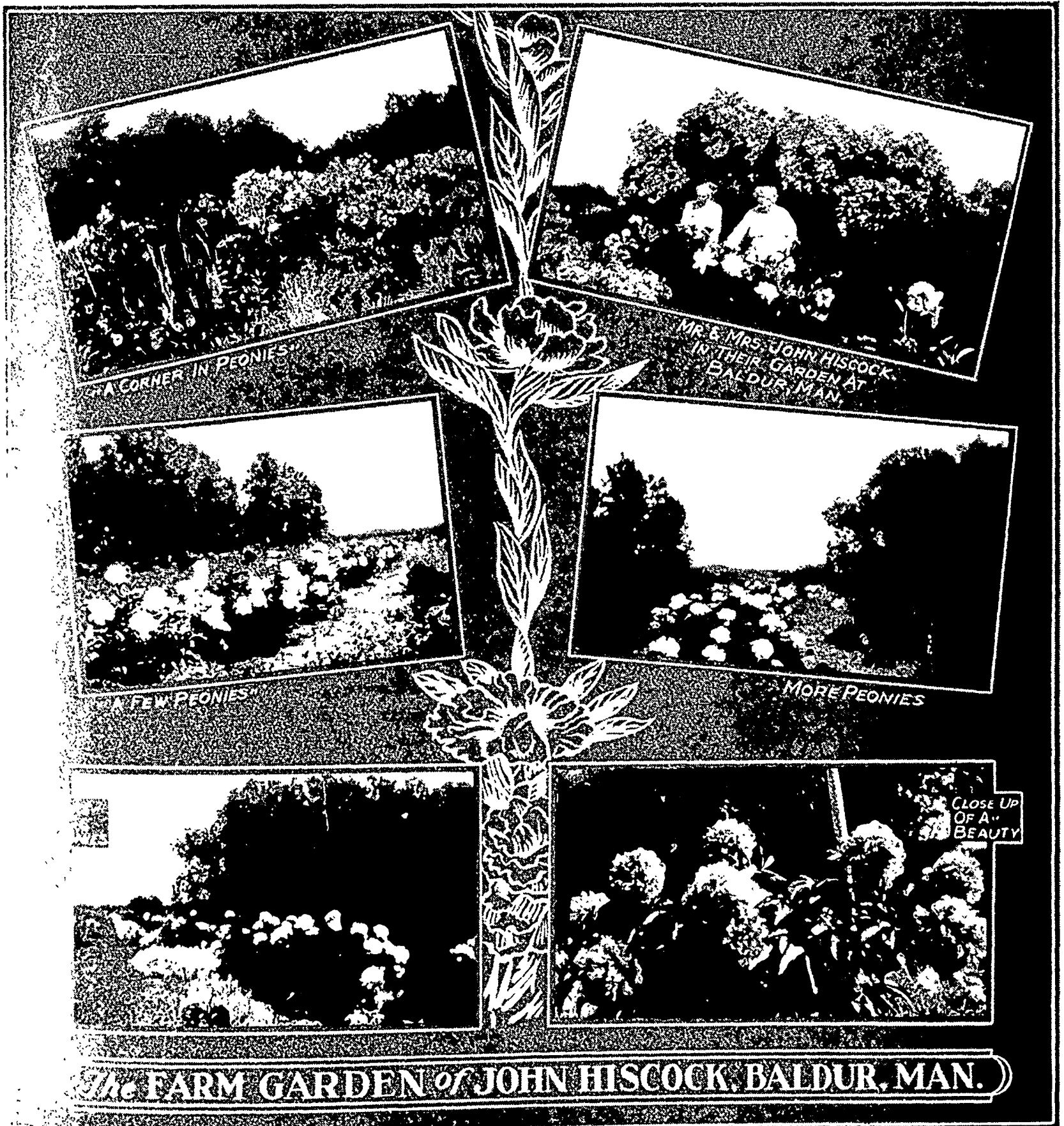


A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

Vol. VI.

WINNIPEG, MAN., MARCH, 1930

No. 3



A CORNER IN PEONIES

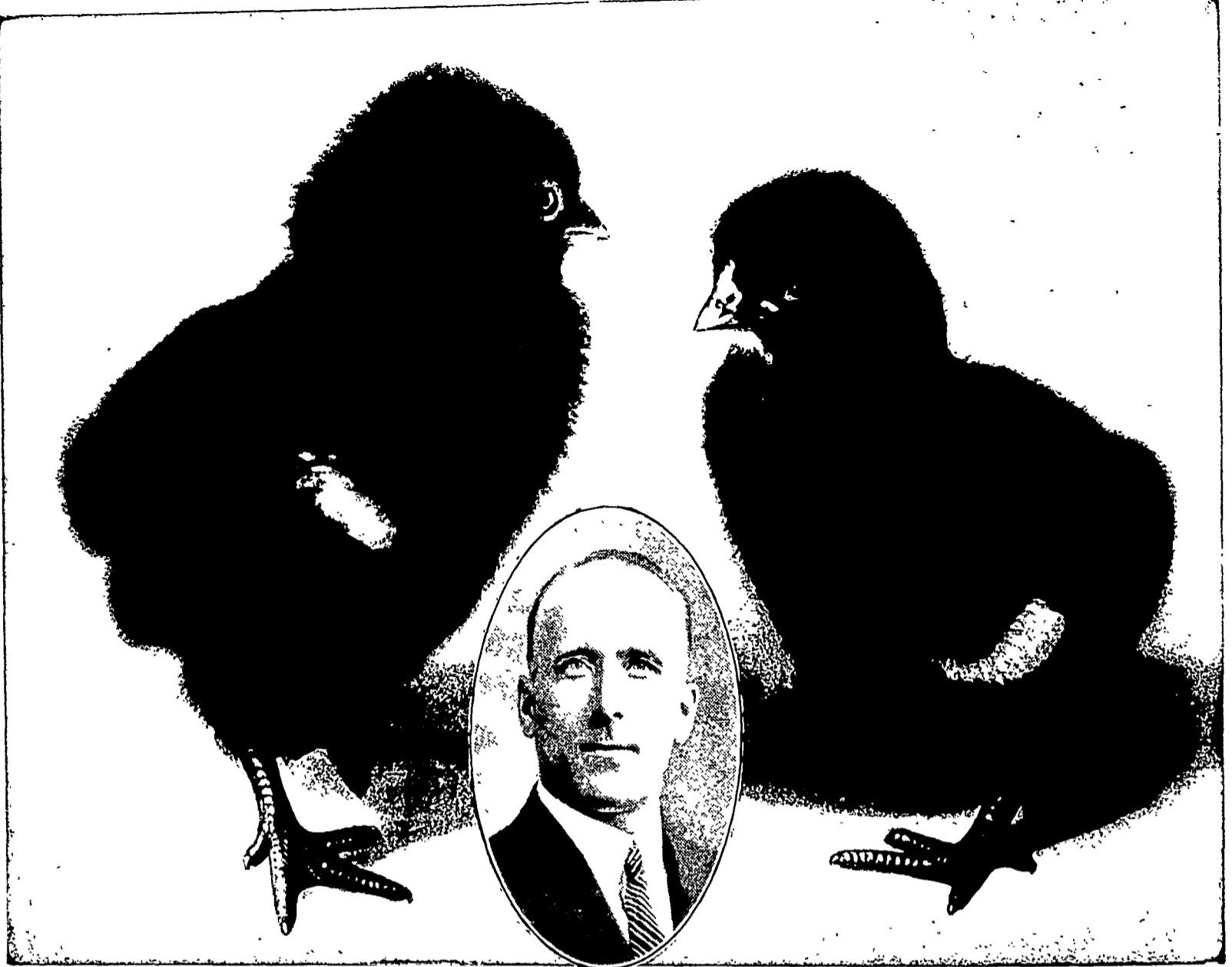
MR. & MRS. JOHN HISCOCK
IN THEIR GARDEN AT
BALDUR, MAN.

A FEW PEONIES

MORE PEONIES

CLOSE UP
OF A
BEAUTY

The FARM GARDEN of JOHN HISCOCK, BALDUR, MAN.



Hambley Electric Chick.

JOHN J. HAMBLEY

Old Method Chick.

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC CHICKS FOR SUCCESS

Fannystelle, Manitoba, January 8th, 1930.
HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES,
 Winnipeg, Man.

Enclosed you will find my order for 100 chicks to be delivered on April 25th, 1930. Also \$19.00 to pay for same.

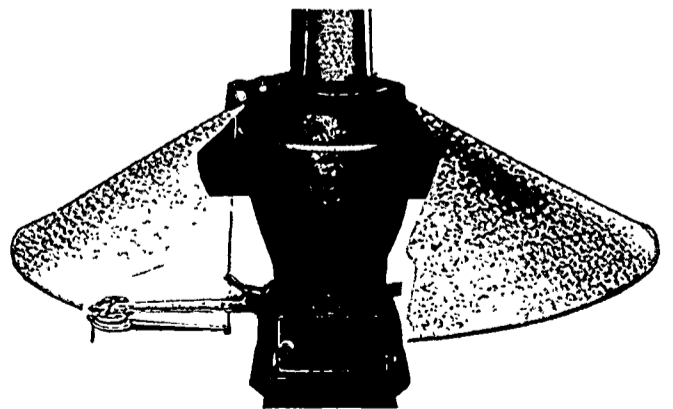
I am more than pleased with the chicks I received from you April 1929. Out of the 104 chicks received I raised 101. I realized \$52.00 from sales of dressed and live cockerels, also I have 40 pullets left laying as high as 24 eggs some days, never less than 17 eggs. They started to lay in October. I think that is good, don't you?

Yours very truly,
 (Signed) Mrs. Geo. Anderson.

Hundreds of Manitoba Farmers are buying Hambley Electric Chicks. The same farmers have bought our chicks for four years. They get them all at once, they grow up an even sized lot. The Pure Bred-to-lay hen eats very little more than a mongrel and lays twice as many eggs.

37 Government Approved flocks as well as other selected flocks supply our Winnipeg Hatchery. The results from a purchase of Hambley Electric chicks will convince you. Order for immediate or later delivery.

ORDER BABY NOW!



BROODER PRICES SLASHED

We purchased too many considering hard times so down go prices while they last. "Northland" Coal brooders made by "Buckeye". Every stove fully guaranteed.

- 42-inch Canopy, 350 chick size.....\$12.00
- 52-inch Canopy, 500 chick size..... 15.00
- 56-inch Canopy, 1000 chick size..... 18.00

(Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg.)

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES LTD. (Dept S-3-30)
 691 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Date

Name

Post Office .. Province

Ship Chicks to Station

Express C.N. or C.P. ... Is there an agent?

Give Telephone Number

If there is no agent, please enclose sufficient to cover express charges.

Give Date You Want Chicks Shipped
 Mark X opposite breed required. Place circle around amount of money enclosed.

	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks
..... Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$19.00	\$ 92.50
..... S. C. White Leghorns	4.75	9.50	18.00	87.50
..... R. C. White Wyandottes. . . .	5.75	11.50	22.00	107.50
..... Buff Orpingtons.....	5.75	11.50	22.00	107.50
..... Black Minorcas.. . . .	5.75	11.50	22.00	107.50
..... M.A.F. & R.O.P. Barred Rocks..	8.00	15.50	30.00	147.50

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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Guarantee Acts Passed by Provincial Legislatures

Saskatchewan Makes Speedy Job—Opposition in Manitoba and Alberta

On Thursday, Feb. 27th, legislation was brought down simultaneously in the legislatures of the three western provinces empowering the various governments to guarantee the lending banks their advances to the Wheat Pools. In the Saskatchewan House at Regina the bill passed through all its stages the same day.

In launching this legislation before the Manitoba House, Premier Bracken reviewed the circumstances leading up to the present grain marketing situation. He told the House in a general way why he considered the legislation was necessary, adding that it was extraordinary in its character and only to be justified by unusual circumstances. The prosperity of the Dominion was dependent so largely on the revenues from wheat, and suffered so severely when sacrifice prices ruled, that it was considered most undesirable to allow forced selling by the Pool, under pressure of the banks, to depress the market still more than it had been already by other factors.

Premier Bracken assured the House that the Wheat Pool officials had furnished all necessary facts and the finances of the organization had been thoroughly investigated. The situation was even better than had been believed, and the possibility of the Government actually having to provide money was exceedingly remote. At the same time, the Premier stated, similar action would have been necessary even if the risks had been greater.

A caucus of all members was

proposed by Lieut.-Col. F. G. Taylor, Conservative leader, in order to discuss the matter with freedom, and this was conducted during the evening session. This is the first instance of such procedure in the history of the Province. It is learned unofficially that the private discussion was full and satisfactory, and all parties were in support of the legislation as proposed.

Col. Taylor pleaded for the extension of the benefits of the legislation to non-Pool farmers. Mr. Bracken replied that the support offered to the Pool would automatically protect the interests of all holders of grain. Except for that it was practically impossible to do more. Col. Taylor passed this point with a further recommendation that the question be given consideration, and that all holders of grain be given support with as little discrimination as possible.

Form of Guarantee

The Premier mentioned six points in regard to the form of guarantee offered the lending banks as follows:

1. The guarantee was to cover advances already made, or to be made, until Aug. 1, 1930.

2. The lending banks agree not to force sales to maintain the 15 percent margin security, which they formerly had the right to do.

3. The guarantee is only for Manitoba's share of the advances by the banks. Similar legislation in the other provinces has guaranteed their shares.

4. Time of adjustment of loss, if any, is not to be until the end of the crop year.

5. If the banks grant an extension of time for the Pool to pay its indebtedness after the end of the crop year the responsibility of the government under its guarantee still holds.

6. The banks agree not to sell any grain, or cause to be sold any grain covered by their securities without four days' notice to the government, and in any case not before Nov. 1, 1930.

The main reasons given by the Premier for bringing down the bill were to prevent the serious slump which might result from forced selling, and to stabilize the market, this being of immense importance to the province and Dominion at large. He also stated that the carryover from 1928 graded No. 5 or lower, and the amount still unsold was worth 50 percent more than what was advanced against it. Mr. Sanford Evans asked Mr. Bracken if he were sure of his figures, the latter replying that he was.

Interprovincial Conference

In order to arrange identical and simultaneous legislation the premiers of the three prairie provinces had met at Regina the previous week, and Mr. Bracken was able to answer several questions which had come up before the meeting. He stated that initial payments would not be reduced by government intervention. He also said that speculation, in the ordinary sense, had not been indulged in by the Pools, which had bought futures to support the market on three occasions only and in very small quantities. "In every one of these cases the ac-

(Turn to Page 42)

Good Seed on Good Ground

Manitoba Boys and Girls Enlist Scientifically for Better Seed

Day by day the number of wheat varieties has increased since this cereal first became the mainstay of the Canadian prairies; and year by year it has been more difficult for the Government Experimental Farms and Stations to make proper tests of their usefulness. This is partly due to the amount of ground needed and partly to the very various conditions to be met with on the prairies. Since 1926 the Experimental Farms have been receiving assistance in this work from individual farmers in the province, and in 1928 President Burnell of the Manitoba Wheat Pool suggested to the Manitoba Seed Growers' Association that the Pool would be prepared to assist in a work so important to its farmer members and the country generally.

A committee to take charge of this project was formed at once, and included M. J. Tinline, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, chairman; W. J. Breakey, Assistant Superintendent of the Morden Experimental Station; C. H. Burnell, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool; J. E. Blakeman, Dominion Seed Inspector, and Professor T. J. Harrison of M.A.C., who also acted as Secretary.

An important decision of the committee was that the work could be done well and serve a twofold purpose if it were entrusted to the younger people, and the Wheat Pool organization was used to enlist two, between the ages of fourteen and twenty-four, at each Pool Elevator point in Manitoba. In 1928 this resulted in a band of 124 Junior Co-operators, and in the season of 1929 there were 273 in the seed plot work and nearly 130 in special fertilizer tests under J. H. Ellis, Professor of Soils, M.A.C.

Seed Plot Tests

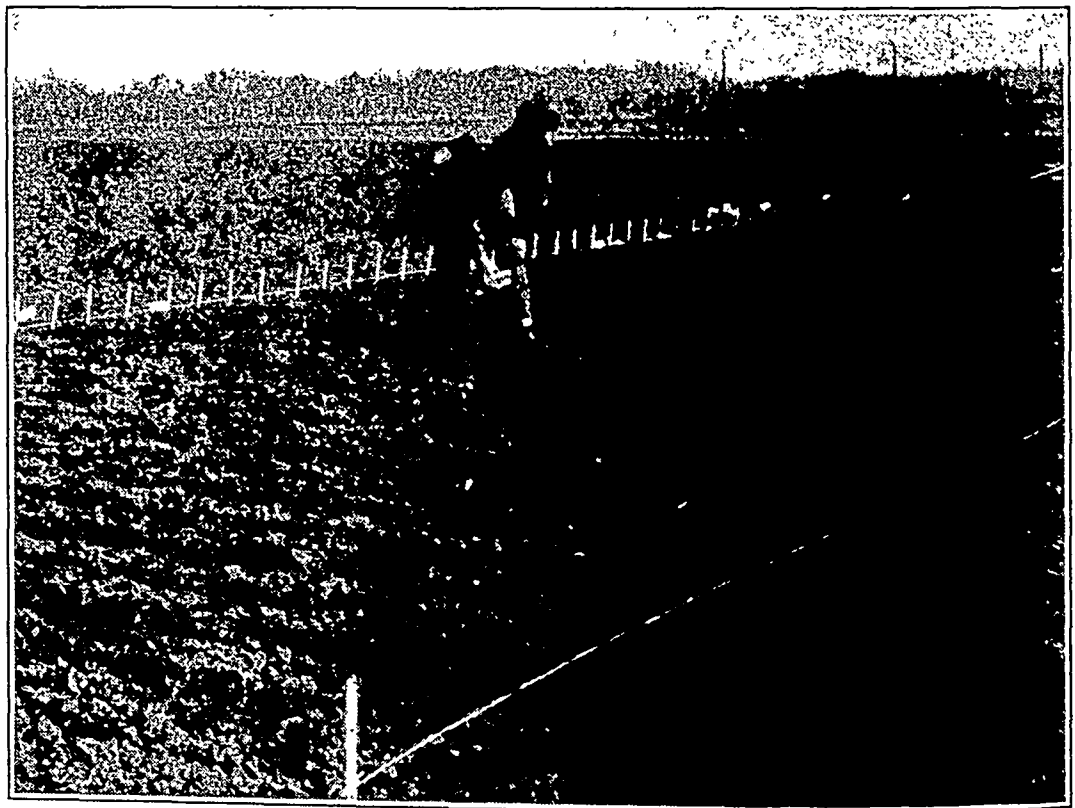
In the seed plot division five varieties of wheat were selected for test, four being milling types and the other macaroni. They

were: Marquis, Garnet, Reward, Ceres and Mindum.

The test system used was in accordance with the most advanced and reliable scientific methods. "Rod rows" were used, being single rows eighteen and one half feet in length and spaced 12 inches apart. The outside rows of the plot and a foot from each end of every row were discarded at harvesting to avoid

soil, lay out the plot and to attend to all the cultivation processes besides filling in the necessary reports. The instructions were very full, and the seed was distributed in envelopes carefully marked to avoid mistake or mixture.

The Experimental Stations supplied the seed in proper kind and quantity, labels for rows, express charges on incoming



A Junior Co-operator at Work

errors that would arise from the better-nourished or perhaps injured state of grain on the edges. A group of three rows was used for each variety, and duplicated in separate positions in the plot. This helped to avoid error from slight variation in soil condition.

Only the centre row in each group was used for purposes of the test, this precaution being to avoid all mixing. The remainder of the crop was threshed and disposed of carefully to avoid a badly mixed volunteer crop in the vicinity.

The boy or girl undertaking the work of a Junior Co-operator first signed a pledge to carry out, if accepted, all instructions as to tests and to use all care for accurate results. Their duties were to select the land, prepare the

grain, weighed and graded it, and calculated returns on an acre basis. They also prepared the annual report, which was a most thorough and voluminous document.

The Dominion Seed Branch assisted in the selection of the prize grain, inspected and certified its progeny and prepared a report on the whole project.

The Manitoba Wheat Pool enlists the Junior Co-operators, supplies the stationery, seed envelopes, shipping boxes and bags, record sheets, placards for plots, seed used for prizes, salaries of inspectors, etc. It also maintains correspondence with the young co-operators and keeps in touch by radio broadcast.



CHAPTER 3.

3. The Fijian Spoke Truly

Right out in the blue Pacific lie the Fiji Islands. Far out as they are, and backward in manners as the Islanders were in some ways, they could throw to us a co-operative message. Mr. W. Deane, travelling in Fiji tells how a Fijian, left alone, was dull and listless. In company, he and his brown-skinned comrades brightened. A group would build a house, and shout, and leap, and chatter till it was finished; and then they would sit, and chant, and clap hands. A chief once spoke to a Fijian meeting, and said:—

"Which of us of himself can build a house? Who ever heard of one planting a garden by himself? And if he did, would his family have plenty to eat? Or who would build a canoe alone? Or sail it? If we act alone, we cease to be Fijians."

The Fijian spoke truly. Indeed, if he could have talked in that manner to millions of the backward, or "Primitive" tribes of the globe, most of them would have cried Yes! — though a few, —tiger-like—would have roared that fighting and slave-raiding were finer.

Glance at the vast island of Borneo, where forests echo monkey-cries, and crocodiles open their devouring jaws. The Dayak folk (so Carl Lumholtz says) gather a fleet of eighty canoes on a river, and three hundred sturdy men paddle up stream in search of fish. But they do not start until a Man of Magic rubs a slip of rattan-cane against a piece of bamboo, and the rubbing produces smoke and fire, and the bamboo breaks, and the portion held in the right hand of the Man of Magic is larger than the other portion. Shouts declare that the sign is good! We in civilized lands may smile. But the cus-

Together-ness

The Spirit of Co-operation Through the Ages

By F. J. GOULD

Author of "The Children's Book of Moral Lessons," "Conduct Stories," etc.

tom shows how a whole Dayak tribe have a belief (as we say) "in common," and act together in obedience to the sign. The belief may be mistaken, but the acting-together is good. Then the fishermen place traps in the stream, and the grand catch begins. At such fishing times, the women and children join the throng, gay with bracelets and anklets of silver and brass, and with necklaces of yellow, brown, or blue beads. So again in earth-labour, or agriculture. At the season for planting rice, perhaps thirty men will go in front, making holes in the soil with long sticks. After them walk an equal number of women, each bearing a small basket of "paddy" (rice-seed in the husk), which she drops with her brown fingers into the holes. As the women go home from the field at the going-down of the sun, they sing a merry song, — the chorus is musical co-operation.

It hardly matters which road we take next in the primitive regions of the world. Suppose we go with the French traveller, A. L. Cureau, to Central Africa. He tells us how a Negro chief, followed by his tribe, marches in quest of a spot on which to build a new village. They raise two lines of huts to form a street. At one end is a guard-house, whence, on behalf of the community, a watchman spies near and far; at the other may be a "palaver" house, where the elders talk together on the affairs that concern all. In hunting, several villages co-operate. The men stand in a great ring, and set fire to the grass within, and frightened deer and other "game" rush to and fro, and are caught and slain for food and skins. Then, during several days, the people gorge till they sleep. Some of the meat they may smoke, and preserve for future meals; and thus they

(Turn to Page 43)

Facts About the World Wheat Situation

By ANDREW CAIRNS

Statistician of the Canadian Wheat Pool

(This statement was issued in reply to a speech in the Manitoba Legislature by W. Sanford Evans (M.L.A.)

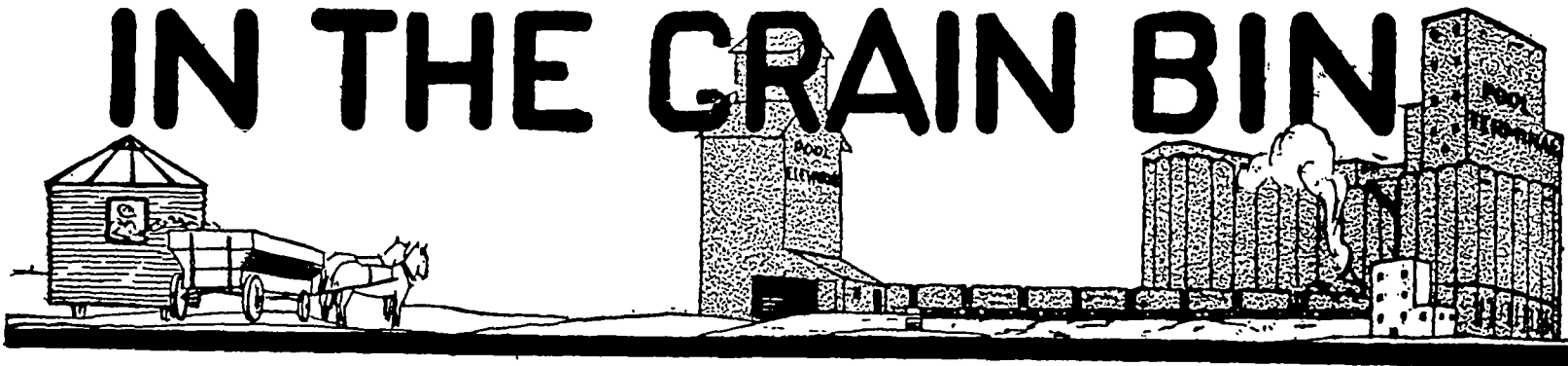
"It is not our intention to enter into a controversy with anyone regarding the wheat situation. Such a controversy could achieve no useful purpose and indeed might do considerable harm as altogether too much has already been said upon the subject for the good of the market. We cannot, however, leave unanswered the remarks of Mr. Sanford W. Evans, M.L.A. before the Winnipeg Board of Trade on Thursday. Mr. Evans made it quite clear, partially by direct reference but largely by implication, that in his opinion the present ills of the world wheat

trade were due to the policies and operating methods of the Canadian Wheat Pool."

"As was to be expected very wide publicity has been given to Mr. Evans' addresses in Europe, the United States and Australia. His contention that North America has taken an "awful licking" and his recital of the blue ruin and extremely pessimistic opinions have naturally been played up to the limit. The result has, of course, been more uncertainty and confusion just at the very time the market was gradually recovering from its most depressing influence — the complete demoralization of confidence. Mr. Evans' presentation of nothing but the black bear side

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IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager.

THE FARMERS SHOULD BE THANKFUL FOR THE POOL

I missed myself from last month's "Scoop Shovel," but I don't think anyone else did because no one mentioned the fact that my page was missing. However, the reason that it was missing was because Mr. Hull advised me that he wanted to reprint a certain amount of material that had appeared in the press in connection with the Pool and various things, and I gave my space up to him.

It is very difficult for me to decide just what I should attempt to discuss. There are so many things which I could write about that thoughts keep crowding each other out of the picture. However, I have made a few observations in the past few months and I am prepared to write them, but there is no guarantee that Mr. Hull will accept them.

Not being a member of the sales force and having nothing whatever to do with the selling of Pool grain, and not being a member of the elected sales board, I have been in the position of a looker-on—close enough to know pretty well what was happening, close enough to know pretty well why it was happening, and close enough that I could be quite concerned over anything that was happening.

Let me state at the outset that the above is not intended to convey or attempt to convey that had I been a member of the sales force or of the board, anything different would have happened than has happened. I only mention these things as an introduction and from someone, as I say, who was probably closer to the "guns" than any other person who was not paid or elected to be concerned with what was happening.

Increasing Production

I have appeared at only two public meetings this year, and I have succeeded in escaping from publicity in the newspapers. As a consequence, I have succeeded in refraining from expressing my opinion, which is probably fortunate when one looks back over the many opinions that have been expressed in the last six months which have proven to be not so good as time has ironed things out.

A few things do occur to me. During a recent month (I am not going to guarantee the absolute accuracy of my figures as they are only used for general information) the United States exported approximately twelve million dollars worth of farm machinery. At the same time, there has been a Federal Farm Board to help stabilize prices. It is rather difficult to figure out how

prices may be kept at a very high level with exports of farm machinery so high, which farm machinery must of necessity go to foreign countries, thus increasing their production, which naturally decreases the demand for North American Wheat.

Pool Reserves

Then what of our reserves — commercial and Elevator—which, if our members were to believe all that has been said by our opposition, are of no value? For five or six years the Pool members have had deductions made from the gross selling price of their grain which have been set aside as reserves. True, these deductions have been used to a large extent to acquire country elevator and terminal facilities, but when the market continued to go down and the Board of the Central Selling Agency deemed it advisable to ask the Provincial Government for assistance, they were in a position to say to the Government: "We have country elevator and terminal facilities which can if necessary, be pledged as security to you to guarantee your guarantee."

What of the non-Pool man? It is common knowledge that during the big break in February a great deal of non-Pool grain (both actual and options) was closed out due to a lack of margins. If the non-Pool man had been setting aside for the last five or six years 2c or 3c per bushel per year he would have had something to put up as a guarantee.

I am convinced more than ever that the Elevator and Commercial Reserve deductions are not only necessary, but that they should be held intact for some time, and that good business will prompt the growers, as well as the boards, to worry less about repayment and interest payment and give much attention to the liquid cash position of the Pool in times of stress, which are bound to come to the Pool as to any other business. The Wheat Pool is an enormous business and an enormous undertaking. It has nominally no capital, and its cash reserves should be immense. No big business is sound or in a position to weather the storms that are bound to come unless its liquid cash position is good.

Rural Betterment

A lot of criticism has come from the small town merchant on account of Pool payments being held up. Sometimes I think that we are all a little inclined to blame someone else for things that have happened, when in reality they were not to blame for the trouble.

I recall very distinctly a trip I made to a cer-

tain town in the country about five years ago, before Christmas. I looked in the windows of the stores in that town, and regardless of the fact that it was just before Christmas, I saw displayed for sale there the most practical things one could imagine—heavy mitts, overshoes, heavy socks, heavy underwear and work shirts. I was in that same town before Christmas last year and I saw displayed in the windows—nuts, dates, figs, candies, fruits, expensive canned goods, and expensive Christmas gifts. Many luxuries—few necessities.

I was glad to see these things, because it proved that the rural parts of the country are living on a higher standard. It did not necessarily prove that everyone could buy these luxuries, but it did prove that many people could buy them or they would not be offered for sale.

I was at a couple of meetings in February. They were social evenings. The first evening approximately 250 people turned out, and at the next meeting the following evening about 350 people turned out. In the afternoon prior to the last



Croll Pool Elevator. A busy spot during the fall season

meeting I had a little informal meeting with the directors of the local elevator association at the point, at which an older man was present. I say "older" because he was older than I. He is a man who has made a success of business, of farming, of life. We were discussing things very informally and he made the statement that he believed there was more money on deposit and in the savings department of their local bank than there had ever been before—this in spite of the fact that we hear that times are hard and money is scarce. He also stated that had rural Western Canada continued to live on the same plane for the past five or six years as they lived on previously, spending as little money as they had spent previously, and had they put in the bank their surplus earnings instead of raising their standard of living, that the banks would have had so much money on deposit they would hardly know what to do with it.

This man said to me: "Can you recall quite vividly some of the country meetings that you attended during your first year with the Pool?" I said I could. He said: "Frankly, what was your impression?" and I told him my impression was that the people were not only poorly dressed, but that they looked discouraged, they looked dis-

heartened, they looked like people who had no hope. He said: "I want you to pay particular attention to the crowd that gathers here to-night. They will be largely rural people; they will be representative of this district, and I want you to pick out one person—man, woman or child—who looks as though he or she were suffering from lack of food or lack of proper clothing."

Let me repeat, approximately three hundred and fifty people attended this meeting. I visualized my first meeting of approximately four hundred Manitoba farm men and women, and then I looked at this meeting and it was impossible for me to believe and realize that such a change could have taken place in five years. Not only were the people well dressed, but there was a look about them that comes to people who feel that life is worth while and that there is some hope, and my thoughts went back to a remark that was made, partly in jest, when I first came with the Pool. One of the Manitoba Pool Directors said to me: "Do you know what we are going to do?" and I said "No." He said: "We are going to put fur coats and silk stockings on every farm woman in the Province of Manitoba," and if this meeting was any sample, then his ideal has practically been accomplished.

Six Year Average---\$1.35

What has happened over a period of five years? The first year's sale price was \$1.66; the next year the selling price was \$1.45; the next year \$1.42; the next year \$1.43, and last year's payments, although the final payment has not yet gone out, was \$1.18—an average of \$1.43 per bushel per year for five years. These figures, of course, are only approximate. Let us add this year's price, assuming that the \$1.00 initial advance is all that the farmers will ever get. I am not saying this is correct, because nobody knows what they will get, but let us include this \$1.00 advance for the sake of figures and look for a six-year average. We arrive at an average of about \$1.35 per bushel for six years.

What has this meant? It has meant a greater purchasing power for the farmers of Western Canada over a six-year period than they ever had in peace times before. If, as my friend says, they had saved the surplus, there would be lots of ready money now. As it is, they have enjoyed that extra money by spending it, and about the only money I have ever been able to save, and really save, is the money I have spent and out of which I have got some real enjoyment.

New Conditions

I sort of missed finishing up my comment on some of the small town merchants. The small town merchant must, if he will think, realize that this added purchasing power has helped his business. There has been a factor entering into things, however, which he must not overlook: Good roads and automobiles have turned a great many people to the larger centres to purchase. If the Pool is to blame for higher prices and if higher prices have meant more automobiles and better roads, then the Pool should be blamed by the small town mer-

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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OFFICES: WHEAT POOL BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN. TELEPHONE 24 50.

COLIN H. BURNELL, President.

P. F. BREDT, Vice-Pres.

R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager

F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

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

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Assistant Editor—F. D. Bradbrooke.

CO-OPERATION—SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

MARCH, 1930

THE EVOLUTION OF DR. BOYLE

Two gentlemen keenly interested in the organized grain trade have recently thrown the weight of their opinion against the Wheat Pool, Dr. James Ernest Boyle, Professor of Rural Economy in Cornell University and Mr. Sanford Evans, President of the company which owns the Grain Trade News, Winnipeg. Mr. Evans we leave to the tender mercies of Mr. Cairns, Pool Statistician, who deals with his facts, figures and opinions on another page. Mr. Cairns has also perforated the arguments of Professor Boyle but for The Scoop Shovel enough is as good as a feast, so we purpose presenting here another Professor Boyle, not the protagonist of the grain trade, but the protagonist of co-operation and the farmer organized for business.

Mr. Boyle began his professional career at the University of North Dakota in 1904 and in "Who's Who in America" he proudly records that he was the founder and first president of the University of North Dakota's Co-operative Store. That was a good beginning and when in 1921 he published his "Agricultural Economics" the flame of co-operation was burning brightly. He wrote the book, he tells us in the preface, because the farmers "are rapidly beginning to assume more conscious direction of the processes of production and are asking for a wider influence in the economic and political life of the nation."

How were they to achieve that "wider influence?" By organization and co-operation. The farmers, he said, must organize for collective bargaining, and "the elimination of the middleman, so far as such a thing is feasible and desirable, will come about increasingly through the growth of collective bargaining in agriculture. This growth pre-supposes an increase in real co-operation, that is, co-operation which is for savings, not for profits." Among the essentials of co-operation Professor Boyle lists: A specialized field of operation; a large volume of business; strong centralized control; pooling arrangements and a wider and better distribution of the product. "Farmers organized in a co-operative association according to the above principles," he says, "are mobilized for their own protection. They can conduct collective bargaining where they control the supply of the product and thus have a voice in price-making." Admirably stated! The leaven of co-operation mentally ingested during his twelve years at the University of North Dakota and his field work in marketing for the Department of Agriculture was still working strongly; the salvation of agriculture lay in better farming and better marketing—collective bargaining, vol-

ume and centralized control of the product. Mr. Boyle was with every other sane economist in the United States.

Then came the effort of the farmers in the United States to form wheat pools. Undoubtedly there was much rash talk about what the Pools could do in the way of price-fixing. Mr. Boyle didn't like that. He didn't like the idea of the contract. He didn't like to think of the co-operative organizations taking the place of the grain and cotton exchanges. There were two commodities in which in his opinion the market operated with hair-trigger fineness—cotton and wheat. Here competition worked with providential justice to seller and buyer alike. Orderly marketing, Professor Boyle says in his latest tirade against the Canadian Pool, is a dogma which has never been defined. Oh, yes it has—by Professor Boyle himself. In his Marketing of Agricultural Products published in 1925 he says: (page 42) "In the modern or liberal sense of the term therefore orderly marketing may be defined as the marketing of the commodity at the right time and place in the right quantity and quality." And he then goes on to talk about the "need of orderly marketing." But he hedged in applying his definition to all agricultural commodities. Orderly marketing did not apply to wheat and cotton because the exchanges in response to "the law of supply and demand" fixed the prices of these commodities with rigid exactness. Collective bargaining, centralized control, large volume, pooling arrangements and so on, all the essential elements in successful co-operation, counted for nothing in the marketing of wheat—only supply and demand. And what are supply and demand? "Estimates," merely human guesses, and as estimates change so prices change. Supply, says Professor Boyle, is "largely psychological; demand is almost wholly psychological." And what determines these psychological conditions? "Many forces, some natural, some human"—in a word nearly every mortal thing that is likely to happen in the world from frost in Alberta to the payment of war debts. And this welter of causes that defy co-ordination according to Professor Boyle constitutes a better regulator of prices than anything that can be devised by way of rational co-operation.

Something seems to have happened with the passing of the years to the economist who taught the students of the University of North Dakota the value of co-operation and who later went out to tell the farmers that the collective organization of their business was essential to good farming. But then every movement for economic and social change has had the experts who stood by the old order and prophesied dismally of the ruin that innovation

would bring, and Professor Boyle, doubtless, has as much success in convincing the students at Cornell that he is a better and more logical thinker at fifty-six than he was at thirty, as he has convincing the agricultural co-operators.

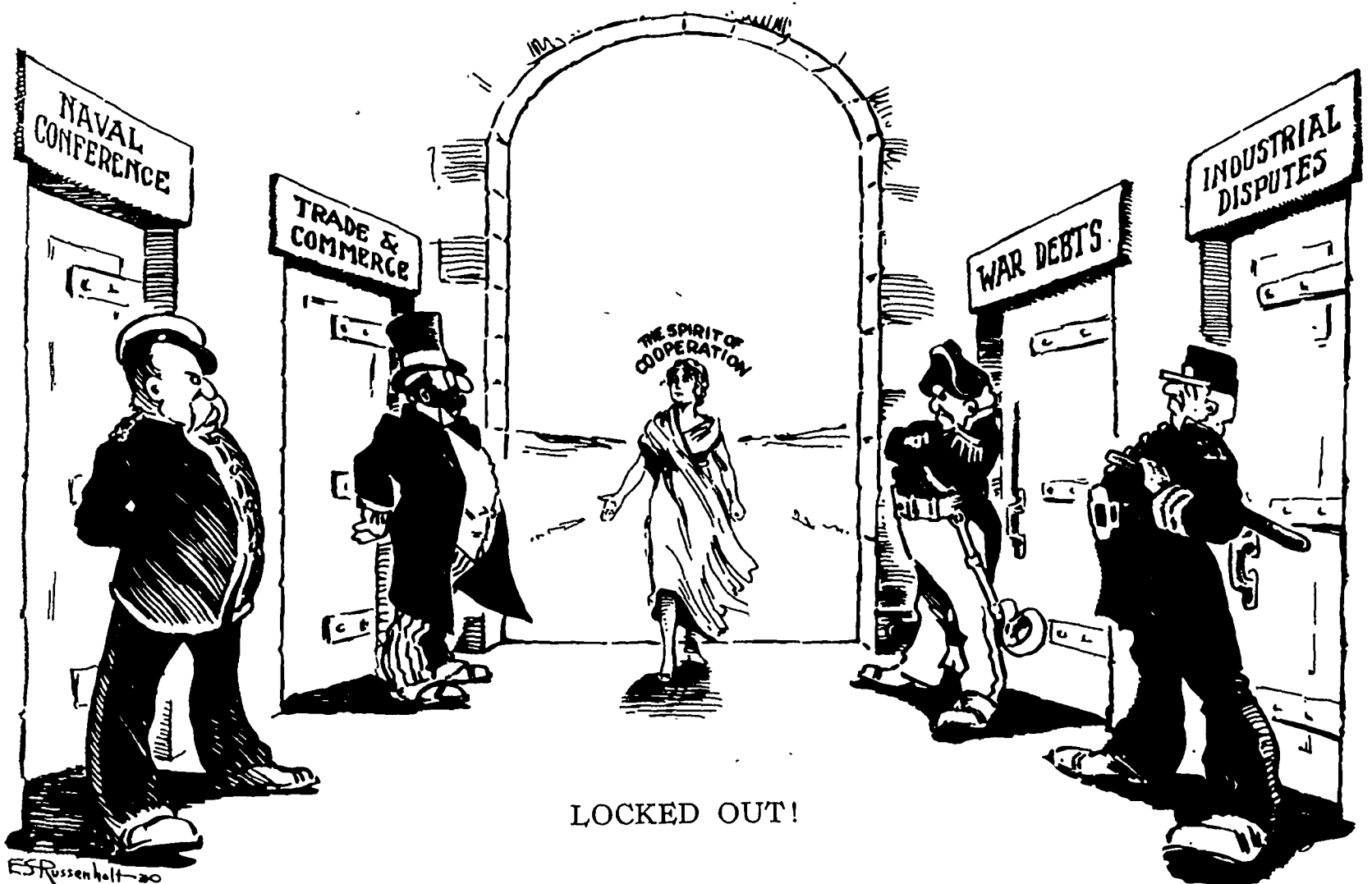
THE TRAGEDY OF NON-CO-OPERATION

On Sunday, March 9, Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the British Exchequer gave a radio talk which was carried across the Atlantic for the benefit of American and Canadian audiences. He dealt with the expenditure on war and preparation for war and pointed out that the great democratic republic to the south of us spends more on armaments than any other nation—\$879,000,000—which is no mean figure even for the wealthiest nation in the world. Great Britain, he said, is spending \$175,000,000 more than in 1913, while, with the exception of Germany, which has been compulsorily disarmed that the other nations might be safe, every other great power is spending more than before the war, the total expenditure being \$4,500,000,000. Not counting the economic loss from the killed and wounded (nor the moral loss which simply cannot be estimated in any way) the Great War has cost Great Britain up to date \$50,000,000,000 and it will take 140 years to pay off the war debt. Today Great Britain has to raise for war debt purposes “\$5,000,000 every day, \$200,000 every hour, \$3,000 every minute” and it takes “the whole time labor of 2,000,000 workers year in and year out to pay the annual cost of the debt burden.” With the present cost of armaments and pensions the cost to Great Britain of war and war preparations (or

precautions as some call it) amounts to \$5,000 a minute.

We invite our readers to take pencil and paper and figure out: How many good houses could be built for the working people out of that appalling expenditure; how many additional schools could be built; how many factories could be kept going supplying necessary clothing, shoes, coal and food; what could be done with it in developing power for the use of home and factory; how many good reading rooms and public libraries could be built; how much the terrors of old age, sickness, accident, death could be mitigated through a comprehensive social insurance plan. Think up social improvements for yourself and figure out what could be done with that money for making Great Britain really, to quote Mr. Lloyd George, “a home for heroes.”

And all the great powers are in the same boat and yet when they meet in conference the insanity of the whole waste does not seem to be a factor in their deliberations. They simply do not get together; they cannot visualize the nations of the world as a co-operative entity. Ninety-nine per cent. of the world's troubles are due to the lack of the spirit of co-operation, the inability of men to see the great lesson of history that the measure of all social improvement is the extent to which co-operation has been substituted for antagonism, and irrational strife. There is a place for strife and clash but it is in the domain of the mind—the free clash of ideas by which men reject error and reach truth. If men would restrict strife to that field and apply co-operation in the field of action, irrational strife would soon give way to the rational striving for the common good.





By. F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

U.F.M. MEETINGS

Our fieldmen have held 123 U.F.M. meetings since January 28th with a total attendance of 3,855 and there are 103 more meetings arranged.

* * *

Fieldman G. H. Chapman reports on U.F.M. meeting held at Belleview, March 5th, as follows: "About 35 men and 10 women present. This was a real good meeting with splendid interest shown. They decided to organize a local and got several members. Good interest was shown for the Pool, and as near as I can see the members are behind us to a man."

* * *

Fieldman Watson Crossley reports on meeting held at Brown, February 17th:

"Attendance 125. Organized a U.F.M. Local, with 15 names on the list as a start. Chose their officers and planned a drive. This was a splendid meeting with a large percentage of young people present. A good program prepared."

* * *

Fieldman W. L. Watt reporting on U.F.M. meeting held at Ochre River, February 21st, states:

"The question was thoroughly discussed and it was decided to organize a strong local at Ochre River and take in Hamilton School District rather than form a separate local there. Committee was selected to organize, advertise and provide entertainment for a large public meeting to be held at a later date. Six or eight new members signed up to U.F.M. at this meeting. This was a real good meeting in every way."

* * *

Fieldman E. J. Watson's report on U.F.M. meeting held at Oak Lake, February 19th, is as follows:

"Attendance 25. This was a very satisfactory meeting. There was a very earnest discussion as to the advisability of trying to revive a local and they finally agreed to make a try. I believe they are going to go right after the membership and try and make it a local worth while."

* * *

Following is fieldman Richmond's report on meeting at Fortier:

"An enthusiastic meeting. Those in attendance were all grown up men. A motion was adopted to re-create a local. Canvassers were selected. Some eight men paid their membership fees."

* * *

Following herewith is a letter which we re-

ceived from the Secretary of the Selkirk District U.F.M.:

At a meeting of the U.F.M. Selkirk District Board it was moved that we express our thanks and appreciation of Wheat Pool for placing their field men at our disposal for organization work. We believe that some real good will result from the plans laid out. We would also appreciate any help given through the "Scoop Shovel."

* * *

Another outstanding event was the joint meeting of the U. F. M. and the Pool held at Rossburn, March 5th. About two hundred attended. Mrs. Downing gave a splendid address on the work of the U. F. M. and U. F. W. M., also briefly pointing out the necessity of co-operation. Mr. H. Robinson, the district fieldman went into the details of the marketing and selling of the 1928-29 crop very thoroughly, and judging from the comments and discussions heard after the meeting, he cleared up many points to the satisfaction of the members. Mr. Poloway, fieldman, also gave a short address outlining the work to be done.

Special mention might be made of our chairman, Mr. A. L. Duncanson, for his work in making the evening a success.

—L. V. Lawless,

Secretary, Rossburn Elevator Ass'n.

COMMUNITY SPIRIT

Since February 1st. I have attended meetings at the following points:

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------|
| Tilston | Eunola School | Napinka |
| Killarney | Crystal City | Rivers |
| Harding | Moline | Basswood |
| Rapid City | Morris | Elm Creek |
| Baldur | Greenway | Glenora |
| Bruxelles | Holland | Treherne |

The total attendance was 2,600, or an average of 144 per meeting.

One could not help but be impressed with the fact that at many of these meetings they had solved the question of how to get the crowd out. It is quite evident that where they are in the habit of putting on such entertainment from time to time, there is a much better community spirit.

The "Local" is the workshop where co-operation is put into practice and the results are seen not only in entertainments but in community halls, skating rinks and playgrounds, community scales, beef rings, beautifying the school grounds, Pool

elevators, co-operative stores and strong support of all Pools.

It is these organizations, whether community clubs or locals of the U.F.M. that bring together young and old, men and women, boys and girls, and create a spirit that is the foundation of the co-operative movement. In places where no local organization is present, co-operative endeavours are generally weak and have a struggle to keep going.

The development of local talent through public entertainments and social gatherings should be given every encouragement. Neither should it be forgotten that, in preparing for these entertainments there is entailed a great deal of sacrifice of time and work, all done just to help out. This effort is much to be preferred to outside paid efforts, even though they are more talented. It is a valuable education to the young people, and means the development of the "self help," "get to-gether" spirit, and promotes leadership and ability to fill the responsible positions.

Attending meetings at these places is a delightful experience. Distance, roads and weather mean but little where there is an organization to meet and satisfy community needs. The "Local" is the starting point of the co-operative and the foundation of the movement.

SUPPORT FOR THE C.S.A.

Resolutions endorsing the stand taken by the Central Selling Agency in the wheat marketing situation, and expressing confidence in the management, have come in from the following locals or meetings: McCreary Wheat Pool Local; Gordon Local U.F.M.; Wood Bay Co-operative Elevator Association; Clanwilliam Co-operative Elevator Association; Ewart Co-operative Elevator Association; Mintonas Co-operative Elevator Association; Foxwarren Co-operative Elevator Association; McConnell Co-operative Elevator Association; Mather Co-operative Elevator Association; Roblin Co-operative Elevator Association; Kemnay Co-operative Elevator Association; U.F.M. and Pool meeting at MacDonald, Feb. 24th; U.F.M. and Pool meeting at Killarney, Feb. 6th; Glenwood Wheat Pool Local; Tummell U.F.M. Local; Tilston Co-operative Elevator Association.

DELEGATE REPRESENTATION

When in the office the other day L. V. Robson, of Deleau, pointed out that the present system of delegate representation is not equitable. "Why," he said, "is the second delegate elected to represent only fifty members, when the first delegate is elected to represent seventy-five members? To be equitable, each delegate should represent the same number of members. For instance: Instead of the first delegate representing seventy-five and the second representing fifty, make it say, one delegate for every seventy members."

The matter was brought to the attention of the board, and on their suggestion a table was worked out allowing for delegate representation of 300, 350 and 400 on an equalized basis. Following is the result:

1 delegate for 80 members gives a representation of 310.

1 delegate for 70 members gives a representation of 347.

1 delegate for 60 members gives a representation of 402.

The equalized basis as above cuts down slightly on representation from some of the larger locals and increases the representation slightly from some of the smaller locals.

HOSPITAL VISITS

From August 1st, 1929, to the end of February, 1930, hospital visits number 166. The following extracts are taken from letters received in appreciation of same:

"Just a line to express my gratitude and appreciation of my family for the kind remembrance of the Manitoba Wheat Pool through the flowers and visits during my stay in the General Hospital."

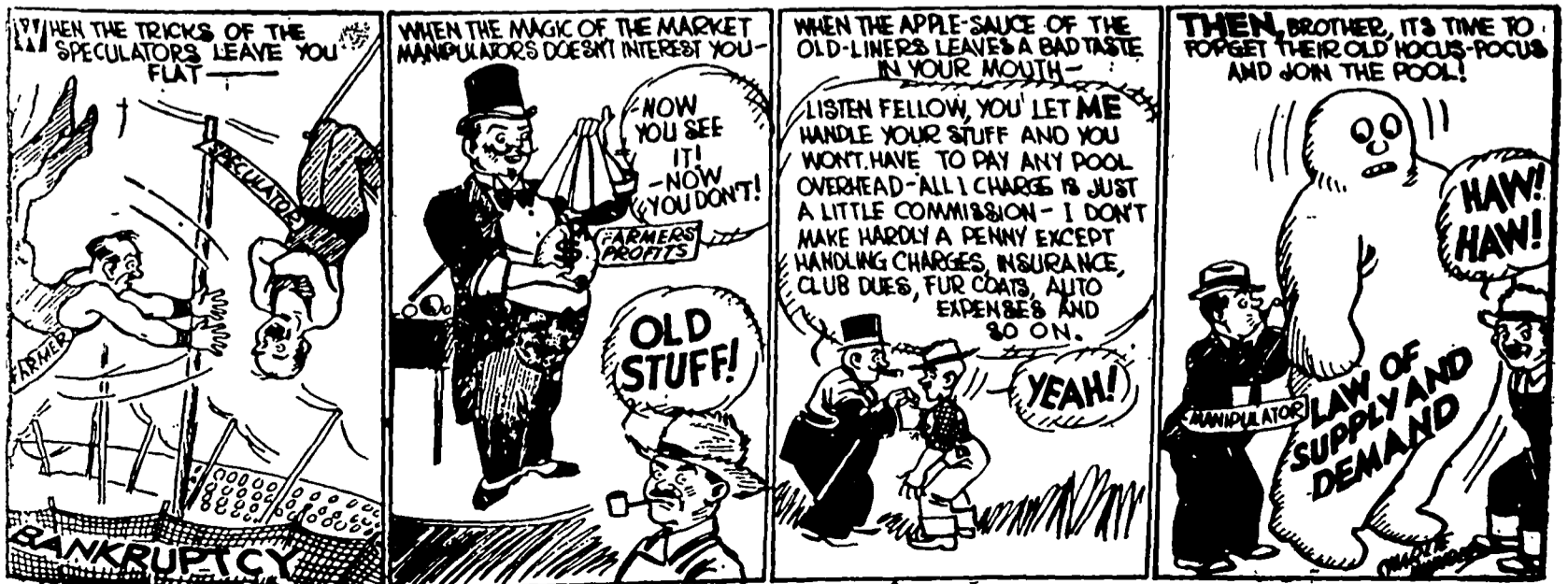
"I am writing to thank you for your kindness to our boy when he was in the General Hospital last winter. We certainly were glad of your kindness, and he was greatly cheered by your visits. Wishing the Pool every success."

"Just a few lines to thank you for the interest you took in me during my stay in St. Boniface Hospital. I very much appreciated the visits while I was there, also the flowers."

(Turn to Page 30)

Illustrated Lectures on Cooperation.

By Charlie Wunder





THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 840 394

Members of the Board:

Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Chairman
F. W. Ransom.

W. A. Landreth.

G. W. Tovell.

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

Secretary: John W. Ward.

OUR ANNUAL REPORT

The third annual report of the Co-operative Marketing Board, which was laid on the table of the provincial legislature a few days ago, contains interesting information with regard to the scope and progress of the co-operative movement in Manitoba, as well as an account of the work of the Board in support of the movement.

The report, like the others submitted to the legislature, covers the last fiscal year of the province, which ended on April 30th, 1929. It is not therefore strictly up-to-the-minute, but nevertheless it contains information not previously published. It shows that during the period under review there was an increase of 71 in the number of associations operating under the Manitoba Co-operative Associations Act, the increases being as follows: Consumers' associations, 24; livestock shipping associations, 24; pool elevator associations, 19; fish pool, 1; community hall association, 1; weigh scale association, 1; and publishing association, 1.

At the end of the period covered by the report there were in existence 158 pool elevator associations, 57 consumers' associations, 50 livestock shipping associations, 5 community hall associations, 5 seed marketing associations, 3 creamery associations, 1 beef ring, 1 milk producers' association, 1 egg and poultry pool, 1 hay pool, 1 fish pool, 1 weigh-scale association, and 1 publishing association, making a total of 285 incorporated associations. Co-operative associations formed under other legislation, and operating in Manitoba, are the Wheat Pool and Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited.

Business Expanding

From the above it is evident that facilities are now in existence through which all the principal agricultural products of Manitoba can be marketed under the co-operative plan, and also that in many parts of the province farmers are organized for the co-operative purchasing of farm and household supplies. Progress is also indicated in the volume and percentage of business done by all classes of co-operative organizations. Co-operative marketing of wheat, for instance, increased from 40 per cent. of the 1927 crop, to 43.3 of that of 1928. Coarse grains increased from 28.1 per cent. to 40.8. Co-operative dairies in 1928 produced 15.2 per cent. of the provincial total of creamery butter, compared with 14.15 in 1927. Wool shows an increase from 22.66 per cent. of Manitoba's production in 1927, to 29.6 per cent in 1928, while co-operative agencies handled 23.7 per cent. of the livestock shipments received at St. Boniface yards, compared with 22 per cent. in 1927. In poultry and

eggs, co-operative marketings recorded an increase of nearly 17 per cent.

The consumers' movement, the report shows, is growing faster on a percentage basis than the marketing end, though its turnover is at present far below that of the marketing agencies. Paid up capital of 29 societies at the end of 1928 was \$65,606.85, an increase of 31.2 per cent. over 1927, when 11 societies reported; sales for the year were \$508,454.62, which was 106.1 per cent. over the previous year; the surpluses for the year were \$18,183.36, an increase of 144.6 per cent; and the surplus of assets over liabilities was \$32,713.99, an increase of 67.4 per cent.

Reference is also made in the report to the seed grain marketing associations, to the hay and fish pools recently organized and to the investigation of the fishing industry made by the Board.

Educational Work

Under the heading of educational work, the report relates the activities of the Board in supplying information and assistance to groups desiring to organize new associations, the preparation of a uniform accounting system for consumers' associations, and the personal instruction given to bookkeepers of associations adopting the system. Through correspondence, visits and conferences, contact has been established with most of the consumers' associations in the province, and information and advice given where necessary, both upon local problems and general co-operative and business principles. A tour of the province made under the auspices of the Board by Mr. George Keen, secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, was an important part of the educational program in the interest, particularly, of the consumers' movement.

The office of the Board has become well known as a bureau of information on co-operation, and its services in this respect have been given to a large number of students, writers and speakers as well as to co-operative officials.

The Board each year devotes two hundred dollars to scholarships for students in economics and sociology at the Manitoba Agricultural College. These scholarships for the year covered by the report were awarded as follows: Degree course, Bruce B. Strachan, Brandon, \$100.00; diploma course, Thorvaldur Peterson, Baldur, \$50.00; Home Economics course, Miss Eileen M. Bulloch, Reston, \$50.00.

To co-operate intelligently and successfully we must be informed. Come to the Manitoba Institute of Co-operation, which will be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College, June 16 to 21, 1930.

Irish Free State Buys Creameries for Co-operatives

Probably in no state, new or old, has post-war legislation or Governmental policy been at once so radical and spectacular, so direct and so full of possibility in far-reaching consequence as that which has been adopted by the Irish Free State Government affecting the dairy industry within its jurisdiction.

The harnessing of the River Shannon for the generation of electricity for each of the twenty-six counties which comprise the Irish Free State, is comparable to it as a spectacular event of the first importance and as a mark of a Government's confident and courageous acceptance of a relatively great responsibility.

The history of the Irish creamery business — which is that branch of the dairy industry in Ireland which involves the assembling of milk supplies almost entirely for the centralization of butter-making—has been largely a story of struggle for existence between farmer-owned creameries on the one hand, and non-farmer-owned creameries on the other hand. Competition between them for milk has been rife.

This, in intensified form, was the most marked feature of the creamery conditions which pre-

vailed in Southern Ireland when the Irish Free State came into being at the end of 1921.

As a result of the Government's notice having been attracted to the condition of the creamery business, the Minister for Agriculture made a statement about it to "An Dail" in March, 1927, and asked for a loan of £365,000 for the purchase of the entire creamery interests of the two principal companies operating in the Irish Free State—an agreement in this behalf having been previously concluded with the companies. The loan was granted and a Holding Body (The Dairy Disposal Company Limited) was formed with the object of carrying through the transfer and of subsequently disposing of the property piece-meal to co-operative societies at prices based upon valuations of the premises, plant, and milk. The loan was, of course, conditional on the Exchequer being ultimately recouped in full with interest.

This scheme has involved the necessity for many territorial adjustments as between existing societies, the establishment of new societies, amalgamations, the closing of many so-called "redundant" creameries and the transfer of their milk supplies in each case

to one or more co-operative societies.

To enable the Dairy Disposal Company to fulfill all its functions, The Creamery Act (1928) was passed. This Act provides amongst other things, that no new creamery may be erected in the Free State without a license issued by the Minister for Agriculture.

The precedent of transfer from non-farmer to farmer ownership having been established, it was obvious that its extension would be a matter only of time, and, in pursuance of the policy, negotiations between the Dairy Disposal Company and other non-farmer owners have resulted in the elimination of certain of these latter creamery operators, including the Co-operative Wholesale Society, from the competitive field, in addition to the two larger operators with whom negotiations were undertaken in the first instance.

It is reasonable to assume that the process will be continued till all the creameries in the Free State have passed into the ownership of the farmers, and that there will be no reversion to the system of rivalry between farmer-producers and non-farmer manufacturers which has culminated in government action with the result stated. The decision as to this now rests with the state, under the aforementioned Creamery Act.

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about

P.A.M.

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The POOL WOMAN



FORCES OF CHANGE

In the past ten years the farms and quiet towns of America have been swept by gigantic forces of change. These changes have come with all the speed of the modern day and age—and each day they seem to go forward faster.

We ask ourselves how these forces have brought about the most important change of all—the change that has taken place in the minds of the people.

A classification of these forces might divide them into two classes, internal and external.

By internal forces I mean to include such things as an improved school system, fuller and more widely developed curriculums, that include not only the basic school subjects but a curriculum whereby the student has a chance to learn something of current topics, hygiene, nature study, psychology, etc., the knowledge of these subjects giving him a keener and better understanding of the place he is to take in this world.

We have, too, the outreaching effect of extension, teaching; the rise, growth, and success of co-operatives.

However, the big changes are the external ones. These can all be put, with rough accuracy, into six blunt words, "The whole country is becoming unified."

We see this everywhere we turn, billboards, filling stations, tourist camps, good roads, telephone, telegraph and electric light lines reaching far in every direction. Through the use of all these things rural people are no longer isolated from the large centres, but there is constant intermingling of things that used to be considered distinctly as of town or country. The farmer's home, his machinery, are now becoming more and more up-to-date, and I wonder if the farmer who enters with his fellows into a million dollar pool retains the same attitude mentally as when he bargained lonesomely, single handed, against forces that he could only vaguely sense?

Many other things have happened that speed the beat of the mind to destroy old-time mental attitudes, to bring new standards of dress, speech, and morals.

Cars have come, connecting the farms and towns, the radio has come into the home bringing with it fine musical treats, educational lectures, news of the world, etc. I wonder if we realize

just how much this factor has really done in modernizing the rural life of America.

I wonder too, if the woman of today realizes just what these changes have meant to her? Certainly they have brought her a new freedom, an absolutely new relation to political, economical, and social activities.

I mentioned the rise, increase and growth of co-operatives. We have heard such a lot about co-operatives, and pools lately—men joining together to sell their wheat, wool, hay, eggs, milk and poultry; and now they are doing their buying on the same co-operative plan. Why? Because they have found that by so doing they are able to eliminate a number of middlemen who take the profits away from the producer. In other words, they have done it for economy; and economy on their part means efficiency, the least possible handling between producer and consumer.

All this co-operation doesn't mean simply a saving in buying or selling—it's something bigger and broader—it will mean that the two forces of industrial organization, the producer and the consumer, will join hands to give greater security, improved health and comfort, better surroundings, and the brighter prospects which are expressed in the words "Standard of Life."

With this broader outlook in mind surely the women of Canada, especially on the prairies, can realize what additional strides can be made if they unite with the men in this world-wide co-operative movement.

Women of England have had successfully organized co-operative guilds for nearly a century. I read the other day a summary of the effects which that guild had upon English women and I am going to quote it now: "Through the efforts of the guild, women have been transformed from buyers, ignorant of the economic results of their acts into intelligent co-operators, conscious that they can undermine Capitalism and making good their rights to share in the control of the co-operative movement."

I have not space here to list all the reforms that have come into women's lives in the last few years—while these are still far from complete women are more and more being relied upon to further co-operative progress and should have the power to propose and press for new developments, and to make their contributions to the solution of the new urgent co-operative problems.

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.)

It would seem from the press despatches that the naval conference in London is not going to have the results that millions of people hoped would come out of it. The armament structure of the world is not going to have any appreciable dents made in it, not even if maintaining it means wreck and ruin for western civilization. There is too much fear in some places and too much thinking in terms of power in other places; too much nationalism and too little internationalism to let the statesmen get down to the only basis upon which world peace can rest, namely the conception of humanity as a whole.

It takes an active and well-informed public opinion to move the men into whose hands has been entrusted the affairs of a nation, but without it democracy is a hollow farce. One of the purposes of our Pool library is to help to create an active and intelligent public opinion and I would like therefore to call attention to the books in the library on this important subject of peace. To the person who has time and the inclination to go thoroughly into the question some of our recent books are:

Disarmament, by Madariaga. The author of this book does not go into the question in its technical aspects. Disarmament to him is an event or a series of events following upon the organization of peace and he writes from that standpoint and for the ordinary man.

Security against War, by Kellor, goes into the whole question of machinery in elaborate detail and the person who will take the trouble to go through the two big volumes will at least know a great deal about the methods employed for staving off war.

International Relations, by Buell, is a big book but a good one for presenting all the factors that make for war and peace—nationalism, color and racial prejudices; the struggle for markets, to preserve home markets and invade foreign ones; the differing economic and social stan-

dards; the policies of imperialism and finance and the various methods that have been adopted to try and have international disputes settled by peaceful procedure. It is a very comprehensive handbook.

War as an Instrument of National Policy, by Shotwell, is a book based on the Kellogg Pact by an indefatigable worker in the cause of peace. He goes minutely into the question of the renunciation of war and how the Kellogg Pact can be made to work, which, after all, is the main thing because the world has seen a lot of treaties that failed to work when the vital moment arrived.

In the list of books just added to the library and printed below there are three to which I would call attention. First we have one of the new titles in the excellent Home University Library—The Growth of International Thought, by Stawell. Here in brief compass we have an intensely interesting review of the development of the thought of humanity almost from the time when to be a "stranger" in a community was to invite death, down to the Great War and the acceptance by millions of the people of the standard "a man's a man for a' that," that is, that it is not race or color or creed or nationality that counts but humanness. That is the essential meaning of internationalism.

Next we have the first issues of the new series—The World

(Turn to Page 47)

Light feathery cakes and flaky
pie crust made easier with

Robin Hood FLOUR



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"MONEY BACK"
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Co-Operative Poultry Marketing

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

185 Market St E., Winnipeg.

A. W. Badger, Sec.-Treas.
E. G. Horwood, Superintendent
DIRECTORS:
W. A. Landreth, Winnipeg

W. S. Murray, Carman
George Gordon, Oak Lake
W. H. Mitchell, Cromer
R. H. Galloway, Pilot Mound

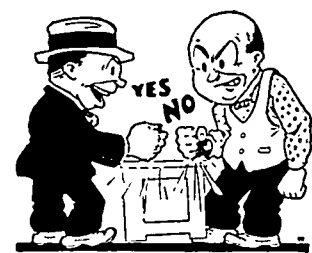
W. B. Martin, Shoal Lake
C. B. McLean, Grand View
Honorary Director:
D. W. Storey, Montreal

W. S. Patterson, President
W. S. Smith, Vice-Pres.

OUR ANNUAL MEETING

On Wednesday, February 12, 1930, some 194 delegates, representing 118 locals, met in the annual general meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Ltd., at Norman Hall, Winnipeg.

It was a good meeting. The delegates heard, discussed and passed on the various reports of 1929 business and formulated plans for 1930. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Winnipeg one year hence.



There Was Nothing Like This.

The reports submitted by the various officials showed clearly that the Association is in a strong, flourishing condition. Of the retiring directors W. A. Landreth, Winnipeg, for district No. 7 and W. S. Murray, Carman, for district No. 8 were re-elected; R. H. Galloway, of Pilot Mound, was elected in district No. 9 to replace E. S. Storey, of Montreal. Mr. Storey was made an honorary member of the Board.

W. S. Patterson was elected President, W. S. Smith Vice-President, E. G. Horwood, Superintendent and A. W. Badger, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stepping Right Along

The membership of the Pool has grown from 719 in 1922 to 14,000 in 1929; in the past year 2,382 new members joined with their neighbors to help make poultry pay in Manitoba. In 1922 there were 9 locals, in 1929 there were 118—out of this total 12 were organized in 1929. During 1929, too, there were 79 new merchant contracts signed and 475 contracts came in from producers of eggs. Pretty soon every self-respecting hen in Manitoba will be laying eggs under contract for the Pool.

During 1929 the Manitoba Poultry Pool handled the big share of the poultry products produced in the province. The total value of the products handled by the Pool reached \$995,000.00—made up as follows:

Eggs Pool period	2,159,094 dozens
Non-Pool	81,013 "
Total	2,240,107 dozens
Dressed Poultry:	
Pool period	1,543,046 lbs.
Non-Pool	48,983 "
Total	1,592,029 lbs.

Live Poultry:

Pool period	121,342 lbs.
Non-Pool	79,945 "

Total 201,296 lbs.

Centralizing Volume

The total volume of poultry products handled during 1929 through the Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited, (including the Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia Pools) was approximately 14 million pounds or dozens. Further expansion due to increased volume in the Provinces already affiliated and extension into what are at present unorganized territories, is looked for.

Central Pool Meeting

The annual meeting of the Canadian Poultry Pool, Ltd., was held in Edmonton on Monday, February 24th, 1930. All directors (three from each of the four western provinces) were present. Business for the past year was reviewed and officials elected to represent the Central Association for 1930 as follows: Alister Forbes, Cobble Hill, B. C., President; Mrs. Bertha Holmes, Asquith, Sask., Vice-President; Executive Committee: Alister Forbes, Mrs. Bertha Holmes, D. A. Malin, Edmonton; Geo. P. Wallace, New Westminster, B. C.; W. S. Patterson, Boissevain, Man. W. A. Landreth, Winnipeg, was appointed General Manager; D. W. Storey, General Sales Manager, Montreal; W. H. Fisher, Sales Manager, Winnipeg; Mark. E. Hill, Sales Manager, New Westminster; L. B. Crawford, Winnipeg, Sec.-Treasurer. Head office, 185 Market Street, Winnipeg, Phone 24 877.

Mr. Landreth's Report

Here are some paragraphs from Mr. Landreth's report:

"1929 was the most difficult year to stabilize markets for poultry products—due mainly to the very unsatisfactory conditions of the market in the winter of 1928, when heavy losses were taken on storage stocks.

"For the first time in the history of Eastern Canada, egg producers in Ontario and Quebec received less money for their eggs than the poultry producers of the Prairie Provinces and B. C.

"In July export orders were taken for eggs from the B. C. Pool, which relieved the condition of temporary over-supply on our consuming markets of Canada, resulting in clearing up all stocks on hand at satisfactory prices.

(Turn to Page 36)

Meri-Ka-Chak---His Message to the Boys and Girls

Each day a stack of letters comes in, asking for "Meri-ka-chak, His Message" and each day these copies go out. Boys and girls who write in must be sure to sign their names and addresses clearly. Meri-ka-chak is a mighty wise chief, but even he doesn't know how to reach boys and girls if he doesn't know their name or where they live.

Then there is another stack of letters piling up, asking for a second booklet about Meri-ka-chak and his wonderful tribe, the Shan-a-macs. Here are notes from a few of them:

Received your wonderful book about Meri-ka-chak. Have read it. It is a good book with the right ideas. Would like to hear more about him.—W. G. N. Davidson, Cypress River.

Like it very much and would like to know more about it. We had some friends here and their girls would like to get the booklet, so I am sending their names. Their parents are members of the Co-ops. We ourselves are a co-operative family. We all belong to the U.F.M. and two or three Co-ops. Dad is a director on the Co-op. Creamery at Dauphin and I myself have a share in it. My grandmother and grandfather in the Old Country have been members of the co-operative for over 42 years.—Ada Scrimshaw, Roblin.

It surely was a good book. We will hope that we will all be united some day like the tribe, the Shan-a-macs. I believe it will be the greatest achievement in the history of our great Dominion, that we all work together for the betterment of all mankind. (A Junior Co-op. Seed Grower), Brinton E. Wight, Napinka.

I was very pleased with it. Having read it through would like to hear more about them.—David Taylor, Reaburn.

I would like very much if you would send me another book of Meri-ka-chak's Message.—Eleanor C. Irvine, Letellier.

It is very interesting and I would like to hear more about

Meri-ka-chak.—Elsie McKenzie, Clearwater.

Greatly pleased with your wonderful Indian Book. Would like you to kindly tell more about the friendly chieftain and his wonderful tribe the Shan-a-macs. — Blanche Vann, Bethany.

It sure is a dandy. I will show it to my school teacher; she will read it to the pupils. I hope when all the other boys and girls grow up they will be good Pool members and make a prosperous Canada.—Billy Wilson, Alonsa.

Found it very interesting and was much pleased with it. I would like to get more about the great chief and the Shan-a-macs. Jessie McKenzie, Cartwright.

It was very good. Everyone in the family read it. Will you please send me some more. — Kenneth Rea, Russell.

Thought it was very interesting, as I like reading Indian stories. Would you kindly send me more about the Shan-a-macs. —Charlie Tousaker, Chatfield.

I like it very much. Would like to have another one. Kenneth McRea, Emerson.

Think it is very good and would like to have another book about the Shan-a-macs. — Nora Reece, Roland.

Another Co-op. Family

Am greatly pleased with it. We are all very interested in co-operation, as my father ships poultry, livestock, grain and cream through the Co-ops.—Laura McConochie, Edwin.

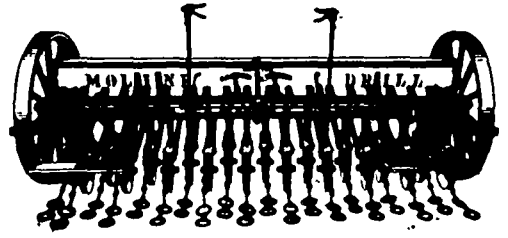
I have read the book over and think it is wonderful. Would like to hear more about him, please.—Kathleen O'Neil, Portage.

I enjoyed reading it; they are wonderful stories and I hope you will send me more about the Shan-a-macs. — Lorne Hrycuk, Vista.

Enjoyed it very much; would like to hear more about the tribe. My daddy has been a Pool member ever since there has been a Pool.—Donald E. Smith, Otterburne.

Received the book of the Indian
(Turn to Page 40)

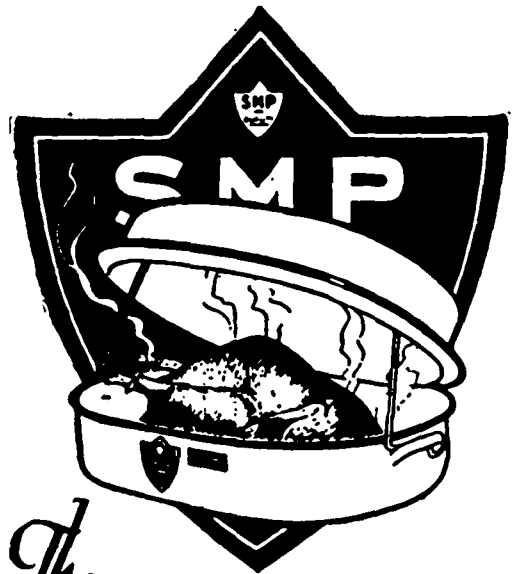
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20-6" Double Disc\$196.00
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Saves You Money!

An SMP Enamelled Covered Roaster saves many dollars every year. No need to pay high prices for the best meat. The SMP Roaster gives cheap cuts of meat the juicy tenderness of expensive ones. It's all in the keeping of the roast covered! No shrinkage... No burned meat... More money saved! Saves work, time and steps as well. Watch for the familiar SMP label. Popular prices from \$1.00 to \$4.60.

SMP
ENAMELED 13
WARE



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.

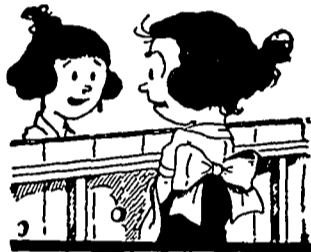
N. Breton, Letellier.

D. D. McDonald, Dauphin.

D. J. Hill, Makinak.

LOOKING AHEAD

In the last few issues of the Scoop Shovel we have been looking back at what we have accomplished in the past—and members have every right to be proud of the record set up by their co-operative plants.



Do Tell!

And now—what about the future? Do the prospects for our next season look promising? This is not an easy question to answer; but “every cloud has a silver lining” and, sometimes, seasons which have looked a bit murky at the beginning have turned out among the best.

Markets---Protected and Otherwise

The amount of cheap imported butter is causing the most of us some worry. It has, to a very great extent, depressed our market. Now, had this butter not been allowed to come into the country prevailing prices might have been higher. But, looking at it from the consumers standpoint, we might have faced a serious shortage.

Markets, like water, usually find their level and, if not interfered with, respond to the law of supply and demand. When artificial restrictions are placed on markets, tending to hold back the natural flow, these eventually break down and, like a flood, depression envelopes our economic structure.

Production Lags Behind

We have, in the past few years, seen a wonderful increase in the consumption of all kinds of dairy products, particularly butter. It is estimated that the average Canadian today consumes 29½ lbs. of butter per annum. This increased consumption has been brought about, of course, by the marked improvement in quality, as well as in the uniformly moderate prices.

Unfortunately our production has not kept pace with the increase in consumption. This seems to be due to the depressing influence of heavy imports on our markets, particularly in the winter when our production costs are at their peak.

Some Facts About Imports

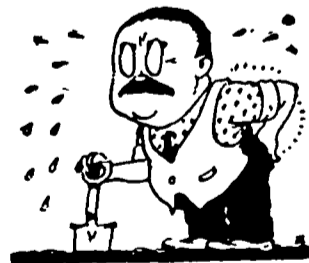
Here are some paragraphs from a letter just received from the Secretary of the National Dairy Council, showing the amount and value of our imports of butter to date:

“The Statistics Branch gives imports of butter for January as 7,537,192 lbs., almost on a par with January of 1929. I presume this does not include certain shipments that came to Halifax and Vancouver during the last days of January. These will be included in the February figures. From wires received from importers from Halifax and Vancouver, we are informed that over 16 million lbs. of butter entered, including the cargoes that arrived Jan. 31st. A wire received from Vancouver informs us that a boat load of considerably over one million pounds was expected in Vancouver on February 28th. Another cargo of 106,000 boxes (nearly six million pounds) has arrived in Halifax, and is reported offered in Montreal around 34 cents.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the total butter imported for the twelve months ending January 30th as 35,724,242 pounds, being valued at \$12,578,640.00. This is an increase of 14,600,000 pounds over the same period a year ago.

We're Losing This Money

This means a lot of money—and it is a lot of money going out of this country. Why is this not going to our own producers? Simply because our production has not kept pace with our consumption. Why has our production lagged behind? Because, balancing the cost of production against selling prices, producers concluded that dairying was not as profitable as it should be. Seems rather like a vicious circle, doesn't it?



It Means Digging.

The only solution is to produce more milk and cream of better quality at less cost, to handle and process this at cost—and return all profits to the producer. There is no other way.

Increased production of better milk and cream at lower cost is not an easy problem to solve. But it can be done by applying expert knowledge and diligent care to the job. And it pays.

Several successful producers, who have a long record of high-grade output, have written in telling of the methods they have found successful and profitable. Some of these will be published in the April Scoop Shovel. Suggestions of value are welcomed and will be passed along through this page.

FIGHTING FIRE

In the old days, when big straw-burning steam engines drove our threshing machines, a spark would sometimes set the stubble afire. The entire gang would co-operate to fight the blaze. If they put it out it was all right; if they didn't, some enterprising salesman sold a new outfit, and the farmer, perhaps, lost his stacks, or even his buildings.

Then, back in 1896, a group of farmers around Wawanesa got together and decided to co-operate in fighting fire losses, just as they all worked together to fight an actual fire. They formed themselves into the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company.

For well over thirty years this co-operative has widened its usefulness; it is one of the outstanding examples of true, unselfish and successful co-operation among farmers that Western Canada has produced. For over thirty years its members have received their insurance at an average of 60% of the Board rates; now they are joint owners of the cash surplus of over a million dollars that has accumulated in that time — the interest on which averages about \$50,000.00 each year, a tidy sum that helps to keep down the cost of fire protection to them. In the last 20 years the Wawanesa has paid out in losses to members well over four million dollars and has saved them almost as much in reduced premiums.

This record of service at cost led up to the Mutual's biggest year in 1929. The annual meeting was held in Wawanesa on March 4th. A very satisfactory report for the year was presented by the Managing Director.

Premium income showed an increase of \$200,000.00 over 1928, and the volume of insurance in force increased by over seventeen millions. Losses on farm property were unusually heavy, barns showing the heaviest percentage of loss. A total of \$437,767.82 was paid out to members in claims. Operating expenses approximated 30% of the premiums.

Bonds, stocks and mortgages held by the Mutual amount in

value to just over a million dollars. The total liabilities of the company at the end of the year were \$192,920.00—the assets totalled \$2,783,206.00.

Early in 1929 a Dominion Charter was taken out and the necessary steps taken to transfer the business from the provincial to the Dominion Company.

The manager explained that during the past year, too, a re-insurance treaty has been consummated with Lloyd's of London, which provides for any loss exceeding a relatively small amount. No fire policy can give greater security.

In 1929 the Mutual started writing on other classifications than farm property; this was discussed at the meeting and the action of directors approved.

The Wawanesa Mutual is now carrying more fire insurance in the four Western provinces than any other single company—more than twice as much in Manitoba and Saskatchewan as the next largest company and more than half of the total amount of farm business in Canada carried by all companies registered with the Dominion Insurance Department.

AT THE LAKE-HEAD

The Thunder Bay Co-operative, in which 700 farmers of the district are joined, opened a co-operative creamery in Port Arthur on March 3rd. The producers built this plant at a cost of thirty thousand dollars to give them service at cost. The Co-operative aims to go into all branches of the dairy industry and be a big factor in promoting the cattle industry in that section of the country.

May we wish our fellow co-operators at the head of the lakes the same success which has attended the efforts of our Manitoba farmers in our own Dairy Pool.

Visitor: "And where's your son, Angus?"

Angus: "He's awa' doon at the shed, sharpenin' the gramophone needles. Y'see, we're givin' a wee party the night!"

Lame Horses!

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

ABSORBINE

Heals Cuts and Sores

Those who
CLIP THEIR HORSES
Say—

"Do one-half more work—save lots of grooming."

"I clipped seventeen horses and trimmed some cattle with one set of plates. In three years paid for machine and cleared \$20."

"You can clip your horse in an hour."

"We save grooming time, feed and much sweat annoyance by clipping."

"We have clipped our horses for 25 years and I never saw a horse with a cold."

"Gave new life to an old team and also to green colts."

"Clipped seven of my neighbours' horses in one day. Good for the horses and a lot less grooming work for the man."

"Clipping run down horses with long hair enables you to get the skin clean and the horse begins to thrive at once—and look good."

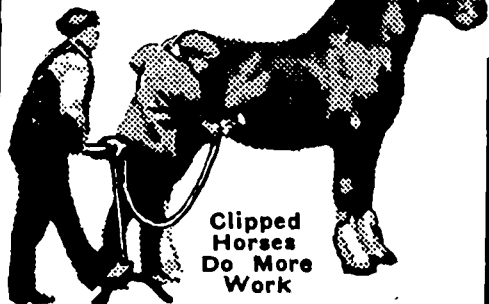
"Horses stand the work better. I have clipped for years and never had a sick horse."

It Pays to Clip Horses Before Spring Work Starts

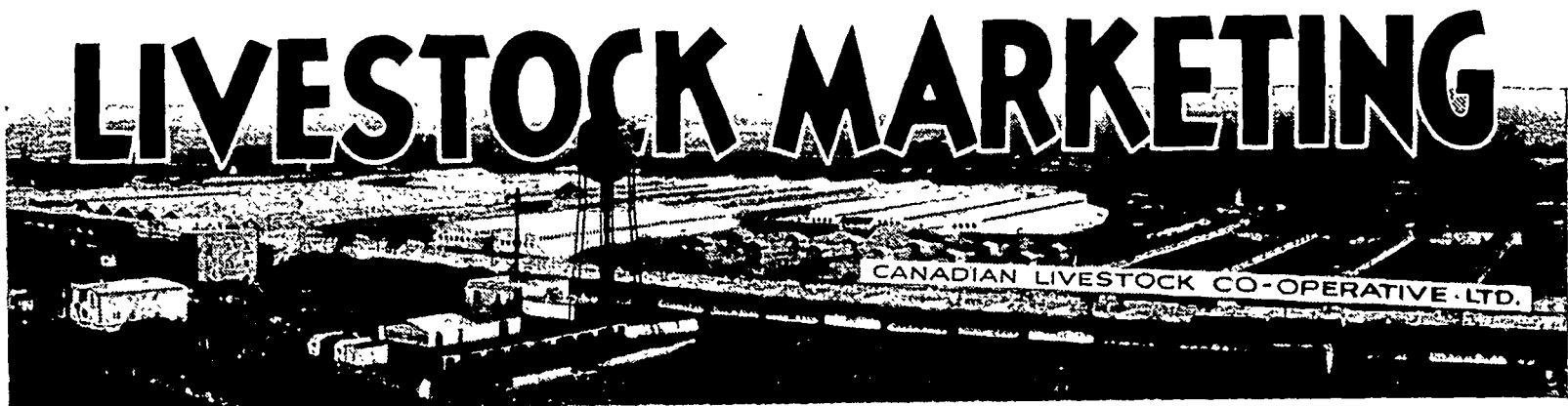
Get a Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine now—it will be a big help in keeping your horses on the job this Spring. Guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. STEWART Machines sold over 15 years ago are still in use. At your dealers \$15.00 or send us \$2.00 and pay balance on arrival, freight prepaid.

Same machine can be used for clipping cows.

Flexible Shaft Co., Ltd.
349 Carlaw Ave.
Toronto 8



Clipped Horses Do More Work



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

WHY THE DEDUCTION?

Sometimes an inquirer will ask: "Why does the Co-operative require a deduction other than the regular commissions charged by a private firm?"

The answer is simple and should be clearly understood. The service of an ordinary commission firm is the work of disposing of livestock on the public market to which the livestock is consigned, seeing to it that the stock is properly fed and attended to while in the yards, properly weighed up and the settlement promptly remitted to the owner of the stock.

It is only fair to say that on all our public markets in Canada we have excellent groups of men who have done this kind of work for years, and there has never been any disposition on the part of the Co-operative to belittle their efforts or to accuse them of taking an unfair toll as a payment for their work.

More Than a Commission Firm

The Canadian Livestock Co-operative, however, is not a commission firm. True, its sales and office staff are paid out of the regular commissions set by the exchanges, but in reality the Co-operative is out in the country—it consists of the producers themselves, who have united in a business organization and have hired certain salesmen and office men to do their work for them at the stock yards in St. Boniface. The organization itself requires maintenance—hence the deduction.

The fact that the Manitoba organization is today a part of a 75,000-member "hook-in," including all the co-operatives in Canada, is the direct result of this deduction.

The fact that we are daily gaining in membership, that we are becoming a dominant factor in the livestock industry of Canada, that we are now in a position to co-operate with other interests to establish the livestock industry on a sound and profitable basis, these are some of the direct results of the deduction, which our members pay when they market their stock through their own organization.

February Business

Canadian Central Co-op.	184 cars	29.4%
2nd	62 "	10 "
3rd	62 "	10 "
4th	58 "	9.2 "
5th	47 "	7.5 "

Alberta Co-operative

The annual meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Limited, was held in Edmonton on March 5th and 6th. At the meeting there were about sixty delegates and visitors present.

In the reports from the Board of Directors submitted by Mr. A. B. Claypool and in a report given by Mr. Young, Manager, we find that on the Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge yards the organization handled 4,479 cars of livestock, or an increase of 709 cars for the year. The percentage in cars handled by the organization was 43.2% and the total value of livestock handled, \$7,419,855.00.

The five year contract period of the Association ended on December 31st, 1929. The renewal contract prepared at the annual meeting of the Association in March 1929 was submitted to the local associations during the summer months. Fair progress was made in the campaign for the re-sign-up; approximately fifty per cent. of the old contract members have now signed the new contract. The organization proposes to continue with their drive.



Taking Their Coats Off.

New Alberta Contract

In the new contract, clauses were inserted authorizing the Provincial Association to make deductions for capital purposes and a capital share of \$5.00. The capital deduction and the share is for the purpose of creating capital in order that the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers could establish packing plants at one or more points in the province of Alberta. A large majority of the delegates present indicated that they wanted the Board of Directors to continue studying the feasibility of establishing a packing plant and left in their hands to decide when the first move should be made. The delegates, when electing the Board of Directors, showed quite clearly that they had every confidence in their Board by re-electing the same Directors.

From observation it is quite evident that the producers in the Province of Alberta clearly realize that the Co-operative Livestock marketing organization was not created to merely become a large sales agency, and for that reason they are now considering the processing of their commodity in order that the product go as directly as possible through a producer-owned and controlled co-operative organization to the consumers.

A FAMILY AFFAIR

Recently Mr. Ingaldson, manager of the Manitoba Livestock Co-op., when broadcasting his weekly livestock letter over the Co-operative Broadcasting Service conducted by the Wheat Pool over CKY, stated that several stockmen had written in asking where they could buy a few good ewes.

Now the Livestock Co-op. is a member of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference—so is the Wool Pool. So we wrote to Mr. W. W. Thomson, manager of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan branch of the Wool Pool at Regina, asking if any of our Wool Pool members could supply the ewes demanded. Mr. Thompson tells us that the sheepmen are not selling their sheep; that even in the districts where there is a bad shortage of feed, sheep are not for sale.

Apparently the sheep is coming into its own in Manitoba—certainly a bigger and bigger percentage of them are growing wool for the Pool. Shipments handled through the Pool warehouse at Portage have doubled in the last two years. In 1927 some 569 shippers sent in 172,957 lbs. of wool—in 1929 1,053 shippers sold 333,000 lbs. through this Pool depot.

Up to last year the Wool Pool operated on a voluntary basis, but at the last annual meeting it was decided to use the producer con-

tract. A uniform agreement, covering a three-year period, with provision for withdrawals there-after if desired, has been placed before the sheepmen in the various provinces; it is evident that the three million pounds set as the objective will be attained before the opening of the 1930 wool-handling season.

STRICTLY GERM-PROOF

By Arthur Guiterman.

The Antiseptic Baby and the Prophylactic Pup
 Were playing in the garden when the Bunny ambled up;
 They looked upon the Creature with a loathing undisguised;
 It wasn't Disinfected and it wasn't Sterilized.
 They said it was a Microbe and a Hotbed of Disease;
 They steamed it in a vapour of a thousand odd degrees;
 They froze it in a freezer that was cold as Banished Hope
 And washed it in permanganate with carbolated soap.
 In sulphuretted hydrogen they steeped its wiggly ears;
 They trimmed its frisky whiskers with a pair of hard-boiled shears;
 They donned their rubber mittens and they took it by the hand
 And 'lected it a member of the Fumigated Band.
 There's not a Micrococcus in the garden where they play;

They bathe in pure iodoform a dozen times a day;
 And each imbibes his rations from a Hygienic Cup—
 The Bunny and the Baby and the Prophylactic Pup.

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Tells how to Build or Remodel Your Barn Yourself

Tells how to frame the barn by economical plank frame method, how to make foundations, lay the floors, build the walls. Illustrates other barns in process of construction with photographs which show how to make the cribbing for concrete mangers, curbs, cattle-stands and gutters. Gives cross sections which show in detail correct measurements for cattle walks, feed-alleys, stalls and box stalls for barns of varying widths, and proper sizes of cattle stands for cows of every breed. Contains 32 free, full-page building plans and 150 full page illustrations of the best barns of every type. Printed in large type on coated paper and bound in hard covers. Not a catalogue but a book of reference which you will delight to read and keep. Write for your copy now while this edition lasts. Sent free, post-paid if you will fill out the spaces below and cut out and mail this ad. to us.

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If so, when? _____

Size of barn _____

Are you interested in Sanitary, Steel Stalls? _____

Manure Carrier? _____

Hay Carrier? _____ Water Bowls? _____

Your Name _____

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R.R. No. _____ Prov _____

Town nearest to you. _____

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 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 TORONTO CANADA

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

Pres.—W. F. Popple, Minto.

Vice-Pres.—R. W. Johnston, Winnipeg.

Directors—J. Wood, Ewart; W. S. Gable, Kenville; H. Hindson, Moline;
H. A. MacIntosh, Hamiota; W. J. Pollock, Brandon.

Office: 111 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

Some time back the Board of one of our Consumers' Co-ops. had a meeting. To that meeting (out of a clear sky, as it were) came a salesman. He represented a firm which sells certain commodities that many of our locals buy. He was there to sell—and told his story in his best style. The Board listened patiently and then informed him that they had contracted to buy their supplies through their central buying agency, the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Ltd.—that if his company wanted to sell to the locals, they should do so through the central office, 111 Princess St., Winnipeg.

No doubt many of our locals have such visits paid them. Sometimes, perhaps, the bait of special concessions is held out. Just a little reasoning, however, shows up the fallacy of the stories told by these wolves in sheep's clothing. There is only one way to get good goods at fair prices with all profits repaid to the buyer—that is by focusing all our volume through our Co-operative Wholesale.

How About Supplies?

Our trademark is being changed from "Co-op. Brand" to "M.C.W. Brand." All new bags, drums and other containers bought by your Wholesale will bear the new trademark. M.C.W. is, of course, the abbreviation of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.

This year the gasoline, kerosene and lubricants will be supplied direct from the refinery. These "M.C.W. Brand" products will be supplied under contract, blended to our own specifications by a responsible firm. "M.C.W. Brand" lubes are blended from pure paraffine base crudes, using special bright stocks and neutrals, all of which are specified in our contract.

Our price list of "M.C.W. Brand" gas, kerosene and lubes will be out to locals before this Scoop Shovel reaches you. We are sure that every member who used "M.C.W. Brand" products last year, will get the same satisfaction from them this season.

Another "M.C.W. Brand" product that has found favor is flour. Taking into consideration the missionary work necessary to introduce a new product, "M.C.W. Brand" flour has had a mighty good reception—and, to judge from the comments of customers, has certainly given complete satisfaction to buyers. A big part of the volume of business done in flour was on repeat orders. Folks liked "M.C.W. Brand" so well they came back for more.

Paint and Fences

Arrangements have been made whereby your Wholesale can offer high-grade paints (quality guaranteed) at prices that will meet the competition of local and catalog houses.

Last year a considerable amount of fencing was handled for our members. This year we are able to offer them a variety of the most serviceable types of fencing, as well as good cedar posts and all material needed for good fence-building.

It is hardly necessary to point out that every additional dollar of turn-over reduces our overhead—that the purpose of the Co-operative Wholesale is to serve its members in every possible line—and that your central buying agency must deal only in such high-grade goods as can be backed up with the "M.C.W. Brand" guarantee.

Twine and Finance

Provisional orders for twine are already coming in. Early placing of such provisional orders is a protection, both to the member and to the Wholesale.

Now, twine is an important commodity—so important that a

representative of your central buying agency made a visit to the factory that supplies us. We are satisfied that, by purchasing all your twine through your Wholesale, you will get service and prices to meet any competition.

Send along your provisional orders—build up the volume of your Wholesale's business. Of course the twine you buy will be of guaranteed quality.

At the annual meeting the delegates discussed ways and means of providing adequate finances for the expansion of your Wholesale's business and usefulness. Following this the delegates have, apparently, talked the matter over with the other members of their consumers co-operatives—for already quite a number of locals have advised their central office that they are in line with the suggestions made. This is good work, and will yield a bumper return in widened service.

Folks Are Interested

Amid the universal depression and demoralization of confidence, the march of the co-operative movement goes steadily on. Despite pessimism and talk of blue ruin (as well as bitter opposition) folks in neighborhoods all over the province are getting together in consumers co-operatives. Perhaps in such times, more than in any others, we must all get the most out of every dollar; so it is reasonable, after all, that we should turn our attention toward working with our neighbors in buying, as in other activities.

Present indications are that this will be the biggest year to date in the organization of new consumers co-operatives in Manitoba, and in expanding the volume of business done for the established associations.

"They say he's financially embarrassed."

"He's in debt, but it would take a lot more than that to embarrass him."

CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOL FOR MANITOBA

Sometime last year the Manitoba Co-operative Conference was requested by the Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board to consider the question of holding a Co-operative school in Manitoba. Such schools have done good work in the other Western Provinces.

Two years ago a co-operative school was held in Alberta; last year there were schools at three points. In Saskatchewan a co-operative school was held in 1929 at Saskatoon, under the joint auspices of the Wheat Pool, with other co-operative organizations and the University of Saskatchewan.

The Conference gave consideration to this matter, and as a result, authorized a committee to confer with Dean McKillican out at the Agricultural College. This led up to the formation of a committee—the Co-operative School Committee—with representatives of the Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board, U.F.M., Agricultural College and the Manitoba Co-operative Conference.

The Co-operative School will be held at the Agricultural College for one week, June 16 to 21. Accommodation will be available for about 100 folks who are interested in the co-operative movement and want to learn more about it. The course will include lectures by authorities on various phases of co-operative activities and, in addition, films showing the development of co-operative enterprises in many other countries.

When the work of the Committee is farther advanced and details worked out, complete information will be broadcast over the radio, through printed programs and in the Scoop Shovel.

THE BANANA

As a Japanese Schoolboy Described It

The banana are a remarkable fruit. He are constructed in same architectural style as hon. sausage.

The difference being, skin of sausage are habitually consumed while it are not adviceable to eat rapping of banana.

Perhaps are also intrisisting the following differences between the two objects,

Banana are first green in cullar, then gradual turn yallowish. Sausage start out with indeffinit cullar (resemble terrier cotta) and retain same hue indefinitely.

Sausage depend for its creation etc., upon human being or stuffing machine, while banana are prristine product of hon. mother nature. Both articles resamble the other in that neither have pit or colonel of any kind. In case

of sausage both conclusions are attached to other sausages, hon. banana on opposite hand, are joined on one end to stam, other termination are entirely loose. And finally banana are strictly member of vagitable kingdom, while affiliation of sausage often are undecided.

Plebe; "Do you make life-size enlargements from snapshots?"

Photographer; "That's our specialty."

"Fine; here's a picture I took of the Grand Canyon."

"SAVE MONEY"

Buy Direct From the Factory

AND

Cut Out the Middleman's Profit

We Make the Highest Quality

Paints — Varnishes — Enamels, Etc.

Send size of buildings and we will tell you how much paint you will need, also the cost to you at your station.

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Save in Prosperity

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

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



THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$20,000,000
Resources \$275,000,000

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

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

Pres.—W. F. Popple, Minto.

Vice-Pres.—R. W. Johnston, Winnipeg.

Directors—J. Wood, Ewart; W. S. Gable, Kenville; H. Hindson, Moline;

H. A. MacIntosh, Hamiota; W. J. Pollock, Brandon.

Office: 111 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

Some time back the Board of one of our Consumers' Co-ops. had a meeting. To that meeting (out of a clear sky, as it were) came a salesman. He represented a firm which sells certain commodities that many of our locals buy. He was there to sell—and told his story in his best style. The Board listened patiently and then informed him that they had contracted to buy their supplies through their central buying agency, the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Ltd.—that if his company wanted to sell to the locals, they should do so through the central office, 111 Princess St., Winnipeg.

No doubt many of our locals have such visits paid them. Sometimes, perhaps, the bait of special concessions is held out. Just a little reasoning, however, shows up the fallacy of the stories told by these wolves in sheep's clothing. There is only one way to get good goods at fair prices with all profits repaid to the buyer—that is by focusing all our volume through our Co-operative Wholesale.

How About Supplies?

Our trademark is being changed from "Co-op. Brand" to "M.C.W. Brand." All new bags, drums and other containers bought by your Wholesale will bear the new trademark. M.C.W. is, of course, the abbreviation of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.

This year the gasoline, kerosene and lubricants will be supplied direct from the refinery. These "M.C.W. Brand" products will be supplied under contract, blended to our own specifications by a responsible firm. "M.C.W. Brand" lubes are blended from pure paraffine base crudes, using special bright stocks and neutrals, all of which are specified in our contract.

Our price list of "M.C.W. Brand" gas, kerosene and lubes will be out to locals before this Scoop Shovel reaches you. We are sure that every member who used "M.C.W. Brand" products last year, will get the same satisfaction from them this season.

Another "M.C.W. Brand" product that has found favor is flour. Taking into consideration the missionary work necessary to introduce a new product, "M.C.W. Brand" flour has had a mighty good reception—and, to judge from the comments of customers, has certainly given complete satisfaction to buyers. A big part of the volume of business done in flour was on repeat orders. Folks liked "M.C.W. Brand" so well they came back for more.

Paint and Fences

Arrangements have been made whereby your Wholesale can offer high-grade paints (quality guaranteed) at prices that will meet the competition of local and catalog houses.

Last year a considerable amount of fencing was handled for our members. This year we are able to offer them a variety of the most serviceable types of fencing, as well as good cedar posts and all material needed for good fence-building.

It is hardly necessary to point out that every additional dollar of turn-over reduces our overhead—that the purpose of the Co-operative Wholesale is to serve its members in every possible line—and that your central buying agency must deal only in such high-grade goods as can be backed up with the "M.C.W. Brand" guarantee.

Twine and Finance

Provisional orders for twine are already coming in. Early placing of such provisional orders is a protection, both to the member and to the Wholesale.

Now, twine is an important commodity—so important that a

representative of your central buying agency made a visit to the factory that supplies us. We are satisfied that, by purchasing all your twine through your Wholesale, you will get service and prices to meet any competition.

Send along your provisional orders—build up the volume of your Wholesale's business. Of course the twine you buy will be of guaranteed quality.

At the annual meeting the delegates discussed ways and means of providing adequate finances for the expansion of your Wholesale's business and usefulness. Following this the delegates have, apparently, talked the matter over with the other members of their consumers co-operatives—for already quite a number of locals have advised their central office that they are in line with the suggestions made. This is good work, and will yield a bumper return in widened service.

Folks Are Interested

Amid the universal depression and demoralization of confidence, the march of the co-operative movement goes steadily on. Despite pessimism and talk of blue ruin (as well as bitter opposition) folks in neighborhoods all over the province are getting together in consumers co-operatives. Perhaps in such times, more than in any others, we must all get the most out of every dollar; so it is reasonable, after all, that we should turn our attention toward working with our neighbors in buying, as in other activities.

Present indications are that this will be the biggest year to date in the organization of new consumers co-operatives in Manitoba, and in expanding the volume of business done for the established associations.

"They say he's financially embarrassed."

"He's in debt, but it would take a lot more than that to embarrass him."

CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOL FOR MANITOBA

Sometime last year the Manitoba Co-operative Conference was requested by the Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board to consider the question of holding a Co-operative school in Manitoba. Such schools have done good work in the other Western Provinces.

Two years ago a co-operative school was held in Alberta; last year there were schools at three points. In Saskatchewan a co-operative school was held in 1929 at Saskatoon, under the joint auspices of the Wheat Pool, with other co-operative organizations and the University of Saskatchewan.

The Conference gave consideration to this matter, and as a result, authorized a committee to confer with Dean McKillican out at the Agricultural College. This led up to the formation of a committee—the Co-operative School Committee—with representatives of the Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board, U.F.M., Agricultural College and the Manitoba Co-operative Conference.

The Co-operative School will be held at the Agricultural College for one week, June 16 to 21. Accomodation will be available for about 100 folks who are interested in the co-operative movement and want to learn more about it. The course will include lectures by authorities on various phases of co-operative activities and, in addition, films showing the development of co-operative enterprises in many other countries.

When the work of the Committee is farther advanced and details worked out, complete information will be broadcast over the radio, through printed programs and in the Scoop Shovel.

THE BANANA

As a Japanese Schoolboy Described It

The banana are a remarkable fruit. He are constructed in same architectural style as hon. sausage.

The difference being, skin of sausage are habitually consumed while it are not adviceable to eat rapping of banana.

Perhaps are also intrisisting the following differences between the two objects,

Banana are first green in cullar, then gradual turn yallowish. Sausage start out with indeffinit cullar (resemble terrier cotta) and retain same hue indefinitely.

Sausage depend for its creation etc., upon human being or stuffing machine, while banana are prristine product of hon. mother nature. Both articles resamble the other in that neither have pit or colonel of any kind. In case

of sausage both conclusions are attached to other sausages, hon. banana on opposite hand, are joined on one end to stam, other termination are entirely loose. And finally banana are strictly member of vagitable kingdom, while affiliation of sausage often are undecided.

Plebe; "Do you make life-size enlargements from snapshots?"

Photographer; "That's our specialty."

"Fine; here's a picture I took of the Grand Canyon."

"SAVE MONEY"

Buy Direct From the Factory
AND
Cut Out the Middleman's Profit

We Make the Highest Quality
Paints — Varnishes — Enamels, Etc.

Send size of buildings and we will tell you how much paint you will need, also the cost to you at your station.


Write us for prices—No obligation

NORTHERN PAINT CO. Ltd.

OFFICE AND FACTORY 394 GERTRUDE AVE.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA.

Save in Prosperity

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



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

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$20,000,000
Resources \$275,000,000

General Office, Toronto—J. A. McLeod, General Manager 901

UNITED FARMERS ORGANIZATION OF MANITOBA

EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

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

Mrs. Anna Gray,
Secretary, U.F.W.M.

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

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

U. F. M. NOTES

There have been many successful meetings held during the past two weeks in all parts of the Province.

The fieldmen of the Wheat Pool have greatly aided the U.F. M. Directors and local workers. It not only has brought about a better understanding of farm problems from an economic, social, and cultural standpoint, but has steadied the thinking of the rural people regarding the present situation of the grain trade. Farmers are everywhere hearing the truth and are remaining loyal to their own organization.

"Let the prowlers prowl,
Let the howlers howl,
Let the growlers growl,
Let the grumblers go it.
But behind the night,
There's plenty of light,
And all's right,
And we know it.

We will be glad to welcome the following locals into the organization:

Roaring River; Red River; Elm Bank; Poplar Point; Meadows; Rosser; Poplar Heights; Marquette School; Shadeland; and Lowe Farm.

The following resolution was supported by Benito Local; a copy was forwarded to Premier McKenzie King, and several to our Western members.

"Whereas the depression of prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has resulted in the loss of close to one hundred million dollars to the farmers of Western Canada,

And, whereas, we believe this depression of prices was the direct result of manipulation of markets by a small group of men,

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the United Farmers of Benito District, request the Canadian

Government to appoint a Royal Commission immediately to make a complete and full investigation of all business transactions on the said exchange during the first three months of 1930."

A fundamental error among farmers is their failure to recognize the important element of individual or personal responsibility toward the need of organization with their fellow men.

No form of organized industry would consider farmers capable of handling their problems. The Banking Association is controlled by bankers; the Medical Association by doctors; the Retail Association by merchants, but the farmer allows his affairs and his finances to be controlled by bankers, lawyers, politicians, machine companies and mortgage corporations, by almost anyone who has a mind to give him advice, whether it be sound or otherwise.

Some successful plays staged in U.F.M. Locals during the winter season are as follows:

"The Ladies' Aid Society at Mohawk Crossroads."

"Not a Man in the House."

"Just Like a Woman."

"The Old Maid's Convention."

"Sardines."

"All a Mistake."

"Sewing for the Heathen."

The winners in Slogan and Essay Contests will be reported in the next issue of the Scoop Shovel.

Three contests carrying prizes have been arranged for all junior members of the U. F. M. A circular letter dealing with these was sent out by Miss Brown, Junior Leader.

In view of the fact that the Un-

ited Farmers of Manitoba have passed resolutions regarding the Canadian Immigration policy in annual convention, they are watching with no small amount of interest, any indication on the part of the Provincial Government to announce an Immigration Policy.

Central office appreciates the help of the Locals in supplying clothing to needy families of rural areas. Many letters of appreciation have been received from these people.

The District Directors plan to do a great deal of follow-up work in the newly formed locals as soon as the cars run. The names of the secretaries have been placed on the mailing list and materials are being sent out.

NEWS ITEMS

Messrs. Fred Downing, Vice-President, and John Davies, Director for Provencher District, attended a meeting in Winnipeg, February 24th, when Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, reviewed the new policy on the beef grading regulations which came into force during the fall of 1929.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture is called for March 18th.

The U.F.M. Inter-district debates are being held in Portage and Selkirk Districts this month. Brandon and Swan River are ready for the second series.

The Committee on the Roderick McKenzie Memorial Fund plans to make a final report before April 15th. The amount already received has reached \$2,500.00.

“Don't mix the breeds!”

Authorities agree that the most successful dairy farming practice is to specialize on a single breed. Experience has shown it is impossible to produce the best of anything—tractors included—when too much is attempted.

Nearly a century ago, Advance-Rumely decided that the manufacture of *dependable power farming equipment* was important enough to demand all of their time and effort. By specializing they have become acknowledged experts in the field they have made their own. Rumely interests never waver from their single goal—providing farmers with the most efficient power farming machinery possible to produce.

Rumely Super-Powered Oil Pull Tractors are built by specialists who know how to secure such performance. It means freedom from lay-ups at critical times—and four or five years of hard service without need of overhauling.

Super-Powered Oil Pulls develop 30 per cent more power—20 per cent more speed—are lighter in weight—and have greater handling ease. Lower prices are now possible through our increased volume and improved facilities.

Oil Pull dependability

Without Advance-Rumely specialization, Oil Pull dependability would have been impossible. When work is a race against time and weather, dependability is a foremost requirement of tractor performance.

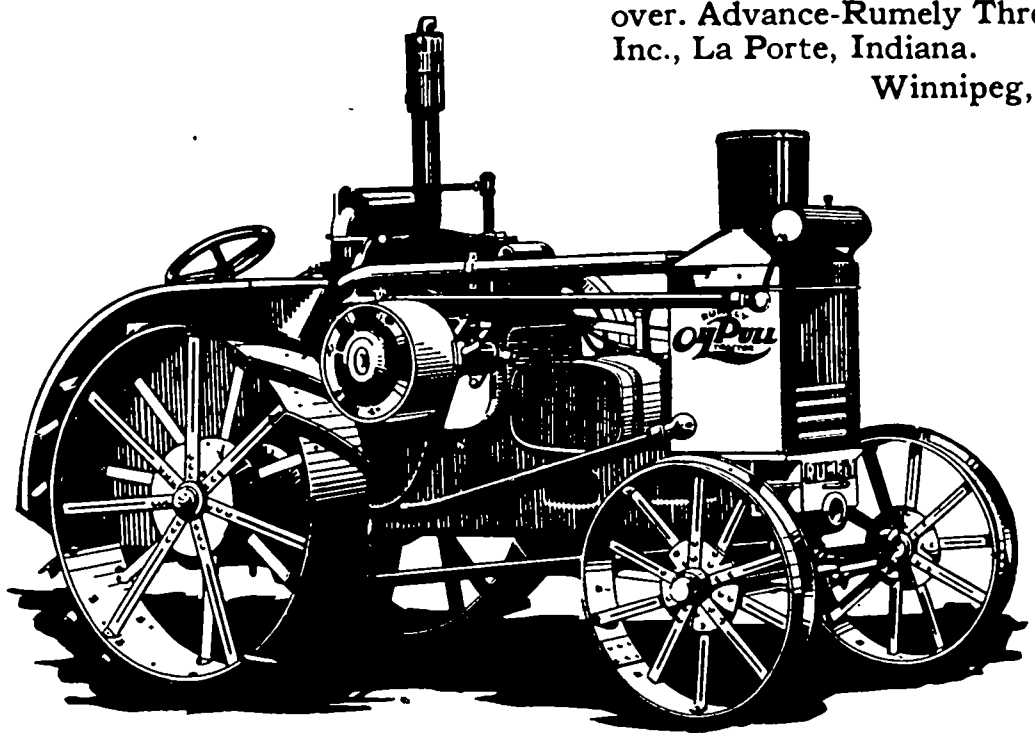
Mail the coupon —without delay!

Mail the coupon today for full information on just what Super-Powered Oil Pulls can do for you. Or ask the Rumely man to call and talk things over. Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc., La Porte, Indiana.

Winnipeg, Man.



Super-Powered Oil Pull Tractor



ADVANCE-RUMELY Power Farming Machinery

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.
Dept. CK—Address nearest branch.
Gentlemen:—Please send literature describing the items I have checked.

Name
Address.....
City..... State

- Oil Pull Tractors
- DoAll Convertible Tractors
- Grain and Rice Threshers
- Bean & Pea Hullers

- Combine-Harvesters
- Husker-Shredders
- Silo Fillers
- Corn Shellers
- DoAll 46" Tread Non-Convertible Tractors

A Boy's Travels in Foreign Lands

Being the Personal Experiences of D. A. Kane, Superintendent of Pool Elevators.

CHAPTER 6

An Uncomfortable Journey

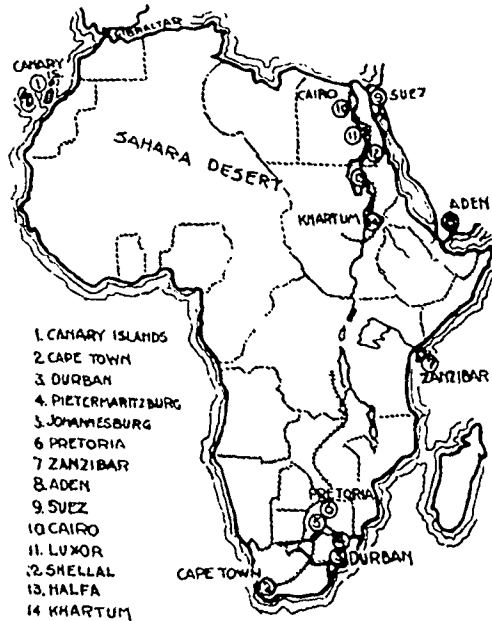
We will leave Luxor with all its glory of the dead past and entrain for Shellal. Of all train journeys in the world, I think that anyone who has taken it will agree with me when I say that this is the most uncomfortable. Before you are a mile out of Luxor the desert begins to assert itself. The temperature in the coach seems almost unbearable, yet if you open the window for a breath of fresh air the glare of the sun and terrific heat strikes you a blow in the face just as though you had opened a furnace door. The windows are of blue glass to tone down the sun's rays. As you proceed south it becomes hotter and dustier; outside there is nothing but sand and heat and sunshine—inside only heat and sand. Thank goodness the journey only lasts a few hours. The discomfort of this short ride is due to the fact that it is only a narrow gauge railway which runs through a valley of crumbling hills for the greater part of the way. The stone along the railway track has become pulverized into a powder as fine as talcum powder, and this sifts into every crack and crevice in the coach. It is really a little worse than the trip across the Nubian desert on Kitchener's Railroad, which I will deal with later.

At Shellal we transfer into a boat on the Nile for Wadi Halfa, from which point we entrain on Kitchener's Railroad for the last jump to Khartum. The journey up the Nile is interesting on the first trip. Date palms grow along the banks almost down to the water. It is said in order to grow good dates the roots of the trees should be in water and the top in the sun. This almost applies in the upper Nile district, and some very fine dates are raised. They are the staple diet of the desert Arab. For at least half the distance to Halfa there is little vegetation on either side of the river. You see the odd village and wonder how they exist—a few patches of cultivation,

a few date trees, and some boats with which to do a little fishing.

The Desert Kaleidoscope

Probably most of you think of the desert as composed of white or gray sand. This is true in some parts, but in others it is colorful. Often the sand is pulverized rock, saffron-colored, sienna and burnt orange, with many ledges and ridges. Everywhere the ground heaves and swells, and the dunes are continually changing and assuming fantastic shapes by the action of



the winds. The desert never seems the same. Colours and contours change with the time of day and the position of the sun. Some have said that the desert has a fascination which calls one back, but the memory that remains with me is one of almost unendurable heat, burning feet, a thirst such as you cannot develop in any other part of the world, and a glare that leaves you with sore and aching eyes; no pleasant memories remain. I will leave it to the poets of the desert to tell you of the good things about it; personally I could not see them.

Here we see an altogether different people to those around the lower river. The desert Arabs invariably live in desperate squalor on the fringe of the desert. On what they subsist is more or less a mystery. The hot sun burns up their filth; otherwise they would of necessity die from sheer uncleanliness and its diseases. The Nile flows close by, but it is not used for bathing. The only thing that seems to thrive is the fly. They are there in millions, and when they settle on you it is a case of killing them, as they simply will not be frightened away.

I remember when we were in barracks at Cairo, on hot after-

(Turn to Page 30)

THIS TERRIFIC LOSS WAS UNNECESSARY!

The 1,577 cars of wheat rejected in 1928 as smutty represented a loss of \$211,318.00!

There will always be heavy losses unless you take every precaution against smut!

And it's so simple. Your seed wheat, properly treated with Standard Formaldehyde (1 pound to 40 bushels) will not have a trace—and the Formaldehyde treatment will hasten germination and give you an early start.

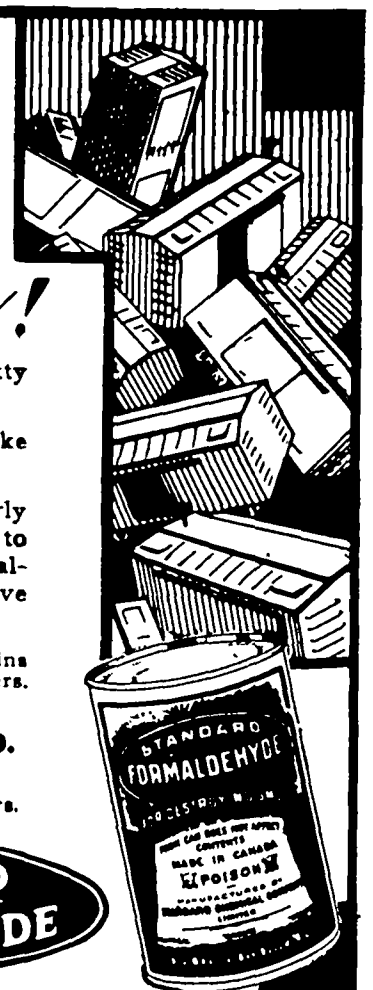
Our free illustrated booklet "Smuts in Grain" contains interesting and helpful information to grain growers. Write for it.

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LTD.
Montreal WINNIPEG Toronto

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

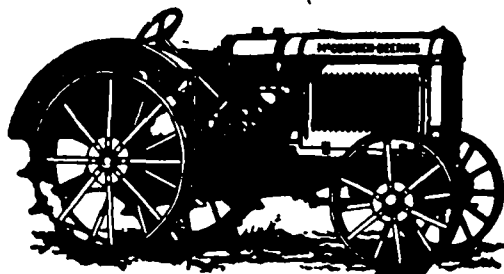
KILLS SMUT 100% EFFECTIVE

STANDARD FORMALDEHYDE



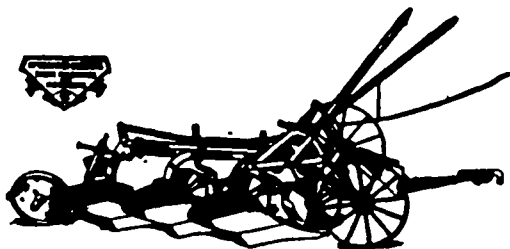
PLOWS

The famous "Little Genius" Tractor Plow is offered in 2, 3, and 4-bottom sizes. Can be secured with horse hitch. No. 172 Riding Gang is the favorite among horse drawn gangs. Also, a full line of disk plows.



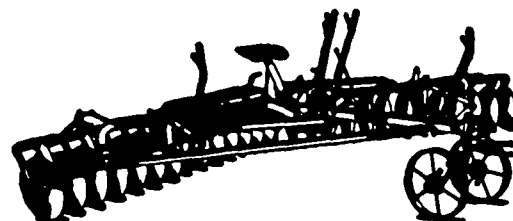
DISK HARROWS

McCormick-Deering Wide Disk Harrows are built in two sizes: 14-foot (shown below) and 21-foot. The 21-foot harrow will cover 70 acres of summer fallow a day. Regular horse-drawn and tractor types are also furnished.



TRACTORS

McCormick-Deering Tractors are available in three sizes: 15-30, 10-20, and all-purpose Farmall. Modern, 4-cylinder, triple-power tractors for efficient farm work.



Every Farm Needs Some New Equipment

EACH new crop year brings a new deal; a new opportunity to save where costs have been too high, to speed up operations that have been too slow. In this day of rapidly changing Agriculture, practically every farm can be put on a more profitable basis through some reorganization of equipment and methods. Sound management and careful planning uncover the need; the McCormick-Deering line offers the solution.

During the next few weeks consider your own situation. Take up each operation separately and check your need against the machines displayed by the McCormick-Deering agent. Let no tool and no method escape your careful scrutiny; your 1930 profit hinges on your good judgment.

Tractors of wider usefulness and greater power; plows that turn under more acres per day; wider drills for fast, efficient work; wide disk harrows, larger rod weeders, and power-lift cultivators for summer fallow; time and labor-saving machines all along the line—these are the things that count. You'll find them at their best in the modern McCormick-Deering line—sold and serviced in your community by the McCormick-Deering agent.

The McCormick-Deering Line of Farm Operating Equipment

Grain Harvesting Machines
Binders, Tractor Binders, Headers, Push-Binders, Harvester-Threshers, Windrow Harvesters, Stationary Threshers.

Haying Machines
Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Side Rakes and Tedders, Sweep Rakes, Stackers, Loaders (all types), Baling Presses.

Beet Tools
Seeders, Cultivators, Pullers.

Tillage Implements
Tractor Plows, Riding Plows, Walking Plows, Disk Harrows, Tractor Harrows, Orchard Harrows, Harrow-Plows, Spring-Tooth Harrows, Peg-Tooth Harrows, Field Cultivators, Rod Weeders, Rotary Hoes, Cultivators (row-crop), Soil Pulverizers.

Corn Machines
Planters, Listers, Cultivators, Lister Cultivators, Binders, Ensilage Cutters, Ensilage Harvesters, Shellers.

Planting and Seeding Machines
Corn Planters & Drills, Grain Drills, Potato Planters, Alfalfa & Grass Drills, Broadcast Seeders.

Power Machines
Kerosene Engines, Gasoline Engines, Farm Tractors, Industrial Tractors, Power Units, Motor Trucks.

Other Farm Equipment
Cream Separators (hand, belted, and electric driven), Farm Wagons and Trucks, Manure Spreaders, Lime Sowers, Fertilizer Distributors, Potato Diggers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Tractor Hitches, Binder Twine.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA

Western Branches—Brandon, Winnipeg, Man.; Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Alta.
Weyburn, N. Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Sask.



McCORMICK-DEERING Power Farming Equipment

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

(From Page 4)

Records

The young experimentalists were initiated into the troubles of scientific work with the records which they had to keep. They were not more than barely full enough to give useful results, but must have seemed unnecessarily complete and laborious to the beginners.

The plots were generally visited in the course of the growing season by members of the local Pool Elevator Association, and in July an official inspection was made by a judge.

Prizes

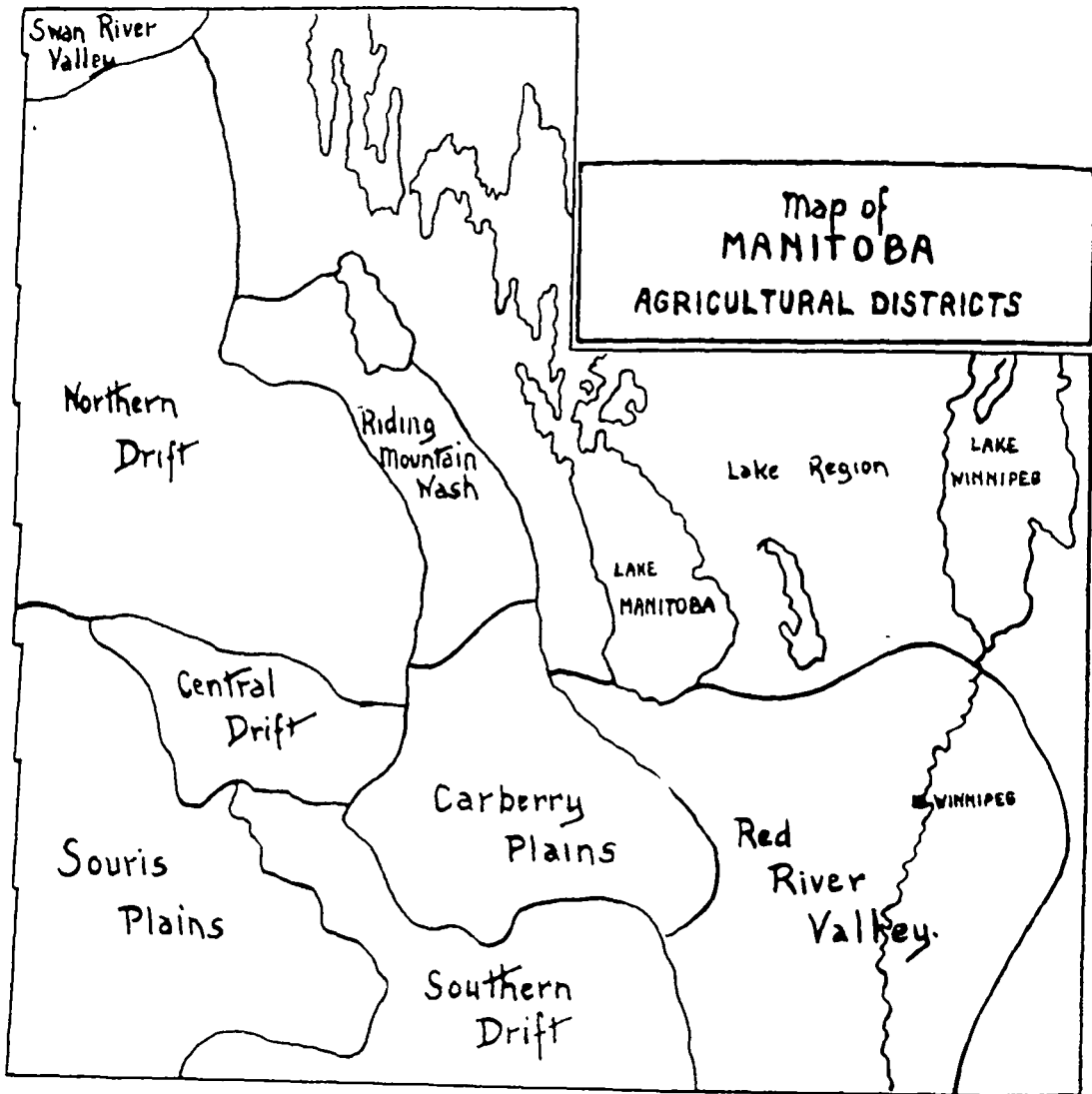
An achievement prize was awarded to each co-operator who scored 70 per cent. on his card, and it should be emphasized that the yield, etc. made no difference to the score which was entirely on points within the control of the grower, such as choice of location, neatness, freedom from weeds, mixtures of grains, labels, etc. The manner of sending in samples and submitting reports also counted marks. A score of less than 70 per cent. usually meant that the experiment was of little or no value for information.

The prize was enough registered or certified seed to sow one acre, and these plots will be used as a basis for the "Seed Growing Project" next year. The progeny of such seed is the property of the boy or girl growing it, but is grown under the rules of the project.

Information Secured

The results from the various varieties in the different districts of the province were not measured by yield alone, but by value. This included an estimate of price and grade as well as yield. The basis used to judge the prices was an average for the years 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 on each separate grade.

Whatever returns the Marquis gave were taken to be standard, and rated 100 per cent. All other varieties, scored on yield, grade and price, were calculated as a percentage of the Marquis returns, and in this way many of them show over 100 per cent., meaning that their combined yield, grade and price made a better showing than Marquis in that particular district.



Average Returns Per Acre in Per Cent. of Marquis 1928.

Zone	Varieties and per cent. returns arranged in descending order					
	Red River Valley, Mindum	Garnet	Reward	Ceres	Kubanka	Marquis
	136.91	131.42	129.95	107.13	105.61	100.00
Carberry Plains, Mindum	Kubanka	Ceres	Reward	Marquis	Garnet	
	110.00	109.14	102.24	100.84	100.00	86.11
Riding Mountain, Mindum Wash.	Kubanka	Marquis	Reward	Ceres	Garnet	
	107.09	100.27	100.00	98.25	96.76	89.79
Swan River Valley, Garnet	Reward	Mindum	Kubanka	Ceres	Marquis	
	155.26	142.40	141.28	119.05	117.35	100.00
Northern Drift, Garnet	Reward	Ceres	Marquis	Mindum	Kubanka	
	107.51	107.05	101.74	100.00	98.49	71.43
Central Drift, Mindum	Kubanka	Ceres	Marquis	Reward	Garnet	
	106.24	102.78	100.82	100.00	97.27	91.84
Southern Drift, Mindum	Kubanka	Reward	Ceres	Marquis	Garnet	
	117.09	106.04	106.34	100.81	100.00	99.81
Souris Plains, Mindum	Kubanka	Ceres	Marquis	Garnet	Reward	
	118.77	110.54	101.33	100.00	98.12	93.44

Average Returns per Acre in Per Cent. of Marquis 1929.

Zone	Varieties and per cent. returns arranged in descending order					
	Red River Valley, Mindum	Ceres	Marquis	Garnet	Reward	
	110.53	108.58	100.00	96.28	82.84	
Carberry Plains, Mindum	Ceres	Marquis	Garnet	Reward		
	117.73	117.54	100.00	98.66	92.31	
Riding Mountain, Ceres Wash.	Marquis	Garnet	Mindum	Reward		
	105.39	100.00	90.76	89.27	88.59	
Swan River Valley, Mindum	Ceres	Reward	Garnet	Marquis		
	121.35	112.07	110.47	110.07	100.00	
Northern Drift, Ceres	Mindum	Marquis	Reward	Garnet		
	108.39	105.36	100.00	89.20	87.21	
Central Drift, Ceres	Marquis	Mindum	Garnet	Reward		
	106.53	100.00	96.15	90.91	89.79	
Southern Drift, Ceres	Mindum	Marquis	Garnet	Reward		
	112.89	112.28	100.00	98.71	97.53	
Souris Plains, Ceres	Marquis	Mindum	Garnet	Reward		
	105.76	100.00	99.68	95.68	90.07	

The table and map shows the districts, and the difference in returns for the varieties in 1928 and 1929. The highest yields are shown in the first column, and a little examination will show why the results of a single year



Young Manitoba

are not considered scientifically dependable. At the same time there is a general similarity, in spite of different weather conditions, which proves that valuable information is gradually being collected.

A STOCK TRIBUTE

The cow that jumped over the moon, heigh-ho
 Was a scrub—or at least that's my guess;
 For surely no lady
 Would use means so shady
 To get herself into the press!
 The purer-bred bovine it seems (heigh-ho)
 Doesn't have much occasion to hunt
 For the fame that she gains
 From her ancestral strains;
 She needs no publicity stunt.

One of the greatest aids to successful farming is an independent income from some place else.

TICKET E-515
 held by
MRS. MOLLIE GUNDRUD
 of NOKOMIS, SASK.
 Won the Chevrolet Sedan drawn for at midnight, March 17th by the Katrime Community Club at their St. Patrick's Dance.
W. A. HESELWOOD,
 Secretary.

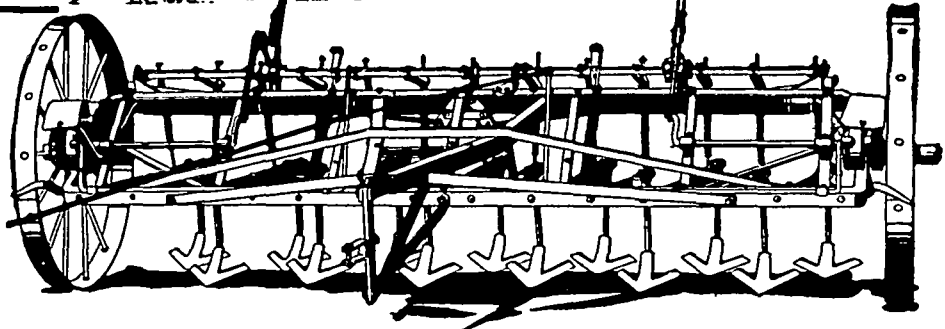
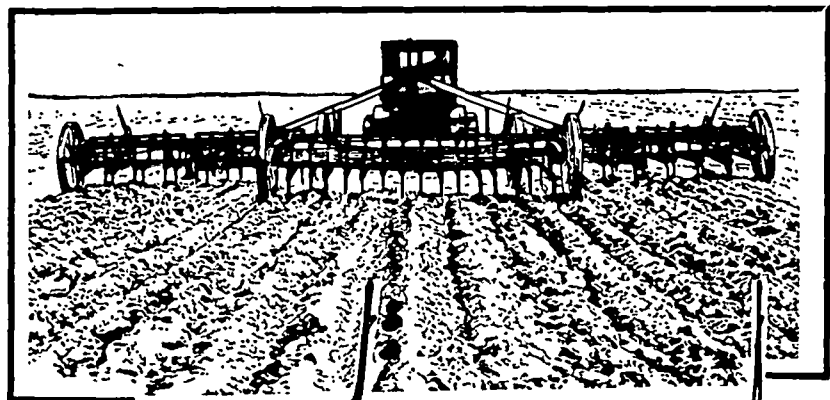
PEDLAR'S —a new and better
Twin-drain ROOFING

A sturdy galvanized and corrugated material in sheets up to 20 ft. in length with a covering width of 30 inches. **Twin-drain** has a leak-proof side lap joint with a double channel self-draining feature assuring absolute protection against all weathers. Costs no more than corrugated iron. We make prompt shipment on receipt of order.

Send dimensions of your building for quotation

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED
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PEDLAR'S METAL-BUILT PRODUCTS



Make This Cultivator the Guardian of Your Fields

Thieving weeds that spring up to rob the soil of plant food and moisture needed for your crops have no chance to live when the John Deere Stiff-Tooth (Duck-Foot) Cultivator is used consistently.

The John Deere is a great favorite wherever summer fallow is practiced. Watch it in the field. Notice how the shovels overlap and work part of the soil twice, destroying all the weeds and thoroughly stirring the soil.

The shovels can be set down eight inches for ridging the soil to prevent blowing.

Spring trip allows shovels to rise over obstructions and then returns them to working position. Teeth have good clearance to prevent clogging.

Write for free folder describing this strong, money-making cultivator. Send your request to John Deere Plow Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and ask for HS-69

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

The Secretary's Desk

(From Page 11)

GETTING THE FACTS

A number of meetings have been held during the last six weeks at which was explained in detail the rather serious situation prevailing the last week in January. It has also been explained over the radio and through the papers, but meetings make the strongest appeal and arouse the most interest.

The members and non-Pool farmers as well are keenly interested; they want to know more about it. Doubt has been created by rumors and propaganda, but when the facts are learned from an authoritative source the confidence of the members in their organization is strengthened. They are hungry for information and after having been told, satisfaction is generally expressed.

These meetings are important, because through them more than through any other medium, you increase the morale of the members, and never was it so strong as at the present time.

What do you think of a chap driving 22 miles over bad trails to attend a joint Pool and U.F.M. meeting? Ralph Wilson drove that distance from his home at Marringhurst to attend a meeting at Baldur. How's that for enthusiasm and interest? Others walked in five and six miles. Those who did not attend would say, I suppose, that the weather and the trails were too bad.

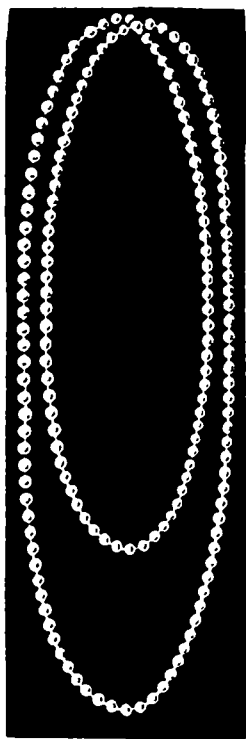
At Glenora, where there was an attendance of 130, many had driven in five and six miles in spite of the fact that there had been about 12 inches of snow. The nature of the trails can best be understood from the fact that one man had to change teams at half way. The loose snow ploughed up in front of the sleigh the whole distance, making it extremely difficult for the horses.

At Greenway, 75 attended although it had been storming heavily all day and stormed all that night. An excellent program was provided by the children and the ladies put on a good lunch.

Weather and roads make no difference to this kind of people, they have the spirit and that is what makes the Pool such a vital factor in our agricultural life.

EXTRA VALUE

This Special Premium Offer
CANNOT BE BEATEN



We will positively send you
this beautiful

60 Inch ROPE

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PEARLS

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TWO LABELS

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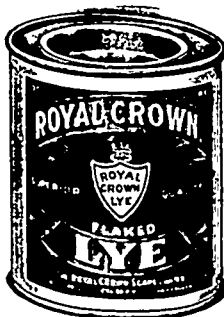
**ROYAL CROWN
LYE**

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and mail to us with postal note or money order for 25c and this magnificent necklace will be mailed by return, postage paid. **BE SURE TO PRINT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY.**

When you purchase your Royal Crown Lye in order to get this necklace, you can be sure you are getting the best flaked lye on the market—100% pure. This is our method of introducing it to you. Once you try it, you will always buy it.

Purchase from your
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Your Grocer has it or can get it for you

The Royal Crown Soaps Limited
Winnipeg

**A BOYS' TRAVELS IN
FOREIGN LANDS**

(From Page 26)

noons we covered the windows with blankets. This served a dual purpose; it kept the heat outside and made the flies inside think it was night and time for them to sleep! In this way a little rest could be secured. I venture to say that if flies were as plentiful in India around military cantonments, during the latter part of the monsoon or rainy season when there is a lot of decaying vegetation, the death rate among the whites would be absolutely appalling from typhoid and other bad fevers. The desert fly does not appear to be such a disease carrier.

I have called the natives 'Desert Arabs.' As a matter of fact they are not Arabs; they are a mixture of Arab and Ethiopian. The Arabs conquered the Soudan and extended their influence into Nubia, which now is not really a country but a district extending from Berber to the boundary of Egypt proper. The mixture of Negro and Arab blood has furnished Africa with some of the fiercest and sturdiest native stock on the continent. I will later mention how fearlessly thousands of these gave their lives under the Khalifa at Omdurman. He was the successor

(Turn to Page 32)

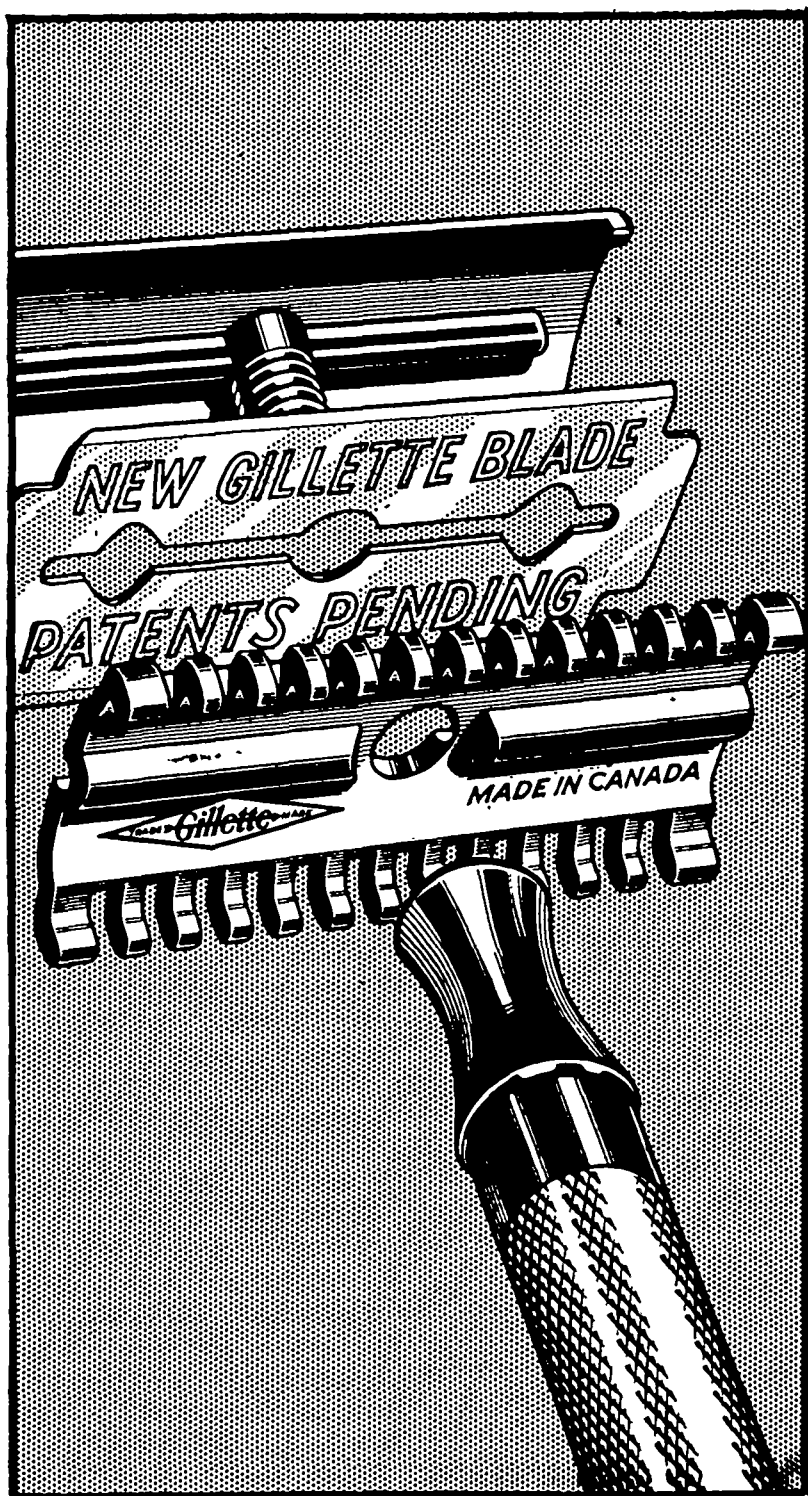
Gillette announces

a NEW BLADE a NEW RAZOR

TODAY Gillette offers another great contribution to man's shaving comfort — a New Gillette Blade and a New Gillette Razor (patents pending).

The new blade can be used in your present Gillette Razor.

Used together, the New Gillette Blade and the New Gillette Razor abolish forever two unpleasant factors in shaving — "razor pull," and the tedious drying of razor parts. These are only two of the advantages of the new razor and the new blade. Read the other advantages summed up under "Quick Facts."



GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED,
MONTREAL.

QUICK FACTS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. New blade can be used in your old Gillette | 7. No projecting posts to dull blade edges |
| 2. New processed steel; new blade resists rust | 8. Reinforced razor corners prevent damage if dropped |
| 3. Cut-out corners of blade prevent "razor pull" | 9. Square blade ends safer to handle |
| 4. To clean, turn guard at right angles . . . then re-tighten . . . rinse . . . shake dry | 10. Shaves easier around mouth, nose, ears |
| 5. New shape guard channel gives full shaving clearance | 11. New blades same price as old |
| 6. New shape guard teeth meet skin smoothly, naturally | 12. New razor, 24K. gold-plated, with one new blade, in case, \$1.00 |

\$1.⁰⁰
for ten
and 50c
for five



The New Gillette Blade
in the new green pack

A BOYS' TRAVELS IN FOREIGN LANDS

(From Page 30)

of the mad Mahdi, the Moham-
medan fanatic.

Egypt's Champion Egotist

Our only stop on the Nile trip was at the Temple of Abu Simbel or the Temple of the Sun, a very fine temple carved out of the living rock. Rameses II., most famous of the Pharaohs, contributed mostly to the building of this and advertised the fact by having carved four immense statues of himself, two on each side of the entrance; imposing statues in sitting position, about 60 feet high and carved in proportion. Rameses II. was undoubtedly the champion egotist of his time, as you find statues and writings of himself emblazoned on almost every temple in the land. It is said he thought so much of himself that he even caused statues of other rulers to be changed to his own profile. What did he hope to gain by his egotism? Three thousand years have passed and what does the world care for the man who erected so many monuments to himself at the cost of so much labor and suffering of his fellow beings? Three thousand years seems a long time, but it is only a moment in the life of the Universe, and in time his statues will crumble and go into the desert, as has the body of the builder.

The simple shrine of Cecil Rhodes is a fitting comparison. The one lived for himself and his aggrandizement; the other to benefit the Empire in which he played so great a part, and to open up a great country for the benefit of mankind.

We eventually arrive at Halfa, which is just over the border in Anglo-Egyptian Soudan. Here we leave the boat and take the train over Kitchener's Railroad on our last jump of some 500 miles through the heart of the Nubian Desert to Khartum. This is one of the most tiresome railway trips imaginable. The stations are not even names, except at Berber and one or two other large villages. They simply carry numbers to define them. A large part of the desert along the railway is covered with a scrub growth of camel thorn. This may not be the correct name,

but it is nothing more than a large thorn bush covered with large spikey thorns. You wonder how it can exist in the sand without any apparent moisture.

A Sandstorm

A few miles south of Halfa we ran into a sirroco or sandstorm and were marooned at one of these stations for several hours. It would be dangerous for the train to go forward, as quite frequently the storm blows the road bed from under the cross ties and leaves the rails suspended in the air. Before the train proceeds after the storm subsides, a hand car is sent ahead as a scout to see if all is well.

To appreciate a Soudan sandstorm one must actually see it and live through one. In Khartum on one occasion we saw one coming up in the middle of the afternoon. It was at least fifty miles away and looked like a huge red-brown wall of changing colors rolling toward us. It seemed to reach the sky and then the spectacle was like nothing else on earth and was absolutely awe-inspiring by its apparent greatness. Everything was un-

naturally still and calm where we were, but we were warned by the natives to take care of anything movable before it arrived. This warning was well taken and with good effect, for the wind was terrific when it eventually arrived. Wash tubs, camp stools and anything of a like nature disappeared as if by magic, never to be seen again. And sand! The air was literally filled with it. The wind was like a blast from a furnace, and if the face was exposed to the flying sand it was like being struck with so many needles. It was no use closing doors and windows, as it filtered in through every crack and crevice. It fills your eyes, your ears, your bed, your food, and I daresay your stomach; it at least fills your lungs.

The storm I mention lasted for thirty-six hours without the slightest abatement, and it took us thirty-six hours more to free the sand from our belongings after it was over. I have read of camels burying their heads in the sand when a sandstorm approaches. I never saw this done and wonder, after having lived

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Your Ad Inserted in The Scoop Shovel Will Go Into More Than Every Second Farm Home in Manitoba. It Reaches 31,000 Bona Fide Farmers for a Cost of Only 3 Cents Per Word.

Mail to The Scoop Shovel, Wheat Pool Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

WRITE YOUR AD HERE			USE A PENCIL
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16	17	18	
19	20	21	
22	23	24	
25	26	27	

Count Name and Address, each Initial and Group of Figures Counts as a Word.

through two or three of them, how it would keep its head covered for such a long time. I cannot help but think that the originator of this must have had a dream. When these storms are on everything is invisible. Everything takes on a yellowish-brown appearance, which changes with the density of the storm. You look at a comrade and you think he must have the jaundice he looks so yellow and sickly, but it is simply the light.

The storm abates as suddenly as it begins and you settle down to every-day existence in a temperature that hovers around 120 degrees in the shade during the heat of the day for at least four months of the year. The nights, however, are not unbearable, as the desert cools when the sun goes down. You can get good sleep by lying outside. The only thing you must accustom yourself to is to finding a few unwelcome bedfellows such as desert

tarantula spiders, which are as big as humming birds, the white scorpion and occasionally a centipede. These cause intense pain if you are bitten. I was so unfortunate as to be stung in the leg by a scorpion. It was intensely painful, but is not at all serious if attended to. Nevertheless, I did not sleep with the pain for about four days, and my leg swelled up to almost twice its normal size.

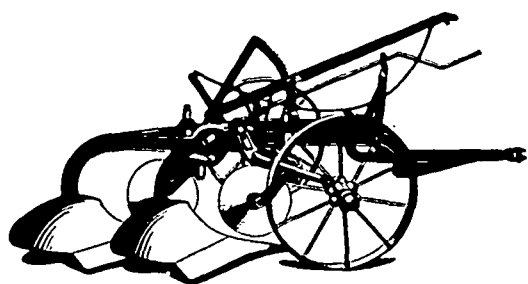
(To be concluded).

COCKSHUTT



TRACTOR PLOWS

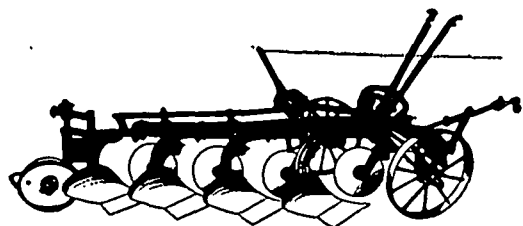
A size and type for every requirement in Moldboard and Disc models



No. 80 Tractor Plow

THE growth of power farming has opened a new field for larger profits through lower production costs. You can't afford to be handicapped by obsolete equipment. It's expensive from every standpoint — time, labour, repairs. Cockshutt Tractor Plows represent the highest development in the power plowing field backed by unrivalled experience. They'll plow more acres per day and leave your land in better condition.

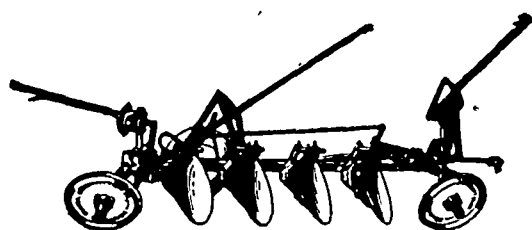
The No. 80 Plow is ideal for the man with small acreage because of economy in operation and upkeep. It is sturdily built, with ample clearance, and is very conveniently handled from the tractor.



4-F. Heavy Tractor Plow

Moldboard Tractor Plows

Rugged strength, exceptional clearance, high and level lift, convenient operation and adaptability to any tractor are some of the features that have made these plows so popular with Western farmers. They are real profit producers—good for years of hard service. Built in 2 and 3-furrow light and 3 and 4-furrow heavy models with 12" or 14" bottoms, stubble or breaker types.



4-F. Power Lift Disc Plow

Power Lift Tractor Disc Plows

Built with ample strength and weight to ensure proper penetration in hard and sticky soil. Have good clearance, high lift, well fitted spade or revolving scrapers, combined ball and gudgeon bearings and "Alemite" lubrication. Built in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6-furrow sizes.

See our nearest Agent or write nearest Branch for descriptive folders.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

"Cockshutt Implements Make Farming Pay Better."

WHAT IS THE WHEAT POOL?

Extracts from leading Editorial in "Family Herald and Weekly Star."
Montreal, Feb. 26, 1930.

It is an organization of farmers which is trying to do for the grain growers what every organization of bankers or manufacturers or skilled workers tries to do for the class it represents.

The Wheat Pool does nothing for the farmers—asks nothing for the farmers—that these organizations do not ask for their clients.

Yet the Canadian Wheat Pool has been under savage fire ever since it decided in the interests of the Canadian grain growers to delay the marketing of this season's crop.

The Canadian Wheat Pool is a co-operative selling organization, founded on sound economic principles, and it was brought into being for the purpose of obtaining the best possible price for the wheat growers by control of the output and by collective bargaining rather than depending on the haphazard methods of individual bartering which prevailed prior to the formation of the Pool.

If the leaders of the Wheat Pool thought it good business tactics to withhold their wheat until the market ceased to be "rigged" against them that was strictly their own business. They may turn out to be right or to be wrong. They are only human and they may err. Even the shrewdest financiers "guess wrong" sometimes.

The principle of co-operative selling is not a new thing in Canada. The Pool has sought no special powers and its leaders had as good a right as any business men to wait for the turn of the market. It is utterly unfair to attack them as if they had done a wicked or an unpatriotic thing. They were merely doing business on business principles in precisely the way their bitterest critics always do business.

The real cause of all this outcry is that the financiers and the manufacturers are not accustomed to seeing the farmers organize effectively for purely business purposes. They have organized

politically—they have organized for social and philanthropic objects. But the men who get rich by lending money to the farmers and the men who become millionaires by selling them goods do not relish the spectacle of these same farmers organizing to control their own markets.

Yet the sole object of the Pool is to retain for the men who grow the wheat the full profits of their labors which before the coming of the Pool were divided between the growers and the Grain Exchange speculators.

Certain factors in the situation operated against the Pool. There was a large carry-over from the bumper harvest of 1928 and a lack of elevators in the Argentine compelled the South American growers to dump millions of bushels on the market. State subsidized wheat from Germany was also imported freely into England, while France and other countries had an available export surplus which helped to expand the available supply.

The Pool leaders never wavered in their course. The Pool had been organized to secure the highest price for the grower shareholders and if it failed in this and the farmers saw their

profits go to the gamblers they would lose faith in the Pool.

The issue is not solely a western issue. It affects all Canada. The wheat crop of the Dominion is her largest industry. A difference of ten cents a bushel on the wheat controlled by the Pool would mean the gaining or the losing of \$20,000,000 to Canada, first, directly by the wheat growers and thereafter by the retailers, wholesalers and citizens generally.

The Pool is not seeking a monopoly of the world's grain in order to gain control of the market. It is not attempting to hold up the price of wheat to the millers. It is conscientiously carrying out the functions for which it was created and in so doing it is doing no more than every sensible industry does, than the selling agencies of every human product does—than, for instance, the Orange Growers of California do.

The Canadian farmers have an equal right with all other producers to organize themselves with a view to marketing their output in the most profitable manner. They are not exceeding that right. They are not striking any blow at the Dominion—they are rather building up its general prosperity and enhancing its wealth by bettering the methods with which the products of its greatest industry are brought into the world markets.

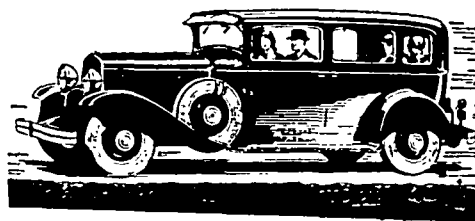
Abuse of the Pool—unfair criti-

Someone is Going to Win a

Plymouth Sedan

(Value \$1,100.00)

It May Be You!



HERE'S your chance to get a 1930 Plymouth Sedan for 50c. It is to be given away Free to the holder of the lucky ticket, to be drawn on the annual sports day, which takes place at Cardale, Thursday, July 10th, 1930. Tickets 50c. The proceeds are in aid of the Cardale Community Club. Buy a book of six tickets; enclose \$2.00 and keep the balance. When you sell these tickets send for more. A prize of \$25.00 will be given to the seller of the lucky ticket and \$25.00 will be given to the person who sells the most tickets.

Order tickets from S. W. Smith, Secretary,

Cardale Community Club

GARDALE, MANITOBA

cism of its methods—sniping at its representatives—“bearing” its markets—will neither drive from it the support and sympathy of sensible Canadians nor deflect their leaders or the rank and file from the straight-forward and courageous course they have marked out as being profitable, proper and patriotic.

THE FIRST ROBIN
 Today I saw a robin —
 Stout-hearted little thing.
 To brave the blasts of winter
 As harbinger of spring.

Perhaps I am mistaken —
 (One cannot trust one's eyes);
 But anyhow my story
 Will beat some other guy's!

Commercial efficiency has gotten to the place where the middlemen are getting the farmers to sell three crops for the price of two.

If you want a thing well done, do it yourself (through your co-op). But if you want to get done well, turn it over to a speculator.

A NEW ERA IN AGRICULTURE

Massey-Harris No. 11's Are The Strongest Yet Lightest Drills On The Market



Modern Machinery is enabling the users to lower their cost of production and to increase their margin for profit. It saves time, saves labor, and enables the farmers to make more money. The man with up-to-date equipment has the means to make his efforts successful.

MASSEY-HARRIS No. 11 DRILLS for 1930 offer outstanding features that mean long service, ease of handling, and quick thorough seeding. They sow the seed accurately and positively at the bottom of a wide furrow and their rugged construction enables them to stand up under fast operation.

Look over the features and you will see why these Drills are so popular and satisfactory—All-Steel Construction—lightest yet strongest; Steel Grain Box; Two-Wheel Driven Lift; Milled Feed Runs; Alemite Lubrication; Wide Steel Wheels; Centre Seed Delivery Double Discs; Shoes, Hoes, or Single Discs. Made in 14, 16, 20 and 24 Run Sizes. Hand Lift; 20, 24, 28 and 33 Run Sizes, Power Lift.

Your Nearest Branch or Local Massey-Harris Agent will be glad to give you Full Particulars of Massey-Harris No. 11 Drills

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED
 ESTABLISHED 1847

WINNIPEG · BRANDON · REGINA · SASKATOON · SWIFT CURRENT · YORKTON · CALGARY
 EDMONTON · VANCOUVER · TORONTO · MONTREAL · MONCTON - Agencies Everywhere

OUR ANNUAL MEETING

(From Page 16)

"In connection with the marketing of dressed poultry, the market was in a most depressed condition due to the stock market collapse and distributors were pessimistic for the coming dressed poultry season.

"Most gratifying are the figures submitted in connection with the operations of our Canadian Poultry Pool, Ltd., as, through centralized control, it has been possible to obtain results not possible under any other system at a cost of operation that has been materially reduced during the year.

"Throughout America and many other parts of the English-speaking world, the low cost of operation of the Poultry Pools in Western Canada is recognized as one of the outstanding accomplishments of the Co-operative movement, as applied to poultry products."

Opening the Egg Stations

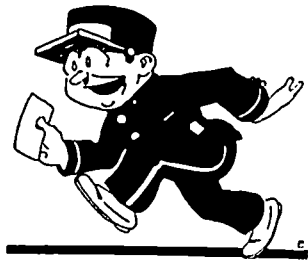
Our Carman, Brandon, Lauder, Neepawa and Dauphin branches will be opened for receiving shipments of eggs on Monday, March 17th, 1930.

Our first Pool period for eggs will begin on that day and will end about May 24th. The advance price on opening date will be 20 cents per dozen.

Circulars and shipping tags have been mailed to all our contract members. We ask all shippers to write their correct name and post office address on the end of the shipping tag where it says "Send payment to Owner."

We advise, too, that you get 15- or 30-dozen Clip-top egg-cases from your nearest Pool egg station. The cost per case is: 15-doz., 45c—30-doz., 70c. Cases will be supplied with your name stencilled on them. The cost will be debited to your Pool account. An allowance of 30c each will be made for old 30-dozen cases which you wish to exchange for new ones. The use of good cases will reduce shrinkage and handling costs.

We are pleased to be able to advise our members, and prospective members, whose interests are so closely linked up with the welfare of this Association, that never have we entered upon a new season with a better outlook.



A Message For You

IF NOT---WHY NOT

This Co-operative survey, what's it all about? What's the idea of asking members of Pool Elevator locals whether they are, or are not, members of the Live-stock Co-op, Co-op Dairies, Poultry Pool, Wawanesa Mutual, Wool Pool, Hay Pool, Milk Pool or Co-operative Wholesale? Why should members be bothered for such information—why should they say if they are not interested in these other Co-ops or not?

Well, when the representatives of the Wheat Pool and these other co-ops met in the Manitoba Co-operative Conference and talked over the problems that faced the producers in their ranks, two facts stood out like a hot day

in January: first, we are all in the same boat; second, of the total of 36,000 producers who are members of some one or other of our co-operative business enterprises, only about 10,000 sell their cream co-operatively, about 6,000 sell their livestock through their co-op, about 4,000 are members of the Co-op Wholesale, just over 15,000 buy their fire protection from the Wawanesa Mutual, only about 1,100 sold their wool through the Wool Pool, 12,000 were members of the Poultry Pool and 20,000 line up with their neighbors in the Wheat Pool.

It seemed to be logical for folks who co-operated in marketing one product to work together in selling all their produce—and also in buying what they needed. We wondered why all of us did not do so. Was there something

wrong with the producers out in the country or with their hired help in their offices—or was there some kink in the organizations that prevented the Co-ops giving producers the service they should get? If the latter were true, the sooner suggestions for improved organization came in and were put into force, the better.

The principle of the Co-operative action is right—we are convinced of that. But a co-operative business can only prosper, of course, if that principle is put to work in a business way, in a way that will yield the best return to the folks concerned.

With the co-operation of Pool Elevators, some 10,000 questionnaire forms were sent out to 140 elevator agents, asking the latter to co-operate by having each member of the local fill out a form, if they would. In this way we might get first hand information on how many members of Pool locals are interested in the other co-ops—or how many had



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



Receiving 2 copies?

If you are, will you, please, cut the address labels off the back pages of both copies and mail them to us. This will help us to keep the lists in good shape and also eliminate unnecessary expense.

constructive criticism and suggestions to offer for the benefit of the members of all these co-operatives.

The response has been wonderful. Some members, of course, have asked the questions quoted in the first paragraph, but up to March 11th, 2349 had filled out forms and sent them in; 116 agents had made returns, either partial or complete, from their points. It is altogether probable that a total of more than 5,000 forms will be returned from 140 Pool Elevator locals.

Many Pool agents have summarized the situation in their neighborhoods and made mighty good suggestions. J. Howatt has sent in 34 forms from Belmont—out of a total membership of 66; from Birnie D. A. McNaughton has sent in 61 forms, out of 82 members; R. W. Johnston, has sent in 52 returns out of 64 from Bradwardine; 61 out of 74 have come in from J. Morrison at Brandon; E. Hughes sent in 43 out of 45 at Cardale; W. J. Turner, at Cartwright, 57 out of 87; F. W. Thompson, Deloraine, 31 out of 38; J. A. Thompson, Elie, 55 out of 57; A. C. Mathews, Fannystelle, 33 out of 48; A. J. Hand, Fortier, 42 out of 67; D. Gillies, Lenore, 94 out of 95; A. P. Jarry, Letellier, 40 out of 45; G. C. Symonds, McAuley, 50 out of 69, Frank McBurney, Menteith, 30 out of 41; K. McDougall, Mentmore, 41 out of 67; A. W. Ross, Minnedosa, 43 out of 79; E. E. Payne, Oakville, 37 out of 62; Rusk, Roblin, 63; P. A. Finch, Solsgirth, 52 out of 68; and many more—too many to list.

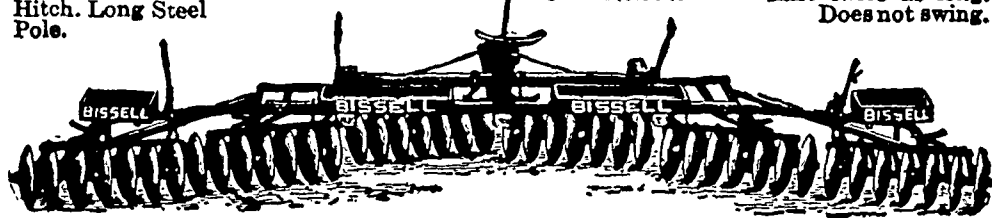
Many of the members, in filling out their forms, have jotted down suggestions of real value to the co-ops concerned. Some have raised points that may easily be answered; and a great number have asked for more information about the Wawanesa, Wholesale, Livestock, Dairies, and other co-operatives. Altogether, this survey is doing mighty effective work—both in getting out information about the various co-ops and in broadcasting the gospel of co-operation, as a way of doing business and as a way of living.

BISSELL 21-FT. WIDE DISK HARROW

Zerk Lubrication, Gun Supplied Free. Central Hitch. Long Steel Pole.

MADE IN BOTH IN-THROW AND OUT-THROW

Heat Treated Plates Last twice as long. Does not swing.



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

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT. FOR SALE BY ALL JOHN DEERE AGENTS

Location and Market Trends

Determine Successful Farm Practice

Scientific Planning Based on Facts

Reduces Your Hazard and Increases Your Profit

WE must have facts on which to base our plans.—That is the cry of every successful farmer, merchant and manufacturer today. Old-fashioned "rule-of-thumb" methods no longer pay. Assurance of profit lies only in sound plans based on facts.

One of the biggest jobs of the Federal Department of Agriculture is to establish facts upon which you and other Canadian farmers may base your plans. Here are a few of them.

Location Governs Choice of Varieties

In selecting varieties of wheat, oats, barley or other crop you must be governed by your location. The Experimental Farms Branch has made a wide study to determine what crops and what varieties and strains are most profitable in different districts. There is a great variation. Many farmers are growing varieties not suited to their location.

In this space we cannot give the details concerning all districts across Canada, but you can obtain the information concerning your district by writing to your nearest Dominion Experimental Farm—or to Ottawa. Growing the most suitable varieties or strains, unmixed and free from weed seeds, assures you of highest yields and highest prices. If you grow grain for feed, ask about suitable mixtures. Write NOW—get the facts—while there is still time to plan before seeding commences.

Market Wants Steers Finished at 800 to 1,000 lbs.

The heavy steer is no longer wanted on the market—except in very limited numbers. Investigation by the Live Stock Branch shows that the great bulk of consumer demand, today, is for small cuts of tender, juicy beef. Such cuts sell most readily and at best prices. They come from animals weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs. alive—but *well finished* at those weights.

Those are the facts. They call for plans to put cattle "on feed" while they are still yearlings, or even less than a year old—to market them at 14 months to two years of age—to have them in a state of finish at that age to grade "Choice" or "Good".

Big Pullets Lay More Eggs—More "Extras"

The consumer wants big eggs. He will pay more for them. Invariably "Extras" are quoted several cents a dozen higher than "Firsts".

To get a high percentage of big eggs—"Extras" or better—you need big pullets. The National Egg-Laying Contests have proven that. The records show that in all breeds the big pullets lay bigger eggs and more eggs per year.

Now is the time to plan for bigger pullets next Fall. Hatch big eggs from big hens. Of course, they must be bred-to-lay and have abundant vitality. If you buy your chicks, order from a "Government Approved" hatchery. Such hatcheries draw eggs only from flocks culled by Live Stock Branch inspectors, in accordance with these facts.

It is equally important that your pullets be well fed all through their growing period—from brooder-house to laying-house. If you rear less than 300 chicks you can handle them to best advantage if they are all hatched together—less work for you—better growing conditions for the birds.

Bulletins—Pamphlets—FREE

For facts on which to base other plans, write to the Publications Branch. Bulletins and pamphlets sent free on request.

THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA

DR. W. R. MOTHERWELL . . . Minister

DR. J. H. GRISDALE . . . Deputy Minister



When answering advertisements, please mention *The Scoop Shovel*.

FACTS ABOUT THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

(From Page 5)

of the picture is bad enough, but there can be no justification for giving a totally distorted picture of the actual situation."

Unsound Assumptions

"Mr. Evans reiterated several times his contention that at the beginning of the crop year the four principal exporting countries had available for export 750 million bushels or enough to supply average weekly shipments of 14½ million bushels per week. As the world has taken only 12¼ per week to date these countries, he contends, now have available for export 18½ million bushels per week. Mr. Evans arrives at these figures by allowing only 155 million bushels for a carryover on August 1, 1930 in all four of the principal exporting countries. The carryover which he allows for each of the countries is very much smaller than the lowest carryover any one of them have had in the past seven years. The carryover in the four countries at the end of the 1928 crop year was 514 million bushels, or 359 million bushels greater than allowed for this year by Mr. Evans. The carryover from the 1927 crop in the same countries was 353 million bushels or practically 200 greater than Mr. Evans' allowance for this year. His calculations are based upon the assumption that the carryover in the United States, Argentina, Canada and Australia will be, 50, 35, 50, and 20 million bushels respectively whereas the actual carryover in these countries last year were 245, 120, 104, and 45 million bushels respectively."

"The lowest estimate which has been made this year of the world demand for wheat and flour from exporting countries is Broomhall's figure of 696 million bushels or average weekly shipments of 13 1/3 million. To date the world has taken, according to Broomhall, in the face of many important influences tending to delay demand until the last few months of the crop year, 12¼ million per week leaving 14 4/5 million per week to be shipped from now on. If the world demand during the remaining five months of the crop year only meets the expectations of Broomhall's esti-

mate the carryover in the four principal exporting countries will have to be reduced 182 million bushels below what it was last year and any increase in demand over Broomhall's estimate will necessitate a corresponding further reduction in the carryover.

Pool Not to Blame

"It is quite true as Mr. Evans states, that artificial conditions prevailed in Canada last fall and that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange quotations were above a world parity. But the inference that the Pool was in any way responsible for the artificial state of affairs is false, as during this period all the Pool was doing was offering wheat for export practically every day, at or below Winnipeg prices. The artificial prices which prevailed were solely the result of the purchase of wheat futures upon the Winnipeg Exchange by speculators. Mr. Evans clearly implied that the Pool should have got rid of its wheat during this period yet he states that under the circumstances which prevailed the private dealer could not sell. It is perfectly true that the private grain firms, who handle about forty-five per cent. of the crop, could not, just as the Pool could not, sell appreciable quantities of wheat for export without completely demoralizing the world market, as during the first four months of our crop year the Argentine was putting wheat afloat unsold to Europe in quantities out of all proportion to the demand and selling it upon ar-

rival for over 27 cents per bushel less than the prevailing Liverpool quotation for No. 3 Northern Manitoba, or 25 cents below its normal parity. The private dealers, like the Pool, realized that due to a combination of unusual circumstances, Continental Europe during this period did not want wheat at any price and that to attempt to under-sell the

Which Do You Heed?

In one ear your money says "Spend me." In the other your dollars say "Save me." Which do you heed? Most of the world listens to the first song. Every successful man, every rich man, has heeded the voice which says "Save me." Save while you can; then you will have when you can't save.



Province of Manitoba
Savings Office
WINNIPEG

Farmers Wanting OATS, WHEAT, FLAX SWEET CLOVER and GRASSES

should get our CASH prices before buying. Mail us your list stating varieties, bushels or pounds (in case of Clovers and Grasses) and we will promptly mail prices. MAIL US YOUR LIST TODAY.

SEED GRAIN SOLD on TIME PAYMENT PLAN

Many farmers are unable to finance their seed requirements this Spring. Farmers who are short of cash to pay for all their seed requirements should write us at once stating the quantity of different Field Seeds required on CREDIT PLAN, and we will mail Seed Application Forms.

Those wanting Seed should write first mail. Orders will be treated in rotation as received. Naturally, there will be a date, after which orders cannot be accepted. WRITE TODAY.

Our stocks are Government Graded. Highest Grades only handled.

SEED MARKETING CO.

P. O. DRAWER 1885

WINNIPEG, MAN.

tens of millions of bushels of Argentina afloat wheat in the already flooded markets in the United Kingdom would have been economic suicide. There was, however, nothing to hinder the private dealers from transferring on margin through the Winnipeg Grain Exchange the risk of holding the wheat they possessed to the speculating public who were buying in the hope of making profits. What would have happened when the general public liquidated their marginal holdings thus acquired is another story. Had the Pool, in addition to entering into cut-throat competition with the Argentine for the privilege of supplying the very limited demand for actual wheat as implied by Mr. Evans, transferred the responsibility of holding wheat to marginal speculators what sort of a spectacle would we have witnessed during the past few weeks?"

Figures That Tell a Story

"The best answer to the inference that the Pool has, during recent years, held up supplies and attempted to dictate prices to Europe is to be found in the

proportion of total wheat stocks in Canada held by the Pool at the end of each crop year. The official estimates of the carryover of wheat in all positions in Canada at July 31 from the crops of 1926, 1927, and 1928 respectively are as follows: 48, 78, and 104 million bushels. During the same years the Pool held unsold at the end of July: 22, 12, and 52 million bushels. In 1926 the Pool marketed 53 per cent. of the total crop and held unsold at the end of the crop year only 46 per cent. of the total carryover; in 1927 and 1928 the Pool marketed over 51 per cent. of the total crop and held unsold at the end of the crop year 15 and 50 per cent. respectively of the total carryover. As the official estimates of the carryover do not include large amounts of Canadian wheat held in store in the United States and as the Pool's share of these stocks is included in the figures given of wheat unsold the Pool actually held at the end of each year a considerably smaller proportion of the total carryover than the above figures indicate.

"Mr. Evans' insinuation that

European countries were erecting tariff barriers and imposing milling restrictions as a result of antagonism to the Pool has no basis in fact. The Governments of Germany and France increased their tariffs on foreign wheat and enacted milling restrictions in order to relieve the agricultural depression resulting from the low prices prevailing for domestic crops. As a result of unusually fine harvesting weather and tight money European farmers all attempted to find a market for their wheat at once; as low prices naturally ensued the governments took steps to bolster up domestic prices solely to help their farmers and not, as Mr. Evans implies, to retaliate against the Canadian Pool. One would think from Mr. Evans' statement that Europe was rapidly becoming self-sufficing in wheat supplies. The truth is that the wheat acreage of Europe in 1929 was less than in the two previous years and only slightly greater than the average for several years following the war, and that the moderate demand for foreign

(Turn to Next Page)

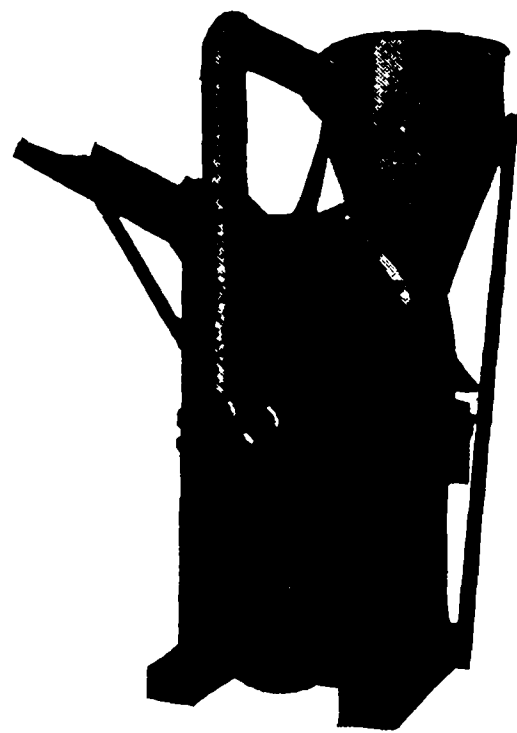
Make Feeding Profitable

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 Process 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.



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Manitoba Pool Elevators.
Manitoba Co-operative Dairies.
Manitoba Egg & Poultry Pool.
Manitoba Co-operative Livestock.
Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries.
Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.
Winnipeg District Milk Producers.

Wheat Pool Building
Winnipeg

**"GAS" - Stomach
& Bowel**

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"Until I discovered a COMBINATION OF HERBS, which I called 'STOMACH EASE,' because it gave me so much relief. It not only freed me from GAS, but overcame Indigestion and Constipation.

"Write to me, and I will send you the FORMULA, free. Send me a Dollar, and I will send you a large box of it, already compounded."

DR. JULIAN P. THOMAS,
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HOUSE**

Offers \$10.00 Sales Outfit
for Only \$1.00

Toronto.—A leading Canadian optical house is offering to send a \$10.00 spectacle sales outfit to anyone interested. The outfit is the most complete and finest in the country, contains everything needed to sell spectacles. Includes spectacle frames, cases, patented testing devices, sales guide, order books, guarantees, circulars, identification certificate, etc. \$10.00 value all for only \$1.00 to add more agents. Send no money. Everything made easy. Make big money. No license, experience, capital or stock required. Pay daily. They deliver and collect. Chevrolet sedan given. Big bonus money and spectacles for yourself. Just deposit \$1.00 as evidence of good faith. Deposit refunded if not satisfied or after you send in first orders. Rush name and address to Nu-Way Optical Co., Dept. 30RA37, 29 Melinda St., Toronto, Ont. They will also tell you how you can make \$100 a week easily and get a free Chevrolet car.

(From Previous Page)

wheat to date this year is largely attributable to much greater than average yields during the past two years due to exceptionally favorable climatic conditions and the much more rapid utilization of European domestic wheat than usual."

(The argument did not end here. Mr. Evans, in statements to the Press and in public speeches, declared that the above reply does not meet the position assumed by him with regard to the wheat situation. As the Scoop Shovel goes to press Mr. Cairns has issued another statement explaining that his reply as printed above merely dealt with certain inaccuracies in Mr. Evans' first statement and was not intended as a complete review. A detailed analysis of the situation, Mr. Cairns claims, is impossible until it has worked itself out, and inadvisable in view of the public pessimism which is a real factor in the depression.—Ed.)

**THE WRECKING OF AN
ENGLISH POOL**

Sir Horace Plunkett, Sir Francis Acland, Sir Henri Deterding and Sir Leslie Scott have had their financial disappointments in trying to get the English farmer to co-operate. And now it is the turn of forward-looking farmers to suffer. The winding up of Hop Growers, Limited, is a blow to the cause of co-operation. It had an excellent send-off when it was started four years ago, and the majority of growers adhered to it. It was virtually an English hop pool. It has been wrecked by the few growers who stood outside and by the members who gradually fell away. The rural high schools of Denmark are the master key to Danish success in co-operation, and education must also do its work with us. But it must be admitted that hop-growing is usually carried on by farmers of above the ordinary

class, men who have had a fair education and who have enjoyed some degree of leisure and opportunities of moving about. Indeed at the moment we cannot recall meeting a hop-grower who had been an agricultural labourer. Yet these better educated farmers have failed to keep Hop Growers, Ltd. going. When farmers abuse the state for not doing this and that, in addition to all it has done and is doing for agriculture, it is only fair to bear in mind this incompetence or lack of public spirit."—The Countryman, England.

**LETTERS FROM GIRLS
AND BOYS**

(From Page 17)

Tribe. Thank you for it. Please send me some more.—John Butik, Meleb.

Was glad to get the book of Meri-ka-chak; would like to get the next book, please.—Roy Empson, Letellier.

I would like to hear more about Meri-ka-chak. I gave my extra leaflets to my friend, so she might have a booklet too.—Grace Bodkin, Napinka.

Meri-ka-chak on the Radio

I think it will be grand to hear Meri-ka-chak talk over the radio on Saturday afternoon. I would like to hear more about the Shan-a-macs.—Carl Pontifex, Cypress River.

I would like to have more books about Meri-ka-chak. It is a good book, I like to read it.—Pearl Empson, Letellier.

I would like to hear more about the wonderful tribe, the Shan-a-macs.—Irene Turbitt, Marchand.

Thank you for the Indian book. I sure like it, and hope we can get some more of them.—Ross Ferguson, Goodlands.

Received Meri-ka-chak, His Message, and enjoyed it very much. Would like to hear more about his tribe.—Grace Gordon, Benito.

Thank you for the Indian Book.

**BE SURE & NOTIFY US IF
YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS**

THEN YOU WILL BE SURE TO GET YOUR COPY PROMPTLY

I enjoyed reading it very much. I have heard over the radio that others would like to hear more about the chief. I would too.—Lillie Jones, Minnedosa.

Received my nice book about the Pull-Togethers and would like if you would send me more about them.—Bobby Percy, Dugald.

I had one of your Meri-ka-chak books sent to me; I have read it and like it very much. Would you kindly send me some more.—B. Somerville, Milson.

Form Shan-a-mac Councils

It is not possible to acknowledge all the letters in this issue, but we will try to do so in later editions of the Scoop Shovel. But here is one letter that has a new idea—we think it is worth while, what do you think about it? The letter is from Grace Wight, Napinka; she says.

I think it would be a great idea to start Indian tribes all over Manitoba and then have council meetings every once in a while. It would bring the young people of different districts together more and create a kindlier feeling and help them to live up to the motto of the Shan-a-macs.

LAST LAYS OF LOST FARMERS

This is the tomb
Of Wilbur Skeet;
He starved from growing
Too much wheat.

2.

Right here lies the body of
Jimmy O'Toole
(No more will he draw any
breath);
He once asked a dealer concern-
ing the pool
(The dealer scared Jimmy to
death!)

Its easy enough to grow two
blades of grass where one grew
before. The trick is to raise two
mortgages.

Most farmers can talk at least
two languages; and one of them
is the language he uses when he
finds out how much the buyer
has docked him.

Out of one year of agriculture
the average farmer gets as much
excitement as he might from
three stock slumps, two depres-
sions, and a panic.



The New Avery answers Combine Problems never before solved. It has Original and Exclusive Features that Increase Capacity—Improve Saving and Cleaning—Make it Simpler, Easier to Handle and Lighter to Pull. It's the Combine you've asked for, built the way you want it.

TWO SIZES—Model B with 28 in. Cylinder, 46 in. Rear and 16-ft. One-Piece or 20-ft. Two-Piece Cutter Bar—Model E with 22 in. Cylinder, 36 in. Rear and 12-ft. One-Piece or 16-ft. Two-Piece Cutter Bar.

AVERY
POWER MACHINERY CO., LIMITED
REGINA, Sask. Dept. 161

Write for Combine Catalog

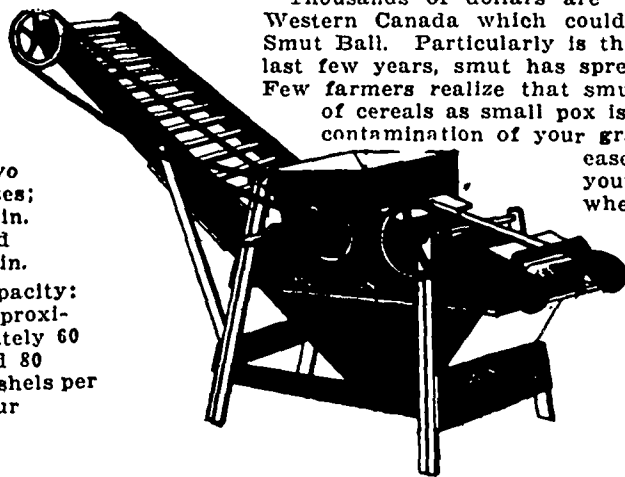
See the machine in natural colors—All about the designing and perfecting of this wonderful New and Simpler Combine that last year literally "Won the West" with its Greater Capacity and Easier Handling.

12-Bar, Big Tooth, Threshing Cylinder—an AVERY COMBINE Feature

One of many reasons for the New Avery's Greater Capacity and Better Work. It handles straw faster, shells better with fewer concave teeth and pulls lighter. Also learn about the Spreading Comb Beater, Single-Unit Vibrating Rack, Locomotive Drive, Two-Way Tailings Valve and other Outstanding Avery Features.

Manitoba Ships More Smutty Wheat than any other Province!

YOU CAN STOP THIS LOSS OF REAL MONEY ON YOUR CROP



Two Sizes;
18 in. and 24 in.
Capacity: Approximately 60 and 80 bushels per hour

Thousands of dollars are lost annually by the farmers of Western Canada which could be saved by getting rid of the Smut Ball. Particularly is this true in Manitoba, where, in the last few years, smut has spread over an extremely large area. Few farmers realize that smut is just as contagious a disease of cereals as small pox is to humans. You can prevent the contamination of your grain by killing this pernicious disease—make many more dollars on your crop—at very little expense—when compared with the heavy loss sustained annually by shipping smutty wheat.

THE Bull Dog Smut Cleaner

Don't treat the Smut Ball because elimination has proved, over the years, to be the only safe method. The BULL DOG SMUT CLEANER absolutely kills, separates and floats out Smut Balls, Wild Oats, Crow Foot, and other light seeds and makes Durum immune to Bunt. The BULL DOG is the only successful TESTED, TRIED and PROVEN machine for Oats and Barley, as well as Wheat. Why experiment?

POSITIVELY RIDS YOUR GRAIN OF SMUT SPORES — BY IMMERSION — BEFORE SOWING.

This wonderfully efficient machine assists germination. Write Dept 10 for FREE LITERATURE tonight!

Hart-Emerson Co. Limited
WINNIPEG :: :: MANITOBA

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GUARANTEE ACTS PASSED BY PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

(From Page 3)

tion taken was more than justified by the circumstances," the Premier stated, "and we were satisfied that the Pool policy has been very conservative."

Mr. Bracken also stated that he could say, without revealing confidences, that unless the average price for the remainder of the crop should go below \$1.00 per bushel the government guarantees would not involve the taxpayer in any expense. This contingency was very unlikely.

Mr. Breakey, leader of the Liberal group in the House, pledged its support to the resolution while supporting the suggestion of Col. Taylor on behalf of the non-Pool farmer.

After the caucus and before the third reading there developed the first real opposition to the bill in a somewhat sensational manner.

Mr. Sanford Evans Opposes

Asking the Speaker of the House to recognize him in another seat from his usual place in the Conservative ranks Mr. Sanford Evans declared his opposition to the bill in a speech which has been given wide publicity in many mediums since that day. He dissociated himself from the Conservative group in their support of the resolution and signified his wish to be considered as an independent Conservative.

Mr. Evans' main points, which he supported by figures, were that the action of the Government was not having the desired result, and that the general reaction was unfavorable. Only a great emergency, he said, could justify the government in aiding a commercial institution; an emergency which the Government might think existed, but he did not. It was the natural outcome of the Pool's tactics which had antagonized Canada's best customer in Europe.

With this solitary dissent the Bill passed its third reading and became law.

Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan, the act to enable the banks to dispense with the guarantees they require for the maintenance of the Pool's 15 percent margin over indebtedness was put through all stages in record time by the provincial

legislature. There was no opposition from any source, and the bill received the royal assent early in March.

Under the provisions of the Saskatchewan Act the provincial treasurer is authorized, as in Manitoba, to enter into an agreement with the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Bank of Toronto, the Dominion Bank and the Imperial Bank of Canada.

Opposition in Alberta

The Alberta legislature was longer getting their bill through than the other provincial houses owing to the opposition from the Conservative and Liberal opposition. After the measure had been discussed in committee the Opposition demanded that security be furnished by the Alberta Pool Elevators as well as by the Pool itself, and the bill was re-committed to committee in order to discuss the proposal. This addition was incorporated in the bill.

At the last moment, Liberal Leader J. T. Shaw moved a surprise amendment aiming to prohibit the Wheat Pool from buying wheat on option. The Conservatives supported the amendment. Premier Brownlee marshalled his forces to vote down the proposal, which was lost on

party lines without a division. This bill passed third reading on Tuesday, March 11.

Villager: "I like your preaching, vicar. I learn a lot from your sermons."

Vicar: "I'm very glad to hear that."

"Yes; until I heard what you had to say on Sunday I always thought Sodom and Gomorrah were man and wife!"



MILLER'S Bred-to-Lay Chicks For Greater Profits

Big strong husky chicks that will live and pullets lay more eggs, hatched from the best bred-to-lay flocks, also Government Approved flocks and R.O.P. entry flocks with egg records up to 289 eggs.

	100	50
White and Br. Leghorns	\$18.00	\$ 9.50
Barred Rocks, Anconas,.....	19.00	10.00
Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	22.00	11.50
R.I. Reds, Black Minorcas,....	22.00	11.50
Silver Laced Wyandottes.....	23.00	12.00
Light Brahmans	28.00	14.50

Chicks from Government Approved and R.O.P. entry flocks:

	100	50
S.C. White Leghorns	\$27.00	\$14.00
Barred Rocks, Wyandottes....	30.00	15.50

100% live arrival and shipment guaranteed on date wanted. Free with all orders booked by April 1st, the \$1,000 Poultry Hint Book, lessons on culling, housing, feeding, etc., also the Baby Chick Manual, the two best books published in their field. Send your order today to

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Modern Methods

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

It is efficient, economical and increases germination.

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

A machine duster is necessary to secure best results.

The WESTEEL Seed Wheat Duster

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

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

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

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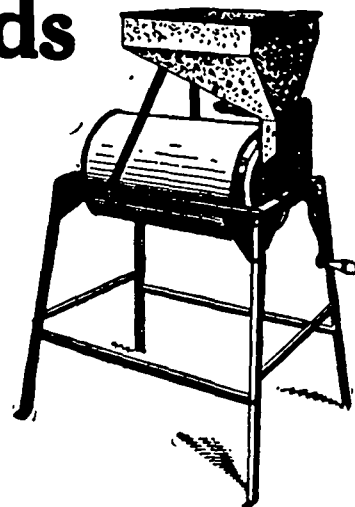
Calgary

Edmonton

Regina

Saskatoon

Vancouver



TOGETHER-NESS

(From Page 5)

store what today we call **Capital**. In fishing expeditions, men, women, children and slaves all fare forth together and catch; and, after a plentiful catch, they feast together and dance together. So poor are their tools, that one man alone cannot cut down a tree. Two or three men, with iron blades fixed in short wooden clubs, hack a hole in the trunk. The hole is slowly enlarged till the trunk is cut through, and, amid the shouts of onlookers, the tree falls.

Further south in Africa (as our friend Kropotkin informs us) the bushmen are so low in intelligence that they cannot build huts. They sleep in holes, or behind screens of bush, etc. When, in 1774, Europeans began to rear cattle in that country, and the Bushmen (not knowing any better) drove some of the cattle away, the Europeans poisoned the water from which the natives drank, and many of the Africans died like rats. "Savages," and "thieves" they were angrily called. Ah! but in their simple minds the idea of comradeship worked. A European traveller saw a Bushman saved from drowning by companions who covered him with their furs, though they themselves shivered with cold; and they rubbed him by a fireside, and smeared his body with warm grease until he was restored. Surely, the spirit was the same as moves the rescuers in the lifeboat, the firemen in the city streets, the doctors and nurses in the wonderful hospitals of America and Europe and Australia and New Zealand. Primitives may eat human bodies in cannibal feasts, and slay one another in cruel wars, or perhaps, as on the African coast, fasten a girl to a post fixed in the beach, and leave her there to die in the rising tide, as a sacrifice to the Ju-ju, or tribal God. Yes; these are the evil things that hang, like filthy rags, on the outside of primitive life. At the heart is the power of friendship, waiting to unfold.

A man, civilized, or uncivilized, may dance alone, with none to see; but we almost smile at the idea. Dancing is usually a brisk and merry co-operation. All the Primitive dance, — dance when

food is ample, dance when things go well. Perhaps, as in Ceylon, they may wear horribly ugly masks, and dance "Devil Dances"; but even then, they join together in their fear, and in their eager effort to scare away the bad spirit. The folk of the East Indies may dance to drums, to bamboo-rattles, to mouth-organs, or to flutes played by blowing from the nose. It all looks wild and strange; but the feet, and hearts, and hands, and voices act together in a common joy and in unity. Such also are games in all lands. The dark-hued children of Malaya play "Touch," as they chase one another on a sandy beach of the

Indian Ocean. Or they draw the lines of a spider's web in the sands, and pop in and out as flies, while one of their number pretends to be the spider which kindly invites the flies into its parlour. A fly caught becomes "spider" and all the time the laws of the game are strictly kept; for in Malaya, as in Canada, or England, or Cape Town, humanity feels the need of "law" and discipline, and unity of willingness. Unity is the blessed value in the dances of savages, the games of boys and girls all the world over, the building of ships and cities, the making of Leagues of Nations and Peace Pacts.

(To be Continued)

An Evidence of Public Confidence

New Insurance Issued

1919	—————	\$39,337,673.
1924	—————	\$60,440,136.
1929	—————	\$93,396,730.

Insurance in Force

1919	—————	\$139,386,731.
1924	—————	\$281,092,860.
1929	—————	\$504,481,203.

Assets

1919	—————	\$29,355,630.
1924	—————	\$53,003,731.
1929	—————	\$99,435,576.

Total Income

1919	—————	\$7,213,423.
1924	—————	\$14,297,913.
1929	—————	\$28,064,221.

Dividends to Policyholders

1919	—————	\$437,304.
1924	—————	\$1,044,650.
1929	—————	\$2,513,344.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1887

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WRITE FOR COMPLETE COPY OF ANNUAL REPORT

"Permanent Partners of the Continent"

In Ringing Declaration President Macaulay Describes This As Effect of Sun Life Company's Investment Policy

Its Wisdom Vindicated in Wonderful Report For Past Year

Montreal, March 15.—A most lucid explanation of how little the fluctuations of Wall Street affect companies which buy securities, not for re-sale, but for investment, was given by President T. B. Macaulay at the annual meeting of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. He reduced to the plainest terms what is obscure to many, when he compared the Stock Exchange to an auction room where prices fluctuate according to the mental condition or the bank balance of the bidders, and not according to the intrinsic value of the articles on sale. Mr. Macaulay expressed comparative indifference to these things, his company being concerned primarily and chiefly with the continuance or increase of dividends on the sound securities held by his company.

Impressive Vindication of Investment Policy

And judged by the test, the head of the Sun Life Company surely had remarkable vindication of his investment policy in the report he submitted to a crowded meeting of enthusiastic policyholders. Not only was he able to report new assurances for the year of over \$650,000,000 which carries his company well on to the three billion mark of assurances in force—he was able to show profit earnings which have risen close to \$43,000,000. And as though in mockery of the gyrations of the Stock Market, the dividends actually being paid on Sun Life stocks are \$3,374,000 in excess of those payable on these shares when purchased, while the rights and stock privileges have been worth about \$17,000,000.

Great National Future Shared by Company

"Through our large stock holdings," he said, "we have become permanent partners in the great utility and other corporations which furnish such essential service that they may almost be said to be part of our national life.

"We believe in the future of our entire nations—both Canada and the United States. What will they be fifty years from now? Does anyone doubt their future?"

"We have hitched our investment policy to the star of this Continent," Mr. Macaulay declared amid loud applause, "and, in particular, to our great cities, and, just as surely as they continue to grow and prosper, so surely will our investments grow and prosper."

The President's Speech

Mr Macaulay spoke as follows:

"It is with very special pleasure that I move the adoption of this fifty-ninth annual report of the Company. We have grown accustomed to great and increasing prosperity, but the achievements of the past year surpass all previous records in even our history.

"The New Assurances paid for reach the huge total of \$654,000,000.

Even more impressive, however, is the fact that this is an increase of more than forty-eight per cent. over last year.

"The Assurances in force now exceed \$2,400,000,000, an increase of over half a billion. But a few years ago we rejoiced at reaching the one billion mark; we now have passed the second billion and are well on towards the third billion.

"The Income has reached \$172,000,-

000, and the Assets are now \$568,000,000.

"More important still, the profit earnings of the year have risen to nearly \$43,000,000. We have as usual applied a considerable proportion of these earnings to further strengthening the position of the Company.

"Another \$10,000,000 has been deducted from the market values shown in the report, raising that item to \$30,000,000; \$1,000,000 has been written off the Company's buildings, while over \$2,000,000 has been added to our various special reserves.

"The sum of \$22,600,000 has been distributed as profits to our policyholders, and in addition to all this nearly \$6,000,000 has been added to the undistributed surplus, now more than \$60,000,000.

"This wonderful showing is, as always, based on a valuation of our securities enormously below the market quotations actually existing at the close of the year, so that the real strength of the Company is only partially disclosed.

Stock Exchange a Mere Auction Mart

"That such results should be achieved in the face of the Stock Exchange panic, of which we have heard so much, may at first appear strange. It is, however, not so surprising, for we are apt to over-estimate the importance of that crisis, serious though it was. What is the Stock Exchange? It is merely a place where public auctions are held. It differs from other auctions only in the articles sold, and in the volume of the transactions. It is no more true of this auction than of other auctions that the prices bid are an infallible index of the real value of the articles dealt in. The quotations fluctuate with the optimism or the pessimism of the bidders. They are frequently much better evidence as to the bank accounts and credit of the bidders than of the value of the stocks bought and sold.

Business as Usual

"That was exactly the situation during the recent price reaction. It was purely a Stock Exchange panic. It was not caused by any trouble in general business. We did not see the closing down of factories, wholesale discharges of employees, and other symptoms of business distress such as marked the great depressions to which our minds revert. Outside the ranks of the unfortunate speculators there was little to show that anything un-

usual was happening in the Wall Street auction rooms. On the wildest days of the reaction the business of the country went on as usual. Men continued to work, children continued to be born, the population continued to grow, the great electric companies continued to increase their output, enlarging their power houses or building new ones. The great corporations whose stocks we own continued to expand, continued to prosper and to earn even larger dividends, just as if there were no dealings in their shares at all. What happened was merely that last June, in a wild burst of enthusiasm, speculators bid up prices beyond normal levels, and this in turn produced a wave of selling which began as profit-taking, but ended in a panic which carried prices as much below normal levels as they had previously been forced above them. The prices of November last, of course, showed a great drop from the quotations of mid-September, but in reality that great reaction did little more than remove the temporary bulge caused by the over-enthusiastic bidding of the previous months of the year. The actual intrinsic value of the shares was, of course, not affected by the fact that the speculators had exhausted their bank accounts and had had to lower their bids.

Dividends on Securities Greatly Increased

"The investor who buys for permanent holding is but little concerned as to the prices which may be bid for his stocks by those who frequent the Exchanges. What interests him is to know that his dividends will not only be paid regularly but will gradually increase with the passing years. I will apply this test to our own holdings. At the present time the dividends actually being paid on our stock are \$3,374,000 in excess of the dividends payable on those same shares when we purchased them. This is equal to one and a quarter per cent. per annum on the book value of all our holdings. We have also received rights and stock privileges worth about \$17,000,000. And the end is not yet. Even since the slump began on say October first, the dividends payable on our stocks have increased about \$1,500,000 and we have received rights with a value even in these markets of \$1,100,000.

No Losses by Permanent Investors

"To imagine that loss was caused to any except those carrying shares on margin because market prices in 1929 marched up a hill and then marched

down again, is to remind me how an old friend told me mournfully some years ago that he had lost over a million dollars during the preceding twelve months. When I replied sympathetically, he added with equal mournfulness: 'Yes, I have lost over a million by not buying stocks a year ago when they were low.' The losses supposed to have been suffered by permanent investors, such as the Sun Life, are like those of my jocular friend—they are not losses at all, but merely profits which we might have made had we known just when the peak was, and had altered our practice so as to sell out at that time.

Following the Continent's "Star"

"When investing our funds, we look always to the distant future—ten, twenty, thirty years hence. Through our large stockholdings we have become permanent partners in the great utility and other corporations which furnish such essential service that they may almost be said to be part of the national life. We believe in the future of Montreal, of New York, of Chicago, and of all our great centres of population. We believe even more in the future of our entire nations—both Canada and the United States. What will they be fifty years from now? Does any one doubt their future? We have hitched our investment policy to the star of this Continent, and in particular to our great cities, and just as surely as they continue to grow and prosper, so surely will our investments grow and prosper. What need we care for the moods or pocketbooks of in-and-out speculators? Why should we reverse our policy and throw our great holdings on the market for some possible temporary gain? Could we be sure that we would ever get our shares back? We prefer to continue as permanent partners.

Sun Impregnable on Blackest Day

"We must, of course, consider market quotations when preparing our annual report, but our policy is so to undervalue our holdings that there can be a tremendous drop in prices without even reaching the figures at which our securities are carried in our accounts. Last year we announced that we had a margin of \$100,000,000 to provide for just such a possible market crisis as we have experienced. We expected a reaction, but I confess that we did not expect one of such severity. Our assets have now been tested by one of the worst financial reactions in history, and you will be interested to know that the provision made by us for such a contingency proved more than ample, for even on the blackest of the black days we still had about \$35,000,000 of the amount intact as a margin of excess valuation still remaining to protect our surplus. I am now able to say that even after distributing the large profits which we have announced, after making the further reserves to strengthen our position, and after adding \$6,000,000

to our declared surplus, we have today the entire margin of \$100,000,000 again intact. The blow has fallen, the slump has come, the values are marked down and we are in a stronger position than ever before in our history.

"This practice of undervaluing our securities is now a permanent feature of our investment policy. I look forward to the time in the not distant future when we will have an undisclosed margin so huge that even the present large figure will appear comparatively small. It is our ambition that the values placed on our securities will always be buttressed by safeguards so great that market fluctuations will affect us no more than the winds that whistle around our building.

Securities Compared

"I would not have you suppose that I am blind to the merits also of well selected bonds and mortgages as investments. There is much to be said for them. Their values, nominally at least, do not fluctuate greatly. They are particularly attractive at times when stock quotations appear unduly high, as in the latter part of last year. But while they offer greater resistance to price reactions, they have no power of growth. Personally I prefer securities that live and advance, that keep pace with national growth and development—securities with a future, rather than securities which, even if protected against deterioration (not always successfully) by gold caskets, can, at best, only remain stationary and unchanging by the side of the road while the army of progress marches past. There is a happy medium. I think that our Company should always have a large amount invested in choice bonds, but I also think that in the best interest of our policyholders a considerable proportion of our assets should always be invested in high grade progressive common stocks.

A Future that Defies Prophecy

"It is a wonderful report that we present, but I always think of the present as a mere vantage ground from which to get an ever further vision into the future which must be planned for. What is our future to be? The realities of the present are far in advance of anything that we even imagined possible but a few years ago, and the outlook now is brighter than ever. I hardly dare to make a prophecy. If any of you care to calculate what our position will be if we can maintain anything like our present rate of progress for even the next few years, the results will surprise you. We already occupy a remarkable position. We have a character and an individuality all our own. We have an enthusiastic army of policyholders, and we enjoy the confidence of the public in a very unusual degree. We can, I think, look forward to a future so glorious that even the achievements of the present will then seem small. And let us never forget that every extension of our business is an extension of service and blessing to humanity."—Adv.

THE FARMERS SHOULD BE THANKFUL FOR THE POOL

(From Page 7)

chant, but I think he should take into account the fact that the trend of the times—better roads, more automobiles and chain stores—must be included in his picture, and that if he were to have all these new factors, plus a smaller purchasing power in the hands of the agriculturists, he would indeed be in a bad shape.

Real Loyalty

Yet, the morale is good. Most people are not worrying about the final payment on last year's crop. Many of them are not deeply concerned (at least they think they are not!) over further payments on this year's crop. They know that many of their non-Pool neighbors have sold their grain out at less than the Pool initial advance; but we want to guard against what may happen.

We are all born gamblers, whether we like to admit it or not, and at the present time there is still a good gamble that the final payment on last year's crop will amount to something and will come along when conditions right themselves. There is of necessity the hope and the belief that prices will eventually strengthen up, and that the world will finally come for our wheat at a fair price. We still have that to gamble on, but remember this, that sometime last year's Pool must be closed out and sometime this year's Pool must be closed out and a reckoning must take place, and once they are closed out and that reckoning takes place, there is going to be distributed to the growers whatever money there is. We must realize, however, that conditions could be such that the amount to be distributed would be very small, in

fact conditions could arise where there would be nothing to distribute.

Let us be sure then that our present loyalty and our present enthusiasm are not built on a mere gambling hope, but rather on the realization that the Pool did better as an organization in the selling of its grain than a group of individuals could possibly have done under the same circumstances. In other words, I warn you against a loyalty based on unthinking optimism. I ask you for a loyalty based on good, hard thinking and common sense; a loyalty that will stick and last no matter what the consequence, because that is the only loyalty that in the end is any good.

"A tree is known by its fruits;
Not by the showy flowers of promise
Or the occasional defect in bud or branch,
But by the normal harvests
Through the running of the years."

PREMIUMS ON MALTING BARLEY

A report has come to us that some representative of the Malting Companies, speaking before the Junior Seed Growers' Convention at the Agricultural College, stated that the Pool did not return to the members the malting premium which they received on the barley, but that they applied these premiums against administration expenses.

I have checked up with all the Malting Companies I know and they have given me permission to state that, so far as they know, no such statement was made because they did not know whether or not the Pool did return these premiums. Let me therefore state definitely and emphatically: the Manitoba Pool does return to its members premiums received on carlots of malting barley. These premiums are sent out as separate cheques at the same time that terminal earnings are sent out.

A YEARBOOK OF CO-OPERATION

The Manitoba Co-operative Conference is putting out a "Yearbook of Co-operation in Manitoba, 1929." It is now in the hands of the printer and will be available shortly; it will be distributed free to those interested in the development of co-operation in our province.

The Yearbook will outline, clearly and concisely, the history and activities of the Wheat Pool, Co-op Dairies, Livestock Co-op, Poultry Pool, Wawanesa Mutual, Hay Pool, Wool Pool, Milk Pool and Co-op Wholesale — and will tell about the work these co-operative business enterprises are doing together in the Manitoba Co-operative Conference.

"Bob's been turned down by two girls already."

"He'd better look out, or his luck might change!"

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ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS
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ELEVATOR MACHINERY
VULCAN GLOBE DUMPS
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK
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Prompt and Efficient Service

IN THE LIBRARY

(From Page 15)

Unity Library. This library is designed to give to the general reader some conception of the new trend in human world relations,—“a free discussion of those facts, conditions and principles which afford a sound basis of hope for the triumph of the spirit of co-operation as the organic truth of human life” as the editor of the series puts it in his prefatory notice. Books approaching world problems in “the spirit of co-operation” ought surely to appeal to the members of the Wheat Pool! The first two books in this admirable series are: A World Community, by Randall and Nationalism and Internationalism by Gibbons.

The people of these prairie provinces are all for peace; goodness knows they have said so often enough in their many conventions, but peace is not going to be firmly established by mere resolutions. It will be established only when the people know enough about the problems involved to give specific direction to their statesmen and ruling bodies and none of us can start younger to master those problems. The three last books I have mentioned will help any inquirer and the Pool library catalogue contains many others that are similarly helpful.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Canada

365. A Hatchet Mark in Duplicate: A story of the Peace River. A. C. Garrioch.

Science

F.545. The New World of Physical Discovery, Floyd L. Darrow.

F.546. The Origin of Continents and Oceans, Alfred Wegener.

Sociology

H.680. British Women in the Twentieth Century, E. M. Lang.

H.681. Nationalism and Internationalism, Herbert Adams Gibbons.

H.682. A World Community, John Herman Randall.

H.683. The Growth of International Thought, F. Melian Stowell.

H.684. Europe in Zig-Zag, Sisley Huddleston.

H.685. Ten Years' Life of the League of Nations, John Eppstein.

H.686. Co-operative Government, William Irvine, M.P.

F.543. Manhunting in the Jungle, G. M. Dyott.

F.544. Birds of Western Canada, P. A. Taverner.

Juvenile

J.452. Gasoline Engine Book

for Boys, A. Hyatt Verrill.

J.453. Boys Who Made Good, Archer Wallace.

J.454. Heroes of Peace, Archer Wallace.

“Now,” said the leader of the Brushville band, “we’ll play ‘The Stars and Stripes Forever!’”

“Gosh!” exclaimed the cornet-player, “I’ve just played that!”

An Emergency Fund

Sudden reversals are always possibilities. Provide for emergencies by having an interest-bearing Savings Account in the Bank of Montreal.

BANK OF MONTREAL

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Total Assets in Excess of \$960,000,000

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The very latest and Best Improvement. Leaves No Mark on Bridge of Nose. Guaranteed Not to Break or Turnish.

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New Spectacles on 100 Days' Trial

Let us send you these latest Style, New Comfort Spectacles with Clear Vision lenses on 100 Days' Trial. The most beautiful spectacles produced in many years. Worn by multitudes of people. Popular everywhere. Distinguished in appearance. Leave no marks on bridge of nose. Light weight. Will enable you to read the smallest print, thread the finest needle, see FAR or NEAR. Beautiful case included Free! Satisfaction Guaranteed. If you are not amazed and delighted, if you do not think our spectacles at only \$2.98 better than those sold elsewhere at \$15.00 you can send them back. You don't risk a cent.

Send No Money!

SEND NO MONEY! Just mail the coupon. Get the benefit of this great bargain. Remember — not a cent in advance now. Keep your money right at home. Mail the coupon today!

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I want to try your New Comfort Spectacles for 100 days.

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

FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

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

Farmers' advertisements for livestock, seed grain, poultry and farm produce, displayed with border and big type, cost \$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 April in order to be inserted in the April issue. Cash must be mailed with the advertisement.

Miscellaneous

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DESIRING suitable correspondents, please write. S. Chambers, Beulah, Man. 1-3

YOUNG MAN 26 DESIRES POSITION operating tractor or truck, capable of doing own repairing—6 years experience. Stewart Peter, Crandall, Man. 3-1

Make This a Happy Year

By planting Hiscock's choice garden seeds. Sweet peas, gladioli, dahlias, peonies, iris, roses. Highest quality, lowest prices gladioli gratis with seed orders. Write for lists. Special collection (can alter if desired), 4 ozs. each, beans, peas, corn, ounce each beet, carrot, radish, turnip; packet each Cauliflower cabbage, cucumber, lettuce, 2 onions, tomato, parsley, parsnip, spinach, marrow 15 packets different flowers and 5 gladioli, all postpaid \$1.50. Sweet pea collection, 12 packets named spencers, all different, 75c, 8 packets for 50c. Small garden collection, 7 pkt vegetables and 7 pkts. flowers, postpaid 50c. Floral collection, 10 gladioli, 2 dahlias, oz. sweet peas and 8 packets hardy annuals, all for \$1.00 Mixed sweet peas, 15c and 25c ounce Give me a trial order, then you'll please me, and I'll sure please you. J. Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 3-1

SELLING—CLOVER SEED, GRADE 1, White Blossom 9c. Yellow Blossom 11c, bags free. Ferd Fosberg & Sons, Dauphin, Man. 3-1

FOR SALE—ONE SET GURNEY PLAT-form Scales, five ton. \$125.00 cash. Lester Trott, Rivers, Man. 3-1

FOR SALE—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET Clover Seed. Test No. 59-1613, Grade No. 1. Germination 97%. Free from noxious weed seeds, 10c per pound, sacks included. Howard Holden, Deloraine, Man. 3-1

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOV-ernment Certified No. 1. Hulled and scarified germination test 96%. Bags included, 8½c. Wm H Durston, Dauphin, Man. 3-2

12 Yards New Lovely Rayon Silks, \$3.79

And postage. Another of our big values. 4 dress lengths, 3 yards each, 32-36 inches wide, of the new silk rayons for \$3.79 and postage. Stunning figured printed and flowered creations, also plains in the better quality, and dainty small checks. You will be delighted with the quality and designs of these beautiful rayons. Cut this ad out; mail it now with address on sheet of paper. Canadian Remnant Co., 358 St. Peter, Montreal, Box 460. We will gladly ship c.o.d., but if you wish to send money with order, add 25c to price of this bundle to cover postage, total \$4.04. You save c.o.d. charge by doing this. 2-2

Silks, Pongees, Etc., 20 Yards, \$4.79

And Postage. You will be delighted. Read! 4 yards beautiful silk rayons; 4 yards a closely woven silky finish pongee, in the most stunning printed designs; 4 yards the new house prints, they are lovely; 4 yards a very high-grade broadcloth, strong durable material in a smooth mercerized finish; and four yards of better quality gingham. 5 dress lengths, 4 yards each, for \$4.79 and postage (averaging less than 25c a yard) 32-36 inches wide, guaranteed first quality fabrics. Cut this ad out; mail it now with address on sheet of paper: Canadian Remnant Co., 358 St. Peter, Montreal, Box 460. We will gladly ship c.o.d., but if you wish to send money with order add 30c to price of this bundle to cover postage—total \$5.09. You save c.o.d. charge by doing this. Money back at once if this is not the biggest value you ever bought. 2-2

USE "BRIGHAM'S WONDER HOUSE-hold" salve. Prevents infection by drawing and healing. 40 cents including postage Mrs. J. R. McDonald, R.R. No. 1, Winnipeg. 2-3

SELLING—GOOD SLOUGH HAY \$13.00 f.o.b Rorketon, Bruce Wilson, Rorketon, Man. 3-1

MINK—THE FINEST DARK MANITOBA Mink, unrelated pairs and line, delivery guaranteed. Order now for Fall delivery. Write for prices. Wm. Burgess, Virden, Man. 3-1

HALF SECTION, 180 ACRES CULTIVATED, good buildings and water Four miles east of Beulah, Man. on highway. Third crop. Immediate possession. R. H. Preston, Treherne, Man. 3-1

BARGAIN — QUARTER SECTION FOR quick sale. Sixty acres cultivated. Good log buildings, plenty water and hay. Near railway. Creamery and school. \$1,200.00, part cash. Near Wadena, Sask. Write: Rev Wainwright, Napinka, Man. 3-1

NEW PHONOGRAPH RECORDS. 15c PER selection. Choose from 500 10-inch latest popular pieces. Catalogue free. Factory Surplus Sales Co., Dept. 3. Windsor, Ont. 3-1

Seed Grain

REWARD WHEAT, CERTIFICATE No. 58-1103, government grade, No. 1, germination 98 in six days at \$2.15 per bushel in 10 bushel lots. Bags included. Also Victory Oats, 3rd generation eligible for registration as registered No. 1, 3rd generation, germination 99 in 6 days government grade No. 1, at \$1.00 per bushel in 10- bushel lots, sacks included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Percy Brockinton, Melita, Man. 2-2

SELLING — SIXTY-DAY OATS, ALSO Trebi barley first generation from Steele Briggs Seed. J. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 2-3

CERTIFIED REWARD WHEAT GRADE No. 1. Field crop Certificate 5-32; seed inspection certificate W-2044; control certificate 59-1071. These certificates show this wheat to be free from weed seeds of all kinds and from the seeds of all other cultivated plants, to be over 99.75% pure as to variety and to have a germination of 99% in six days. In sealed sacks with government certificate of purity and grade, \$2.50 per bushel f.o.b. Gilbert Plains, sacks free. James L. Parker, Gilbert Plains, Man. 3-1

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—CARLOAD 1,500 bushels extra feed Golden Rain Oats would make seed price 60c T. J. Irvine, Morris, Man. 3-1

SELLING—A QUANTITY OF MINDUM Durum Wheat. Government Certificate No. 59-2186 first grade, price \$1.35. R. H. Stevens, Fannystelle, Man. 3-1

REWARD WHEAT AND VICTORY OATS, prize Winnipeg stock, Government Grade No. 1 Wheat, \$2.25, oats \$1.25 sacked. Colin Gibson, Hamiota, Man. 3-1

CERTIFIED REWARD WHEAT, GOVERN-ment grade No. 1 Crop inspection No. 5-91, Seed Inspection Certificate No. 3558, price \$2.30 per bushel, 10 bushels and over \$2.25, sacks free f.o.b. Cypress River, Man. R.R.L. A. Schamp, Cypress River, Man. 3-1

SPECIAL REWARD WHEAT, CERTIFI-ed No. 1, in sealed bags, o clear out balance selling at \$2.50 per bushel in lots of four bushels or over—bags included. P. F. Bredt, Kemnay, Man. 3-1

TREBI BARLEY, GRADE 1, 85c BUSHEL—bags included, T. Plant, Gilbert Plains, Man. 3-1

REWARD WHEAT, GRADE 2.—BECAUSE slightly bleached. No. 59-2177. Germination 96%, 6 days, \$2.25 bushel—bags extra. C. W. Cormock, Greenway, Man. 3-1

Machinery

FOR SALE — EIGHT HORSE STOVER Gasoline Engine. Apply, Frank Hunter, Brookdale, Man. 3-1

Poultry

SELLING—PURE BRED ANCONA COCK-erels \$3.00 each or two for \$5.00 Gordon Pirie, Strathclair, Man. 1-3

BRONZE TURKEY, GOVERNMENT BAND-ed. Toms 21-25 pounds, \$12 and \$15. Pullets 13½-16½ pounds, \$8 and \$12. Mrs. G. N. Stewart, Deloraine, Man. 1-3

FOR SALE — BRONZE TURKEY TOMS \$6.00, hens weighing 11 lbs. two for \$5.00, all late hatched from banded stock. Mrs. James Murray, Starbuck, Man. 2-3

FOR SALE—TURKEY EGGS FROM GOV-ernment banded giant bronze turkeys B. class, good type and well bronzed 75c each—10 for \$7.00. Barred Rock Hatching eggs from banded stock \$1.00 for 15—\$5.50 for 100. T. Lansing, Virden, Man. 3-1

2 PEDIGREED S.C.W. LEGHORN COCK-erels. (Peter Stephens) \$3.25 each. 2, \$6.00 f.o.b. Whitemouth. Bronze Turkey eggs 35c in season. Mrs. George Henderson, Whitemouth, Man. 3-1

BOOKING ORDERS FOR BOURBON RED Turkeys eggs 40c each. H. M. Lougheed, Box 25, R.R. 5, Portage la Prairie, Man. 3-1

SELLING—PURE BRED BUFF ORPIN-ton and White Rock Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. John Moad, Clanwilliam, Man. 3-1

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS, cockerels. Large, dark, healthy birds, rose comb, from imported stock, \$2.50 each. Len Lane, Birtle, Man. 3-1

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, Martin Strain, April and early May hatched. Large vigorous birds \$3.00, 2 for \$5.00. Mrs. A. E. Henderson, Bolssevain, Man. 3-1

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, EGGS FOR hatching from a flock with a reputation for winter laying—15 for \$1.50—30 for \$2.75. Mrs. Vivian Thompson, Oak Point, Man. 3-2

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, from 14-20 lbs. hens, mated to 3rd prize tom, Winnipeg Poultry Show, 50c each. Mrs. Alice Robinson, Strathclair, Man. 3-1

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS bred to lay strain, also Pure Bred Ancona Cockerels, either breed, \$2.00. Robert Charles, Gilbert Plains, Man. 3-1

PURE BRED M.B. TURKEY TOMS \$6.00. Pullets \$4.00, two year gobbler \$9.00 beauties, Purple Stock Farm, Crandell, Man. 3-1

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS OF all banded birds. Pullets weighing 17 lbs. Young tom 30 lbs. The plumage being beautiful Class A. For nine years we spared no money buying good stock and have a beautiful flock. 7 for \$8.00. Jas. Shields, Somerset, Man. 3-1

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS FROM heavy Winter layers, Halterman and Sask. University males used, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. S. A. Reid, Wawanessa, Man. 3-1

HATCHING EGGS, FROM SPLENDID PURE bred stock, government banded. B. Tom. Some B. hens sired by \$100 tom. Eggs 75c each, 6 for \$4.00. Mrs. Russell Wood, Gilbert Plains, Man. 3-2

CRYSTAL SPRING POULTRY FARM, Marquette, Man. Telephone Elie 12-2. Home of the Pure Bred, and best laying strains for 35 years. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Flock headed by husky 40-42 lbs., American Sires, mated to fine selected females 16-18 lbs. All eggs 8, \$5.00.

Barred Rock and Rose Comb White Wyandottes, 15 Eggs \$2.50, 30, \$4.00. Imported Pekin Ducks 9 Eggs \$2.00 or 19, \$3.50. Single Comb White Leghorns 15 Eggs \$2.00, 30, \$3.00; \$7.00 for 100. Large Toulouse Geese Eggs 75c each. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds 15 Eggs \$2.50, 30, \$4.00. 3-2

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, Toms \$6.00, hens \$4.00. Jean MacPherson, Clanwilliam, Man. 2-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, government banded from Manitoba Approved flock. Bred from R.O.P. Cockerels. 3 and 5 dollars each. Alex. Murray, Graysville, Man. 2-2

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red hatching Eggs. \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. C. A. Oleson, Glenboro, Man. 3-2

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE PULLETS 11 to 15 lbs. \$3.00 each. Mrs. J. Anderson, Lenore, Man. 3-1

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM M.F.F. flock, \$2.50 each. Arthur Beddome, Minnedosa, Man. 3-1

SELLING—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens and pullets, \$1.50 each. Males unrelated \$2.00. Extra well bred. Mrs. Tryggvor Johnson, Baldur, Man. 3-1

RAISE SHEPPERDS FAMOUS R.C. ANCONAS, heavy layers of large eggs, will produce more eggs at least cost per dozen. Write for free literature. Eggs \$1.75 for 15, \$8.00 a hundred, Baby chicks \$18.00 a hundred. Special prices for large orders. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 3-1

Livestock

FOR SALE—PURE BRED HOLSTEIN bull with papers, 9 months old. D. J. Hill, Makinak, Man. 2-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE Stallion, Donald Flower (25481), age four years, sound. Particulars from: Percy Last, Homewood, Man. 2-2

FOR SALE — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN Bull 11 months; weight 920 lbs. Sire pioneer Sir Gift Ormsby No. 54153. Dam Duchess Colantha Ormsby. No. 164155. Price \$75.00. Arnott Bros., Box 187, Roblin, Man. 3-1

FOR SALE—7 TWO-YEAR-OLD SHORTHORN helpers, pure bred but not eligible for registration, any one looking for good dual purpose shorthorns, here is your chance. They are all bred to imp. Shorthorn Bull of the choicest breeding. See these and you will be convinced of the quality. Write for further information. Wm. Henderson, White-mouth, Man. 3-1

SELLING—2 SHORTHORN BULLS, 1 TWO years and one twenty months. Red dam raised by Prince of Wales. These are both real good animals and in splendid condition. Chas Davidson, Killarney, Man. 3-1

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA BREEDING age. Doc's \$6.00 bucks \$4.00. Papers included. Charles Roberts, Glencairn, Man. 3-1

PURE BRED CHINCHILLAS. BEAUTIES. Selling 'em cheap. Write: Leonard Nordrick, Gladstone, Man. 3-1

PURE BRED DUROC JERSEY PIGS, Eight weeks, either sex \$15.00. J. A. Stirling, Ninga, Man. 3-1

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLL HEREFORD Bulls 12 months old. They are well grown bulls of the thick low set type, price \$100.00 to \$125.00 each. Oliver Grieve, Lauder, Man. 3-1

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD YEAR-OLD PURE bred roan shorthorn bulls, accredited herd, \$100.00 and \$125.00. R. P. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 3-1

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

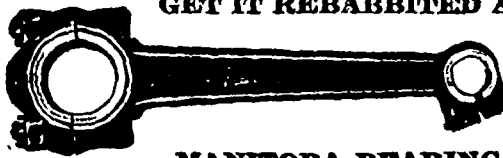
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New and Used Auto Parts For Every Make of Car

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GET IT REBABBITED AT



MANITOBA BEARING WORKS 169 Water St., WPG

Farm Lands for Sale in Birtle, Solsgirth and Foxwarren Districts. Apply Pratt and Lauman, Birtle, Man

RAISE SHEPPERD'S FAMOUS R.C. ANCONAS
Heavy layers of large eggs. Will produce more eggs at less cost per dozen. Write for Free Literature
Eggs \$1.75 fifteen, \$8.00 per hundred. Baby Chicks, \$18.00 per hundred Special price for large orders.
MRS. TEMPLETON, Baldur, Man.

THE SEEDS ACT SECTION 10 AS TO TRUTH in ADVERTISING

No person shall sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding in Canada any seeds or plants that are falsely represented in any form of advertising or otherwise as to quality, grade, character, nature, variety or description of seeds or plants of any kind or variety, nor shall cereal grains, grasses or clover seeds be advertised for sale at a stated price unless the grade name is included in the advertisement.

Under Section 5 of the Act Grade names are: Registered No. 1, Registered No. 2, Registered No. 3 No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 1 Mixture, No. 2 Mixture and No. 3 Mixture.

Advertisements which do not comply with this section of the Act cannot be inserted in The Scoop Shovel.

Hatching Eggs

R.O.P. M.A.F.
Choice Pure Bred Barred Rocks. Healthy stock, large eggs. Average for full entry in R.O.P. 1928-29, 197 eggs each. General mating \$1.75 for 15—\$3.00 for 30 eggs. Special mating R.O.P. and Reg. Hens with records of 175 to 266 eggs in pullet year. Mated with R.O.P. males from hens with records of 242 and 235 eggs in year, \$4.50 for 15—\$8.00 for 30 eggs. Selected pullets in R.O.P. mated to 235 egg R.O.P. Cockerles \$2.50 for 15—\$4.00 for 30.

W. C. BRETHOUR MIAMI MAN.

Pool Ripples



Farmer Giles had married once again, and all the village was talking of it

It was known that the farmer's bride was some twenty years younger than her husband, and, according to the villagers, this was not right.

Eventually the rumor got to the ears of Giles himself through a friend.

"Everybody's talking about ye," began the friend. "They're a-sayin' ye had no right to marry so young a lass as ye did. The disparity is too great."

"Don't you believe it," retorted the farmer. "As a matter o' fact, there's no disparity at all, for every time I looks at the wife I feel twenty years younger, an' every time she looks at me she feels twenty years older!"

"I told my son that he was not giving enough attention to the classics," remarked the conscientious parent. "I reproached him for not knowing the difference between the Iliad and the Odyssey."

"Was he properly apologetic?"
"Not at all. He said nobody could know everything, and asked me if I knew the difference between crystal receptivity and a neutrodyne."

Louise: I wish I'd thought twice before marrying you.

Sam: Huh—I'd be satisfied if I had thought once.

"No, I didn't marry for beauty or wealth. I just married for sympathy."
"Well, you have mine."



WOMEN like the close-skimming New American Separator. Watch-type pivot ball-bearing and scientifically balanced bowl make turning so easy! "It certainly is the separator for women," says John Rivinius, of Alberta, "our 12-year old girl turns rough milk from 10 cows and likes it best." "Turning the American is more like play than work," writes J. A. Shackleton, Missouri. Others say: "Best running separator I ever owned." "our 10-year old child maintains speed with ease."

NEW American SEPARATOR

Exclusive New Patented Invention now makes it the close-skimming wonder. Gets all the cream. Stainless steel discs, few parts, easy to get at... make the American EASIEST TO CLEAN! Send your name and address today for Big New Illustrated Catalog giving new freight paid prices that save you \$30 to \$50. Also Lifetime Guarantee, 30-day Trial Offer and Easy Terms. Use coupon below, or a post-card will do. Send today.

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MacLEOD'S LIMITED, Dept. 24, Winnipeg or Dept. 25 Saskatoon, Sask.
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SELLING CERES WHEAT

Germination 96% Grade No. 1
Certificate No. 59-1485,
Filed Certified, Disc Cleaned.
\$1.50 PER BUSHEL,
bags extra
Special Price on Large Orders
B. J. STEPHEN,
Cardale, Man.

SEED GRAIN

on TIME PAYMENT PLAN

See Our Display Ad on Page 38 of this paper.

SEED MARKETING CO.
P.O. Drawer 1885
WINNIPEG, MAN.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A RELIEF SUGGESTION

The Editor. The apparent world-wide business depression, coupled with the famine in China has supplied food for deep thought in our home.

Kindly disposed and well-meaning people, especially of religious bodies, are at almost all times charitably inclined towards sufferers and all forms of suffering, and send out widespread appeal for financial assistance for sufferers in foreign lands. The donating public trusts, unknowingly, that their gifts will be wisely and beneficially administered, and they seldom have the satisfaction of knowing the dispensation of their charity.

We have, therefore, wondered

if it could be arranged that the next appeal for the Chinese be expended in the purchase of Canadian wheat to be shipped direct to the sufferers, rather than indiscriminate disposal of monies in uncertain values elsewhere. Would not this—if Canada-wide—help in some way to solve two distressing problems?

Frank W. Hicks,
Minnedosa, Man.

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

The Editor: The January issue of the Scoop Shovel is to hand and having attempted to enjoy its contents, have failed to find enjoyment because of its ever-

lasting "continued on page so and so."

This curse of American magazine readers is most disagreeable to one who purchases a magazine to read, but one has an easy remedy to apply to such: viz. cease buying it. With the Scoop Shovel it is different. Every member of the Pool should read the Scoop Shovel; it was first brought into being to inform the Pool member of his own business affairs, and one should be able to do his reading without having to turn the pages time after time. It might be said that advertising brings money in, and the articles are split up so that one must scan all the ads. in turning to his desired page. All I can say to that is: when I joined the various Pools I had no desire or intention to go into the magazine publishing business and I strongly protest against having its methods forced upon me. Why cannot the Scoop Shovel remain as a paper to inform us of our own business? Let each article be completed before another one is commenced, and if the advertisers are not satisfied to have their items at the end of the magazine—then do without them.

The farmers have no desire to enter the publishing business and if this letter finds a place in the Scoop Shovel I am sure you will find many agree with me.

You have, I believe, invited constructive criticism of the Scoop Shovel and the above is written in that spirit.

If permitted to do so I shall offer further criticism later, but not necessarily upon the actual editing.

F. C. Highfield,
Grandview.

(Note. — Mr. Highfield is wrong. The articles are not broken up to accommodate advertising but to preserve order and appearance in the make-up of the paper, and we do as little turn over as these factors demand.—Editor).

"Tact," said the lecturer, "is essential to good entertaining. I once dined at a house where the hostess had no tact. Opposite me sat a modest, quiet man. Suddenly he turned as red as a lobster on hearing his hostess say to her husband: 'How inattentive you are, Charlie! You must look after Mr. Brown better. He's helping himself to everything.'"

BIRTLE MANITOBA FOR SEED BARLEY

O.A.C. No. 21 Government Tested and Inspected.

	Bus.
Registered 1st Generation	...\$2.50
Registered 2nd Generation	...\$1.75
Registered 2nd Generation	...\$1.50
No. 1 Seed\$1.25
No. 2 Seed\$1.10

F.O.B. Birtle, Man.

Two-bushel sacks 20c extra.

Special quotations given on bulk shipments.

The Birtle Co-operative Seed
Barley Growers Association
Limited

BIRTLE, MAN.

Seed with a Pedigree

Reward Wheat

The greatest contribution to Western Canadian Agriculture since the introduction of Marquis. Championship Winner at Chicago and Toronto Fairs. Early, Rust Resistant, Finest Milling Quality.

	Winnipeg or Regina.
Certified, No. 1 per bus. \$2.95
Selected, No. 1 per bus. 2.70

Marquis Wheat

Registered 1st, Generation, Gov. Grade No 1, \$4.75 per bus ex. Winnipeg only. Registered 2nd, Generation, Grade No. 2 ex. Winnipeg and Regina, \$2.65 per bus. Bags (holding 2 bus.) 20c each extra.

Mindum Wheat—Amber Durum

Our stock won the championship Toronto Winter Fair.

Registered 2nd Generation Grade 1 ex. Winnipeg only, \$2.75 per bus.

Grown from Registered and Selected Stocks Grade No. 1, ex. Winnipeg and Regina, \$2.10 per bus.

Sweet Clover, White Blossom

	Winnipeg or Regina.
No. 1 per 100 lbs. \$10.50
No. 2 per 100 lbs. 9.50
Lion Brand High Test No. 1 11.50
Bags holding 150 lbs., 40c each extra.	

Also Pedigree Seed Grains, Selected Stocks Clovers, Alfalfa, Grasses, etc. Fully illustrated catalogue free on request.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO.

Limited
WINNIPEG - REGINA - EDMONTON

SOLSGIRTH for SEED OATS

PRICES F.O.B. SOLSGIRTH, MANITOBA.

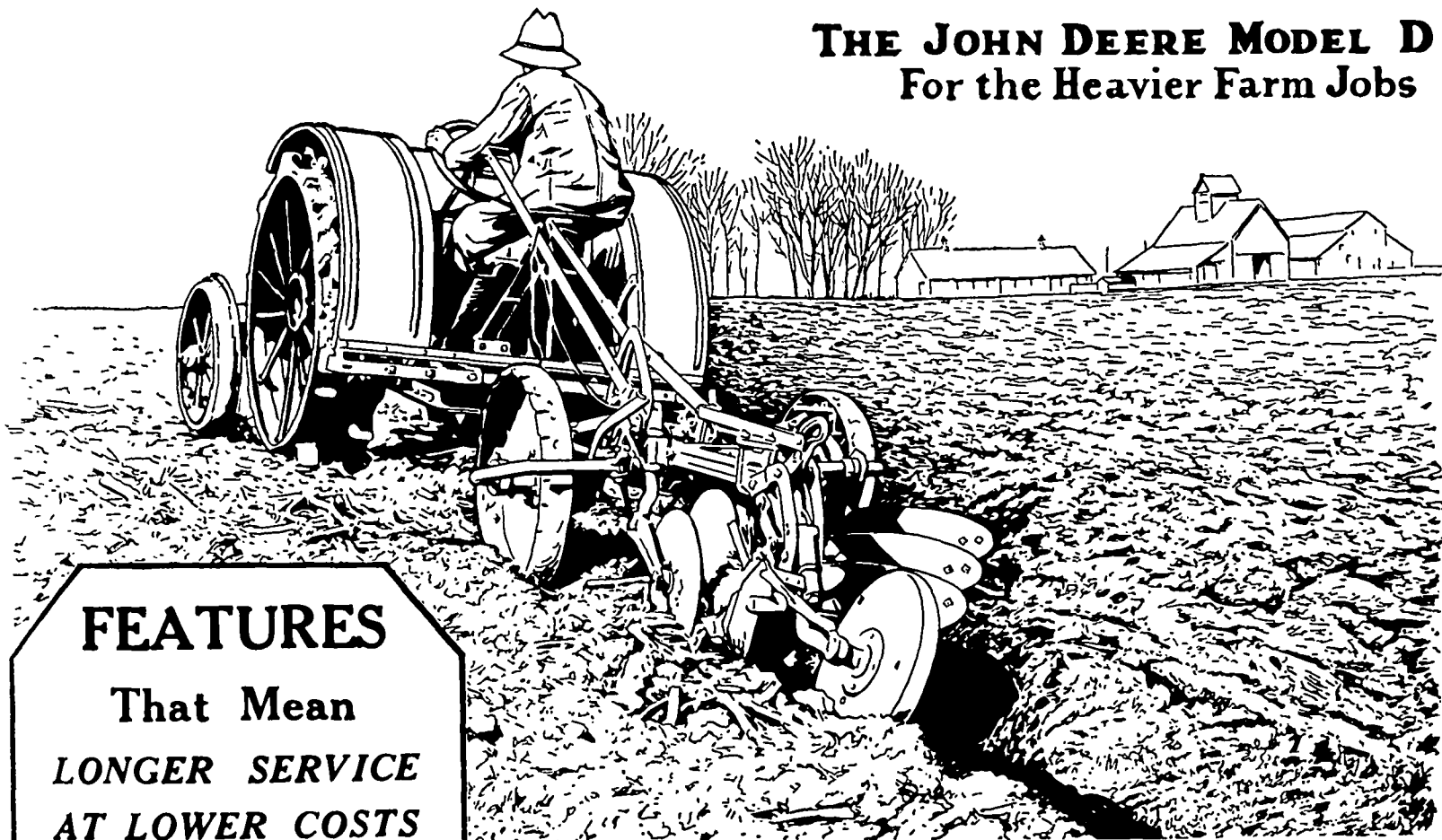
	Per Bus.,
Banner and Victory, No. 1 Seed95c
Banner and Victory, bul. C.L.L., No. 1 seed90c
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Banner, 3rd Gen., Reg. No. 1 and 2 grade\$1.30
Victory, 2nd Gen. Reg. No. 1 and 2 grade\$1.50
Victory, 3rd Gen. Reg. No. 1 and 2 grade\$1.30
Victory, 3rd Gen. Reg. No. 3 grade\$1.20
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Reward Wheat, grade No. 1\$2.00

M.O. or accepted cheques must accompany order for delivery. 20% deposit necessary on orders for future delivery.

8 bushel oat sacks, 20c each; 2 bushel wheat sacks, 25c each.

THE SOLSGIRTH CO-OPERATIVE SEED OAT GROWERS' ASS'N.
SOLSGIRTH, MANITOBA.

THE JOHN DEERE MODEL D For the Heavier Farm Jobs



FEATURES

That Mean
**LONGER SERVICE
AT LOWER COSTS**

- Heavy-duty design—
- Great power combined with light weight—
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- Full pressure force-feed engine lubrication—
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- Positive dry plate clutch—easy to adjust—
- Fewer adjustments easy to make—
- Easy to line up belt—
- Power take-off—the third power outlet—

DEPENDABILITY AND ECONOMY Combined to Make it Famous

The ability of the John Deere Model D to handle the heavier farm jobs day-in and day-out, month after month, without delays, without adjustments, with no interruptions, is its biggest asset to its thousands of owners.

When you combine this dependable service with real economy that can be measured in dollars—then the investment in the John Deere is extra profitable.

From its engine to its drawbar the John Deere is built for heavy-duty work. With its simple, powerful two-cylinder engine, its sturdy parts—heavy crankshaft, big bearings, strong gears; with its fewer working parts—fewer and

simpler adjustments; with its positive oiling system that keeps the engine and all other important parts thoroughly lubricated within a dust-proof case—the Model D stands up under the heavy loads for which it is built.

With an engine especially designed to burn low-cost fuels; with lighter weight and fewer friction making parts to cut loss of power away down; with undiluted oil forced under pressure to all engine bearings, and with fewer parts using oil, operating costs—fuel, oil and maintenance—are surprisingly low.

There is a John Deere dealer near you who will gladly point out to you many other reasons why the John Deere Model D is the dependable and economical tractor to buy. See him when you are in town.

GET THESE FREE TRACTOR BOOKS

"What the Neighbors Say" contains letters from nearly 100 John Deere Tractor owners. They tell you their experience with their John Deere's. Interesting—full of unbiased facts. The John Deere booklet tells in detail all about this famous tractor. Both free. Write to John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary or Regina, and ask for booklets FW-4 9

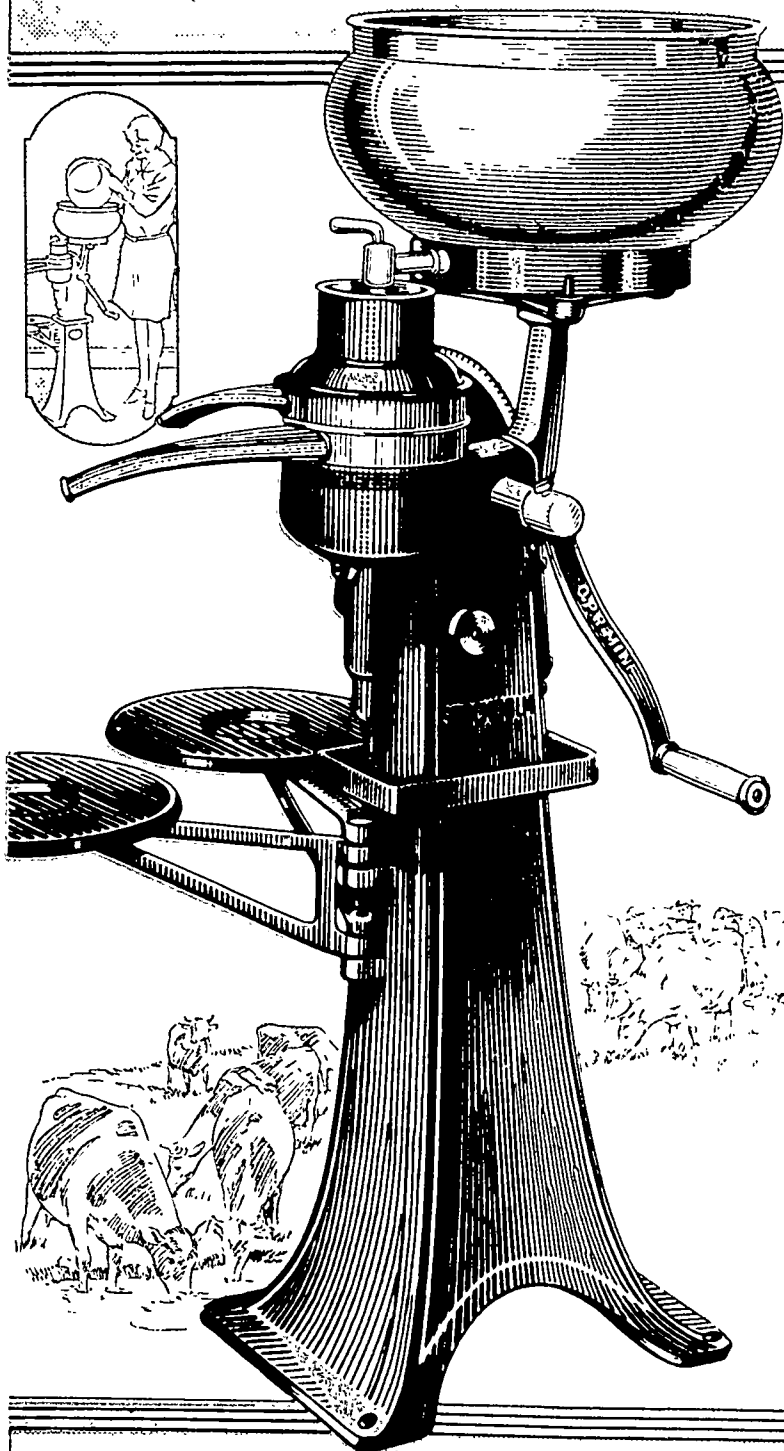
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How many cows do you milk?