

A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

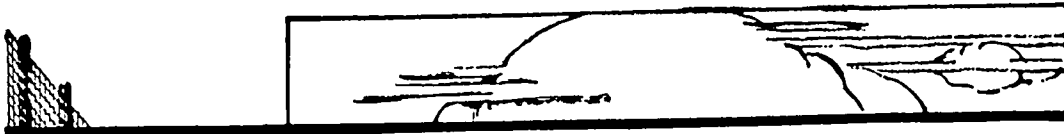
Vol. VI.

WINNIPEG, MAN., APRIL, 1930

No. 4



LAKE LOUISE, ALBERTA



Let Fence Add Productive Acres . . . and Solve the Farm Problem



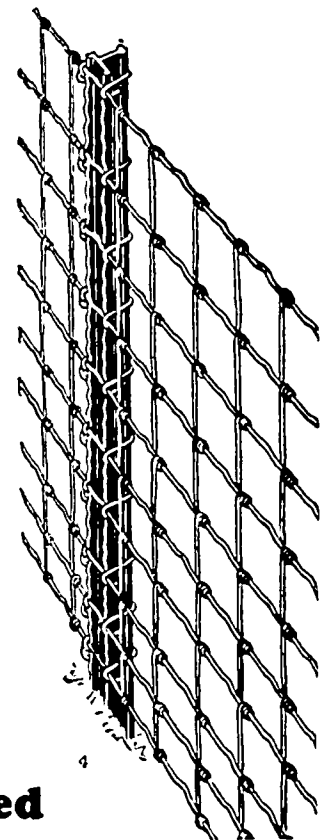
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THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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THE WHEAT POOLS AND CONSUMERS

Representatives of the Pools Entertained by International Co-operative Alliance in London

By T. W. Mercer, (London), in The Canadian Co-operator.

During their short visit to England the three representatives of the Canadian Wheat Pools — Messrs. A. J. McPhail, D. R. McIntyre and W. A. MacLeod—had several consultations with leaders of the British Co-operative movement. They paid a visit to the C. W.S. headquarters in Manchester on February 17th, and while they were in London they were in close touch with Mr. H. J. May, the Secretary to The International Co-operative Alliance.

The delegation returned to Canada on February 19th, and on the night before they sailed they were entertained by The International Co-operative Alliance, at the Holborn Restaurant, London, at a private dinner given in their honor. This gathering was fully representative, and among those present were many prominent British Co-operators, including Sir Alfred Tyler.



H. J. MAY.

Sir Thomas Allen presided, and proposed the first toast: "International Co-operation." He observed that international co-operation was a real league of nations, which existed to benefit mankind. There was no greater peace movement in the world than the International Co-operative Alliance, which was a beneficent force for the healing of the people. Referring to the Canadian Wheat

Pools, Sir Thomas said he was much interested in their work, for he believed that a bond of mutual understanding on business lines was growing up between the primary producer and the co-operative consumer. Whatever difficulties there were could be removed by true co-operative statesmanship, and out of intelligent understanding must come intelligent action. In Great Britain, he added, co-operators had had to build their movement upwards, from the consumers' store, but in the primary producing countries it might be that the movement would have to be built from the top downwards.



A. J. McPHAIL

Mr. T. G. Arnold, a director of the C.W.S., supported the toast, to which Mr. A. J. McPhail (President, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers) replied in an admirable speech.

Mr. McPhail remarked that the co-operators of Great Britain knew how to make co-operators from other countries feel at home. He had been very greatly impressed, as he had been on a previous visit, by the real friendship that had been shown to the delegation. The co-operative movement was comparatively young in Canada, and the chief impression the delegates had in Manchester was of the immensity and solidity of the British co-operative movement.

Having seen its strength, he could understand the great sagacity and level-headedness of the men concerned with the movement as representing the masses of the common people.

They were men of great strength and character; but he was convinced that in Canada also co-operators were inspired by the same spirit and had a conception of the possibilities of the movement and what they were trying to aim at. In Canada also there were a very large number of men and women in responsible positions who were in the movement to do what good they could in solving the problems of humanity.

In Canada, Mr. McPhail added, co-operators had begun their work



SIR THOS. ALLEN

at the producers' end; but he did not doubt there was a common meeting-ground between the consumers' end of the co-operative movement, for in the fundamental analysis the two ends were the same. The circle of co-operation would not be complete until the movement in Canada had also been developed from the consumers' end. There were difficulties in the way at present, but those difficulties would be overcome. "When we return," he said, "we shall keep as close as possible in touch with the co-op-

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WHEAT STEM SAWFLY

Campaign Undertaken For Its Extermination

An army of between ten and twelve thousand conscripts is coming to Canada this month from England to open a campaign against tens of billions of opponents, everyone of whom is individually several times larger and more powerful than any of the invaders. The attacking force is composed of parasites of the European Sawfly which, it is hoped, will ultimately reduce to a minimum the ravages of the Wheat Stem Sawfly. The Wheat Stem Sawfly, by the way, is misnamed; as it is really the Western Grass Stem Sawfly. Just as the Colorado Beetle (which for centuries dragged out an obscure existence eking out a precarious living on various Western weeds) attracted the attention of the world by becoming the greatest pest of the potato grower, so the Western Grass Stem Sawfly, by leaving its native grasses for wheat, has become one of the worst pests in the agricultural life of Western Canada.

Under normal conditions when "Cephus Cinctus," which is the scientific name for the Sawfly, subsisted wholly on grass stems, it was kept in subjection by native parasites; just as the Western wheat farmer was kept in his place in early days by the private grain trade. When the Sawfly left the grass for wheat stems the parasites were unable to get at it; just as the farmer escaped when he joined his Pool. The scientific reason given for the native parasites being quite ineffective in the grain fields is that their ovipositors are too short to reach the larva of the Sawfly in the wheat stem.

The Wheat Stem Sawfly has become a very serious pest in all three of the Prairie Provinces, as well as in the spring wheat States across the line. The problem has been considered for some years by the Dominion Entomologist; and the Research Department of the Empire Marketing Board has been financing an investigation by the Farnham House Laboratory,

Farnham Royal, England, at the suggestion of the Dominion Entomologist. Both the men in charge of this investigation, W. R. Thompson, Ph.D., D.Sc., and Dr. Geo. Salt, are Canadians, intensely interested in this research. Full details of the work carried out were given recently in London to the Wheat Pool Delegation by Dr. Thompson, and at their suggestion the following article was prepared by Dr. Thompson, Superintendent of the Farnham House Laboratory, Imperial Bureau of Entomology.



Farnham Royal Laboratory—England.

"In the autumn of 1929, at the suggestion of the Dominion Entomologist of Canada, an investigation on the parasites of the Wheat Stem Sawfly was undertaken by Farnham House Laboratory. The grain trade of Canada is, of course, one of the most important sources of wealth the Dominion possesses. As a wheat producer, Canada now ranks with India and surpasses all other countries except the United States. About 21,000,000 acres are now devoted to wheat production. As an exporter of wheat and wheat products, Canada leads the world, having a greater surplus for export than any other country.

"Since the whole economic structure of the Western Pro-

vinces ultimately depends upon the wheat industry, it is evident that any factor which causes serious economic losses to the wheat growers is of very great importance to the country, and more particularly to the wheat growing areas.

"The Wheat Stem Sawfly is one of the most important factors of this kind. This insect is a native pest which has gradually spread from wild grasses to cultivated grain crops and it is probable that it will become more and more injurious as time goes on. It is, however, already considered by the Canadian entomologists to be the most serious pest of wheat in the Western Provinces. Heavy infestations have occurred repeatedly. In 1922 serious damage was caused, 12,000 acres being affected in Manitoba during that

year; in 1926 the loss in Saskatchewan alone was estimated to be in the neighborhood of 12,000,000 dollars.

"Parasitic insects, native to Canada, keep the pest under control in grasses, but they have proved quite ineffective in the grain field; one reason apparently being that their ovipositors are too short to reach the larva of the sawfly in the wheat stem.

"The increase of damage shows clearly that no very effective remedy for the wheat Sawfly has yet been found. In a general way mechanical means of control are, of course, difficult to apply in the case of many cereal and forage pests. As has already been stated, the Wheat Stem Sawfly is a na-

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CHAPTER 4.

Brown or blackish of skin, the men, nearly naked, prepare for the dance. On their mop-heads of fuzzy hair they fix masses of white feathers of cockatoo, and they paint their faces and carry shields, and dance in a ring, while a group of people in the middle sing and beat drums. Thus the islanders (for we see the dancers on an island in the western Pacific) show their joyful togetherness; for no dance was ever danced except by joyful co-operation. These dancers dwell in islands near New Guinea. The palm trees lift their wavy heads, and the greenish sea is crossed by canoes, from which busy natives fish for turtle. In gardens much of their life is spent, and he who can grow the biggest pile of yams (the yam is a root that is roasted or boiled for food) is named by his neighbours, "Good Gardener."

Women wear large full petticoats of fibre, and, hanging from their necks, swing long necklaces or strings of red shells. On men's arms are fastened arm-shells, looking like shiny polished cuffs.

Now these necklaces and arm-shells are considered as valuable as jewels of gold or diamond would be in Canada or Europe. The folk that wear them are a society. The society does not belong to one island alone. Its members dwell in many of these Trobriand islands. To wear a necklace or to wear an arm-shell is a sign of membership in the society of the Kula. Hundreds of miles apart are some of the islands, but the people are members of one or another. A native wears the necklace or the arm-shell for a time only. The islanders pass the necklaces on, taking them in the right hand and moving them to the left. They pass the arm-shells in the contrary direction, moving them from the left to the right. An islander may perchance keep an

ornament for a few months, a year, or a little more, but if he keeps it longer, neighbors point to him as a miser, as a stingy fellow, as a cad who does not understand comradeship. Thus, in the course of ten years, every article of the Kula class will go all round the islands in its friendly voyage. If you pass on a fine shell, you expect a fine one in exchange. If you pass on a poorer sort, you look only for a poorer sort. So the folks always give and always receive. The richer the chief, the more he receives, whether arm-shells, or necklaces, or betelnuts, or tobacco. Yes, but the same chief must give away gifts in like measure.

Now, the arm-shells of membership, and the necklaces of membership must be exchanged at certain times, so that all may know when to give and take; and this means that canoes must be built in readiness, and the fleets of canoes must sail on appointed days, in due order, in punctuality, in harmony. Painted white, red and black, and gliding on the green or blue Pacific waters, paddled by lithe young men, or sailing smoothly with the wind, the canoes are like ship-music, music of kindred minds, music of co-operating travellers. All the men of a Kula village join in the making of a canoe. All put their hearts into the carving and the building. For days before the sailing of a fleet, men sit by fires,

discussing how to proceed on the journey over the Pacific waves; and women cook food; and all dream of the voyage. When the boats are about to depart, and the necklaces and arm-shells of a particular island are collected on board, along with other (but not so important) articles to be sold in trade, the master of the fleet rises up in his vessel, and shouts to the wives that are left



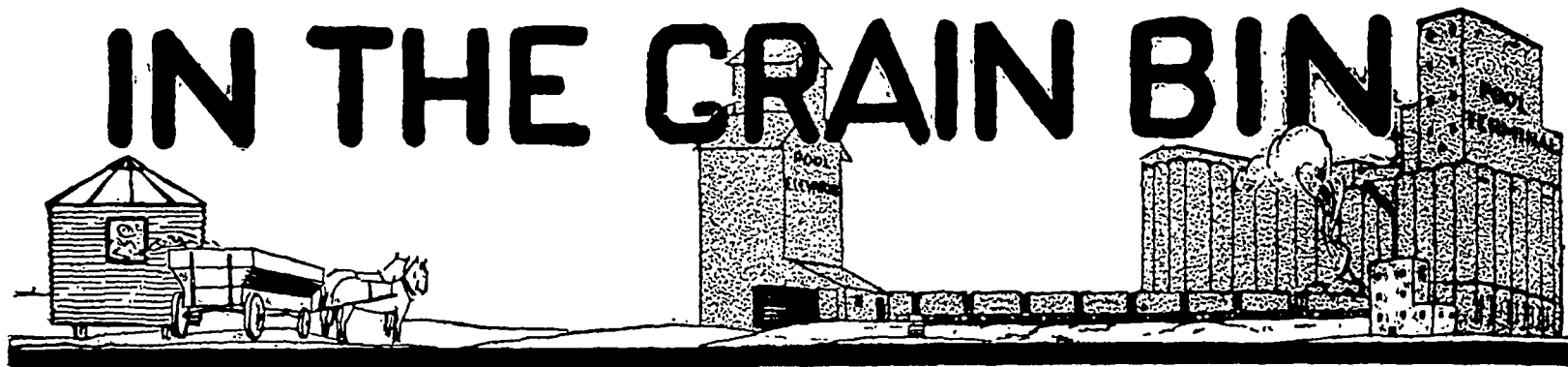
Village Scene in the Polynesian Islands.

for a while behind:—

"Women! we sail. You remain in the village and look after the gardens and the houses. Be good! When you go into the bush to get wood, go all together. Let not one lag behind the rest. When you labour in the gardens, keep together. When you return home after work, walk in comradeship, and leave not your younger sisters in the rear!"

Then the canoes splash outwards, and if any women weep, they only weep just as the vessels move. They dry their tears soon, and each turns to the ser-

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By R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager.

BEAUTIFYING GROUNDS

In connection with our Pool Elevator Improvement Competition, Mr. Burnell arranged for a series of broadcasts by different authorities in horticulture dealing with the preparation of the ground, laying it out, planting and what to plant and so on. Some of these addresses are just as good for the farm home as for the elevator and I am giving on these pages this month the address given by W. R. Leslie of Morden Experimental Station on April 9. I have selected this one because it deals particularly with the kind of shrubs to plant and I imagine the average listener-in on the radio was not provided with pencil and paper to take down the names of the plants mentioned by Mr. Leslie. Those who wish to run a race with the local Pool elevator agent in the matter of beautifying grounds have some good material in the following address. I might also say that we will supply copies of the other addresses to anyone asking for them.

SHRUBS FOR SUMMER AND WINTER BEAUTY

By W. R. Leslie

The Prairie Aristocracy of yesterday was comprised of our Pioneers—sturdy men and women who had braved the rigors of trying frontier conditions, and by their example and wholesome conversation engendered in later settlers love and respect for law and order; an appreciation of the great, open, saucer-like plains surrounded by a distant circling horizon, green in Spring and Summer, radiantly white in Winter and a rich gold in Autumn; and an enjoyment of the blithesome Meadow-lark, the chuckling Prairie Chicken, the bouncing Jack Rabbit, the romance of old Buffalo trails. Today our aristocracy is expanding to include those persons who, in their enthusiasm in life are adorning their landscape surroundings with the finer things of Nature—flowers, vines, shrubs and trees, in this way imparting pleasure and enriching the thoughts of their own family, the stranger within their gates, and those who pass by their adorned estate.

I know of no finer project in Prairie Enterprise, during recent times than that recently inaugurated by Colin H. Burnell, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, whereby rural elevators will rise out of a harmonious scheme of cheery colors the year around. The average line elevator is usually, merely an elevator. It is often far from a model in

neatness and the yard surrounding it frequently offers a rich field for the botanist wishing to secure a generous range of native and imported weed plant specimens.

Mr. Burnell has visualized a new order of things, and this one of a series of short talks, dealing with the "how" of the new site conditions pertains to shrubbery. The small grounds cannot well accommodate large trees but they may, to their very great advantage, be embellished with shrubs that will be a source of beauty—in spring and early summer with their arrays of bright and fragrant blossoms; in summer when luxuriant with their fruits; throughout the growing season with the rich verdure of their foliage which takes on many hues of the rainbow as autumn arrives and Nature's paint brush brings forth the crimsons and goldens to mingle with the sombre browns and grays; and then in our long dormant season, they warm up the place with bright colored barks and such berries and fruits as are wont to remain clinging to the branches that bore them.

As to materials—happily there is a wide choice of adopted kinds. Nature herself is ever a most reliable guide. There is no question as to the suitability of the shrubs that grow about Manitoba bluffs and in our thickets.

The shrubby Cinquefoil (or *Potentilla*) grows far north of the Hudson Bay Railway. It is of small, compact stature and its rich buttercup yellow blooms continue from June until the late days of summer. The Red Osier Dogwood is a "general purpose" shrub with bloom in late spring, white-berries in summer, purplish-red foliage in autumn and ox-blood red bark in winter. The native rose, especially the *Rosa blanda*, which is the tallest growing and the one with the apple-shaped fruits, is contributing beauty throughout the year and a clump of these in front of other taller material is in order.

There are three good native Viburnums, first among which is the Pembina (or High-brush Cranberry). Its fine bloom, clusters of red fruits, bronze and reddish leaves in autumn, and light bark and distinctive red buds in winter, are well known. The Arrowwood is the smallest of the three and the Nannyberry is the largest. Every prairie planting may well include some native Hawthorn. The silver buffalo-berry, which thrives on the dry land areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan is an especially worth while native shrub. The Pistillate forms will be strung with clusters of semi-transparent berries until the Bohemian Wax-wings come to them for lunch in February.

The Saskatoon is a long distance plant, coming early into leaf and bloom, and its foliage becomes a riot of color in late autumn. The native Sand Cherry has many virtues as a small shrub. The Canada plum is a striking individual shrub and makes a well-armed hedge barrier. There are native willows, but these should give way to more ornamental Russian sorts. Good native vines include white and purple Clematis, Bittersweet, Virginia Creeper, Grape and Hops.

Imported shrubs until recently unknown to Canadian Prairies are almost legion—for they are very many. Caution is sounded that only the hardier ones be used. Plantings about buildings and especially tall structures such as elevators are given a hard test. When the breezes surge in around the corners, forming eddies, they gust and suck and blow the plants in a disturbing and drying fashion during every season. Thus, in choosing honey-suckles, the Tartarian and the natives are much superior to Morrums and other less hardy sorts. Willosa and Josikea lilacs are sturdier than the finer-named hybrids and the dainty Persian lilacs. In Spiraeas, the native Meadow Sweet and the Media and Arguta are more certain than an Houttei, Billardi and Frobelli. In Cotoneasters the red-fruited Vulgaris and Integerrima are preferable to the more tender black-fruited acute-leaved. In Roses the Rugosa, Spinosissima, Altai and Rubrifolia are greatly esteemed while Hybrid-Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals are only for the protected garden that is given much detailed care.

This short talk can only mention a few of the many considerations. There are a number of other desirable native shrubs such as the Diervilla from the far northern woods, the swamp birch and speckled Alder for low places, the Hazel, Sumac, Choke Cherry, Silver Berry, Mountain Ash, and such dwarf evergreens as Canadian Yew, Common Juniper and Prostrate Juniper, and each one will be seen to possess distinctive merits for some special situations.

For the forward-looking planter, it might be here stated that some things recently brought in from Northern Asia show real promise. The Prinsepia and the Sibiraea are both very hardy and are the two shrubs first to come into leaf in spring. The former has thorns and bright yellow blooms, which are followed by bright red cherry-like fruits. The latter is of spiraea-like habit and blossom, but foliage is large. Unfortunately, these two shrubs are difficult to secure as yet, but there is a third, also very hardy, new shrub, known as the Saltbush which resembles a Caragana, but has gray foliage and pink to reddish purple flowers in mid-summer. This kind is readily available and is doing splendidly at Swift Current, Sask.

Among the greatly cherished, imported, well-known shrubs are Russian Sandthorn (or Sea Buckthorn) which retains its orange and scarlet fruits well on into the following spring, the Siberian Almond, that has its prodigal supply of pink bloom in early May, the Ginnalian Maple in varying forms with dainty foliage, and the Caragana in about thirty varieties. The Caraganas and Salt Bush are very useful in dry locations. The Pygmaea or dwarf Caragana is one of the most useful small

hedge plants.

For warmth of color in winter, the bright bark of the Dogwoods and such Willows as the Russian Golden, Britzensis, and Red are invaluable. These colors are most intense when grown in coppice, that is, the branches are cut back each May to stubs near the ground. Among the shrubs which are full of lively colors, because of their winter fruits are Buffalo-berry, Russian Sandthorn, Mountain Ash, Siberian Crab, Sumac, Cotoneaster, Native Rose and Rosa Rugosa. Many of these fruits will be used for change in bill-of-fare of the feathered friends during winter. People are cordially invited to visit the grounds of their Dominion Experimental Station at Morden and there get acquainted firsthand with the above mentioned materials and many others.

One of the most telling features of the elevator grounds of tomorrow will be the groups of shrubs and vines. The teamster, having driven in several miles on a cold winter morning, perched on the unsheltered top of a load of grain, having had nothing to greet his vision but the insipid brown and neutral gray colors seen on most of the prairie trees will be exhilarated as he approaches the elevator. The vivid glowing reds are warm and the bright golden hues are tokens of mirth and cheerfulness. Mr. Burnell is to be complimented upon his inspired scheme which should prove abundantly worth while and widely successful. Imitation is said to be the "Passion of the Age" and it is reasonable to believe that the happily impressed teamster after having enjoyed the efforts of the elevator operator will return home resolved to do likewise. The start is the chief difficulty. Once favorably planted, the shrubs will grow while the planter works and while he slumbers.

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE POOL

We have been asked what the cost to the Pool was of the "advertisement" in The Family Herald and Weekly Star. The Pool has had no advertisement in the Family Herald. What appeared in that paper about the Pool and which we broadcast from the Pool office was the editorial opinion of the paper. It was an editorial opinion on the policy and the place of the Pool with regard to the economic life of the farmers of western Canada and the country generally. The Family Herald and Weekly Star expressed the opinion that the Pool was an excellent thing for the farmers and that its policies were directed towards the interests of its members. It spoke out strongly in support of the Pool, in fact, every influential paper in the Dominion has given editorial support to the Pool. The Pool has not had to advertise to gain support for its policies from the public; it has had that support right along.

POOLS EXEMPT FROM INCOME TAX

The Canadian Wheat Pools are not liable to income tax on their deductions. This is the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on an appeal carried to them from the Exchequer Court by the Minister of National Revenue. The Supreme Court holds that inasmuch as the Pool accounts for all monies received to their members, they have no gain or profits that can be taxed as income.

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Official Organ of THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL.

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.

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

Managing Editor—J. T. Hull.

Assistant Editor—K. J. Vanstone.

CO-OPERATION—SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

APRIL, 1930

ATTACKS ON THE POOL

There is going on in the country at the present time and indeed in business circles throughout the country, a persistent effort to misrepresent the selling policy of the Pool. It matters not to those engaged in this effort that the responsible officials of the Pool have again and again made abundantly clear, and to the satisfaction of all fair-minded people, what the selling policy of the Pools has been and is, they are still striving to create the impression that the Pool has been doing on the market that which it was not supposed to do.

Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, member of the British cabinet, gave great joy to these opponents of the Pool when he told the British House of Commons that when he was in Winnipeg last year wheat was selling at \$1.47 a bushel and he advised the Pool to sell but his advice was not taken. Mr. Thomas has since "explained," but the real explanation was given by Mr. McPhail: The Pool was not selling because nobody would buy at that price. The buyers might in their turn have said to Mr. Thomas: Why should we pay that price? there was an abundant supply at very much lower prices.

It might be said that the non-Pool farmers who shipped at that time got the price. True; but the wheat was not put into consumptive channels. It was held by the buyers in Canada. The business of the Pool is to sell for consumption and not to speculators; wheat which is not sold into consumptive channels is not disposed of and such sales do not help to exchange our wheat for other wealth.

Mr. Sapiro has also contributed to these misrepresentations of Pool policy. In a speech at the University of California he expressed the opinion that "the Pool had failed to carry out its duties successfully because it attempted to speculate in wheat instead of acting solely as a marketing agency." The one meaning to be extracted from this statement is that the Pool should have gone into competition with Argentine exporters even when their wheat was selling at thirty cents below our number three. The plain truth is that the Pool was never voluntarily off the market and Mr. Sapiro himself has again and again said that the whole purpose of co-operative marketing is the merchandising of the commodity, that is, the feeding of the market instead of dumping. What else would it have been but dumping if the Pool

had entered into deliberate competition with Argentina?

Other statements that are being circulated is one to the effect that the Pool officials asserted that wheat was going to \$2 a bushel. No Pool official ever made such a statement; no Pool official ever made any guess at prices. They did say that they hoped to be able to dispose of the crop at a remunerative figure. That was their hope; the statement that they expected wheat to go to \$2 is, what Mr. Churchill once politely termed "a terminological inexactitude," in plain English, a lie.

Let us repeat once again, the Pool has tried during all this critical period to do the things it was established to do—the things the farmers who joined expected it to do. It has tried to market the wheat of its members in such a way as to get the real value, that is, by selling only in accordance with demand. It has not been speculating; it has not deliberately withdrawn from the market; it is not trying to hold up the world of consumers. One thing more we must emphasize in reply to the assiduously circulated unfriendly rumors; the Pool is not and never has been in financial difficulties. The guarantees given by the provincial governments were to take care of a situation which might arise but which as a matter of fact has not arisen.

One word more. Our members should remember that the Pool is not located in Winnipeg, or Regina or Calgary. The offices do not constitute the Pool. The Pool is the men on the farms who have signed contracts agreeing to stand by each other in a common purpose. It is their institution, their work, their instrument of self-help and mutual aid that is being menaced by these attacks and misrepresentations. They should treat them with the contempt they deserve.

OVER-PRODUCTION

Unemployment is a pressing problem in Canada, United States, Great Britain and every country in Europe. Millions of willing workers are looking for work and the factories and workshops are closed to them. They need food, clothing, shelter and the conveniences of civilization but there are no opportunities to produce these things for themselves. In China thousands are perishing for want of food; in Canada there are millions of bushels of wheat waiting for buyers. The facilities exist for producing the goods that people are crying for but they are not being used. What is the matter?

We have over-production we are being told. And what is over-production, according to the economists? It is the condition in which the capacity for production exceeds the effective demand. And what is effective demand? In a word the capacity to purchase. In everyday language over-production means that the people who need the goods have not the money wherewith to purchase what they need. They cannot transform their needs into an economic demand, because that would mean work and consequently more production. Therefore we have want and starvation in the midst of a capacity to satisfy every human need. Men are not producing because they are not consuming.

The co-operator does not see evidence of over-production in such a condition: he sees evidence of under-consumption. He sees that somewhere there is a stoppage of the flow of goods from the producer to the consumer. In any properly organized state of society human needs would, in fact, constitute a demand and hence the facilities for production would be utilized for the complete satisfaction of needs. Production in the present economic order, however, follows, not needs, but capacity to purchase or the power to consume and when the power is unequally distributed there is bound to be disturbances in the economic system.

The flow of goods from producer to consumer is essentially a question of the distribution of purchasing power and in any system involving an un-

equal distribution of the wealth which all have helped to create, and which necessarily creates grave inequalities in purchasing power, there must inevitably be a persistent mass of distress. That is the great evil of the capitalist system. It is not organized to socialize the fruits of men's labor but to create profits and all profit, in the strict economic sense, is a toll upon society. It is that part of earnings which represents no equivalent service for it appears only after all necessary costs of services have been paid.

The profit system enriches the few at the expense of the many. It creates the inequalities in the distribution of wealth which are the cause of business depressions, unemployment and misery in the midst of plenty. It is especially oppressive in the case of the farmer because he produces for the many and not the few. He is producing necessities, not luxuries. His customers are the great masses of the people and anything which limits their purchasing power forces lower standards of living upon him. The purpose of the co-operative movement is to put production for use in the place of production for profit; to organize production for the satisfaction of human needs; to create an economic system in which all production will be accompanied by an ability to consume—in which there will be neither over-production nor under-consumption because the total consumption will equal the total production.



OVER-PRODUCTION



By. F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

ALAN GEORGE RESIGNS

We regret to have to record the resignation of a valuable member of the staff. Alan George left the Pool on April 15th to go with the London Life Assurance Company.

Mr. George has been in charge of contracts and all matters pertaining thereto. He started with the Pool on December 1st, 1925. He was born and raised on a farm in the Springfield district. He has always been interested in the farmers' movement, and took an active part in the campaign of 1921.

He was a hard worker. Many a night, and often on Sunday he put in overtime studying and dealing with problems within his department. It meant more than the job—his heart was in the cause. He had the missionary spirit. He was one hundred per cent. for the Pool, and his sincerity made for him many friends amongst the staff, fieldmen and members.

"MORE POWER TO THE POOL"

"I noticed in reading over your letter of instructions enclosed with requisition forms, that you requested all members' certificates to be mailed to the Pool not later than February 15th. Well, I expect I am last on the list, but will try and do better next time. I am nearly as lazy as the member who criticized how you had arranged your advertising matter in the Scoop Shovel. I think a guy like that has some nerve or little patience when he finds it such a hard task to turn to page so-and-so. I expect if it were a detective story in some newspaper he would think it quite all right. I don't expect he will find many members backing him, at least I hope not. I'm not backing any of that kind of stuff. Instead I think that the least a Pool member can do is to pass on a word of encouragement to our Pool officers. I know I for one am saying, "more power to the Pool." I need money as badly as any one of my Pool brothers, but I think the Pool has done remarkably well, and if conditions don't warrant giving us any more cash, I have confidence enough in the Pool to say the fellows at the wheel have done their best, and more power to the Pool. I think if the Pool ever did go out of commission, then God help the farmer; I would sure quit for good."

—Robert Gardner, Alexander, Man.

WHY THE RAGE?

Why this rage against the Pool and other holders of wheat? Because their refusal to dump Canadian wheat in competition with the cheap Argentine product in a restricted market limited the opportunity to the milling trust to exploit the bread-eaters of Great Britain. Had this been done wheat would probably have broken to about seventy cents a bushel.

Lord Beaverbrook, speaking at Norwich, March 8, declared that at the present price of bread, 8½d. or 9 d. for a four-pound loaf, the farmer should receive 55 shillings a quarter for his wheat—that is, 15 shillings more than is being actually paid. This would work out to over 45 cents a bushel.—"Manitoba Free Press."

SUPPORT FOR C.S.A.

At a meeting of Pool members representative of Deepdale, Silverwood and Makaroff districts, after a splendid address by Mr. McLeod, Director of Publicity for the Central Selling Agency, on the afternoon of April 7th, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, that this meeting of Pool members wish to go on record as being decidedly in favor of the action of our Central Selling Agency in their selling policy as at present administered."

Resolutions of similar purport have been received from the following sources, since the last issue of "The Scoop Shovel":—

Meeting at Millwood, March 29th.

Meeting at Oak Bank, April 3rd.

Meeting of North Cypress Wheat Pool Local, held at Melbourne, April 2nd.

Meeting at Reston, April 2nd.

Board of Trade meeting at Roblin, April 7th.

Meeting of Letellier Co-operative Elevator Association, April 7th.

Meeting at Deepdale, April 7th.

THE SWEEP OF SPECULATION

The operations of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange are kept pretty much of a secret, but an idea of manipulations can be gained by investigations conducted in connection with the Chicago Grain Exchange. Senator Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, estimated that the manipulations of that market on the single season's crop (1925) cost the producers at least 500 million dollars, and he esti-

mates the aggregate commission from all commodity exchanges at 100 million dollars a year. It may safely be assumed that the Canadian people pay a proportionate toll to the gambling in food stuffs. Seldom is more than 50 million bushels of cash grain handled in the Chicago Board of Trade during the course of a year, yet sales of 150 million of futures are not uncommon in a single day. In 1928, for every bushel of actual wheat sold on the Chicago Exchange about 400 bushels of paper wheat are traded in.

Senator Frazier relates how eight traders, possessing enormous financial backing, each customarily traded in two million bushels, and rigged the market for their own benefit over a period of four months. The price changes over that period corresponded with the purchases and sales of this group of super-speculators. One trader changed his position from the long to the short side of the market or vice versa, eleven times in a few weeks, and always buying or selling enormous quantities. Most of these speculators do not care a straw for the welfare of the producer, the farmer, his wife and family, their only idea being to gain wealth for themselves. It is against this type of speculation that the ordinary farmer is so highly indignant.

As far as the Wheat Pool is concerned, its entire concern is the welfare of the farming population. Its operations on the grain exchanges have only been in the interests of the producers.

MORTGAGING THE FUTURE

The following interesting figures relating to the amount of credit given on eight of the leading commodities sold on the installment plan for the year 1926, were compiled by Dr. Frank A. Fall, director of education and research of the United States National Association of Credit Men, and are quoted in the "Progressive" of Madison, Feb. 15th:

Article	Retail Value	Credit Given	P.c.
Automobiles	\$2,910,082,505	\$2,182,561,878	75
Washing Mach.....	88,000,000	66,000,000	75
Vacuum Cleaners	69,000,000	44,850,000	65
Phonographs	70,000,000	56,000,000	80
Furniture	900,000,000	765,000,000	85
Pianos	100,000,000	40,000,000	40
Jewelry	400,000,000	100,000,000	25
Radio	300,000,000	39,000,000	13

THE FLUCTUATING DOLLAR

Mark Sullivan, internationally known Washington correspondent and writer on national affairs, says:

"Among all the causes of human discontent, of political commotion, of judicial difficulty and confusion, even of moral and ethical instability—among all the causes that produce such results, probably the most provocative one consists of changes in the value of the dollar." (Bulletin of the State Money Association.—New York City, Dec. 1929).

UNEMPLOYMENT

Figures for unemployments show: England 1,500,000; Germany 3,258,000; Italy, nearly 500,000; United States 6,000,000; Canada 200,000; the

industrial countries of the world, 30,000,000.

If all these people had a job they would be earning money, and the first thing they would do with their money would be to buy more bread. Bread cannot be made without wheat, (and that is what we have to sell) therefore, we would find a market for our wheat.

Isn't it strange? Here is supply, there is demand, and yet we cannot make that law operate fairly or equitably. Under our present economic system, the workers, including the farmers, cannot buy back the very things they produce.

With the increased inventions and the increased use of machinery, we are able to produce easier and to a far greater extent than ever before, yet with ever increasing production there is an increasing inability to consume. The rich are getting richer and the army of the poor grows larger, and so long as people put up with the profit system the situation will get worse and worse.

We have got to adopt a decent, stabilized, human system of distribution. The present competitive system is a failure.

NOTES

Since the last issue of the Scoop Shovel I have attended meetings at the following places:

Solsgirth	Kelloe	Silverton
Glenboro	Russell	Millwood
Inglis	Hartney	Reston
Woodnorth	Miniota	
Erickson	Franklin	

The total attendance was 1,156, or an average of 89 per meeting.

Mr. W. A. McLeod, Director of Publicity for the Central Selling Agency, and a member of the delegation which recently visited Europe, addressed a public meeting at Deepdale, on April 7th, also one at Roblin on the same date, and spoke to the members of the Board of Trade.

United States Government reports show that from 1922 to 1929, the combined profits of all corporations in that country nearly doubled. Profits were \$5,183,000,000 in 1922 and \$7,538,000,000 in 1928. Profits in 1929, it is estimated, will total \$9,900,000,000, or 91 per cent. over 1922. While profits were soaring in these years, wages in manufacturing advanced but 19 per cent.

In reporting on a meeting held at Birtle, Mr. J. W. Ewbank writes:

"Unfortunately the trails were almost impassable, and most of the twenty odd who attended had walked in. However, they were amply repaid, for Mr. Robinson's address was an inspiration to us all."

Mr. Wm. Gordon and Mr. J. H. Pearce held a meeting at Pretty Valley School (south of Kenville) at which there was a good attendance. Mr. Pearce gave a review of the wheat situation since last May and tried to justify the stand the Pool had taken under difficult circumstances. Mr. Gordon spoke of the necessity of farmers organizations.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 840 394

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MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

Arrangements are being rapidly completed for the first session of the Manitoba Institute of Co-operation, which is to be held at Manitoba Agricultural College, near Winnipeg, from June 16th to 21st.

The Institute is being organized by a joint committee from the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, the U.F.M., the Agricultural College and the Co-operative Marketing Board, with J. T. Hull, Director of the Educational Department of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, as chairman, and J. W. Ward, secretary of The Co-operative Marketing Board, as secretary.

According to the tentative programme drawn up, the morning sessions, commencing on Tuesday, June the 17th, will be devoted to lectures on various phases of the co-operative movement, each lecture being given by an authority on the particular subject. In the early part of the afternoon, a round table discussion will be held at which the lecturers of the morning will answer questions and the students will have an opportunity to express their views and relate their own experiences. Practical problems of organization, administration and management of local co-operatives will also be discussed at the afternoon sessions.

The later part of the afternoons will be devoted to organized play under the direction of R. Wray Yeomans, physical director at M.A.C., who knows a lot of good games which people of all ages can enjoy without over exertion.

For the evenings, the committee is arranging a course of visual education, which in plain English means motion pictures, telling the story of co-operation in other lands in an interesting way.

The committee has been fortunate in securing the services of a number of well-known co-operators as lecturers at the Institute. Professor C. R. Fay, formerly of Cambridge University, and now Professor of Economic History at Toronto University, will give three lectures, "The Evolution of the Co-operative Idea," "Co-operation and Democracy," and "The Reconciliation of Producer and Consumer." George Keen, secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, will give two lectures, on Consumers' Co-operation, while other lectures will be given by Dean McKillican and Dr. Murchie of M.A.C., Mrs. Gray, C. H. Burnell, J. T. Hull, and W. D. Bayley.

The programme of the Institute has been arranged with the purpose of making better co-operators of all who attend. The history, philosophy and possibilities of the co-operative movement

will be dealt with, and there will also be instruction in the practical problems constantly met with by officials and members of co-operative associations, both on the marketing and consumers' side. Every student who takes an intelligent interest in the course will return home better fitted for his or her duties as a member, officer or manager of a co-operative, and as a result of the co-operative movement, now growing so rapidly in this province, should be more successful and give better service than in the past. In order that the benefits may be as widespread as possible, it is hoped that every co-operative organization in the province will send at least one of its members to the Institute.

The expense to those attending will be small, no fees being charged, and board and lodging being provided at the college at a cost of \$7.00, this covering the period from Monday afternoon until noon on Saturday.

Both men and women, young and old, will be welcomed, and in order that adequate accommodation may be provided early application should be made. Communications regarding the Institute should be addressed to J. W. Ward, 224 Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

WHY HE IS A CO-OPERATOR

Mr. Tom Johnston, M.P., under-secretary of State for Scotland in the British Government, speaking at the opening of the Co-operative Exhibition in Dunbarton last month, gave three principal reasons why he supported the co-operative movement. "The first," he said, "is because the producer gets a square deal; because the worker gets a living wage, because he gets trade union conditions. Secondly, I support the Co-operative Movement because it produces clean goods and because adulteration is forbidden; because, when we are paying for clean food, we know we are getting it. The third reason why I support this great movement is because it has always stood, from the date of its inception, for the highest and the cleanest form of social life which is possible to our people. It is a great movement. Doubtless it could have multiplied its sales tenfold if it had attached itself to the drink traffic, and it is to its honour and its glory that the Scottish Co-operative Movement holds no alcoholic license. The Co-operative Movement has stood for the best that our race can stand for; it expresses the cleanest and greatest sentiments of our folk; it supplies a clean production honestly, and for these three reasons I support the Co-operative Movement, and do my best to advocate it in private life and see that my friends do also."

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.)

"Wheat", by Swanson and Armstrong, has accomplished at least two things which the average Canadian reader has considered impossible. In the first place, they have written some three hundred pages chock-full of interest, about a subject which has been labelled academic, dry and uninteresting. Secondly, they have reconciled the Wheat Pool and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange; which is no mean feat. Speaking more generally, "Wheat" is a storehouse of reasonably accurate and most readable material on Canada's wheat industry. It is a miniature encyclopedia for the reader who wants a general practical knowledge of the subject. Every feature of the grain business is discussed more or less thoroughly from the historical and economic standpoints. Unfortunately, the volume is not indexed. Otherwise it might be entitled to the distinction of being called the best ready-reference book on its subject.

The style of the two authors—one is a professor of economics in the University of Saskatchewan and the other a consulting agriculturist—is vigorous and courageous. They show no disposition to accept old ideas just because they are old and have been revered for many years. The discussion throughout the book is marked by mental fresh air and sunlight, which is unusual. Some old-established notions are assailed just as vigorously as others are supported. The book offers some new and interesting conclusions which should cause students of the grain business to do some active thinking. Messrs. Swanson and Armstrong cannot be accused of grinding an axe in this book. They express great confidence in the Wheat Pool and paint a hopeful picture for its future; but at the same time they point out in no uncertain terms what they consider its weaknesses. They speak kindly of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, but also point out wherein it has passed up its great opportunity

to be of service to the farmer. A section dealing with the British wheat market contains a wealth of thought and suggestion, and presents an enlightening discussion of the worship of "the Liverpool cable." The concluding chapter of the book, dealing with "The Future of Wheat Growing" is literally packed with mental cud to chew.

The book is ambitious. Probably most critics will suggest that it is too ambitious; that it tries to cover too much territory. But this hackneyed comment is hardly fair in view of the foreword of "Wheat." The book admirably serves the purpose for

which it was created. It gives an account of the Canadian wheat industry; studied, vigorous and unbiased; and gives it in a readable style.—W. B. Herbert.

The "People's Year Book", is an annual publication of the Co-operative Press Agency, Manchester, England; it gives an excellent survey of the co-operative movement in Great Britain and other countries although it deals exclusively with the consumer's movement and does not touch the developments in co-operative marketing.

The issue for 1930 is packed with interesting material and when one reads that there are close on 6,000,000 members of co-operative societies in Great Britain, whose business exceeds \$1,600,000,000 a year, who pay in

(Turn to Page 15)

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

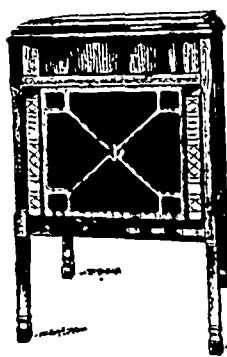
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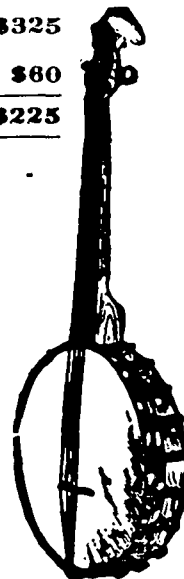
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The POOL WOMAN



HOW WOMEN IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES HELP ONE ANOTHER

In an English co-operative magazine Miss Honora Enfield, International Guild Secretary, described conditions as she found them in the different countries in a recent survey of the co-operative women's guild in Central Europe.

She found that the Guild not only represented women in the co-operative movement internationally, but is the only international women's organization.

It is a self-governing organization of women who work through co-operation for the welfare of the people, seeking freedom for their own progress, and the equal fellowship of men and women in the home, the store, the factory, and the state.

The Guilds in Norway, Sweden, Belgium and France proved to be working very similarly to those in England. Belgium, it seems, has started a new project of building co-operative holiday homes where every worker can have a week's holiday with pay. When we consider the crowded conditions that so many of these people are forced to live under, we can readily imagine what this new enterprise will mean to them. Think of the opportunity for working mothers to get away from their work and worries even for a week.

As the problems of Russia are slightly different to those in other countries, the union work is carried on along different lines. Up until very recently the women of Russia were looked upon almost as slaves and beasts of burden; they were taught to fear their husbands; they worked in the fields and factories all day and then returned home to look after their poorly equipped homes and their many children. In the last few years there have been tremendous strides in the emancipation of these women.

Organizations have grown up with the interest of the poor people at heart, with the result that Russian man and wife are almost economically independent of each other. They are jointly responsible for the children's support, while communal homes, day nurseries, public dining rooms, and laundries are gradually taking women's place in controlling the details of daily living.

In Moscow alone, Miss Enfield tells us, 5,000 dinners are sent out every day in thermos flasks, and 1,000 dinners are despatched from the public kitchens to be eaten by the workers in their own homes.

Practical measures are being taken to combat the unhealthy tendencies among the young people; they are learning to read and write; lectures and educational films are used to a vast extent to edu-

cate them to a new life. In the Asiatic part of Europe the co-operative stores have become educational centres, where the women are free to come to ask advice on problems affecting their positions and home life.

Most interesting are the conditions that Miss Enfield describes as existing in the far East. The further East one travelled, the more primitive and lower were the conditions and the standard of life; quality of dress was inferior, and perhaps the most outstanding difference was in housing. In Hungary and Jugo-Slavia none of the houses had more than three or four rooms and in many cases a whole family lived in one room. To them it seemed inconceivable that one could have use for three bedrooms, a living room, and kitchen.

No system of ventilation is known to these people; a huge stove with a pipe to a hole in the roof takes up the centre of the room.

In Serbia earth floors were very common; no ceilings, just open rafters to the roof. These houses looked like little boxes with very high lids.

In all these countries—besides the consumer's and agricultural co-operative movements—there was a strong movement (known as the housing movement) in which people joined to secure houses; really a housing co-operative divided into two kinds—renting co-operatives and building co-operatives.

A system of renting houses regularly from the government was introduced; arrangements made for credits; and the job of preserving, repairing, and extending them, undertaken seriously. The central organization assisted by buying the necessary building materials, wholesale, and furnishing technical help, at the same time carrying on propaganda and giving practical assistance in organizing more rational ways of living, and encouraging group cultural activities.

In Hungary, which had the highest standard, one sixth of the people neither read nor write. Except in Slovenia women took very little part in the co-operative movement, largely because the movement had been through very difficult times. When one considers what is to be done in these countries, especially for the women and children, then we feel that every possible encouragement ought to be given to any co-operative guild or movement which will improve conditions to the same extent in these far eastern countries as it has done in such countries as England and France.

However distant we may be situated from one another, the co-operative work of the world is one, and it is the work of the International Guild to keep the different guilds in the various countries in touch with one another.

IN THE LIBRARY

(From Page 13)

wages over \$150,000,000 a year and who share in surpluses aggregating \$140,000,000, and when one remembers that this great movement began 85 years ago with 28 poor weavers with a laboriously accumulated capital of \$140, one is encouraged to persevere at times, in the almost heartbreaking task of building up a similar movement here. We can do it, but it will take the same indomitable spirit as that which animated the Rochdale weavers. And this Year Book shows how the movement has developed in many countries and how it now embraces every phase of economic, social and esthetic life, and is a real bond of international comity. As a work of reference the Year Book should be in the possession of all who are interested in the co-operative movement. It is published at 50 cents in paper covers and at 75 cents in cloth—postage from England extra.

The "International Directory of Co-operative Organizations" published by the International Labor office of the League of Nations and the first edition of which appeared in 1921, gives in concise form the greatest possible amount of information concerning about 700 co-operative organizations in 48 countries, and also international co-operative organizations and institutions.

It consists of two parts. The first part gives the title of each organization and a translation into French, English and German, its address, the date of its foundation, the chief officials, its journal (with the periods at which it appears), its national and international affiliations and the most recent membership figures. The second part presents in the form of tables, supplementary data illustrating the various activities of the organizations.

It is published at 60 cents.

The following books have been added to the Pool Library:

Agriculture

A.216. The Farm Export De-benture Plan. Joseph Stancliffe Davis.

A.217. The Agrarian Crusade.

Solon J. Buck.

A.218. The Economics of a Food Supply. W. O. Hedrick.

A.219. Wheat. W. W. Swanson and P. C. Armstrong.

Biography

B.360. Mrs. Eddy. Edwin Franden Dakin.

B.361. The Adventures of Johnny Appleseed. Henry Chapin.

B.362 J. Ramsay MacDonald. Mary Agnes Hamilton.

Co-operation

C.246. The Co-operative Movement in Russia During the War. E. M. Kayden and A. N. Antsiferov.

Economics

E.395. The Soviet Union Looks Ahead. State Planning Commis-sion. (Turn to Page 39)



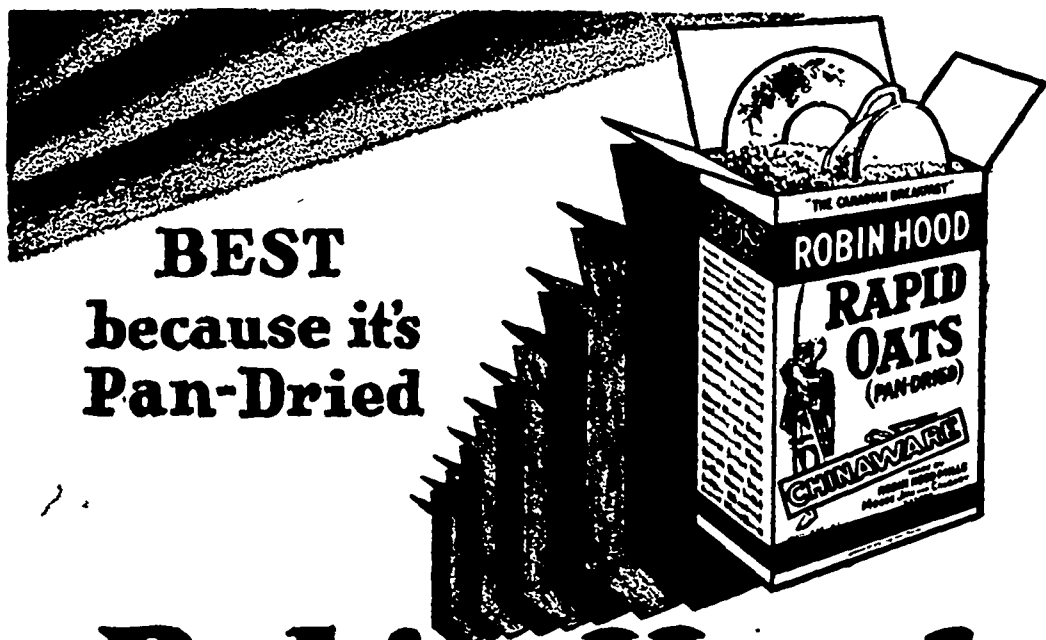
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Co-operative Poultry Marketing

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ABOUT EGG REGULATIONS

There seems to be some misunderstanding (either accidental or definitely encouraged) as to the Pool's method of handling eggs this season.

In a statement broadcast on April 8th, W. A. Landreth, General Manager of the Canadian Poultry Pool, points out to Merchant Members: "Insofar as the Pool is concerned, we are handling eggs in the same manner as in former years. It would appear that some of those in opposition to the Pool are trying to blame us for the new Regulation which came into effect last fall. To substantiate their charges, they quote from a circular letter which went forward to all merchants, recommending the adoption of a certain system.

"The system recommended was one which would, in a simple and practical manner, comply with the regulations in respect to the purchase of eggs by merchants from producers. The new regulations had been interpreted to us by the Government officials to mean, that in the future all eggs must be paid for by the merchant on grade. We considered it the duty of the Pool to pass on the information, given us by the Government, to the merchants.

"It appears now that there is a difference of opinion between many merchant members and the Government officials as to the proper interpretation of the Regulations. While we are very much interested in any regulation which affects the poultry industry, we wish to definitely assure Pool merchants that this is a matter to be settled by the merchants and the government.

"The Pool will continue to honestly grade the eggs which are shipped to its Egg Stations, to operate its business at the lowest cost of any organization in America, to sell your eggs at the highest prices obtainable on the market, and to obtain for its members a greater average return than is possible by marketing in any other manner."

Non-Paying Guests---Cull 'em Out

One part of the Pool's work that helps to get a better return for the producer is the Culling Service and shipments of live hens in carload lots.

Analysis of actual shipments shows that the producer gets a better return from delivering live hens to the car on loading day, than from shipping direct to the Winnipeg station.

In shipping live hens to Winnipeg there is a shrinkage of from 6 to 10 pounds per coop; when you deliver to the car you get full weight, less 2 per cent. dockage, and there is an invisible saving to the producer of 75c to \$1.25. Again, when shipping to Winnipeg, the producer makes one trip to town for the coop and again when shipping; only one trip is necessary when delivering to the car.

In culling and shipping in carloads the producer saves time and money, gets his flock inspected for disease and gets advice on improving his hen house.

Cull the Hens---Swat the Rooster

Questionnaires will go out to all local Secretaries early in May; they should be filled out and returned to your Head Office by June 15th. So that producers will get the full benefit of this service, local Committees must make a careful canvass in their districts.

Culling the flocks should commence the first week in July; car loading will be from August 4th to 30th. A minimum of 40 flocks is required before the marketing service can be extended to any district. New districts can get the culling service by advising Head Office.

Another way to improve egg quality is to eliminate the male birds by May 24th—and produce non-fertile eggs after hatching season. Old Mother Nature aims to hatch a chick from each egg; producers who market their eggs for human consumption must guard against this by "Swatting the Rooster."

Handling and Shipping

Somehow, dirty eggs seem to be on the increase this season; and there are, also, too many seconds, crax and leakers. When laid, at least 90 per cent of eggs have the quality of an extra; a small percentage would grade seconds, due to under-size. The big percentage of undergrades, however, are due to negligence, indifferent methods of handling and dirt.

Our eggs will grade better (and bring better returns) if we follow these simple rules:

1. Eliminate male birds by May 24th.
2. Keep nests and poultry houses clean. Dirty eggs, no matter how fresh, grade seconds.
3. Gather eggs twice each day, and oftener if possible.
4. Keep eggs in cool, dry place—free from odors and in enclosed containers.
5. Use small, ill-shaped, dirty and cracked eggs for home use.
6. Use 15- or 30-dozen clip-top egg cases, equipped with Hold-tite flats and No. 1 fillers.

Order new egg cases direct from the Branch you ship to. Cases are supplied to all members at 45c for the 15-dozen and 70c for the 30-dozen size. Write your name and address plainly on the shipping tag, where "Send payment to owner" is printed.

During Pool periods your Association pays all freight, including return of empties, on shipments of two or more 30-dozen cases; on express shipments, the Pool pays one cent per dozen of the charges—the balance is deducted from your cash ticket. Advance payment, at present, is 18c per dozen.

Information is broadcast, from time to time, over the Co-operative Broadcasting Service conducted by the Manitoba Wheat Pool, over CKY at 12.45 daily. Listen in!

JUNIOR PRIZE WINNERS AT PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR

The Wheat Pool Championships offered at the Provincial Seed Fair in Brandon were won by Miss N. Mitchell of Roblin, and W. R. Edmonds of Oakbank. These championships were prizes of \$20.00 each for the champion wheat and barley in the Amateur Class.

Miss Mitchell showed one of the finest samples of Amber Durum wheat that has ever been exhibited in Manitoba, as a matter of fact it was runner up for the Grand Championship and finally stood second. Mr. Edmonds is a member of the Springfield Junior Seed Growers' Club and exhibited a very fine sample of Six Rowed barley.

In the class which was open to the Junior Co-operative Seed Growers the following were the winners:

WHEAT—		Class 5
HARD RED SPRING		Section 22
1st	John A. Henton, Birnie.....	\$6.00
2nd.	Walter McDonald, Vista....	5.00
3rd.	Reginald Budd, Glenboro....	4.00
4th.	Victor Lowe, Bradwardine..	3.00
5th	Jack L. Anderson, Bield....	2.00
6th.	Elmer J. Wilcox, Franklin..	1.00

AMBER DURUM		Section 23
1st	John Howarth, Somerset....	\$6.00
2nd	Geo. Wilcox, Morris.....	5.00
3rd	Harry Noton, Boissevain....	4.00

4th.	Harvey L. Jones, Regent....	3.00
5th.	Lorne W. Moffat, Elgin.....	2.00
6th.	Cecil W. McCallister, Portage la Prairie	1.00

Below are listed the winners in the class which was open to all Junior Seed Growers and Junior Co-operative Seed Growers:

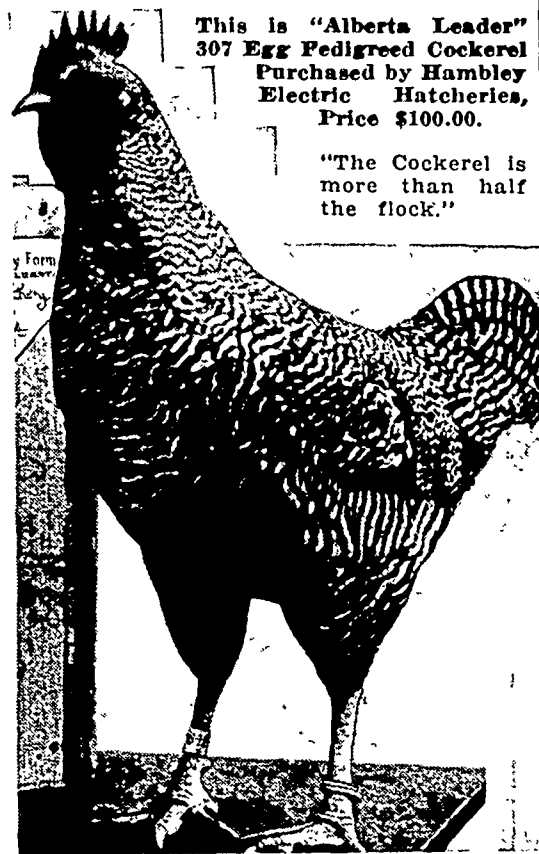
WHEAT—		
HARD RED SPRING		Section 24
1st.	Jack Cornell, Binscarth.....	\$10.00
2nd.	David Mactier, Binscarth..	8.00
3rd.	Allan Mactier, Binscarth....	6.00
4th.	F. R. Peacey, Minnedosa....	4.00
5th.	C. A. Cotton, Kenville.....	3.00
6th.	Theo. Budd, Holland.....	2.00
7th.	W. W. Cowan, Swan River..	1.00

WHEAT—		
AMBER DURUM		Section 25
1st.	Sam. T. Beavis, Crystal City	\$6.00
2nd.	Howard Bailey, Deloraine....	5.00
3rd.	Vincent McGill, Crystal City	4.00
4th.	T. Allen Moffat, Elgin.....	3.00
5th.	Lorne W. Moffat, Elgin.....	2.00
6th.	Jack McMechan, Deloraine..	1.00

Perhaps it would be well to distinguish between the above two classes of Juniors. The "Junior Co-operative Seed Growers" is an association of farm boys and girls co-operating with the Manitoba Wheat Pool, the Agricultural College, and the Dominion Experimental Farms in an endeavour to determine the varieties of grain best adapted to the various areas in Manitoba, and to produce pure seed of the most suitable varieties. The aim is to eventually have only the most suitable varieties grown in the district, and to have it grown from the purest seed available. Each year the local pool elevator associations secure two young people in the district who will undertake to follow all the instructions regarding the seeding and harvesting of the grain that is sent to them. The Wheat Pool send out to these members everything that is necessary to carry on this work. There are about two hundred juniors linked up with this project so far this year.

The Junior Seed Growers Clubs are local organizations under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC CHICKS for SUCCESS



This is "Alberta Leader" 307 Egg Pedigreed Cockerel Purchased by Hambley Electric Hatcheries, Price \$100.00.

"The Cockerel is more than half the flock."

ORDER BABY CHICKS NOW

Ensure Prompt Delivery

Early Chicks Make Early Fall Pullets.

We hatch from Government Supervised Flocks having entries in R.O.P. and other carefully selected Pure Bred-To-Lay flocks. Our chicks are sold on a satisfaction guarantee.

May Prices M.A.F. Government Supervised Chicks.

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	\$6.50	\$13.00	\$25.00
White Leghorns	6.00	11.00	22.00

We Guarantee 100% Live Arrival All Shipments.

Prices Standard Bred-To-Lay Chicks.

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$19.00
White Leghorns	4.75	9.50	18.00
W. Wyandottes	5.75	11.50	22.00
Buff Orpingtons	5.75	11.50	22.00
Black Minorcas	5.75	11.50	22.00
Rhode I Reds	5.75	11.50	22.00

Thousands of Chicks for May Delivery.

With acknowledgment of your order we send you 36 page colored Poultry book, contains feeding, culling and chicks rearing lessons and Pictures.

Hambley Electric Hatcheries Ltd.

WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON, CALGARY.

"Canada's Largest Hatcheries."

Winnipeg Address 601 Logan Ave. Phone: 23 450.

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES, LTD. (Dept. S-3-30).
601 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.....

Windsor's Quality Chicks



Our standard of quality in Baby Chicks enables our customers to get profitable returns from their pullets. WHY?

17 out of 30 of Manitoba R.O.P. entrants ship us their hatching eggs. Our Barred Rocks are almost 100% Manitoba Approved Flock breeding. Our Leghorns are of the best breeding obtainable in Canada. Seven out of ten Manitoba Egg Laying Contest winners ship us hatching eggs. The best cost no more. Why not get them?

All chicks from flocks Approved under the Canadian Hatchery Approval Policy.

Prices:—	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$25.00
White Wyandottes			
White Leghorns	\$0.25	\$11.50	\$22.00

Order now for May delivery. 100% live arrival in Good Condition guaranteed. Certificate of breeding with every order.

"Quality First"

WINDSOR'S HATCHERY
A Canadian Government Approved Hatchery.

1527 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

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

SPRING AGAIN

As the spring opens up we all feel better and look forward to a big season. But if the season is to be a good one, we must face facts as they are—and plan to meet them.

Looking over our industry, dairymen predict somewhat lower prices this season. Facing this probability, producers must do two things, if they are to reap the best returns from their work. The first thing we must do, each of us, is to exercise the utmost care in handling milk and cream, so that our products are top grade.

Milk, as everyone knows, is a perfect product, naturally; we cannot improve on it, but we can try to keep the quality that the old cow gives us. We must use scrupulous cleanliness; any foreign matter that gets into the milk carries with it germ life; such germs love milk, as a perfect medium for their growth—which growth destroys the characteristic flavor and quality of the milk.

Lost Forever

Once lost, the natural quality of the milk cannot be recovered; no method known will restore it; hence, it is essential that we fight to keep it. The one way is to cool the milk as rapidly as possible, using cold water or ice.

Care of utensils cannot be over-emphasized. Pails, etc., of tin, must be washed, then scalded, and turned up-side-down in the sun. Tin utensils that are dried with a cloth become dark, the tin gradually wears off, giving the milk and cream a metallic flavor.

In dairying, it is the details that count. If all the cream delivered to your Winnipeg plant during 1928 had been as good as the best, the producers would have got \$27,150.30 more for it!

Quality Products at Dauphin

Many co-operative cream shippers are reaping the benefit of care in handling their products. In the Dauphin district, President D. D. McDonald offered prizes of three half sovereigns for members who shipped in the highest grade cream during the season. The prize winners were: Mrs. John Quick, of Grandview, who shipped 72 cans of cream (1370 lbs.) that graded 100% "Table"; A. Coombs, Dauphin, who sent in 76 cans (1361 lbs.) grading 100% "Table"; and John Geisel, Ochre River, who shipped 75 cans (1399 lbs.) grading 91% "Table." Two prizes were awarded by Wm. Voss, manager of the Dauphin plant, to non-shareholder shippers; these went to C. Jacquet, of St. Rose, with 66 cans (1603 lbs.) grading 81.8% "Table" and Mrs. Turnbull, Ochre River, who sent in 42 cans (1089 lbs.) that went 78.4% "Table."

A Producer Tells How

We wrote out and asked these producers how they did it. Mrs. Quick replied: "Personally I do not think it is such a wonderful record because I have been shipping cream for sixteen years and we have always got the top grade. It can be summed up in two things: cleanliness and low temperature.

"To begin with, I always make sure the cow's teats and udder are clean before commencing to milk. Then I strain the milk through a strainer pail and also through four ply of cheese cloth.

"When the milk is separated, I put the warm cream in a pail and put it into ice water to cool. We always keep the shipping can in a tank of water with ice all the time and have the water about an inch or two above the cream level in the can. When the warm cream is thoroughly cooled I empty it into the shipping can.

"I always wash and scald the separator and milk pails twice a day summer and winter. I think that is one important factor in getting "Table" cream.

"In hot weather we take the cream to the station after the sun goes down as the train goes through here at 12.26 at night.

"If the cream is properly taken care of before it goes to the station I don't think the distance it has to travel by train will lower the grade if it is taken care of at the other end and not left in the station in hot weather. I always got table cream, shipping to Winnipeg, except one or two cans that were shipped on Saturday night and lay over in the station in Winnipeg until Monday—they graded "Special."

All Together

Mrs. Turnbull and Mr. John Geisel also wrote in, telling of their methods; their letters will appear in the May Scoop Shovel. We would be glad, too, to hear from other shippers who have developed successful methods.

In our co-operative we are all "pulling together" with one aim in view: to yield producers the best return for their work—you, as producers, furnishing the finest quality of cream and we, as your manufacturers, doing our utmost to pass that quality along to the ultimate consumer.

The first thing we must do, then, to make this a good season, is to try for quality. There is another thing—to cut costs. Remember, your Co-op gives you "Service at Cost." Increased volume means reduced costs. So we can all help, every one of us, by urging other producers to ship to our Co-operative Dairies. We operate plants at strategic points—Winnipeg, Dauphin, Brandon—and are eager to give the best service to shippers all over Manitoba.

A TEN-HORSE TEAM

You may regard co-operation as a profitable expedient, a passing effervescence or pestering nuisance; again, you may believe in co-operation, believe in it as the one movement with the will and power to clang the gates on the insane competition, suffering, hatreds and wars of the Old Time—the one movement with the will and power to swing wide the doors of the New Time and point mankind, through better business as the first step, on the way to a fuller, better life.

Whatever you think or believe, you may be interested in a booklet that has just been issued by the Manitoba Co-operative Conference—a “Yearbook of Co-operation in Manitoba, 1929.”

Therein are outlined the history and activities, up to the close of 1929, of the co-operative business enterprises which make up the Conference.

These Co-operatives, formed, supported and directed by the farmers of Manitoba, include in their united memberships 60% of the 52,000 farm families in the province. These farmers do for themselves business running into many millions of dollars annually—through their co-ops.

On November 15, 1927, the boards of seven co-ops met in conference in Winnipeg, at the invitation of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. Reviewing their work, these boards decided that close, continued co-operation would benefit all their members. They decided, further, to unite in the Manitoba Co-operative Conference. A Consultative Committee was appointed, including representatives from each of the co-ops. Through this committee, the co-ops keep in close touch with one another and the entire movement.

The “Yearbook” tells how, early in 1929, one of the original members of the Conference withdrew. Four other co-ops have been admitted to the Conference, which now embraces: Manitoba Wheat Pool, Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, Manitoba Co-op Dairies, Livestock Co-op-

erative, Manitoba Poultry Pool, Wool Pool, Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Hay Pool and Milk Pool.

The Conference is the centre of co-operative action, the clearing house of co-operative information for Manitoba, and employs every effective medium for propagating the gospel of co-operation as a way of doing business and a way of life.

The “Yearbook of Co-operation in Manitoba, 1929” is ready for free distribution. You may get a copy from the Pool Elevator at your point. It is just a little 32-page booklet, but is packed with

information about the co-ops. It tells how the Wool Pool has handled 44 million pounds of wool for Canadian growers on a graded basis, has doubled its service to Manitoba farmers in the last two years and established contacts with the wool markets of the world.

It tells how the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, incorporated in 1928, now serves 46 affiliated local consumers co-ops, with between 4,000 and 5,000 members; how the Wholesale did \$250,000 worth of business in 1929 for these locals; how each of these locals paid this year; and how consumers may form locals to get “Service at Cost” and teach their dollars to have more cents.

(Turn to Page 21)

5 GREATEST SEPARATOR OFFERS!

1. WHOLE YEAR TO PAY
2. 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
3. PRICE AS LOW AS \$34.50
4. PAYMENTS AS LOW AS \$2 PER MONTH
5. FREIGHT PAID BOTH WAYS IF RETURNED



HERE are 5 marvelous, competition-crashing NEW Stockholm Cream Separator offers, all grouped together in the most startling and history making cream separator announcement you have ever seen. Mail coupon for NEW Stockholm Catalog which tells you all about these five remarkable offers.

Those who get the NEW Stockholm on 30-Day Free Trial will find points of excellence about it which we've not touched upon in describing it.

NEW BALL BEARING - LOW FRAME STOCKHOLM

If, after the 30-Day Free Trial, you do not want to keep the NEW Stockholm, for any reason whatsoever, you return it to us at our expense. We pay the freight both ways if you are not satisfied. Prices as low as \$34.50—Monthly Payments as low as \$2.00. You have a whole year to pay for the NEW Stockholm.

Send for Catalog! Mail today this coupon for free catalog and details of our special offer. Do this NOW!

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 110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man. 218 Front St., E., Toronto, Ont.
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Please send your Free NEW Stockholm Catalog and all about your 5 offers right away.

Name _____
 Address _____
 P. O. _____ Province _____

How many cows do you milk? _____



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

Steadily, Surely

The stockman will be glad to note that the percentage of livestock handled by his Co-op on the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, is going up steadily, surely. During January the Canadian Livestock Co-operative handled 29% of all cars that came in; in February it was 29.4%; and during March the Co-op handled 31.5%. See the comparative statement of the receipts of the first five firms on this market, below:

March Business

Can. Livestock Co-op, Ltd.	204 cars	31.5%
2nd.	79 "	12.2%
3rd.	75 "	11.6%
4th.	61 "	9.5%
5th.	55 "	8.6%



In addition to the above, your Co-op, through our Order Buying Department, has handled a fairly good volume of hogs from the western provinces to supply orders in Ontario and Quebec. During February 203 cars (16,470 hogs)

and in March 151 cars (12,227 hogs) were shipped. The Order Buying is demonstrating its usefulness as a vital development in the efficient marketing of livestock.

You know, it is customary to take stock once a year; and for us, who are interested in the livestock industry, the opportune time to take stock is right now.

To make our livestock industry worthwhile there is one essential—quality production. To achieve better production, we must consider several things; first, we must consider the breeding; second, we must consider the feeding and care of the animals; and third, we must consider the preparation of our animals for market.

Breeding---Feeding---Marketing

At this end of our co-operative, watching livestock coming to market, we cannot help notice the lack of breeding. It is noticeable, too, that in some neighborhoods the producers give breeding due consideration; splendid animals are coming forward from these points. In other parts (and we are regrettably forced to admit that they are fairly large parts) it is all too evident that breeding is not given the attention it should get.

It is costly for a farmer to have a good sire on his place when his herd is small, that's true. But under Provincial Regulations producers may

obtain sires, through the Department of Agriculture, by forming small clubs. Inasmuch as your sales agency finds it harder and harder to sell poor quality livestock (even at ever-lower prices) we strongly recommend that producers carefully consider this matter.

The proper (and profitable) feeding and care of animals calls for good pasture in the summer and good quarters and feeding facilities for winter. It is frequently pointed out that the cost of producing livestock is too high. This is true in all too many cases. Even though prices are fairly satisfactory at present, we can expect ups and, most likely, downs; for that reason we must study the cost of producing livestock and cut that cost to the lowest possible point.

Again, we find a fairly large percentage of cattle coming forward partly finished. In every case this means lower prices. In preparing his stock for market, the producer should try to finish them before he ships them in—it pays. Of course, this is difficult in some cases, owing to lack of feed and for other reasons.

In hog shipments, too, we find a fair number coming forward that are light. It is generally recognized that the last fifty pounds that you add to the weight of a hog is what pays. For that reason our producers should try to ship their hogs at around 220 to 230 pounds.

Dehorning Cattle

Another important factor in preparing cattle for market is dehorning. We reiterate, in our radio talks and weekly market letter, the importance of dehorning cattle; again we urge each producer to consider taking immediate steps to dehorn his herd.

It is important of course, that calves be looked after, especially the ones that you intend marketing in the fall as veal calves. During 1929 we received a great number of bull calves which we were forced to sell at a discount. The same will apply this year; so producers will find it profitable to look after their calves at once, to make sure that they are not shipped as bull calves. Again, it is important to look after lambs. The long-tailed lamb does not sell and the buck lamb is not wanted.

In every business the effort is to cut down overhead. Producers can reduce their overhead by increased care in preparing their livestock for market. And they can cut down marketing overhead, of course, by urging their neighbors to get into the Co-operative—increased volume means lower handling costs and better returns to the members.

A TEN-HORSE TEAM

(From Page 19)

It tells about the Co-operative Dairies, with its plants at Winnipeg, Dauphin and Brandon; with its record of high grade product, efficient management, and its 10,000 shippers. Members have paid about \$99,000.00 into the Co-op Dairies in shares — and (up to Sept. 31st, 1929) got back \$162,410.31!

Then the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, launched in 1896 by a bunch of Manitoba farmers, has protected its members from fire loss at an average of 60% of the Board rates. The members now total over 70,000. They own over a million in cash surplus—and have saved a million in premiums in the last three years! Wawanesa policies are secured by Lloyd's, of London.

The growth of the Wheat Pool is outlined tersely—memberships trebled, acreage under contract increased 4½ times in five years; 8 elevators in 1925, 155 in 1929—the grain handled increased 16 times during those same four years. The Pool charter amendments, educational work and Junior co-operators—all are covered in the "Yearbook."

It also covers the growth of the Livestock Co-operative, from an idea in 1927 to a going concern in 1929, with 45 shipping associations, 5,000 members, and over 12,500 users, and united (through the Canadian Livestock Co-operative) with 75,000 stockmen organized in livestock co-ops from coast to coast.

The Poultry Pool, too, now has 14,000 members (20 times as many as in 1922, its first year); handles eggs, live and dressed poultry valued at nearly a million dollars annually. The Pool handles products at cost, works for the improvement of flocks and output and markets through the Canadian Poultry Pool.

In the Milk Pool some 650 producers in the Winnipeg area are bound together by contract. The Hay Pool is also going ahead.

Yes, the "Yearbook of Co-operation in Manitoba, 1929" will interest you. Get a copy at your Pool elevator, Co-op creamery, or Egg station—or write in to the Co-operative Conference, 8th floor, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg.



It is stronger because of the arrangement of ribs and corrugations which makes for rigidity. The covering area of NU-ROOF is greater than any other sheet metal roofing on the market—sheets come in lengths up to 10 ft., with a covering width of 33 inches when laid. This effects a big saving in time and labor. We make prompt shipment on receipt of order.

Send dimensions of your building for our quotation on complete job.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

Winnipeg Office and Factory - 599 Erin St.

Factories: Oshawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.
Branches: Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver.

PEDLAR'S METAL-BUILT PRODUCTS



SAVE...!



Save
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Let your savings enable you to travel. Small regular sums will do it. Start a Savings Account today.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

H. B. HENWOOD, General Manager
J. A. WOODS, Western Supt., Winnipeg.

The BANK for SAVINGS

947

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: 316 McIntyre Bldg., Main St., Winnipeg.

FAITH, HOPE AND CO-OPERATION

Of all the folks on earth, the Western farmer is, perhaps, the most hard-boiled optimist! April, good weather, seed-time — all seem to usher in a new season that promises to be better than those that went before. And each succeeding year will be better than the last, if we face facts as they are—and work together.

We will have to produce as cheaply as possible; we will have to persist in improving our marketing methods and we will have to spend our earnings wisely and well.

Already more than half our Manitoba producers market co-operatively; and we can get the most out of each dollar we spend, only by co-operating; only by working together in our Co-operative Wholesale can we "teach our dollars to have more cents."

Two Recruits

Advancing the cause of consumer's co-operation is no child's play; the old system is strongly entrenched and will give way only if beaten in fair fight; but folks in one neighborhood after another are lining up with those already organized, to attack the wastefulness of the old competitive forces.

In the past month, two communities have decided to organize their own co-operatives and secure their supplies of gas and oil through their Co-operative Wholesale; both are installing bulk stations for distribution to big areas.

The folks around Cartwright made a sharp advance into enemy territory — they put over a successful drive for membership, rounded up the requisite capital, ordered out their tanks—and before this is in print, will have supplies on hand and their plant ready to do business.

The good people at Pierson got together last fall, organized

during the winter, subscribed and paid in the necessary capital. They have been waiting only for favorable weather to install their equipment. Soon the Co-op will be in full swing.

Reinforcements in Sight

People in other districts are organizing to reinforce the consumer's Co-operative movement. The Wallace Consumers Co-operative, Ltd., has been organized with headquarters at Hargrave; the charter has been secured and the canvass for membership is under way. There is reason to believe that the folks out there will carry through and become another strong unit in the advancing line of consumers co-ops in Manitoba.

Around Binscarth the consumers have their charter and are going ahead with a canvass for members. A third district to join the ranks is the Lac du Bonnet neighborhood. Some sixty consumers met on March 29th and organized. They appointed their provisional board, applied for their charter and have made good progress in getting the necessary membership and capital.

MCW Goods are Moving

The volume of business being done by the locals (half a hundred of them, now) through their Co-operative Wholesale is mighty satisfactory — and a decided improvement over the same time a year ago.

The season for coal is pretty well over; the objective set in this commodity was practically reached. Orders for seasonable goods are piling in, in a most encouraging way; flour and fencing (including posts, wire, etc.) are moving out, while gas and lubricating oil orders have got away to a start that promises a big year in 1930.

Your Board has endorsed many contracts entered into by the Management for supplies, author-

ized your officials to complete other necessary contracts and have planned for organization and field work.

It is not possible for us to respond, as we would like, to all the requests for assistance in organizing locals—neither our finances or staff are adequate for this—but we welcome such requests, we will do our utmost to help and ask all co-operators to join us in the good work.

A New Address

The office is moving back to our former address—316 McIntyre Bldg. Members who visit or write to us there, are assured of a hearty welcome and any information we can give them.

Our Co-operative Wholesale is simply the consolidation of our buying power; we get together with our neighbors in locals and unite in the Wholesale to get our supplies at an actual "Service at Cost" price, by the return of surplus earning in patronage dividends.

A FEW FACTS.

The total spent on medical benefits to insured workers in England and Wales in 1928 reached nearly \$50,000,000. The number of insured totalled about 14,000,000 persons. The Ministry of Health's annual report shows items of \$31,000,000 paid to panel doctors for treatment, and a further \$1,000,000 for medicines and appliances; \$9,200,000 was paid to chemists for drugs and appliances, and nearly 52,000,000 prescriptions were issued to insured persons. The common cold is said to cost the country \$100,000,000 in lost working hours and doctors' bills; the annual bill for colds works out at about \$1.25 per head of the population. Lastly, \$12,500,000 was spent on keeping the teeth of insured workers free from disease. Much of all the expenditure above could be prevented by individual forethought.—Better Health.

"TO COUNTERACT FALSE RUMORS"

Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas Says Remarks Made by Him Did Not Mean That Pool Was Holding Wheat Off The Market

On April 2nd, speaking in the British House of Commons, Right Honorable J. H. Thomas in the course of a speech relating to the shipment of British coal to Canada said:—"When I was negotiating with the Wheat Pool, wheat was \$1.47. I advised them to sell so I could get coal (for return cargoes). They did not take my advice. Wheat is now at \$1.03 a bushel."

The implication in the statement is that the Pool last fall, when Mr. Thomas was in Winnipeg, had the opportunity to sell wheat at \$1.47 and refused to sell.

Mr. A. J. McPhail, President of the Central Selling Agency, immediately made a public reply to Mr. Thomas and said:

"Wheat was being offered freely by the Pool last fall. At the

time Right Honorable J. H. Thomas mentioned it was selling at \$1.47 per bushel, but no one was buying wheat at that price. Mr. Thomas did not offer to purchase any from us and he did not suggest anyone to whom we might be able to effect a sale."

On April 4th, Mr. McPhail received the following cablegram from Mr. Thomas:

"My attention has been drawn to comment in Canada upon a statement made by me in the House of Commons on the first of April. The suggestion that the statement was based upon any feeling that the Pool had been attempting to hold up wheat is wholly baseless.

My statement was made in reply to an opposition supplementary question and was based on assurances given me by you at

Winnipeg in September that the Pool had been anxious to sell at prices substantially lower than those prevailing.

I fully accepted these assurances and welcomed them as evidence of a friendly attitude towards my plans for encouraging more regular interchange of goods between Canada and Great Britain.

I trust you will give full publicity to this explanation as you know I fully appreciate difficulties with which the Pool has been confronted and I earnestly hope the situation may soon rectify itself to the advantage of both countries.

The high commissioner for the United Kingdom has a copy of this message and is authorized to use it to counteract false rumors."

Buy Direct From the Factory

and

SAVE MONEY



We are manufacturers of high grade PAINTS—VARNISHES—ENAMELS—ETC. For several years our policy has been to sell DIRECT to the farmer, thereby eliminating the middle man's profit. Our business is growing steadily because we can sell you the highest quality products at a smaller cost to you.



SPECIAL OFFER

We will pay the freight on all orders of five gallons or over up to May 31st, 1930. Just mention THE SCOOP SHOVEL. Write us to-day for price list. Send size of buildings and we will tell you how much paint you will need. No obligation. A factory for the farmer—why not support it?

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factory
Winnipeg

NORTHERN PAINT CO. Ltd.

394 Gertrude Ave.
Manitoba.

United Farmers of Manitoba

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION

U.F.M. NOTES

The list of U.F.M. locals formed as a direct result of meetings addressed by the Wheat Pool fieldmen and the U.F.M. workers is as follows:

Deerwood, Kingsley, Lowe Farm, Opawaka, Stephenfield, Somerset, Carol, Hebron, Hartney, Lauder, Nesbitt, Whitefield, Crest View, Roaring River, Red River, Elm Bank, Poplar Point, Meadows, Fortier, Cromarty School, Bield, Deepdale, Duck Mountain, Ottawa, Morden, Umattilla, Crystal City, Shadeland, Mount City School, Rosebud. This list is not complete.

A joint one day conference of workers from MacDonald, Provencher, Springfield and Selkirk districts will be held at the Agricultural College during the week of June 16th. Arrangements will be made to have the visitors hear some of the addresses delivered to the Co-operative Institute. There will also be conducted parties to the experimental plots, to the poultry section and the barns.

In the afternoon there will be community singing led by S. J. Andrews, Secretary of the Springfield District. Each district, including the Winnipeg local, will be asked to contribute fifteen minutes of entertainment to the program.

The play for the evening program will be presented by Springfield District and the musical items by the others. An address will also be delivered.

The ladies will be asked to provide sufficient food for dinner and supper picnics. Badges will be supplied to the visitors, a different color for each of the districts, and Seniors will be charged 5 cents for the badge to defray the expenses of the conference.

All U.F.M. workers and their friends will be welcomed.

The names of the Junior U.F.M. winners in the Bible Contest as advertised in the U.F.M. Annual are as follows:

Irene G. McLelland, Letellier, First.

Bernice McLelland, Letellier, Second.

Grace Fraser, Fairfax, Third.

The prizes are being sent out from Central Office immediately. These girls did excellent work and we regret that there were not more contestants.

The winners of the Slogan Contest will be announced next month in the Scoop Shovel.

U.F.W.M. Notes

The Rural Women's Rest Week will be held at the Agricultural College during the week of June 14th to 21st. Any member of a Woman's Institute, a United Farm Woman's Local, or any bona fide farm woman who is not a member of either of these organizations will find a welcome. The living expenses for the entire week will be \$7.50. Circular letters containing further details are being sent to all locals.

The rural survey forms will be ready for the locals in a very short time. A survey was made by the United Farm Women in 1921, and some very valuable information was gained. The coming survey was planned for the same reason. The answers to the questions will all be treated confidentially, and if any one hesitates to fill in any or all the questions, we would ask that they only initial the form, with their post office address, rather than refrain from sending one in. We ask the help of all interested farm women that this survey may be made really worth while.

The time for cancelling requisitions as written on the face of the form is between July 1st, and October 31st. The Secretary has no choice in this matter

unless special permission is granted from the executive. There seems to be misunderstanding among some of our members on this subject. The notice of cancellation must be made in writing to the Secretary of the U.F.M., who in turn instructs the Co-operative on which the requisition was drawn to cancel same. A cancellation in July 1929 takes effect for the 1930 U.F.M. year, beginning November 1st, 1929.

The locals will be advised of the Co-operative Institute to be held at the Agricultural College, June 16th to 21st. It is hoped that representatives from all the twelve districts will be sent to these meetings who in turn will take back full reports to the U.F.M. local workers.

An effort will be made when seeding is over to link up with all the new locals in the province. We want the members of these locals to become acquainted with the work and the workers.

Seed grain certificates are being forwarded to all local secretaries requiring same. Any secretary having forms signed by R. C. Brown, Secretary, should write in for new forms, as the railroad companies have the name of Anna R. Gray as the U.F.M. Secretary.

The secretary attended meetings of the Labor Women's Social and Economic Conference of Canada, held in Winnipeg, March 29th to 31st.

Plans will soon be underway for Summer Conferences in the remaining eight districts. It may be possible to have three or four large conferences in place of the usual district conference in each area.

"One asks for sun, an' one for rain,

An' sometimes bofe together.
I pray for sunshine in my heart,
An' den forgits the weather.

R. M. Stewart.

Grains and greens don't farm together

Grain raising and truck farming have entirely different problems. Each is a specialized undertaking and the two are seldom combined, because producing the best of anything requires concentrated effort.

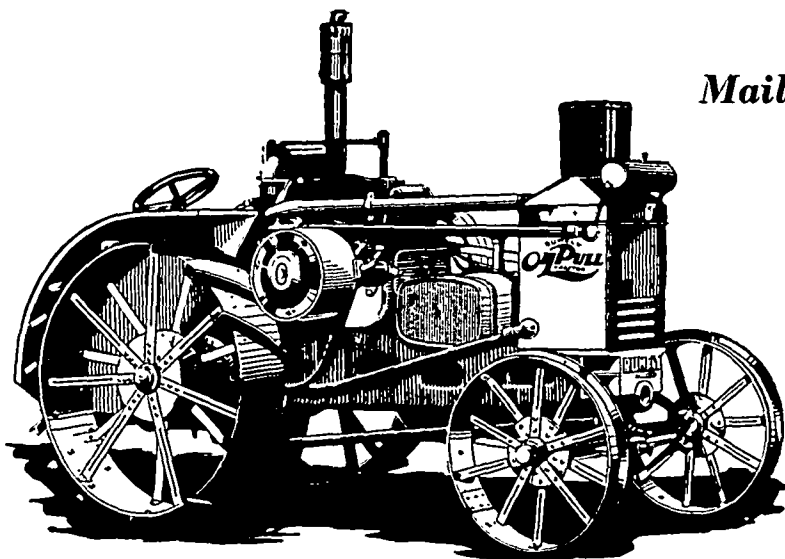
ADVANCE-RUMELY has concentrated on the design and manufacture of power farming machinery exclusively for nearly a century. No other type of farm equipment is permitted to distract attention from our single purpose—producing the finest power farming machinery.

means something to the farmer when work is a race against time. OilPulls often give four or five years of hard service without an overhauling.

Super-Powered OilPulls are dependable!

OilPull dependability is one example of the benefits obtained from Advance-Rumely's specialization. It's the sort of dependability that

Super-Powered OilPull Tractors are built by specialists who know the need of tractor dependability. They have 30 per cent more power—20 per cent more speed—are lighter in weight and have greater handling ease. All the time-proved OilPull qualities are now available at lower prices—made possible by increased volume and improved manufacturing methods.



Mail the coupon—today!

Tractor information is always valuable to you. Mail the coupon today. The Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc., LaPorte, Ind.

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The Super-Powered OilPull 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.

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

The Shan-a-Macs---the Pull-Togethers

*Joined together, none can harm you;
Little can you do, divided!*

No doubt you read in the March "Scoop Shovel," on page 17, some of the messages girls and boys have sent in after they read the first Shan-a-mac book, "Meri-ka-chak, His Message." Heaps more are coming in; we will acknowledge every one that we get—over the radio and in the "Scoop Shovel."

Frank Anderson, Grosse Isle, writes: I received the book and I read it about three or four times with my brother and chums; we all enjoyed it very much. It sure means co-operation, and when I grow up I'll try to work co-operatively. Kindly send me more from the Great Chief, Meri-ka-chak and about his wonderful tribe, the Shan-a-macs.

Harry Zaverucka, Ethelbert, wants to hear more about the Shan-a-macs; so do Eugene Maluk, Grundy Lake; Jimmie McLean, Moore Park; Ashley Evans, Holland; Violet Sutherland, Winnipeg; and Lola Dring, McCreary.

Shan-a-mac Lodges

Messages came in from Allandale School, at Rossendale, from Margaret McCulloch, Alice Watson, Grace McCulloch, Jean Watson, William Garson, Irene Turner, Leslie Turner and Jack Mc-

culloch. They all found the book intensely interesting and want to hear more from the Great Chief. (Now there seems to be a start of a Shan-a-mac Lodge, right there.)

H. E. Medynski, school teacher at Petersfield, asked for 30 books and sent in the names of 27 scholars who got them, saying:



"The pupils read "Meri-ka-chak" every chance they get at school.

Grace Gordon, Benito: I heard your talk over the radio about getting Meri-ka-chak to come and talk to us every Saturday. That would be fine. Jean Stott, Niverville thinks so too.

Thinking of Others

Laura Curtis, Alexander: Received the wonderful book last night and have read it all through. My brother likes it very much and we would like to hear more about the Great Chief.

Florence Black, Oak River:—I received a copy of the book "Meri-ka-chak" and I would like to hear from the Great Chief and his tribe, the Shan-a-macs. I would also like you to send copies to my friend.

Alice Lang, Napinka: I received your books and like them fine. My friend, Marion Cosgrove, got the other copy and she wants me to write for the next book, too. John Steffes, Beausejour, wants a copy for his friend.

Ralph Josey, Hamiota; Dick Copeland, Letellier; John L.

Loewen, Morris; Thelma Nash, Billy Cleaver and Minnie Lee, all of Moore Park; Harold Fallis, Snowflake; Alice Graham, Graysville; Irene and Bernice McClelland, Letellier; Edward Helem, Medora; Franklin Brown, Creelman; and Frances Morrison, Dugald — all these enjoyed "Meri-ka-chak — His Message" and want to get the next booklet when it comes out.

Heaps of Messages

Stanley Squibb, Isabella, writes: "Thank you for the book you



THE IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT LUBRICATION

especially of a NEW MOTOR CAR or TRACTOR is now generally conceded. An ever increasing demand for expert opinion on this subject is apparent from year to year. The WELL INFORMED operator no longer believes that anything will do, but on the contrary insists on

WILLIAM PENN MOTOR OIL

Why shouldn't he when he can procure this pure uniform lubricant for a price no higher than he has to pay for ordinary oils. **PLAY SAFE**—Insist on WILLIAM PENN.

NORTH STAR OIL LIMITED

sent my sister. We sure did enjoy Meri-ka-chak's Message; and we would like to hear some more about the Great Chief."

May Templer, MacGregor, Mary Wright, Brandon; Lorne Richardson, Napinka; Peter Krahn, Gretna; Agnes Lindel, Ericksdale; Jonas Peterson, Langruth; and Lewit Pickford, Moore Park—all say that they want more Shan-a-mac stories.

Then there are heaps more messages that we will have to leave for the next Scoop Shovel. If you all listen in to the Co-operative Broadcast on Saturdays, at quarter to one, and look in the Scoop Shovel each month, when "dad" brings it home, you will see the name of each boy and girl who had sent in a message. Just address your letters to Meri-ka-chak, 8th floor, Wheat Pool Building, Winnipeg.

Write to Meri-ka-chak

The Chief will be glad to hear from you. And, you know, we are trying to have him speak to us over the radio for a few minutes on Saturdays. We hope it will be possible to make connections so that he can speak right from his wigwam up there in his own Northland, beside the Dancing Lake—with the forest sweeping away over the hills behind the village, and all the Wild Ones feeling the call of spring. So many say "That will be great."

Now, we don't think it will be possible to get another book of Shan-a-mac stories printed, and the pictures made, until after summer holidays.

Remember, in his last story "The Wampum Belt," Meri-ka-chak tells us:

I would see you band together

Form a lodge with your companions."

Now, many of us are eager to form real Shan-a-mac Lodges, just as he would have us do. So many say: "Let's go." Well, wherever boys and girls are ready to "go," if they will just get together (there must be at least four in the group) and write in to Meri-ka-chak, he will tell just how you must go about forming a Lodge. Then, by-and-by, when each has proven worthy, he will tell you how you may become real members of the great Shan-a-mac tribe.

Provide for Your Unpaid Instalments

WITH instalment buying a general practice, it is obvious that an estate should not only be sufficient to maintain the home, but also to discharge all indebtedness. Life insurance is the one instalment purchase you can make where the inevitable cancels all deferred payments.

Enquire today

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MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE . . . TORONTO, CANADA

We Finance You For SEED WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY

Having someone to finance the Seed is often the difference between success and failure. It helps to tide many a man over until he can get a crop and back on his feet again. It is a great relief to have your Seed provided for. When a man buys or arranges for his Seed, it is not merely the Seed he buys but really a crop. This Company supplies only Seed of high quality, all Government Graded.

To those farmers who find themselves unable to pay cash for all their Seed, we will supply Seed Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye on a Time Payment Plan.

This is what you should do—write at once stating how many bushels of each kind of Seed Grain you need, proportion of cash, if any, you can pay and other information you care to give. Write today.

Get Our Cash Prices

On Gov't Graded Stocks of
SEED WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE,
SWEET CLOVER
CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

SEED MARKETING CO. LTD.

P.O. Drawer 1885.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

LISTENING IN THE DARK

By F. J. Gould, in the "League News."

A black cave, with walls of coal. A little ray of light gleamed from a small lamp. The lamp was tied to a boy's cap. Black the boy's face, for he was a negro. In his hand he grasped a pick for getting coal. But Booker had paused in his work. He heard the voices of two men.

"At that school," said one, "colored lads can learn to read and write, and labor at a trade out in the sun, in the open world."

Booker blew his lamp out, and crept close to the speakers. Oh, if he could find a path that led upward to learning and light and free movement and comradeship. As he listened in the darkness, he caught the name of the school—Hampton Institute, Virginia. He said to himself that Hampton must be the greatest place on earth. If ever he could find the way to Hampton, he would.

Booker, born in 1857, lived with his negro mother, slave in a cotton plantation in Virginia, United States. Their hut had no glass windows; the floor was bare earth. One early morning, Booker heard his mother praying that Lincoln and his soldiers might win the war, and succeed in giving freedom to all the negro slaves. Seldom did the slaves hate their masters. When Booker's two young masters, who fought in the South army against Lincoln and the North, were carried home wounded, some of the slaves begged that they might be allowed to sit up at night and nurse their "owners." One morning, in 1865, a United States officer came to the plantation, and read a long paper about Emancipation (setting free), and said all slaves were now at liberty. Booker's mother kissed her children, while the tears ran down her cheeks. Booker Taliaferro Washington (such was his full name), did hard day-labor of various sorts, and, while at work in the coal mine, as we have seen, he heard of the Hampton Institute. With very little money, but with his mother's blessing, he started off on the 500 miles journey, walking and riding, to Hampton. Black-skinned, he was barred out from even the cheapest hotels. He

earned dollars by helping to unload pig-iron from a ship. And so onward and upward to the institute. Shabby and footsore, he reached the three-story brick school-building, which seemed to him the most beautiful house on earth. The head-teacher, in order to try his quality, gave him a big room to tidy, and he dusted and polished three and four times over so finely and so honestly in all

corners that she said: "I guess you will do to enter this institute." He toiled, he studied; he honored the principal, a white gentleman with a noble heart, Samuel C. Armstrong; and he sorrowed at the death of his dear mother. As teacher, he taught classes. As learner, he studied again in Washington City. As Professor at Hampton, he instructed red men—100 young fellows clad in blankets. In 1881, at Tuskegee, in Alabama State, he gathered colored youths. Poor and broken were the huts they studied in. They labored on farm

SPECIAL Spring Cleaning Offer— This Magnificent, Valuable AUTOMATIC PENCIL in Chased Metal of Beautiful Design

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FOR ONLY 2 COUPONS FROM ROYAL CROWN SOAP POWDER
OR GOLDEN WEST WASHING POWDER.
NO MONEY TO BE SENT

Here is a gift you will be proud of. This valuable FREE pencil is entirely automatic, always sharp, propels and repels lead, complete with safety pocket clip, soft eraser fully enclosed in cap, and six extra leads in the refill chamber, in addition to one in the carrier all ready to write—enough to last for months.

How To Get This Free Gift

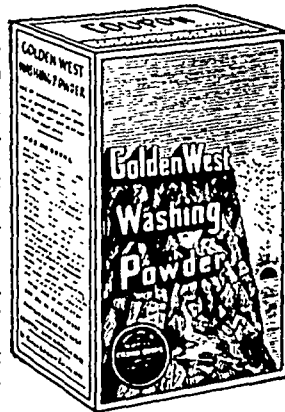
Purchase from your grocer two packages of Royal Crown Soap Powder or Golden West Washing Powder. Then tear off the coupons which you will find on one end of each package, mail them to us with your name and address, and the pencil will positively be sent you without any other cost or obligation. This offer expires May 31st, 1930.

Royal Crown Soap Powder Golden West Washing Powder

Everybody uses one or other of these famous, economical soap powders, and all grocers sell them.



Royal Crown Soap Powder and Golden West Washing Powder are the most economical you can buy. Make quick work of hard jobs. Best for cleaning dishes, greasy utensils, floors and woodwork, and for washing heavy goods like work shirts, overalls, etc.

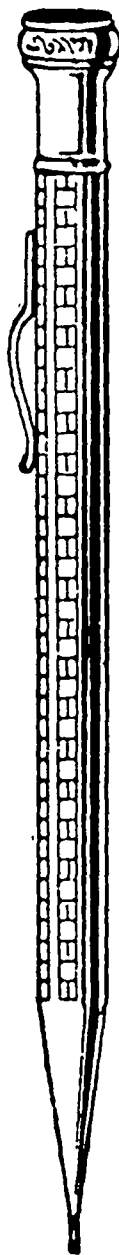


If you are not yet a regular user of these popular Royal Crown Products, be sure to try them now—and get genuine satisfaction—and the lovely pencil. Write today to

The Royal Crown Soaps, Ltd.

WINNIPEG

BE SURE TO PRINT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY

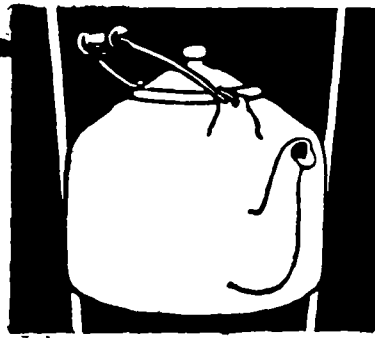


land as well as bent over books. Booker collected cash for building a proper college. An aged negress came to him, saying, "I's too old myself ter git any good out'n it, but I kin help a leetle," and she gave six eggs. A fine building arose in time. In 1897, the president of the United States (McKinley), visited the college, and said to a great crowd, white and colored: "This institute does good work in educating its students to lead lives of honor and usefulness." On behalf of the college and the colored folk, Booker spoke to white audiences in New York and many other cities. For the same great purpose, he spoke (1899) in Europe—in Paris, in London, and he delighted in "England's green and pleasant land."

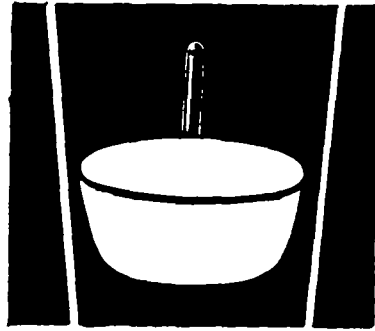
Back in America, he spent the years in service. Once he said: "I had rather be a member of the negro race than be able to claim membership with the most favored of any other race." At Tuskegee, on Sunday morning, November 14, 1915, he died.

The negro race numbers 210 millions. In 1920, about 11 millions lived in the United States. Among the 54 member-countries of the League of Nations, we note that many negroes, or people akin to negroes, dwell in the following: Abyssinia, Belgian parts of Africa, Dominican Republic (W. Indies), French parts of Africa, Haiti (a Negro republic), Honduras, Liberia (a Negro republic), Portuguese parts of Africa, Union of S. Africa, British parts of Africa (Nigeria, Rhodesia, Kenya, Sierra Leone, etc.), and the British Mandates of Tanganyika, Togoland, Cameroons. When the League of Nations assembly met at Geneva in September, 1929, a happy tale was told by two gentlemen—one from the negro republic of Dominica, and another from the negro republic of Haiti. The two republics were parts of one island, and for eighty years they had disagreed about the frontier-line between their lands; but in January, 1929, the dispute was ended in a friendly manner.

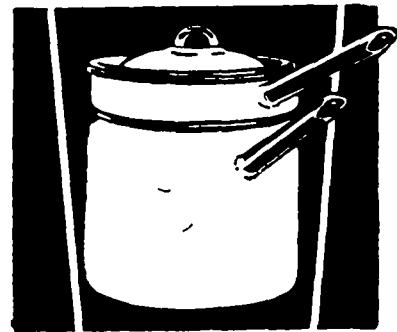
"The League of Nations," said the man of Haiti, "is like a house of granite blocks, some small and some large, fastened together by Conscience, by Justice and by Love."



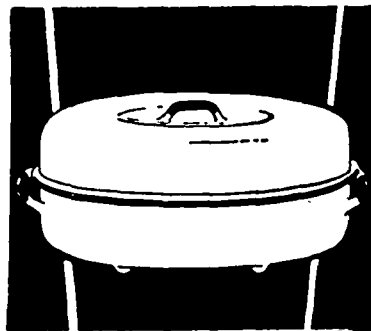
McClary Enameled Ware Kettles, 80c to \$4.00.



McClary Enameled Ware Sauce Pans, 30c to \$1.40.



McClary Enameled Ware Double Boilers, 85c to \$4.00.



McClary Enameled Ware Covered Roasters, \$1.00 to \$4.00.

4 "HEALTH WARE" Utensils

you Should Have in Your Kitchen!

Why not replace those old, battered pots and pans with McClary Enameled Ware . . . the Modern Durable Kitchenware. Say you start your set with these four pieces: Kettle, Sauce Pan, Double Boiler, Covered Roaster. By and by you will have a complete set. Your day will be so much brighter and happier!

McClary Enameled Kettles
Modishly shaped. Nicely balanced. Built to last. All sizes.

McClary Enameled Sauce Pans
A durable surface of pure porcelain enamel. A heart of the toughest steel. In all sizes.

McClary Enameled Double Boilers
For every purpose. A most useful utensil. Easy to clean: use only soap and water.

McClary Enameled Covered Roasters
Saves money every day it is used. Saves time, steps and worry, as well. Several sizes from which to choose.

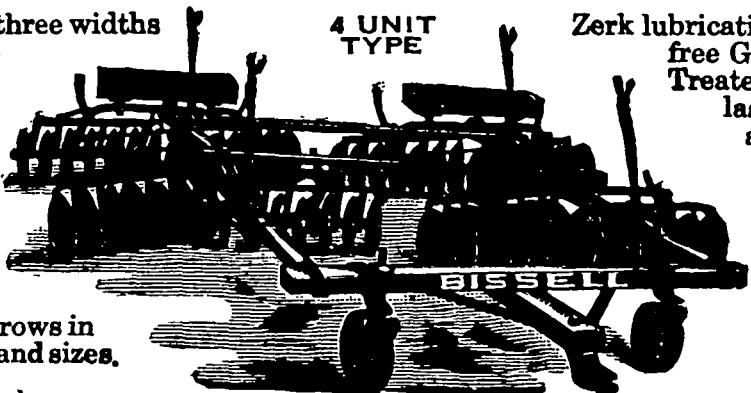
15

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BISSELL WIDE DISK HARROW

Made in three widths 12-14-16 ft. A real outfit for Western Canada. Its a Bissell Product. We make Disk Harrows in all types and sizes.



4 UNIT TYPE

Zerk lubrication and a free Gun. Heat Treated Plates last longer and hold cutting edges. Turns in short space does not interlock.

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

WOOL POOL CONTRACTS.

"Contract system now in full force and handling contract wool only" announced G. E. O'Brien, general manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, at the annual meeting of the Wool Pool at Regina.

The contract sign-up has gone on steadily and quietly, most of the work being done by mail. The objective of 3 million pounds has been passed and contracts are still coming in. Only contract-signers will have the privilege of shipping through the co-op.

Col. Robert McEwen, President of the Wool Growers, pointed out that this simply means that the Pool is assured of a steady volume of business, and that growers, by signing up, will strengthen their own marketing system.

Sheepmen who have used the Wool Pool consistently have emphatically protested against carrying the "in and out" man when markets fall as they did just after the war and again last year. These "in and out-ers" take shelter behind the co-op. when times are bad, but sell where and when they please when markets are firm.

Both Col. McEwen and Mr. O'Brien report the Association in sound condition; and that the average quantity of wool had been

sold "at prices much above those current on today's market."

The Wool Pool is using every effort to induce Canadian mills to use more Canadian wool. Col. McEwen pointed out that, as far as was known, there was no great surplus of wool in the world today and, further, that owing to low wool and lamb prices, a pronounced reduction of flocks has already begun in Australia, the greatest of all sheep countries.

WOMEN HOLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Women delegates from all over Western Canada assembled on March 29th in Winnipeg, to hold the Seventh Labor Women's Social and Economic Conference of Canada.

With absolute frankness this conference disseminated the ethics of modern civilization. Many were the demands of the delegates as they came to lay plans for a campaign which was to revolutionize women's status and that of the public in general.

After listening to an address given by a prominent medical authority on "Sterilization of the Unfit" in which the women were informed of the success, advantages and difficulties of sterilization, resolutions were passed

endorsing the principle. The lecturer stated that: "The greatest difficulty in sterilization of the unfit is in obtaining legislative measures making the operation legal."

"Should married women be barred from gainful occupations," was the subject of another debate. The conference was in favor of married women being put on an equal status with the married men or single girls, as in most cases married women were working because they had to.

The placing of hospitals, dental and medical services under state control; the establishment of a federal system of pensions for the blind; the appointment of a medical board with power to sterilize those whose offspring would in their opinion be a detriment to society; opposition to

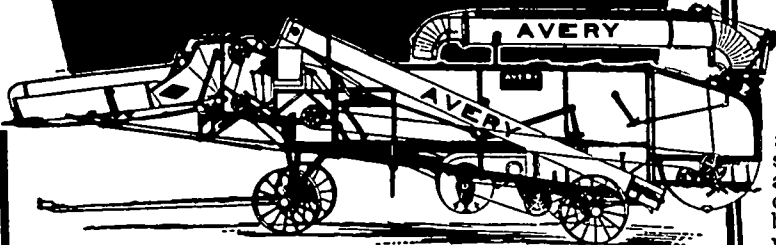
MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.

Chartered Accountants
Winnipeg

Auditors to:

- Manitoba Wheat Pool
- Manitoba Pool Elevators
- Manitoba Poultry Pool
- Canadian Poultry Pool
- Manitoba Co-operative Livestock
- Canadian Livestock Co-operative
- Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale
- Consumers' Oil Co-operatives.

A simpler THRESHER with SUPERIOR FEATURES



The New Avery is the simpler and better thresher you've been wanting. Less shafts, bearings, belts, hangers and oilers—A Locomotive Roller Bearing Drive replaces old style, plain bearing cranks—All hangers, bearings and oilers are outside and easy to reach—It's fun to run an Avery.

Nine Superior Threshing Units make it thresh faster and do better work. Learn how the Perfect Spaced Cylinder, the Spreading Comb Beater, Grain Getter Grates and Single-Unit High-Low Rack all help to make Avery a record breaker in grain saving and capacity.

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

Write for New Thresher Book

See the machine in natural colors—Gives results of impartial University Threshing Tests—All about the "Thresher Ahead of the Times"—Ask for literature on New Capacity Combine.

EVERY Spreading Comb Beater

Avery owners call it a "Threshing Machine in Itself". It's just back of the cylinder and works like the wide-spread attachment on a manure spreader—combs, spreads and beats the straw—never wraps.

The New Avery has 9 Superior Units—the spreading comb beater is one of them.

University tests prove it reduces wastage over rack and shoe by 41% as compared with plain wing beater.



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

Just Before Seeding Clip Your Horses

They do more work and do it a whole lot easier.
Groomed in a quarter of the time.

Ask Your Dealer to Show You
STEWART Clipping Machines

compulsory vaccination and inoculation; abolition of cadet training; establishment of birth control clinics in connection with hospitals presided over by medical authorities; and alteration of the criminal code of Canada so that the circulation through the mail of literature dealing with family regulation may become legal; these were the subjects of some of the resolutions discussed and adopted.

BIG YEAR FOR WAWANESA MUTUAL

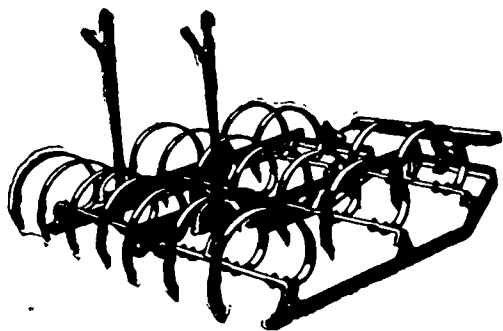
On page 19 of the March Scoop Shovel appeared a story of how Manitoba farmers had banded together in the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company; and how working together in "Fighting Fire" has saved them money and given them sure protection from fire loss.

The financial statement of the Wawanesa appears on page 38

of this issue. As set out therein, Wawanesa premium income increased \$200,000.00 during 1929 and the insurance in force increased by over 17 millions.

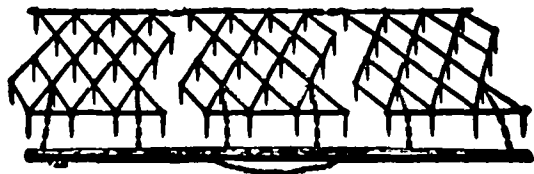
Operating expenses were low, barely 30 per cent. of the premiums paid in. Losses on farm property were unusually high, barns showing the heaviest percentage of loss. Total losses paid out were \$437,767.82, reduced by re-insurance to \$389,592.62.

Cockshutt Disc and Drag Harrows



Lever Spring Tooth Harrow

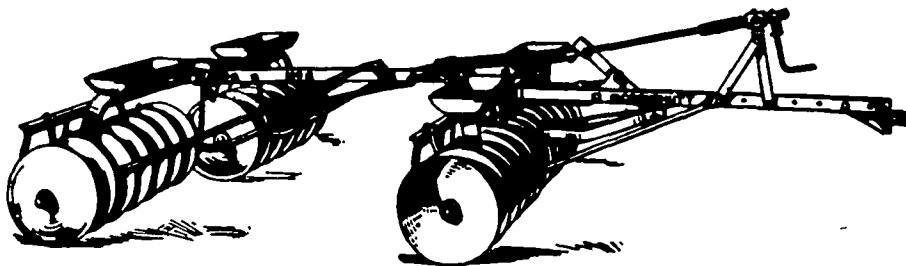
Excellent for working over seed beds or killing weeds.



"Diamond" Harrow

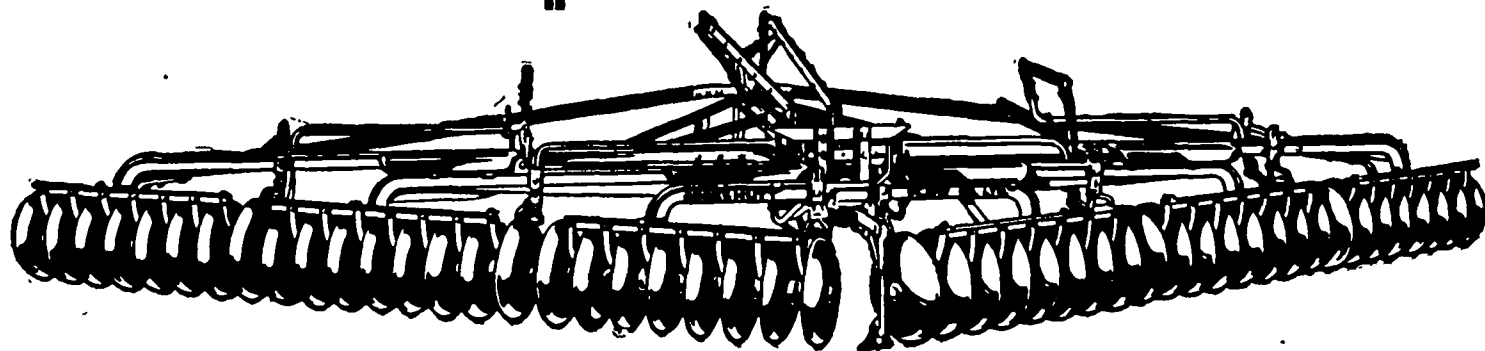
Specially recommended for lighter lands.

Don't handicap yourself with obsolete implements. Keep your tillage equipment up-to-date and increase your profits through lower production costs. The Cockshutt line of Harrows will cut your operating expenses and enable you to do a better job at the same time. It includes Disc Harrows for horses and tractor and Drag Harrows in a variety of styles and sizes. There is a model exactly suited to your requirements.



No. 6 Tractor Disc Harrow

A specially built tractor harrow of steel construction, with ample weight and strength for its work. Screw lever permits adjustments to be made from tractor seat. Discs are of highest quality steel properly shaped and sharpened with cleaners to prevent clogging. Dust proof ball bearings, "Alemite" lubrication. Made in 7-ft., 8-ft. and 10-ft. sizes.



Cockshutt No. 9, 24-ft. Wide Disc Harrow for Tractor

Invaluable to the man with big acreage for preparing the seed bed or for summer following. Will cover 125 acres per day. Also built in 12 ft., 16-ft. and 18 ft. sizes for either horses or tractor. Strong frame construction, centralized control—only two levers or screws. Gangs mounted flexibly to follow lay of land. High-grade ball bearings, "Alemite" lubrication. Good capacity weight boxes.

Ask the nearest Cockshutt Dealer or write the nearest Branch for full information.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED
 WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

"Cockshutt Implements Make Farming Pay Better."

A Boy's Travels in Foreign Lands

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

CHAPTER 7.

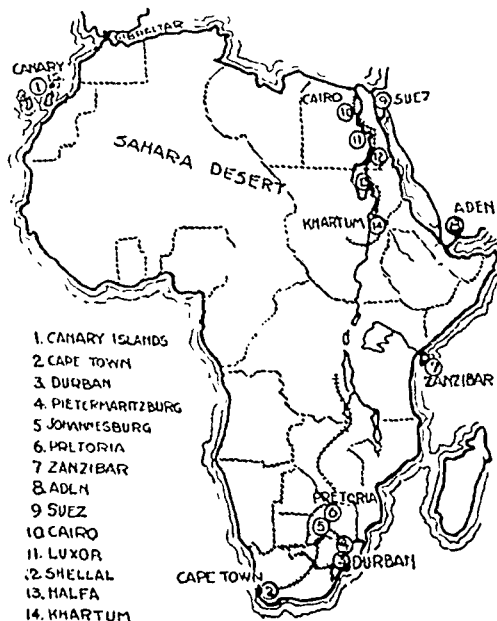
Locusts.

Following the sandstorm we were visited with another pest almost as bad—a storm of locusts. They came in millions; huge grasshoppers about three inches long. They settled on everything green, and when they left there was not a blade of grass or a leaf on the trees. They left desolation in their wake. Just a rolling mass of creeping, crawling, sticky-legged things which hung on your clothes, flew in your face, hung in your hair and crawled in bed with you at night. They are bad in cycles of years, and the one to which I refer was the worst seen in many years. I am told that the Egyptian and Soudan governments, by working on the larvae beds of these destructful insects have practically eliminated them. They lay their eggs in millions in a certain locality and these can be destroyed by chemical sprays if they can be located, but once they have hatched and start on their path of destruction, nothing can stop them until they die. They change their direction of travel with the wind, and if it carries them back over a stretch already devastated by them they will die.

It is by following the flight of a tremendous swarm that the larvae bed is located. These are allowed to go until the time is ripe to destroy them.

Khartum.

Khartum, as you know, is the capital of the Soudan. It is situated at the confluence of the two rivers—the White and Blue Nile—which, when joined, constitute the Nile. It is built on the point and stretches back into the desert. Everywhere you go you walk on sand. It sifts into your shoes, and is so fine you cannot hold it in your hand. The military



barracks were just completed. They were flat-roofed bungalows with wide verandahs; no windows, simply openings with wooden shutters to close when a sandstorm is coming.

There is a very fine palace built on the site where General Gordon was killed, which is occupied by the Sirdar or Governor-General, who at that time was Sir Reginald Wingate. It is built on the banks of the Nile and has some very nice gardens behind it. In the main hall there is a large stuffed crocodile considerably over twenty feet long, which, I am told, was shot on a mud bank in front of the palace by an officer from the verandah overlooking the river. They also have a college, a hospital and a very fair hotel named after Gordon.

There is a very fine statue of General Gordon, in the city square. He is seated on a camel. As you know, he won immortal fame by his defence of Khartum against the Mad Mahdi's tribes in 1884-5. With one other British officer he was isolated in Khartum while superintending the evacuation of Egyptian civil employees. Organizing a defence he held out for nearly a year, but the city fell and its intrepid defender was killed two days before the rescuing force arrived. He was a wonderful man; one of England's greatest heroes.

Horse Ailments

To reduce strained, puffy ankles, lymphangitis, poll evil, fistula, boils and swellings, use Absorbine. This famous antiseptic liniment stops lameness, allays pain, heals sores, cuts, bruises and boot chafes. Does not blister or remove hair, and the horse can be worked during treatment. \$2.50—at druggists or general merchants. Booklet on the horse sent free. 78 W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Bldg., Montreal

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Wheat Pool Building
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A New Barn

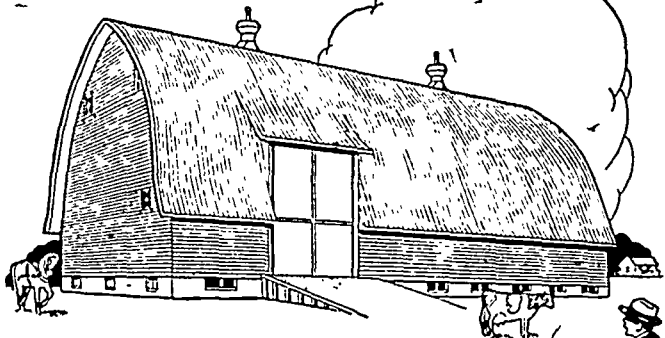
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The Mahdi.

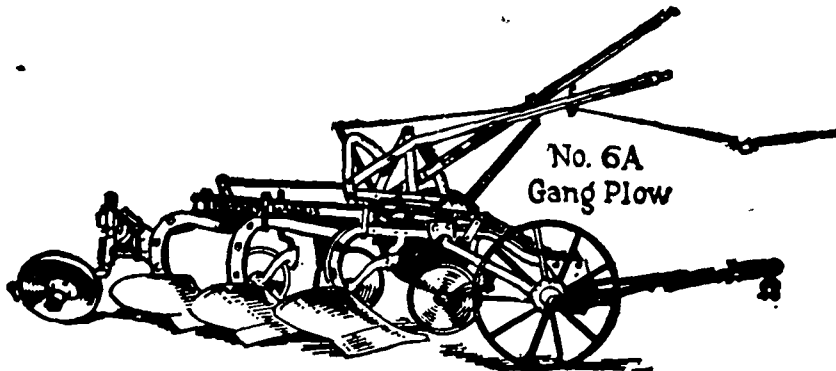
Omdurman—a collection of native mud huts strung over a large area—is on the other side of the White Nile. This was the headquarters of the Khalifa and contained the tomb of the Mad Mahdi. It was outside this native city (if it can be so called) that Kitchener dealt the final blow to the Khalifa. He took up position

on the 2nd of September, 1898, and waited for the Khalifa to attack. This he finally did and the slaughter was indeed terrible. The British losses were negligible, but the ground was strewn thick with the dead of the fanatics. A huge pile of skulls and bones still marks the battlefield, and this definitely crushed the fervor of the Khalifa and made the Soudan a fairly safe place in which to live.

The tomb of the Mad Mahdi was located in Omdurman. Kitchener destroyed this, as he thought it might become a shrine and would eventually become holier and holier until it would develop into a disturbance centre. With the fanatical belief there is no doubt that he was right, as the Mad Mahdi was second only to Mahomet in that part of the world.

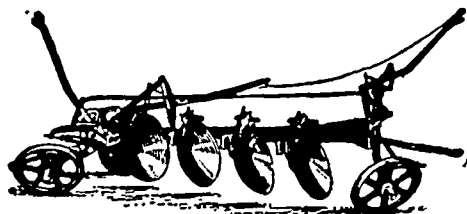
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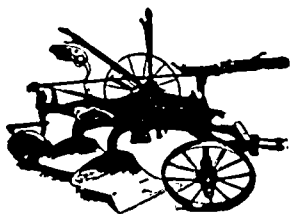


No. 6A
 Gang Plow

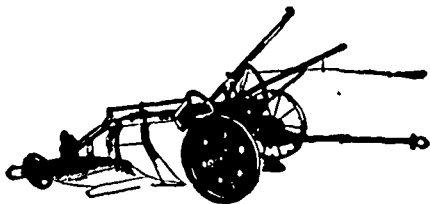
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Equipment can be had to convert the 6A from horse to tractor or vice versa. This Plow has Patented, Quick-Action Lift, Spring Release Hitch and Easy-Action Levers. Heavier Tractor Plows are available in the 18A and 19.

The man who prefers a Disc Plow will find many features of interest in the No. 4. It is Convertible, has Quick-Action Lift, and is fitted with Electrically Heat-Treated Discs with Patented, Timken Bearings.

In Horse Plows the Massey-Harris No. 2 Great-West Gang is very popular, while for breaking the No. 3 Grub Breaker is the strongest Breaker built.

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It would take too long to really describe Omdurman, and everyone gets a different impression. The one thing that remains with you is the smell of the closely packed natives. They cover their heads and bodies with rancid cocoanut or castor oil during the hot season to prevent their skin from cracking with the terrific heat of the sun. Everything is filthy, there being practically no sanitary arrangements, and flies everywhere. The odor is sickening. Children running around absolutely nude, and men and women with not sufficient clothing on twenty of them to decently cover one. However, it is the custom, and in that climate

clothes are not a necessity. The regular Dervish, however, is invariably clothed in a white cotton cape affair with sometimes baggy trousers after the style of the true Arab.

The Whirling Dervishes.

I have said that these people are more or less religious fanatics. Here is the true home of the Howling Dervish. They dance and they whirl to weird music until they fall exhausted on the ground. The faster they go, the closer they come to Allah. If physical effort with their prayers will carry them to Allah and Heaven, some of them will assuredly reach there. It is a weird sight to see a large number of these whirling at an incredible

speed until they are absolutely exhausted. The fanatical expression on their faces intensifies the spectacle.

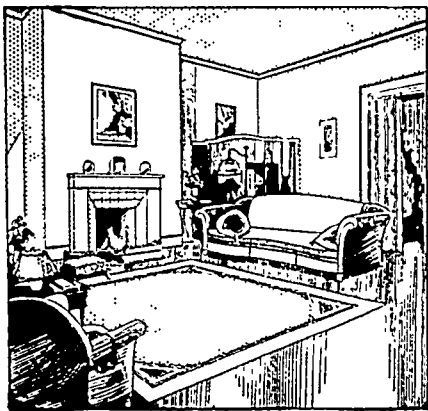
I have mentioned the terrific heat during the daytime at Khartum. I might say that it is almost suicide to go out in the sun during the heat of the day without a cork or pith helmet. A white man to walk a hundred yards or so with uncovered head at noontime would mean almost certain heat apoplexy and perhaps death resulting. The sun has the respect of all and sundry. The native, of course, is acclimatized and can remain uncovered at all times.

In the Soudan you discover that the American Negro's love for watermelon is hereditary. All Soudan blacks are excessively fond of melons. They are food, drink and refreshment all combined, and very fine melon patches are seen along the water edge. They grow to a tremendous size and have a good flavor.

Whilst at Khartum I participated in a march up the Nile about 200 miles to a place called Wad Medani. Some very good shooting was enjoyed. Crocodiles were plentiful, also a few hippopotamuses, desert gazelle, a very graceful little antelope, and sand grouse, a very fine, edible bird. We travelled by camel caravan, hugging the river as much as possible. Our tents comprised two blankets laced together, which we put up during the heat of the day to shield us from the sun, doing most of the marching by night or in the cool of the early morning and evening. We suffered no great discomfort and there was no sickness to speak of. I might mention that although the heat is intense, it is not nearly as trying as a much lower temperature in a country like India, where you find the air very humid. If you are able to remain away from the river swamps, with its myriads of mosquitoes and other insects, it is undoubtedly healthy. The desert, away from the river, is fairly free from flying insects.

I understand the British have built a large dam on the Blue Nile above Khartum, which will irrigate a large territory and bring the Soudan into one of the largest cotton producers in the world.

(To be Continued)



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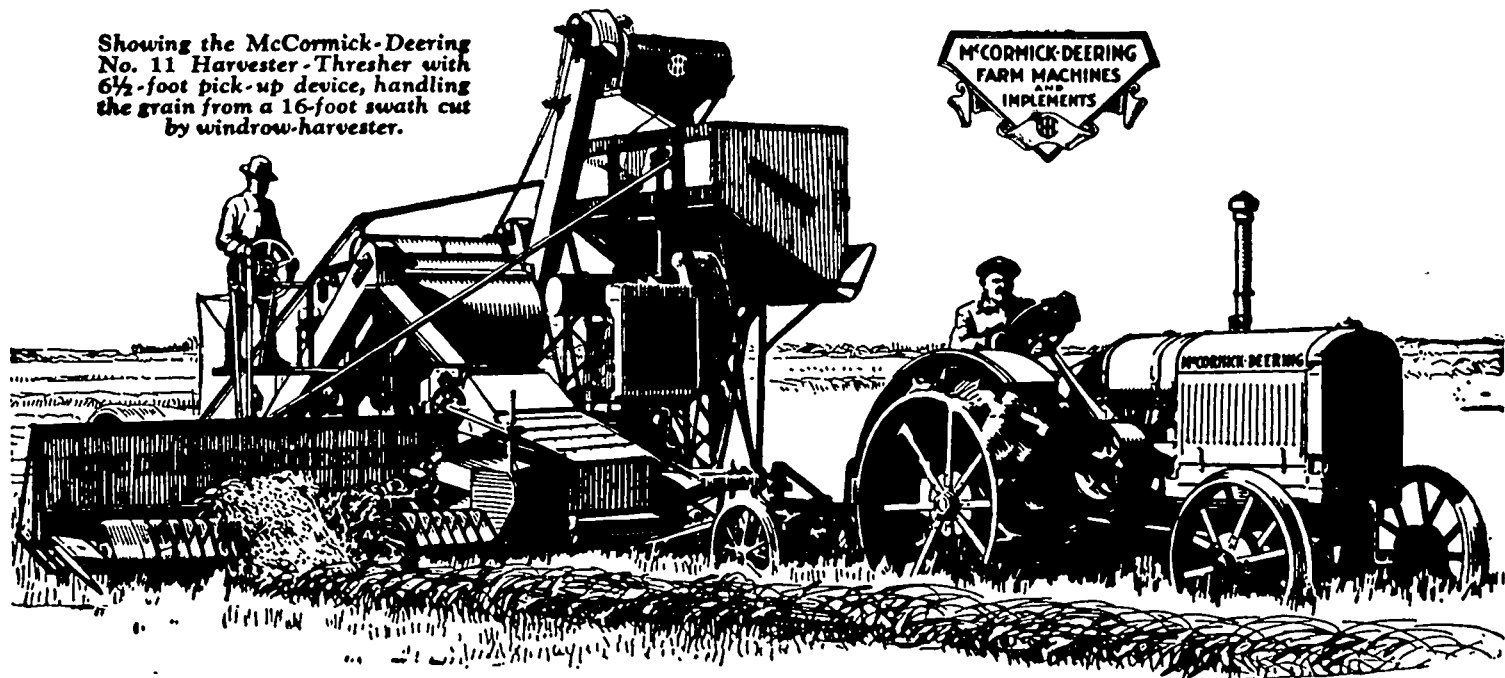
FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE

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Play Safe— Select the McCormick-Deering

Showing the McCormick-Deering No. 11 Harvester-Thresher with 6½-foot pick-up device, handling the grain from a 16-foot swath cut by windrow-harvester.



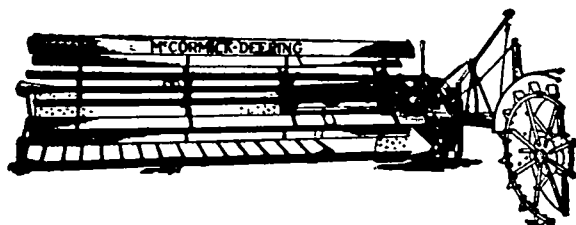
WHEN you make the great change from binder to combine harvesting, remember that only one harvester-thresher can trace its ancestry back to the original Reaper. It is the *McCormick-Deering*. Harvester history is a long record of *easier, better, cheaper, and more profitable* harvests. Ever since 1831, when the first McCormick machine went into the field and actually cut grain before the eyes of the world, progress has been made.

Remember that International Harvester pioneered in the building of small combines. For 16 years this company has been perfecting the idea of harvesting and threshing in one swift operation. The McCormick-Deering line of today gives you the fruit of this experience.

Write us for a catalog showing the full line. See the McCormick-Deering agent. Use the harvester-thresher on your 1930 crop.

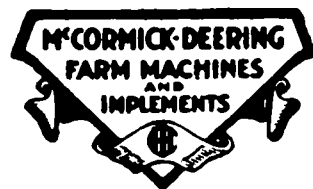
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA

McCORMICK-DEERING Windrow-Harvester



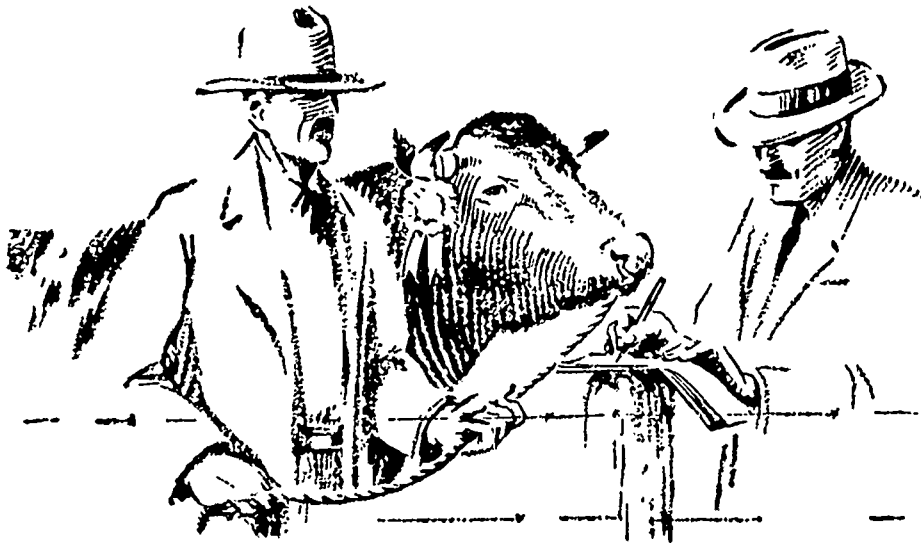
The McCormick-Deering Windrow-Harvester is built especially for use where uneven ripening, green weeds, and other undersirable conditions make straight combine harvesting impractical. It cuts the grain and lays it in a light, fluffy windrow on top of the high stubble, where the grain quickly air-dries without loss or deterioration.

Experience proves that snow or rain have practically no ill effects on windrowed grain, the quality of the grain after it is picked up and threshed with a McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher ordinarily being superior to that of grain shocked and threshed the old way.



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WHEN CO-OPERATORS FOUGHT AND WON.

By Caerlaverock in The Co-operative News.

As co-operation grows from strength to strength, so the opposition of the enemies of the movement becomes fiercer and more unscrupulous.

Within recent years, co-operators have felt in large measure the political menace of private trade. The war pioneers of yesteryear and the veterans of to-day fought and won the biggest trade battle that has ever been contested between rival businesses in this country. The battle lasted nearly twenty-five years, and the alliance of co-operative business genius with co-operative determination was completely victorious.

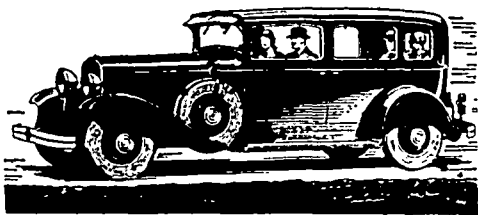
War broke out in Glasgow in 1888, when the Scottish Traders' Defence Association was formed to combat co-operation. The weapons of the traders were misrepresentation of co-operative principle and the incitement of employers to victimise workers who were members of the store.

The co-operative counter attack was devastating. Mr. James Deans (then the well-loved secretary of the Scottish Section) challenged the traders' champion to public debate, and exposed the traders' campaign so effectively that the enemy retreated in confusion.

By 1895 they had rearranged their ranks. They found the Press ready to slander co-operation. They disregarded all the canons of honourable warfare and had poor men and women dismissed from their employment all over the West of Scotland.

Co-operators enlisted under the banner of the Vigilance Committee, at whose disposal £20,000 was placed. They tended their wounded comrades and repulsed the new attack so well that the traders' "left wing"—Glasgow's butchers—were brought into action. The butchers' method was to starve co-operators into submission. They refused to sell meat to the city societies and boycotted co-operative buyers in the civic markets. The battle was carried to Canada whence the S.C.W.S. had arranged to draw supplies. Co-operative resources were too

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Order tickets from S. W. Smith, Secretary,

Cardale Community Club
CARDALE, MANITOBA

strong for the traders, and the co-operative meat supply was secured. The battle was now carried into the political field, and after much agitation, co-operators had the laws regulating the civic markets changed, and the butchers' last act of retaliation was to sell in private rings. The traders' only consolation was one "immoral" victory—they raised the price of beef, lowered the revenue of the municipal markets and lost to Glasgow shipowners a considerable amount of the meat carrying trade.

Meantime, the soap trust had entered the war of attrition on the side of the traders. They insisted that societies should not pay dividend upon soap supplied by them, and continued their campaign, in various forms, until the famous legal action against the Masbro' Co-operative Society was raised in 1911, and they were annihilated by the laughter of the law lords.

Co-operators were not merely defenders at this stage of the conflict. They attacked the soap trust in the flank. They extended their own soap business until, today, it stands as a great bulwark between the monopolists and the populace.

What co-operators have done in the meat trade and the soap business, they can do in every sphere of industry and commerce.

THE WHEAT POOLS AND CONSUMERS

(From Page 3)

erative movement of Great Britain."

Mr. R. A. Palmer (General Secretary, British Co-operative Union) proposed the next toast: "Bon voyage' to our Guests." He thought their visit to Great Britain had been productive of great good, and said the Wheat Pools were important to British consumers, as "they represent those who supply us with our daily bread." One of the problems British co-operators had to face was that of discovering how to get at the sources of supply. "Very probably," he commented, "we have with us tonight three gentlemen representing an organization which will help us to solve that problem in one direction at least. The Wheat Pools can give us an opportunity of getting at the source of supply, not directly, but through putting into operation the same principles as ourselves."

Mr. H. J. May, (General Secretary, The International Co-operative Alliance) supported remarks made by Mr. Palmer, "Mr. McPhail, in the magnificent speech he has made to-night," he said, "has shown us that he has a true conception of the work he is en-

gaged in and which we are engaged in nationally and internationally. He has such a conception of the co-operative movement, such a grasp of the purpose and development of the movement that I am content to wait the issue assured that in God's own time the ideal for which we work will be achieved." In the work of the International Co-operative Alliance he himself had discovered one outstanding fact—that in every nation co-operators could be found who were not Germans, Frenchmen, Britishers, etc., but men who were the sons of men, sons of mankind superior to nationality. That was why the International Co-operative Alliance and the co-operative movement had been able to rise above the petty confines of frontiers, customs barriers, and languages, and gain a broad vision of mankind as a human family. "I believe," Mr. May declared, "that in the future we shall realise that conjunction of the interests of the producers and the consumers which is essential to the triumph of our movement."

Mr. W. A. MacLeod, one of the delegates, briefly responded to the toast, and Mr. Hobley, the C.W.S. wheat buyer, afterwards made a short but inspiring speech, telling those present, how as a wheat buyer, having transactions with the Pools, he had sometimes

Ask Your Hardware Man

about

P.A.M.

A New

MARSHALL-WELLS Product

paid them a higher price than that at which he could have bought wheat elsewhere, because he knew the C.W.S. had a good feeling towards them. "If there are difficulties," he said, "they do not arise at the office the Pools have established in London."

His was the last speech, and the guests dispersed, having first wished the three Canadian representatives "God Speed" and joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

TOGETHERNESS

(From Page 5)

vice of the home and village. Past coral reefs paddles the fleet; past banks of seaweed; past strange islands where they land no traders, and where (so goes the legend) live men with tails, or men with flapping wings, men who can never be Kula folk! The voyagers strictly obey rules, or "taboos." For instance, if a canoe is quite new, eating and drinking in it are only allowed after sunset. When they at last land on an island, they sit under a shady tree and talk with the

island chief. Perhaps they stay weeks or months, each man seeking out certain Kula members, and passing on the arm-shells or the necklaces; and at leisure times, joining in the fishing excursions. They also carry on trade in pottery, or sago, or pigs, or cocoa-nut, or betel-nut, or tars, or yams. Arm-shells are given and necklaces received, as nearly as possible of the same worth; and other gifts are likewise exchanged, such as polished axes, belts, whalebone, or food. When all is exchanged, and all visits paid, the fleet returns. On another occasion, a fleet sails from the other end of the course thus traced, and the same kind of exchange takes place in the opposite direction.

On land, also, the exchanges are made from time to time. In 1915, Dr. Malinowski (from whose splendid book, "Argonauts of the Western Pacific," I draw these notes) heard the soft blowing of conch horns, and saw a little procession of men and boys who approached the chief's thatched house, and then presen-

ted necklaces, and received by way of thanks a fine pair of arm-shells.

A legend tells that the folk of a certain village, never having been allowed to share in Kula exchanges, put up a high pillar reaching to heaven, thus hoping to co-operate with the sky, since humanity denied them. They climbed, but only one native reached heaven, where he still carries on the business of thunder and lightning; the rest fell with the broken pillar to earth. After all, earth is our real Co-operative Society. I have described the Kula customs of the Trobriand Islands so that you may see the simple proof that so-called "savages" understand "Together-ness" and mutual aid. Civilization can go further than the Trobriand Islanders. Civilization in Canada and England, in Brazil and India and the rest, can and ought to spread the Kula idea—the blessing of co-operation and kinship—in a widening circle till all folk and all colors are united in a world-commonwealth.

(To be Continued)

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FIRE WINDSTORM AUTOMOBILE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the year ending 31st December, 1929

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash, Bonds, etc.	\$1,087,124.01	Reserve for unearned Premiums.....	\$ 126,433.46
Assessments Unpaid	77,115.00	Net Losses unadjusted	41,977.58
OTHER ASSETS		Accounts payable and Reserve for Taxes	10,121.83
Premium Notes Unassessed	1,593,986.51	SURPLUS for Policy Holders' Protection	2,590,286.05
Furniture, Autos, etc.	10,593.40		
	<u>\$2,768,818.92</u>		<u>\$2,768,818.92</u>

Certified Correct,
C. D. CORBOULD, C.A.

Total Assets for Protection of Policy Holders, \$2,768,818.92—an increase for 1929 of over \$91,000.00.
Business written in 1929—\$68,870,119.00.
Total Insurance in force—\$169,360,394.00—an increase for 1929 of \$17,077,885.00.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company has more fire insurance in force in Western Canada than any other Company operating in that territory.

Head Office: WAWANESA, Manitoba.

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(From Page 15)

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FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

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

a space 1 inch deep by 1 column wide. This is for farmers only.

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

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

FOR SALE—1,500 CEDAR POSTS 7-8' long, no split ones, 14 cents each. Early Ohio Potatoes, grown from certified seed, no small ones, \$3.00 bu. International stiff tooth tractor cultivator, power lift, slightly used, \$50.00. M. E. Petor, Emerson, Man. 4-1

TO FLOWER LOVERS—GLADIOLI—EASY to grow and sure to please—12 different beauties 60c or separately named 75c; mixed, 25c and 50c dozen. 6 fine double dahlias, \$1.00; mixed dahlias, 10c each. Sweet Peas mixed, 15c and 25c ounce. 8 packets named Spencers 35c or larger packets 50c. All garden seeds in 5c and 10c packets or by weight; See March "Scoop." Lists Free. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 4-1

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NEW PHONOGRAPH RECORDS, 15c PER selection. Choose from 500 10-inch latest popular pieces. Catalogue free. Factory Surplus Sales Co., Dept. 3, Windsor, Ont. 4-1

FOR SALE—FAIRBANKS MOTOR ENGINE 3 horse, to run the binder. Five Horse Imperial Engine. 24 Irish Mill Stone cost \$250.00 wholesale. Will sell cheap. Cornelius J. Loewen, McTavish, Man. 4-1

Seed Grain

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

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

1,000 LBS. GRIMM ALFALFA SEED CER- tificate No. 59-324, Grade 2,—grown on clean land, cleaned ready for drill.—Price 30 cents per lb. Thomas Wood, Elm Creek, Man. 4-1

WHITE BLOSSOM CLOVER SEED — Grade 1, 10c pound; Grade 2, 9c pound. Pure yellow Blossom grade 1, 13c; grade 2, 11c—free of primary noxious seeds. Scarified, sacked, satisfaction guaranteed. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 4-1

REWARD WHEAT, CERTIFICATE No. 58- 1103, government grade No. 1, germination 98 in six days, at \$1.50 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 85c per bushel, in 10 bushel lots, sacks included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Percy Brockinton, Melita, Man. 4-1

TIMOTHY SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADE lbs. at 8c Write: Link Manufacturing Co., Portage la Prairie, Man. 4-1-x

Machinery

ONE SHETLAND PONY BUGGY FOR sale in good repair; newly painted. Price \$40.00 cash. Mrs. George Bell, R.R.2, Grandview, Man. 4-1

Poultry

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, EGGS FOR hatching from a flock with a reputation for winter laying—16 for \$1.50—30 for \$2.75. Mrs. Vivian Thompson, Oak Point, Man. 3-3

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

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

PURE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS. A TOM first in All Turkey Show, Winnipeg selling class. Banded hens. Eggs 75c. Baby turkeys, \$1.25 each. Bred to lay baby chicks, \$17.00 a hundred. S. C. Brown Leghorn Chicks, \$16.00. Hatching Eggs, \$6.00 S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 4-1

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BRONZE TUR- key Eggs from 19 lbs. all B grade hens. Extra large tom from imported stock, \$5.00 per setting 9 eggs. Barred Rock hatching eggs, banded stock, \$1.00 per setting; 5.00 per 100 eggs. Geo Cook, Cromer, Man. 4-1

SHEPERDS FAMOUS HEAVY LAYING Rose Comb Anconas. Strongly fertile Eggs, \$1.75, fifteen, \$8.00 hundred. Chicks, \$18.00 hundred, \$9.50, fifty. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 4-1

EGGS FROM GOVERNMENT BANDED Flock, 55 cents. Orders filled promptly or money returned. A Orr, Carberry, Man. 4-1

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, 40c EACH from large healthy stock of good color Barred Rock hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Stock bred from best laying strains in province. H. M. Lougheed, Box 25 R.R.5, Portage la Prairie. 4-1

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Guinea Eggs, \$1.00 per 10. Mrs. W. V. Carroll, Treherne, Man. 4-1

RED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS. LARGE vigorous stock. Modern Equipment, Sanitary condition. Pen. 1, 1930 R.O.P. entry and 1929 Pedigreed hens mated to pedigreed males. Eggs \$10.00 for 100, \$2.75 for 15. M.A.F. mating government banded birds only from R.O.P. stock, \$8.00 for 100; \$1.75 for 15. Crossley & Green, Grandview, Man. 4-1

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS from hens of first prize stock, last year Brandon Winter Fair, and 45 lbs. Grade B Tom, April, 75c; each, May, 50c. Mrs. Wilson Miller, Carberry, Man. 4-1

M. B. TURKEY EGGS, APRIL \$1.00 EACH May, 50c. White Rock Eggs, \$2.00 setting of 15. All Prize winning birds. Mrs. C. W. Martin, Neepawa, Man. 4-1

SELLING — BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 7 for \$2.50. Mrs. Walter Peake, Hartney, Man. 4-1

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS from 14-20 hens mated to 3rd prize tom. All American Poultry Show, 50c each; after May 10, 25c. Mrs. Alice Robinson, Strathclair, Man. 4-1

HATCHING EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns R.O.P., and Contest Birds, all over 225 eggs and 24 ounces per dozen, \$1.50, per setting \$8.00 hundred. Jack Butchart, Plumas, Man. 4-1

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK BABY Chicks from heavy winter layers, \$18.00 hundred, \$9.50, fifty. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 4-1

CRYSTAL SPRING POULTRY FARM, MAR- quette, 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 18, \$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 4-1

HATCHING EGGS, GOVERNMENT AP- proved Barred Rocks. \$2.00; 15, \$6.00; 100, special mating with R.O.P. Cockerels, \$2.50 15, \$8.00, 100. W. S. Murray, Carman, Man. 4-1

Livestock

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

SELLING — REGISTERED HEREFORD Bull calf ten months, Fairfax strain \$65.00. Also sheep shearing attachment for Stewart clippers \$10.00; in good shape. Roy Duncan, Austin, Man. 4-1

FOR SALE—TWO PURE BRED HERE- ford Bulls 10 and 12 months old. J. B. Devos, Baldur, Man. 4-1

SELLING — CLYDESDALE STALLION, 5 years, class A, show type, or will exchange for cattle M. Crandell, Crandell, Man. 4-1

FOR SALE—PURE BRED TAMWORTH Yearlings from choicest breeding. March litters \$12.00 each, either sex Will be ready about April 25th. Arthur Dobson, Manitou, Man. 4-1

FOUR PURE BRED AYRSHIRE BULLS for sale—3 months to 3 years; price right to clear I am short of feed. Papers included S. Magnusson, Tantallon, Sask. 4-1

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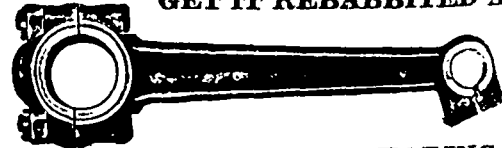
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Gladiolus bulbs, "Manitoba-grown." Pink mixed or Red mixed, or all colors mixed. 30 bulbs \$1.00—all bulbs large size. Named glads, labelled, 16 large bulbs, \$1.00. Herbert raspberry, general favorite, highest quality, 16 plants \$1.00; 50 plants, \$2.00. Seedlings of Ruby, the world's best red-fleshed rhubarb, 6 husky seedlings, 50c Washington asparagus, 1 year roots, 100 for \$2.00. Seedling apples, crabapples, plums 2-year-olds, 8 sturdy trees, \$1.00. Ornamental shrubs, etc. Price list on request. Orders over \$1.00 prepaid.

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Springwater, Sask. Quarter section, four miles from station. 130 acres cultivated. 94 acres cropped in 1929. House, barn and outbuildings. \$10.00 per acre.

Reasonable Terms

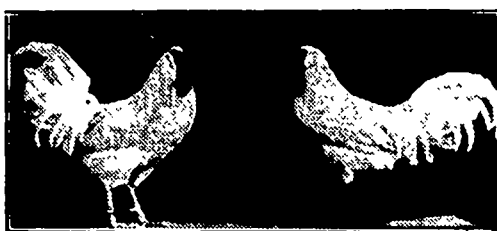
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Canada's Largest Hatcheries.



The mother of these two cockerels laid 326 eggs in one year official test, eggs weighing from 26 to 28 ounces per dozen. The Grand Dam, also the Great Grand Dam laid 301 and 304 eggs respectively. We purchased these cockerels with one end in view—higher quality chicks for our customers. See full particulars page 26 of our catalogue. Prices for pure-bred White Leghorns:

25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks
\$4.75	\$9.50	\$18.00

WINNIPEG.

SEED ON TIME PAYMENT PLAN

SEE OUR DISPLAY AD ON
PAGE 27 OF THIS ISSUE
SEED MARKETING Co. Ltd.
P.O. Drawer 1885, Winnipeg.

SOLSGIRTH for SEED OATS

Victory and Banner varieties. Prices F.O.B. Solsgirth, Manitoba.
3-bushel sacks extra at 20c each.

Victory Reg. 2nd generation Grade 1 and 2 \$1.50 per bus. Grade 3 \$1.30
Victory Reg. 3rd generation, Grade 2 \$1.30 per bus. Grade 3 \$1.15
Banner Reg. 3rd generation, Grade 3 \$1.20
10 cents per bushel reduction on 30 bus. orders Registered Seed.
Victory Certified, No. 1, grown from 2nd Gen. Reg. \$1.05 per bus.
Victory No. 1, Commercial Seed, 85 cents per bushel.
Victory and Banner No. 2 Seed, 75 cents per bushel.
Bulk car load lots, 78 cents No. 1, 68 cents No. 2.

Remit with orders or C.O.D. instructions.
Phone or wire rush orders and reverse charges.

The Solsgirth Co-operative Seed Oat Growers' Association, Ltd.

SOLSGIRTH, MANITOBA.

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1929

A BOOKLET embodying the DIRECTORS' REPORT, the ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, and a FULL LIST OF THE SECURITIES HELD BY THE COMPANY, is now available and may be had on Application to

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Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

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

	Bus.
Registered 1st Generation\$2.40
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F.O.B. Birtle, Man.

Two-bushel sacks 20c extra.
Special quotations given on bulk shipments.

**The Birtle Co-operative Seed
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Limited**

BIRTLE, MAN.

Pool Ripples



Visitor: "I suppose this rain will do the crops a lot of good?"

Farmer: "Ye're right, sir. An hour of it will do more good in five minutes than a month of it would do in a week at any other time."

First Sailor: This butter is so strong it could walk over to the coffee and say, "How do you do?"

Second Sailor: Yes, but the coffee is too weak to answer.

At a certain garage a man and woman were seen discussing a popular four-seater of the baby type, the woman appearing to lay down the law, and the man nodding—without any enthusiasm.

After a time he produced a tape from his pocket, carefully measured the door of the car, and then said: "All right, Mary, have it your own way! But that bus has either got to have larger doors, or I've got to have a smaller mother-in-law."

The sermon had been about the Fall of Man.

"Well, David," asked one farmer of another after the service, "and what did ye think o' it?"

"Oh!" David replied, "the sermon was alright, but I was just thinkin' what a difference it wad hae made to the history o' the world if I'd been in Adam's place. Ye see, I don't like apples."

WHEAT STEM SAWFLY.

(From Page 4)

tive of Canada and does not exist in Europe. It is replaced here by a European Sawfly which is very similar in structure and habits. A study of this insect and its parasites was, therefore, undertaken in the hope that they might be of use in controlling the Western Wheat Stem Sawfly.

"During the course of the investigations, which have been in charge of Dr. George Salt, the senior assistant at the Laboratory, who is himself a Canadian from the wheat growing regions of Canada, examples of wheat stubble have been examined from a total of about 70 fields in several parts of the country. In no case was the Sawfly found to be abundant. In fields at Rothamstad, which have been under wheat for a very long period, the most heavily infested fields had only from 10 to 12 per cent of the stems affected, though a 60 to 70 per cent infestation is quite common in America.

"The farmers in this country take no measure to combat the Wheat Stem Sawfly. The reason for its comparative scarcity seems to be that it is very heavily attacked by several parasites. During the course of the investigations, Dr. Salt and his assistants have examined a total of ap-

proximately 34,000 stems from about 70 fields. Five principal parasites have been discovered, which destroy, taken together, from 70 to 100 per cent of the larvae of the Sawfly. Of these parasites one is particularly important and accounts alone, on the average, for about 60 per cent of the Sawfly larvae. It has not, of course, been proved that this species will attack the Canadian Wheat Stem Sawfly, but there is every reason to believe that it will, because it is commonly found as a parasite of another Sawfly attacking wheat, which is much less closely related to the Canadian species than is the common European Wheat Stem Sawfly. Another point of interest concerning this parasite is that it is commonly found attacking the Wheat Stem Sawfly in Russia, where, as is well known, the climatic and other conditions are very similar to those of the great wheat growing areas of the Canadian West.

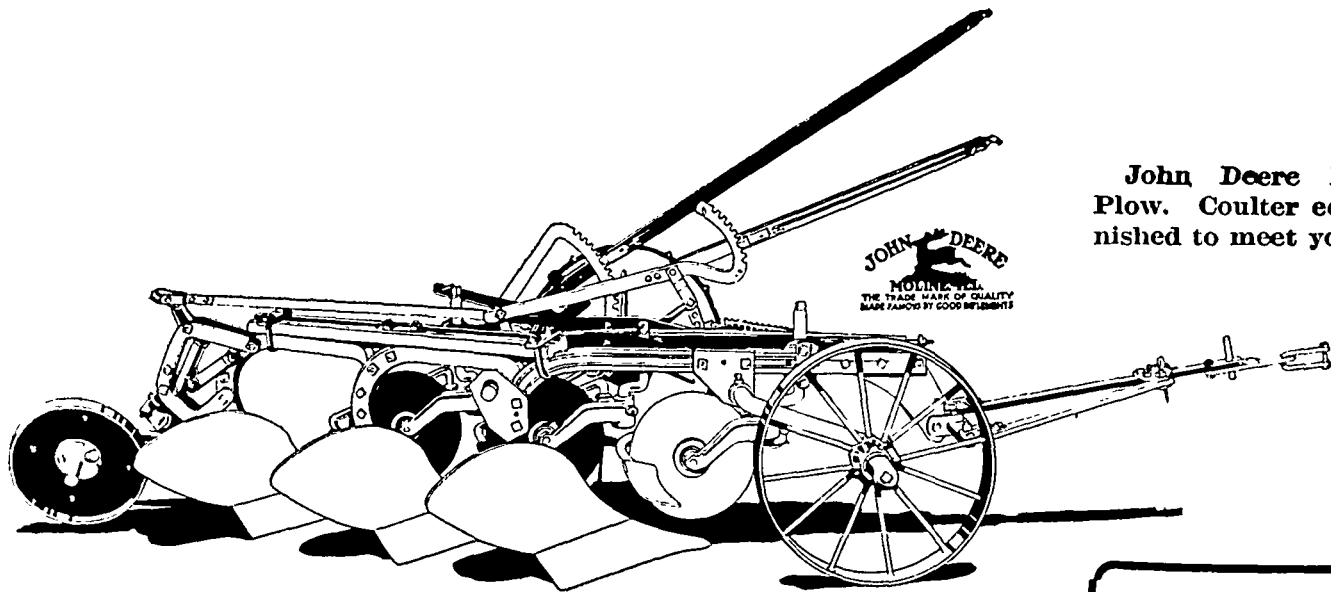
"Although the Laboratory has received no financial assistance from the Canadian Government or from the wheat growers, the work on the parasites of the Wheat Stem Sawfly has been carried on as rapidly as possible. Fifty bags of wheat stubble from the most promising fields have been collected and two assistants are

working continuously on this problem, and will be engaged upon it until the end of February. It is estimated that from the material collected, approximately 12,000 parasites of the most promising species can be obtained, and if all goes well, these will be shipped to Canada some time in March. However, in view of the vast extent of the affected area and the magnitude of the problem, it is obvious that in order to obtain relief from the attack of this insect in any reasonable time, the work on the collection and shipment of parasites must be organized on a very much larger scale. So far as we know, the principal parasite of the Sawfly has only a single generation in a year, so that it is not possible to rely upon artificial breeding methods for obtaining it in large numbers. In such a case, the collection over large areas is the only practicable method that can be applied. The Director of the Bureau therefore wishes to draw the attention of the representatives of the wheat growers to this problem, in the hope that they may be able to make some suggestions as to the financing of the work, if the experimental introductions give promising results."

THE CO-OPERATIVE WAY.

Sir Wilfred Grenfell, the famous medical missionary of Labrador, has recently paid a visit to Manchester, England. The civic authorities, leading citizens, and daily press of that city naturally concluded that the visit of so eminent a man was a tribute to the commercial importance of the great manufacturing centre of Manchester goods. Sir Wilfred Grenfell's visit, however, had to do with the movement centred in the headquarters of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. He is a great advocate of co-operation, and has already helped to found a number of co-operative stores to serve the fisher folk of Labrador, to whom he is healer of both body and soul. His objective in Manchester was to secure the services of a young man with a training in the co-operative movement whom he could take back to Labrador to assist in organizing and conducting educational work in the spirit of the Rochdale pioneers.

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WINNIPEG - MANITOBA*Established 1874***ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS**
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These Features mean Plowing Satisfaction

Genuine John Deere long-wearing steel bottoms, world famous for scouring, good work and light draft—the standard for nearly a century.

Time-saving quick detachable shares. Loosen one nut to remove share; tighten the same nut and the share is on tight.

Heavy steel beams sturdily braced by bolted and riveted steel braces. Strong bar at rear of beams is further assurance of rigidity and steady running bottoms.

Land wheel set well back, just as on your sulky plow—insures a steady running plow and uniformly good work in uneven land.

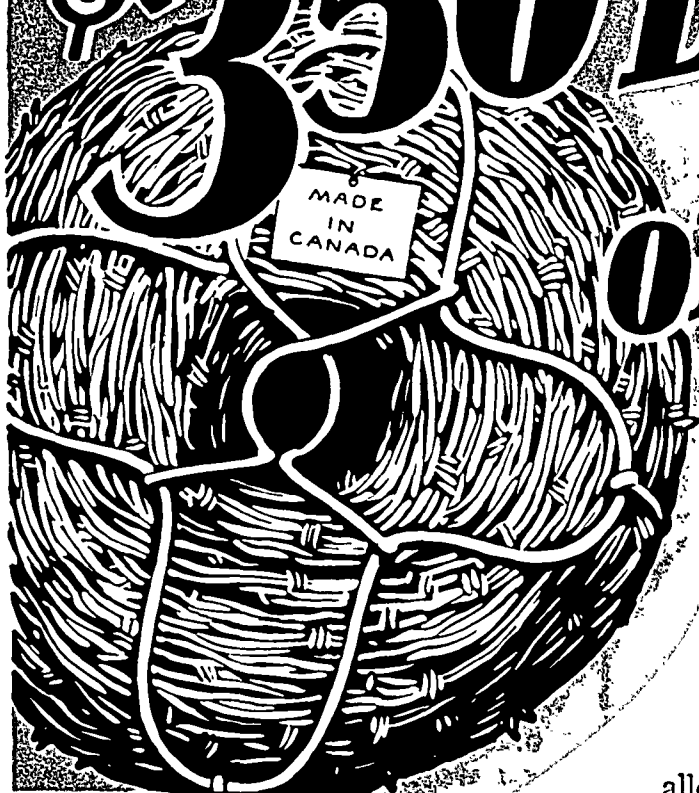
Long-lived, heavy-duty power lift. All-enclosed, easy to oil—dust- and dirt-proof.

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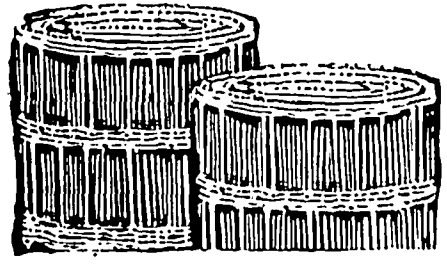
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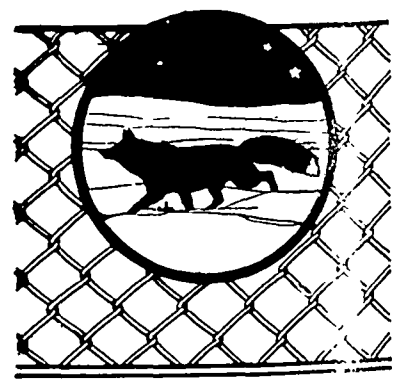
4 Point, 6 inch
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15 Years—good as new—writes this customer

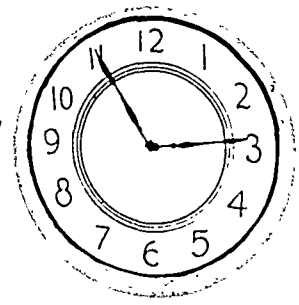
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"The fence my brother purchased with the stretcher seems good as new, and practically free from rust after 15 years.
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