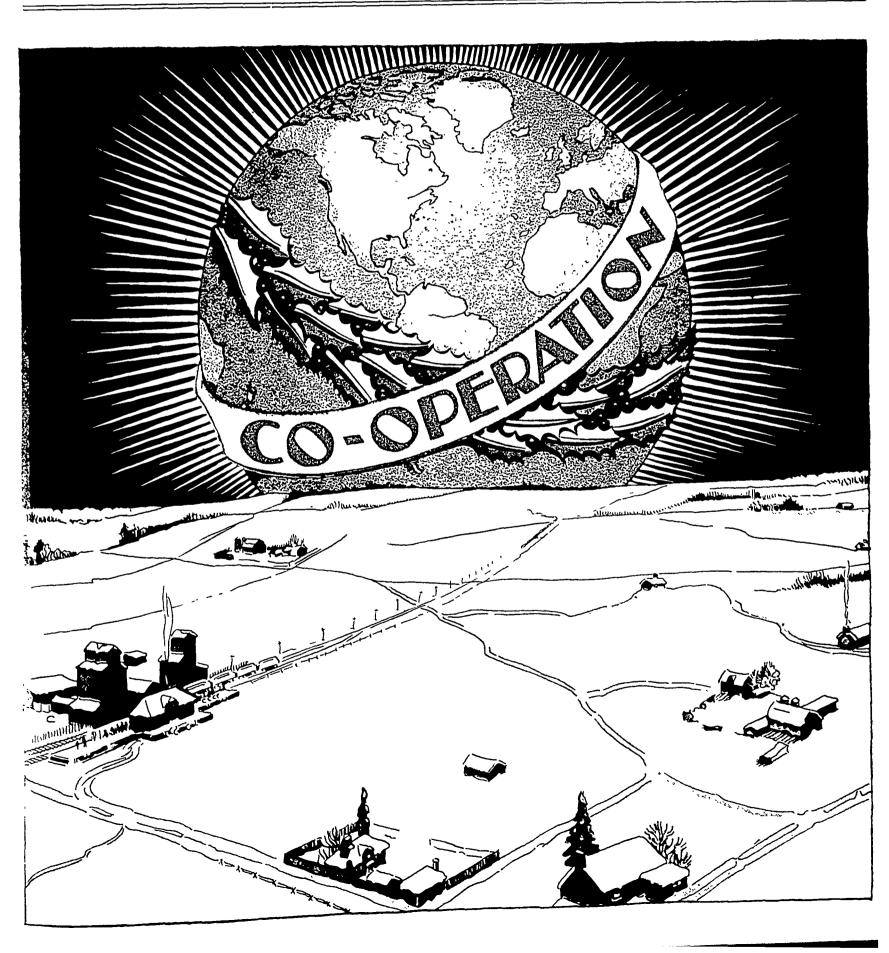


A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

Vol. V.

WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER, 1929.

No. 12





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THE SCOOP SHOVEL Published by THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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Co-operatives and the Income Tax

Non-profit Organizations Throughout Dominion Point out Injustice and Ruinous Results of Retroactive Assessment.

Within the last two years the Department of National Revenue at Ottawa, has commenced an aggressive campaign of taxation of co-operative organizations. This campaign has resulted in some cases of great injustice. The department has called for returns running as far back as the year 1923, and has retroactively assessed co-operative organizations for income tax that far back, notwithstanding the fact that these organizations had submitted income returns for the intervening period, and notwithstanding the change in membership which has taken place in that time. In one case the taxes and penalty demanded totalled \$28,000; in another case over \$15,000 has been demanded.

This question of the co-operatives and the Income Tax was discussed at the meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, held in November, and the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, legislation is in effect in England, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand, exempting from income tax in greater or lesser degree, co-operative associations; and,

War Whereas, the Income l'ax Act, Chapter 97, R.S.C., 1927, exempts the income of the following, among other associations:

"(g) Income of mutual corporations not having a capital represented by shares, no part of the income of which enures to the profit of any member thereof, and of life insurance companies, except such amount as is credited to shareholders account."

(i) The income of such insurance, mortgage and loan associations operated entirely for the benefit of farmers as are approved by the minister."

And whereas, the above clauses are imperfect in that they do not cover all cases of co-operative organizations; and,

Whereas, cases of hardship have arisen in the operation of the Act.

Now, therefore be it resolved, that we, Manitoba Co-operative Conference, representing Mani-toba Wheat Pool, Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers (western branch), Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries, Mani-Wholesale, Co-operative toba Manitoba Co-operative Hay Growers, Winnipeg District Milk Producers Co-operative Association, do hereby respectfully pe-tition the Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenze King for an amendment of the Income War Tax Act, which will remove the existing inequalities in the law and exempt from the provisions of that act all genuine co-operative organizations.

Following the action taken by the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, a meeting of representatives from co-operative organizations throughout Canada, was called by C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, to consider what action should be The conference met on taken. Saturday, November 30th, and on Monday, December 2nd, at the Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg, when the matter was thoroughly discussed.

The conference agreed that, on principle, the income of genuine

co-operative organizations should be totally exempt from taxation as these associations are non-profit making, and are mere agencies for the marketing of the ,produce of their members. The taxation of such associations results in double taxation in a true sense; for it was felt that there was an essential line of cleavage between the taxation of corportions organized for trading and profitmaking, and the taxation of nonprofit making co-operative marketing and buying organizations.

It was pointed out that the justice of the exemption from taxation of the income of genuine cooperative organizations has been recognized in other countries, where legislation has been passed exempting co-operative associations from the paying of income tax, but the Dominion Income Tax Act does not deal with this matter on broad lines or on any understandable principle. Complete exemption is granted, subject to the approval of the minister, to insurance, mortgage, and loan associations operated entirely for the benefit of farmers; and the income of mutual associations, not having a share capital, is in certain cases exempt. The income of other organizations including labor organizations is also exempt.

The conference passed a resolution, similar to that passed by Manitoba Co-operative Conference, affirming the general principle of exemption from taxation of all genuine co-operative organizations and their wholly owned subsidiaries, and then discussed the form of the required legisla-The following proposed tion.

(Turn to Page 47.)

A Boy's Travels in Foreign Lands Being the Personal Experiences of D. A. Kane, Superintendent of Pool Elevators.

Chapter 3.—Aden to Cairo.

We are glad to leave Aden, and after passing a small group of rocky islands called "The Twelve Apostles," we sail up the Red Sea and eventually arrive at Port Suez, which is at the south end of the Suez Canal, and we find ourselves in the land of the Pharaohs.

Suez is a city hardly worth mentioning. It is said to contain the human riff-raff of the world, and from the appearance of the pcople I saw, this may be correct. Every known race and creed can be seen here. It is the stop-off place for the East and West, and here they all mingle. The slum quarter of the city is deplorable, and every known vice is said to exist there.

We entrain for Cairo and look forward to seeing this wonderful city, of which we have heard so much. It is about midnight when we arrive there, but everything is going full swing. We have to pass through the centre of the city, and it is a strange sight indeed. All kinds and classes of people are to be seen on the streets: Tall, stolid-looking Arabs from the desert, with bands of camel hair on their heads and long flowing robes; young Egyptians in European clothes, with red tar-bush or fez stuck jauntily on their heads; Greeks, Austrians, Germans, French, Maltese, Spaniards, Italians, negroes from the south, and every known race, for this is undoubtedly the most cosmopolitan city in the world. It is the great trading centre of the near East.

Outside the cafes on the sidewalks are a great number of small tables, all occupied by brownskinned men sipping coffee. They are mostly dressed in long flowing robes of various colors, and have a small turban on their heads or the immutable red fez. We notice huge tobacco pipes sitting on the sidewalk between the tables. To these are attached several mouthpieces by means of long pieces of small hose pipe, so that they can be made into family pipes. The pipe is constructed so that the smoke is drawn through water, which is supposed to cool it. It is called a "Nargili" or

"Hubble-Bubble," on account of the noise made when the smoke is drawn through the water. They use a very fine Turkish or Egyptian tobacco, which is not expensive, as a great quantity of tobacco is grown locally, and they seem to get a great deal of satisfaction out of their smoke.

We eventually arrive at the Citadel, a huge fortress overlooking the city, which is to be our home for a year, and we roll up in our blankets and dream of the strange sights we have seen in a few short hours. We have not



yet, however, lifted the scene. Many strange sights we shall see before we leave this fascinating country of perpetual sunshine.

A Wonderful City

Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is a wonderful city. It is the metropolis of the Nile and the largest city in all Africa. It does not trace its origin to the ancient Egyptians, but to Arab invaders. Its rise came not by chance, but the strategic importance of its site at the Nile Delta head, giving command of the river and trade routes East and West. It spreads itself on the level plain between the east river bank and a range of rocky hills, called Mokattum Heights. It is semi-modern, that is, it has two distinct sections. The business and European section is a modern-up-to-date city. The streets are boulevarded with lovely trees; they are wide and clean, and are kept well watered. Electric street cars are used; the

fares are very moderate, and they are well patronized by the native population. Spread along the east of the river are many fine buildings—all the foreign embassies, the museum (which is one of the finest in the world), one of the Khedive's fine palaces, military barracks—in fact finer residences cannot be seen in any city in the world. Most of them are built of marble and alabaster. The population is almost three-quarters of a million.

Entering the native quarter is like going to another country. Here you find narrower streets; the houses are packed close together, and quite a number have overhanging balconies, stone lattice work enclosed. Here the ladies of the Zenana could enjoy the air and see a little of the outside world without being seen themselves.

Mohammedanism

Some very beautiful mosques are to be seen dotted all over the One of them, the Blue city. Mosque of Ibrahim Agha, was built by the Emir Aksunkor in Exquisite blue tiles cover 1346. the eastern wall. It has been restored from time to time, and although not a large mosque, it is very beautiful to the visitor. Mohammedans are very devout in their prayers, and in the number of mosques or places of worship throughout the city a goodly number of worshippers can be seen praying at any hour during the day and night. At sunrise and sunset all of them are packed to capacity.

I will not deal with the general form of Mohammedan praying any more than to say that outside the mosques there are large towers, or minarets, with a balcony near the top, onto which a priest climbs before morning and evening prayer, and calls in a loud voice for the people to come and pray. These men can be heard for a great distance, and this calling serves the same purpose as bells in our Christian churches.

The finest mosque in all Egypt, and second only to the beautiful (Turn to Page 44.)

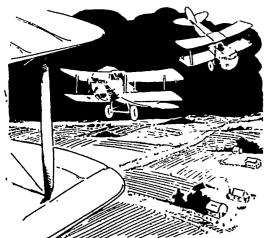
A Manitoba Picnic---New Style

(By L. V. Anderson.)

(The true story of how Mother kept pace with her "flighty" family, but found it strenuous work.)

One evening I stood on Stevenson Field, Winnipeg, watching three neat little machines of the Flying Club warming their engines. I was helmeted and goggled and felt a partial vacuum within, but, of course, nothing to mention.

I am, I may say, the platinumhaired mother of a grown son and daughter, both madly keen on ilying. As one always wishes to appear a "good sport" in their eyes, I had taken one flight previously, but I felt I had disgraced myself and not given aviation a



fair trial, because, feeling a little tense before we took off, I said to my excellent pilot: "Please to my excellent pilot: don't stay up too long."

I had instantly regretted it because, although heights are terrifying to me as a rule, I found that flying is quite different. That is why, when my daughter came in full of delightful plans for a flying picnic, I hadn't the heart to dampen her enthusiasm. I hoped inwardly that it might rain, or something.

It did. But they postponed the party a mere twenty-four hours! The pilots looked at a rather stormy sky and conferred. As I feel I am now initiated I can intro-

duce them without titles. The first was a mere slip of a girl, the first lady pilot in Manitoba, briefly addressed by her in-(pronounced timates as "Ei" "eye"). The second, and the organizer of the party, is nicknamed "Whiffle" (and his voice is known to Pool radio fans); and last but not least there was Michael, their

instructor, mentor and accomplice.

We passengers, my daughter Joan, myself and a genial gentleman called "Ed." (who draws pictures in the Scoop Shovel), waited respectfully.

After a short test by the instructor, it was decided to start. I got into my chariot much less awkwardly than at my first attempt. Twenty years ago it would have embarrassed me, but I suspect pilots are much like bus-conductors, and I remember hearing one of them address a stout lady, as she toiled up on top: "'Urry up, Madam. Legs ain't no treat to me!"

"Are you a good sailor?" asked my pilot ominously, as I adjusted my ear-phones.

"Not very," I replied, wondering whether I should take a paper bag, which I hear is part of the furniture on modern air-liners.

"It is largely mental, of course, like sea-sickness," Michael assured me, "but I think its going to be rather rough."

The engine picked up into a roar, and when the bumping ceased I knew we were off. My family had written down some rules for me: 1. Relax. 2. Don't worry. 3. Enjoy the view.

I did my best, and really, it was quite easy. We were flying northwest, and Manitoba spread itself like a patchwork carpet in the sun. The houses looked tinier in their little gardens as we gained height, and the Assiniboine looked unbelievably wiggly. The fields looked so alike that I wondered how Whiffle could pick out the right farm, and just as I was wondering we began to glide downwards. The tail wind had helped us to make 22 miles in about a quarter of an hour. We made a turn, and just as I noticed the other machines in a field

(Turn to Page 40.)

YULE LOGS AND WHEAT

The proper place to celebrate Christmas, is on a farm, because in its natural history it began on the farm. Let me explain. From about the fourth century of the Christian era, Christmas has been observed as the birthday of the Christ; but as a human holiday it goes back into the darkness of It was celebrated antiquity. thousands of years before the birth of Christ, and most of the customs associated with it, the decking of our houses, the giving of presents, the yule log, the mistletoe and the holly, the eating, drinking and merry-making, take us back to times when there were no cities, and the main business of men was the care of flocks and herds and the tilling of the earth. Flocks and herds depended on herbage and crops; herbage and crops depended on the weather, and the weather was the warmth of the sun, the gentle rain, and the soothing wind. Christmas originally was a weather feast and a harvest feast, in which men rejoiced in the elements which gave them warmth, food and clothing.

Men of science would put this in a somewhat different way, but whatever way they put it, it would come to the same thing in the end, and so it is correct to say, in a general way, that Christmas is the natural heritage of the men who till the land.

Do you want an illustration? Let us go over to the southeastern part of Europe, and look into a Serbian house. It is Christmas Eve and everybody is celebrating. They must have a nice log for the fire, a special log for this occasion. The young men go into the wood and select a suitable tree. Before cutting it they christen it, so to speak, by throwing on it a handful of wheat. When it falls it must fall toward the east, otherwise it is a bad omen. They bring the log to the house; the mother meets them at the door and again sprinkles wheat on the log. Christmas greetings are passed round; the log is laid on the fire with one end protruding, and the household joins in prayer for a good harvest in the coming year—abundance of cream and honey and fruitful flocks.

Very early in the morning-Christmas Day — everybody is astir. They make ready for the (Turn to Page 29.)

Manitoba Pool Annual Meeting

Business of Past Year Discussed in Detail and Many Resolutions Occupy Attention of Delegates During the Four Days

With 417 delegates in attendance, the sixth annual general meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool took place in the City Hall, Brandon, commencing November 19, and continuing for four full and crowded days.

The minutes of the meeting are printed in full in this issue, immediately beneath, and these will convey as complete an account of the meeting as is possible for the information of Pool members.

The discussion throughout was distinguished by its keenness and frankness. Noticeable, as always, was the fact that most of the speaking was done by a small minority of the delegates, but there was no lack of questioning from all, and as both sides of every question were ably taken up by someone on the floor, there was scarcely a point raised that was not well ventilated before the vote.

The auditor's report was carefully studied and thoroughly worked over, and besides the new matter which aroused discussion, there were several old ones which are argued anew each year.

• The report of the Central Selling Agency was presented next, George McIvor, general sales manager, and E. B. Ramsay, general manager of the agency, being present to answer questions; and they had no lack of occupation until the following morning when the report was adopted.

Directors Re-elected

On Thursday afternoon the election of directors returned all the former slate to office. Representatives of each district were elected to the resolutions committee for next year, as detailed in the minutes.

In the discussion of the directors' report, the Junior Co-operative Seed Growers' achievements and work aroused considerable enthusiasm among the delegates, and a grant of \$5,000 for the continuance of the work was voted with expressions of approval.

The charter amendments were approved, and the refund of reserves authorized. Then the discussion on the department of education and publicity grant occupied the delegates part of an afternoon and some of the following morning. Discussion was quite keen on this topic, and it was not without a good deal of questioning and some opposition that the annual grant was made. For the first time the directors asked for a change in the basis of the educational grant. Instead of one-twentieth of one cent per bushel, as previously voted annually, it was asked that a definite budget be drawn, since the work of the department could not readily be cut down in a short-crop year. It was finally resolved

and carried that the grant be provided, according to the record in the minutes.

Many Motions Lost

A feature of the discussion on resolutions which occupied the closing days of the meeting was the number of motions lost and withdrawn. This seemed to be largely the result of information brought out in the discussions of the reports of the directors, of the auditors, and of the Central Selling Agency. A survey of the minutes will give an accurate picture of the proceedings.

A new departure was decided on when the meeting voted for Winnipeg as the place for the next annual meeting. This was decided partly for the convenience of northern and other delegates, and partly on the score of economy, since the Pool offices would be on the spot.

From the atmosphere of the meeting itself, it would appear that the spirit of the membership itself was never better. It was also a revelation to many of the office men to be told certain rumors that were going the rounds. It was to settle just such a rumor that the salaries of all Pool servants drawing over \$2,000 a year were read out, at the request of the delegates. The relief of the meeting, at finding the slender basis of many wild tales, could almost be felt.

The psychological effect of having all the facts and figures at hand is readily noted in such a gathering. Inquiries as to the final payment on wheat had been received in the office, and it is quite certain that every one of the 400 delegates was very interested in the answer. But the explanation of the sales manager as to why the answer to such a question could not be made at present was accepted in a spirit only possible to meen who know some of the details of their business.

Statements from outside sources that the elevator and commercial reserve deductions certificates were useless paper, have caused uneasiness to some 1'001 members but if any of the delegates had any doubts, an examination of the financial statements must have reassured them. It is true that they authorized the repayment of these monies, beginning with the interest that has been going out for the past week or two, but there were some locals who wished the funds retained for the purpose of financing the Pool wheat handling in a cheaper and more efficient manner. Such resolutions could not come from a half-hearted or timid membership, and even though lost, that motion is typical of the Pool spirit, and determination to go on building a more and more efficient organization, evinced throughout the annual meeting.

Minutes of the Sixth Annual Meeting of Delegates Manitoba Wheat Pool, Held at the City Hall, Brandon, Manitoba, November 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1929

The meeting convened at 10.10 a.m., with 417 delegates present. President Burnell occupied the chair.

Notice Convening Meeting:-----

The secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

Minutes :—

The minutes of the last annual meeting, held November 6, 7, 8, 1928, were read by the secretary. C. Ellerington and W. H. Morrison moved, "That the minutes as read be adopted." —Carried.

Welcome to Brandon-Mayor Cater:---

At this time Mayor Cater addressed the delegates, and extended a welcome on behalf of the City of Brandon.

The secretary reported on the action taken in regard to the resolutions passed at the last annual meeting, and those referred to the board of directors.

Directors' Report:---

The report of the President on behalf of the board of directors for the twelve months ending July 31st, 1929, was read by C. H. Burnell.

Report Received :-----

J. W. Smith and M. Carlson moved, "That the directors' report be received."-Carried.

Adjournment:---

At 12.00 o'clock, W. Williams moved, "That we adjourn to meet at 2.00 p.m."

AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting re-assembled at 2.00 p.m.

Auditor's Report, 1928-1929:---

W. J. MacDonald presented the auditor's report for the year ended July 31st, 1929.

Report Received:----

J. H. Cameron and C. Jarvis moved, "That the auditor's report be received."—Carried.

Discussion on Report:---

Many questions were asked on various items contained in the financial statements included in the report, such as:--

Shareholders' notes, terminal earnings, cost of directors' meetings, moving expenses, carrying charges, group insurance, salaries, etc.

Group Insurance Endorsed :-

Considerable discussion took place on group insurance for the Pool staff. It was moved by Geo. Cormack and Wm. Wiltsey, "That this meeting endorse the action of the board of directors in placing group insurance on the employees."—Carried.

Salaries :---

The items of salaries came under close review. The president urged the delegates to ask for information so they would be able to smash the malicious rumors circulating in the country. Full information was given in regard to all salaries over \$2,000. W. C. Hunt and Neil Wright moved, "That having gone into the salary question thoroughly, we entirely approve of the salaries paid, and appreciate the frank manner in which the information was given."—Carried unanimously.

Greetings from Alberta Pool:-

At this time the president read a telegram conveying the greetings of the Alberta Pool.

Fraternal Delegates-Special Meeting:-

Before adjourning it was decided to hold a meeting at 8.00 p.m., for the purpose of hearing the fraternal delegates.

Special Elevator Meeting :----

It was also agreed that a meeting of delegates should be held on Wednesday evening, for the express purpose of discussing matters pertaining to the operation of Pool Elevators, at which R. M. Mahoney, general manager, was to preside.

Adjournment:---

C. A. Chalmers moved, "That we adjourn to meet at 9.00 o'clock the following morning."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20th.

The meeting reconvened at 9.15 a.m.

Auditor's Report Adopted:-

Discussion on the auditor's report was resumed, and further questions were asked. John Arnott and F. LeClair moved, "That the report of the auditors for the year ended July 31st 1929, be adopted."—Carried.

P. F. Bredt-Regina:-

The chairman stated that the vice-president, P. F. Bredt would be absent for the day, as he had gone to Regina as the Manitoba representative on a committee of the three Pools, to wait upon Premier MacKenzie King and Hon. C. A. Dunning.

C. S. A. Report:-

Copies of the directors' report of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, for the year 1928-29, were distributed amongst the delegates. It was read out by F. W. Ransom. Messrs. E. B. Ramsay, formerly general manager of the Central Selling Agency; George McIvor, general sales manager, and J. H. Smith, Canadian Pool Agencies, Limited, were then introduced to the meeting.

Report Received :----

A. E. Johnson and H. R. Bell moved, "That the report be received."—Carried.

Sales Manager's Report:-

George McIvor, general sales manager, read a report on world market conditions and sales operations.

Discussion on Reports :----

Considerable discussion followed, and questions were answered by G. McIvor and $\check{\mathrm{E}}$. B. Ramsay.

Adjournment:-

It was moved by A. Patterson, "That we adjourn to meet at 2 p.m."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting reconvened at 2.00 p.m., and the report of the Central Selling Agency was continued. C. S. A. Reports Continued:-

Arising out of the discussion on selling policy the following resolution was submitted:

"Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, the selling of options in wheat is contrary to the best interests of the Pool members, and to the principles of co-operation;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this meeting ask the board of directors to discontinue this practice."-Moved by W. Montgomery and H. Hettema.

Amendment:-

An amendment was moved by W. C. Hunt and Wm. Gordon, "That we, the delegates of Manitoba Wheat Pool, instruct our directors to forbid the selling of options at a price below what could be reasonably expected to be satisfactory to the farmers as a final payment."

George McIvor explained the buying and selling of options, and answered many questions in connection therewith. W. G. A. Gourlay spoke, and E. B. Ramsay concluded the debate.

The original resolution and the amendment were withdrawn, and the meeting unanimously endorsed the motion, "That we place implicit confidence in the board and management of the Central Selling Agency."-Moved by W. A. A. Rowe and J. W. Smith.

Vote of Thanks to E. B. Ramsay:-

A vote of thanks in appreciation of the services Mr. Ramsay had rendered the Pool, was very heartily applauded.

Adjournment :-

On the motion of A. E. Johnson, the meeting adjourned, to meet at 9.00 o'clock the following morning.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21st

The delegates re-assembled at 9.00 a.m.

Canadian Pool Agencies, Ltd.:--

J. H. Smith, manager of Canadian Pool Agencies, Limited, a subsidiary of Canadian Co-operatice Wheat Producers, Limited, submitted his report.

Report Received:-

John Arnott and M. Carlson moved, "That the report be received."-Carried.

Report Adopted: -

After general consideration had been given, John Arnott and W. R. Doyle moved, "That the report of Canadian Pool Agencies. Limited, for the year 1928-29, be adopted."-Carried.

C. S. A. Report Adopted :--

In conclusion a few more questions were

asked on the C. S. A. report, when M. Evans and Wm. Murray moved, "That the report of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., for the year 1928-29 be adopted."-Carried.

Pool Financing: -

As Mr. Ramsay had to leave shortly, the suggestion was made that the three resolutions re financing the Pool be considered now. The resolutions were read, and Mr. Ramsay on being asked, and speaking from his long banking experience, advised patience and caution.

Vote of Thanks to Mr. Ramsay:-

It was moved by M. Evans and J. A. Lyon, "That we tender a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ramsay, and extend him a cordial invitation to attend any annual or general meeting of the Pool."-Carried.

Appointment of Resolution Committee:-

The chairman stated we had now arrived at the time set for the election of directors, but that before the delegates retired to their respective meetings, it was necessary to decide how the resolution committee for next year was to be appointed.

It was moved by E. A. Bell and W. Williams, "That the resolution committee for the next annual meeting be elected in the same way as last year."-Carried.

J. Effler and W. C. Hunt moved, "That the delegates retire to their appointed places for the election of directors, and then adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock."-Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting reconvened at 2.00 p.m.

Fraternal Delegate from Saskatchewan Pool:-J. H. Wesson, fraternal delegate, brought greetings from the Saskatchewan Pool, and addressed the meeting for a few minutes.

Directors Elected 1929-30:---

The secretary announced the election of directors as follows:-

- District No. 1-R. F. Chapman.
- District No. 2-W. G. Weir.
- District No. 3-C. H. Burnell.
- District No. 4-W. G. A. Gourlay.
- District No. 5—John Quick. District No. 6—P. F. Bredt.
- District No. 7-Stuart Gellie.
- J. W. Smith and A. A. Linner moved, "That
- the secretary be instructed to cast a ballot and declare the directors elected."-Carried.

Resolution Committee 1930:-

The secretary then announced the names of those elected to the resolution committee for the next annual general meeting, as follows:-

- District No. 1-George H. Brown, Deloraine
- District No. 2-H. Bell, Homewood.
- District No. 3-C. Barclay, Tyndall. District No. 4-R. W. Glennie, Durban.
- District No. 5-C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake. District No. 6-F. A. Sirett, Glendale. District No. 7-J. R. Mitchell, Arrow River.

Directors' Report-Discussed:-

The directors' report was next taken up, read and discussed section by section.

Continuous Contract—By-Law No. 30 Approved :---

The clause in the report recommending a continuous or self-renewing contract was favorably received. A by-law was submitted, and it was moved by Neil Wright and V. E. G. Little, "That by-law No. 30 be hereby approved, ratified and confirmed."—Carried.

Combined Contract:---

The clause dealing with a combined contract brought out many views, and it was agreed that any decision should be deferred for a year.

C. Barclay and F. H. Downing moved, "That this question be referred to the locals for their consideration, and be decided upon at the next annual meeting."—Carried.

Junior Co-operative Seed Growers:----

The chairman asked that this part of the report be next taken up in order that Professor Harrison might speak thereon before leaving. Professor Harrison spoke at some length on the work of the Junior Co-operative Seed Growers. He showed by means of charts, the results of the experiments in growing varieties of wheat.

Professor Ellis spoke of the valuable contribution to agriculture by the boys and girls through the fertilizer tests.

Mr. Tinline, superintendent of Brandon Experimental Farm, was also introduced, the chairman stating that his co-operation had been invaluable to the success of the project.

A good deal of interest was displayed by the delegates, and, on motion of John Arnott and A. J. Vopni, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded those who had made the Junior Cooperative Seed Growers' movement possible and successful.

\$5,000 Grant:---

The recommendation of the directors was approved in the following resolution:--

"Resolved, that we hereby authorize the directors to carry out the recommendation contained on page 4 of the directors' report, under the heading "Junior Co-operative Seed Growers," providing for a grant of \$5,000 to meet the expenses of carrying on the work of seed improvement, and we authorize the board to provide such money accordingly."—Moved by R. W. Lumgair and R. B. Johnson.

Charter Amendments:----

The recent legislation amending the Pool Charter was fully explained by T. J. Murray, K.C.

Cancellation of Inactive Membership (By-law No. 34):---

In reference to section seven, of the Act, the secretary submitted by-law No. 34 for the cancellation of inactive members. C. A. Chalmers and J. G. Stewart moved, "That this annual meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool do hereby approve, ratify and confirm by-law No. 34, passed by the board of directors on the 18th day of September, 1929, cancelling the membership of some 2,398 members, who had ceased to be the holders of current marketing contracts with the company, and expelling such members from membership in the company and providing for the repayment to them, insofar as they could be located, of the membership fee of one (1) dollar paid by them for membership in the company."

Amendment:---

Neil Wright and C. S. Stevenson moved an amendment, "That that clause to return the \$1.00 membership fee be deleted from this resolution.—Amendment lost, motion carried.

Section 6 Approved :---

W. Williams and W. C. Dalton moved: "Resolved, that we approve of section 6 of the Act passed by the Manitoba Legislature in 1929, amending the Act of Incorporation of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and that we request the Lieutenant-Governor to bring said section into force."—Carried.

Section 8, Approved:----

Moved by George Campbell, seconded by Wm. Murray:

"Resolved, that we approve of section 8 of the Act passed by the Manitoba Legislature in 1929, amending the Act of Incorporation of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and that we request the Lieutenant-Governor to bring said section into force."—Carried.

After going into each section of the amending act, W. Williams and W. Dalton moved, "That we endorse the action of the board of directors in amending the Charter."—Carried.

Passing rapidly over the intervening clauses in the report, the delegates gave some time to the refund of reserves, and unanimously endorsed the recommendation of the directors in respect thereto, by the following resolution:

Refund of Reserves :----

"Resolved, that we now give particular endorsement to that paragraph of the directors' report which appears on page 3 under the caption, 'Refund of Reserves,' and we hereby authorize the directors to carry out the recommendation in said paragraph set out."—Moved by G. T. Sutherland and S. Burch.

Educational Grant:---

The latter part of the report dealt with the department of Education and Publicity, and this engaged the attention of the delegates the remainder of the afternoon and part of the following morning. Arising therefrom, J. B. Johnson and W. Williams moved, "That we adopt the recommendation contained in that paragraph on page 5 of the directors' report which deals with the department of Education and Publicity, that we place such department on a budget, that the amount of such budget be submitted each year to the annual meeting, that we now fix the amount of such budget for the year 1929-30 at the sum of \$24,000, and that we authorize the board of directors to provide such sum accordingly."

Adjournment:-

The discussion was proceeding when the meeting, on the motion of T. Wood, adjourned to meet the following morning at 8.30.

FRIDAY. NOVEMBER 22nd.

The delegates re-assembled at 8.30, and the discussion on the educational grant was resumed. The accounts of the department were gone into in some detail, and the resolution being called for it was submitted and carried with fifteen dissenting votes.

Directors' Report Adopted:----

Consideration of the directors' report now being concluded, A. Howarth and H. C. Stevenson moved, "That the directors' report for the year 1928-29 be adopted."—Carried.

Resolutions :---

The resolutions passed at the annual meetings of the locals had been referred to the resolution committee who had prepared them for submission to the delegates. Printed copies were distributed. They were read and considered in the order printed.

Delegate Representation-(Hillsburg):-

Moved by H. Jaasund and H. McKenzie:-"Resolved, that the basis of delegate representation from the locals to general meetings of the Manitoba Wheat Pool be changed, and that such representation be: 1 delegate for 150 members or part thereof, and 1 delegate for each additional 100 members or part thereof, and that by-law number 10, section 5, be so amended."

Amendment :---

John Arnott and V. E. G. Little moved the following amendment: "That it be referred to a committee of the board of directors, and that their finding be referred to the locals for consideration at their next annual meetings."— Amendment carried.

Directorate—(Shellmouth, Russell, Rossburn, Shell River):—

Moved by John Davies and E. A. Bell:

"Whereas, under the present system of election of directors for the Pool, it is possible for the entire board to be changed in one year which would impair the efficiency of administration;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that by-law number 4, section 9, be amended to provide for the election of directors for a term of two years, provided that three of the directors elected at this meeting shall retire at the end of one year." —The resolution was declared lost.

Directorate-(Minitonas) :---

Moved by W. C. Dalton and J. Wood:

"Resolved, that by-law number 4, section 10, be amended to provide that an alternate director be elected for each district, at the same time and place as the election of the district director, and in the event of a vacancy occurring on the board such vacancy shall be filled by the alternate director elected for the district."—The resolution was declared lost.

Elevator Policy-(Woodlands):-

Moved by J. D. Sutton and Geo. Mitchell:

"Whereas, the money held back on deduction certificates at present, goes toward the erection of elevators at heavy delivery points;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that in the interests of co-operation the Pool elevator policy should be amended to provide accommodation for a number of points with a little less acreage than at present is required."—The resolution was declared lost.

Adjournment:---

On the motion of J. B. Johnson, the meeting adjourned until 1.30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting reconvened at 1.30 p.m.

By-laws:---

The secretary submitted three by-laws for ratification by the delegates.

- By-law No. 31—Adopting New Corporate Seal:— "That we hereby approve, ratify and confirm by-law No. 31, passed by the board of directors on August 10th, 1929."—Moved by A. Matheson and W. H. Morrison.—Carried.
- By-Law No. 32—Acceptance of Growers' Contracts: "That we hereby approve, ratify and confirm by-law No. 32, passed by the board of directors on September 18th, 1929."—Moved by A. J. Vopni and F. L. Peskett.—Carried.

By-law No. 33—Bank Guarantees 1929-30:---

"That we hereby approve, ratify and confirm by-law No. 33, passed by the board of directors on September 18th, 1929.—Moved by H. Hales and C. A. Chalmers.—Carried.

Farm Storage—(Saskatchewan):—

Moved by A. H. Albertson and A. R. Blake: "Resolved, that the question of farm storage be re-opened and fully discussed."—The resolution was declared lost.

Place of Annual Meeting-(St. Andrews):-

Moved by F. L. Peskett and J. R. Gervin: "Resolved that the next Pool annual meeting be held in Winnipeg."

Amendment:---

Moved by H. A. C. Brown and J. A. Fardoe: "That Brandon be substituted for Winnipeg."

On the vote being taken and counted, the amendment was declared lost, and the motion carried.

Pool Financing—(Grandview):—

Moved by J. Effler and Jas. Elliott:

"Resolved, that instead of borrowing money from the banks for the purpose of conducting the business of the Pool, the Pool be empowered by Act of Parliament, to issue legal tender against all grains received by the Pool, such legal tender to be redeemed as the grain is disposed of by the Pool."

Amendment:--

Moved by C. Barclay and A. Hastman: "That the delegates instruct the board of directors to give consideration to ways and means of financing the Pool, and providing for any financial contingencies, out of Pool reserves, or by the creation of special machinery of finance, instead of borrowing from the banks, and that their conclusions be submitted to the next annual general meeting."—Amendment carried.

Legislation—(Swan River) :--

Moved by Wm. Gordon and T. Wood:

"Resolved, that the board of directors do not ask for legislation affecting the Pool, unless the proposed legislation has been approved of by the shareholders' annual meeting."—The resolution was declared lost.

Legislation-(Birtle) :---

Moved by Fulton and Robt. Squibb:

"Whereas, the application of the principle underlying the imposition of a business tax has always been considered as restricted to industries, businesses, and occupations carried on as a means of profit; and,

"Whereas, it now appears that the letter (but not the spirit), of the statute under which such a tax may be imposed in this province, is broad enough to permit the extension of such a tax to non-profit co-operative associations, and, in particular, to non-profit local co-operative elevator associations; and,

"Whereas, such an extension of the principle was not contemplated when the statute was passed, and results in unfairness, inequality, hardship and loss;

"Now therefore, be it resolved, that the Provincial Government be petitioned to pass legislation preventing the application of the statute to true non-profit co-operative undertakings."— Carried.

Local Secretaries-(Glenella):-

Moved by G. F. Allan and D. F. Loney:-"Resolved, that local secretaries receive remuneration for their services."—The resolution was declared lost.

Notice of Annual Meeting-(Shell River) :---

Moved by John Arnott and J. Effler:

"Resolved, that the notice of the annual meeting be printed in 'The Scoop Shovel,' in Ukrainian, French and German, so that the various members of those communities will have no misunderstanding as to the date and place of meeting."

Amendment :---

Moved by Wm. Gordon and T. Wood, "That it be referred to the board of directors." — Amendment carried.

Local Annual Meetings-(Argyle):-

Moved by Hudson Stone and J. McKenzie: "Resolved, that Pool local annual meetings be held in the month of June."

Amendment:---

Moved by M. Carlson and H. Brown: "That this resolution be referred to the board of directors."—Amendment carried.

Interim Payments—(Arthur):—

Moved by N. House and Fred Lovatt:

"Whereas, the interim payments are very irregularly made; and,

"Whereas, the members of the Pool are thereby considerably inconvenienced:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that our provincial board request the C. S. A. to make the first interim payment not later than March 15th, and the second interim payment not later than July 25th, and that our board evolve some system whereby a member may be advised two weeks previous to the payment."—The resolution was declared lost.

Sampling-(Elton) :--

Moved by J. De Mitchell and T. W. Pentland; "Whereas, there is much dissatisfaction with the present sampling system, largely due to the human element involved;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Dominion Government be asked to provide that automatic samplers be made standard equipment in all terminals supervised by government officials, that samples so acquired be kept for thirty days to provide for readjustment, and that settlement be made on grades arrived at from these samples."—Carried.

Shortages—(De Salaberry):—

Moved by John Davies, seconded by W. Peloquin:—

"Resolved, that the resolution passed by the annual meeting of 1925, re the adjustment of shortages in Pool shipments by the railway company, be annulled, and that in future settlement on shortages be made direct to the Pool shipper as settled by the railway company."— Carried.

Better Seed Campaign-(Boulton) :---

Moved by John Wood and J. B. Johnson: "Resolved, that this meeting approves the action of the Manitoba Pool Board in trying to determine the best variety of wheat to sow in the different districts."—Carried.

Seed—(Glenella, Shell River.)—

Moved by G. F. Allan and M. Evans:

"Resolved, that the board of directors formulate and carry out a scheme for introducing into each district a supply of registered seed at the lowest possible price or at cost."

Amendment:----

Moved by W. H. Graham and F. Wright, "That it be referred to the board of directors." —Amendment carried.

Canadian Council of Agriculture-(Minto):-

Moved by F. Leathers and John Davies: "Resolved that the Pool contribute to the Canadian Council of Agriculture."—The resolution was declared lost.

U. F. M.-(Shell River) :--

Moved by John Arnott and C. Barclay:

"Whereas, past experience has shown the vital necessity of an aggressive educational farmers' organization, which shall be solidly behind the Pooling systems, and which shall co-ordinate Pool activities in the various districts and throughout the province at large; and

"Whereas, the U. F. M., through lack of support, has got into a position where it cannot properly function along these lines, and is linked up through the acceptance of financial grants with an organization competing with the Wheat Pool in the selling of our grain.

"Therefore, be it resolved. that this meeting strongly urge on all Wheat Pool members the dangers of the present situation and the necessity for taking immediate steps to remedy existing conditions."—Carried.

Delegates' Per Diem Allowance-(Edward):-

Moved by W. Williams and J. Wood:

"Resolved that delegates to the annual meeting, be paid \$3.00 per day instead of \$4.00, as at present."—The resolution was declared lost.

Directors' Actions, 1928-29 Ratified :----

Neil Wright and W. C. Hunt moved, "That all by-laws, rules, regulations and resolutions made and passed by the directors since the last annual meeting, be hereby approved, ratified and confirmed."—Carried unanimously.

Auditors-1929-30:---

Moved by A. Howarth and W. Williams: "That Messrs. Millar-MacDonald and Company be re-appointed as auditors for the Manitoba Wheat Pool for the year 1929-30."—Carried.

Interprovincial Newspaper:-

Moved by F. J. Pratt and G. Mitchell: "That this meeting ask our board of directors to investigate the possibilities of establishing a newspaper, either weekly or daily, to take the place of the three provincial organs now in existence."

Amendment:----

Moved by W. C. Hunt and L. A. Chase, "That this be referred to the board of directors." — Amendment carried.

Delegates-Restrictions :--

Moved by H. Hettema and F. A. Sirett, "That a member of the Wheat Pool who is employed

BOYS AND GIRLS, MEET THE CHIEF!

Here are a few lines from the Indian Booklet that will be sent out by the Manitoba Co-opera-



tive Conference. Very soon you will be able to get the Booklet, and read about the beaver and buffalo; and about the wonderful tribe that lives in the far north.

Lots of boys and girls are writing in about 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 them out to you. When you have the complete set, send them in and an Indian Booklet will be sent to you—free.

The Chief.

Gaze upon the kindly chieftain Meri-ka-chak, wise and friendly, Who from out the distant Northlands,

Comes to bring a message to you. Very wise is Meri-ka-chak.

Without rival as a hunter.

None so cunning as a trapper As the great chief Meri-ka-chak.

For since childhood he has studied All the habits of the Wild Ones.

Knows the animals and fishes;

Knows the birds, their songs and plumage.

Many months the Chief has travelled

Down the swiftly running waters. All alone he made the journey— So that he might tell the story Of the far-off tribe he governs To the little Paleface children, So they, too, may live together Healthy, happy and contented.

-H.B.C.

by any grain company cannot be a delegate or a visitor."—Carried.

Pool Elevator Sales :---

Moved by W. R. Doyle and Robt. Squibb: "That the selling price of grain out of Manitoba Pool Elevators, shall be arrived at as nearly as possible as follows, having due regard to figuring by the elevator agent; the Central Agency selling price, less freight, plus three cents per bushel, this price to apply only to grain that has originated in said elevators and is being sold to Pool members."—Carried.

Immigration:---

Moved by W. C. Hunt and E. A. Bell: "That we are opposed to assisted immigration of any kind; that we favor all immigrants having a free choice of occupation; that railway and steamship companies should have no immigration offices."—Carried.

Vote of Thanks—City of Brandon:—

Moved by R. F. Chapman and John Arnott: "That we tender a hearty vote of thanks to Mayor Cater and the City of Brandon."—Carried unanimously.

Vote of Thanks to Ladies' Aid:-

Moved by A. Hastman and H. C. Stevenson: "That we tender a vote of thanks to the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church in preparing dinner for some of our members."—Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m., on the motion of G .Church.

MANITOBA GROWERS AT TORONTO ROYAL FAIR.

A good showing was made by the grain growers of Manitoba, as well as those of the other prairie provinces, at the grain classes of the Toronto Royal Show.

Two Manitobans were in the money for spring wheat, and onefourth in hard spring wheat. With the very large number of entries this is quite a feat.

The standing in the various classes was as follows:

Spring wheat, other than Durums: W. Pierce, Birtle, fifth; William Whitlock, Kelwood, eleventh.

Hard Spring Wheat: F. E. Smith, Swan River, fourth.

Six-rowed Barley: John Weiner, Melita, second; George Knox, Miami, fifth; A. P. Lyons, Roseisle, sixth; Wallace Geisel, Ochre River, seventh. (All winners, O.A.C. 21.)

Two-rowed Barley: T. Nattrass, Treherne, first; J. H. Beavis, Crystal City, third. (All winners showed Thorpe.)

In winter rye and oats Manitoba failed to show in the money.

Report of the Board of Directors of the Central Selling Agency to the Boards of the Provincial Pools for the Crop Season, 1928-29

To the President and Directors,

Alberta Wheat Pool,

Manitoba Wheat Pool, and

Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

Gentlemen :---

Your Directors submit herewith the Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st August, 1929, supported by the following statements:—

(a) Preliminary Statement 1928-1929 Pool (wheat).

(b) Preliminary Statement 1928-1929 Pool (coarse grains).

(c) Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement (Canadian Pool Agencies, Ltd.).

(d) Administrative Expenses of the Company.

(e) Final statement 1927-1928 Pool (wheat).

(f) Final Statement 1927-1928 Pool (coarse grains).

CROP CONDITIONS 1928

The conditions surrounding the 1928 wheat crop have been very fully discussed in the public press from time to time, and it is only necessary to deal with them briefly here. Canada harvested a record crop insofar as volume is concerned. It was possibly also a record low grade crop, as a glance at the deliveries to the Pool by grade will show. For your information these are appended herewith:---

our mormation these are appress	
Grade—	Bushels
1 Northern	. 4,345,771-45
2 Northern	.37,223,37 5-05
3 Northern	.53.053.960-17
No. 4	48.372.208-30
	42 029 677-35
No. 5	37 038 213-15
No. 6	11 020 000-25
Feed	. 20,069-20
Tf. 1 Northern	070 040 25
Tf. 2 Northern	
Tf. 3 Northern	. 755,353-44
Tf. 4	. 732,362-15
Tf. 5	. 643,785-50
Tf. 6	. 571,343-10
Tf. Feed	. 275,488-10
	. 118,285-35
1 Durum	
2 Durum	
3 Durum	
4 Durum	101 (10 00
5 Durum	000 150 05
2 White Spring	
3 White Spring	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
4 White Spring	175,900-00
Other Grades	3,989,809-14
Other Grades	

253	102	,585-	
200,	,102,	,000	

N.B.-Including Local Purchases.

The quality for which Western Canada's wheat is famed was again present but below average. The general average of this crop had 12.4% protein content as compared with 11.8% last year, and a normal of 13.5%. The chief disability our wheat suffered from was the results of the disastrous frost which occurred on August 22nd, 23rd and 24th, and which was accountable for most of the damage to the grain.

It was apparent in the early season that we were faced with a year of extraordinary world production, as the United States and Canada both produced very large crops, to be followed later by Argentina with a record crop and Australia with an aboveaverage crop. The figures for world production are as follows:—

	 World production of wheat (ex- clusive of Russia and China) 	Canadian Pro- duction of wheat.	Average Poo Price 1 Northern.
Year—	(Bushels)	(Bushels)	Fort William
1923-24	3,560,000,000	485,000,000	Ş1.01
1924-25	3,163,000,000	285,000,000	1.66
1925-26		438,000,000	1.45
1926-27		429,000,000	1.42
1927-28		487,000,000	1.421/2
1928-29		547,000,000	1.18½ paid out to date

(1)—We have adopted the basis used by the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture in order to bring the comparison into line with our own system of statistics.

Production throughout the world has undoubtedly been stimulated by the comparatively high prices ruling for the past four years, and while this has been partly offset by increased and increasing world consumption the need for a regulating organization between consumer and producer, such as the Pool, was never more apparent. Taking into consideration the manner in which modern methods of farm management have developed, and the need for the producer to finance his operations in the early fall, we have no hesitation in stating that had some such means as the Pool not been provided, complete and utter demoralization of the market would have taken place last fall, which would have been disastrous to Canadian business generally.

DELIVERIES 1928-1929 (WHEAT)

Deliveries by the provinces to this organization for sale during the season were 244,248,200 bushels, as follows:—

as ionows:		
East	West	Total
Alberta Pool 18,919,574	48,524,782	67,444,35 6
Saskatchewan Pool 157,830,362	593,815	158,424,177
Manitoba Pool 18,379,667		18,379,667
Total Deliveries	49,118,597	244,248,200
Local Purchases 8,659,976	194,409	8,854,38 5
Direct Pur-		
chases1,841,976		
Deliveries through		
Clearing		
House6,818,000		
8,659,976		
Total Handlings	49,313,006	253,102,585

The most outstanding feature of the season's deliveries was the rate the grain was delivered at the primary market. Deliveries were made to the Provincial Pools by months, as follows:—

	•			
]	Manitoba S	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total
1928	Pool	Pool	Pool	Bushels
September	3,942,239	19,595,978	3,122,260	26,660,477
October	7,007,990	48,507,887	13,583,010	69,098,887
November	4,361,015	41,657,699	15,867,772	61,886,486
December .	1,936,670	25,931,255	14,198,273	42,066,198
1929				
January	324,765	8,386,886	8,593,218	17,304,869
February	. 175,478	2,570,349	2,898,528	5,644,355
March	207,625	3,097,939	4,737,322	8,042,886
April	115,113	3,295,967	2,035,831	5,446,911
May		1,641,942	630,457	2,357,219
June	135,789	2,307,031	890,251	3,333,071
July	45,695	985,772	611,834	1,643,301
August	. 42,468	445,472	275,600	763,540
Total –		<u> </u>		·
Deliveries .	18,379,66	7 158,424,177	67,444,356	244,248,200

This was in spite of the efforts of the Pools to keep the grain back on the farm by paying farm storage. The use of the combine and truck, the increased efficiency of the roailroads, combined with the small value of low grade wheats and a favorable season for the crop movement, created a market situation without precedent.

Total deliveries in the western inspection division for the year ending 31st July, were 475,711,628 bushels, of which 244,248,200 bushels were delivered to the Pool, or 51.3% of the total crop.

The Pool was closed on the 15th July, subsequent deliveries being received into the 1929-1930 Pool.

SALES (WHEAT)

Sales over the marketing period under review have been remarkably regular in view of the extreme conditions of the world's markets we have had to contend with. The carryover is the result of a super-abundance of supplies which could not be placed into consumptive channels without demoralizing the world markets.

1928	Bushels
September	
October	
November	
December	
1929 –	, · = - ; · - ·
January	
February	
March	
April	
May	• •
June	
July	
August	
Carryover 31st August	

253,102,585

These figures should go far to dispel the erroneous impression so much circulated, that our policy was to hold up supplies. We were faced this year with the problem of selling into consumptive channels a million bushels of wheat each market day. The competition, however, of Argentine wheat was such as to almost completely drive us from the export market in the latter part of the season.

The fact that we avoided a carryover in the preceding year enabled us to meet the situation without difficulty.

Our exports during the season were as follows:-

. 0			-
	Eastern	Western	Total
United Kingdom	20,543,851	14,121,000	34,664,851
China	•••••	6,682,000	6,682,000
Ireland	1,091,080		1,091,080
Germany	5,441,647	2,444,000	7,885,647
Holland	8,488,151	1,656,000	10,144,151
Japan		11,090,000	11,090,000
Belgium	8,783,967	1,899,000	10,682,967
Italy	7,459,285	1,316,000	8,775,285
Sicily	5,600		5,600
Africa	. 267,044	•••••	267,044
Spain	1,181,650		1,181,650
Greece	1,262,927	335,000	1,597,927
Sweden	1,582,409	••••••	1,582,409
Siberia		1,136,000	1,136,000
Norway	1,203,211		1,203,211
Denmark	669,702	808,000	1,477,702
France	6,529,600	1,377,000	7,906,600
Gibraltar	512,618		512,618
India	253,866	•••••	253,866
	65,276,608	42,864,000	108,140,608

NOTE—Grain shipped to nineteen countries comprising ninety ports.

ORIENTAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

The most notable development during the year was the expansion of the Oriental market, and while this particular crop and the price levels from month to month were well suited to the needs of China and Japan, we look for increasing business in our low grade wheats from this source. A visit to the Orient which your directors had authorized, was cancelled when the condition of the new crop was determined.

COARSE GRAIN POOLS 1928-1929

The Coarse Grains Pools have shown a surprising development in the year under review, and promise to give the same amazing service to the grower of these grains as has their elder brother, the Wheat Pool. The deliveries from the two provinces in which they have operated during the season were as follows:—

Saskatchewan Manitoba Local Purchases, et	8,515,261 2,205,179	12.931.301	FLAX 1,019,710 172,398 294,534	RYE TOTA 2,364,532 18,268 529,065 15,837 120,684 1,587	,714 ,943-
Total Handlings 1	1,440,970	19,752,164	1,486,642	3,014,281 35,694	.057
Percentage to Total Deliveries	32.7 %	40.6%	37.7%	35.5%	

Prices during the season were low owing to the large supplies of feed stuffs by reason of large world crops, and only in barley was there a small export business done. Our sales were almost entirely made in the domestic market in which we had to contend with the importation of cheap feed stuffs.

In view of the development of a coarse grains Pool in Alberta, to operate in the coming season, and the heavy deliveries to these pools, your directors are contemplating considerable expansion in distributive machinery for the coarse grains. Many efforts are being made by livestock and dairy associations for direct connections with your organization, and our intention to expand our machinery of distribution is in order to place ourselves in a position to deal adequately with the business. Amendments to the Canada Grain Act obtained at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, authorizing new grades for barley, based upon information brought back by a barley investigation committee sent to Europe by us in conjunction with the Manitoba Agricultural College, make it possible for us to attempt to recover the valuable barley market in Europe, a market which was lost to Canada very largely as a result of the inclusion of dried barley in our top barley grades in the 1927 crop. Your directors plan on a vigorous campaign to export our high quality coarse grains to the European markets where our information leads us to believe their quality will ensure them the high standing which our better known wheats enjoy.

At the time of writing it has not yet been possible to make the final distribution on these pools, but this will not be much longer delayed. We have, however, paid out to date the following amounts on account of the coarse grains Pools:—

Oats-Basis 2 C.W.	\$.55
Barley-Basis 3 C.W.	
Flax—Basis 1 N.W.	
Rye-Basis 2 C.W.	

Operating statements in connection with these pools are appended for your information. (See Statement No. 3).

As usual a charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent has been deducted from the proceeds to meet their proportion of our general operating costs.

1927-1928 POOLS-FINAL OUTCOME

Wheat

A statement of the results of liquidating our forward sales from this Pool is attached for your information. (See statement No. 7). The net results of this operation show a surplus of \$194,830.20 over the estimated figures, which was pro-rated back to the Provincial Pools as follows:--

Alberta Wheat Pool	\$ 66,025.95
Manitoba Wheat Pool	10,389.31
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool	118,414.94

\$194,830.20)

Coarse Grains

The final realization of the outstanding stocks of the coarse grains' carryover resulted in a surplus of \$5,888.24, which was distributed as follows:—

Manitoba Pool	Oats (Loss) 957.49) 6,748.91)	Barley (Loss) (3,853.29) (1.539.86)		Rye (Gain) 2,473.10 10,226.80
		(5,393.15)	6,287.89	12,699.90

FINANCE

The gross turnover of the company for the year amounted to \$288,097,071.09 from the following sources:—

Realization of 1927-28 Inventory	\$ 23,051,066.24
Coarse Grains	. 240,791,583.78
Gross Proceeds of Wheat Sales, 1928-29	5,144,544.92
	12.216.027.57
	2,892,502.19
Gross Proceeds of Flax Sales, 1928-29	2,168,175.96
Gross Proceeds of Rye Sales, 1928-29	
Gross Proceeds A/c Ontario Pool	·
·	\$288,097,071.09

This shows a reduction from last year of \$35,000,-000, which, however, is very largely accounted for in the carryover of wheat.

The various expenses which are charged against the sums are dealt with in their relative sections.

The usual good relations with our bankers, to which we have become accustomed, have been fully maintained.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

The publicity department reports a constantly widening demand for information about every phase of the co-operative marketing of grain, requests coming from nearly every country on the globe for details about some feature of the Wheat Pool organization. There has been a corresponding increase in the number of Pool members, journalists, students and teachers of agricultural economics, cooperative officials, financial men, millers, etc., who visit the Central Selling Agency.

Pamphlets dealing with recent amendments to the Canada Grain Act, and with the new barley grades, have been issued by the publicity department, both receiving wide distribution.

At the request of the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, conferences were arranged with representatives of the three provincial Pools and the Central Selling Agency, and Mr. Thomas and representatives of the British government trade commissioners, in connection with the transportation of wheat to the Old Country markets.

Officials of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society were among the guests of the Central Selling Agency and keenly interested in its operations.

The daily, weekly and agricultural press have been generous in the space given in their news columns to Pool news, and magazines of the standing of "The Review of Reviews" in the United States, "The Statist" in England, and "MacLean's Magazine" in Canada, have published lengthy articles about the Canadian Wheat Pool in recent issues. News distributing agencies, like the Canadian Press, are at all times ready to send to their papers official announcements from the Central Selling Agency.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

The scope of the work of this department has been expanded during the past year. The means of gathering crop data has been improved and amplified, and is as complete as it is possible to get it. We receive information from some thirty thousand representative farmers. We have pleasure in recording our appreciation of the splendid co-operation received from the thirty-two hundred Pool elevator agents and secretaries of the Wheat Pool locals, who correspond with us regularly, which has enabled us to estimate production and Pool receipts of both wheat and coarse grains with a surprising degree of accuracy. The value of such information as a guide for our marketing policy will be readily apparent.

As a result of the close co-operation of our many branch offices and agents, representing all the leading countries of the world, supplemented by data supplied regularly by a corps of carefully selected

STAFF

Our staff consists of 186 members located as follows:

Winnipeg107
Calgary 13
Fort William 8
Prince Rupert 1
Vancouver
Toronto
Montreal
New York
London, England
Paris
Argentina 1
Canadian Pool Agencies Limited 12
(altogether)

186

Again as during the past year, some re-arrangements have taken place in the personnel of our major officers.

We regret to record the resignation of Mr. E. B. Ramsay, our general manager, Mr. Ramsay having accepted the position of chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. No appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy.

Mr. J. L. Hudson, acting manager at New York, has been transferred to Montreal in a similar capacity.

Mr. W. D. Tod, of the head office staff, has been transferred to New York as acting manager.

Mr. E. G. de Grey, manager at Toronto, has resigned from the service, and has been replaced by Mr. L. S. Johnston, his assistant manager.

We have much pleasure in recording our appreciation of the loyal service rendered by all members of the staff during the past year.

ARGENTINA BRANCH

Our crop reporting and statistical branch in Buenos Aires, has again rendered us invaluable service in giving us first hand information as to the progress of crops during the growing season and their movement after harvest.

The very large production of cereals in the republic last year made them strong competitors in the European markets. As far as could be judged by our organization and the methods employed in shipping out this crop, it was apparent that very often their wheats had to be sold irrespective of price.

We have carefully kept a record of the sale of cargoes of Rosafe wheat, a very fine wheat, which this year weighed 63 lbs. to the bushel, and a wheat which most years sells in competition with our Manitoba 3 Northern. The average price of those cargoes this year, however, compares with our Manitoba No. 5 Northern, some 10 to 12 cents below its recognized parity.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The general administration of the company has been developed very much along the lines dealt with in previous reports.

correspondents and information gathered by special survey, we have at all times a body of coordinated information comprising all matters pertaining to crop production, stocks, movement and prices, which information is of great value in formulating sales policies from time to time.

RESEARCH LABORATORY

As forecast in our last annual statement, we have equipped a modern laboratory for the carrying on of research work in the qualities and relative values of the various wheats and their grades which are placed in our hands for marketing. This provision has been made in order that our sales managers will be as fully advised at as early a date as possible of the quality of the product they are handling. The laboratory is now in full operation and will deal with the new crop.

In addition to the work outlined above, the laboratory will undertake the following: Investigate the milling and baking quality of all commonly grown and new varieties of wheat and study the suitability of each variety for various districts; investigate the quality of Pool cargoes exported from various ports relative to the quality of country run wheat; investigate the quality of wheat diverted in transit by domestic mills in relation to the premiums paid for same; study the possibilities of shipping cargoes of wheat of specified quality to special customers; co-operate with other branches of the Pool in the furtherance of their crop improvement programme.

BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet, submitted as Statement No. 1, gives the company's position at the 31st August, 1929, the close of our fiscal year.

OPERATING STATEMENTS

Following up the method of explaining our accounts adopted last year, undernoted herewith you will find in detail the expenses and expenditures in connection with the sale of grain during the past fiscal year, gathered together under one total for the purpose of giving you full information:—

CANADIAN POOL AGENCIES LIMITED

The operation of this subsidiary company has come fully up to our expectations. The services they have rendered the various organizations in our group have been valuable.

The company's balance sheet and profit and loss statement are appended herewith for your information. (See statements Nos. 4 and 5 respectively). No disposition has been made by your directors of the surplus earnings.

INTERPROVINCIAL GRADING COMMITTEE

This committee, which did so much work in the past two years, had the satisfaction of seeing the main results of their labors embodied in the amendments to the Canada Grain Act at the last session of parliament, and their activities this past year have been mostly connected with the development of the company's laboratory. The developments of the past year led us to augment our staff to some extent. We have in our employ at this date, 37 more people than when last reported. The increase is in new departments as follows. Grain Inspection, Fort William, Canadian Pool Agencies Limited and the Research Laboratory.

The gross cost of operating is \$629,087.16, an increase of \$98,909.52, partly accounted for by increased handlings and partly by the extended activities of the company. To offset the gross cost we have the following credits to apply:—

Gross Costs\$629,087.16 Deduct:----Branch Credits\$391,456.37 Proportion of overhead charged to coarse grains and screenings..125,964.48

> 524,791.53 **\$104,295.63**

This leaves a net cost of \$104,295.63 to be charged against the wheat, or a deduction of 1/25th of a cent per bushel for general overhead, as against 1/16th of a cent last year.

ONTARIO POOL

We again handled the sales for the Ontario Grain Pool with, we believe, very satisfactory results. No Ontario wheat was exported by us during the year, a market being found for it at home. For the first time in many years Ontario wheat was sold by the farmer on a parity with Western wheat.

The total handling and average prices were as follows:----

	Total Handlings Bushels	Average Prices F.O.B. Shipping Point.
Oats	1,342,504-58 	\$1.28 .54¼ .79%

GENERAL

Reviewing the year as a whole it has been one of many perplexities and grave anxieties. The system upon which Pool operations are based has, however, withstood every strain placed upon it so far and, has never functioned with more efficiency than in the past year of surplus supplies.

For the past five years the Canadian Pool has looked forward to some agency in Europe, and particularly the United Kingdom, meeting them in an effort to stabilize prices at a level which would ensure a regular and satisfactory production, avoid-

ing extremely low prices in good years and, inversely, extremely high prices in poor years, but so far without result. As against some such arrangement European governments have strained every nerve to increase home production, as is evidenced by the protective tariffs now ruling in important importing countries, which have been imposed since the Pool commenced operations:—

	Impor	t Duty
	1924	1929
France	15c	53c
Germany		48½c 73½c
Italy		73 ¹ ∕₂c

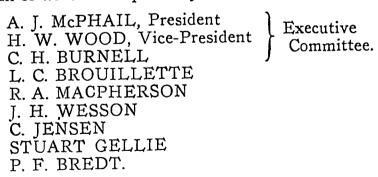
We, of course, have no criticism to offer of anything the governments of another country may do, but would infer from this that the price of wheat for bread purposes is not so important a factor on the continent of Europe as in the United Kingdom.

The importer for the past year has taken every opportunity of obtaining his needed supplies as cheaply as possible with little or no heed to the cost of production, in our view a somewhat shortsighted policy.

We are unable to yet announce our final payment for the year in view of the large carryover on hand from last year. This is the first year we have had to contend with a carryover of old crop, but the possibility of having to do so is always a factor in our operations. The only alternative would be selling it into speculative hands at a price level that would make the investment attractive to the speculator. Such an operation would have an effect on new crop price levels which would be disastrous.

Our members must realize that we have arrayed against us in our fight for better conditions on the Canadian farm, every force in Europe, which require to purchase our products, and that at times it may be necessary to put up with some inconvenience if hardship is to be avoided. Our wheats are the finest in the world, are relished by all bread eaters, and they are entitled to a fair price or they are not worth growing.

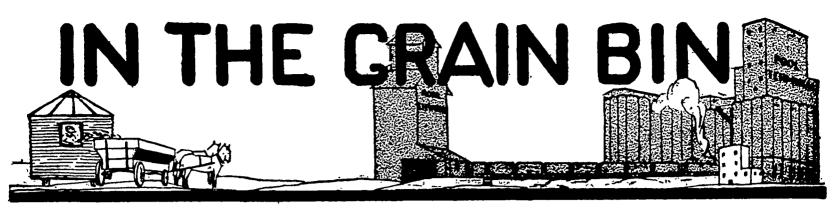
All of which is respectfully submitted,



SEASON 1928-1929 POOL OPERATING COSTS

	TOTAL	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY	FLAX	RYE
LOCAL PURCHASES: This item covers grain pur- chased to complete shipments and that de- livered to us through the Winnipeg Clearing House	\$13,853,716.12	\$12,500,796.38	\$346,501 36	\$262,309 55	\$642.031 58	\$102.077.22
CENTRAL CARRYING CHARGES: Storage: The storage charges on our stocks of grain in all positions amount to \$3,164,- \$\$1.39 Of this amount \$1,854,666.62 was paid to Pool-owned facilities, and \$541,086 37 re- presented winter storage on lake vessels	8,164,881.89 22,018,598 01	7,410,619 55 19,911,415.93	<u>197,996.19</u> 544,497 55	440,042.59 702,352.17	28.090.86 670,122.44	88,132.20 190,209.42

December, 1929.				<u>COOF 5</u>	18 (518) <u>THE</u>
670,122.44 190,209.12	702,352.17	544,497.55	19,911,415 93	22,018,598.01	Brought Forward Interest and Bank Charges: This represents the
8,280.33 13,452.41	51,163.12	19 ,303 .12	2,907,654.10	2,999,853.11	cost of financing our operations during the past year, and is inclusive of collection charges and exchange
(5.82) 2,076.41	4,364.95	660.24	256,096.54	263,192 32	In Store Insurance: This item of expense covers the cost of insuring stocks of grain in positions where the storage charge does not include this protection
					PECIAL ACCOUNTS:
					Premiums on Western Shipments: Under the In- ter-provincial Agreement, which constitutes the basis upon which Central was organized, the Vancouver premium earned over and above the price obtainable at Fort William on any one day is allocated to the Provincial Pool earning the same as on its deliveries at West- ern Ports.
					During the past season this amounted to \$1,- 015,468.21 earned provincially as follows:
·····	•••••	••••••	1,015,468 21	1,015,468.21	\$1,015,468.21
					Diversion Premiums: By agreement between the Provinces all premiums earned by the Cen- tral Selling Agency on the diverting of wheat from Pool owned terminals were credited to the terminal from which the grain was di- verted. The Provincial earnings were as fol- lows:
					Manitoba Pool\$ 18,418.69 Saskatchewan Pool
1,095.72 546.16	18,969.04	16,157.34	236,868.49	273,636.75	\$273,636.75
		49.32	2,323.85	2,373.17	Drying Charges: This item represents the cost of drying grain and is allocated against the par- particular grades which it is necessary to treat
5 (168.46) 68 1 9	40,533,66	10,285.76	1,104,812.37	1,156,147.52	Pool Terminal Charges: This item represents the total earnings in connection with the raise in grade in Pool Private terminals allocated amongst Terminals Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 at the Lakehead, No. 7 at St. Boniface, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.
•				-,200,	TRANSPORTATION COSTS:
2,539.37 18,515 33	90,430.58	53,222.90	1,780,205.59	1,944,913.77	Elevation (Lakehead and Interior): This represents the elevation charges at the Head of the Lakes. Of this sum \$1,769,998.24 was paid to Pool owned facilities
224.29 2.457 11	9 ,3 99.24	3,652 20	301,593 37	317,326.21	Lake Insurance and Outturn: This represents the cost of insuring Lake shipments, together with the insurance of the outturn of these shipments
					Lake Freight and Brokerage: This represents the cost of moving our wheat down the Lakes and the chartering brokerage in connection there- with as follows: Freight\$7,092,907 48
7 161.09 62 556.51					Brokerage
7,161.09 62 536.51	297,289.42	122,128 97	6,806,071.96	7,295,207 95	\$7.295,207 95
52 61 33.291 63	32,990.37	13,427.80	4,373,002.92	4,452,765 33	 Rail Freight: This represents the freight paid on rail shipments from Bay Ports and Buffalo to the seaboard Elevation (Seaboard and Eastern): This represents
	945 14	555.74	1,686,583 11	1,689.081 82	the elevation charge at points other than the Head of the Lakes. Of this amount \$668,- 809 40 was earned by Pool owned facilities
• ••••• ••••		••••••	293,361.84	293,361.84	Marine Insurance: This represents the cost of in- suring our export cargoes
· ········			9,263,063.24	9,263,063 24	Ocean Freight: This represents the freights paid on our export cargoes of 108,140,608 bushels
······	781 25		557,495.91	558,277.16	Superintendence and Outturn: This represents the cost of superintendence and guarantee of out- turn on our export cargoes
1,266 50 2,677.49	19,904.17	10,087.16	195,914.74	229,850 06	Brokerage: This represents brokerage fees paid on domestic sales of wheat, also option brok- erage
• •••••••••••••	*****		71,963 82	71,963 82	Telegrams and Cables: The cost of cables is es- sentially an export cost
					Administrative: These charges are dealt with in detail elsewhere, and represent a net charge against the sales as follows: Western Wheat—1/25 of a cent Ontario Wheat and Coarse Grains —4 of a cent
	53,660.14	26,801.10	104,295 63	194,957 08	The earnings credited to overhead were en- tirely made from the Export Department, and have accordingly been credited to the West- ern Wheat Handlings
5 \$693,538.68 \$334,694 12	\$1,322,783.25	·	\$50,868,191,62	\$54,040 036.87	



By R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager.

A MATTER OF SEED

Every year, from the time harvest is over to the time the next crop is in the ground, an ever-fresh subject comes up for discussion: that of better seed. Sometimes it seems very discouraging that so little is accomplished, or that so little seems to be accomplished; but after all something must get done or the quality of our Western Canadian wheat would not be as good as it is. The sought-after hardness of our wheat is given it by nature, but it does not always persist unless the right seed is used.

In some cases weather conditions are responsible for most of the grade losses.

Prevention of ball smut is neither expensive nor difficult. Prevention of mixtures is a little more difficult, but it is by no means impossible. By far the biggest factor in getting mixed samples is the growing of several varieties on the same farm. If each farmer stayed with one variety his troubles from mixed samples would be very much reduced; and if the community would decide on one variety this source of loss would be almost eliminated.

The Dominion Government, the Provincial Government and the Agricultural College, assisted by the Junior Co-operative Seed Growers in the past two years at least, have pretty well determined the best varieties to grow in the various districts; that is, on a basis of year-to-year returns over several seasons. Any grower who puts in some Durum, some Marquis, some Garnet, some Quality and some White Spring, or any two of these varieties, is bound to find himself with mixtures in a very short time which are not readily separated, and which are not saleable to advantage. It is only under small experimental plot conditions that many varieties can be grown together and prevented from mixing badly.

Another factor is that local elevators face quite a problem in their houses if their operators have to take up space with Durums, Marquis, Reward, Quality, etc. Mixtures occur on the farms, and then again in the elevators. With barley the same is true, more especially since the new grades came into effect.

It is easy to farm from an office chair: just as it is easy to run this office from a farmer's house; but I want you to consider us as being actually, as well as figuratively, "in the grain bin." After all, we are in the advantageous, but not very pleasant, position of being able to see everything that comes into the Manitoba Pool bins, and know how much better it might be.

At least, we are satisfied of this: if every grower were to limit his varieties and were to plant each year a few—say even five—bushels of registered

seed, he would very soon find himself with a pure variety, and repaid a thousand times over for his money expenditure and his trouble. The finances of the average grower do not permit him to step out every year and buy enough registered seed to sow his whole farm. That is why we make this suggestion that he plant a few bushels of it each year; one year wheat for instance; one year barley, one year oats, etc., and re-sowing the harvest from each the following year until there is enough to sow a full-sized field. That is the way Robinson Crusoe was able to reap a harvest after being on his island two or three years, although he started with a few accidental kernels in the dust of a grain bag which he emptied outside his stockade. Robinson Crusoe may be fiction, but his little stunt has been turned into fact thousands of times since.

Members of elevator associations are in an advantageous position to help themselves somewhat by making use of the best of the grain grown in their district. There may be in the elevator, grain that is better as seed than some of that which members are keeping for the purpose. Arrangements can be made within the association for an exchange to be effected without costing the farmer any more than the difference in grades. Also, provided that the individual were not too touchy to admit that another might perhaps have a better sample than his own, an exchange on the same basis might be made between neighbors, the spread between the grades being charged as premium. Elevator operators have full instructions to assist you in carrying out this plan.

If the number of varieties of grain grown in your various districts could be limited, the return in better grades, etc., would offset many hundreds of times the amount of trouble necessary. Your communities and elevator associations would be spared the grief over deliveries of low grades, smutty grain, and mixtures.

The Pool itself is doing a good work with the Junior Co-operators in the seed plot experiments. The Dominion Government and Agricultural College are doing a great deal, and at least one of the machine companies is working on this. There is no need to pretend that any of us are disinterested, and have no concern in the result except insofar as is helps you. We all know that you must reap the benefit before the country at large or the private companies can do so. We in the Pool would like to see better grain, higher grades, higher prices and less grief; not because we get any more out of them, but because they are our only chance of a quiet life. You will be the greatest gainers, however, so leave no stone unturned to do your share.

SHOVEL SCOOP ТНЕ

Official Organ of THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL.

OFFICES: WHEAT POOL BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN. TELEPHONE 84 50. R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager. T. J. MURRAY, K.C., Solicitor. COLIN H. BURNELL, President. F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

P. F. BREDT, Vice-Pres.

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

Managing Editor-J. T. Hull.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CO-OPERATION .-- SERVICE AT COST

DECEMBER, 1929.

Assistant Editor-F. D. Bradbrooke.

To the members of the Wheat Pool, to the members of our sister co-operative associations, to readers of The Scoop Shovel everywhere who are working for the co-operative life, on behalf of the Board of Directors and the Management and Staff of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, I extend the most cordial wishes for the Christmas season and the coming year. Our movement has gained strength during the year; we are linking up from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and my fervent hope is that at this time next year our co-operative movement will be united in an organization, national in its scope and international in its outlook and its affiliations.

C. H. BURNELL.

CO-OPERATIVES AND THE INCOME TAX

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In this issue of the Scoop Shovel we publish a report of a conference of representatives of co-operative organizations, called to discuss the question of the application of the Income Tax Act to co-operative associations. Since the conference a delegation has met the government at Ottawa, and presented the case for the exemption of genuine co-operative associations from income tax with respect to those features of co-operative operations which are purely mutual, and do not, therefore, involve the making of profit. Certain exemptions of this character are already included in the Income Tax Act, and all that is really asked for by the co-operatives is the logical extension of those exemptions to institutions which have come into existence since the act was passed.

The application for amendments to the Income Tax Act will probably be opposed by private trading corporations on the ground that as they are taxed under the Act, there is no reason why such large commercial institutions, let us say, as the Wheat Pools, should be exempt. The argument, however, is based on a misunderstanding of the character of co-operative associations. They are not ordinary commercial undertakings. The genuine co-operative is not a profit-making organization; the ordinary commercial corporation exists for the very purpose of making profits. The latter is taxed only on its profits, and, as the co-operative has no profits, logically it cannot or should not, be taxed.

It should be clearly understood that it is only on those operations which are non-profit-making in their character, that the co-operatives are asking for exemption from income tax. They are not asking for any special privilege in connection with operations which may be common to both co-operaatives and ordinary commercial undertakings. They are asking, however, that reserves which are the property of the members individually, and not the association as a legal entity, be exempt from income tax levied on the association. To the extent to which interest paid on such reserves to the individual members may be liable for personal income tax, the co-operatives make no claim for exemption.

It is because their operations are based on the principle of mutualism and are intended to effect savings and not to create profits, that the co-operatives ask for exemption from income tax. If by their operations the co-operative marketing agencies secure a better price for their members that may increase the liability of the individual member for income tax, but the co-operative itself has no income which may be taxed. It passes everything on to its members for whom it acts. It is merely a trustee, so to speak, for the money received for the commodities it sells, and it does not sell for itself but for its members.

These simple truths have been laid before the government by the delegation representing the cooperatives, the very existence of some of which has been threatened by the action of the tax department in going back a number of years in assessing co-operatives for income tax. The Manitoba Pool for example has been assessed back to 1925. It is parliament, however, which must settle the question of amending the act so as to give a square deal to the co-operatives, and it is necessary that our tederal members be adequately informed on the principle involved. Many of them do not understand the character of co-operative associations or the principles upon which they are founded. Our Pool members should make it their business to get in touch with the representative of their constituency at Ottawa, and urge him to get thoroughly acquainted with the subject so that he will be able to support the claim of the co-operatives on the floor of the House of Commons.

THE UNIVERSITY SITE

The controversy that has ensued upon the decision to unite the Agricultural College and the University, by moving the University to the College site, is a significant commentary upon the oft-repeated statements of public men in Winnipeg, that they were whole-heartedly in favor of policies which would have the effect of breaking down barriers between town and country, and promoting goodwill and co-operation between the urban and rural communities.

There are apparently some people in Winnipeg who look upon the University as the property of Winnipeg, to be ruled and conducted in the interest of Winnipeg, and to suit the wishes of the taxpayers resident in Winnipeg, and who look upon the people out in the country as something like poor relations who ought to be satisfied with what Winnipeg is graciously pleased to concede to them.

Two-thirds of the taxes of Manitoba, says one Winnipeg man who voices disapproval of the College site, are paid by Winnipeg. Yes, and the money to pay them comes in the main from the country. Winnipeg has been built in a very large part by rural Manitoba; there is not a city in Western Canada but which rests primarily upon the wealth which comes from its rural environment. The ability to pay taxes indubitably lies in Winnipeg, but that ability has been created by rural Manitoba. Let that fact sink into the minds of taxpaying Winnipeg.

It is the duty of a government to provide educational facilities for all the people; it is under no obligation to give special consideration, with regard to those facilities, to any tax-paying class. That the benefits of social service should go to those who pay actual cash in taxes, is a doctrine as dead as the divine right of kings. If more taxes are paid in Winnipeg than in the rest of the province, it is because wealth has accumulated and is accumulating in Winnipeg, and when the government needs money it is right that it go where the money exists. It is also right that it use the money for the good and welfare of the entire province, because, in the last analysis, the whole of the province has in some measure contributed to the wealth of the province.

The University exists for the Province of Manitoba, and for that matter anyone outside of the province who may wish to attend it. The purpose of the university is to give to all the people in the province a cultural opportunity. As an institution designed fundamentally to form character, it must not discriminate between those of the town and those of the country, but must aim to give to both the understanding and the outlook which make for the good human life. The discrimination does now in fact exist, although, of course, not purposely but by the separation of the Agricultural College from the University. By uniting the two institutions, agriculture is placed alongside all other branches of technical knowledge, and the unity is achieved which ought to go with the whole process of humanizing knowledge.

The youth brought up in a city environment, can gain something of human value from immediate contact with the youth brought up in a rural environment and vice versa. Both have something to gain from the particular experience of each. The contact makes for the understanding which is one of the great needs of modern democratic society. It

enriches the social experience of both and makes the university a real moulder of community.

That, we believe, is why every educational authority whose opinion has been invited has favored the uniting of the Agricultural College and the University. There are, of course, questions of cost, but even in this respect unity of the two institutions is the course of wisdom. There will probably be more controversy on the subject and behind it there will undoubtedly be, in some cases, motives that have nothing whatever to do with the real question, but rural Manitoba should give whole-hearted support to the decision to unite the University and the Agricultural College.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The outstanding feature of the Pool Annual Meeting at Brandon, last month, was the manifest desire of the delegates to get such information with regard to the administration and operation of the Pool as would enable them to deal intelligently—and decisively—with the many malicious rumors which enemies of the Pool have been assiduously circulating throughout the province.

The most intimate information was freely given to the delegates on every detail of Pool business and by formal resolution they expressed themselves as satisfied. The lying character of much anti-Pool propaganda was made clear to them in the actual facts they were given, and they should be able, by passing on the information they received, to smash effectively the false reports which had given concern to them and so many more of our members.

It was a good meeting, not in the sense that it was large or enthusiastic, although it was both, but in the sense that it was genuinely and anxiously eager to learn the details of Pool business. It was quick to grasp the difficulties which the Pool had faced during the year, and generous in its appreciation of the efforts of the administration to give service. It was quick to dispose of resolutions that did not seem to possess any practical merit and gave earnest attention to some of our most pressing problems, especially that of carrying on educational work and of reaching the young people on our farms. In the latter connection the delegates readily recognized the value of the seed and fertilizer tests, carried on by our junior co-operators and, indeed, it may be said that the results so far secured in this work are worth to agricultural Manitoba very much more than they have cost. They are an example of what can be done with proper organization and the right kind of enthusiasm.

The minutes of the meeting are printed in this issue of The Scoop Shovel. They show what was done at the meeting, and they should be carefully read by all our members. Many delegates have doubtless held meetings and reported on the meeting, but the minutes are an aid to memory and they should be preserved for future reference by all Pool members.



THE FARMER'S PROBLEM

History is red with the blood of the unorganized. ---Carlyle.

One hundred and forty years ago the farmer was as now, criticized for his extravagances. He was charged with scorning potatoes three times a day and indulging in the luxury of wheaten bread, and advised that bankruptcy faced those who wasted their substance on drinking tea!

The farmer's problem is brought about by the fact that too large a share of the wealth he produces goes out of the community. For nearly everything he purchases in the form of goods or services, he pays an excess charge over and above the actual cost of production in the form of an invisible tax called profits. The remedy lies in organizing to keep this surplus at home; putting democracy into business.

AMONG THE LOCALS

I attended five meetings with Fieldman Watt. The meetings were of local boards and delegates, and were held for the purpose of discussing organization work and figuring out how we could improve the local as a democratic body.

Mr. Watt is getting his district organized on a systematic basis; he believes that the more systematic you have the locals, the better the work can be done and the more effective the organization as a whole.

At these meetings canvassers were appointed for each township. These men will be the ones responsible not only for canvassing, but for any general Pool work—advertising, etc, in that area.

The school houses were named at which it was thought best to hold country meetings.

Suggestions were made for the improvement of "The Scoop Shovel." Three of the locals wanted an Open Forum, or correspondence column established. A resolution was also passed asking that the articles on "Rebels and Reformers" be continued. They expressed themselves as well satisfied with the broadcasting. The question of how to interest the young people come up for consideration. In every case the suggestion was readily adopted that sons of Pool members should attend board meetings to see how business is carried on, and that they should have the privilege of taking part in the discussion.

Proposals were also made, accepted and approved, that at central points socials be arranged, particularly for the young people, to be open to everybody, with entertainment provided by local talent

and assisted by some from the Pool office; that there should also be included in the programme an address, not on the Pool, but on co-operation.

Making Democracy "Democ"

It was pointed out that the future depends on the extent to which the members keep the lines in their own hands; control must always be among the membership.

Dr. Warbasse's "Co-operative Democracy," says that political organization exalts central government; co-operative organization exalts the local society. Legislation, compulsory pools or otherwise, will never solve our social and economic problems until we educate ourselves to assume the responsibility of directing or controlling our own affairseconomical, political and social.

The development of membership control was shown in such examples as: elevator policy—the fundamental feature of which is the local association; local board meetings—where the members of the locals meet not once a year as heretofore, but periodically throughout the year to discuss Pool operations and to pass resolutions expressing the views of the people in the district with respect to Pool policy, and which resolutions are forwarded for the consideration of the central board, and to them, are a guide as to what the people in the various districts they represent are thinking.

This is a very important factor in the democratic government of the provincial organization; it keeps the government out in the country where it should be.

POOL NOTES

417 delegates attended the annual meeting at Brandon.

The cost of the annual meeting was approximately \$13,400.

Fieldman Crossley writes of the annual elevator meeting at Notre Dame de Lourdes: "Jos. Deroche went to much trouble in translating the reports for the benefit of the French-speaking section of the association."

The secretary of Argyle Wheat Pool local reports on a meeting held at Marringhurst School, to hear the report of the delegates, as follows:

"This was an informal meeting, and I must say the most successful one. Mr. Nelson spoke at length and gave us the high lights of the convention. The secretary read the report of the Central Selling Agency, and answered questions, of which many were asked, and great interest was taken by all The Alberta Pool secured 988 contracts in October. Their total membership at the end of the month, was 40,915.

For the year 1928-29, 66% of Pool grain went through Pool elevators, 16% over the platform, and 18% through line company elevators, as compared with 1927-28, when 55% Pool grain went through Pool elevators and over the platform, and 45% through line company elevators.

33 locals have held and arranged meetings to hear the report of the delegates. 47 meetings have been held and 29 arranged. There are still over sixty locals to hear from.

Delegates should not delay reporting, but should hold their meetings while the business is fresh in their memory.

By the time this goes to press, 141 annual meetings of elevator associations will have been held. In all cases the Pool spirit is reported as being good.

In the minutes of a meeting of Whitehead local, the secretary states that the delegates gave very good reports, and, that as a result of the meeting, more confidence has been stimulated and many of

NATIONAL GRAIN MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

Grain co-operatives of the United States have created the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, to function as a co-ordinating force and as a central market sales agency. This new institution was brought into existence by the filing of articles of incorporation at Wilmington, Del., on October 29, 1929. It is farmerowned and farmer-controlled in that it is the creation and the agent of the farmers' elevator associations, the farmers' wheat pools, and the farmer-owned and operated selling agencies in the larger grain markets.

The new corporation starts with an authorized capital stock of \$10,000,000 divided into 100,000 shares of \$100 each. Only farmers' elevator associations, grain pools, and grain sales agencies are eligible to subscribe for stock. Dividends on capital stock are limited to 8 per cent., but no dividends are payable until outstanding capital stock and surplus amount to \$20,000,000.

There are to be 19 directors, seven representing farmers' elevator associations, five representing grain pools, five representing grain sales agencies, and two representing the public, one of these to be nominated by the American Farm Bureau Federation, and one by the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. the doubts removed. About one-fifth of the membership attended.

CONTINUOUS OR SELF-RENEWING CONTRACT

It does beat all how people misconstrue statements. Some of our members seem to think that because the annual meeting approved of the new form of continuous contract, the withdrawal privileges apply to present membership.

No action of any annual meeting can change the effect of a contract which is in force at the time.

The terms of the agreement made by the grower with the Pool are very definitely set out in the contract; no subsequent action can change the terms of that agreement.

The resolution referred to authorized the use of a new form of contract. It will contain a clause giving the grower the right to withdraw at the end of every five year period, and if he does not send in that notice at the time stated in the contract, then the contract remains in effect.

This new contract will be used on and after the 1st of February, 1930, and will be binding upon those who sign it, that is; the new members, and others when they renew their contract.





HOME SECRETARY'S TRIBUTE

It is reported that since the Labor Government came into power in Great Britain, the vans of the London Co-operative Society are often seen stopping at No. 10 Downing street, delivering groceries at the official home of Premier Ramsay Macdonald. This was also the case during Mr. Macdonald's former tenure of office, and is not a mere gesture, for Mr. Macdonald and many of the men and women who sit around him on the government side of the House of Commons, were co-operators long before they were ministers of the Crown or members of parliament. Indeed, many of the labor members got their training in public affairs and their opportunity to serve their country through their connection with the co-operative movement.

The following extract from a recent issue of The Co-operative News shows how one member of Mr. Macdonald's cabinet views the co-operative movement:

Though he has been called to high office in the state, the Right Honorable J. R. Clynes (Home Secretary), has lost none of the interest which he began to take in the co-operative movement very early on in life. It is also apparent from what he said at Failsworth last Saturday, on the occasion of the local society's annual party, that Mrs. Clynes is just as keenly interested in the co-operative movement.

"I am here," he informed the society's members and friends, "in the co-operative spirit. Ever since the time when Mrs. Clynes and I had anything in general to spend in household needs, we have been members of a co-operative society, and our removal to London did not mean the snapping of the link. Indeed, it meant that Mrs. Clynes got busy in the district to cause the opening of a branch of the stores, and that has been done; and so I am a store chap."

"The business of the movement," he continued, "is in the main carried on by men as directors who have grown out of the working-class movement. The business failures of the co-operative movement are very few and far between. Its success in the conduct of business is conclusive and indisputable proof of the business qualifications and commercial capacity of innumerable working men who never had special training for the purpose. I do not at the moment know the exact extent of the hundreds of millions of your turnover or the immense assets which are the accumulation of the ceaseless growth of the great co-operative movement. Your ships sail the seas, and your shops are found in every town. You have set a fine example to private employers, which they don't always follow; you have done a great deal in your contribution to the solution of the housing problem, and you have done even better still in respect to education."

He could remember, as a piecer, finding how convenient and helpful it was to live near a co-operative newsroom and library. There were now provided innumerable educational facilities and opportunities for self-improvement unknown to boys and girls in his time, and co-operative libraries and newsrooms were the pioneers of these wider opportunities provided now by the city and municipal bodies.

Competition was strife, waste, friction; co-operation was economy in perfection. Co-operation did not mean merely that they spent their money in a certain shop and got a little bit of dividend returned as a result of their mutual trading. It meant that they had begun—slowly, it might be—the march towards the realization of a domestic and social ideal in which waste and strife would be abandoned and the immeasurable benefits of co-operative life be enjoyed.

There was in world ideas today a tendency to accept the doctrine of co-operation in international life. People had come to see that life in one country could not be lived in detachment from others, and that the loss and defeat of one was ultimately the loss and defeat of the whole. The failures of past peace systems were being replaced by an absolutely unconditional system of co-operation on an arbitration basis—the practice of the League of Nations.

CO-OPERATIVE SEED MARKETING

Co-operative marketing of seed grain was one of the interesting subjects discussed at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Seed Growers' Association, held at Brandon, last month. There are now six local associations co-operatively organized for the handling and marketing of seed grain in Manitoba, Oats being handled at Solsgirth and Silverton, barley at Birtle and Miami, Mindum wheat at Carman, and brome grass seed at Graysville.

It is likely that other local groups will be organized in the near future, and methods of organization and operation were explained to the meeting, organization being dealt with by the secretary of 'The Co-operative Marketing Board, and the much more complicated question of operation by R. B. Dickinson, secretary of the Solsgirth Seed Oat Growers' Association.

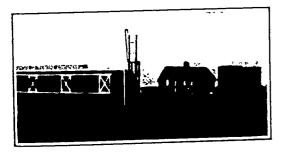
The need for a central marketing agency for seed grain, both for the local associations and individual growers located at unorganized points, was recognized, and a representative committee was appointed to investigate and recommend a plan. The Cooperative Marketing Board has undertaken to defray the expenses of this committee, and it is hoped that definite progress will be made in the near future.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING AT SANFORD.

Here is a photo of the plant of one of the active consumers cooperatives in the province. It was back in 1925 that a group of farmers around Sanford got together to co-operate in buying. That season they bought and sold, nine tank cars of gasoline.

In the second year, 1926, some twelve tank cars of gasoline and kerosene were handled.

The following year, 1927, the company built an oil shed and erected two oil tanks with a capacity of 10,000 gallons each. The business mounted to \$30,000 for the season.



Sanford Consumer's Co-op. Oil Station.

In 1928 the group incorporated as "The Sanford Co-operative Consumers, Limited." The membership was increased to 70. A coal shed was built, and, during the season, over \$40,000 worth of goods were handled—including coal, gas, grease, lubes, flour, kerosene, twine and anti-freeze. The financial statement for the year showed a net profit of \$2,-208.85. These Sanford folks had, so to speak, bought from themselves at fair prices and found it good business-to the extent of over two thousand dollars.

But were they willing to quit there? Not they. In 1929 they bought a lumber yard and put in a stock. Their turnover will exceed \$45,000 this year, they expect.

Mr. Harry F. Verrall is the energetic manager of the local. The entire membership lives within a four-mile radius around San-They have made a success of buying together as a group. No doubt they will soon link up with the 40 locals who form the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, benefit from volume buying, and participate in wholesale, as well as retail, profits; and, in so doing, reinforce and advance the entire co-operative movement in Manitoba.



When Answering Ads., Say You Saw it in The Scoop Shovel.

Veins, etc.

DEPT. K.

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TORONTO



TEN YEARS OF PEACE

(By Helen E. Gilbert.)

We have passed the tenth anniversary of the signing of the peace treaty ending the Great War —the war which we hoped was to end war for all time. In those ten years great progress has been made. The League of Nations is becoming an increasingly powerful force and we are told that prospects for permanent peace are perhaps brighter



than ever before; yet still governments spend millions on armaments; still there are many people who have the military mind, and who calmly refer to the "next war." To make a "next war" impossible is the supreme duty of every man and woman of this generation.

What contribution can the Pool W o m a n make towards the attainment

Two Generations.

of world peace? Why, the greatest possible contribution. Peace cannot be brought about or maintained by any group of people, or by any organization, not even as excellent and powerful an organization as the League of Nations. These things can work towards peace, but the end can be achieved only when public opinion outlaws war, and accepts as a matter of course the ideal of nations living together in friendship. And how is public opinion made? In many ways, but chiefly in the home, and it is there that woman can make her great contribution to the peace of the world.

Peace Training at Home

First, she can preserve a peaceful atmosphere in the home, and teach by precept and example that working together, not working in rivalry, achieves the finest results, and that talking over, not fighting out, is the wisest and best way of settling disputes. She can go a step further, and teach sympathy, not sneers for people of other nationalities; for when we come to understand and sympathize with foreign-born fellow citizens, it will be easier to understand and trust other nations abroad.

Secondly, she should keep ever in her own mind and in the minds of her children, what a terrible thing war is. To be sure, such an ordeal brings out much that is noble in human character. During the war it was right and wise that we think of these noble deeds, and laugh too, at the humorous situations that arose; otherwise the awful tragedy would have been more than we could bear. But now that we have peace, there is just the danger that we may remember these things only, and forget the unspeakable suffering and privation that war involves. If you find yourself doing this, sit down quietly and think for awhile of those awful days when we awakened every morning with a weight on our hearts, fearful of what the day might bring-when horror piled upon horror until it seemed like one ghastly nightmare too dreadful to be true. Think of the hospitals where men have lain for ten years, may lie for the rest of their lives. They cannot forget the awfulness of war!

Exaggerated Glamor

In our school readers and in other books there are stories of heroism in war. See to it that your children do not regard war as a glorious pageant, in which children and grown-ups have an opportunity for doing courageous and spectacular deeds. Show them in terms they can understand—lack of food, anxiety for beloved father or brother, personal danger from land and air and sea, what war really means. Let them see it in all its ugliness and awfulness, stripped of romance and glamor. and the new generation will grow up hating and fearing war, working towards peace.

Woman's influence need not end with the home. In her community she can set an example for tolerance towards all races and peaceful settlement of disputes. Most important of all, she can believe passionately that nations can and will learn to live together in harmony, and by holding fast to this belief, and losing no opportunity of expressing it, she can inspire her children and her neighbors to like faith.

These are the great contributions every woman can and ought to make towards world peace.

IN THE LIBRARY

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested —Bacon. (By The Editor.)

The beginning of the real cold weather brought a rush of letters to the librarian, and I have to make an important explanation about the library, which will, unfortunately, cause disappointment to many who have written wanting to borrow books. The library is the property of the members of the Manitoba Wheat Pool; they provided the money for the purchase of the books, and they provide the money to carry on the circulation of the books. We have received a number of requests for the library catalogue from people who are members of some other of the co-operative organizations in the province, but who are not members of the Wheat Pool. They are evidently under the impression that membership in any of our provincial co-operatives entitles them to the privileges of the library. It is with regret that I have to say that they are mistaken. We have extended the privileges of the library to school teachers, because our co-operative movement needs the aid of those to whom the education of the coming generation is entrusted. We have also provided that a man or woman interested and active in the co-operative movement, but not a member of the Pool, may borrow books from the library on the order or authority of a Pool member. In such case the Pool member assumes the responsibility for the books and also guarantees the usefulness to our movement of the concession, for obviously we cannot know in this office, whether or not such a concession would be of value to the Pool.

We cannot extend the use of the library to all the farmers who, while they may be good co-operators and members of the livestock, dairy or poultry co-operatives are not members of the Wheat Pool. There are about 10,000 of them in the province, and it would be grossly unjust to ask the members of the Wheat Pool to pay for the cost of their reading. Personally, however, I believe that an educational library, such as ours, should be available for all cooperators, and it could be made

available if the boards of directors of these other Pools would undertake to contribute their share, whatever experience showed it to be, of the expense of the library. To put it in another way: All our co-operative organizations should co-operate in co-operative education, and some day, I am sure, they will.

In the meantime if you who are reading this happen to be among those who have asked for and have had to be refused the privilege of the library, what about writing your representative on the board of directors of the cooperative of which you are a member, and asking him to take up with his board the question of an arrangement with regard to

(Turn to Page 46.)

ROBIN HOOD



When you once taste the "PAN-DRIED" flavor of Robin Hood Oats you'll never be satisfied with any other





Winnipeg. DIRECTORS: W. A Landreth, Winnipeg D. W. Storey - Montreal W. B. Martin Shoal Lake W. S. Murray - Carman C. B. McLean, Grandview W. S. Smith - Neepawa W. H. Mitchell - Cromer

SEASON'S GREETINGS

To Our Members-

(528)

28

Your generous support and loyalty during another year, have obtained for you results that must be gratifying. We take this opportunity of extending to you all, our sincere wish that you may enjoy a Merry Christmas and many more Happy and Prosperous New Years.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSN., LIMITED. W. S. Patterson, S. A. Badger, President. Secretary-Treasurer.

OUR BIG YEAR

By the time you receive this number of your Scoop Shovel, the work of assembling, grading, packing and loading the largest volume of dressed poultry your association has ever handled, will have been completed. The increase in volume is approximately 25% over our 1928 season.

Most of our locals had a successful loading day, but there were some who experienced some grief in running short of boxes. After considering this matter from every angle, we have decided that the responsibility for shortage of boxes rests with the members in the majority of cases, rather than with our operating department. For instance, every member received a notice of their local annual meeting date, and on the bottom there was a form to be filled in, stating the number of birds they expected to deliver; this form was to be detached and delivered or mailed to their local secretary, not later than November 1st. Out of 12,000 members about 2,000 complied with this request.

We would ask our members to consider this very seriously and not to forget to send their report in early next year, because your local secretary cannot report to head office until the members notify him; and your officials cannot send the correct number of boxes when they have to guess at, the volume to be delivered. Expressing and trucking extra boxes from one point to another adds considerable to operating expenses; and we are anxious, of course, to keep the cost of marketing as low as possible. This is not a complaint, just a reminder.

Bears on Dressed Poultry Market 🕷

Poultry producers of Western Canada will be discouraged and disappointed to hear what the large packing corporations of Eastern and Western Canada consider the present value of western dressed poultry.

We have before us the newspaper quotations for

turkey, inserted by the branch houses of the two largest packing corporations in Canada. These branch houses are situated about the centre of Western Canada, and while quotations may be slightly higher farther east, they are 2c lower farther west.

The average weight of turkeys marketed in Western Canada is from 10 to 12 pounds. The quotation for No. 1 turkeys, 10 to 12 lbs., is 20c per lb. f.o.b. their warehouse. To arrive at the price the farmer will receive, deduct 2c a pound for shrinkage and express, which leaves 18c per lb.

Approximately 40% of receipts are graded No. 2, which are quoted at 5c per lb. under No. 1. This means that the average price offered for western turkeys by these packers will net the farmer 16c per lb.

We ask Pool members and non-members to think this over. Were all poultry shippers members of the Pool, it would not matter. The Pool could demand a reasonable price at which the product could go into consumption and the poultry industry would remain profitable in Western Canada; but owing to the fact that hundreds of non-Pool farmers are going to ship their poultry to these packing houses, it makes it almost impossible for the Canadian Poultry Pool (our central selling agency), to obtain a fair price.

Our First Criticism

This is the first time in our history we have publicly criticized the methods of the large packing corporations. The Poultry Pools of Western Canada have made every effort to co-operate with the large packing house distributors throughout Canada. During the last two months thousands of homes have been wrecked in America through the manipulation of bears on the stock market, and we feel today that bears are attacking the women, children and homes of the Poultry Producers of Western Canada. We had hoped, in view of the crop failure throughout the West this year, and the great need in many homes for food and clothing, that a fair price would have been realized for poultry products.

We know what the non-Pool member is today averaging for his turkey. We know the Pool member will receive greater returns. Just how much greater, will depend to what extent the packing houses and the non-Pool poultry farmer are able to break our market.

Our opinion is that in spite of these facts the Poultry and Egg Pools will, this year, to a greater extent than in any year since 1923, justify their existence.

YULE LOGS AND WHEAT. (From Page 5.)

special Christmas visitor who must be the first, outside of the family, to cross the threshold inward. The visitor has a woollen glove full of wheat. Before entering he throws wheat through the open door. He sprinkles wheat on every member of the family and throws a little on the floor and into every corner of the room. His hostess reciprocates by throwing a little wheat on him. The visitor then goes over to the fire, takes a poker or shovel and strikes the burning log. As the sparks fly from the log, he says: "For as many sparks as come out of you let there be as many oxen, horses, sheep, goats, pigs and beehives." Then he kneels and kisses the projecting part of the log, and the members of the family kiss each other over it.

Wheat, cattle, horses, pigs, logs —can you imagine prosperity centering in these things for city men? Certainly not, and yet go far enough back and you will come to the time when they were the only evidence of wealth, and when men in those times wished each other good luck and prosperity, they visualized it all in terms of the farm.

There you have, in survival, the beginning of the Christmas feast —in the worship of the sun, the clouds and the wind - gratitude for the good received, prayers for a continuation of it. And with it the spirit of humanity. Man cannot celebrate a feast alone; he must join with his fellows in a communion of joy and hope. That is the lesson which Christmas has carried through the ages, a lesson strengthened immeasurably by the addition of the magnificent message two thousand years ago, "peace on earth, goodwill among —J.T.H. men.





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

- President—G. Fjeldsted. Vice-Pres.—W. Robson. Sec.-Treas.—G. W. Tovell. Solicitor—T. J. Murray.
- Winnipeg Plant: Manager—Alex. McKay. Brandon Plant: Manager—Fred Ryles. Dauphin Plant: Manager—William Voss.
- **Directors:** J. A. Carnahan, Kemnay. N. Breton, Letellier. D. D. McDonald, Dauphin. D. J. Hill, Makinak.

REVIEWING THE YEAR'S WORK

The general annual meeting of the Co-operative Dairies, was held in Brandon, on November 22nd, following the district meetings in Winnipeg, Dauphin and Brandon.

A Summary of the Directors' Report

Owing to the change of our fiscal year, the period under review is nine months only (six months for Dauphin plant).

The financial statement is probably the best in the history of the Co-op. After taking care of all expenses and allowing for ample depreciation, there remained a net surplus of \$43,230.72, the largest ever shown at the end of any fiscal year.

In accordance with the Manitoba Co-operative Associations Act, distribution of this amount has been made by placing \$7,500.00 in general reserve, paying 7% interest on share capital, providing for income tax, declaring a bonus of 4% to employees—and returning a bonus payment to cream shippers of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on butterfat. These bonuses being the highest aggregate ever paid by our Co-op.

We hold clear title to all our Winnipeg property, have made substantial payments on our Brandon and Dauphin properties and are free from bank indebtedness.

During the period 1,613 shares of stock were alloted, making a total of nearly 9,000 subscribed. Paid-up capital increased by about 14%.

The outstanding event was the purchase of our Dauphin plant on April 1st, 1929—and the use of the contract there. The contract has been a big factor in the rapid increase in volume in that area.

A good deal of co-op cream was diverted from the Winnipeg plant to Dauphin; trucking service and the aggressive activity of other creameries in the eastern district cannot be ignored. And the development of the chain store is going to force us to revise some of our ideas and methods of marketing butter.

The Brandon plant increased its make over the same period in 1928 by 19.8%—in spite of losing co-op. cream from the Elkhorn district to the small creamery started there last summer. Ice cream production increased 12%.

In the six months Dauphin's production (beginning with under 30,000 lbs. in April, and climbing to 102,484 lbs. in August), totalled 462,204, an increase of 102% over the same period in 1928.

Year by year as a means of cream gathering, the truck is becoming of greater importance and more

general use, particularly in our Brandon and Winnipeg areas.

Amalgamations are still taking place among the larger creamery companies. If four or five concerns get control of the industry, what will it mean to the producer? Then there is the other extreme, the small creamery. Loss, or any increased expense, must be borne by the producer. We suggest that if you hear of any small plant starting you urge the promoters to get in touch with your officials. In the steady progress of co-operative marketing and closer linking up of all the co-ops., our producers will be safeguarded.

At Your Brandon Creamery

The number of shippers was considerably lower, but the shipments increased nearly 20%. Speaking of grades, the manager's report says: "I think you realize that accuracy in grading is just as important to our buttermakers as it is to you. If a can of cream is on a "2" and it is called a special, and is consequently churned with high quality cream. then in all probability a whole churning of butter is affected, is of inferior quality and must be sold at lower price. Such a procedure would, of course, be ruinous."

"As soon as the warm weather arrives again we propose to operate continuously, meeting every train, maintaining a night grader, and dividing our staff into shifts. We would be glad to have you inform your neighbor of this service.

During the 1929 season, your Brandon plant was awarded both Manitoba and Canada-wide prizes for high standard production. In making this award, Dr. E. G. Hood, chief of the Division of Dairy Research, Ottawa, wrote: "This creamery has established a record in contest work and is most deserving of the double award in the "World's Butter Review Competition." Authorities state, "this is the first time in the history of the dairy industry, either in Canada or in the U.S., or for that matter, in any part of the world, where a creamery, during the summer season, at the height of its production, has produced churning after churning of butter without a single mould or yeast in it."

The Central Board

The Central Board for ensuing year consists of: G. Fjeldsted, Gimli, and N. Breton, Letellier, representing the Winnipeg district; W. Robson, Deleau, and J. A. Carnahan, Kemnay, for the Brandon area; D. D. McDonald, Dauphin, and D. J. Hill, Makinak, representing the Dauphin district.



1,000 Pairs to Be Given Free

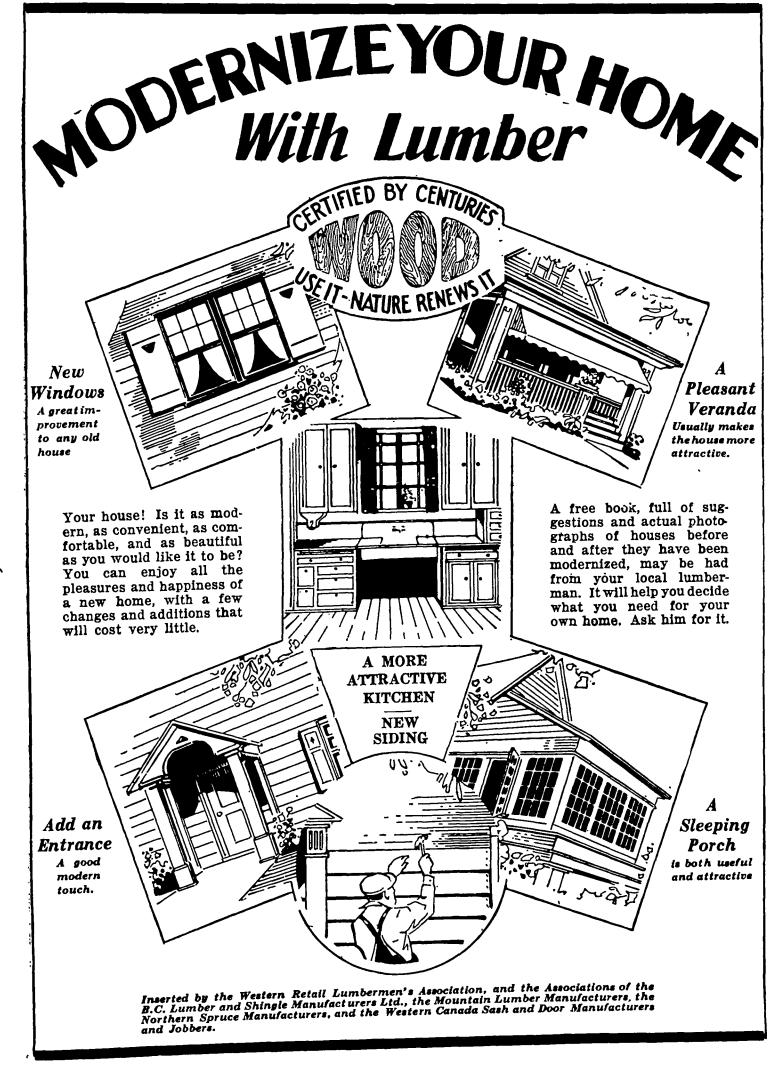
Toronto, Ont.—A new, clear-vision spectacle has been created, which is guaranteed unbreakable, cannot tarnish, and is a great improvement over .all other makes, as they will enable .almost anyone to read the very smallest print, thread the finest needle, and see far or near. It is now taking the country by storm.

The manufacturers, Self Test Optical Co., 29-33 Melinda St., Dept. R.S. 34, Toronto, Ont., are to send a pair on sixty days' trial. If you are not amazed and delighted, if you do not think the spectacles we offer at only \$2.98 equal those sold elsewhere at \$15.00, send them back. You won't lose a cent. They will also tell you how to get a pair for yourself without cost. Write them today.—advt.

NOTICE

TICKET No. 6657 HELD BY J. G. FRASER, WAWANESA, Won the Nash Car Given by Holland Agricultural Society.

City Boarder: "I suppose you hatch all these chickens yourself?" Farmer: "No, we keep hens for that purpose."





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

LIVESTOCK CO-OP. ANNUAL MEETING

Delegates from nearly 50 local shipping associations, met in Winnipeg on December 10th, at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Limited. President Roy McPhail presided. The various reports indicated substantial progress during 1929.

The President's Report

The president's report points out that the Manitoba Livestock Co-op. now owns and controls the largest sales organization on the St. Boniface yards, and is a unit in the new Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Ltd., which has a membership of 75,000 producers from coast to coast, and is in touch with the principal markets on the continent.

With this increase in both stature and status comes added responsibility. An association of producers which has thrust aside the control of middlemen, must be sure that they substitute for the old method of selling livestock, a sounder and more satsifactory plan.

There are two broad fields of activity in which we become immediately interested, and in which we see almost limitless scope for improvement. First, improved marketing methods, and second, quality production. There will be no marked increase in production until such time as there is a reasonable hope of a larger and more reliable market for livestock products. The Canadian farmer is able and willing to meet the changing demands of the consumer public when such a market is assured.

Organizing for Orderly Marketing

Much can be done along the line of country organization to insure against unnecessary gluts on our Winnipeg markets. In our best districts, the manager is a medium between our salesmen in the yards and our members in the country. Gradually our various sales offices are learning the lesson of co-operation between each other, thereby offsetting the attempt of the packers to manipulate prices. Outside markets, and methods of reaching them are being studied.

Field work—adequate, persistent—must be carried on to extend and perfect the organization. A plan was suggested whereby a director would attend all the local annual meetings in his district stressing the urgent necessity for maintaining close contact with producers.

The past year has seen progress in co-ordinating on the various markets in Canada, the work of the central co-operative sales agency. The name of this

agency has been changed to "Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Ltd." The Canadian board is divided into an eastern and a western committee to administer the local affairs of the Montreal and St. Boniface yards. At the same time it functions as a unit in representing all the provincial livestock co-operatives in Canada.

Mr. McPhail and I. Ingaldson are the Manitoba representatives on this central board, and Mr. W. D. Mackay, of Moose Jaw, is its president.

"Central" Report

Mr. I. Ingaldson, M.L.A., manager of the Canadian Livestock Co-operative on the St. Boniface market, submitted a report of the activities of the Central Sales Agency during the ten months of 1929 as summarized below.

During this period 85% of our locals shipped more stock than in the entire year of 1928. The Assiniboine-Delta Association led with 89 carloads, the Grainplain local was second with 74 cars. Whereas in 1928 the Co-op handled 1,851 carloads (13.7% of the total handle of the Union Yards), in this period they handled 2,392 cars (24% of the total), including 23% of all the cattle, 33% of all the hogs and 76% of all the sheep shipped by Manitoba producers. In all, the Co-op marketed Manitoba livestock worth \$2,340,000—an increase of 61% over 1928.

The producers, through their organization, are becoming a factor in arriving at a fair price for their livestock. Through organizing an Order Department, the Sales Agency is establishing direct contact with eastern and southern markets, and a growing percentage of the livestock received here is being sold on definite orders to these outlets.

The Board of Directors

The presentation of these reports, together with the financial statement, gave rise to animated discussion, both as to methods of handling stock and extending the Co-op. Finally a resolution of complete confidence in the board was passed, authorizing them to use the full powers delegated to them in the producers' contract in furthering the work of organization and education. The opinion was that adequate deductions should be made to provide for the work.

The following were re-elected to the board of directors: Roy McPhail, Brandon; Dr. J. A. Munn, Carman; A. J. Pope, Bowsman; I. Ingaldson, Arborg; F. Downing, Kelloe, and D. A. Hutchinson, Ashville. Mr. W. Maxfield, of Two Creeks, was elected to fill the place of A. W. Clark, of Elkhorn, who declined to stand.

MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

(From The Manitoba Teacher.) The following resolutions were passed by the World Federation of Educational Associations, at its conference in Geneva, July and August, 1929:

The World Federation of Education Associations recommends:

(1) That an endeavor be made to secure that systematic military training shall not be given in civil bцt educational institutions; where such institutions undertake military training it shall in no case be a compulsory subject of the curriculum.

(2) That every endeavor be made to secure the substitution of physical training, of exercise and of sports for the military training too often now given in civil educational institutions; and so to ensure adequate training in character and citizenship, and thus to lead the youth of the world to a better and wider appreciation of the real meaning of patriotism and the duties of citizenship.

(3) That steps be taken by the organizations connected with the Federation to carry out these resolutions as far as possible in the educational institutions of the country to which each organization belongs.

The Canadian Section of the Women's International League for peace has issued these resolutions in the form of a leaflet with the following comments:

When such a federation takes this stand on military training, is it not incumbent upon us as citizens to assist in putting these resolutions into practice, and thus preventing the youth of our country from absorbing the "mental set" of militarism, which is inevitably inculcated with military training?

If cadet corps and officer training corps were abandoned in the schools and colleges of Canada it would be possible to install a fine sytem of physical education, similar to the one recently inaugurated by Dr. Jarman, of Leeds, in the City of Winnipeg, where cadet corps had previously been abandoned.

Moreover, since Canada has signed the Kellogg Pact forever renouncing war, is it not a sign of bad faith to increase her cadets by thousands each year? If we persist in this course, other nations can judge such actions only by considering that for us the Kellogg Pact is but another scrap of paper.

Will you not help by

(a) Urging educational authorities and teachers to put these resolutions into practice in their districts and provinces;

(b) Persuading the federal member of your constituency to support those members at Ottawa who are seeking to reduce the amount for cadet corps in the estimates of the department of defence.



When Answering Ads, Say You Saw It in The Scoop Shovel.

Plug the Leak in Your Feed Bin!

Each bushel of undigested grain represents an actual cash loss. You may be feeding the best of feed, still, if it lacks the necessary minerals your stock will not respond properly—you will not obtain maximum production

in milk, pork, eggs. wool, etc. Poor health frequently is the outcome of a mineral deficiency in the rations and where this is of long standing serious results such as Rickets, Simple Abortion, Loss in Production, etc., invariably follow. You feed your stock for maximum production and profit—it is up to you then to help the overtaxed organs

You feed your stock for maximum production and pront—it is up to you then to help the overtaxed organs to carry the load without strain. Weakened digestive organs result in poor assimilation; waste collects in the system; the blood becomes impure; the kidneys refuse to function properly:— feed is wasted and production drops. International Specifics prevent many live stock ailments through furnishing the minerals necessary for health; the Iodine without which stock cannot thrive; they also contain conditioners, appetizers, blood purifiers, system regulators, etc., all of which are scientifically compounded to give satisfaction and paying results. Ask us about "INTERNATIONAL." Let us show you how they will help you with your live stock. 2.

International Stock Food Co. LIMITED CANADA TORONTO

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

Pres.—W. F. Popple, Minto. Vice-Pres.—H. Hindson, Moline. Directors—J. Wood, Ebor; W. S. Gable, Kenville; Roy Clark, Killarney; R. W. Johnston, Winnipeg; R. C. Currie, Thornhill.

Office: 111 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

STRAIGHT TALK.

At the close of one year, facing another new season — that's the time for us all to think over the way we have come and to plan for the future—it's a time for straight talk.

Your Co-op. Wholesale has gone a long way in 1929. All the road has not been smooth-we've had our bumps. But we have gone far enough to know, more than ever, that the co-operative movement opens up a vast oppor-We have tunity to consumers. gone far enough to see that the fundamental principles and the basic methods are right. And we have gone far enough to see, too, that some of our details of organization are not right.

Here are a number of items that we must settle, if your Wholesale is going to do its best work. We suggest that members discuss them at their local annual meetings, then your delegates can definitely settle the policy of the Wholesale at the general annual meeting.

We are stating the facts in each instance—the solution rests with the members.

Organization—It Costs Money

Some 45 consumers locals are affiliated with the Wholesale. They each hold capital stock in the Wholesale. As a matter of fact, these locals **are** the Wholesale—the only capital it has is that subscribed and paid up by them.

The capital of the Wholesale is divided into shares of ten dollars. Some of the locals have subscribed ten shares-some have subscribed one share; practically all have paid up one share. Just a little figuring will show that the Wholesale is doing business on a very limited capital-and must borrow most of the money required from the bank. Would it be better if each local subscribed and paid up sufficient capital so that we could do business on our own money, and hasten the day of patronage dividends?

Another item: we can do the best buying for ourselves when we have a sure volume to ask manufacturers to quote on; would it be well, then, for all locals to contract with the Wholesale (the Wholesale being all the other locals) to buy, whenever possible, through the Wholesale? In essence, we would all contract with one another to buy through our common agency—always.

Another item: the original organization of the Wholesale made no provision for a fund to pay organization expenses in various localities. Now, you know it takes money to keep men in the field, to meet the demand from various communities for organization work. Should some plan be worked out whereby each community would bear the cost of the necessary organization work done there?

Educational Fund

We all agree that the prime need in our co-operative movement is education. In the old land the five million members of the various co-ops. contribute one million dollars annually for this work-about 20 cents per head. On the same basis, our membership of about 5,000 would make a fund of one thousand dollars available for co-operative education in Manitoba. This may be considered too heavy for our young organization, but it shows what co-operators in Britain have considered good business in carrying out necessary educational work. In any case, would it be wise for us to fix upon some method of setting aside adequate funds for co-operative education?

Local Finance

Again, would it be possible for us to work out some plan of uniform financing for locals?

One local found this plan eminently satisfactory: sufficient capital was paid up to pay cash for the necessary storage equipment. Building, equipment and stock was insured, the policy being payable to the bank. In this way the directors who guaranteed the credit of the local at the bank, were fully protected so long as stock was sold for cash only.

Manager's Remuneration

Here's another item to be settled; can we work out a uniform plan for remuneration to managers of locals that will be fair to both the manager and the local?

Various plans have been adopted by different locals. Some of them have found, over a period of years, that in handling coal a small commission per ton works out.

Then in handling gas and oil some locals pay their manager a salary and some a commission. Either of these arrangements has some advantages and some disadvantages.

Discussion of these items is sure to open up another question.

Exchange of Goods

Sometimes one local is short of gas, for instance, and calls on another local which has plenty. This is the situation that has actually arisen this season, and that we must provide for:

Local A ran out of gas and called on local B. Now the manager at local B was on salary, and it was considered fair to supply A with the gas they needed at a fraction of a cent per gallon over Sometime later local C cost. made a similar call on local D; here the manager was operating on commission; and he supplied C at cost plus his commission per gallon. Later still C might call on B for gas and note the necessary discrepancy in prices. You see the trouble that may arise through these different methods. Can we arrive at a uniform basis that will be fair to all the locals and to our managers, too?

And Some Pats on the Back

Here are extracts from two letters recently received from officials of two of our local consumers associations. The names will be furnished upon request:

". . . Our co-op here did 95% of

the oil business this fall. The Drumheller coal is giving the very best of satisfaction. Nothing builds business like satisfied customers, and personally, I must say, that the Wholesale deserves a lot of credit, not only for demanding the very best quality products, but for procuring it for the consumers."

Here's another: "co-operative flour is getting a good name in our district. Several people who took only one sack at first are now asking for several more. We have had many recommends for the flour and no knocks yet."

Yuletide Greetings

—And best wishes from the Officers and Staff of your Manitoba Co-op. Wholesale.

Do your part to make it a happier world, through co-operation —the key to happiness.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE GROWS.

At the last meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, on November 29th, two co-operatives joined with the eight Pools now working together to advance the co-operative idea. The new recruits are the Hay Pool and the Milk Pool.

This is a step forward. Other organizations have applied for membership. Soon all the genuine co-operatives doing business in Manitoba will be linked together —and, through the Co-operative Conferences in other provinces, joined with co-ops throughout the Dominion, from coast to coast.

Applicants to the Manitoba Cooperative Conference must submit their operations to close scrutiny —membership is limited to organizations carrying on commercial enterprises on a basis of genuine co-operation.

The Hay Pool is a relatively new organization-just getting into its stride after its first season's operation. Direction of its business is in the hands of an executive committee, made up of Geo. MacKay, President; I. Ingaldson, M.L.A., and S. Sigfusson, M.L.A. H. A. Freeman is the manager and secretary. About 200 farmers are under contract to work together in this Pool. Other farmers with hay to sell, or parties who want to buy hay, would do well to get in touch with the Hay Pool, 305 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

The Milk Pool (the full name is "The Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Co-operative Association, Limited,") was formed in 1919, when farmers who supplied milk to the city of Winnipeg, united for mutual strength in bargaining with the big concerns who bought their product, and to create a centre to look after tests, freights, etc.

Out of this association grew our Co-op. Dairies. The Milk Pool was incorporated in 1923. Some 700 members supply well over 50 million pounds of milk to the five big distributors in Winnipeg yearly.

This year the members decided to make a contract the basis of membership; already more than 65% of members have signed up. John A. Stratton, Stonewall, is the president of this Pool, and Gordon W. Tovell, is the secretary.

First Old Lady: "There! They've dropped their anchor."

Second Old Lady: "Well, I'm not surprised; it's been hanging over the side all day."

President: S. H. HENDERSON. Vice-President: R. WALLACE.

Registered with Department of Insurance, Ottawa. Operating in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company Canada's Largest Fire Mutual

FIRE

 Insurance in force over
 \$166,000,000.00

 Assets over
 2,600,000.00

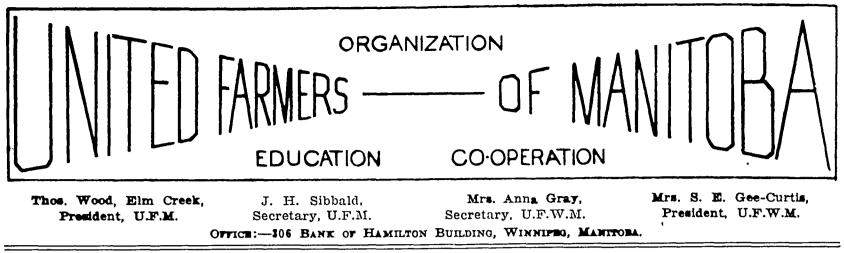
Insures Farm Property, Churches, Schools, Halls and General Mercantile lines.

THE POLICY HOLDER RECEIVES THE PROFIT

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., WAWANESA, MAN.

Treasurer: E. L. McDONALD, Member of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference. Managing Director: C. M. VANSTONE.

WINDSTORM



U. F. M. ANNUAL CONVENTION AT BRANDON

The 27th Anniversary Convention will be held in the First United Church in Brandon, on January 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1930. The various locals are asked to send in the names of their delegates to central office in order that they may be typed on their convention badges.

Beside the regular order of business and the debates, there will be two outstanding speakers. Tuesday night has been handed over to the ladies section and incidentally the junior work. Wednesday night, the main speaker will be a representative from the Stock Breeders Association, and it may be that the chairman of the Dominion Live Stock Commission will be present and speak. Thursday evening has been given to the Wheat Pool, as usual, and has always been carried through in very fine style. On Friday evening Mr. J. W. Dafoe, of the Free Press will deal with the British North America Act.

The Brandon Board of Trade is arranging to broadcast the four nights, so tune in if you are not able to be there.

We trust that each and every local will send out its quota of delegates. Central office now asks that all resolutions be forwarded to central office at once. The resolution committee meets in Brandon on Monday, January 6, and a book will be compiled for the convenience of the delegates.

U.F.M. Annual

The U.F.M. annual will be given away to all delegates at the convention. There is a special endeavor to make this annual a real work this year. The local secretaries will all receive a free copy of this journal and also a number of other persons. We then propose to sell copies, the price to be 60c. The book is to contain several splendid articles written by men like Professor Allison, of the University; Professor Harrison, of the Agricultural College; Mr. Ramsay, grain commissioner, and Mr. W. R. Wood, ex-secretary of the association, and others.



THOS. WOOD. Convention Chairman.

It may be well for you to see your local secretary and place your order with him.

U.F.M. Contests

The time for closing said contests has been extended as follows:

Contest A, "Why the Farmer Needs the U.F.M.," open to seniors and juniors, has been extended to December 20. The winning essay will be printed in the middle of the U.F.M. Annual, said printing to be completed about the 28th December.

Contest B which is open to juniors as per November issue, has been extended to February 15, 1930. This contest, as per November issue, is a slogan contest with an essay based thereon. The extension has been made from the fact that Christmas exams made it impossible for the juniors to

take part. Competition A carries with it three splendid prizes with "Compliments of the season," from Henry Birks and Sons. Competition B carries with it three splendid prizes with "Compliments of the Season," from D. R. Dingwall's.

Convention Programme:

U.F.W.M., evening, Tuesday, January 7th. Address by Miss Mildred B. McMurray, "Child Welfare and Juvenile Court Work."

Junior oratorical contest.

Junior Pageant.

U.F.W.M., Afternoon, Wednesday, January 8th. Miss Esther Thompson will introduce Mrs. Ames, the new "Clothing Specialist," appointed to the extension service of the Department of Agriculture.

Miss Elizabeth Russell, will speak on: "The Public Health Programme in Manitoba."

During the "Roll Call of Locals," a representative from the different locals will be expected to answer and give a two minute talk on the activities of their unit.

A banquet is being arranged for Wednesday evening and will be served by the ladies of the Continuing Presbyterian Church. Representatives from Brandon social organizations will be present and give short talks.

JUNIOR U.F.M. NOTES.

A place in the U.F.W.M. afternoon programme has been reserved for reports from junior locals. Please see that your delegate is prepared to give this.

A paragraph to be learned from the Pageant, will be forwarded to the delegates within the week with an explanatory note.

Please send the name and address of your delegate to central office, as soon as possible.

DR. J. F. BOOTH COMES TO STAY.

Dr. J. F. Booth, formerly of the economics division of the United States Department of Agriculture, has now taken over his new duties a s Commissioner, Agricultural Economics Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture. His office is at 316 Jackson Building, Ottawa.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool passed a resolution last year, requesting that the Dominion Government establish a branch of agricultural economics and co-operation. Some months ago it was announced that Dr. Booth had accepted the invitation to come and be the first commissioner, which is very suitable since he is an acknowledged authority in this line, and is a Canadian by birth, upbringing and education .

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE

The Insurance Co-operative the Wawanesa Mutual—begun by a group of Manitoba farmers some thirty years ago, is adding another big year to its long record of successful operation. In the Wawanesa some 65,000 westerners are co-operating to insure themselves against fire loss to the extent of 170 millions of dollars. Insurance in force has increased by more than 15 millions of dollars this year.

When a farmer becomes a member in the Wawanesa, he pays his premium by a note—made out at the rates charged by Board insurance companies. The term of insurance is usually three years. Each year the member is assessed a percentage of his note. Assessment is fixed by his board of directors at a percentage that will yield sufficient revenue to meet costs and provide for reserves.

This year the assessment was for 25% of the premium note. On this basis the member would pay, in three years, 75% of the board rate for his protection — and Wawanesa protection is guaranteed by sure reserves.

The assessment notices went out to members on October 1st. Already members have sent in more than 83% of their dues.

Folks are finding out that \$3.00 paid to the Wawanesa is as good as \$4.00 paid to a Board insurance company.





Jimmie giggled when the teacher read the story of the man who swam across the Tiber three times before breakfast.

"You do not doubt that a trained swimmer could do that, do you?" "No, sir," answered Jimmie, "but

"No, sir," answered Jimmie, "but I wonder why he did not make it four and get back to the side where his clothes were."

"What happened to you, my poor fellow?"

"My girl threw me down a flower." "But surely that couldn't have made such a wreck of you?"

"Yes, it could. She forgot to detach the window-box."

The bad boy wrote on the blackboard: "Our teacher is a donkey."

But the teacher, on entering,, never said a word but merely wrote the word "driver" after "donkey."

Reporter (interviewing millionaire: "Perhaps some good book has helped you most in your wonderful career?"

Millionaire: "Undoubtedly; my bankbook."

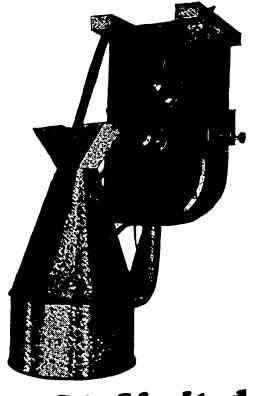
Make Feeding Profitable

Considerable amount of Good Feed is wasted on account of not being suitably ground.

The Jaybee Process which combines Crushing, Cutting and Pulverizing, insures obtaining the highest amount of Food Value from the feed. All material is reduced to a size covered by the diameter of perforation of screen used. Eliminates all guess work.

The results of feeding Jaybee Processed Products are profitable. It will pay you to investigate.

When writing state horse-power you have available for capacity grinding, speed of engine; also diameter of pulley.



The Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co. Limited

EASTERN OFFICE: 50 FRONT ST. EAST., TORONTO.____ WESTERN OFFICE: 522-11th AVENUE WEST, CALGARY.





Cotton **BAGS** Jute Grain Bags, Twine BEMIS BRO. BAG CO. WINNIPEG. A farmer was trying to fill out a claim sheet for damages inflicted by the railway. His cow had been killed, and he so entered it on the blank. All went well until he came to the question, "Disposition of carcass?"

He puzzled for a time, then filled in, "Kind and gentle"

"Why are you not working with the rest?" asked the lady visitor to an inmate in an asylum.

"I'm crazy," was the candid reply. "But surely crazy people can work," argued the lady.

"Yes, retorted the inmate, "but I'm not so crazy as that."



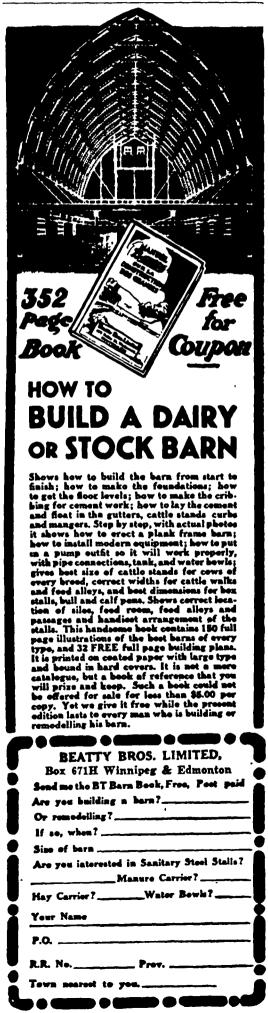
"Did you say your fiance stammerod?" "Yes, but you only notice it when he speaks."

"What, another row with your wife! What's the matter this time?"

"The same old thing—she's right and I don't agree with her."

"Do you know, this radio is just like the rows my wife and I have." "How is that?"

"Words over nothing."



When Answering Ads, Say You Saw It in The Scoop Shovel.

A MANITOBA PICNIC—NEW STYLE.

(From Page 5.)

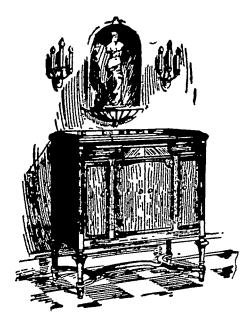
ahead, we slid over a farmhouse and swept to earth beside them.

"Couldn't have picked a worse field in the whole of Manitoba!" Michael's emphatic opinion reverberated in my phones. I could see that it was ploughed, and as we labored over it on foot, I found that it was deep and soft. Everybody made good landings, however, without tipping up on their noses, so we blamed it all on the crestfallen Whiffle and left it at that.

Besides our hostess, there was an unofficial committee of neighbors to meet us. Three aero-

More Values in McLean's CLEARANCE

of Used Phonographs



These are but a few of the scores of exceptional values in slightly used and demonstrator instruments we are offering at Clearance Prices. All guaranteed in good condition.

In order to save time and make Christmas delivery easier we suggest that you let us make the choice of instruments for you Let us know your preference of make, finish and price Most of those mentioned below are one of a kind. MONTHLY TERMS IF DESIRED.

Make	Wood	Reg.	Now
Imperial	Mahogany	\$110.00	\$30.00
Sovereign	Mahogany	\$125.00	\$30.00
Mandel	Mahogany	\$150.00	\$35.00
Victor	Mahogany	\$265.00	\$40.00
Victor	Mahogany	\$240.00	\$40.00
Symphony	Mahogany	\$110.00	\$25.00
Edison Console	Mahogany	\$420.00	\$ 55.00
Edison	Mahogany	\$320.00	\$55.00
Brunswick	Oak	\$300.00	\$50.00
	Mahogany		\$55.00
•	Mahogany		\$40.00

J. J. H. MCLEAN & CO. LTD.

> 329 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG "THE WEST'S OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE"

planes "dropping in for tea" was still somewhat of a novelty. In view of the squally looking sky, the boys decided to peg the machines down, and we went to get ready the picnic supper on Mrs. Williams' spacious verandah. Several other guests arrived by motor shortly after.

During supper the threat of a storm became more definite, and soon Michael ordered the boys out to start the motors. The neighbors were still on hand, so we felt rather celebrated as we climbed—almost gracefully this time—into our cockpits and gaily waved good-bye. I was beginning to feel very experienced and quite happy.

But alas for Whiffle's choice in fields! Our gallant Avian roared heavily over the furrows, but couldn't get her feet unstuck. We turned and roared back.

"All passengers out! We'll find a better field and pick you up," shouted my pilot. Somewhat deflated we climbed out. Personally I was glad they all had to. Anyway it was nice to know we could get no more soil in our shoes. They were full already.

After phenomenal blowing-up of dust the pilots got away solo to a pasture, and we followed with the kind assistance of a farmer with a car, but we still had to walk some distance. I began to be very convinced that flying is an athletic pastime.

The sky was getting stormier, so there was no delay. The stretch that had seemed endlessly long to me as a pedestrian, swept behind us in one moment of cool, soaring flight. The speed seemed to moderate as we rose; I drew a long breath and looked restfully around at a totally new scene.

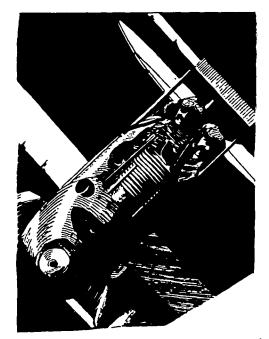
Beautiful in the setting sun, which poured through a group of clouds, the two Moths seemed to be suspended motionless close beside us. A rainbow added to the gorgeous color-scheme of the living map which drifted beneath us, and little farm houses stood out sharp and distinct at the end of long shadows that they cast on the smooth and pretty fields. The wind was against us this time, adding to the motionless feeling, but the smooth air, the marvellous sunset behind, and the two planes hanging alongside with a slow up and down motion, made

(541) 41

the storm ahead seem quite unreal.

But only for about ten minutes! Suddenly our ship seemed to plunge quite wildly. I felt a sinking sensation, an upward heave; and the wings rocked. I clutched the sides of the cockpit and felt glad I was strapped in. Thinking rapidly, I realized as never before what a wonderful man Colonel Lindbergh is. I also thought: "If we do get down I must pay Madame that \$1.50."

I said nothing during the next few minutes. I thought my pilot had enough on his mind. Then I noticed we were much lower, also Ei, but Whiffle remained far above. Down we came, pitching and rocking at intervals. We swept low over a road and settled to earth—on a much smoother field this time, though I noticed,



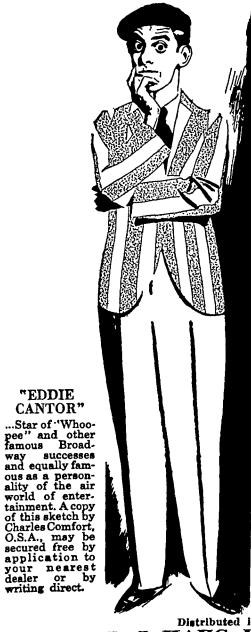
with a sigh, that it was ploughed. Ei and Ed. were already waving cheerfully from where they had landed in a crop half a mile away.

"One does not take chances," remarked Michael, as we got out, "especially with ladies. That storm looks as if it might burst with a bang, and I do not like aeroplanes in thunderstorms. Too much metal."

We watched the other Moth as it swooped down to look at us. It circled once, then climbed, headed for the city. I felt a bit anxious about Joan.

"The Whifflesnoot is an ass!" was Michael's verdict. "Dashing gallantly for assistance is very nice in books, but I don't teach it. Hope he lands on his nose!" "But Michael! What about my

Joan?" "Madam," he replied, "your Joan would be thrilled at such a



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A Kolster Radio in your home will be a source of entertainment for years—welcomed by the entire family.

Kolster's amazing sensitivity brings in far distant programs —makes it easy for you to choose from the greatest music, speeches, sermons, world events, as well as market and weather reports — and gives you a quality of reception that is a constant delight.

Your assurance of its performance is our 21 year reputation in radio.

And Kolster is easy to own. Hear Kolster at your nearest dealer's.

Kolster Radio is available in two Battery Models priced from and up, less tubes

There are 4 All-Electric sets priced from \$225 and up. (less tubes)

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to a distant point where your cheque might not command immediate acceptance, you will find the Drafts issued by this Bank most satisfactory. They are safe, are accepted like cash and may be secured without delay or formality at our Branch nearest you.

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THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA ESTABLISHED 1832 Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$20,000,000 Resources \$270,000,000 General Office, Toronto-J. A. McLeod, General Manager 903 novel experience."

He gallantly gave me an arm, and we plodded over to Ei's Moth through soft earth, then grain. "Its all in the game," he grinned, eyeing some neighboring farmers who had come up to help, and seemed surprised that everyone was intact.

It was decided to anchor the planes for the night, and instructions were soon given as to wheel-



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ing the plane to the fence and tying her down. Michael turned to us two women.

"Children," he said, "you may scamper across to the Avian and keep her calmed down until I come. The wind is treacherous."

I felt flattered, but by this time "scampering" was a large order. But we did eventually get back to the Avian, and we leaned on her wings as she rocked restlessly in the gusts. I was ready for a rest.



"All right, everybody shove!" The crisp command rang out before we were well breathed. Michael and Ed. heaved the tail to their shoulders in a trice, and all the rest of us shoved. And, oh, how we shoved! I felt that I was really earning my salt among those who go up to the sky in ships.

"If you find that end hard, try this," panted Michael, when some one called for a rest. The others, at least, looked like Volga boatmen. For my part I felt like an Indian pilgrim after walking over the hot coals; but we got that machine over the plowing, through a field of grain (oh, farmer, forgive!), and finally tied to the fence. Perspiration made grey strèaks down our grimy faces.

We gladly accepted our genial farmer friend's invitation to use his telephone, and tired as we were, we could not help enthusing over his very good-looking family. There were three bonny girls and a boy of two, who was obviously the pride of his parents.

Over the phone we learned with

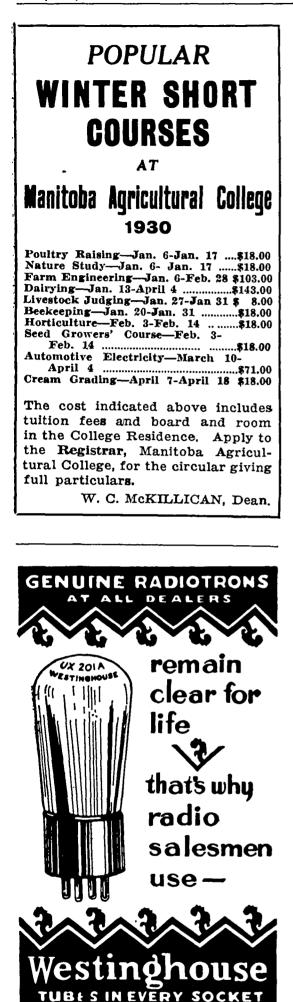


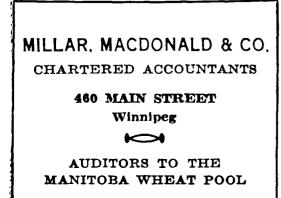
relief that Joan and the Whiffle had got in safely and were motoring in search of us. We returned to the roadside and relaxed gorgeously in the grass until picked up, which was surprisingly soon. The storm continued to lower but did not break near us at all. Next morning, before I was up, the two planes were flown home. Ei insisted on finishing the job before going to work.

Well, I was not air-sick. Furthermore I adore flying, and feel I want more of it. After those untold miles of plowed field, I feel I belong—it will be really too disgusting if I don't—and to any mothers with "flighty" families, I suggest that aviation is a marvellous rejuvenator for those with silver in their hair.

But they must be sound in wind, limb and boots







G723

A BOY'S TRAVELS IN FOREIGN LANDS. (From Page 4.)

San Sophia in Constantinople, is the mosque of Mahomet Ali, built inside the citadel overlooking the city. It is a magnificent edifice, built of alabaster and marble, and very symmetrical in design. It can be seen from any part of the city. The interior decoration is wonderfully complete. The immense dome is finished in blue and gold, and an enormous chandelier hangs in the centre. This is said to contain several thousands of pieces of crystal glass, and scintillates like a thousand diamonds when the candles are lighted. Immense oriental rugs cover the floor. These are very valuable, and a great many of them have some special religious significance, and are, therefore, priceless.

It is from this mosque that the annual pilgrimage to Mecca starts with the Holy Carpet, the outstanding event in the Mohammedan world. An immense camel caravan usually started out with a large bodyguard of soldiers. A few years ago it was not uncommon for half of them to be killed before they arrived at Mecca, which, as you know, is the centre of the Mohammedan religion. Bands of robbers would attack the caravan in an endeavor to secure the camels and all the valuables being carried. These pilgrimages entailed terrible hardships, but any devout Mohammedan would gladly give his life for the privilege of being permitted to accompany one to Mecca, for his belief is, that if he dies on such an errand, he will surely be received by Allah.

The Feast of the Ramadam, instituted by Mohammed, is taken very seriously by the Mohammedan. It takes place in the ninth month of the Mohammedan vear.



BACK through the centuries Christmas has always been a time for the giving of presents—big or little things to delight and gladden the hearts of children and their elders.

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and for about thirty days the devout must fast between sunrise and sunset, so during this period, every day is a fast and every night a festival. In the native quarter the continual din of tomtoms or native drums is kept up. The days are devoted to prayer and not even water must be tasted. This is a great sacrifice in upper Egypt or in the desert, where it is very hot.

The view from the old citadel is varied and changing, and although I lived there for almost two years, I could always find something new and of interest every time I sat on the ramparts. Visibility in Egypt is usually good. Month after month passes and not a cloud can be seen in the sky. The only time that light is poor is when a sand or dust storm is blowing, and these are never bad in Cairo. I will tell you about these later when I come to the Sudan.

Looking towards the city a wonderful and varied view opens to your gaze. The great White City with innumerable domes and minarets: In the distance the majestic Nile, and about ten miles away you can clearly see the great Pyramids of Gizah. In the left background you see the city end abruptly and the desert begin, and on the fringe of the desert the tombs of the Caliphs.

Among the Tombs

Many of Egypt's ancient rulers, the Pharaohs, were buried in the Valley of the Kings, opposite Luxor, many miles up the Nile. Her medieval conquerors, however, were entombed here, along the east side of the Capital City. These tombs are impressive, but do not compare with those of the old Egyptians, who built such as the immense pyramids to receive their bodies when they died.

Looking in another direction you see what is called the Dead City — literally thousands of graves, all whitewashed, with headstones, and white slabs of stone as a covering over a stone crypt below. Many have been buried in each grave, and this has been the burial ground for this large city for some hundreds of years. It is a forbidding sight, and I often wondered how the natives could live among the remains of so many dead, as numerous houses are occupied all over this area. This is also on the



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fringe of the desert, with a rocky range of hills for a background.

Rising sheer behind the citadel is a rugged range of hills; on top of them and overlooking the citadel and the city is a stone fort. which I was told, was built by Napoleon when he conquered Egypt. It was his commanding position on top of this hill that forced the citadel to capitulate. His greatest battle, however, was fought near the Pyramids. These crumbling, rocky hills extend a long way south into the desert. There is no doubt that a great part of Egypt was at one time under water. This fact is more or less proven by the petrified forest which lies a few miles out of Cairo. Here immense pieces of wood turned into stone can be found, and it is of a wood not now existent in that part of the world.

The citadel itself is well worth a visit, for in addition to being a tremendous fortress, it contains the Mahomet Ali Mosque already mentioned, also a very beautiful palace which was once used by the Khedive, and is now turned into a military hospital. The bathroom for the ladies of the harem is now used as an Anglican church, and, although it is rather small as churches go, it makes a very beautiful place in which to worship. One must, of course, forget the former use to which it was put and keep his mind on the service; he must not imagine he is among the dark-eyed beauties who were literally prisoners to satisfy the whims and fancies of a perhaps degenerate ruler. However, we must remember polygamy was the custom of the country, and, indeed, is still practiced. We westerners who think so much of our women, find it hard to believe that such a system can be right, but it has survived many other reforms, and will, no doubt, do so for many decades to come, although Turkey has a movement on foot to abolish it.

The Status of Women

You have probably seen pictures of the way the Egyptian and Turkish ladies dress. Over their heads they have a black shawl; this comes down over the forehead to just above the eyes. On their nose they have a bamboo clip, something like a clothes pin; onto this is attached a white or black veil which completely covers the face with the exception of the eyes. The eyes are usually very dark and appear beautiful; you wonder what the rest of the face is like, but, in the true Mohammedan woman you never see, as this is strictly against their religion. No one but the husband or the immediate family must gaze on her face. I pity the lot of the women. In the upper or wealthy classes they are simply kept for the pleasure of the master, and in the lower or poorer classes they invariably have to do all the menial labor and put in an altogether undesirable existence.

This, of course, is not true in all The one great exception cases. was the Khedive who renounced his harem and married a French woman. She was very clever and had a wonderful influence over him. It was during his reign and under her influence that the most modern part of Cairo was rebuilt. I am told that it was laid out on a plan similar to a certain part of Paris, France. The fact remains, however, that as soon as a man gets enough money to comfortably support one wife he takes upon himself another, with the result that it is more or less an existence and not a living for these poor creatures.

(To be Continued.)

CO-OPERATIVES AND THE INCOME TAX.

(From Page 3.)

amendment to the Dominion Income Tax Act was approved:

Resolved, that section 4 of the Dominion Income War Tax Act (which section schedules the incomes of persons and organizations totally exempt from taxation) be amended by adding thereto the following sub-sections:

(p) The income of such associations of producers of agricultural, livestock, dairy, horticultural, agricultural, poultry and fishery products, as are engaged in the marketing of the products of such producers, and are operated for This provision their benefit. shall apply to any subsidiary of any such association, the entire issued capital stock of which is held by or for such association. No such association or subsidiary thereof shall be deprived of the benefit of this sub-section by reason of the fact that it may han-(Turn to Page 50.)

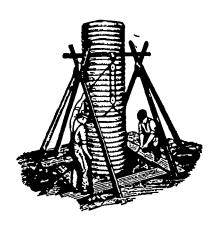


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Farmers' advertisements for livestock, seed grain, poultry and farm produce, displayed with border and big type, cost \$2.25 for

a space 1 inch deep by 1 column wide. This is for farmers only. All advertisements and changes must reach this office not later than the 12th of January in order to be inserted in the January issue Cash must be mailed with the advertisement

Miscellaneous

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

CERTIFIED REWARD WHEAT FIELD inspected, in sealed bags \$3.00 per bushel in lots of 4 bushels or over. Bags included P. F. Bredt, Kemnay, Man. 12-3

FOR SALE — POPLAR AND SPRUCE Cordwood Lowest prices. Apply to D. Tor-biak, Poplarfield, Man. 10-3 **GENUINE OLDE TYME YARN, AUTO** knit socks, wear well and don't shrink. Medium weight, 65c pair; heavier, 75c pre-paid. Gertie Plant, Gilbert Plains, Man. 11-3

HAVE BUYERS FOR IMPROVED AND equipped farms in Manitoba. Can make equipped farms in Manitoba. Can make good cash payments. N. F. Beddome, 317 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 12-1x CERES WHEAT FOR SALE-\$2.00 PER bushel, f.o b. Mentmore, Sacks extra. J. S. Wiseman, Mentmore, Man. 12-1

Machinery

6-INCH and 10-INCH GRAIN CRUSHERS, good shape. P Gladstone, Man Priced right. John Nodrick, 12-2 FOR SALE-3-PLOW ROCK ISLAND ENgine. 6-gang John Deere Disc Gang 18-inch bent beam breaker. 4 set Drag Har-rows. Pete Steitzer, Deerhorn, Manitoba. 12-1

Poultry

GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-GOLDBANK MAMMUTH BRONZE TUR-key Toms, beautifully marked. October weights 18 lbs. Flock headed by 30 lb. pure Goldbank Gobbler. Toms \$10, hens \$7. Pure bred Barred Rock Cockerels, laying strain, \$2. Connie Lanham, Inwood, Man.

SELLING. - PURE BRED BRONZE TUR-key Toms, \$6. Also pure bred White Rock and Barred Rock Cockerels, \$2 each. Mrs. Neil Macpherson, Clanwilliam, Man. 11-2 CHRISTMAS SPECIAL IN BUFF ORPINGton cocks and cockerels. Finest in West-ern Canada, Ten Dollar Birds for Five, Fifteen-Dollar Birds for Ten Guinea fowi \$5.00 per pair. Parrott's Poultry Farm, Neepawa, Man. 12-1 MANITOBA APPROVED FLOCK, BARRED Rock cockerels, April hatched, extra good laying strain. Flock record Nov 1, 1928 to Oct. 1, 1929 over 202 eggs per bird. Cock-erels approved and banded 3 and 5 dollars each. E. G. Flavell, Miami, Man 12-2 SELLING-MAY HATCHED PURE BRED Bronze Turkeys. Toms \$5.00. Hens \$3.00 each. Mrs. John Moad, Clanwilliam, Man 12 - 1

FOR SALE-FIFTY PURE BRED MAMmoth Bronze Turkeys. Out of 18 pound hens and M A.C. Tom May hatch beauties, straight breast bones, hens \$4.00 Toms \$6 00 John MacDonald, Bayton, Man 12-1 FOR SALE-PURE BRED BRONZE TUR-FOR SALE—PURE BRED BRONZE TUR-keys, Government banded. November weight, Toms 19 to 23 pounds, hens 12 to 15 pounds. B. grade 60c per pound, C. grade 50c per pound, unbanded 40c per pound Geo. Cook, Cromer, Man 12-1 SELLING - PURE BRED MAMMOTH bronze turkey toms 17 to 20 pounds. Di-sease free. \$6.00. Austin Oliver, Oberon. Man. 12-1 FOR SALE-MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-

keys. Flock headed by Government Banded Tom Hens and Toms 50 cents per pound Mrs. G. S. Bullock, Box 2711, Reston, Man 12 - 1

NEW BLOOD TO LEAD YOUR HENS from best laying strains. May hatch cockerels. Barred Rocks. Rhode Island Reds \$200 to \$300 each. Single Comb White Leghorns, \$2.00. Crystal Spring Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 12-1

60 PER CENT. PRODUCTION IN ZERO weather is obtained by many of our prairie customers with R.O.P. stock from British Columbia breeders. Make reservations for pedigreed cockerels, breeding hens, pullets hatching eggs, or baby chicks. Send for beautifully illustrated price list at once. Highest quality stock offered in S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. R. I. Reds, Black Min-orcas, Light Sussex, Buff Orpingtons, An-conas, and Australorps. Write to the Se-cretary, R O. P. Co-operative Poultry As-sociation, Room 316 Winch Building, Van-couver, B C 12-2x PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK 60 PER CENT. PRODUCTION IN ZERO
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 Cockerels,
 pedigreed
 sires
 \$2
 each.
 M.

 Brooks,
 R.R.
 5,
 Brandon,
 Man
 11-2
 FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS FROM banded stock. Toms \$500, hens \$300. Mrs. James Murray, Starbuck. Man 12-3 FROM 12 - 3SELLING-BRONZE TOMS \$0.00, HENS \$3 50 Can ship C.N. or C.P. Mrs. B Rich-ardson, Beaver, Man 12-1 LARGE VIGOROUS PURE BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rock Cockerels, March hatched Pullets laid at 4½ months. \$250 each Alice Robinson, Strathelair, Man. 12-2 BRONZE GOBBLERS, 18 to 25 POUNDS November weight, 50 cents per pound. Bronze hens 12 to 15 pounds, 40 cents per pound. From imported English stock. Healthy-range birds. Andrew Anderson Box 144, Newdale, Manitoba. 12-1

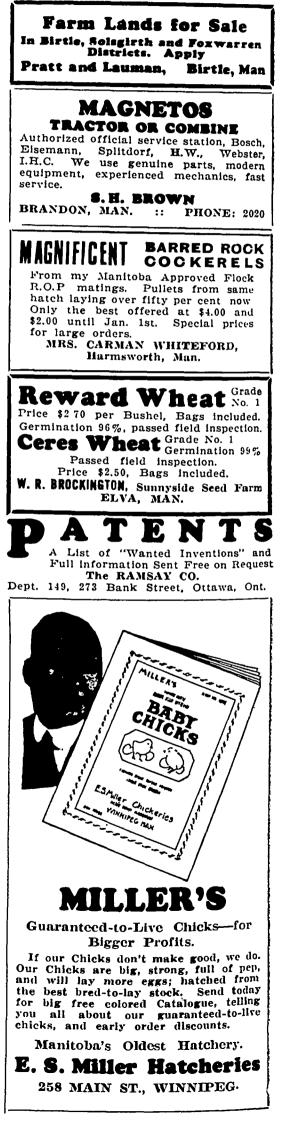
Livestock

FOR SALE — SPOTTED SHETLAND Ponies, very classy. E. A. Cameron, Nee-pawa, Man. 10-3 FOR SALE .- REGISTERED JERSEY BULL. six months old. Roy Jackson, Franklin, Man. 11-2 LOST-ONE DARK BAY (BRONCO) MARE LOST-ONE DARK BA1 (BRONCO) MARE weighing about 1,200 pounds. Branded with small F. H on left shoulder Front feet showing scars from barbed wire Suitably rewarded by, Henry Lawrence, Birtle, Man. 12-1

TWO REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL calves, 8 months old, sire Jefferson Fair-fax, No. 61453, also one registered Holstein bull calf, 8 months, Arnott Bros., Roblin, Man 12 - 1



MANITOBA BEARING WORKS 169 Water St., Wpg



50,000 R.O.P.

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IN THE LIBRARY.

(From Page 27.) the library? There are over 30,-000 co-operators in this province: this would be one way of giving to them a comprehensive co-operative educational service.

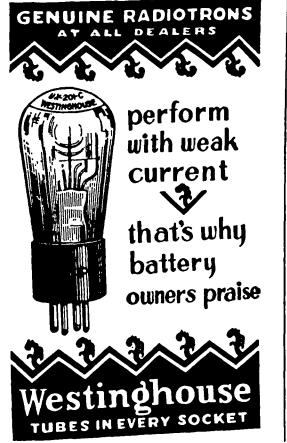
Now a word to our young people, It is gratifying to note the number who wish to make use of the library during the long winter nights. We want all our young co-operators to make themselves informed co-operators and citizens, and a good educational library is one of the best instruments for accomplishing that purpose. We are here to help you, and you can help us to help you, by observing a few simple rules when you want to use the library. Here they are:

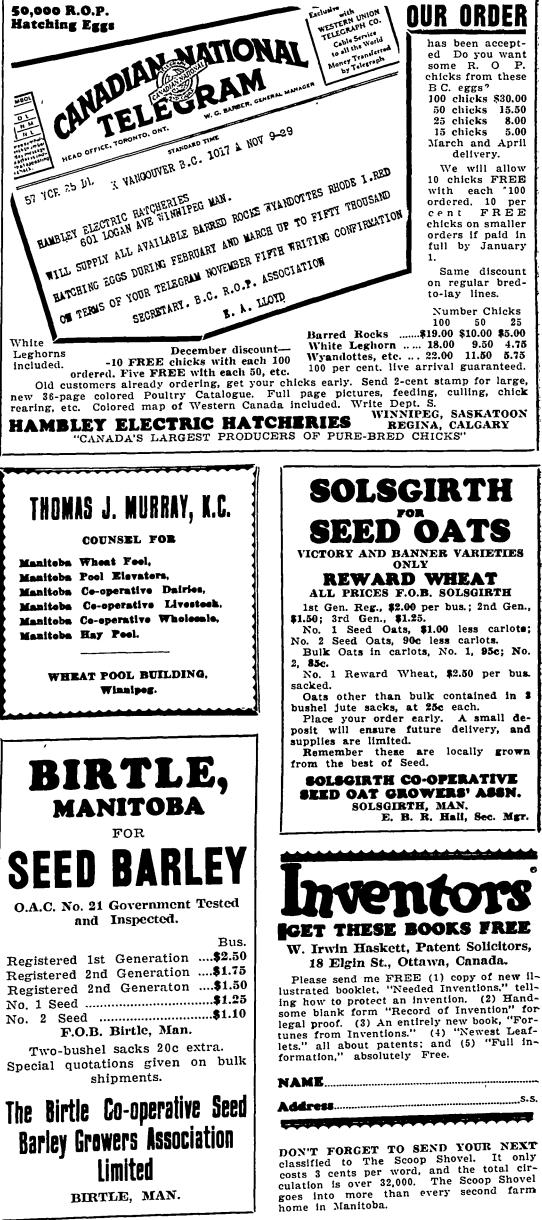
Give the full name of your parent or guardian who is the member of the Pool, and in whose name you are borrowing the books.

Give the Pool contract number. Give your age if you are under 18, so that we may help you in

selecting suitable books. Do not ask us to send any kind of a book. If the titles in the catalogue only leave you confused, tell us what kind of reading you like, and we will do the rest.

Be sure that the post office address you give is the same as that given on the Pool contract, or, if a change has been made, tell us SO.





CO-OPERATIVES AND THE INCOME TAX.

(From Page 47.) dle or market products of nonmembers, but any profit derived from such source may, in the discretion of the minister, be declared to be income subject to the provisions of this act.

(q) The income of associations organized and operated as agents for the purchasing of supplies, or equipment for, or the rendering of services to their members, at actual cost, plus necessary operating expenses. No such association shall be deprived of the benefit of this sub-section by reason of the fact that it may handle or sell supplies or equipment to, or render services for, non-members, but any profit derived from such source may, in the discretion of the minister, be declared to be income subject to the provisions of said act.

After thorough discussion it was decided that a copy of this memor-

Stop! Look!! Read!!! and Win a Radio for 25 cents

A Six-Tube Fada Neutrodyne Cabinet Radio and a Ladies' Wrist Watch will be given away to the holders of the lucky tickets at our grand L. O. L. Dance to be held in Beaver, Man., on the 17th of January, 1930.

Tickets are 25c each, and the proceeds are for renovating the hall.

Forward 25c for a ticket or order a book of 11 tickets. By selling 10 tickets and returing \$2.50 along with the stubs you may keep one ticket for yourself.

Order Tickets from D. R. Davis, Secretary.

BEAVER LOYAL ORANGE LODGE BEAVER, MANITOBA andum be forwarded to all cooperative organizations with a request that it be copied and forwarded to all their members, and with the further request that the executives of all co-operative organizations pass a resolution calling on the Dominion government to amend the Income War Tax Act by exempting the income of all genuine co-operative organizations. The conference felt that it would greatly strengthen the hands of the delegation which will be waiting on the government if copies of the requested resolution were forwarded to the following: Right Hon. W. L. Mc-Kenzie King, Hon. W. G. Euler, Minister of Customs; Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance: Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture; and the federal member representing the district in which the local co-operative is situated.

It was also decided to ask that locals be requested to forward to C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, copies of all resolutions passed. This will serve to keep the committee in charge of this matter, informed.

Market Knowledge is Bargaining Power!

The Federal Department of Agriculture Does Much to Disseminate Market News

The Branches Sending Out Information of This Kind Are: Live Stock; Dairy; Seed, Feed and Fertilizer; Fruit.

THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH sends, on application, a Weekly Markets Review, a Monthly Review and Analysis of Live Stock Marketing and an Annual Market Review and Forecast. It sends out also through the Canadian Press Association Daily Market Reports to the morning and evening newspapers.

Besides the publications above listed, it should be noted that Live Stock Branch officers broadcast Market Reports daily from live stock centres.

THE DAIRY BRANCH issues a Dairy News Letter every month, a Cold Storage News Letter monthly, and each week a Dairy Produce Market Report.

THE SEED, FEED AND FERTILIZER BRANCH issues a Market Report twice each month.

THE FRUIT BRANCH issues Weekly Market Reports to fruit producers.

It also sends out Fruit and Vegetable Crop Reports in the growing season, and broadcasts fruit and market news every week.

Any one wishing to receive any of these market reports regularly as issued may ensure such service by sending a letter or postcard to this effect to the Branch concerned.

A Further Word About Grading.

The Principle of Grading Agricultural Produce for Export or Home Consumption is now well established in Canada. As one example of the value of such a system it may be stated that the Grading of Butter and Cheese has had a very beneficial effect on the quality of these articles as produced in Canada. The result of this improvement has been a very much keener demand at relatively better prices for these products both at home and abroad.

The advantages of the system are two-fold:— The purchaser knows what he is getting and buys more freely and the producer is kept informed as to the quality of the goods he is producing and tries to do even better than before.

More about grading later.

Those having problems in any phase of Crop Production or Live Stock Management are invited to write to:

THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OTTAWA Dr. W. R. Motherwell, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, *Winister of Agriculture.* 10A

Down Hearted

O a widow's Grief is always added Worry. There are funeral expenses to pay; doctors' bills; and legal costs—these are the common lot.

But the farmer's widow has handicaps unknown to even the most unfortunate of her city sisters. For the seed is unsown; or the crop unharvested —and that means hiring help. And there is the interest on the mortgage—and little to meet it with. And there are implements to buy; stock to purchase; seed to obtain—

Sell? But it is the wrong season, and if she moved to town, for what task is she fitted and where could she go? No! Her whole hope of comfort and independence for herself and her children is on the farm—if only there be ready money to meet the immediate need.

And that is exactly what life assurance provides. Here is what a Sun Life of Canada policy assures: A man of 35, by payment of a modest premium yearly (decreased every year by dividends on the current scale starting at over \$65 the second year) can assure that his widow or children receive \$5,000 in cash at his death and, in addition, a minimum income of \$50 a month for five years while they gain experience and re-adjust themselves in the surroundings they know and love.

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Do you realize you are living in the greatest industrial age in Those few already history? "on-the-inside" know that they are slated to become part and parcel of this most amazing New settlements are boom! springing up everywhere in Canada-huge electrical plans and building programmes are to be undertaken-TRAINED MEN-AMBITIOUS MEN ARE NEED-ED, because skilled labor goes hand-in-hand with industrial expansion. Thousands of former DOMINION PRACTICAL TRAINED MEN are now in the big money class. That bigger wages for experts are yet to be made is as certain as sunrise and sunset!

Realize now that YOU and you alone hold your future in your own hands! And you can get a BIG PAY JOB if you will but train for it! Who is going to help you if you don't help yourself? The quicker you start

-the better is your opportunity -and the more brilliant your future will be. The thing to do is to get DOMINION PRAC-TICAL TRAINING NOW. There never was a better opportunity to associate TRAINING with Canada's great DEMAND for skilled labor.

There is a **BIG PAY JOB** for YOU!

Yes, the demand for TRAIN-ED MEN has never before been equalled. It spells O-P-P-O-R-T-U-N-I-T-Y-in letters a foot high for every ambitious man. Get in on the ground floortrain NOW for SUCCESS. Follow in the footsteps of thousands of other successful Dominion Practical Trained Experts. FILL IN THE COUPON-CLIP and MAIL IT TONIGHT to your nearest Dominion Trade School for FREE "Dominion Opportunities Literature!"

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