarchical institutions, we must point to the infamous Louisiana Lottery which, under state charter, for 25 years raked in millions of dollars yearly from the millions who reached out to get something for nothing. The legislators who in the past voted "a certain number of thefts and suicides every year," as Say, the noted French economist described it, have given place to legislators who, publicly at least, disapprove of gambling, agree with all that the moralists say in condemnation of it, and yet find themselves unable to cope with all its subtle forms, and especially when it shelters and flourishes under the respectable cloak of modern business.

A few weeks ago the financial centre of this continent was the scene of a wild panic. Men-and women-who had been betting heavily that certain stocks would go up, suddenly found that their bluff was being called. They commenced to reduce their stakes, and the effort resulted in a terrific slump of prices. That, in unconventional language, is what happened on Wall Street; the sophisticated financier would say that there had been a period of price inflation during which prices of stocks had been forced far beyond their revenue producing value, and that the slump was really the painful process of bringing the stocks back to their investment value. Even that, in plain language, means that the gamblers lost.

It is said that the losses in this slump of prices total the astronomical figure of $\$ 55,000,000,000$, but it may have been noticed that the loss has not been reflected in the actual industry of the country. The factories are still working, railways are operating, steamers are still plowing the ocean, and the figures of unemployment are not what they would have been had $\$ 55,000,000,000$ of actual capital valuc been wiped out. Nobody who had invested his money productively, that is, in the actual process of producing wealth, content with the actual productive revenue, lost a nickel. The capital values are all there; they are still returning a re-
venue equivalent to their actual economic value.
The wheat market reacted to the panic on the stock market. The price of wheat slumped badly during the debacle in stocks. Had the actual conditions of world demand and world supply anything to do with that drop? Not a thing. Men rushed to dispose of their gambling chances on the wheat market to bolster up their failing chances on the stock market. But in the meantime the gamblers' pressure on the wheat market was a ruinous thing for the farmer who had actual wheat on the market; he was an innocent victim of the crash.
No tears need be shed over the people who shared in the loss of the $\$ 55,000,000,000$ or whatever the sum was. They were giving no useful social service. They lost as they might have lost in betting on a horse race or at Monte Carlo. What should give people concern is the fact that our economic system places the men who do the actual needful work of the world at the mercy of men who toil not nor spin, but who by injecting the element of gambling into the world's business may rob the worker of the fruits of his toil. The moral and social indictment of gambling is that it violates the law of reciprocity, of mutuality in human relations and equivalence in economic exchange. There is no place for the gambler in an order of social justice.
Farmers produce wheat for the use of the world, and just because there is a use for every bushel that is produced, men find it profitable to gamble on its price while it travels from the producer to the consumer. Cut out the intermediaries and the gambling is cut out. When the producer and the consumer get together and the producer guarantees, as far as it is humanly possible to guarantee anything in this world, to supply the consumer with his requirements, the market manipulator, like Othello, will find his occupation gone. He may choose between getting down to some socially useful work or starving. The Wheat Pool is cutting out the intermediaries; it is bringing the producer of wheat and the user of it together, and in doing it is not only raising the economic status of the farmer, but is helping to usher in the better economic order which is the ideal of the co-operative movement.

## THE JUST PRICE

A newspaper story from England says that the country has been flooded with wheat from Argentina at the lowest prices since the war, and the Daily Herald, the organ of the Labor party asks, Who is going to benefit? An end must come to the Argentine supply and then prices will go up and down and millions will be won and lost by speculators. The Herald goes on to say that there should be in England a national buying organization which
would be the complement of such organizations as the Canadian Wheat Pool and which would enter into long term contracts with the selling agencies of the producers.
Any British government must face the problem presented by the condition of agriculture and today all parties have realized that along with the question of the organization of marketing in British agriculture, which all are agreed must be on co-operative lines, there is the question of competition from unorganized producers and producers whose standard of living is much below that of the British agriculturist. In other words all parties are agreed that given the co-operative organization of the British farmers the value of the organization must not be impaired by competition that is not on identical economic lines.
That is precisely the attitude of the farmers in Western Canada who are supporting the Pools. In organizing the selling of their wheat the Canadian farmers are not only helping themselves but are helping the farmers in Great Britain, a fact that has been pointed out time and again by men prominent in British agriculture. The Canadian farmer, through the Pool, is seeking to maintain a fair level of price for wheat and it is a fair level that the British farmer also needs. The plan of the Labor party for a national buying organization involves the fixing of prices in England because no imports would be permitted except through the
buying agency. By this means it is hoped to protect the British farmer against unfair competition and the consumer against unfair prices.

The flooding of the market with cheap wheat from Argentina is not going to mean much for the consumer, and it has been injurious to the producers. It is gratifying to see that the consumers themselves are seeing it. The only sensible way of distributing the world's food, or anything else for that matter, is through organization of producers and consumers, and direct dealing between the organizations.

## TOWARDS NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

There are two stories in this issue of The Scoop Shovel to which we desire to call attention. One tells of the organization of the Alberta Co-operative Council, the other of the Co-operative Conference of British Columbia. The co-operatives of those two provinces have come together for mutual support and mutual aid. A co-operative conference was formed in Ontario last spring, while our readers know that Manitoba was first in the field with the formation of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference in the fall of 1927. Steps are being taken to get the co-operatives together in a similar provincial organization in Saskatchewan. Our movement is beginning to take form which will lead on to national unity.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND!


A Study of Business Regulation by Natural Causes.


## THE LOCAL

An important duty of the organization department is to see that the membership takes the lines in its own hands and keeps them there-in other words-to see that democracy functions. Through the instrumentality of the field service, locals have been urged to hold board meetings and general meetings of members.

All the locals held an annual meeting, and during the year many of them have held a number of other meetings of either their boards or the membership, to consider matters pertaining to the direction of the Pool.

In the early part of the summer the local boards met with the fieldmen, to assist in the check-up on non-deliveries.
At other meetings, the local boards have discussed and decided upon views that were held, and in every case the resolutions resulting therefrom, when sent in to the general secretary, were placed before the provincial board. It should be borne in mind that these resolutions have an important bearing upon the course that is adopted in Pool affairs. They are a guide to the directors as to what the members in the country are thinking or what are their wishes. The more the local boards assume responsibility in this respect, the more democratic will our organization be.

During the last month the fieldmen, in co-operation with the local secretaries, arranged a series of meetings of locals for the definite purpose of discussing all the resolutions to come up at the annual general meeting. The delegates were notified to attend that they might have advice or instruction as to how to vote upon each of the resolutions when brought up at the convention in Brandon. To date, October 15th, 71 local secretaries have sent in the minutes of these meetings.

## DELEGATES REPORT

The following letter was sent to all local secretaries:
"It is essential that meetings be held to hear the report of the delegates on the proceedings of the annual convention in Brandon. The responsibility of seeing that these meetings are arranged rests upon you, the secretary. These meetings should be arranged so that each delegate will be able to report to the members in the community in which he lives. We would suggest that they be
held in the schoolhouses. In this way many more members will be reached than through one meeting of the whole local. One meeting of the whole municipality, held at a central point, would mean that a lot of people could not attend, owing to the distance they have to travel, and they would lose the chance of hearing what transpired at Brandon, and neither could each delegate give a report, because some locals have as many as ten or more delegates.
Get in touch with each delegate and decide on the schoolhouse, the date and the time that will suit him best. Arrange the meetings to take place just as soon after the Brandon Convention as possible, and before the severe weather sets in. The details will be fresher in the delegate's mind, and he will be able to report more satisfactorily.
As soon as you have your complete schedule arranged please advise us and let us know what advertising you want us to do. If necessary, we can send a postcard or circular to each member of your local, advising him of the schedule of meetings, and each member can attend whatever meeting is nearest to his home."

## LOCAL OFFICERS

At a meeting of the local board of Argyle, held on September 27 th, Mr. Hudson Stone, of Greenway, was appointed secretary in the place of Mr . Ivan Schultz, who had resigned.

Following are additional committee men to represent the points of Ochre River and Makinak:Mr. John Carswell, Ochre River.
Mr. R. R. Blaine, Makinak.

## SASKATCHEWAN CONTRACTS

In the face of the difficult conditions being experienced this year, the Saskatchewan Pool continues to make splendid progress in every way. $88 \%$ of all Pool grain and $55 \%$ of all the grain in the Province so far delivered, has been handled through Pool elevators. During the past month the number of contracts received has set a new record this year, the total during October being slightly over the 1,000 mark. 709 of these were wheat contracts, and 294 covered coarse grains. $80 \%$ of the contracts for wheat were received from new signers, indicating that more and more farmers are becoming convinced that the Pool way is the only way.

## A DODGE THAT DIDN'T WORK

Now and then we do run across the odd case in which a member is found who has not acquired the slightest conception of the meaning of the term "Co-operation." Quite recently the Pool Board came into conflict with such a member.

Having joined with his fellow members in his district in persuading the Pool to provide a Pool elevator, he proceeded to figure out how he could relieve himself of his share of the responsibility. He finally figured that, if he would go through the form of giving a lease of his farm to his eighteen-yearold son, the thing would be accomplished. So he had the lease drawn by a lawyer. It was said to have been made in March, but it is believed that it was really made in August. Nine hundred bushels of wheat and eleven hundred bushels of barley were delivered to a non-Pool elevator as non-Pool grain in the name of the boy. Father and son declared their intention of selling this grain on a non-Pool basis. An ac-


Minnedosa Pool Elevator. tion was commenced against them, and a claim was made for an injunction. Immediately upon service of the papers, the grower came to Winnipeg and expressed his desire to settle. Mr. Murray, Pool counsel, recommended him to consult his lawyer. Later the grower, accompanied by his lawyer, came back to the city and, after an attempt at bluff, agreed to the terms laid down, which included judgment, a perpetual injunction and the payment of costs. Accordingly, by judgment of the Court of King's Bench, rendered on the 23 rd of October (all of the grain having in the meantime been delivered to the Pool), the grower and his son were perpetually restrained from selling any Pool grain except through the Pool. The judgment also provided that the grower should pay the costs of suit. This case was the subject of very great interest in his district. Our members were solidly behind the Pool Board of Directors in the action taken, as they quite properly felt that, if such a glaring case of intended breach of contract was not prevented, the morale of the membership in that district might be considerably affected.

## DECEASED AND INACTIVE MEMBERS

In computing figures under the above classifications, the following results were obtained:

## Deceased Members-

Since the Pool was organized, some 412 members have been reported "deceased." Computations
based on our membership for various years indicate that our mortality experience in this connection represent $3 / 5$ of $1 \%$ per annum. All our "deceased" members do not necessarily constitute a loss to the Pool in view of the fact that grain from the estate of the deceased must be delivered to the Pool for the term of the contract, or until the estate is wound up, and frequently the widow or some member of the family signs new contracts and carries on.

## Inactive Members

Our records show 1,719 "inactive" members on current forms of contract. Computed on the same basis as the "Deceased" members, this represents a mortality of $2.27 \%$ per annum.
The total loss to the Pool of both "deceased" and "inactive" members is $2.87 \%$ per annum.

An "inactive" member is one who is not farming any longer in the province. He is recorded as "inactive" on a current contract; that is to say, the contract remains in force until the expiration date. Should the "inactive member start up farming again within the period of the contract, then it automatically comes into effect, and the member is transferred to the active list.

The figures for "inactive" members do not include those recorded on "wheat only" contracts which matured with the delivery of the 1927 crop.

## SEEDS

Saskatchewan Pool Terminal No. 7, at Port Arthur, is credited with what is considered the fastest movement of grain ever recorded in the annals of elevator handlings. In four and a quarter hours, 550,069 bushels and 40 pounds of wheat were transferred from the terminal to the hold of the lake steamer, "Lemoyne." At times a maximum speed of $2,6661 / 2$ bushels per minute was reached, and at no time was the elevator driven to capacity. The time recorded included time necessary to clean and dry holds.

What is believed to be the first full and exclusive cargo of No. 1 hard wheat ever taken out of the twin ports of Port Arthur and Fort William, was loaded yesterday, from Saskatchewan Pool Terminal No. 7, into the tow barge Sagamore. It consisted of 200,000 bushels consigned to Erie, Pa."Free Press," Oct. 14.

Shop windows (advertising), are intended to make us want something which we should not want unless we were tempted to want it by what we see in the window.

The secret of success in modern business is to make the public buy.

One of the objects of farmer and labor organizations is to reduce the hours of labor. Supposing that you had a half day's leisure each day, how would you use it?


# THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD 

Office-224 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 840394
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Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Chairman
F. W. Ransom. W. A. Landreth. G. W. Tovell. Secretary: John W. Ward.
R. D. Colquette, Vice-Chairman. Geo. Brown. H. C. Grant.

## THE CONSUMERS' MOVEMENT

The following is an extract from a paper given at the annual congress of The Co-operative Union of Canada, held at Winnipeg, in July last, by the secretary of The Co-operative Marketing Board.)

Co-operative buying appears to have been first carried on in Manitoba by unincorporated groups of farmers, chiefly through the locals of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, now known as the United Farmers of Manitoba. The business conducted by these groups was chiefly in such commodities as binder twine, fence posts, flour and feed, coal, apples, and other goods of which the local group could make up a carload order and take delivery at the time the car was unloaded. By this means farmers saved considerable money, but it provided no permanent organization, and in many cases goods were sold at cost and no reserve fund was accumulated.
The continuance of this form of co-operation depended very much upon the secretary of the group, and when something went wrong which caused dissatisfaction, the practice was apt to be discontinued. Some locals of the U.F.M. are still carrying on co-operative buying in this way. In a number of cases incorporated associations have been formed from these groups, and in some instances, where a small margin over the cost of the goods was charged, the fund thus accumulated has been turned over to the incorporated association and enabled it to start business with a surplus.

Coming to the associations incorporated under the Co-operative Associations' Act, I find that two years ago there were eleven legally organized consumers' co-operative associations in Manitoba. On July 1st, 1929, there were sixty-six. A number of these associations are newly organized and have not yet had an opportunity to make any return of business operations. I have, however, the returns from twenty-seven associations, showing the result of their operations for the year 1928. Added together, these returns show the following figures: Number of members, 1,890 ; paid-up capital, $\$ 63$,162.88; merchandise sales, $\$ 493,498.11$; net profit of 26 associations, $\$ 19,347.55$; loss of one association, $\$ 565.11$; surplus of 25 associations, $\$ 32,429.35$; deficit of two associations, $\$ 3,730.29$.

Compared with the previous year, these figures show the following increases: Number of returns, 145.45 per cent., paid-up capital 26.39 per cent., sales 100.05 per cent., net profit 160.35 per cent., surplus 44.25 per cent.

## Some Examples

The consumers' association in Manitoba doing the largest business is the Arborg Co-operative Trading Association, Limited, which conducts a
general retail store business in an Icelandic district, situated about 100 miles north of Winnipeg. The Arborg association has 213 members, with a capital of $\$ 13,409$, and did business last year of $\$ 72$,590.00 . The net profit was $\$ 2,251.00$, and the accumulated surplus amounts to nearly $\$ 5,000.00$. The smallest return made for 1928 showed eight members, no capital stock, sales of $\$ 300.00$, a profit for the year of $\$ 15.00$, and a surplus of $\$ 31.20$.
A type of consumers' association that is becoming popular in Manitoba, is the co-operative oil station. These associations usually have two storage tanks, one for gasoline and one for kerosene, and a warehouse for lubricating oils. They usually also handle carlot commodities, such as coal, flour and binder twine.

A good example of this type of association is the Sanford Co-operative Consumers, Limited. In 1928, with a paid-up capital of $\$ 1,500.00$, this association made sales amounting to $\$ 40,129.05$, had a gross profit of $\$ 3,856.17$, and with expenses, including depreciation, of \$1,647.32, had a net surplus for the year of $\$ 2,208.85$. From this a patronage dividend of $\$ 1,605.85$ was appropriated, which was not paid in cash but credited to members' share capital accounts.

Complete figures, of course, are not available as to the business done by unincorporated groups. The U.F.M., however, obtained returns from many of their groups and have supplied me with a list of 37 locals that report having conducted co-operative buying during 1928. Ten of these do not state the volume of business done, but the other 27 report sales amounting to $\$ 144,059.43$. I notice that a considerable number of these locals are at points where incorporation has recently been secured, so that apparently a considerable portion of this business will be conducted by incorporated co-operative associations in the future.

## Co-operative Wholesale 1

In November, 1927, after a considerable amount of discussion and consideration, a co-operative wholesale was incorporated in Manitoba, and business was commenced in February, 1928. The members of the wholesale are incorporated consumers' associations, who are thus combining their buying power. The Co-operative Wholesale, which has its headquarters in Winnipeg, now has thirty-seven members. Its business at present is largely in carlot commodities, such as coal, lumber, binder twine, flour, fence posts, fence wire, salt, gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils, which are shipped direct from the point of production to the retail societies. The wholesale also supplies tanks and other equipment for the establishment of oil stations.

## SASK. POOL ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool occupied a full week of debate on various subjects of great and growing interest to Pool members in that province, besides the routine reports and business of the year. It was surmised in advance that the question of compulsory pooling would occupy the delegates for at least a portion of the time, and did in fact occupy several sessions. These sessions, however, were closed to the press, and nothing has been given out concerning the resolutions discussed or the conclusions reached.
The policy adopted by the board of directors this year, in holding over a large portion of the crop, was endorsed by the delegates, owing to the conditions existing in export countries. The meeting agreed, however, that the normal policy of avoiding heavy carry-overs was the right one.
The delay in final payment on wheat for the 1928 crop was explained as being due to the heavy carry-over and the difficulty of estimating its value until the market became easier.
The work of the Central Selling agency occupied nearly the whole of Wednesday. In presenting the annual report, George McIvor, general sales manager, stated that the Pool system had undergone a greater test and proved its worth better during the past year than in any preceding season. Its value in influencing the markets of the world was recognized, and no other marketing agency could maintain such credit or assume such responsibility as world market conditions, and attempts to depress the prices, had forced on the Canadian Pool. E. B. Ramsay, general manager, also spoke, and expressed his opinion that the dumping that had been going on from the Argentine, and the sale of wheat far below its real value, would eventually produce in that country some stronger selling methods.
Among others reporting to the delegates, were the construction company, which is a subsidiary to the Saskatchewan Pool; Canadian Pool Agencies, Ltd., the central insurance organization; R. M. Mahoney, general manager of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and Andrew Cairns, statistician for the Central Selling Agency.
"Which do you like better, balloon tires or high-pressure tires?"
"I like balloon tires better."
"What kind of a car do you have?"
"I don't have any, I'm a pedestrian."

## Watson's "Iceal' Farm Sleigh



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No other sleigh is made exactly the same.
All "Ideal" sleighs have right and left hand runners shaped at the factory which insures light running under heavy loads. White oak runners, high grade steel or cast shoes, oak or grey elm benches, poles and reaches choice white oak.

Made in sizes 2 inch or $21 / 2$ inch with 36 inch track. Also wide track with $21 / 2$ inch steel or cast shoe.

Write for prices or send order direct to

## John Watson Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.


## ThePOOL WOMAN

## CONCERNING THE LIBRARY

Last winter the circulation of the Pool library was more than double what it was the preceding winter, and we are looking forward to an equally large increase in the circulation this winter; we are still receiving letters from people who have just heard that there is a Pool library, and are eager to know. all about it. I am pleased to note the increasing number of women who are using the library. When the library was first established it
 was patronized exclusively by men, and there seemed to be a general idea that only contract signers were entitled to borrow books, but gradually womentbegan to ask for books for young people, the Pool library is becoming a family institution with eight - year-old Betty to grandmother and grandfather enjoying books of their own selection.

When looking over the orders for books as they come in, I am reminded of the saying that when mother reads, the whole family reads, our experience being that a new woman borrower usually means not just one additional borrower, but two or three ; the library becomes a service to an entire family, which is just what we want.
A Pool member who was in looking at the library a few days ago, remarked that it is difficult to know from the catalogue what a book is like, and that he himself was frequently disappointed in a book after he had received it, and, being of a thrifty disposition, it worried him to think that postage had been paid on a book which he didn't want. A certain amount of this is inevitable in selecting books from a catalogue, as it is often difficult to decide whether you want to read a book unless you can actually take it in your hands and look into it. We have tried to mitigate this difficulty to a certain extent in the catalogue by giving a brief description of any book whose title does not indicate its character. I am reminded of an individual who bor-
rowed Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle," which is a story of the exploitation and misery of the workers in the meat packing industry in Chicago, evidently under the impression that it was a story of intrepid explorers stalking wild beasts through the dense untrodden forests of Africa, for when he brought the book back and I asked him how he liked it, he replied that he found it very interesting, but it wasn't what he had expected!

A man who was in the library a short time ago said that his wife was very fond of reading, but she thought the Pool library books were rather heavy. The Pool library is an educational library, and books which are intended to convey knowledge and information are, naturally, not as easy to read as books which are intended merely to idle away a few hours. We have, however, a few books-a very few-which while fictional in form, are of an educational character, and as there may be many women who would read books of this kind when they would not read books of a more profound nature, it might be a good idea to mention some of the books of a lighter character on this page occasionally.

In this month, when we commemorate the cessation of the war and ceremonies all over the world are held in memory of the millions who died in that war, I would like to mention a book written around the life of one who gave her life in that struggle, and, who an hour or two before her execution, uttered the words with which we are all now familiar, "Patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred and no bitterness toward anyone." "Dawn" (catalogue No. B285), is a story based on the dramatic episode in the life of Edith Cavell which everyone knows something about, and which everyone would like to know more about.

It was from this book that the moving picture "Dawn," was taken, and many of you may remember the controversy which raged around the film when it was produced-it was doubtful at first if the British government would allow it to be shown -because some people thought that it might stir up enmity between England and Germany. The book is prefaced by a historical sketch, and the author explains that it is on the facts contained in this preface that his story is based and that his object in writing the book is not to blame the Germans, but to show the helplessness of people in the grip of the war machine. The many rural dwellers who were unable to see the film will welcome the opportunity of reading the book.

## 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.)

There was a very gratifying increase in the circulation of books from the Pool library last winter. The circulation for the season 1928-9 was 2,365 as compared with 1,047 for the corresponding period 1927-8. Although this is a big increase it is not enough, and I am convinced that we could have a much larger circulation if those who now use the library would talk about it to their friends. The library was opened in the fall of 1926; every winter since we have run this section about the library if The Scoop Shovel, but strange to say we still get letters beginning something like this: "I have just heard about the Pool library and would like to know how I may borrow books from it." Such letters are not always from new Pool members, and they indicate that there must be a large number of Pool members who do not know that we have an educational library for their especial use and benefit. Let me, therefore, once again say what this library is, and how members may use it.

## Adult Education

If one interested in the popular dissemination of knowledge were to visit cities in European countries or some of the larger cities in the United States, he would find organizations existing for the purpose. of promoting adult education, and he would also discover that a number of these organizations are united in an international organization. In other words he would discover that the promotion of adult education, one of the necessities of democracy, has become a world-wide movement. Now it is a comparatively easy matter to get adults together for education purposes in a city; it is a difficult matter to carry the advantages of an adult educational system out into the country, and an especially difficult matter where the rural population is spread over a large area as it is in Manitoba. One of the best ways of overcoming this natural disadvantage of the rural population is by library facilities and the Manitoba Pool, therefore, when it created its educational
department, laid down as one of the duties of the department the establishing of a library for the use of Pool members and their families. The foundations of the library were laid in 1926, and it now contains about 3,000 volumes, all of an educational character, with a special section for children.

## No Charges

This library is maintained solely out of the educational fund and there is no charge of any kind to members of the Pool who use it. The postage on the books, both to and from the borrower is paid by the Pool. All that a borrowing member has to do is to write out an order for the books he wants for himself or members
(Turn to Page 54.)

THE OLD, RELIABLE

Use Gillett's Lye to MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP anc for cieaning and DISINFECTING Gi", Llye Protects Yc., Health ond SKour Money

## Attention: Ladies Who Bake

## ROBIN HOOD WINS SWEEPING VICTORY

## GOLD MEDAL SILVER MEDAL 75 FIRST PRIZES 164 PRIZES IN ALL

These prizes were won with exhibits baked from Robin Hood Flour, entered at Exhibitions held recently at Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, North Battleford and Brandon. The awards represent supremacy in 35 varieties of baked products, including white bread, cakes and pastry, in competition with all kinds of flour. Each day brings in reports of further successes won with Robin Hood Flour at smaller fairs.

# RobinHood FLOUR 

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W. S. Smith - Neepawa W. C. Mitchell - Cromer

## DRESSED POULTRY SHIPPING

We are this year conforming to the Dominion dressed poultry regulations, and our entire pack will be put up under inspection. The association is providing the grader, who has formerly been supplied by the Dominion Government. The grader is $\cdot$ in charge of all activities on shipping day. The Dominion government is providing an inspector, who will superintend the packing, at the same time making his inspection and assuring himself that the product is packed according to regulations. The association is providing a supervisor, who will see that boxes are accuratety weighed and stencilled, and who will, in addition to these duties, make out the box weight record and see that the car is properly loaded and billed out.

Posters will be mailed to all secretaries, advertising the loading dates.
Instructions for shipping day have been mailed to all chairmen and secretaries of locals.
Killing and dressing demonstrations are being given at 78 points. We would ask the poultry producers to attend them wherever it is possible, so that they may learn to prepare their poultry for market "In the Pool way."
We are prepared to accept shipments of dressed poultry from all districts, where we are not loading cars. Anything received at our Winnipeg branch, 185 Market street east, between December 1 st and December 12th, will share in the carload Pool prices. An advance payment of 20 c per lb . on turkey, and 15 c per lb . on chicken, fowl, ducks, and geese, will be paid on receipt of product.
Final payment will go forward early in January.

The following is a list of the car loading dates:-

| Circuit No. 1-C.N.R. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Benito -Wednesday | Nov. 27 |
| Kenville-Thursday | Nov. 28 |
| Bowsman-Friday | Nov. 29 |
| Swan River-Saturday | y ......................Nov. 30 |
| Minitonas-Tuesday | Dec. |
| Renwer-Wednesday | Dec. |
| Pine River-Thursday | Dec. |
| Garlend-Saturday | c. 7 |
| Ethelbert-Monday |  |

## Circuit No. 2-C.N.R.



## Clrcuit No. 3-C.N.R.

| Magnet-Thursday ..............................Nov. 28 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Rose-Friday | Nov. | 29 |
| Ochre River-Saturday | y ...................Nov. | 30 |
| McCreary-Wednesday | Dec. | 4 |
| Glenella-Thursday | Dec. | 5 |
| Plumas-Friday | Dec. | 6 |
| Gladstone-Saturday | Dec. | 7 |
| Kelwood-Tuesday | Dec. | 10 |
| Arden-Thursday | Dec. | 12 |

## Clrcuit No. 4-C.N.R.

Calder, Sask.-Tuesday ......................Nov. 26 Russell-Thursday .......................................Nov. 28 Angusville-Saturday Nov. 30 Rossburn-Monday
Vista-Tuesday Dec. Vista-Tuesday
Oakburn-We.... Oakburn-Wednesday Erlckson-Saturday Clanwllliam-Tuesday Neepawa-Thursday

Circuit No. 5-C.R.R.

| rchwell-Wednesday ..................Nov. 27 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Binscarth-Thursday | Nov. 28 |
| Foxwarren-Saturday | Nov. 30 |
| Birtle-Tuesday | Dec. 3 |
| Solsgirth-Wednesday | .....................Dec. |
| Kelloe-Thursday | Dec. 5 |
| Shoal Lake-Friday | Dec. |
| Strathclair-Monday | Dec. |
| Newdale-Tuesday | Dec. 10 |
| Basswood-Wednesday | y .....................Dec. 11 |
| Minnedosa-Thursday | ........................Dec. 12 |
| Circuit No. 6-C.P.R. |  |
| Spy Hill-Wednesday .........................Nov. 27 |  |
| Miniota-Friday | Nov. 29 |
| Hamiota-Tuesday | Dec. 3 |
| Oak River-Wednesday | ay .....................Dec |
| Decker-Friday | Dec. |
| Cardale-Saturday | ec |
| Rapid City-Monday | c. 9 |
| Bradwardine-Wednesda | esday * ................Dec. 11 |
| Lenore-Thursday | Dec. 12 |
| Circuit No. 7-C.R.R. |  |
| Esterhazy, Sask.-Friday ................Nov. 29 |  |
| McAuley-Saturday ..........................Nov. 30 |  |
| Wapella, Sask.-Tuesday |  |
| Moosomin, Sask.-Wedn | ednesday ...........Dec. |
| Elkhorn-Thursday ..............................D.Dec. |  |
| Virden-Saturday |  |
| Oak Lake-Tuesday ............................Dec. 10 |  |
| Brandon-Thursday | Dec. 12 |

Circuit No. 8.

| Kennedy, Sask.-Tues | sday ..................Nov. 26 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Maryfield, Sask.-Thu | ursday ..............Nov. 28 |
| Woodnorth-Saturday | .......................Nov. 30 |
| Terence-Tuesday | Dec. 3 |
| Carberry-Thursday | Dec. 5 |
| Austin-Friday | Dec. 6 |
| MacGregor-Saturday | .....................Dec. 7 |
| Bagot-Tuesday | 10 |
| Oakville-Thursday | 12 |

## Circuit No. 9.

Carlyle-Wednesday
.Nov. 27
Redvers, Sask -Thursday
Reston-Saturday
Plpestone-Tuesday


Circult No. 11-C.P.R.
Oxbow-Thursday ..................................Nov. 28 Carnduff-Friday and Saturday ..Nov. 29-30 Lyleton-Monday ....................................Dec. 2 Waskada-Tuesday Medora-Wednesday ..................................................Dec. 4 Deloraine-Thursday .........................................Dec. 5 Deloraine-Thursday ................................................................. 10
Tilston-Tuesday .Dec. 10
Melita-Wednesday .Dec. 11

Circuit No. 12.
Boissevain-Wednesday ......................Nov. 27
Klllarney-Friday ...........................................Nov. 29
Clearwater-Tuesday .......................................................... 3


Manitou-Thursday $\quad$........................................................... 6
Morden-Saturday .......................................Dec. ${ }^{7}$
Ashern-Tuesday ...................................Dec. 10
Erlksdale-Wednesday ....................................................... 11
Waiter: "Shall I bring you another egrg for that one, sir?"
Diner: "No; this one will lay another pretty soon."

## WOOL-ON THE SHEEP AND OFF.

The Wool Pool has issued its catalogue of woollen goods for 1929-30. The primary business of the Pool is to handle wool off the sheep's back to the manufacturing trade, in the best interest of the grower. The Pool maintains a woollen department as an added service. Farmers are invited to buy their winter woollens from this department. When you do, you just naturally help the sheep raising industry in the best possible way-and, in addition you get good goods at fair prices.

The new catalogue lists more than 40 lines of woollen goods, including blankets, mitts, hose, mackinaws, rugs, sheeting, clothing, underwear, windbreakers, sweaters and yarns.
Many of these lines are offered at greatly reduced prices while they last.

MILLAR, MACDONALD \& CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

460 MAIN STREET Winnipeg
$\longrightarrow$
AUDITORS TO THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

You may be sure, when you shop through the Wool Pool Catalogue, that you will get full value for your money. The Wool Pool's guarantee: "If any article listed in this catalogue is not found exactly as described, if it does not give reasonable wear, or in any way not prove satisfactory, it may be returned. Your money will be gladly refunded or an exchange made."
Write for a catalogue. Address Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., Regina, Saskatchewan.

## 

 $\mathrm{T}^{\text {HE }}$ Eamer who has in. vested in a Mutual Life Pension Policy can look forward with certainty to the time when he can retire and take life easy.Ask the Mutual Life Agent for particulars about a guaranteed monthly income to be paid to you when you reach 55,60 or 65 years of age, or write this office.

## Progress to the Farmers

A new proven INVENTION that can stand up is always helping the country's progress.

The HORTON WEED ERADICATOR is without any doubt one of the outstanding achievements to really help the FARMER ever invented during the 'present century.

Only a small amount of stock left. Write for prospectus.

## Wood-Dudley-Hilliard Limited 305 McARTHUR BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE FARMER TO INVEST WITHOUT RISK.


# SOMETHING 

 for NOTHINGHe found a ten dollar gold plece eight years ago, and he hasn't found another since. If the law of averages holds, he never will.

He says now it was a costly experience. It made him a worshipper of luck. He lost eight years-precious years —and then learned that luck is the trump card of fools. Wise men save.

Save at this office.

Write for free pamphlet "Saving by Mall."

Province of Manitoba Savings Office

Donald \& Ellice and 984 Main St., WINNTPEG.


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

Prenident-G. Fjoldated.<br>Vice-Pres.-W. Robeon.<br>Boc.-Treas.-G. W. Tovoll. Bolicitor-T. J. Murray.

## Winnipes Plant:

Manager-Alex McKay.
Brandon Plant:
Manager-Fred Rylem.
Dauphin Plant:
Manager-Tilltam Vom.

Directors:
J. M. Allan, Brandon.
N. Breton, Letollier.
D. D. MeDonald, Dauphia.
D. J. Hill, Makinak.

## HAVE YOU HEARD?

The rumors that are circulated about your Cooperative Dairies (apparently by cream canvassers), have you heard them? The dairy industry suffers from too much competition. Intensive competition seems to offer more to the producer but, in reality, increases the cost of operating creameries and so


Let's Lẹok Into This. decreases his net return.
In the long run, then, cutthroat competition cuts the throat of only one partythe man who produces the cream.

But this kind of competition has broadcast multitudes of rumors, false rumors, about your Co-op. Dairies. One of the latest is to the effect that we are not in as good a position to handle sweet cream as some of our competitors.

## About Table Cream

This rumor is an entire stranger to the truthand those who persist in such "rumorizing" cannot be acquainted with the facts, either. The important product made from cream is butter. True, some cream is sold for table use and some made into ice cream; but the percentage used in these ways is a small factor in the year's business.

Never have we asked any one to buy table cream from us, as has been stated by some unscrupulous cream canvassers; rarely do we get enough of the top grades to make sufficient of the finest butter to supply the demand. At times the folks who handle milk and cream are short and come to us to buy sweet cream. If the cream is available on such occasions we sell it to them-always at a profit of at least five cents per pound.

## You Get the Profits

This profit, along with all other surplus (less only actual working costs), is returned to our shippermembers.
If you have sweet cream to sell, Friend Reader, get in touch with one of your own Co-op. plants -you will always find a ready market there.

## Get the Truth

So many other things are misrepresented-either in part or in toto. Now, isn't it true that if these falsities hurt the Co-op., they hurt every member -and more, hurt every cream shipper?

Friend Reader, the Co-op. Dairies have no axe to grind; we are not a profit-making company; we are concerned only with handling the cream of Manitoba producers at the lowest cost and returning the biggest net return to those producers.

When you hear rumors that impell you to act hastily, let that act be to write us for the truth. Whether you are a member, a ssteady shipper, or only a spasmodic co-operator, we are glad to give you information relative to the handling of your cream-that's part of our job.

## Our Job---and Yours

The Manitoba Co-op. Dairies is a business-is, in fact, the cream producers of Manitoba in busi-ness-handling their own cream on a basis of "Service at Cost." You and the other shippers own the plants and machinery. Isn't it better to wear machinery out with work than to let it rust out? Then you employ a certain number of workers. Isn't it better to keep them busy?
There is only one known way to cut costs-that is by furnishing the volume. Keeping plants and staffs busy, cutting costs-the success of the entire project-is in your hands, as a shipper.

## Methods and Principles

Our Co-op must be even more careful than an ordinary company to employ proven methods. There is an essential difference, however. Control of the joint-stock company, and yield to the shareholder, are based on the amount of money invested; in the Co-op. each producer-member has an equal voice in control, and all surplus goes back to the shareholders on the basis of patronage.
Perhaps no method of marketing will, of itself, cure all evils. But the producer gets the best return from his co-operative-if he uses it.
The Manitoba Co-op. Dairies-operating plants at Winnipeg, Brandon and Dauphin-offers "Service at Cost' to all cream producers in Manitoba.

we can do no other.

Let us use these plantslet us urge our neighbors to use them. Let us all go forward improving the dairying industry by building up our co-op., and striving to improve our product all along the line. Indeed, if we believe in co-operation, and want to realize its benefits,

## Write for Particularg of MMPROVED FARMS FOS SALS

State the district in which you are interested and also size of farm you can handle.
The Manitoba Farm Loans Ass'n 166 PORTAGE AVE. E., Vinnipeg.

## U. G. G.

and other unlisted securlties

## BOUGHT----SOLD

Write to Unlisted Department

## C. RIGE-JONES \& CO. LTD.

Stocks, Bonds, Oil and Mining Shares CORRY BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN. Earn \$1250 a Day That's What Kulp Averages


Nu Way
Spectaclea
Highest Qualicy
Largest manufacturer in world selling apectacles direct through agents. Write for BIG NEW PLAN. Mrilion-dollar concern just golpg into the Agency Fleld.
NU WAY OPIICAL COMPANY 29.33MelindaSt.Depti'iN.W.A. 5 Toronto, Ont.

## THOMIS J. MURRIV, I.C.

COUNBEL FOE
Manitobe Whest Feel,
Manitobe Poel Elevatore,
Manitobe Ce-operatlive Dalries, Manitoba Co-operatíre Liverteek, Manitobe Ce-operative Wheleoele,
Manitobe Hay Pool.

WHEAT POOL BUILDING, Winniper.

Corten BACS Jum
GEMIS BRO. RAO CO.

## POOLS MAKE FINAL PAYMENTS ON COARSE GRAINS.

Over $\$ 1,600,000$ went into the mails November 4th as the final payment to members of the coarse grains Pools of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, for their 1928 crop.
In announcing the payment, $G$. H. McIvor, general sales manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, stated that the final payments by the Central Selling Agency to the Wheat Pools, with all charges deducted, were $61 / 2$ cents on all grades of oats, two cents on all grades of barley, $243 / 4$ cents on all grades of flax, and $71 / 2$ cents on all grades of rye.

Payments by the provincial Pools were, in all but a very few cases, net payments to the grower. Deductions for elevator and commercial reserve, and provincial overhead, were made from the previous interim payment except in a very few grades.

The total handlings by the Coarse Grains Pools were as follows:
Saskatchewan-8,575,089 bushels oats, $1,019,710$ bushels flax 6,375,111 bushels barley, 2,364,532 bushels rye; with total final payments of $\$ 1,114,601.39$.
Manitoba - $2,215,550$ bushels oats, $12,876,124$ bushels barley, 529,190 bushels rye, 172,349 bushels flax; with total final payments of $\$ 486,929.44$.
The total bushelage handlings by both Coarse Grains Pools was:
Saskatchewan, 18,334,444 bushels; Manitoba, 15,793,213 bushels; grand total, $34,127,657$ bushels, for the two Pools, with total final payments of $\$ 1,601,530.83$.

A man who shot a saxophone player one night pleaded that he thought it was a cat.
"But you musn't even shoot a cat," said the magistrate.
"I thought that this one was very ill," pleaded the man.

Olergyman (referring to unsteady bridegroom): "Take him away and bring him back when he's sober. I won't marry a man who is drunk."

Irish Bride: "But sure, your Rev. erence, what can $I$ do? He won't come when he's sober."

Barrdster (winding up a speech in defence of a gas company): "In short, my lord, I could say of this company, in the words of Tennyson, 'honor the Light Brigale.'"

Judge: "Precisely. And would you add the line that follows: 'Oh, what a charge they made?'"

## Taimers ther <br> <br> ACTUAL LETTERS <br> <br> ACTUAL LETTERS FROM FARMERS FROM FARMERS <br> \author{ Maxville. 

}"I have been shipping to Borden's Milk Plant regularly for 7 years and during that time I have mover had a can of millk retursed. I get cleaner milk and find my cows easier to keep clean so if for that alone I would say a ellpplas machitio is a geed linveatimene."

Billings Bridge "I always clip mine in the fall. Some half up and others that are inclined to be woolly I clip them all over, as I find they do better and much easier to keep clean, and it swes loes retues the becteria coumt and I am sure we get moce millk as well. I always get Score 1. I would not be without a clipping machine under any consideration."

## Desboro.

"We have had a power clipper for years and would not do without one. It is a great help. The milk is easier to keep clean and pure. Keeping down lice sume will pretuoe mere millk."

## ION TO GIT NOTS

Manure, the principal source of bacteria, cannot collect and at milking time rub off into the pail if hair on udders, underline, flanks and tail is kept clipped short all vinter.
Lice seem to congregate along the spine, which explains why some farmers clip six-inch width from tail to ears.
Farmers who have warm etablee and drinking water inside, usually clip their cows all over.

Buy a clipping machine and make more money from your cows-with leas work. Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine is easy to use and anyone can do a nice job of clipping with it. Strong, sturdy, easy-running and will last for years.
At your dealer, \$15.00.
Satiafaction or money refunded.



# Cooperative Livestock <br>  

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

## OCTOBER LIVESTOCK BUSINESS

Here is the statement of the livestock handled by the high five firms on this market in October: 1st-Central Livestock Co-op. .......... 395 cars 24.2\% 2nd- ................................................. 199 cars $12.2 \%$ 3rd- ................................................... 174 cars $10.7 \%$ 4th— ................................................ 167 cars $10.2 \%$
5th- ................................................. 140 cars 8.6\%
The standing for October, 1928 was:
1st-Central Livestock Co-op. .......... 253 cars $16.6 \%$
2nd- ................................................ 195 cars 12.7\%
3rd- ................................................. 174 cars 11.4\%
4th- ................................................. 135 cars $8.8 \%$
5th-
.134 cars $8.7 \%$

## Here is Progress

The strong firms standing second and third in October, 1928, are this year fourth and seventhone with 167 cars, or $10.2 \%$; the other with 112 cars, or $6.8 \%$. These two firms handle non-co-op. livestock principally.

Here are some interesting figures. Last year (1928), to the end of October, your co-op. handled 1,461 cars, $13 \%$ of the 11,239 cars received on the market; this year, to the end of October, your co-op. handled 2,395 cars out of 9,942 cars ship-ped-or $24.1 \%$ of the total.

## Co-Operation---Thinking

Now, what do these figures mean? They denote one of two things: First the drover, or dealer, is not as active in the country as in former years; or, second, the producers have concluded that the only sound method for marketing livestock (as well as other farm produce), is the co-operative method.

It is hardly necessary to point out, Friend Reader, that the drover is more active than ever before.
So it seems sure that the co-operative idea, the idea of marketing livestock through a co-operative organization owned and controlled by producers, is taking root in fertile soil.

## Co-Operation---Acting

Here's another thing. The firms standing second and third in this market in October handle quite a percentage of co-operative livestock.

We wonder, naturally, why the co-operative shipments do not come to the Livestock Co-op.your true co-operative marketing agency. Is it because of some lack in the service that is being
rendered by your Co-op? If so, let us hear from the co-operative producer who is shipping his stock to a commission firm. Or is it through the friendship of the co-operative shipping agent for some one connected with the commission firm? If so, isn't it about time that the producer shipping his livestock co-operatively, decide where his shipment is to go-and instruct his shipping agent accordingly.

Volume counts. Let it count on your side.

## Boys' and Girls' Clubs

When boys and girls from the various Boys' and Girls' Clubs in the province visited the city recently, various organizations tried to make their stay interesting and profitable.

The packers are doing
 their share in encouraging this work, by paying a premium for Boys' and Girls' Club hogs. This year the public markets contributed by foregoing their yardage charge and part of the feed cost. The commission firms handling the Boys' and Girls' Club hogs also helped, by foregoing the selling commission. All this is splendid.
One fact stands out: so many of the hogs raised by the boys and girls this season, are grading "Select." This means quality production. Quality production should be extended to all classes of livestock-it is the basis of better returns to the producer. "Better Products" is an inherent part of the co-operative movement and a vital part of the work of your co-op. is to do everything possible to this end. We ask every livestock producer to help.
Marketing agencies are faced with the fact that off-grade, poor quality livestock is hard to sell. This problem will become increasingly acute as time goes on.
The Boys' and Girls' Clubs are doing good work -let each of us help the work in our district.

## Provincial Annual Meeting

The board of directors of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., at their last meeting, decided that the annual meeting be held in the Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg, on Tuesday, December 10th, commencing at 9 a.m. Notices to this effect are being mailed out to the delegates.
Any resolutions or suggestions should be forwarded to the secretary of the Provincial Association on, or before December 5th.

## Annual Meeting of Dairy Council

The 11th annual meeting of the above council, held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, on October 18th and 19th, was noted for its few resolutions, in contrast with former years. This year a few questions only, all of vital interest to the dairy industry generally, were dealt with.

The address of the president, F. E. M. Robinson, was brief but very comprehensive, and the report of the secretary, W. F. Stephen, was a real thesis on the dairy industry-broadly speaking.
"Butter Duties" proved an interesting question, and elicited much discussion. It was the unanimous opinion of those present that the tariff on butter from one to four cents a pound was imperative to enable Canadian butter producers to compete on an equal basis with foreign competition. This will be formally requested of the tariff advisory board, so decided the council. Butter men in the Antipodes can produce cheaply and without difficulty because of the more favorable climatic conditions. If the larger tariff were granted, President Robinson said, the same prices for butter now asked during the summer will likely continue. The winter price will go up three cents per pound, to take care of the heavier winter operating costs, and enable the pro-
ducers to compete equally with the importers. It was pointed out that imports of butter from Australia and New Zealand had increased as follows: 1925-6, 4,828,468 lbs. ; 1926-7, 5,705,960 lbs.; 1927-8, 14,195,789 lbs.; 1928-9, 25,211,011 lbs.

To bring greater economies into the workings of the council, the by-laws were amended to reduce the number of members to attend the annual meeting from 33 to 20 , and to abolish the executive meeting. This would effect a saving to the council of about $\$ 3,000$ per year, which could be well spent on the publicity of milk and its products. The annual meeting would be held alternately in Toronto and Winnipeg, in March each year.
The "Export of Milk and Cream" came under discussion, and it was brought out that the inspection by federal inspectors of the farms in the exporting areas of milk and cream to the United States, had resulted in a marked improvement in the product exported.

Mr. J. A. Caulder advocated an exchange of publicity matter used by the dairy councils in other countries through an international bureau.
"Standard Milk Regulations" was an important question. Copies
(Turn to Page 39.)

## Profits from Warm Water

Get the most from your stock by providing them with lots of warm drinking water.

# The WESTEEL ShiminieT Tank Heater 

makes it easy for you


All wolded construction.
Cannot break or crack.
Gives more heat with less fuel. Removable grate, 2 lengths of galvanized pipe, and coal rake supplied with every heater.

See Your Dealer or write
Western Steel Products Limited WINNIPEG
Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon Vancouver, Victoria

## Heals Harness Galls

Absorbine quickly and thoroughly heals harness galls, sores, cuts, boot chafes and other lacerations suffered by horses. Absorbine is also a powerful antiseptic, will not blister or remove hair and the horse can be worked during treatment. It is both economical and safe. Booklet on the horse sent free. $\$ 2.50$ per bottle. at druggists or general merchants.
W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Eldg.. Montreal


# Don't Rob Your Bank Book through Your Live Stock! 

Are you satisfied that your live stock are producing profitably? Cows milking abundantly and breeding healthy calves? Hogs ready for market ahead of time? Hens shelling out eggs when eggs are profitable?

Making milk, pork, eggs, mutton, etc., places a heavy drain on the system. Without good and proper feeds, amply fortified with minerals, production cannot be satisfactorily maintained.

Nature demands minerals-without them, trouble and loss are bound to follow. For a few cents per month spent on International Specifics you can make rations more palatable, easily digested and assimilated and most important you can furnish the animal's system with the necessary minerals that are usually low in average feeds. Remember-minerals mean better health and increased production.

International Specifics are a necessity-they act as general conditioners, appetizers, blood purifiers and system regulators, furnishing in a pure, easily assimilated form all the essential minerals that are needed if live stock are to remain healthy and keep producing profitably. Let us tell you about "INTERNATIONAL," what it is doing for others and how it will help you to make more from your live stock.

# International Stock Food Co. 

LIMITED
TORONTO

# Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale 

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

Direators-J. Wood, Ebor; W. S. Gable, Kenville; Roy Clark, Killarney; R. W. Johnston, Winnipeg; R. C. Currie, Thornhill.

Office: 111 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

## THE PRICE ARGUMENT.

Have you ever been urged, Friend Reader, to join your local Consumers' Co-operative for the sole purpose of getting cheaper goods? We hope not.

As a matter of fact, the co-operative movement is not concerned with getting more for what you have to sell and supplying what you must buy for less-except as a first step. The co-operative movement aims to put the control of your business, and the profits therefrom, into your hands -the co-operative movement is


Kenton Consumers' Plant.
the consumer and producer in business for themselves, aiming to improve life.
Recent years have seen new and startling developments in the business of retail distribution of goods; the old general store, with its barrels of sugar and big stocks, has been crowded by the department and mail-order house; these, in turn, are threatened by the chain stores.
Now the plain folks who are the co-operative movement do not believe in competition.

The co-operative movement merely introduces a new principle into business. Your Co-operative Wholesale offers you and the other consumers of Manitoba, the opportunity to replace the waste and high costs and inefficiency of competition with the benefits of co-operation. But you must reach out and take these benefits-by buying through your Co-op-always; by encouraging
your neighbors to "go and do likewise.

## Co-operation-At Kenton

At a meeting held on April 2nd, 1929, at Kenton, it was decided to organize a Consumers Co-operative local to serve the area around Harding, Kenton and Lenore.
A provisional board was appointed and charter applied for. Further meetings were held in April. Then after seeding the board planned a campaign to complete organization.
Under the leadership of D. H. McKay, the canvass was highly successful - over one hundred members subscribed over $\$ 6,000$, with nearly $\$ 5,000$ paid up. Substantial credit arrangements were completed with the bank.
The shareholders met and elected their permanent board, lined up with the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale and contracted to buy from this central agency. A bulk oil and gas station, with two tanks, was built and ready for operation by harvest, with a truck for deliveries. D. Clark was engaged as secretary and manager, and has been "on the jump" to supply the demand for Co-op. goods.

Adjoining the oil shed a warehouse has been erected for flour, etc.; and an office was erected this fall. Thus the Kenton Consumers' Co-operative has built up a complete plant. A stock of "Co-op" flour is carried (and they report that is is giving entire satisfaction); a car of salt was unloaded; in harvest time a good twine business was done; and now coal is handled on a big scale.

This district might well be called a co-operative stronghold in Manitoba. In addition to the consumers' plant there are three Pool elevators - one at Lenore, one at Kenton and a new one at Harding this year. The folks here are co-operating, both as producers and as consumers.

## Co-operation-at Neepawa

When co-operators gathered at Neepawa to organize a Consumers' Co-operative, someone, noting that the date was April 1st, said "April fool." But the joke has certainly not been on the co-operators.
The area covered by the telephone exchange (and including Oberon, Brookdale, Spring Hill, Howden, Eden, Arden, Mentmore), was consolidated into one district to be served from Neepawa. Meetings were held at most of these points. After seeding a


Neepawa Consumers' Station.
canvass was launched for membership. The shareholders met on July 30th, and decided to go ahead. Equipment for a bulk oil and gas station was ordered on August 3rd.

The installation of the oil station was so late that a big business was not anticipated, but a very successful volume has developed so far. The members are satisfied with "co-op." goods, and the business is growing rapidly.

A well-built brick structure has been purchased and a pump installed to supply car owners. In addition to the co-operative's pump, others at Neepawa and Eden are handling "co-op" gas and oil. It is expected that additional pumps will be in line before long.

The Neepawa Co-operative operate a tank-truck and deliver to all parts of their territory. Among other activities, they have handlead a part car of "Co-op" flour in co-operation with Minnedosa; and they are doing a very fine business in coal.

## The Pool Laboratory on the Job

Preliminary results of the tests for milling, baking and protein quality made by the Canadian Wheat Pool cereal laboratory on the new crop wheat, have already been made available to those who will have to sell it on the markets of the world.
For the first time the agents of the producer himself have at their disposal their own equipment for making these tests; and how important they are to the salesmen can be readily understood in these days when "quality" is on the lips of all who buy just as insistently as "price" is the watchword of those who sell. The service on chemical tests previously given by agricultural colleges was always more willing than their time and facilities could make effective, and the Central Selling Agency was provided with its own laboratory when the new Wheat Pool building was planned.
The tests include a study of the inspection standards, the 75-25 per cent. outturn standards, the average inspections at various points, the average of terminal samples, and the analysis of some 1,200 samples from all crop districts in Western Canada.

Complete as this list seems to be, the report of the quality of the 1929 wheat crop is merely preliminary, and when further results are issued it is hoped to present them as graphically as

> have maximum sensitivity that's why distance fans like
possible to readers of the Scoop Shovel, so that Manitoba members may know more of the quality of their product.
So far the tests of this year's crop have been as encouraging as those on last year's harvest were otherwise. The average protein content is 1.5 per cent. greater than last year over the whole West, although in Manitoba an average of 12.5 is only a little better than last year's average of 12.2. In 1927 it was only 11.2. Saskatchewan and Alberta both average 14.1, which is quite high.

The weight per measured bushel, owing to the dry season and rapid ripening, is about 2 lbs . below normal. The uniformly higher quality of nearly all 1929 samples should make this crop very acceptable to millers and bakers, and particularly for blending purposes, owing to the high content of excellent quality gluten.

The water absorption, as a measure of bread-yielding value, is slightly lower than last year, when this feature was quite good, but will probably improve with aging. The loaf volume is generally substantially higher and the color leaves nothing to be desired.


Now here's the New Z - the result of 15 years' experiment and test. Simpler - more compact - less parts - fully enclosed - self-oiling - 2 speed pulleys -and yet with all its improvements it costs less than ever.
This new farm power plant starts instantly-even in coldest weather - and it runs steadily and
 vice organization.
A Free Booklet telling all about this new moneysaving farm power will be sent you from our nearest branch. Just fill in your name and address and mail this advertisement.

## Name.



ET. JOHN QUEEEC MONTREAL OTTAVA TORONTO WINDSOR WINNIPES HEGINA BASLATOON CALCARY EDMONTON VANCOUVE NICTOMA

Thow. Wood, Elm Creek, Proeddont, U.F.M.

Mra. Anna Gray,
Secretary.

Mra. B. E. Gee-Curtin,
Preaident, U.F.W.M.

Offici:-s06 Bane or Hamilton Building, Wiminima, Mamitoma.

The district conventions all having been brought to a close, the time is ripe for a new membership drive, with a view to boosting the membership for 1930. The local secretaries have received a memorandum of their objectives and membership necessary to reach the honor list. The U.F.M. year book will give a report of banner locals for 1929, and also a report on all those reaching the objective for 1930. A proclamation will be sent forth to all the secretaries, copies of which to be handed to each canvasser, thus giving the prospective member an idea as to what the achievements and objections of the association are.

An attractive Year Book will be compiled by the Central Office this season, and each and every district will be given three pages in this annual. Get in touch with your district board if you have something special to contribute.

## Two Competitions Will Be Run

 Off, Closing December 7th.See your local secretary.
(a) Write an essay on the subject: "Why the Farmer needs the U.F.M." (with suggested new fields of service.)
Three splendid prizes will be given, carrying with them season's greetings of good fellowship from Henry Birks \& Sons. The essay must have at least 500 words and not more than 800 words.
(b) Forward to Central Office, a slogan for the U.F.M. with an essay of at least 500 words, and not more than 800 words, based on that slogan, e.g., "Equal Rights to All, Special Privileges to None."
Three splendid prizes will be given for same, carrying with them the season's greetings from D. R. Dingwall Co.

Both A and B competitions
close December 7th. Send essays as soon as possible.
Those eligible to compete in competition:-

## A Competition

Any member of a family, said family having at least one paidup membership in the U.F.M. for 1929 or 1930.

## B Competition

Any member of a family of the age of 21 or under, said family having at least one paid-up member in U.F.M. for 1929 or 1930.

## Notice to Locals and Districts

Send in all resolutions to be brought up at annual convention at once, so that the resolution committee may get same into book form. Mention mover and seconder. These resolutions must be in by December 1st. Resolution books will be mailed to the local secretaries, with a request to each and every local to study same before going to convention.

Notice.-The week of November 25 th to 30 th, should be set aside for the first drive for 1930 membership. Material will be sent out from Central Office for the canvassers. One canvasser for four prospects, would complete the work in a day.

Ask your local secretary for a copy of pamphlet for canvassers.

## Annual Convention Date,

January 7, 8, 9, and 10
The board of the U.F.W.M. regrets the loss of retiring directors from Macdonald, Portage, Lisgar and Provencher districts. The new directors appointed are: Miss Jean Hurton. Carman ; Mrs. M. J. Goodale, Portage la Prairie; Miss M. Brown, Pilot Mound, and Mrs. Samson, Otterburne.
The work of Miss Childs, from the Child Welfare Division, in the Provincial Department of Health, was greatly appreciated by members met in convention throughout the province.

Mrs. Gee-Curtis, president, ad-
dressed five conventions on the work of the organization, stressing "Child Welfare" legislation.
A sample of the new cook book will be sent to all U.F.W.M. secretaries, whom we hope will send the order for the full requirements of the local. These books should make acceptable Christmas gifts, and there are 3,000 copies to be sold.
There will be a meeting of the executive this month to complete plans for the annual convention.

## Junior U.F.M. Notes

Excellent reports of Junior activities were given at the fall conventions. Hazelridge Juniors, with a membership of 35 , sent a delegate to last annual convention, operated a travelling library, had debates, public speaking contests, a lecture on the "Wonders of Yellowstone Park," raised $\$ 109.00$, supported the Roderick McKenzie Memorial Fund, and are planning to send a representative to the public speaking contest at the annual convention in Brandon

## Lidstone Juniors

A happy crowd of boys, under the splendid leadership of Mr. Finch, are making excellent progress. They have been interested in Boys' and Girls' Club activities, and supported the Roderick McKenzie Memorial Fund, along with other activities.

The annual report forms have gone out to all locals, to be filled andi returned.

We are anxious to have our Juniors take an interest in the different branches of Boys' and Girls' Club work. Over eighty girls and boys throughout the province, enjoyed last week in the city, and learned much of the effort being made to improve our junior citizenship through the Departments of Agriculture and Education


Lower in cost per bushel cleaning capacity. Greater in capacity of actual cleaning. Power required not in excess of 5 H.P. Lcast number of working parts at low speed.
Cleaning under positive control in each department.
Cleans Barley, Oats and all Varleties of Wheat.
Simple to operate, insuring nniform separation.
Minimum amount of space.
Height 5 feet 11 inches, width 6 feet, length 9 feet.

## The BIG-3 CARTER DISC SEPARATOR

ConStructed Specially
for the COUNTRY ELEVATOR to make GRAIN CLEANING PROFITABLE

## The Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co. Limited toronto <br> WINNIPEG <br> CALGARY

## The Federal Department of Agriculture

## The Activities of this Department are very varied in character but in a general way they may be said to be covered by:

Research; Experimentation; Demonstration; Promotion; Regulation.

## RESEARCH

Research work is carried on by several Branches, particularly Experimental Farms, Entomology, and Health of Animals.

The farmer is, of course, not primarily interested in the actual research work but rather in what may be useful to him as resulting from that work.

At this season, among the matters of more immediate importance where research more immediate importaight be mentioned:
work is under way, migh Well waters; Soils, their composition and fertilizer needs; Forage Crops and sugar fertilizer needs; Forage Crops and value; beets, their composition and feeding A note and many other of a similar natanch, asking to the Experimental Farms Branch, asking
for information in those connections will for information in thate con.
elicit valuable information.
Insect pests, like many other problems, come in for a great deal of study, and much has been done to help our people fight these most dangerous foes to production. Questions as to identity of particular specimens and inquiries as to how so guard against their ravages may be addressed to the Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture here, and will receive immediate attention. As a suggestion in a general way, however, it might be worth while noting that at this season of worth while noting of garden crops and other refuse should either be buried deeply or gathered up in piles and burned. Otherwise, such refuse will serve as breeding places and hibernating quarters for many insects.

## PROMOTION AND

 REGULATIONPromotion and Regulation are, however, probably the most important work under full swing just at this season of the year.

Insisting upon the marking of our produce for just what it is as to quality has been found to be the most effective way of improving quality in our produce. The results of grading agricultural produce of one kind and another in Canada have been extraordinarily satisfactory in the way of improving the same, increasing its value and raising prices for the producer.

The most striking results in this line have been secured in connection with the have been secured in connection with the
market prices and demand for our Egas, market prices and demand for our Egge,
Bacon, Cheese, Butter, Apples and Poent Bacon, Chesse, Butter, Apples
toes, both at home and abrosd.

Regulations in connection with hog erading and egg grading have been amended ing recently, and our inspectors are now busy recently, and our inspectors are now
getting these new regulations properly and getting these new reguations under wap. Ourmers and all actively under way. others interested in these products woulves
we feel, be doing much to help themselver we feel, be doing much to help the improve and help Canada in her efforts the inprover the quality of her produce by
best to observe these regulations. It might best to observe these regulations.
be added that the representaives of the producers and handlers of these articles have expressed their approval of these newly amended regulations.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Probably in no lines has more rapid progress been made in grading in the past year or two than in fruit and vegetables.

Products now most prominently to the fore are Apples and Potatoes.

Apples packed in barrels or hampers are graded, No. 1, No. 2, Domestic or No. 3 -when packed in boxes, graded Extra Fancy, Fancy, "C" grade or Household.
Potatoes must be sold by grade and on each sack is marked the grade designation, No. 1 or No. 2. Specially selected potatoes of fairly large size and the highest standard of quality may be purchased as "Fancy" grade.

Onions also must be sold by grade under the following grade designations, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, or "Unclassified."
Table Turnips are sold as No. 1, Large, Medium or Small.
Inquiries relating to matters in con. nection with grading or any other mattera of an agricultural nature may be addreased to the Department of Agriculture, Ortawa, Canada.

# Pool Final Payment on Coarse Grains 

## Season 1928-1929

The column headed "Total Payment" is the gross price basis Fort William received from the Central Selling Agency for the year. The column headed "Gross Final Payment" is the final payment for distribution but on certain grades there must be deducted amounts shown in the columns headed "Commercial Reserve" and "Elevator Reserve," being the amount which could not be collected from the payment made in July. The last column headed "Net Final Payment" is the amount per bushel actually paid over to growers on the final payment.

| GRADE- OATS | Leme Deducted for Remervea |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Payment }}{\text { Total }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Gross } \\ \text { Fayment }}}{\substack{\text { Panal }}}$ | Balance Commercial Reserve |  |  |  |
| 2 C.W. ................................................ | 0.61 1/2 | 61/2c | ......c | ...... | .07c | 6.57 c |
| 3 C.W. .............................................. | . 55 | 61/2 | ...... |  | . 07 | 6.57 |
| Extra 1 Feed | . $521 / 2$ | 61/2 | ...... |  | . 07 | 6.57 |
| 1 Feed | .491/2 | $61 / 2$ | ...... | ...... | . 07 | 6.57 |
| 2 Feed | . 46 | $61 / 2$ | ...... | ...... | . 07 | 6.57 |
| Rejected ......................................... | . 43 | 61/2 | $\ldots$ | ...... | . 07 | 6.57 |
| Rejected X Heated .............................. | . $421 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | ...... | ...... | . 07 | 6.57 |
| Tough 2 C.W. .................................... | . $591 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | ...... | ...... | . 07 | 6.57 |
| Tough 3 C.W. ................................... | . $531 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | ...... | ...... | . 07 | 6.57 |
| Tough 1 Feed ..................................... | .481/2 | 61/2 | ...... | $\ldots$ | . 07 | 6.57 |
| Tough 2 Feed ...................................... | . 45 | 61/2 | ...... | $\ldots$ | . 07 | 6.57 |
| Tough Rejected ................................... | . 42 | $61 / 2$ | ...... | $\ldots$ | . 07 | 6.57 |
| Damp 2 Feed | . 40 | 61/2 |  |  | . 07 | 6.57 |
| Oats, Barley, Wheat and Wild Oats ...... | . $371 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | . 31 | 1.00 | . 07 | 5.26 |
| Oats and Wild Oats ............................ | . $361 / 2$ | 61/2 |  |  | . 07 | 6.57 |
| Oats, Barley and Wild Oats .................. | . $371 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | . 31 | 1.00 | . 07 | 5.26 |
| Oats, Wild Oats and Barley ................... | . $371 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | . 305 | 1.00 | . 07 | 5.265 |
| Oats, Barley, Rye and Wheat ............... | . $371 / 2$ | 61/2 | . 30 | 1.00 | . 07 | 5.27 |
| Wild Oats and Barley ......................... | . $371 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | . 30 | 1.00 | . 07 | 5.27 |
| Wild Oats ......................................... | . $341 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | ..... | ...... | . 07 | 6.57 |
| Wild Oats and Oats | . 36 | $61 / 2$ |  |  | . 07 | 6.57 |
| Wild Oats and Wheat ........................ | . $371 / 2$ | $651 / 2$ | . 30 | 1.00 | . 07 | 5.27 |
| Tough Oats, Wild Oats and Barley ......... | . $341 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | . 275 | 1.00 | . 07 | 5.295 |
| Tough Wild Oats and Barley .............. | . $3451 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | . 27 | 1.00 | . 07 | 5.30 |
| Tough Oats, Barley and Wild Oats ...... | . $351 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | . 29 | 1.00 | . 07 | 5.28 |
| Tough Oats and Wild Oats ................ | . $341 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ |  |  | . 07 | 6.57 |
| Tough Oats and Rye .............................. | . $341 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ | . 28 | 1.00 | . 07 | 5.29 |

## BARLEY <br> Grade-

3 C.W.............................................................................................$~$
4

| 2c | ......c | ......c | .07c | 2.07 c |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | ...... | ..... | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 | ...... | ...... | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 | ...... | ...... | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 | ...... | ..... | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 | ....... | ...... | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 | ...... | ..... | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 | .... | ...... | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 | ...... | ...... | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 | ..... | ...... | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 | ..... | ..... | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 | .... | $\ldots$ | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 |  |  | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 | . 495 | 1.25 | . 07 | . 325 |
| 2 |  | .... | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 | . 065 | ..... | . 07 | 2.005 |
| 2 |  |  | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 | . 505 | . 55 | . 07 | 1.015 |
| 2 | . 065 |  | . 07 | 2.005 |
| 2 |  |  | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 |  | .... | . 07 | 2.07 |
| 2 | . 465 | 1.25 | . 07 | . 355 |



## ANNUAL MEETING OF DAIRY COUNCIL.

(From Page 33.)
of the "Milk Code," drafted by a committee composed of officers of the council and health experts, were distributed. These regulations stress methods in the producing and care of milk, rather than equipment as most modern milk codes do. When adopted, such a code would be universal. The result would be more pro-
tection to the producer of milk for human consumption, and a better milk supply for the consumer.
P. E. Reed told how the dairy survey in Saskatchewan had succeeded in getting the cost of production calculated, and how conditions had been studied under which milk is produced and handled.

[^1] ned?"

[^2][^3]"Yes, I put it straight in the savings bank."

## A WONDERFUL CAVE. <br> (By Helen E. Gilbert.)

If you were to drive along a desert road in southern Arizona and up through a gorge in the Rincon Mountains, about twentyeight miles from the city of Tucson, you would come upon an opening in the mountain-side. This opening, which is scarcely four feet high and two or three feet wide, is the entrance to one of the largest caves in America Colossal Cave.


Just how large this cave is, no one knows, for it seems impossible to explore its myriads of passages. A few years ago four men set out to find the end of the cave, but after they had gone thirty-nine miles, their food supply was exhausted, and they were forced to turn back.
There are many legends about the cave. It is said that the early Indian tribes used it as a secret passage-way to the San Pedro Canyon, on the other side of the Santa Catalina Mountains. There is also a story that treasure is hidden there, and for years men have searched for it, but it has never been found.
People are warned against entering the cave alone, as they would almost certainly get lost, but a guide is stationed at the entrance to show visitors through it. The portion of the cave into which tourists are taken is electrically lighted, planks are stretched across some of the chasms, and there are ladders and ropes here and there to help in the climbing, but even with all this assistance, the tour is a strenuous and exciting one.
Do not imagine that the cave is like a long tunnel in the mountains, or that it consists in a series of chambers opening one into another. It is actually honeycombed with passages, leading upwards, downwards, and in every direction. You may stand in an opening and look upwards to galleries one above the other, or you may look down through jagged openings to corridors and chambers beneath. Except at the river bed the rocky floor is sel(Turn to Page 42.)

## WE RETAIL

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 for Nerves Blood Stomach SkinLiver heumatism Orer-Weight Ruptures | Pilues |
| :---: | Gall Bladder Etc.

## HERBS

2,000 OF THEM-IN ANY QUANTITY Also Reliable
HERBAL REMEDIES For Various Human Ailments Obtainable from any of our 25 Herbal Stores in Ontario, or direct from Head office.
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- personal comforts, luxuries, the possession of which would make your life infinitely more pleasant.
And all these good things are practically within your reach-a chest of treasure waiting to be unlocked.
The key to this great treasure is a Savings Account.
Money can easily be spent for things that are not worth while, but every deposit entry in a Savings Account would bring you nearer to the good things in life. The door that leads to them is open at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Capital Paid Up . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 24,823,400$
Reserve Fund $\$ 24823,400$


## Make it a

# "Musical Gift" Christmas 

## Place Your Order Today! Pay for It after the New Year! What could be more Acceptable!

What to give each member of the family for Christmas is a problem easily solved by making it a musical gift season. In our store or catalogue is to be found the most accentable gift for everyone. Our easy payment plan makes purchasing easy-small cash payment and balance on terms to suit your convenience after the New Year.

## Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas, Radios, Organs, Band and Orchestral Instruments Victor V.E. Records and Player-Piano Rolls

## Christmas Piano Special

Ennis Bungalow style in either mahogany or oak, free stool and freight prepaid to your nearest station, at a saving of over $\$ 50$ to $\$ 75$ on instruments purchased elsewhere. Pay $\$ 25$ now-have your piano shipped now, or for Christmas-balance payable $\$ 10$ monthly. Half yearly or fall payments arranged on one quarter cash payment if you prefer. This piano possesses rich, resonant tone, splendid design and finish, specially priced at
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Monthly list of player piano rolls and Victor records on request. Carrying charges prepaid on orders from \$6 upwards.


Saxophone

## Outfits

Sllverplated E flat alto saxophone outfit, complete with case and all accessories.
$\$ 145$
§20 Cash, $\$ 10$ monthly.


Five and Six Octave Organs
values in good used organs, complete Exceptional values in good used organs,
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## This Latest Orthophonic <br> for $\$ 95$

This new low priced victrola is only one of many moderately priced Orthophonics which offer the best phonograph gift values on the market today. All models sold on easy terms if desired.


Musical Instruments
Let our new Catalogue assist you in making gift selections. Information and illustrations regarding such renowned band and orchestral instruments by Conn, Ludwig, Boosey, Vega, Bacon, etc.-Easy Terms arranged.

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whole family can enjoy.

## Tenor Banjos

 Ludwig Fingston tenor banjo, complete with case and all accessories.$6 T 95$
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\$s monthly.


Other Piano Specials
Canada ........................................ $\$ 345$
Lesage X, 4-ft. ........................ $\$ 385$
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Henry Herbert, 4-ft. 2-in. .... $\$ 485$
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## Used Pianc Bargains

We have a large assortment of good used, and shopworn planos, all thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, good as new from ...............


A WONDERFUL CAVE.
(From Page 40.)
dom level; there are creyices and shelvings, and sometimes one stands on the edge of a chasm which seems to go to the very bottom of the world.
The cave is of limestone formation, and the walls and ceilings are rugged and irregular. From above hang great "icicles" of rock of varying lengths, known as stalactites. From the floor similar rocks jut upward; they are called stalagmites. Sometimes these rocks meet and form pillars or columns. These stalactites and stalagmites were formed by water dropping, and it took thousands of years to form a few inches of the rock. The underground waters which flowed through here have now entirely disappeared. The cave is dry, the rock covered with dust.

Just inside the entrance to the cave is a large chamber, or opening, and our guide told us that this is the only part of the cave thought to have been used to any extent by the Indians. He pointed out the ceiling smoked from their fires, and showed us some of their rock utensils. Then we began our journey scrambling and climbing from chamber to chamber. In some places passages have lbeen dynamited so that one can just squeeze through, and here and there the irregular rocks form handles and footholds. Every few moments we stopped to admire the grotesque and beautiful rock formations. Some of the narrow tapering shafts made one think of a Gothic cathedral; other rocks assume the shapes of various objects. Without using one's imagination, it is easy to recognize, in various places, an elephant's head, a horned toad, a wildcat, a cherub's face, four praying nuns, etc. In one chamber the entire wall looks exactly like organ pipes. Then there is the bridal chamber where all the rock is pure white. In two or three niches in the wall, where the rocks are very delicately formed, rosy lights have been placed, giving the effect of fairyland. The rock is almost transparent; our guide put his candle behind a blade-lik: stalactite, about an inch thick, and we could see the light shining through. Again, he struck several stalactites with a candle, and

"1 hope you like it!"
-Ben Bernio
Famous leader of the Hotel Rooberelt Dance Orchentra of Naw Yort, whose tra of New York, whose one of the moet popular one of the moet popular features on the air. Ben Bernie appeared porsonally for three weeks at the opening of the new Royal York fotel, Toronto. $A$ copy of this drawipg by Charlee Comiort O.S.A. may be had free through a Written requeat or ap plication to your nearest

## MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

Kolater Radio offers you value far greater than its price.
This finer Kolster gives amazing reception-brings in distant otations easily and clearly-gives yon the finest in musical entertainment, latest news events, market and weather reports, speeches, sermons and opecial programs. Every one in the family will enjoy a Kolatos. And it is so ceasy to own a Kolster.

## Kolster Radio is a asailable in two Battery Modelo priced at <br> $\$ 62$ 50 and up lest tubes <br> There are also four Electric Models priced trom $\$ 198$ and up, less tubes. <br> Made in Canada by CANADIAN BRANDES LMMITED Toronto <br> Canada

Distributed in Manitoba by
L. J. HAUG, WINNIPEG, Man.

# KDISTER RADIO 

"More Than Ever a Fine Set"

## Made to Separate Wild Oats



Model A. Capacity 15 Bushels Per Hour.

## from Barley and DOES IT!

This is not a Fanning Mill but a special machine for taking Wild Onts out of Tame Oats, Wheat and Barley-and does it perfectly!

## Made in 3 8izes Capacities 15-. 60 Bushels Per Hour

We absolutely guarantee thls machine to clean the worst sample thoroughly and give you CLEAN GRADED SEED. Mustard and Wild Oats disappear as if by magic.
Write Dept. 10 for full information lonight. You'll be astonished at its low price.


Pictured at the right is a superb man's winter coat, as illustrated on front cover of our fall and winter catalogue. If you have not yet received your copy of this wonderful book of bargains, write for it today. We will gladly mail it free of charge.

## Order Direct From This Advertisement:

No. 3F-378—ORDER BY NUMBER! This man's all-wool chinchilla coat represents a saving of at least $\$ 10.00$. Faultlessly tallored from Extra Heavy all-wool EngHish Navy Blue Chinchilia, fur fabric lining. Wonderful style and fit, has half-belt at back, large convertible collar. double-breasted. Two deep outside pockets and one inside pocket. Sizen: 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, $40,42,44,46$ inch chest. Sale price delivered $\$ 14.85$

## "Surisifiction? Siluir miteed-ur צыит Míney Buск! ",


1730 SCARTH ST. - REGINA - SASK.

A WONDERFUL CAVE. (From Page 42.)
the sound with like sweet bells chiming.

Crawling and wriggling through narrow apertures, we finally descended to the old river bed, eighty-four feet below the entrance to the cave. Here, in
an opening four or five feet wide, our guide paused. "This," he said, "is called Robbers' Cache, for they say that in this chamber treasure lay hidden for twentyeight years. In 1884 four bandits held up a train about ten miles from here, and stole the army payroll and wealth of passengers, amounting altogether to

# Popular Confidence 

Places upon the Bank of Montreal a responsibility which those directing the Bank feel very strongly.

Good faith, good will, good banking practice and service grow naturally out of this sense of responsibility to the Canadian public.

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$\$ 62,000.00$. They fled to the cave, but after a time were overtaken. Three of the bandits escaped or were killed, but the fourth was captured and imprisoned for twenty-eight years. During all this time, men searched the cave for the treasure, but in vain. In 1912, the robber was released from prison, and shortly afterwards, empty sacks, thought to have contained the treasure, were found there," and he pointed to the dusty floor of the chamber. '"That is how Robbers' Cache got its name."

More climbing and scrambling, and finding precarious rocky footholds, and finally we again stood in the sunlight, at the entrance of the cave, tired out, but delighted with our tour. When we were told we had been away scarcely an hour, and had gone only three-quarters of a mile, we could hardly believe it. We had seen so many strange and wonderful things, it seemed we had been journeying into another world and had been gone a long, long time.

## THE GENTLEMAN FARMER.

The gentleman farmer drives over the fields
And plows up the hills and the dales;
His driving is done with a thin little club;
The turf flies around when he fails.

He swears at the weather in true rural style,
And spends all his summer and fall
A-trying to raise, neither spinach nor wheat-
But only a little white ball.
His efforts, of course, yield him no more in cash
(As he wanders the fairways and rough)
Than the work of the farmers who labor all year
And then try to market their stuff.

[^4]He-"My grandfather was a golddigger in the Klondike."

She: "So was my grandmother."

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Styles as sketched at right and others similar. Materials are all-wool velours, suedines, and interlined and beautifully fur trimmed with select Thibetine; plain or fancy llnings. Order


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## "DIVIDENDS."

(This story, which we print anonymously by request, was sent to Fleldman D. W. Richmond, with this comment: "I myself have a great admiration for that shrewd old Scotch mother and what she was able to do with her dividend. What a lesson for the rising generation of spendthrifts!")

I learned my first lesson in cooperation from a young Scotch
girl, who had just come out from Scotland and was looking for work some years ago. I am Scotch myself, so we had many things to speak of and comments to make of the changing conditions at home.

She was a hill shepherd's daughter; one of a family of 12 , and her father never had more than 16s. (four dollars), a week,

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# J. J. H. McLEAN ${ }_{\text {Liro. }}^{20}$ 

329 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG "THE WEST'S OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE"
and yet managed to bring up and educate his children on that meagre wage. Her mother and the older children got work in the turnip fields, and with a pig, and now and then a braxy sheep and their garden, they managed to live.

When the two elder boys were big enough, they found work in the shale works, not far off, and after some years persuaded their old father to give up the hard hill work and move down to the village, where he got work as a night watchman.
They rented a small cottage with a garden, and their thrifty mother was introduced, to the co-operative store in the village for the first time; all her buying before then having been from peddlers.

My girl was always talking about their "dividends," and when I asked her what they were, she said, "Oh, they are grand things, the dividends, it is just found money-we could nae do without them. My mother furnished the home and bought the cottage out of her 'dividends,' and then she built another wee cottage and rents it, all out of her 'dividends,' for she says the more you buy the more dividends you get." As the older children left for situations she took in boarders to fill their place. She feeds them well and has quite a name, for she says: "The mair they eat. the mair the dividends I get!' and the cottage was built out of the dividends she gets from her boarders appetites!"
The family are all at work now, and the old folks are happy and contented, living in their own cottage, no debts, and "dividends" still coming in.

Could a captain of industry do better? My girl explained that on joining the co-operative store, you buy a share, which can be paid up, out of dividends. After you are a paid-up shareholder, you get a rebate on all you buy, at the end of each month, which constitutes the "dividend."

Co-operative stores are so well known in Scotland that it is strange that we out here are so slow to learn the benefit of them.
The pride my girl had in their co-operative was amusing, for she really felt as if she was in the business herself, and I believe she dreamed in her dreams of her wonderful "dividends."

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## TESTING POOL WHEAT

By Alan MacLeod, M.A. CEREAL CHEMIST, CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

The laboratory consists of three rooms: a chemical laboratory, a mill and sample room, and a bake room. The chemical laboratory and the bakeroom are adjacent to each other on the third floor of the new Wheat Pool Building, and the millroom is in the basement.

Perhaps the simplest way to describe the apparatus and its uses is to outline the processes which a sample undergoes when it is given a complete analysis for
protein and baking quality.
Four and a half pounds of wheat are required for a milling test, so that samples usually weigh from five to ten pounds when received. A description of the sample is entered in a book kept for the purpose, and a number assigned to the sample which identifies it throughout the tests. At the time received the weight per bushel is taken by means of a quart measure which is filled with wheat, levelled off and


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A, Calder \& Co., 663 Main St., Phone 20313.
II. D'Eschambault, 133 Masson St. St., Boniface, Phone 201481.
weighed. A small bottle is filled with the wheat just as it is received, and this is kept for future reference.

A large amount of storage space has been provided in the millroom for wheat and flour samples and for chemicals, apparatus, etc. Two sides of the room are lined with steel shelving seven feet high, on which various sized tins are used to store wheat and flour. These tins are round and are of three sizes, the smallest holding about 5 lbs. of wheat and the other two, ten and fifteen pounds. All told, there are about a thousand of these tins.

Before milling, the sample is freed from weed seeds, chaff, broken kernels, etc., by passing it through a small dockage tester. This machine is constructed so that a large drum on which are small depressions, or pockets, rotates and carries over particles small enough to fit in these pockets, leaving behind anything larger. Three different sizes of pockets are used, and in general practice the wheat is put in one compartment which has pockets large enough to carry over the wheat but not oats, barley or chaff. After the wheat is carried over in the pockets, it is put in a second compartment in which the pockets are too small to hold the wheat, but will take over any broken kernels and small weed seeds or dirt that may be present.

The sample, after being put (Turn to Page 50.)


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Consult a Sun Life representative for particulars.

# SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA <br> Head Office , Montreal 

# TESTING POOL WHEAT 

(From Page 48.)
through the cleaner, is then put through a small wheat scourer. This machine is a model of those
used in commercial mills and operates in much the same way. Essentially the process consists in whirling the wheat against a corrugated iron drum and blowing away any dust that may be loosen-

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Canadian National through trains pass through a terri-- tory replete with scenic grandeur, of historical and educational value to the traveller. On its trains will be found companions jolly and likeable-an infectious air of friendliness and good-fellowship. There is nothing superior to the Canadian National sleeping and dining car service. Radio-receiving service is an added feature on the through trains.

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 Canadian Nationaled from the kernels during the process.

After scouring, a small sample is taken for protein and moisture tests. As these must be done on a ground sample, it is put through what is called a "Wiley Mill." This differs from the ordinary coffee grinder, which tears the material apart between two plates which are serrated, and one of which rotates against the other. The Wiley Mill is constructed in such a way that the material is cut by sharp knives until the particles are fine enough to pass through a sieve placed in the bottom of the mill. Four knives are fastened on the rotor of the mill and six are stationary in the frame. The knives are adjusted so that those on the rotor pass extremely close to, but do not quite make contact with, the stationary knives.

After the moisture content has been determined, a sample is weighed out and mixed thoroughly with sufficient water to give two thousand grams of wheat with a moisture content of thirteen and a half per cent. This process is called "conditioning" or "tempering" the wheat. This is stored in one of the round tins which are practically airtight, for at least twenty-four hours before it is milled. This allows the moisture to distribute itself evenly throughout the grain. An hour before milling a second "conditioning" is given to the wheat which is only given time to penetrate through the bran and toughen it, without making the endosperm damp and hard to pulverize. In commercial practice many different procedures and machines are used to condition the wheat, but the ultimate object is always the samethat is, to have the endosperm, or centre of the kernel soft enough so it will not require too much power to crush it, and yet not be so moist that it will flake when passed through the rolls. In contrast to the condition of the endosperm it is desirable to have the bran as tough as possible before milling. The purpose of this is to make it possible to separate the bran in large flakes from the flour stocks (i.e., the portions of the kernel which are ground into flour). If too dry the tendency is for bran particles to pulverize and thus go through the sieves
with the flour stocks.
The experimental mill, on which the scourer is mounted, is fourteen feet long, three feet wide and stands about five feet high. It consists of three stands of six by six inch rolls and two box sifters. Two pairs of the rolls are corrugated and one smooth. The mill (and scourer) are driven by a five horsepower electric motor. The milling process is similar to that used commercially, except that the process is not automatic and the stocks have to be moved around by hand and the rolls set before each operation. In experimental milling various procedures are used to grind and separate the several flour and feed fractions. These procedures are usually shown graphically in what are known as "flow-sheets." The "flow-sheet" shows the course of the stocks through the different sets of rolls and sieves. In our mill the sample is put through five "breaks" and nine "reductions." A "break" consists of putting the sample through a set of corrugated rolls and a "reduction" through the smooth rolls. The "breaks" break up the kernel and separate the endosperm from the bran, but do not grind it into flour. The "reductions" reduce the size of the endosperm particles until they are fine enough to pass through the flour sieve. The germ of the wheat and small bran particles that have passed through the bran sieve are taken out as shorts-and a small fraction of the flour that is much finer than shorts but which is unable to pass through the flour sieve, is weighed as "feed flour." In our procedure a "straight" flour is extracted, which is usually slightly coarser than that milled commercially, and, owing to the absence of purifiers, bran dusters, etc., and bleaching apparatus, is slightly darker in color than that milled commercially.

As the amount of the sample is so small and is exposed to the air so much during the milling process-which takes about an hour-it is very important that the temperature and humidity are the same from day to day, or large variations in both the amount and moisture content of the products will ensue. The temperature of the room-being in the basement-is relatively easy to control, but it was neces-
sary to instal a humidifier to keep the moisture content constant. This humidifier takes a small stream of water and hurls it with force against a row of teeth, breaking it up into a fine mist which is blown into the room by an electric fan. The humidity is regulated by a small strip of poplar wood which expands when it is moist and shuts off the water supply. When the humidity decreases the poplar contracts and the water is turned on again.

As artificial light had to be used, the millroom is illuminated by large daylight lamps to facilitate the judging of color of wheat and flour.
In addition to the cleaning and milling apparatus, there is a sixcompartment electric BrownDuvel moisture tester installed in
the millroom for the purpose of obtaining rapid moisture determinations on the whole wheat.
(To be Continued.)
A lady was entertaining the small son of her married friend.
"Are you quite sure you can cut your meat, willy?" she asked after watching him a moment.
"Oh, yessum," he replled without looking up. "We often have it as tough as this at home."

Employer: "I trust you are not the kind of workman who drops his tools and runs when the whistle blows."

Applicant: "Oh, no sir, $I$ always have my tools packed away long before the whistle blows."

Mike: "What were wheelbarrows invented for?"

Isaac: "To teach the Irish to walk on their hind legs."

And not another word was said until the police arrived.


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76


76

## A BOY'S TRAVELS.

(From Page 4.)
almost as loud as a rifle shot. Tremendous loads are hauled across virgin veldt without roads.

## The Boers

The Boers were great pioneers. A good number of them would be happier if they still had their own country to themselves. They are as a rule thrifty, modest fellows, very simple in their living and devout in their worship, invariably satisfied to live alone with their families away from the bustle and life of cities; usually silent, stolid, hard to bring into conversation. They seem resolute and tireless. Obviously they belong to that land which they call home, as their demeanour is in keeping with the vast, silent, rugged expanses in which they live.

We will visit Paul Kruger's old capitol, Pretoria. Kruger, as you probably know, was president of the Boer Republic when war with England broke out. A bronze monument to his memory now stands in the cemetery in the city to the building of which he contributed so much. He was a remarkable man. He was one commander who guaranteed his men nothing - no uniforms, no food, no medals, no pensions, no benefits-nothing. He gave them the privilege of going out to shoot and be shot at; to die for a cause they believed in. From fourteen to eighty years of age they volunteered. Right royally they carried on the fight for three years against overwhelming odds, and often in the face of starvation. This they did for the country they considered was rightfully theirs. It is not for me to say whether they were absolutely right or not. With few exceptions they were good rifle shots, as they were raised with one in their hands. In the earlier days when on "trek" their meat supply often depended on their ability to shoot the wily springbok or other wild game. As I have already said, they fought valiantly for what they considered their right, but our soldiers fought well also ; they suffered extreme hardship and lost appalling numbers by fevers and diseases. The war was a political issue of long standing, and Britain in this war, as in many others, was fighting for equal rights for all.

Since the war magnificent parliament buildings have been built at Pretoria. One writer says they are the finest in the world, and what the Taj Mahal is among religious edifices, the Union Buildings are among capitols.

We finally arrive at Lydenburg, a little outpost town alone in the veldt, and a few weeks later we start on a trek to Middleburg, some three hundred miles southwest. Here the war is ended, and we return to Durban, our destination being Cairo, Egypt.

I have passed over South Africa hurriedly as I was only there a short time, and have, therefore, only a vague idea of this vast
country. My mind pictures of Egypt and India are clear, as I spent over seven years in these two countries, so I will hasten there where I am sure I can give you more interesting reading. Across the Equator
I was glad to leave South Africa, for although there are some beautiful spots, we saw a lot of suffering and desolation. The voyage from Durban is uneventful with the exception of a stop at beautiful Zanzibar, about half-way up the East Coast. It looks like an enchanted country, wonderful tropical growth, beautiful palms and other trees growing right down to the ocean.


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This was one of the old slave trade centres used by Arab traders, and from this part a good number of the negroes were shipped to the Southern States. They rounded them up in the interior and herded them in compounds until a boat load was accumulated, when they were sold to slave markets of the world. The suffering of these unfortunate creatures must have been terrible, and it was not uncommon for fifty per cent. of them to die before they reached the land of their bondage.

Fresh fruits and vegetables were to be had in abundance at Zanzibar, and this was very welcome after living on troop ship's diet, which, while wholesome, was not very varied.

From the time we left Durban we had not seen a white-capped wave. The heat crossing the equator in August was intense. Awnings were spread over the decks, and wherever the deck was exposed direct to the sun's rays, the pitch would ooze out between the deck planks. Not a breath of wind, and it was easy to imagine the suffering that must have been endured by the crews and passengers on old sailing ships, becalmed for weeks in such a climate. Just imagine what it must have been like below decks on a slave ship, with hundreds of them packed in below, all chained so that they could not move, with only sufficient food and water to keep them alive, and disease rampant among them. They must have welcomed death!
We eventually arrive at Aden, in Arabia, and what a desolate place! The town is built on the side of an extinct volcano, and not a tree or shrub can be seen. Only a few soldiers and some government officials live there, mostly artillery, who have a natural fortress in the crater of an old volcano. I believe they are only kept there for one year, but it must be like being in prison, and it is fearfully hot during the summer months. Rain is practically unknown there. It is a point of strategic importance to Britain as a coaling station, but apart from that it is hard to imagine its being of use to any country.

## THE OBJECTS OF CO-OPERATION.

The co-operative movement has other objects besides economic ones. It stands for the evolution of a higher type of citizen. The pioneers of the movement had this ideal before them. They tackled the economic problem first because it was not possible for men to be free and develop their personalities as long as they were kept down by the tyranny and domination of private capitalism. With the replacement of individualism by co-operation and
the removal of the evils associated with competitive trade, men would have more freedom to develop their personality and rise to higher standards of conduct and life. But the ideal can be reached only as men desire it and are prepared for it. And education is necessary in order to stimulate this desire and provide the means of this preparation.From the pamphlet "The Necessity of Co-operative Education," by Professor F. Hall, M.A., B. Comm., Adviser of Studies, Cooperative Union of Great Britain

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(To be Continued.)

## IN THE LIBRARY. <br> (From Page 27.)

of his family, and when he is through with them to wrap them up and affix a stamped addressed label, which is sent with the books, and hand the parcel in at the post office.

The member makes his selection from a catalogue which is furnished free on request. We do not send out the catalogue as we send out circular letters; it costs about fifty cents a copy to print, and consequently we only send it to those members who ask for it because they want to use it. The inside front pages of the catalogue contain instructions with regard to borrowing.

We would like to see the fullest possible use being made of the library by our Pool members. In it they have access to the very best books on economics, science, sociology, history, co-operation, etc., and at neither cost nor inconvenience to themselves. Personally, I would like to be able to report next year that the circulation from the library this winter was double that of last winter, or about 4,000 . That would mark good progress. May I, therefore, ask all those Pool members who have learned how to make the winter shorter by filling in the long dark hours with good reading from the Pool library to tell all their Pool friends about it. Help us to make the library the educational facility it was established to be.

The Workers' Education Bureau of the United States recently completed an analysis of 1,277 courses of study offered to workers in the United States during the period 1920-1927. Language and expression courses were the most popular, comprising 30 per cent. of the total, which would seem to indicate that the great ambition of the students was to become orators. Economics came next with 16.8 per cent., then sociology with 11 per cent., and then labor and trade unionism with 10.6 per cent. It is surprising that men presumably interested in the labor movement should put knowledge about their movement below the desire to talk in an elegant fashion. But then, co-operators are just as negligent when it comes to learning about their movement. Here
are the figures for the books borrowed from the Pool library during the past year.
Agriculture101

Biography ..... 126
Co-operation ..... 38
Canada ..... 461
Economics ..... 107
Education ..... 39
History ..... 186
Juvenile ..... 371
Literature ..... 180
Science ..... 494
Sociology ..... 262
2,365

It will be noticed that science heads the list; in the workers
course above referred to, science comprised about five per cent. of the total. But this difference might merely mean that men prefer to read science made popular to studying science in a technical form.

She: "Jack, dear, am $I$ the first girl sou ever kissed?"
He: "Tes, indeed. I learned to do that from a radio lecture $I$ heard the other night."

She (sotto voice): "Georgie, dear, it's a burglar!"
He: "Sh-h, don't move, maybe he can get that window up; it's the one we haven't been able to open since the painters left."

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R. G. McNemlie, Gen. Pass. Agent. Winipeg, Man

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 <br> \section*{\section*{No Tie-Breaker Puzzle <br> \section*{\section*{No Tie-Breaker Puzzle <br> <br> } <br> <br> to Spoil the Game} <br> <br> to Spoil the Game}

## Easy Rules

1. Any man, woman, boy or girl residing in Canada between the Great Lakes and the Pacific not in the employ of The Nor-West Farmer nor a member of an employee's family and who does not live in a town or city of over 2500 population, may submit an of over 2,500 population, to live on a farm to enter.
2. When you have found 15 mistakes made by the artist in drawing the "Fun on the Farm Puzzle Picture, and have marked each one with an " X ", cut out the complete picture.
3. Write your full name and address on a sheet of paper, and pin or paste your completed puzzle picture to it. Then mail it to winPuzzle Man." The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Canada.
4. This is a contest without the undesirable "tiebreaher." If there is a tie for any prize, the full amount of the prise will be paid to each person so tied.

## 500 Points Wins First Prize

$\$ 7,600.00$ in CASH PRIZES will be distributed among 200 prize winners in this fascinating puzzle competition. All prizes will be awarded promptly at the close of the contest, January 31st, 1930.
500 POINTS WINS FIRST PRIZE. We will give you 300 points for finding 15 mistakes in the "Fun on the Farm" Puzzle Picture. Promptly upon receipt of your answer we will tell you how to gain the remaining 200 points to win a $\$ 3,000.00$ Cash Prize or one of the other 199 Cash Prizes.

## 200 CASH PRIZES

Will Be Given Away

## \$7,600 In Cash Prizes

200 Grand Prizes $\begin{gathered}\text { Listed below are the } \\ \text { maniminum prize } \\ \text { cou } \\ \text { ond }\end{gathered}$ can win.

| 1sti Prize. . . 3 ,000.00 | 6th Prize. . $\mathbf{\$ 7 5 . 0 0}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2nd Prize. . . 1,000.00 | 7th Prize... 50.00 |
| 3rd Prize. . . 500.00 | 8th Prize... 50.00 |
| 4th Prize. . . 300.00 | 9th Prize... 50.00 |
| 5th Prize. ${ }^{\text {a }} 150.00$ | 10th Prize. . . 50.00 |
| 11th to 50th Prizes, ea | ch . . . . . . . . . . 25.00 |
| 51 st to 100th Prizes, | ch. . . . . . . . . . 15.00 |
| 101st to 125th Prizes, | ech . . . . . . . . . 10.00 |
| 125th to 200th Prizes, | each ......... 5.00 |

## MAIL YOUR ANSWER PROMPTLY

When you have found and marked 15 mistakes in the picture, send it in at once, with your ame and address clearly shown, as explained in the rules. Don't delay. Someone who finds 15 mistakes is going to win $\$ 3 ; 000.00$. It may well be you, and it costs nothing to try.
The Pustle Man, THE NOR'WEST FARMER, Winnipeg, Can.

# FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS 

## Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

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

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

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


#### Abstract

\section*{Miscellaneous}

BRITISII GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN CORrespondents. Proposition 10c. Scolare, 16 Cambridge street, London S.W., England. DON'T FORGET TO SEND YOUR NEXT classified to The Scoop Shovel. It only costs 3 cents per word, and the total circulation is over 32,000. The Scoop Shovel soes into more than every second farm home in Manitoba. E FEMALE WOLF MOUNDS FOR SALE, good hunters and trackers. Sell cheap. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Arthur Peter, Gllbert Plains, Man. } & 10-2\end{array}$ FOR SALE - POPLAR AND SPRECE Cordwood. Lowest prices. Apply to D. Tor- biak, Poplarfleld, Man. CERES WHEAT FOR SALE. - $\$ 2$. PER bushel, fo.b. Mentmore, sacks extra. J S . Wiseman, Mentmore, Man. GENUNE OLDE TYME YARN, AOTO knit socks, wear well and don't shrink. Medium weight. 05 c pair: heavier, 75 c prepaid. Gertie Plant, Gilbert Plains, Man. $11-3$ NEW AGENTS WAVTED. -AVAZING NEW spectacles perfected Millions will buy them. Up to $\$ 500$ monthly easlly. supplying demand No experience needed. We furnish evorything that starts you Simple, easy. Complete sales outfit free to our Workers. Act aulck Nu-Wry Optical Co., $29-33$ Mellnda St, 29-33 Mellnda St, Dept. CN. 34, Toronto, Ont. Ont. Ont. 11-1-x for improved and equipped farms in MantH. Warren. 317 Portage Ave., Winnipeg


11-1-x

## Machinery

FOR SALEF-ATIERTCAN BOSCII MAGNE-| to trpe DU 4, like new. snap at $\$ 70$. Frank |
| :--- |
| Bumstead, Dugald, Man | Poultry

MAGNIFICENT B U F F ORPINGTON Cockerels. elght pounds or over, Yellowlens
strain, $\$ 3$ for immediate sale strain, $\$ 3$ for immediate sale Mrs. F H Dowing, Kelloe, Man
PCRE BRED SIVGIF COMIS RIMODE ISland Red Cockerels, \$1 50 each. Mrs. Weir
Dnogh. Griswold. Mian Drnorh. Griswold. Man
SELLING. - PEARI. GURNEAS, S1.2ड EAC(II. Richard Hogarth Ogllvie, Man EACII. GOLDBANK MANVIOTII BRONZE TVR-
key Toms. beautifully marked. October key Toms. beautifully marked. October
weeights 18 ths. Flock headed by 30 lb Kelghts 18 lhs. Finck headed by 30 1b
pure Goldbank Gohbler Toms \$10, hens $\$ 7$ Pure bred Barred Rock Cockerels. laying strain. \$2 Connie Lanham. Inwood. Man

SELLING - MARTIN STRAIN WIIITE $\$$ yandotte Cockerels. $\$ 250$ each, two for $\$ 4$ in Miss A W Arnott. Roblin, Man $11-1$ SERIANG. - DURE BRED BRONZE TURkey Toms, \$6 Also pure bred White Rock | Nell Macpherson. Clanwillam, Man | 11-2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEXS MAY hatch Disease free. Toms weighing 21 to

25 ibs . Hens weighing 11 to 14 ibs Price 25 ins. Hens weighing 11 to 14 lbs. Price 50 c per lb . Pete M. Munro, Box 2471, Reston. Man.


 | M Lnugherd. Box 25. R R 5 Portage la |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { 11-1 } \\ \text { Prairle, Man }\end{array}$ | PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkeys Yearling Tom, government banded. class B. welght 30 lbs . $\$ 10$ Young stock from handed Tom Toms is lbs. \$7, hens 12 lbs. $\$ 5$ October weights. Yearling hens non-banded. welght 14 lbs., $\$ 4$ Pure bred Barred Rock Cockerels, July hatched, weight 5 lbs., Oct. $\$ 150$. Joseph Ralson. Wawaresa, Man.

PCRE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK Cockerels, pedigreed sires $\$ 2$ each. Mr. Brooks, R.R. 5, Brandon, Man 11-2 MAMMOTII BRONZE TURKEY TONS FOR sale. May hatched from banded stock. $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Healthy large boned birds, \$8 each. } & \text { Mrs. } \\ \text { J. L. Faurshon, Langruth, Man. } & 11-1\end{array}$ FOR SALE.-9 PURE-BRED ROSE COMB Black Minorca pullets, 1 yearling cock, and three yearling hens, for $\$ 12$. Also fine cockerels, $\$ 125$ Real show birds. Mirs. Gesner Bent, Lauder, Man. $11-1$ BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 16 LBS., $\$ 7$. hens 12 lbs., \$t. Strong vigorous blras. Mrs. F. K Jordon. Portage la Prairie.

## Livestock

FOR SALE - SPOTTED SHETLAND Ponies, very classy. E. A. Cameron, Neeparra, Man
BERKSHIRES, EITIER SEX, APRIL FARrow, \$25; also Shorthorn bull 18 months. A. M. Herltage. Marmsworth, Man.

PURE BRED DUROC BOARS AND GILTS, also young stock for sale SC. White Leghorn Cockerels at $\$ 1.00$, from good laying strain. J A. Stirling. Ninga, Man. FOR SAIE-二REGISTERED JERSEY BULL six months old. Roy Jackson, Franklin, Man
SELLING. - TWO REGISTERED IIEREford bull calves. 6 months, sire Jefferson Fairfax, No. 61453, also one registered Holstein bull calf, 6 months. Arnott Bros., Roblin, Man.

## Farm Lands for Sale In Birtle, golegirth and Foxwarien Districts. Apply

Pratt and Lauman, Birtie, Man.

## Reward Wheat ${ }_{\substack{\text { Grade } \\ \text { Gre }}}$

Price $\$ 250$ per Bushel, Bags included. Germination $96 \%$. passed field inspection.

Passed fielal inspertion
Price So fu Bags hmhmed
W. R. BROCNINGTON, Sumus inle ketl furm EISA, MiN.

## SOLSGIRTH SEED OATS

VICTORY AND BANNER VARIETIES ONLY

## BEWARD WHDAT

ALL PRICES F.O.B. SOLSGIRTII 1st Gen Reg, 82.00 per bus.; 2nd Gen. $\$ 1.50$; 3rd Gen., $\$ 1.25$.
No. 1 Seed Oats, $\$ 1.00$ less carlots; Bulk Seed Oats, 00c less carlots. Bulk Oats in carlots, No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 85c.
No. 1 Reward Wheat. $\$ 3$ per bus. Oats other than bulk contained in 3 bushel jute sacks, at $2 \overline{5} \mathrm{c}$ each.
Reward Wheat contained In 2 bus. jute sacks, at 25 c each.
Place your order early. A small deposit will ensure future delivery, and Deme are limited.
Remember these are locally grown rom the best of Seed.
SOLSOIRTH CO-OPERATIVE
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E. B. R. Mall, Sec. Mgr.

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Engines, Magnetos, Gears, Generators, etc. Tractor Repairs and Belting. Prompt Attention to Mail Orders.
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Authorized officlal service station, Bosch, Eisemann, Splltdorf, H.W., Webster, I H.C. We use genuine parts, modern equipment, experienced mechanics, fast service.

## 8. H. BROWN

BRANDON, MAN. :: PHONE: 2020

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WORKS 169 Water St., Wpg


NEW POOLTRY BOOK. Ready December 1. Lessons on feeding, culling, chick rearing. etc. Free. Get your name on our lists. Write today. MAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES, LTD.,
g01 Logan Ave., Wínipes, Man

## SEED BARLEY <br> No. 1 TREBI <br> FOR SALE <br> ARNE STROM WARRENTON, MAN.

## REWARD WHEAT <br> From

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARM SEED
\$2.50 Sacked F.O.B. Margaret
Government Germination Test $\mathbf{9 8 \%}$
harold black margaret, man.

## Reward Wheat For Sale

This wheat made a name for itself throughout the West this year. $\$ 3.00$ per bushel f. o. b. Oakville. Sacks FREE. Order now!
COLIN H. BURMELL - 266 OVERDALE AVE., WINNIPEG

EAT HONEY AND KEEP WELL
Bees make Nature's Pure Sweets.
MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY
$\$ 800$ for 6 ten pound palls. Twelve palls frelght paid in Prairie Provinces.

## Pool Ripples



Two little boys came into the dentist's office. One said to the dentist, "I want a tooth took out and I don't want no gas because I'm in a hurry."
Deutist: "That's a brave little boy. Which tooth is it?"

Little Boy: "Show him your tooth, Albert."

Professor: "Young man, that's the third time you've looked at your neighbor's paper."

Student: "I know it, but it's not my fault. He doesn't write legibly."

Sam: "When are you going to pay me that $\$ 8$ for pasturing your heirer? I've had her now for about 10 weeks."

Hiram: "Why, Sam, the critter ain't worth more'n \$10."

Sam: "Well, suposin' I keep her for what you owe me-"

Hiram: "Not by a jugful. Tell you what I'll do. You keep her two weeks more an' you can have her."

An American school teacher was trying to correct the English of one of his negro pupils. Hearing the boy say, "I gwine there," he told him that was not the way to talk.
"Listen-I am not going there; you are not going there; lie, she, or it is not going there; we are not going there; you are not going there; they are not going there. Do jou get the idea?"
"Yes, sir," the boy assured him. "I get it all right. There ain't nobody swine."

A tourist who sjent the night in a little inn in Ireland, was aroused from his slumber at $6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. by the entry of a waiter, who asked if be would be getting up shortly.

To his indignant protest at the intrusion, the man replicd:
"Well, ye see, sorr, we've another gintleman waitin' for his breakfast."
"What has that to do with me?" demanded the tourist. "Does he need me to help him cat it?"
"No, sorr," was the reply, "but your honor's slecpin' on the tablecloth."

A country school board was visiting a school, and the teacher was showing his visitors what the pupils could do.
"Who signed Magna Charta?" he rapped.
"Please, sir, it wasn't me," was Willic's whimpered reply.
The teacher, disgusted, told the lad to take his seat, but a shrewd old countryman on the board was not satisfied.
"Call the boy back," he said. "I don't like his manner. I belleve he did do it."


There is No Secret in Getting Fall Eggs
Success lies in knowing how, and planning ahead. Our new $36-$ page colored Poultry Book contalns straight facts, the basic principles of success. Send us your name today. Free, 36-page colored Poultry Book; stamps appreciated.

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To Be Given Away
CHIS is your chance to own a 1930 Pontiac Sedan to be given away free to the holder of the lucky ticket to be drawn at our Jamboree and
Dance, to be held at MacGregor, Man., Dec. 12th, 1929. Tickets 50c each, proceeds for new skating rink.
 and returning $\$ 2$ and stubs you maj keep 2 tickets or proceeds for yoursoll.

## Order Tickets From H. A. LTE, Secretary

## SEATING RINK COMMITTEE - MCGREGOR, Man.



SEND NO MONEY! Just mail the coupon. Get the berp $29-33$ Melinda St., Toronto dit of this great bargain. Remember - not a cent in I want to try your New Comfort ent of the great borgain, Kemer your money right at boume. Mail the coupon loday

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$\qquad$ Age........
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$
... Prov

Box,.......

## BOYS AND GIRLS, MEET THE CHIEF!

Meet the Great Chief in the Indian Booklet that will be sent out by the Manitoba Co-operative Conference. Very soon you will be able to get the Booklet, and read about the beaver and buffalo; and about the wonderful tribe that live in the far north. Lots of boys and girls are writing in labout the Booklet-
they want it. It is free. All you have to do to get it is to save the Leaflets that go out in the mail from the Wheat Pool, Wawanesa Mutual, Co-op. Dairies, Livestock Co-op., Poultry Pool, Fish Pool, Wool Pool and Co-op. Wholesale. Ask your parents for the Leaflets. Three Leaflets have gone out, marked A, B and C. Leaflet D and then E , will be out soon.
Just save one of Leaflet A, one of $B$, and one of $C, D$ and $E$. If you miss any of the Leaflets write in and we will send it out to you. When you have the complete set, send them in and an Indian Booklet will be sent to you-free.

# Christmas Sailings TO THE 

 OLD COUNTRY CayadianNational
Rallways

BOOK NOW TO GET CHOICE ACCOMMODATION
THROUGH SERVICE TO
THE SEABOARD

| From | Boat | Date | To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montreal | "Andanla" | Nov. 22nd | Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool |
| Montreal | "Ascania" | Nov. 22nd | Plymouth, Havre, London |
| Montreal | 'Laurentic" | Nov. 23rd | Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool |
| Hallfax | "Oscar II" | Nov. 26 th | Christlansand, Oslo, Copenhagen |
| Halifax | "Stavangerijord" | Nov. 26 th | Bergen, Stavanger, Oslo |
| Montreal | "Megantic" | Nov. 28th | Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool |
| Hallfax | De Grasse | Dec. 7th | Havre. |
| Hallfax | "Pennland" | Dec. 8th | Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp |
| Hallfax | "Berlin" | Dec. 8th | Queenstown, Cherbourg, Bremen |
| Halliax | "Tuscania" | Dec. 9th | Plymouth, Havre, London |
| Halifax | "Cedric" | Dec. 9th | Queenstown, Liverpool |
| Halliax | "Grlpsholm" | Dec. 9th | Gothenburg |
| Hallfax | "Frederik VIII" | Dec. 9th | Christlansand, Oslo, Copenhagen |
| Halifax | "Lltuania" | Dec. 9th | Copenhagen, Danzig |
| Halifax | "Athenla" | Dec. 14th | Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow |
| Halifax | "Baltic" | Dec. 26th | Queenstown, Liverpool |

Get full particularl from local Agent or write W. J. Quinian, District Pasmenger Agent, Winnipes.

## Camadan National

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE (From Page 3.) operative education to our young men and women on the farms.
4. Publicity media to disseminate co-operative principles.
5. Possibilities of development of rural co-operative credit.

## B.C. CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The "Co-operative Conference of British Columbia" came into being when some sixty delegates, from a score of co-operative organizations, met in Vancouver, on October 29th and 30th.

Colin H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool and chairman of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, who attended the convention to assist in the organization, was promptly voted to the chair. Mr. Burnell outlined the co-operative movement and the methods that had proven effective in advancing it.

Then the representatives of the various organizations told of the work and problems of their co-ops. Fruit growers, dairymen, fishermen, stockmen, sheep growers, poultrymen, consumers-all contributed to the discussion. The delegates enthusiastically voted "that we proceed with the formation of a permanent Conference of British Columbia Co-operatives."

The first day's work was completed with the selection of a committee to prepare recommendations on questions of name, policy, etc.

On the following day the convention decided that the membership of the conference should include consumers and producers; arrangements for financing a campaign of educational work was discussed; G. M. Swan, of the B. C. Egg and Poultry Pool, was appointed secretary-treasurer; and the various co-ops named eight representatives to act on the conference board.

At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors, G. R. Wallace, of the B.C. Egg and Poultry Pool, was elected chairman. Questions of incorporation and finance were discussed; arrangements were undertaken for a meeting with the government on the matter of income tax; and plans laid for an effective educational campaign, including the establishment of a co-operative newspaper.


Tecumseh (shown above). -One of the snap-plest-looking boots made, and a favorite with farmers and outdoor workers everywhere: moccasin style, blucher cut; brown gum rubber with white corrugated foxing. rolled edge sole and solld heel. Men's and boys' sizes.


Kennedy (shown above) -Has a rubber bottom with solid heel and top of heavy cashmerette llned with felt; rolled edge sole; moccasln pattern vamp: felt insole nothing better for comfort and long wear; 6 inch height. Men's and


Railroader (shown above). - A 4-buck vershoe for all outdon workers, made of heny cashmerette with red sole: a warm envoluder ou'll vote, it the bect value for the money you've ever seen. Men's sizes.

> II emiock (shown at right). high qually was a top of of leathor, ribbed vamp bottom of brown rubber with white foxing and heavy gridilron, non-skid sole. Style comfort-wear: 7, 12 and 15-inch helghts. Men's sizes.


## Goodrich Footwear the first choice of experienced outdoor workers

Since Goodrich Rubber Footwear arrived, farmers and outdoor workers everywhere have realized their greatest expectations of what work boots should be.

Goodrich knows through extensive study, continuous experiment and tests, just the kind of footwear outdoor workers need

- . . And down through the years, for more than half a century, Goodrich Boots have been going with thousands upon thousands of workmen through the daily grind of the toughest jobs, delivering extraordinary comfort-extraordinary service-extraordinary protection-far in excess of all expectations.

Only the exclusive Goodrich high-pressure process could produce rubber boots of such extraordinary strength and stamina.

Every outdoor worker who wants comfortable, healthy feet and the most value for his money, should ask his storekeeper for Goodrich Boots. There is a style to suit every need-only four are illustrated here-whatever your choice, you'll get the best boot of its kind that can be made.

## Goodrich <br> (Hi-picss ploccss) RUBBER FOOTWEAR

Ganadian Goodrich Co. Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.


Over the door of almost every husinese there in a sign: "Wanted-A Man." It can be seen and reati only by the TRAINED MAN-the man who can boss a job or be entrusted with expensive machinery. and not make a "botch" of any job given to him

Take a look at the picture It resembles most Main Streets, does it not? Here is a Garage a Barber Shop, a Power Mouse (Industrial Electricity). an Electrician, a Building Contractor, a Machine Shop specializing in Electric Welding. (the newest Trade which does away with rivets in bir Steel Con-
struction work and the noise rivetting makes), and Oxy-Acetylene Wolding and an Auto Tire and lecessory Store, combining Tire Repairing, Vulcanizing and Battery Service.
Wouldn't sou like to be a highly-pain mecham, and get out of the "not wanted" class? Wouldn' you like to run a business and be your own boss lou can' Dominion Practical Training will place any of these Pig lay Trades at vour finger-tip: in a few weeks time. Dominion Free Employment Serice will help you find a Big ray Job when you are ready.

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No exper.ence is necessary to Learn any one of the BIG PAV TRADIES we teach be jractical methods. We teach trades only where MEN . IRE SCARCI:-JOBS SLRE—and W:ACBE HICill.

If you have determination you can and will succeed. And if you apply yourself seriously you can be the best paid and most successful man in your community in the occupation you chowse by simply giving a few weeks of your tume. Fill in the cinpon NOM: A mere acratch of the pen will bring success right to your door!
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 plosment this sear in thin fied alone. Forts (romad Werhanies are wanted for every pilot. The Dominion liation Course puts youto Work on reat airplathe engines of different makes. 1 few werk Dolition IPRMPTICDI. TRMDIVG wili rabhe son to dotect and pint sour finger on the tightent frouble. If soll Want a rareer fall of thrill, and admenture with unlimited mones-making pomihilition, you won't bone a minute in gettins started.

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ONDON, ONT., 365 Talbot Aye


[^0]:[^1]:    "Mamma, are peaches good can-

[^2]:    "Yes, my dear."
    "Would the new maid be good canned?"
    "Of course not. Why ask such foolish questions?"
    "Becanse I heard father tell her she was a peach."
    "Oh, then, she shall be canned immediately."

[^3]:    "Young man, didn't you think of your future when you emberzled that moner?"

[^4]:    "What is it?" asked the doctor who had been hurriedly summoned at midnight.
    "Nothing this time, Doc," answered Newlywed, looking at his watch. "My wife just wanted to sce how soon yon could get here in case the baby was suddenly taken ill."

