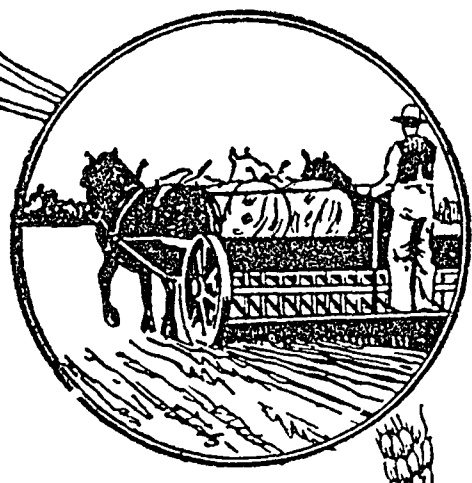
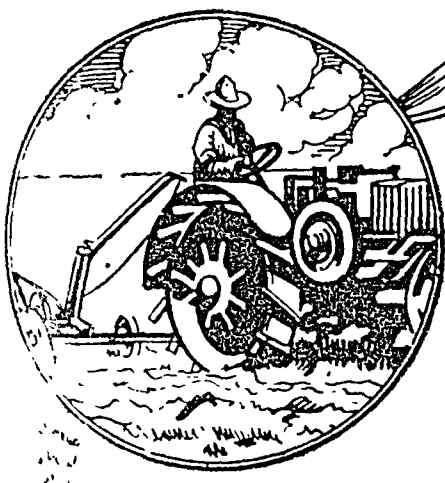


A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

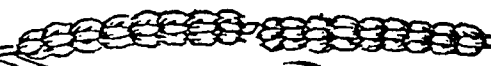
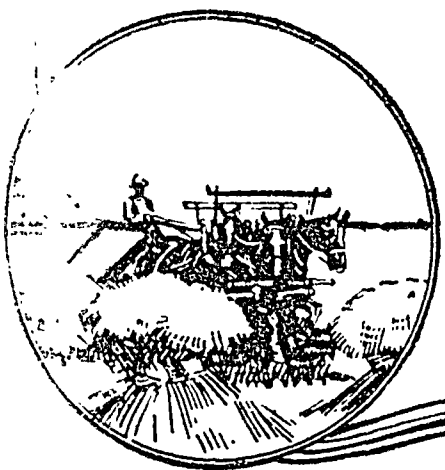
Vol. VI.

WINNIPEG, MAN., MAY, 1930

No. 5



Beach Drive, Oak Lake



TOO VITAL TO BE OVERLOOKED IS TODAY'S NEED FOR FENCE



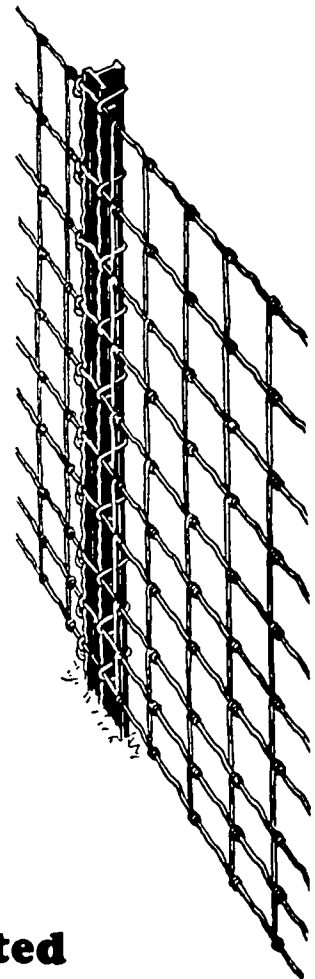
Your farm is similar in many respects to a large manufacturing concern. Just as the management of a factory must plan floor space and machinery so as to secure the greatest possible production—you, also, must plan to secure the most yield per acre. Only through the use of good fences, permanent and temporary, can this be accomplished.

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THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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PLAN TO STABILISE WHEAT PRICES

In an address to 'The Farmers' Club of England on February 3, E. F. Wise, C.B., M.P., dealt with the economic plight of British agriculture owing to low prices and especially the wide fluctuations in wheat prices, and put forward the plan advocated by the Labor Party and with which his name is particularly associated, for stabilising prices. The following is the part of his address dealing with the stabilisation scheme:

"Farmers for generations have clamoured for protection in the form of a tax on imported wheat designed to increase prices in this country. It is the case, of course, that the price of wheat could be increased by a sufficiently high tax on the imported article. But this would not protect the British farmer against similar fluctuations in price which might, perhaps, take place on a somewhat higher level, but might, indeed, be even more intense. Farmers engaging in wheat production would be subject to almost exactly the same danger as at present. It would still be worth while, if internal circumstances required it, for the American Farm Board or the Canadian Wheat Pool, or the Russian grain export monopoly to sell its surplus margin abroad at any price the market would pay, tax or no tax. And, in any case, the majority of farmers are at last convinced that there is no chance of the 80 per cent. of the population of this country, whose main interest is reasonably low living costs, deliberately and artificially increasing their costs in order to give what, in any case, is a very uncertain advantage to farmers and agricultural landlords. Protection can be ruled out and, in any case, it has very little

relevance to the new post-war problem with which British agriculture is faced.

"Countervailing duties against bounty-fed exports of grain won't help either, without arguing the question as to whether the rebate in import duties acts as a bounty for the export of German grain. No such question arises at all in Russia with Canadian, South American, or Australian grain.

"Co-operation in marketing home-produced wheat would assist by reducing the fluctuations of prices due solely to local causes. But it would not touch the main problem. It would still be the case that the price of British wheat would be determined from day to day by the 80 per cent. of imported wheat.

An Important Co-operation.

"The problem then is to deal with the prices of imported wheat. How then can these be stabilised? As things are it is obviously impossible to stabilise prices on foreign markets, but there is no reason why the price at which British wheat is sold to British millers should not be stabilised. And this is the price that matters to British farmers. The scheme, whose main lines are set out be-

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low, has been designed to achieve this end:—

- (i) "The whole purchase and import of foreign wheat for consumption in this country should be undertaken by a statutory corporation set up by Parliament for this purpose with full monopoly rights of import.
- (ii) "The Corporation should be

organised so as to be independent of detailed political control and should have its own capital necessary for its purposes guaranteed or provided by parliament. It should be governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the responsible Minister for a definite term of years, subject to his right to require resignations in case of misconduct or proved incompetence or failure, in the opinion of the Minister, to carry out the terms of reference as laid down by Parliament. Appointments should be made by the Minister after consultation with appropriate organizations, so as to include persons competent to speak for the special interests of farmers, consumers, millers, the grain trade and finance. The Board should employ the best trade and other experts available. It should, of course, work in close liaison with millers and other consumers of home and imported wheat.

(iii) "The Board should be required by its terms of reference to invoice the grain to the mills on a basis of prices to be published beforehand for as long a period ahead as may be reasonably possible, so calculated, unless otherwise determined by Parliament, as to cover costs after provision of proper reserves over the period.

(iv) "The Board should have wide discretion to buy its wheat in the most efficient commercial manner wherever and whenever convenient, subject to an understanding that it would endeavour to make bulk contracts with the centralised co-operative selling organisations in the Em-

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Co-operation and International Trade

By Professor Charles Gide (France) in Review of International Co-operation

In his report on the policy of Co-operation in relation to international trading, our friend, Mr. May, expresses some regret at the terms of the Resolution adopted at the Basle Congress on this subject, because it implies a certain feeling of mistrust towards Free Trade and, in this he traces the influence of a certain co-operative doctrine "which has never been actually defined, and of which the greater number of co-operators have never even heard." The programme to which Mr. May thus refers is that of the French co-operators and, as a matter of fact, the terms of the Basle Resolution were partly due to their intervention.

If it were simply a question of combatting customs duties, of demanding the free circulation of goods, capital, and persons between all countries, and of abolishing those barriers so effectively portrayed by Mr. Morrison Bell in his relief map of Europe, we co-operators would be in complete agreement with it, while pointing out that, in the present circumstances, this programme can only be an ideal without any practical application since every country in Europe—including England herself—is moving along exactly opposite lines.

If, however, it is a question of making Free Trade the exact and definite expression of the co-operative program, then we cannot accept it, and for the following reasons, which I will enumerate in order to be more concise and more clear:—

(1) Free Trade has sprung directly from the economic, liberal and individualist school. It expresses faith in the action of natural laws and in competition which is sufficient to ensure to everyone, and especially consumers, the maximum benefits. Now this doctrine cannot be that of co-operators. Between the Pioneers of Rochdale and the merchants of Manchester there is a

great gulf—and no bridge. Co-operation does not believe in the efficacy of natural laws but in that of organization—an organization well thought out and studied, and of which the rules of the Pioneers afford an admirable example.

How can co-operators who reject the doctrine of "laissez faire" in individual relations accept it in relations between nations?

(2) Free Trade is not, as is commonly believed, the introduction to and the guarantee of a regime of international peace. It is true, that this was the hope of its initiators—Cobden and John Bright—one of them even said that it was a realisation of the Gospel, but history has not confirmed these candid prophecies. Free

Trade, for the few countries which have practised it, has been a struggle for profit, the conquest of the markets, the colonial policy, the economic enslavement of the peoples playing the role of clients. Does one imagine that free trade between England and India has been a factor for peace?

(3) Commerce, whether in the form of Protection or of Free Trade, is not—whatever one says—a factor for peace, any more than in private concerns business

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creates ties of friendship between the merchant and the client, or loans between creditor and debtor.

Commercial policy, whether Free Trade or Protection, is always obsessed with this idea—to sell and to export. Recently in the French Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Agriculture said: "Agriculture desires, above all, to export to the maximum amount and by every possible means." But English Ministers, and those

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Central Selling Agency Appointments

The Canadian Wheat Pool has recently announced the promo-



R. STEELE

tion of Mr. Charles Foliott to the position of Assistant Sales Manager. The duties entailed in

the selling of the Pool's huge quantities of wheat have greatly increased with the growth and development of the organization, and it has been necessary to augment the expert staff in the wheat sales division accordingly. Mr. Foliott has been in charge of the coarse grains division of the Central Selling Agency since the organization was created six years ago. The wheat sales division of the Pool is now administered by George McIvor, General Sales Manager, and D. R. McIntyre and C. Foliott, Assistant Sales Managers.

Mr. Robert C. Steele succeeds Mr. Foliott in the coarse grains division. He has been chief inspector in Winnipeg for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool for the past three years and is well known to the grain trade locally. Mr. Steele served as technical advisor to the Saskatchewan Royal Commission which investigated the grain business last year.



Together-ness

The Spirit of Co-operation Through the Ages

By F. J. GOULD

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

CHAPTER 5.

"Home, Sweet Home."

Six women, dressed in white from head to foot, watched a fire on a little altar. Two at a time watched, others taking their turn by day and by night, making sure that the fire of Vesta, the hearth-fire of the city of Rome, should never go out. Never did one alone watch. Never did the citizens of Rome forget the Vesta fire. It belonged to all. It was a sign of the co-operation of Roman hearts and lives. Each "Domus" or house, or home had its little "vesta"; and all the homes had a centre in the temple of the six

hut of mud and branches; or later in a neatly built house. Home, Domus, Domestic Hearth—place, friendly Vestal spot. Groups of families formed clans, and groups of clans formed tribes, as in the case of the Twelve Tribes of Israel, or Hebrews. And these Hebrew tribes had their Vestal sign, and their legends told how a Pillar of Fire blazed in their rear as they came out of Egyptian

George Stephenson, and Marconi, and Edison and such like are great and clever men. Yes, but I declare that the men who first tamed the dog, horse and bull were, in their way, just as great and clever. Julius Caesar proudly rode a horse; and the early emigrants in Massachusetts and Canada drove their ox-teams westwards; and their thanks for the horse power were due to unknown fathers of

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women. If they had known the history of man, they would have known that about 20,000 years ago man found ways of kindling fire, and that, whenever a fire was lit the men and women would seek to keep it alight with fuel, so that it might serve for warmth or cooking. Old tales told how this precious gift of fire was first brought from the skies by brave Prometheus, and given to man, and that the Gods, angry at the grabbing of their precious flame-power, fixed Prometheus on a rock for thirty years, and let an eagle tear at his poor heart daily without killing him. For long ago men learned that the winning of gifts for man often meant pain and torture to the winners. As it was 20,000 years ago, so it is in 1930, when valiant fliers in the air not seldom sacrifice their lives.

Was the crackling fire wonderful? More wonderful was the love which moved the man and the woman to feed and cherish the children who could do no service for self or parents. This together-ness made the Family—the family that huddled about the fire in a damp, dark cave; or in a



A Primitive Family and Their Shelter.

slavery through the Red Sea of escape to freedom, and to the Holy land where the tribes would become a nation. But not only did men draw together in clans and tribes. In their wilderness of caves and dens, forests and glaciers, prairies and canyons, they found four-footed friends, helpers, auxiliaries; first, the dog, then the cat, horse, ass, camel elephant, pig, ox, sheep, goat, rabbit, pigeon, fowl, duck, goose, peacock, turkey, etc., some very early, some later. Man gathered these helpers about his Domus, or Domestic centre; and so we say he "domesticated" or tamed, these wild creatures. We say today that Robert Owen and Darwin, and

thousands of years ago.

"Imperial Future! when in countless train

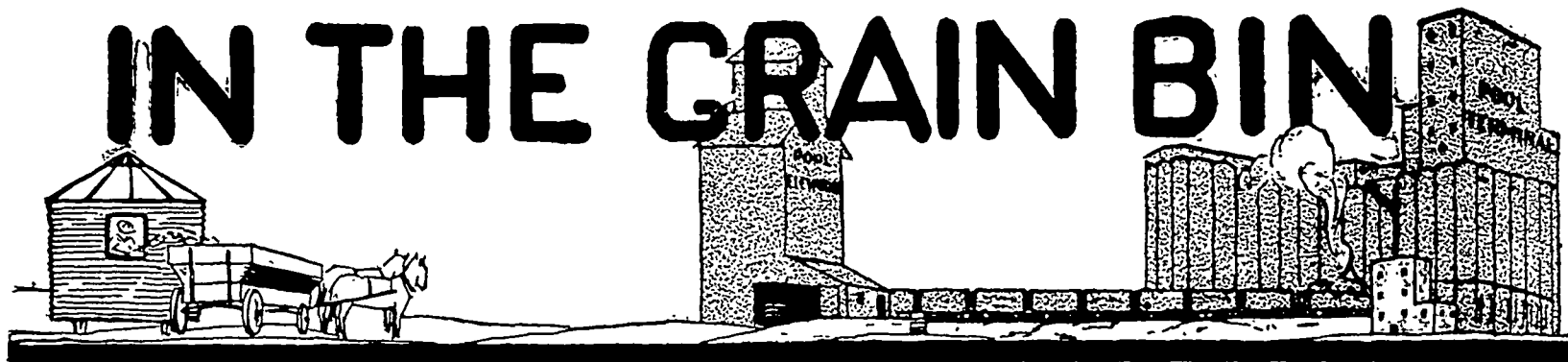
The generations lead thee to thy throne,

Forget not the forgotten and unknown.

(Louisa Shore)

Yet another wonder; call it miracle if you like. When a voice said to Roman ears: "Vesta," the Romans looked towards the fire and the loyal women, or "Domus," the Romans turned to their home; or "Pater" "Mater" the Roman children smiled at Father, at Mother. If, in 1930, a voice says to us "Maple" we glance at the tree whose colors turn so love-

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By R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager.

THE POOL AND THE WHEAT SITUATION

The address of A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian Wheat Pool, in Winnipeg, on April 10, contains so much that answers questions our members are asking and to which they are entitled to a reply, that I am giving the high spots of the address on this page. The complete address may be had on request from our Department of Education and Publicity. It has been translated into French, German, and Ukrainian and published in these languages in pamphlet form. These translations may also be obtained from our Department of Education and Publicity.

Mr. McPhail's Address

In his opening remarks Mr. McPhail outlined the history and purpose of the Pool and its method of business which he described as simply the application of modern business principles by the farmer himself to the distribution of the produce of his farm. Continuing he said:

"Now to deal more particularly with the present situation. It has been stated that the selling policy of the co-operatives, during the past year, made it impossible or difficult for the Trade to sell wheat. I am not going to argue the point. I am simply going to state facts.

"You will remember that in 1928 we had much the largest crop in the history of this country, with a larger percentage of low grade grain than in any previous year. At the same time, Argentine produced very much the largest crop in the history of that country, much larger than was estimated by anyone familiar with conditions there. I may say in passing that the Pool original estimate was higher than that of any other organization, but, at that, altogether too low. Another fact, equally important, if not more so, was the unusually high quality of the Argentine wheat, which enabled British and foreign millers to use larger percentages of it in their flour mixtures and, at the same time, do with smaller percentages of Manitobas.

The Pressure of Competition

"From January 1929, on, we were faced with the most severe kind of competition from the pressure

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of Argentine wheat on the market. In spite of that very strong competition, and in spite of the fact that during the winter months last year, our Winnipeg prices were unduly high as compared

with Argentine, we had 173 to 174 million bushels of wheat sold in the first week of May out of a total to sell for that year of 255 million, including local purchases. No one with any knowledge of marketing could say that we were not amply sold at that time. No one could say that we had not taken advantage of every opportunity to sell our wheat, in the face of very difficult competition and prices that did not appear to the general public or farmers, attractive. In order to have this amount sold at that date we had found it necessary to take very substantial advantage of the speculatively high price levels obtaining in the Winnipeg futures market, while at the same time endeavoring by

To All Members of Co-operative Elevator Associations

A good number of the associations have decided to close their elevators in the afternoons during the month of June.

Some associations will not be closing at all, others will be closing for a certain number of days, and a good many will be closing every afternoon for the entire month.

We would therefore request any member who intends hauling grain to his elevator in the afternoon during June, to find out before leaving home whether or not the elevator will be open to receive the grain.

D. A. KANE,
General Superintendent.

the same action to keep them more reasonably in line with the selling level of other wheats with which we had to compete in the European market.

"When the big break in prices came in May, to as low as \$1.06 and \$1.08 a bushel, we decided to take a definite stand against what we considered a "bear raid" on the market. We bought between four and five million bushels of wheat. This was the second time we had taken such action since the Pool was organized. What unprejudiced individual would say at that time that such action was not justified?

Price War Avoided

"Some people will naturally ask, why not have taken such an attitude to the market as to have brought our prices in line or on a parity with Argentine? At the time of the drastic decline I speak of in Canadian prices, we found that Argentine prices simply kept falling away from ours; and even at these low levels there was no sign

of touching bottom as far as their wheat prices were concerned. There can be no doubt if we had taken such an attitude as to force our prices to a parity with Argentine, it would have resulted in a price war between the two countries. No one could have predicted the result or to what levels prices would have declined. Further, I may say that the wheat we bought to steady the market at around \$1.07 and \$1.08 a bushel, we sold out again at \$1.14 to \$1.16. That action, I think, makes clear that we had no exaggerated idea of prices, but simply wanted to prevent them from going to ridiculously low levels. From the time prices reached \$1.14 and \$1.15 in June, we have continuously offered wheat at all prevailing price levels.

"When the "bull" movement gradually developed last summer, as the result of a growing knowledge of the prospects of a short crop in this country, prices went to higher levels than they should have, because of the huge quantities of low grade wheat and the lack of a sufficient supply of the contract grades in the necessary position for delivery on the option. All last summer and fall we lost no opportunity to sell wheat. If the Pool had taken a more aggressive attitude in deliberately pressing wheat on the market, under the conditions obtaining last fall, with which you are all more or less familiar, we would simply have precipitated the condition which existed several weeks ago, earlier in the season, and the Pool would have been held up everywhere as the organization responsible for such a condition. As many of you well know, practically all the leading grain men in the country and even on this continent, were "bullish" all last fall. I have no hesitation in stating that the Pool considered last fall's price levels of from \$1.35 to \$1.55 justified. We may as well admit that we did not anticipate the conditions which developed since the first of the year, nor did anyone else on this side for that matter. Even if we had known or anticipated the situation I doubt if any policy other than the one which has been followed would have materially changed the final outcome. I believe a price crash last fall would have been more disastrous and would have resulted in a longer period of low price levels.

Unusually Large Crops

"When trying to size up the present situation and its causes always keep in mind the unusually large crops in the four principal exporting countries in 1928; also remember that the Argentine alone put about an average of 5,700,000 bushels each week during the period from February to September, inclusive, last year, as compared with average weekly shipments of 3,200,000 during the corresponding period in the previous five years. Also remember

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that importing countries took an average of 18 million bushels per week during the 1929 crop selling year as compared with 15 million per week during the previous five years. This continual pressure of wheat on importing countries resulted in a gradual increase of wheat stocks which even-

tually amounted to congestion in the ports and warehouses of importing countries. Last autumn there were many cargoes of wheat in the Port of Liverpool which could not be unloaded for want of warehouse space. To still further aggravate this condition these countries, into whose ports such unprecedented quantities of foreign wheats were being pressed, harvested, themselves, a very large wheat crop of unusually high quality. At the same time they put into effect more drastic measures than ever before to exclude importation of foreign wheat and at the same time insure higher domestic prices to their own farmers than were warranted by world's values.

The Futures Market

"There is a great deal of misunderstanding regarding the possibility of selling wheat at all times in the futures market. In actual fact the ability of a futures market to take wheat is strictly limited, in the final analysis, by the amount of wheat that is actually being bought and consumed by the users of wheat bread. Unless the futures market is being relieved and supported by demand for actual wheat, prices cannot be indefinitely maintained. If they are maintained the condition is artificial and speculative in character. Wheat sold in the futures market is not necessarily out of the way. It may be simply a trading transaction. The responsibility for its ultimate sale is transferred to someone else. That someone may next day shift his responsibility again, and the process goes on more or less indefinitely until the wheat finally gets into a miller's hands, is ground into flour and eaten. It may be purchased by an exporter or importer who has probably sold to a miller.

"If we sell futures in large volume under such conditions it is quite possible and even probable we are simply transferring some of our load and responsibility to weaker shoulders. If lower prices come eventually as a result of lack of demand from consumers, and perhaps bearish reports, the situation is likely to be more serious than if we had carried our own wheat until real users of wheat decided to buy.

Foreign Tariff Barriers

"As you probably know, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and several other important wheat importing countries have erected high tariff barriers against foreign wheats. A few weeks ago Germany increased her duty on foreign wheat from 61 3/5 to 77 cents per bushel; the duty in Italy is 73 1/2 and in France 53 1/2 cents per bushel. In addition to being forced to pay very heavy duties, German millers by Government regulation, are compelled to use 50 per cent of German wheat in their flour mixtures French millers are compelled to use 97 per cent of French wheat. These countries, particularly France, have little chance under such conditions of importing much foreign wheat. Besides this, both Germany and France have paid a subsidy to shippers who export wheat to other countries. France is still continuing this policy. Both countries allow the exporter of home wheat to re-import a like amount of foreign wheat free of duty. No doubt France will import at least as much wheat as she has exported this year. In fact, that is one

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THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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CO-OPERATION--SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

MAY, 1930

THE CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOL

The plans for a co-operative school to be held at Manitoba Agricultural College next month have been completed and details regarding the school or institute will be found on pages 12 and 19.

In almost all European countries summer schools form part of the educational activities of the co-operatives and every year hundreds of earnest and inquiring co-operators attend the schools for the purpose of learning of the history, purposes and principles of the movement. Two years ago the Trustees of the Wheat Board Fund in Alberta established a co-operative institute for that province which has had a marked success. Last year schools were held in Saskatchewan and Ontario promoted by the respective farmers' organizations and the provincial co-operatives and the institutions promoting the school in Manitoba hope to record a success at least equal to that attending the efforts of our friends in the sister provinces.

CO-OPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. Dunning has presented his first budget, and it is to be followed by a general election in which presumably it will form the main item of platform oratory. Mr. Dunning has struck out into a path which is new in Canadian tariff-making, at least as a general policy, and he has managed to get agriculture into the budget in a manner which is calculated to arouse dissension in the ranks of the farmers. A number of agricultural products come under tariff rates which will depend upon the tariff of the exporting country, on similar goods. These special tariff rates are being called countervailing duties, erroneously, because a countervailing duty is one imposed either to offset an inland revenue tax on the particular goods of the importing country or a bounty paid by an exporting country. Modern protectionists have proposed the name of "contingent duties" for the duties imposed on goods from a country which imposes duties on similar goods from the importing country; the older name was "retaliatory duties," but nowadays international amity demands that rough actions be clothed in courteous terms, and Mr. Dunning was careful to disavow any thought of retaliation.

The unfortunate element in the situation is that when the election fight begins these duties will be paraded before the farmers in such a fashion as to cause dissension where there should be no dissension. For over half a century our organized farmers have battled for free trade because they knew that to compete successfully in a world market they must keep down the cost of production and that meant

that their tools and machinery must be obtained at the lowest possible price. Their fifty years of opposition to protective policies has had practically no effect upon the policies of either of the dominant parties, and now when all the countries which gave a market for our chief agricultural products are seeking almost desperately to keep them out and to promote the interest of their own agriculture, these particular duties will, doubtless, be cited as evidence that the Canadian farmers are going back on their fiscal principles.

We have on previous occasions referred to the high duties which are imposed on agricultural imports by France, Germany and Italy; it is important that our farmers should also remember that all three of the dominant parties in Great Britain are pledged to specific aid for British agriculture. The plan favored by the Labor party is of particular interest for us, and we give on another page an extract from an address by Mr. E. F. Wise, Labor M.P., to The Farmers Club in London in which he outlines the plan. Whether that plan be adopted or not there will be in the near future some plan put in force which will undoubtedly have effects reaching into every farm home on the Canadian prairies. It is plain that in Great Britain complete freedom in the matter of imports of agricultural produce is on the point of being abandoned.

Another article in this issue to which we would draw attention is from the pen of an old and esteemed French co-operator Professor Charles Gide who has been for over fifty years a leading figure in the European co-operative movement, and who is the author of a number of books on co-operation and political economy. Professor Gide looks at the question of free trade and protection from the standpoint of co-operation and he believes that it is only by the method of co-operation that an equitable system of international trading can be established. The doctrine of free trade, he points out, is a deduction from the principles of individualism and as co-operation is the antithesis of individualism as a basis for national life it cannot consistently accept it as a basis for international life.

Traditionally British co-operators are free traders principally because it was by free trade that the cheap food was secured which enabled British manufacturers to produce cheaply and establish trade all over the world. With every nation trying to be self-sustaining a situation is arising which is not exactly what the free traders anticipated. And as by legislation and associated effort modern industry and all social life are being more and more humanized, with some nations ahead of others in the process, it is imperative that international relations be maintained at a level in which these ethical gains to

humanity are not jeopardized. For co-operators the great objective is not to obtain things cheaply but to obtain them fairly and justly, not in the narrow legal sense, but in the broad ethical and human sense, and co-operators do not believe that by simply leaving things alone and every man to follow his own sweet will in the satisfaction of his self-interest, a beautiful social harmony and an era of peace goodwill and justice will ensue. All history teaches us that the good life is the product of intelligent striving through associative and co-operative effort.

The ideal, of course, is the distribution of all the products of men's labour and the bounty of nature in such wise that all men may enjoy life. The real problem is how to bring that about. It may be that the state will have to play a much larger part than it has yet played to co-ordinate social and economic forces to human welfare; it may be that even that part will be simply one phase of a developing co-operative commonwealth. In any case the co-operator should approach this problem of trade and tariffs from the side of co-operation, that is, his criterion should be the principles of his movement. We believe he will then understand it better than he has ever done.

EDUCATION FOR PEACE

It is to be hoped that something comes out of Miss MacPhail's recommendation to the House of

Commons that for every \$100 Canada spends in preparing the nation for war, \$1 be spent on preparing it for peace. If the nations of the world spent one quarter as much in the cause of peace as they spend in the cause of war there never would be another war.

There is of course a reason for it. An eminent Japanese once said of his own country: "For centuries we maintained a dignified religion, a lofty code of honor, a beautiful and delicate art, an exquisite tradition of manners, and Europe called us barbarians. Now we have shown that we can murder on the great scale and Europe exclaims: 'Why, they are civilized' ". Yes, civilized in the same sense as the American newspaper proprietor who at the time when the United States and Spain were drifting into war and the Spanish correspondent of his paper cabled him to the effect that he thought war would be avoided, replied: "You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war." He most certainly helped, whether or not he was as influential as he thought he was. He also furnished a demonstration of the way wars can be brought about.

We need systematic educational work for peace. It ought to be included in the curriculum of every educational institution in the country. The cost would be a mere trifle compared to the cost of war and the ethical gain would be beyond computation.





By. F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

SPECULATION

Speculation is one of the worst evils of the day. What is the idea behind it? To try and make something for nothing, to get a quarter for a nickel.

Many will say: "Well, if I want to take a flyer in options or a fling on the market, it is nobody else's business, and if I lose it is my loss and no one else's concern." Let us see.

Probably we will agree that each has the right to do just as he likes, providing that he does not interfere with the other fellow's liberty. Now the speculator, if he wins, is making a gain without working for it, without earning it. From a moral standpoint that is wrong. Perhaps that is preaching, and to most of us is distasteful, so let us look at it from an economic standpoint. It must always be remembered that gain by speculation can only be made at the expense of some one else's loss. Where one makes, many lose. If I make a thousand dollars, it is out of the loss of several; if I make a million, then the losses of many hundred are involved, but if the losses amount to billions of dollars, then there are millions of losers.

Last fall the Hatry disaster, said to be the worst that had ever taken place in England, involved losses amounting to millions of pounds. It had a direct bearing on, and was immediately followed by the crash on the New York Stock Exchange.

The failures on the New York Stock Market last October were estimated at sums varying from twenty-five billion to fifty billion dollars. Following on this certain brokerage firms in Canada got into difficulties and then a well-established grain company failed. This was a severe shock to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. These calamities were all the result of speculation. To them, however, must be added yet another: the speculation on the grain markets during the fall and winter months was on a greater scale than ever before. There are few, if any, towns or districts in the grain growing areas of the west in which there are not some people who have been playing the markets. I went over the greater part of Manitoba during the winter and there is not a single place but what it is reported that thousands of dollars have been sent out to cover margins. In several towns fifty to a hundred thousand dollars were the sums stated, and in one town, a quarter of a million dollars. In the total millions of dollars have been sent out of the rural towns and communities of Western Canada. Very little will ever be returned—it is gone. A sad drain on the country and one it can ill afford.

Bank returns show that withdrawals from savings accounts were unusually extensive and one western insurance company states, "An unprecedented demand for policy loans was experienced by life insurance companies during November, 1929, to take care of marginal operations or to buy stocks at the bargain counters immediately following the stock crisis—two large companies, at least, reporting four times the normal demand."

Stocks or grain—most everybody seems to have been playing the game; everywhere people have been hit, and hit hard, by the inevitable crash. The consequence of such a financial crisis is an immediate decline in consumptive demand; the purchaser cuts down on his buying. Having lost out, the boy and girl (and many an office boy or stenographer took a flyer) do not buy the clothes or other things they needed, the wife does not get the furniture that she intended, and the husband (farmer and business

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man) does not spend for improvements on the home or farm. Grasping at a shadow, they have lost the substance. Necessities are not bought, and remain unsold on the shelves of the merchants who have to take a loss.

With the lack of consumption, production—particularly of manufactured articles—decreases. Factories lessen their output and reduce the number of employees. The army of unemployed is increased. Money does not circulate so freely, it goes through the hands of the consumer a fewer number of times in a given period; the velocity of circulation is reduced. The withdrawals from savings and the chaotic upheaval alarm the financial institutions. Money is not loaned, credit is restricted. Prices of commodities go down and the first to be affected is the agricultural producer. The fact is, agricultural and most other staple commodity prices are now down and will probably remain so for some time to come. We are in a general business depression.

Speculation causes ups and downs on the market, uncertainty and instability. It tends to create changing price levels and affects the purchasing power of the dollar. Speculation is not the only cause of this condition, but it is one of the main factors. The desire to make something for nothing hurts everyone and the worker and producer most of all.

NOTES

Any Pool patient entering the General Hospital is asked to register at the Office in a book specially provided. The Pool hospital visitor will then know of their internment, and it will be unnecessary for them to write in here.

A Pool member who was in St. Boniface Hospital writes, "Allow me to thank you for the flowers and card which were delivered to my room in perfect order. I deeply respect the sentiment which they convey, and hope the Pool will always retain the human touch."

Since the last issue of the Scoop Shovel I have attended meetings at Bowsman, Dauphin and Gilbert Plains, the total attendance being 300.

A single cent, drawing compound interest at six per cent., would, in 1,910 years, amount to a sum represented by a solid gold globe five and a half million million million times the size of the earth. A single penny lent at five per cent, in 1492, would amount to a sum sufficient to make multimillionaires of every man, woman and child on earth. Napoleon, looking at a table of compound interest, remarked, "I wonder this monster has not devoured the whole human race."

Suppose the industrial machine were made seventy-five per cent efficient: this would mean that the present workers, to produce the present results, need only work thirty minutes instead of eight hours per day, or one-fifteenth of the number working eight hours a day could do it.

A summary of fieldmen's activities for the month of April shows:

Meetings arranged	29
Meetings held	47
Attendance	2,802
Non-pool men visited	110
Pool members visited	307
Local Officers visited	211
Business men visited	181
Pool Elevators visited	131
Non-deliveries checked	26
Miles travelled	7,887

IMPROVING THE ELEVATOR GROUNDS

The following are extracts from the Minutes of Pool Elevator meetings:

Erickson—"That we authorize Mr. Forsberg to hire teams to fix the grounds, and procure the wire and get enough Caragana to make a hedge."

Bield—"It was decided to organize a "bee" toward the end of May to haul earth, level up the grounds, fence them, etc."

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Kenton—"After some discussion a new fence was recommended to be built at the Pool cottage, same to be of cedar posts 4x4, railing and fancy wire for front, cedar posts and cheaper woven wire for back."

Waskada—"That Elevator Association donate twenty-four dollars to agricultural society for prize on wheat, oats and barley."

Baldur—"That the operator be authorized to secure the necessary shrubs or plants for decorative purposes on Pool elevator grounds."



Solsgirth Elevator and Operator's Home.

For the twelve months ending February, 1930, farm exports were 272 million dollars less than the figures for the previous twelve months. The value of grain and grain products declined 253 million dollars; animal products 24 million dollars, and apples and potatoes increased by about two and a half million dollars each.

Illustrated Lectures on Co-operation.

By Charlie Wunder





THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 840 394

Members of the Board:

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

W. A. Landreth.

G. W. Tovell.

Secretary: John W. Ward.

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

COME TO THE INSTITUTE

One thing remains to be done to make the first Manitoba Institute of Co-operation, to be held at Manitoba Agricultural College, June 16th to 21st, a success. The programme has been arranged, the speakers have been chosen, the finances have been provided for, and the committee is at work completing all the details necessary to ensure an enjoyable as well as a profitable time for every student. The one thing now necessary is to secure the largest possible attendance. This is in the hands of the members and officers of the co-operative and other farmers' organizations throughout Manitoba. Everyone interested in co-operation, men and women, and young people of both sexes, will be welcomed whether they come on their own initiative or as representatives of the organizations to which they belong. The cost of attending the Institute, including board and lodging at M.A.C. from Monday afternoon until Saturday noon will be only \$7.00, plus transportation to and from Winnipeg, and it would certainly be good business on the part of every co-operative association and every U.F.M. Local in the province to pay the expenses of one or two of its members or officers, if that is necessary, in order to enable them to attend.

The course to be given at the Institute, as will be seen by the programme printed elsewhere in this issue of the Scoop Shovel, will be practical as well as inspirational. It will give those who attend information to take back to their local associations that will enable them to conduct their business more efficiently and with greater profit to the members. It will help to spread over Manitoba a better understanding of co-operative principles and the best means of applying them to present conditions in this province. It will make those who attend better fitted to be leaders in the co-operative movement in their own localities and in the provincial organizations to which they belong.

A good deal of money and effort are being expended to make the Manitoba Institute of Co-operation a success. The amount of good it will do depends very largely upon the number taking advantage of it. Will every reader of this page take this as a personal invitation to be present and as a request to do everything he or she can to get others to come too.

The names of those intending to be present at the Institute should be sent in to the secretary, J. W. Ward, 224 Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, who

will be glad to send further information to anyone requesting the same.

INCOME TAX EXEMPTION

As a result of representations made by a delegation representing co-operative associations throughout Canada which visited Ottawa some months ago, the federal finance minister has announced that the Dominion Income Tax Act will be amended so as to exempt bona-fide co-operative associations from its scope.

Some of the larger co-operative associations have in the past been required to pay considerable amounts in income tax, although they have protested that they did not make "profits" in the ordinary meaning of that term, but rather effected savings and gave service to their members. The exact wording of the amendment is not available at the time of writing, but it is gratifying at least to know that

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recognition is being given to the fact that co-operative associations are not profit-making concerns, and that their surpluses are not to be taxed.

The amendment of the Manitoba Income Tax Act, placing a tax upon the profits of corporations, specifically exempts "The income of an association incorporated or registered under 'The Co-operative Association Act' and not operating for the profit of the association."

Winnipeg Consumers' Co-operative Limited, which was organized last fall and supplied its members with coal and wood during the winter months, has opened a grocery store at 1522 Logan Avenue. The store is located in an industrial section in the west end of the city, but is making deliveries to members residing in other districts.

"The co-operative movement is the most promising of modern movements. Its promise lies in the fact that our pioneers invented and applied a set of principles to trade which secures the equitable distribution of wealth and enables every citizen to be a partner in industry. We have taught the wage-earner that it is comparatively simple to obtain capital, acquire land, erect buildings, purchase machinery, and carry through all the processes of our economic life on the basis of a service to the consumers. Thus is human effort harnessed to amplify life."—Alfred Barnes, M.P.

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).

MAYBE YOU AGREE.

Here is another Co-operative year book. — The Co-operative League Year Book, 1930 — the first issued by the Co-operative League of the United States, the book itself being a continuation of the year book started by the Northern States' Co-operative League in 1925. The volume contains a mass of information relating to the history of the movement in the United States and statistics of the consumers' enterprises.

"The co-operative movement is no longer a ship drifting at sea without rudder, pilot, or compass; it has control, guidance and purpose"—so says Dr. J. P. Warbasse, President of the Co-operative League of the United States of America in an opening article under the title "The Foundation We Are Building."

Co-operatives have joined in national federations and these, in turn, have united in the International Co-operative Alliance, he points out. Since its formation in 1895, the Alliance grew until, at the beginning of the Great War, the membership of the constituent societies reached 15 millions and today (with 110,000 societies in thirty-seven countries) embraces 55 million co-operative families. "This is the nearest approach to a real League of Nations yet developed; the most significant move toward peace in the world today."

The Co-operative at Rochdale, England, was established in 1844; a similar society was formed in Boston, Mass, one year later. The success of the Rochdale Co-operative has inspired the entire movement—the Boston society (and many of its successors) failed. They failed because, in the United States, opportunity invited individuals to exploit the tremendous natural resources available; and because, further, "The Co-operative societies in the United States pursued the same policy of individualistic isolation which has characterized its citizens."

Finally the strongest of the Co-ops united in the Co-operative

League in 1915; since that time great progress has been made in broadcasting the gospel of co-operation.

There are in the United States over 11,000 co-operative marketing organizations among farmers, but without a single nation-wide union; in fact, in many cases, they are working "head on" against each other. There are 300 telephone companies; 2,000 insurance mutuals, a score of co-operative water power associations, nearly 15,000 loan and savings associations, and some 1,000 credit unions. Of the 1,800 consumers' co-ops the largest and most substantial make up the Co-operative League.

Under the leadership of the League, "Co-operation in the United States is developing as a great agricultural movement, sending its roots into all our societies; co-operative understanding and education go on penetrating into every vein of human interest."

The book may be obtained from The Co-operative League 167 West Twelfth St., New York, Cloth \$1.60, Paper \$1.10, postage paid.

Books added to the Pool library during the last month:

Agriculture.

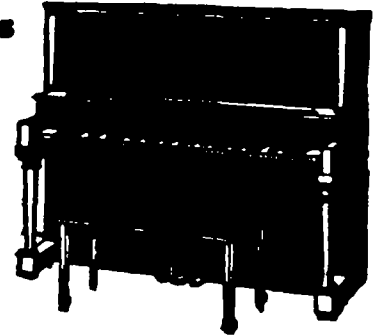
- A.220. Dry Farming. L. H. Bailey.
- A.221. Manual of Farm Animals.
- A.222. Agriculture for Beginners. C. W. Burkett, F. L. Stevens.
- A.223. Forage Crops. E. B. (Turn to Page 15)

Music Completes the Home

PIANOS—Rock Bottom Prices—Easy Terms

Over ninety different styles from which to choose, cabinet uprights, players and grand pianos, standard makes, all finishes and styles. Small cash payments and balance arranged to suit the buyer's convenience.

Upright Pianos from - - \$325
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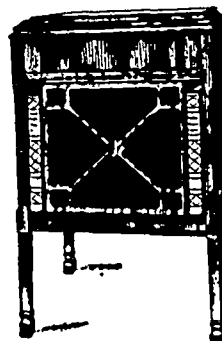


Slightly Used Pianos from - \$195

Latest RADIOS on Easy Terms

We carry in stock various styles of many of the more prominent standard makes. Write us for illustrated folders, lowest prices and terms of easy payment, on the following sets:

Victor, Sparta, Marconi, Brunswick, Radiola, Rogers-Majestic



Orthophonic Victrolas

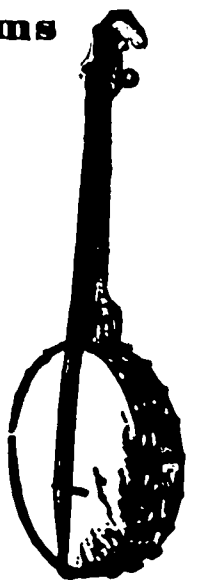
Latest models of these popular new style reproducing instruments are now on hand. You have but to hear the New Orthophonic to realize its supreme value.

All Models From \$95 and up

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Our new catalogue will be of great assistance to you in selecting from a wide assortment of the best standard make instruments at lowest prices, including SAXOPHONES, BANJOS, VIOLINS, DRUM OUTFITS, etc., etc.

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Buy from Established and Reliable Specialists.

333 PORTAGE AVE.
Branch Stores:
Brandon,
St. James,
Transcona.

The POOL WOMAN



MARY ARNOLD, CO-OPERATOR

One of the most outstanding women in the co-operative movement in New York is Miss Mary Arnold, founder and general manager of the co-operative restaurants. War time found Miss Arnold and her co-worker, Miss Reed, running a little food shop for students of Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. In 1919 the nucleus of Miss Arnold's thoughts centred in a co-operative restaurant. Her determination to succeed, coupled with her financing ability and \$3,100 borrowed capital enabled her to open a little cafeteria in New York City. She definitely decided that if this enterprise were successful it would be turned into a wholly co-operative project.

In less than six months she had proved that her idea was financially sound. This was all that was necessary, and in 1920 a new organization came to life, when 66 members formed a cafeteria on 25th street in New York City. In the last ten years they have grown to a membership of 3,285 and are now operating eight cafeterias scattered over lower Manhattan. Affiliated with these are a lending library and a credit union. This co-operative organization was founded on exactly the same principles as those of England and Denmark which have played such an important role in the lives of the people of those countries.

Now you will want to know this: what is a co-operative cafeteria? It differs from an ordinary restaurant in several respects. By paying in \$10.00 or more you become a member and after each meal you sign your check. At the end of the accounting period net earnings or profits are returned to you in proportion to the amount of your spendings.

The earnings made from non-members are not distributed at all but are held in a reserve for the safety and growth of the business and for the financing of new services.

That there be no unfairness to non-members, membership is open to anyone who subscribes for ten dollar's worth of stock with a two dollar payment down. Then, of course, co-operative cafeteria

is run with the primary purpose of serving its members, and with this end in view satisfaction to the members is assured.

Co-operative Apartment Block

Not content with the unparalleled success of the co-operative cafeteria plan—perhaps because she is a woman who has a genius for putting things on their feet,—Miss Arnold is working on another new idea. This time it is a co-operative apartment block.

With Miss Arnold thinking and doing are synonymous, consequently the thirteen storey co-operative apartment house is to be ready to occupy sometime in October. Each of the 67 families who are to live in it buy their own apartment, they have the right to pick out the style of suite they want, lighting fixtures, etc., and already about one half of the prospective tenants are busy outlining their requirements.

Being a truly co-operative enterprise means that the builders, the management, and tenants may never make any profits for themselves. No matter what fluctuations may appear in the land values the rent of the apartment will always depend on its cost, not

on the inflated value of the land.

Miss Arnold's achievements are certainly outstanding in the co-operative movement. They demonstrate the possibilities of co-operation under leadership and efficient administration. They also demonstrate that there is assuredly a place for women in the co-operative movement. The Rochdale



MARY ARNOLD

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Pioneers never doubted that; they included women in their plans, as co-workers and equals with the men. From the start Co-operation is a philosophy of life, and no philosophy of life can be complete which discriminates between men and women in social relationships.

IN THE LIBRARY

(From Page 13)

Voorhees.

A.224. The Principles & Practice of Judging Livestock. C. W. Gay.

A.225. Feeds and Feeding. W. A. Hanry and F. B. Morrison.

A.226. The Populist Movement in Georgia. A. M. Arnett.

A.227. Elements of Agriculture. W. Fream.

Biography.

B.363. Walter Rathenau. Count Harry Kessler.

Canada.

366. Canada in Flanders; The official Story of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Sir Max Aitken.

Economics.

E.400. Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926. Paul H. Douglas.

Education.

H.E.152. The Normal Child and Primary Education. Arnold & Beatrice Gesell.

H.E.153. Lifelong Education. Basil A. Yeaxlee.

History.

D.419. Europe, A History of Ten Years. Raymond L. Buell.

D.420. The "Ifs" of History. F. J. C. Hearnshaw.

Literature and Religion.

G.326. The Way of All Flesh. Samuel Butler.

G.327. Great Stories from the Classics. Edited by H. A. Pollock.

G.328. Modernism and What It Did for Me. The Enquiring Layman.

Science.

F.554. The Reign of Relativity. Viscount Haldane.

F.555. The Complete School of Chemistry. F. M. Oldham.

F.556. An Elementary Study of Chemistry. Wm. McPherson and W. E. Henderson.

F.557. Elements of Botany. Joseph Y. Bergen.

F.558. Animal Studies. David Starr Jordan.

F.559. Of Distinguished Animals. H. Perry Robinson.

F. 560. The Human Mind. Karl A. Menninger.

F.561. Wireless of To-day. Chas. R. Gibson.

F. 562. Ants, Bees, and Wasps. Sir John Lubrock.

F.563. How Animals Find Their Way About. Etienne Ra-
baud.

F.564. Social Life in the Animal

World. Fr. Alverdes.

F.565. The Last Continent of Adventure. Walter B. Hayward.

F.566. What the World is Made of. Expanded from J. Arthur Thomson's "The Outline of Science."

F.567. Present-Day Astronomy. J. W. N. Sullivan.

F. 568. Talks with the Professor. W. Grierson.

F.569. The Magic Island (Haiti). W. B. Seabrook.

F.570. Look to the East. Frederick Palmer.

Sociology

H.413. Vol. 2. Problems of Peace, 1927.

H.413 Vol. 3. Problems of Peace, 1928.—Lectures Delivered at the Geneva Institute of International Relations.

H.693. The Art of Living Together. L. P. Jacks.

H.694. The World Crisis of 1914-1918. Elie Halevy.

H.695. The Struggle for the Freedom of the Press. William H. Wickwar.

H.696. Toward Civilization. Chas. A. Beard.

H.697. War and Human Values. Francis E. Pollard.

H.698. Justice among Nations. Horace G. Alexander.

Juvenile.

J.457. The Water Babies. Chas. Kingsley.

J.458. Heroes of Missionary Enterprise. Claud Field.

J.459. Heroines of Missionary Adventure. E. C. Dawson.

J.460. Machines and How They Work. C. R. Gibson.

J.461. Men Who Found Out. Amabel Williams-Ellis.

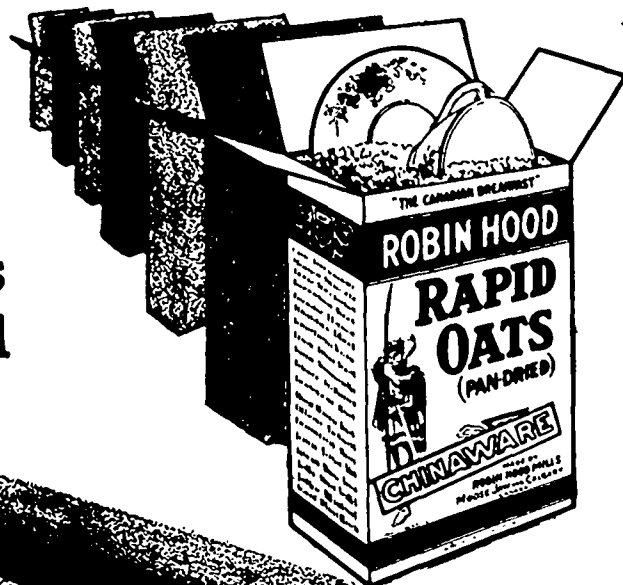
NOTE.—A number of books in the above list were donated to the library by Mr. Bradbrooke on his leaving for England.



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keeps the oats fresh and full
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because it's
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Co-operative Poultry Marketing

This page conducted by
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

SITUATION SINCE FEB. 1, 1930

Every three months we will issue a review outlining estimated production and consumptive demand and other factors which have material bearing in establishing the value of poultry products on our Canadian market.

Beginning February 1st, prices were approximately 41c f.o.b. Vancouver. Production was light both in Eastern and Western Canada. B.C. production, being 25 per cent. less than the previous year. Production was, however, getting under way in the United States and eggs began to move in freely from Chicago, both storage and fresh, at prices ranging from 39c to 29c delivered Montreal and Toronto. Due to the competition of the American Market we were unable to maintain prices after the third week in February. During the last week of February we sold eggs basis 30c Vancouver.

At this time the demoralization of our Canadian market, due to importations from United States, was brought to the attention of our Federal Government.

During the early part of March we realized the worst market condition ever experienced by our company, Eastern markets becoming flooded with American eggs to the point where B.C. Extras were worth less than 30c per dozen delivered on those markets. Imports statistics show that over 88,000 cases or 200 cars of eggs were imported from January 1st to March 31st, approximately 58,000 cases or 140 cars being imported in a five weeks period, from February 1st to March 8th. To counteract the disastrous effect of this demoralization we set our prices firm at 27-25-23c f.o.b. Vancouver, and commenced to store any surplus which could not be sold on the local market, feeling confident that the export market would show a profit over prices quoted in the East and knowing that 27-25c was the minimum price at which poultry producers of B.C. and Western Canada could produce eggs and survive.

What Your Co-op Did

We then arranged to appear before the Board of Tariff and Taxation in Ottawa, March 20th, where we received a very courteous and sympathetic hearing. As a result, we have every reason to believe the Board of Tariff and Taxation recommended that our application receive the serious consideration of the Honorable Minister of Finance. Evidence of this consideration we have now in our countervailing tariff.

We interviewed the Trade at Montreal and Toronto to familiarize them with the prospective production of Western Canada and the basis of prices which it was necessary Western producers receive for their product if the poultry industry of Canada was to prosper and develop. But a very bearish attitude towards the egg market existed in Eastern Canada, large distributors contending that eggs should be bought at two to three cents under

last year; their reason for said contention being the general reduction in price of all commodities and the threat of importations from United States, who were apparently accumulating a large surplus. We endeavored to offset their contention by showing that prospective production in Western Canada was from 10 to 20% under that of last year, shortage of feed being the main cause of lower production; that we had reason to believe the Federal Government would give favorable consideration to the appeal of the organized poultry producers of Western Canada and provide adequate protection against demoralization of our market in the future. We further pointed out that the price basis we were requesting was in line with the food value of eggs as compared to other food commodities.

By carefully utilizing the distributing facilities provided by our four Sales Offices we have been able to gradually raise our market to a basis of approximately 29 1/4c Lauder, 28 1/2c Saskatoon, 28c Edmonton and 28c Vancouver, this being approximately a cent higher than last year. This, in our opinion, is the price at which eggs can be stored and distributed at a reasonable profit to our distributors and at a reasonable price to consumers, so that consumption will not be retarded in Canada. Present prospects are that we will enjoy a firm market during the month of May. Our large distributors show more confidence in the future market, due mainly to the action of the Federal Government in bringing down a countervailing tariff on imports.

We have been rather disappointed in the apparent policy of large Eastern distributors and their branches throughout Canada, in their importing approximately 200 cars of storage and fresh eggs during January, February and March. This is approximately four times as many eggs as were imported during 1929. We have been optimistic enough to think that our large Canadian Distributors were interested in promoting the prosperity of the poultry industry of Canada and co-operating with the organized producers towards this end. Whatever their object may have been, it resulted in a flooded market and the bearing down of prices to a point which spelled disaster for the poultry producers of Western Canada.

Summing Up

We trust all members of our Western Poultry Pools will give serious thought to this brief review of facts, outstanding of which are these:

"That our market was demoralized by importations of Eastern distributors."

"That our Canadian Company has been able to obtain a fair market in spite of unfavorable conditions."

"That a recurrence of demoralization is unlikely, due to result of request by organized producers for adequate protection."

"That, had not the organized producers of Western Canada controlled the large percentage of the marketable surplus, every producer in Western Canada would have received from three to five cents less for their product.

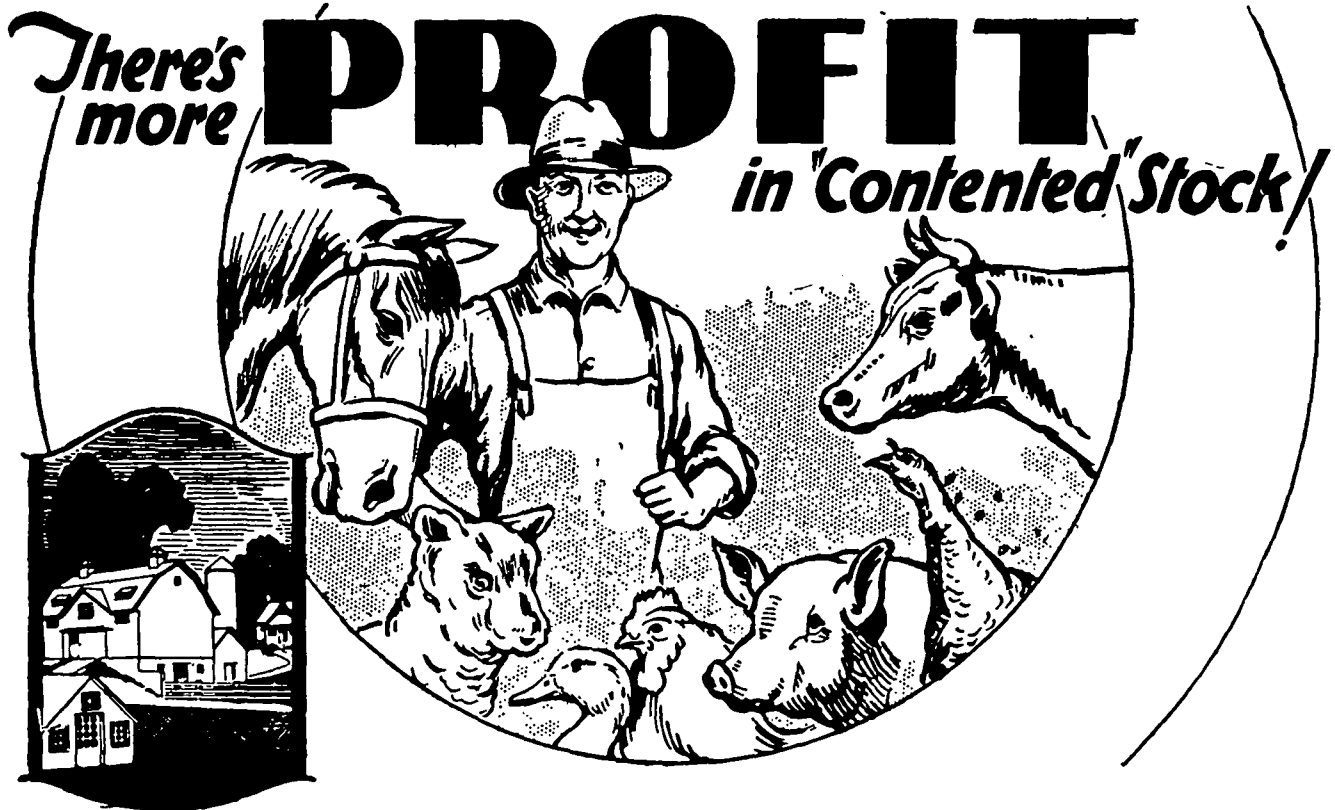
Pool Period Closes May 17

The first Pool Period for 1930 closed on May 17th.—the second period opened immediately. We hope to make a very satisfactory final payment and to

raise the initial payment for the second period. Due notice of this will go out to all interested.

Culling Flocks

On May 15th, we are mailing circulars and questionnaires to six members of every local—we urge them to get together and have questionnaires filled out and returned to your office by June 15th. This is essential if our culling program is to be successful and our culled hens marketed at lowest cost.



ANIMALS show how much they value good TEN/TEST housing by growing fatter and sleeker. Cows give more milk, hens lay better, hogs grow quicker to market size and horses are more fit for work.

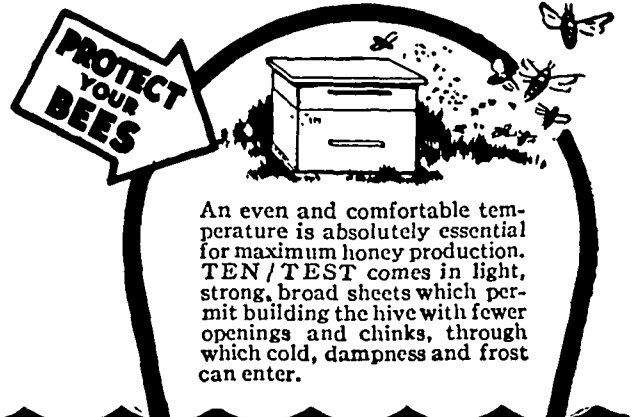
TEN/TEST Building Board makes farm buildings warm, dry and healthful. It keeps out cold, dampness and draughts. It prevents condensation in stables and cow barns. In poultry houses it stops the causes of leg weakness, sluggishness and low egg production. It makes for bigger cash profits everywhere.

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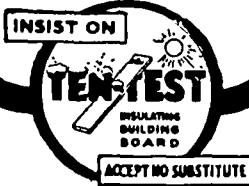
Successful farmers have been using TEN/TEST for fifteen years. Write for a copy of "Better Farms with TEN/TEST," sent free to farmers.

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An even and comfortable temperature is absolutely essential for maximum honey production. TEN/TEST comes in light, strong, broad sheets which permit building the hive with fewer openings and chinks, through which cold, dampness and frost can enter.



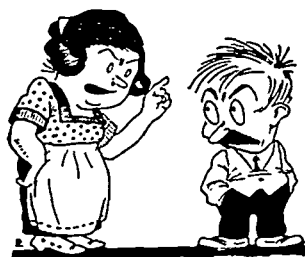
TEN-TEST
INSULATING BUILDING BOARD

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

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

FROM THE BRANDON PLANT

Cream producers who visit their Co-op plant at Brandon will, at a glance, get the impression of "Everybody Busy." The paint brush is on the job—walls, ceilings and machinery are all taking on a new brightness of pure white. And all around the Plant it looks like "Spring is here."



Can't You Smile?

Now, Mr. Cream Shipper, we have all been through discouraging times, but don't let us over-indulge in pessimism, isn't it better for us to try to smile some optimism into conditions—it will pay. Cream prices are low due to market conditions; New Zealand has become Canada's keen competitor during the last winter season and our producers have felt the effect; higher prices are not looked for as yet, and it is difficult to forecast when they will improve.

In the meantime, we must strive to get every possible cent in return for the cream you ship in.

Keep us busy twenty-four hours every day, that is what the staff is here for, that is what you pay us for—we will enjoy it and you will get fullest value in service and returns. Beginning not later than June 1st, our truck will meet every train, the cream will be collected, graded immediately, and your can and Cash Ticket will go back to you promptly.

They Do It This Way

Last month we told about the prizes that were awarded last fall up at the Dauphin Co-op plant—and we re-printed a letter from one prize-winner. Here is another letter, telling how another of the successful shippers handled cream:

"Your letter received, requesting me to give you an outline on how I kept my cream in order to have it grade "Table."

"There is really not much to tell, but I will write in my own way just how I manage to keep cream in good condition for shipping.

"Everything used in connection with the milk is scalded after being washed, then placed in the sunlight. As soon as milk is taken from the cow it is strained and separated; cream is then taken into ice-house in crocks, each containing about half gallon, and placed in shallow tank of water and small pieces of ice. Cream is then stirred at intervals until thoroughly cooled (which takes about 10 minutes), and allowed to stand in the ice water until next milking time, when it is emptied into a can and stirred.

"The can containing the cream is kept surrounded by large ice blocks until full, and is taken to the station just in time to meet train. A blanket soaked in cold water is used to protect cream from the

heat of the sun, while being conveyed to the station.

"I hope my letter may be of use to cream shippers, because my way of keeping cream is very simple and easily followed, and I can assure you that I derive no small amount of satisfaction and pleasure from my efforts—especially when I receive my cream statement and cheque.

Yours truly, Mrs. W. Turnbull, Ochre River, Man."

From the Winnipeg Plant

We are enjoying a beautiful rainy season, which augurs well for abundant pasture and guarantees a plentiful dairy production, even though prices are somewhat lower than a year ago.

We may look forward to some improvement in prices as—when prices are low consumption is greater. The present low prices are not local, but world-wide—so that recovery may be slower, but it will surely come.

The consumption of butter in Canada has increased from 25 pounds per capita in 1925 to 29½ pounds in 1929. Unfortunately our production did not keep pace with the rapid increase in consumption—which necessitated the importation of a large quantity of foreign butter. The people of New Zealand were ready to take advantage of our Canadian market and will do so until we are able to supply our own needs.

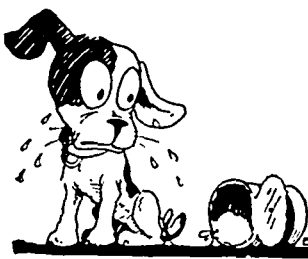
Something You Should Know

We are very often asked why we do not pay for as many pounds of fat as the shipper is able to make of butter from the same quantity of cream?

In buying cream any creamery pays only for the pounds of pure butter oil, as determined by the Babcock test. There is no other substance taken into account, whereas in butter we have all the butter oil together with a small amount of curdy matter, salt and water which goes to make up what the buttermaker terms an "over-run." This is necessary to make a product which is spreadable as well as palatable.

This over-run is made up of about 1.5 percent of curdy matter—2 per cent. of salt—and 15.5 per cent. to 16 per cent. of water, making in all about a 20 per cent. over-run which is incorporated in the making of the best butter. If this were not true the creameries would not be able to pay, at times, as much for fat as they receive for butter. They are very often able to pay all expenses out of the over-run, particularly when we receive fair prices for the product.

The way to get full return for your cream is, of course, to ship it to your co-op creamery.—All the profits are returned to the members.



It Can Be Done

COME TO THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOL---JUNE 16 to 21

SCHOOL FOR CO-OPERATORS.

From June 16th to June 21st a school of co-operation will be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College under the auspices of the Manitoba Agricultural College, the Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board, the United Farmers of Manitoba, and the Manitoba Co-operative Conference.

This is a school for co-operators and all those interested in improving the rural life of the province. It will be a week of study, play and opportunities. Study in actually putting the principles of co-operation to working in our own communities; play, such as we may use to develop the community idea; opportunity to get acquainted with other co-operators.

It is also an opportunity to study under some of the leaders of the co-operative movement in our dominion. The lecturers will include such people as:

Dean W. C. McKillican, Dean of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Dr. R. W. Murchie, Professor of Economics and Sociology at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

George Keen, Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada.

J. W. Ward, Secretary of the Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board.

J. T. Hull, Director of Education and Publicity for the Manitoba Wheat Pool.

Colin H. Burnell, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool.

Mrs. A. R. Gray, Secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba.

Professor A. R. Fay, Professor of Political Economy, Toronto University, known throughout the world for the wealth of his information on the co-operative movement and his ability to impart it to interested listeners.

Listed below is a copy of the week's program:

MONDAY, JUNE 16,
1 p.m.—5 p.m.: Registration and allocation of rooms.

6 p.m.: Supper.
7 p.m.: Getting acquainted.
8 p.m.: Motion pictures.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17,
9 a.m.: An Agricultural College in a Co-operative Community—Dean W. C. McKillican.

10 a.m.: Fundamentals of Co-operation—Dr. R. W. Murchie.
11 a.m.: Consumers' Co-operation—Geo. Keen.

1 p.m.: Round Table, directed by J. W. Ward.

3 p.m.: Learning Co-operation through play—R. Wray Youmans.

7 p.m.: Group Games.
8 p.m.—10 p.m.: Visual Education.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18,
9 a.m.: Co-operation in Western Canada—J. T. Hull.

10 a.m.: Problems of the Local Co-op.—Geo. Keen.

11 a.m.: By-products of Co-operation—Colin H. Burnell.

1 p.m.: Round Table Discussion—J. W. Ward.

3 p.m.: The Community Play Day—R. Wray Youmans.

7 p.m.: Group Games.
8 p.m.: Visual Education.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19,
9 a.m.: Social Aspects of Co-operation—Dr. R. W. Murchie.

10 a.m.: The Home and Co-operation—Mrs. A. R. Gray.

11 a.m.: Evolution of the Co-operative Idea—Prof. C. R. Fay.

1 p.m.: Round Table Discussion—J. W. Ward.

2 p.m.: Inspection of Rust Laboratory, Agronomy Department and Baking Lab. of the College.

7 p.m.: Group Games.
8 p.m.: Visual Education.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20,
9 a.m.: Education in Co-operation—J. T. Hull.

10 a.m.: The School and Co-operation—W. D. Bayley.

11 a.m.: Co-operation and Democracy—Prof. C. R. Fay.

1 p.m.: Question Box—Prof. C. R. Fay.

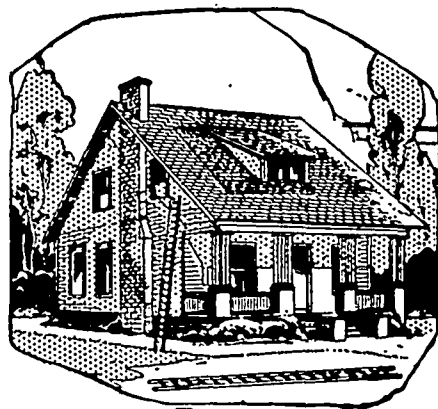
3 p.m.: Recreation.
7 p.m.: Social Evening.
8.50 p.m.: Visual Education.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21,
9 a.m.: Reconciliation of Producer and Consumer—Prof. C. R. Fay.

Cost of board and lodging for the week will be only \$7.00.

Persons intending to take this course at the Agricultural College should get in touch immediately with Mr. J. W. Ward, Sec. Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

New Paint and Sunshine



--the Home Beautifiers!

Sunshine brings brightness and cheer—so does *Stephens'* House Paint—combined with an unusually sturdy protective coating.

A regularly painted house attracts the prospective buyer—adds a higher resale value—pays generous life-time dividends to the permanent owner.

Stephens'
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

HOUSE PAINT

There is a beauty...richness and permanency...in the 32 shades of *Stephens'* House Paint not obtainable in low-priced goods. Buy *Stephens'* for complete and permanent satisfaction!

G. F. STEPHENS & CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Paint Makers Since 1882

LIVESTOCK MARKETING



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

APRIL BUSINESS

Receipts of livestock on the St. Boniface market during April totalled 675 carloads—177 cars below April of last year.

Following is a statement showing the high five firms on the St. Boniface market during the month:

1st. Can. Livestock Co.op. Ltd.	216 cars	32%
2nd	77 "	11.5%
3rd	77 "	11.5%
4th	70 "	10%
5th	64 "	9.5%

Our Order Department during April handled:

Alberta hogs	115 cars
Saskatchewan hogs	47 "
Manitoba hogs	21 "
Total.....	178 cars—15,010 hogs
Lambs, 22 decks from Alberta—	2,257 head.
Feeder cattle shipped out:	2 cars—56 head.

A National Livestock Policy

Producers, in addition to building up their co-operatives in each province, are studying the entire livestock industry. Out of that study grows the conviction that the time is ripe for a National Livestock Policy. At a conference between

Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the Co-ops, the latter submitted a memorandum urging that:

"The policy should begin at the beginning, with farm production, and continue right through until the finished article is placed with the ultimate

consumer. It is not the intention that either Government Departments or the Co-operatives necessarily take part in the actual retail trade, but it is felt that in some way the interest of the producer should follow the article until it is finally merchandized to the consumer. It should be made up of units as follows:

- (1) Production and raw production grading.
- (2) Processed and finished product grading.
- (3) Distribution and merchandising."

That such a policy would be strenuously opposed by certain interests, is quite as certain as that it is needed.

"Why The Field Service?"

Here is a fact which we as producers must face—no miracle can be expected from a business organization simply because the word "co-operative" is

included in its name. The application of sound business practice is quite as essential to the success of a co-operative as it is to a business concern owned and operated for individual profit.

In the handling of livestock and in the return of settlements to our members, we use all the up-to-date methods known to modern business; nothing less than this would satisfy our members. It is necessary, too, that in our country organization, we follow approved business methods.

No association (whether political, religious or commercial) can neglect its membership and live. Its membership must be well informed, enthusiastic and willing to co-operate. Giving full credit to radio, weekly news letters and to the constant flow of correspondence between our members and their office, we all know that there is no substitute for the personal contact of the fieldman.

The fieldman tells the member "first-hand" what his co-operative is doing. More important still, he tells the sales staff and the directors what the member out in the country is saying and thinking. Given the right kind of a field-staff, a co-operative will not swing very far away from its members.

Then, too, we need more members. Every member added to this Co-op increases its value. Hence, the need of a good field service.

Our Livestock Population

Despite the idea (so widely held) that Manitoba farmers are more and more developing mixed farming, a recent survey discloses some rather startling facts—the livestock population of our province is actually decreasing. Since 1924 Manitoba's cattle population has decreased by 130,000—about 20%. We marketed less livestock this year than last, and our exports have dropped alarmingly.

The hog population of the province has decreased 25% in the last five years, and in 1929, the West exported 34,000,000 pounds less bacon and ham than in 1927. In 1927, too, we exported over 15,000,000 pounds of pork; whereas last year we exported 4,000,000 pounds.

During these same years a steady increase is noted in our sheep population, although last year our imports exceeded exports by almost 4,000,000 pounds.

The survey concludes that the facts indicate a somewhat improved market for the remainder of 1930.



Good for Everybody



Get 'em to Sign

"COME TO THE MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOL---JUNE 16 to 21"

OLD PIONEERS

On the road of John Gilpin's celebrated ride from Edmonton to Ware as related in our school books by the poet Wm. Cowper, at Stansted Lock House on the river Lee in Hertfordshire, England John Wm. Smith of Rapid City first saw the light of day on Oct. 1st, 1870.

As a lad eight years old he came to Canada with his parents in the spring of 1879 with the party of 400 English settlers brought out by the late H. C. Whellams, father of Mr. Whellams of Kildonan.

They arrived in Winnipeg in May 1879. Winnipeg at that time consisted of a few shacks and one big mud hole.

They stayed there about a week and his father John W. (Sr.) purchased an ox and cart, loaded their few belongings and set out with the rest of the party for the Engl-



MR. & MRS. JOHN SMITH.

ish reserve at Rapid City with only \$10.00 left in his pocket and a stout heart inside his vest.

Their first abode was like a badger's. It was dug out of the ground about 4 feet deep with a couple of logs above, which were sadded over. Inside was an open fireplace and a dutch oven made of clay for baking, and many is the time when cooking supper, lizards would fall from the sod roof into the frying pan or into the fire. (which perhaps added variety to the bill of fare).

A reaper was hired to cut their first crop and Mr. Smith's father had to bind it by hand at night or carry a pail of water to wet the bands as the straw was too dry and brittle, this he flailed out by hand and hauled it to Brandon getting from 20 to 40c a bushel, oats at that time were worth 10 to 12c, eggs 8 cents a dozen, and butter 10c a pound.

The first years they lived chiefly on boiled wheat or shorts for porridge, wild duck and chicken

for meat. There was no money for clothes so their tent was cut up to make clothing and patched until nothing of the original was left and their first winter caps were made from dog skins which lasted many years.

Mr. Smith has always taken a keen interest in farmers organizations, holding office in the Patrons of Industry and when Oakleigh U.F.M. Local was organized in

1921 he was elected President which position he held until last fall when the local was reorganized into Oakleigh Co-operative Local, of which he is still President.

In the Wheat Pool he is a prominent figure, having taken a leading part in the first sign up, travelling for two weeks through mud and slush canvassing.

(Turn to Page 23)

**McLean's Clearance Sale
Of Slightly Used Phonographs**

**\$10 Cash On New Type Reproducing Instruments
\$7 Cash On All Other Makes. Balance In Payments
As Low As \$2.00 Per Week**

NEW TYPE REPRODUCING INSTRUMENTS

	Price New	Sale Price
Orthophonic Victrola	\$230.00	\$125.00
Orthophonic Victrola	190.00	110.00
Orthophonic Victrola	160.00	75.00
Orthophonic Victrola	200.00	80.00
Orthophonic Victrola	225.00	125.00
Victor Electrola	775.00	240.00
Orthophonic Victrola	385.00	150.00
Orthophonic Victrola	115.00	70.00
Brunswick Panatrope	155.00	75.00
Brunswick Panatrope	115.00	65.00
Brunswick Panatrope	195.00	115.00
Columbia Viva Tonal	225.00	75.00
Brunswick Panatrope	165.00	105.00
Brunswick Panatrope	220.00	125.00
Victor Electrola	775.00	240.00

LIST OF GUARANTEED SLIGHTLY USED PHONOGRAPHS

	Price New	Sale Price
Pathe—Walnut	\$120.00	\$20.00
Victor—Console	135.00	40.00
Orpheola—Mahogany Console (Electric).....	265.00	55.00
Sovereign—Mahogany	130.00	25.00
McLagan—Walnut	165.00	30.00
Senora—Oak	225.00	40.00
Stencil—Mahogany	100.00	20.00
Victor—Mahogany	200.00	40.00
Brunswick—Oak	155.00	30.00
Phonola Console—Oak	110.00	30.00
Brunswick—Oak	210.00	40.00
Brunswick—Mahogany	235.00	40.00
Columbia—Mahogany	135.00	30.00
Columbia—Console Walnut.....	265.00	45.00
Symphonola—Mahogany	140.00	25.00
McLagan—Mahogany	145.00	25.00
Stencil—Mahogany	130.00	20.00
Albion—Mahogany	125.00	25.00
Amphion—Walnut (New Type)	115.00	45.00

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EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED
IN PERFECT CONDITION

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

Pres.—W. F. Popple, Minto.

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

Vice-Pres.—R. W. Johnston, Winnipeg.

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

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

AND THAT'S THE TRUTH.

At any time, it is the part of good business to spend wisely. As a matter of fact, there have been few times in the history of Manitoba farming when the producers could give way to any orgy of reckless expenditure, even if they had wanted to do so; producers have had to be economical, consistently—that has been, and is, one of the major factors in the success of each and every phase of farming; to spend wisely, to make every dollar count for one hundred cents has been, is, and always will be, vital to successful agriculture.

Right now, when all the world seems to be wading through the "Slough of Despond" and staggering from successive crashes, depressions etc., that are periodically incident to the profit-taking system, and when many of us had been counting on chickens that didn't hatch—it is more than ever imperative that every dollar that does come in is well spent, spent through the channels that will bring the best return in quality and amount of the goods we need.

When We Look Around.

Now, when we look around, we see countless organizations urging us to buy through them; as a matter of fact, we don't need to look around to see them—they force themselves upon us at every turn, with seductive advertising and

Manitoba Co-op School

June 16—21

See Pages 12 and 19

high-pressure selling; their name is legion—and every one of them hopes you will buy from them and pay for all that advertising and

selling and then—leave them a profit!

That's what they are in business for, that profit! Now we have no quarrel with any of them—that is the way business is done under the present system, for profit; but we do want to point out that there is just one way to buy and get all the profit back—that is the co-operative way.

Your co-operative organization—Wholesale and locals—exists, not to make profit for a few individuals but to achieve "Service at Cost" for all its members.

Paint Up.

Just now there is a lot in the city papers about "Clean up; Paint up" and multitudes of committees are meeting (in the way that committees do) to forward this most desirable objective. Perhaps some of the rural folks are also thinking about cleaning up their premises and doing some painting, too.

Your Co-op Wholesale is on the job with a first-class range of paints, put up under our own "M. C. W. Brand" and sold under our full guarantee; and the prices are worth while investigating.

Then, speaking about cleaning up, your Co-op Wholesale can supply soap of high grade at fair prices.

The Cup That Cheers.

About tea and coffee: you can buy cartons of 1-lb., 3-lb., 5-lb., 10-lb. and 25-lb. of either tea or coffee through your Wholesale. It's good—the price is good too. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale has been handling these goods for some time and Mr. Ketchison, their manager, gives his unqualified O.K.

Now that we are getting on towards the end of seeding it's a

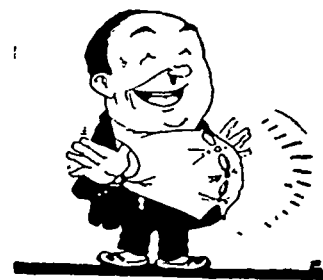
good time to fix that bit of fencing that is not in such good shape. Your Co-op can supply fencing of all kinds, including posts; and on all this we can meet prices, either local or mail order. It will be well worth your while to inquire at your local.

Twine—Lumber—Flour.

Already, in seeding time, we must begin to think about the harvest. Quite a number of co-ops have already placed their provisional order for twine. Your Wholesale handles the best twine obtainable, direct.

It's a good idea to get in your provisional order right away—it gives us a chance to know what the demand is to be; and it assures the buyer of preferred service in case of a last-minute rush next fall. Our members have found this out and orders received to date this season are quite a bit ahead of those on hand at this time last year.

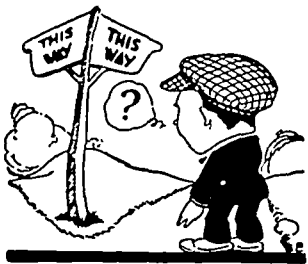
In getting lumber for spring repairs or new out-buildings, why not club together with your neighbors and order a carload—it means a big saving in freight, etc. Now is the best time to order and, of course, the best way to buy is through your Wholesale.



Full of Satisfaction

Have you used any of our "M.C.W. Brand" Flour yet? Many of our members, who have used it, have written in to say how satisfactory they found it. The number of our members who are using "M.C.W. Brand" Flour is steadily increasing.

In buying all these goods—paint, tea, coffee, fencing, twine, lumber, flour, etc.—order through your co-op local or, if your neighborhood is not organized, through your U.F.M. local.



Keep to the Right



Cleaning Up!

(From Page 21)

He was elected President of the Daly Wheat Pool Local which position he still holds. He is also a member of the Oddfellows, Foresters and Masons, having attained in the latter the highest honor the district can bestow, being a Past District Deputy Grand Master.

In 1907 he married Agnes Flynn who had emigrated from Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, a few

years previously, being of Irish Scotch extraction.

From this union there are two boys and one girl. Mrs. Smith has also taken a leading part in farmer's activities, being several years on the Brandon District Board of the U.F.M., helped organize the Egg and Poultry Pool Local at Rapid City of which she is President, also patron and shareholder in the Co-operative Dairies and the Brandon Con-

sumer's Co-op.

Through all the vicissitudes of farming, having lost crops through prairie fire, hail, drought, gophers and rust, the old pioneer spirit has carried him through.

As a neighbor he is always ready with a helping hand and with his purse for those in want. His pioneer father and mother passed away a few years ago each of them being well over 80 years of age.

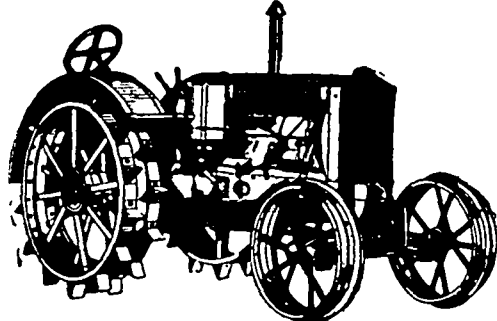
A NEW ERA IN AGRICULTURE



FOR FAST, CLEAN THRESHING
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22 x 36 24 x 44 28 x 48

Massey-Harris Steel Threshers are built to give you the features you want in a Threshing Machine. Strong, steel construction to give long wear and freedom from delays through break-downs. Large capacity to do fast, clean, thorough separation. Simple, accessible adjustments that enable the operator to do his work quickly and accurately. For custom or individual work you will find Massey-Harris Steel Threshers satisfactory in every way.



Economical Belt Power

Massey-Harris Tractors are made in two sizes:
12-20 H.P. and 20-30 H.P.

They are light, strong, easily handled, full of pep and power and are appreciated by users because they do their work at low cost.

Write Your Nearest Branch or Ask Your Local Massey-Harris Agent for Full Particulars

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United Farmers of Manitoba

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION

Dates to Be Remembered:

June 10th-13th, Womans' Institute Convention.

June 14th-21st, Rural Womans' Rest Week.

June 16th-21st, Manitoba Institute of Co-operation.

June 21st, Joint Conference of U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. Workers from Selkirk, Springfield, Provencher and Macdonald Districts.

Place — Manitoba Agricultural College.

Copies of the following may be had on request from Central Office:

Banking Report — Ralph Wilson, Prov. Director U.F.M.

U.F.M. President's Report — Thos. Wood.

U.F.W.M. President's Report — Mrs. Gee-Curtis.

Peace Report — Mrs. E. L. Johnson, Prov. Director U. F.W.M.

Marketing Report — Mrs. M. Loree, Ex-Prov. Director U.F. W.M.

Legislation Report — Mrs. V. E. Phillips, Prov. Director U.F.W.M. Mrs. F. Downing, Prov. Director U.F.W.M.

Education Report — Mrs. T. W. McClelland, Ex-Vice-President U.F.W.M.

Immigration Report — Mrs. F. Howell, Prov. Director U.F.W.M.

Child Welfare Report — Miss M. B. McMurray, Legal Supervisor of Child Welfare Division.

Public Health Report — Dr. Pincock, Deputy Minister of Public Health.

Manitoba Co-op School

June 16—21

See Pages 12 and 19

From Our Package Library Section.

Home Surroundings.

Old Time Samplers.

Quilt Making.

Farm Woman's Attitude toward Youth.

The Farm Woman's Idea of World Peace.

Immigration.

Worth While Things.

Material Prosperity and its Effect.

How to Keep Young People on the Farm.

Time, and How to Find it for Christian work.

Banking.

How the Tariff Affects the Farmer.

Currency and Prices.

The Wife of the New Canadian Farmer, and her Problems.

Child Welfare Legislation in Canada.

Material for Debating Series.

Co-operation — Dr. J. P. Warbasse.

Co-operative Achievements of Canadian Grain Growers, by—Harald S. Patton, Ph. D. Professor of Economics, Michigan State College.

Materials from our package library section are sent out on loan for two weeks.

The Joint Conference of workers from Macdonald, Provencher, Selkirk and Springfield Districts will be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Saturday, June 21st.

The Committee in charge has planned the following for your pleasure.

1. Conducted tours to seed plots and barns.

2. Address by Prof. C. R. Fay, "The Reconciliation of Producer and Consumer."

3. Basket Picnic dinner and supper provided by the ladies.

4. Afternoon Program in Auditorium.

5. Program of Sports.

6. Evening Program in Auditorium.

This Conference is open to U.F.M., U.F.W.M., Junior U.F.M. members with their friends, rural teachers and ministers with their families.

U.F.M. Notes.

The Manitoba Institute of Co-operation is being held at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, June 16th to 21st, 1930. We are anxious to have a full representation from the twelve districts that these men may take back full reports to the locals.

The President and Secretary represented the organization at a meeting on April 15th, addressed by Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director, Experimental Farms of Canada, on "Agricultural Research in Canada."

The Members of the British Farmers Tour, are due in Winnipeg, Sunday, September 7th. The organization plans to take some part in the entertainment of this delegation.

U.F.W.M. Notes.

The Executive of the U.F.W.M. will meet in Central Office, June 22nd. Miss Mabel Brown, Provincial Junior Leader, will attend this meeting to help with summer and fall plans for her division of the work.

Copies of "The Rural Survey" will be mailed to the locals during the month of June. We ask the help of not only U.F.M. members but of farmers generally, that the organization may get a correct estimate of the position of Agriculture in the province. All answers shall be treated confidentially, and if you refuse to sign your name, please initial it and give your Post Office address.

Members of the U.F.W.M. are invited to attend any or all sessions of the Women's Institute Convention, June 10th to 13th, at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

There are still 1,350 copies of the U.F.W.M. Cook Book to be sold. A letter addressed to the Secretary, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Main Street, Winnipeg, with 55c enclosed, will bring you a copy of this book, post paid.

Junior U.F.M. Notes.

Prizes are being offered to the first three winners in the following contests:

1. Map of your Municipality, including railroads, sections, townships, ranges, schools, churches, highways, towns and villages.

2. The best business and friendly letters. Form, writing and general appearance to be considered.

3. An essay on "Practical Co-operation in our District."

Give your name and address and forward to 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Juniors are to attend the Summer Conference at the Manitoba Agricultural College, on June 21st.

Birthday Greetings to Dauphin Plains Local, for May 30th.

A NEW SCHOOL.

Remember the stories of men who have been successful in the eyes of the world—how they refer to the little red school house on the hill, or down in the valley, or out in the bush? And it is a fact that school plays a big part in our lives.

Every boy and every girl knows that to run a good race, play a good game of ball, get good marks in mathematics, or succeed in life, one must train. The same is true, we expect, of co-operation.



A Clarion Call

Co-operation falls not upon us like the gentle rain from heaven, but rather springs up and brings forth manifold only when it is carefully planted and nurtured by folks who know how.

And so Manitoba co-operators are gathering this summer at the Manitoba Agricultural College for one week (June 16 to 21) to discuss the principles of co-operation, and, together with men who have become known as authorities, work out ways and means of applying those principles efficiently to the work we have in hand—the work of improving life, particularly rural life, in Manitoba.

The week (six days packed with enjoyment and benefit) will cost each student \$7.00.

"THE BIG CO-OP TENT."

Well, it will soon be fair time once again. Last year the ten co-operative organizations which make up the Manitoba Co-operative Conference decided that it would be good business to work together in their exhibits at fairs.



Think of It!

So, at Brandon fair all the Co-ops occupied one big space under the grand stand; and at Neepawa, Carman, Portage and Dauphin, the Co-op exhibits were

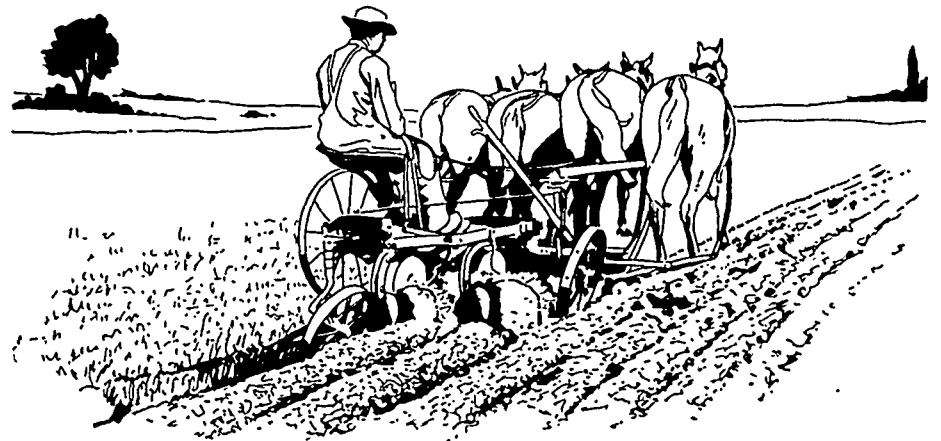
together under "The Big Co-op Tent."

This year again "The Big Co-op Tent" will be the rallying centre for co-operators at all these fairs. None of us expect to do much business at fair time, but it is good to get together, see the exhibits which indicate the growth of our co-operative businesses, and interest others in our movement.

So—meet you at "The Big Co-op Tent" on fair day.

Bookseller: This is one of the rarest of my books and you shall have it at half the catalogue price.

Customer: That's fine. What does the catalogue cost?



**FARMER APPROVAL
Marks the New Deere Gang As the
Leading Plow of Its Type**

Wherever plows of its type are used, the New Deere Gang has earned its leadership in the field—a leadership based upon owner approval in recognition of its good work, long life and all the other features that mean most in real plowing satisfaction.

The New Deere has the sturdy construction necessary for long life in difficult Canadian soils; it has the great strength in beams and braces to stand up under heavy-duty service.

Genuine John Deere bottoms, together with all-wheel-carried design, insure proper balance, steady running and remarkably light draft.

On a farm nearby you, there is a New Deere Gang prized for the way it makes better seed beds. Ask your neighbor about it. Then inspect this sturdy plow at your John Deere dealer's. Write to John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary or Regina, for free booklet NH-89

**Horses Fresher at Night
and More Work Done**

Clip Your Horses—give them new life. Clipped Horses do not sweat their strength away. Groomed in a quarter of the time.

Ask Your Dealer to Show You
STEWART Clipping Machines

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

A Boy's Travels in Foreign Lands

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

CHAPTER 8.

RULE OF THE KHALIFA

An amazing change has taken place in the Soudan during the past thirty years. From 1882 to 1899 it is estimated that over six million people were victims of the Dervish rule under the Khalifa. Life was cheap; the order was to kill anyone who showed the slightest disobedience or disputed his power in any way. El O'Beid was the headquarters of this fanatic which is a large oasis on the edge of the Nuba Mountains.

In the surrounding desert you have the home of the Messeria, the wild savage horsemen, the fiercest of the Khalifa's fighters, and to the south the Nubas, who for many years lived in dread of the Messeria who periodically raided their villages and murdered the men, took their women as slaves and left destruction in their wake. This drove the Nubas more and more into the mountain fastnesses where they were not so accessible. All the tribes, however, joined together in the great cause under the Khalifa, against the unbelievers. I cannot imagine that these tribes will ever become civilized in the true sense of the word. Nevertheless, at the present time it is a fairly safe place in which to travel.

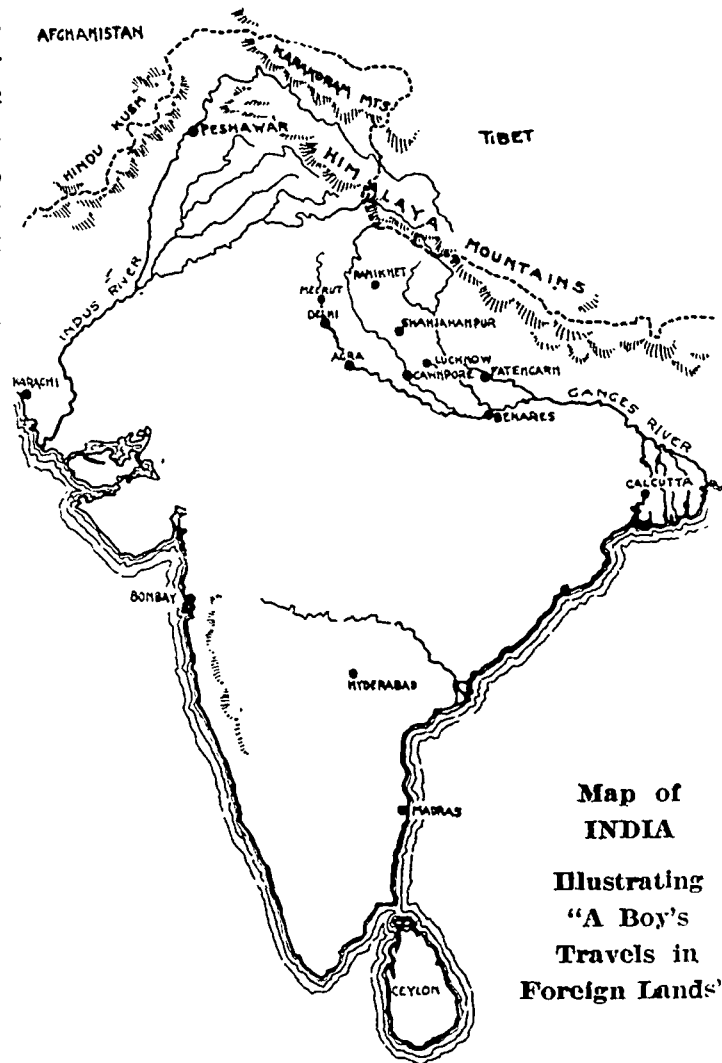
It seems incredible that this immense country is governed by a few young Britishers who are called District Commissioners. They have immense territories to supervise and are veritable rulers of their districts. They are often a hundred miles or so from the

nearest white person. They have a detachment of native police and dispense justice in such a just, courageous and impeccable manner that they have the confidence of these savage people. In my opinion this is one of the marvels of British Government, and it is the type of character of the men selected for this service that makes such a thing possible.

Life of the Natives

Many of the desert tribes must be living in the same state of civilization as they have been living in for hundreds of years. Many of them do not know the value of money, as this means of exchange is

practically unknown in many districts. They live within themselves, raise a few goats and carry on a crude form of agriculture, but they live and appear to be happy. They have their troubles, but they do not worry about the stock market or Wall street. The men do not bother about the price of clothes, neither do they buy a new hat in the spring, and some of them have probably never seen a pair of shoes. The women are not



Map of
INDIA
Illustrating
"A Boy's
Travels in
Foreign Lands"



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

Greater harvest savings possible with Rumely Combines

Rumely Combine-Harvester Facts

1. **Simplicity**—The Rumely Combine has fewer working parts.
2. **Longer Life**—The small number of parts and moderate speed give longer life.
3. **Positive Action Racks**—The Rumely system of handling straw is far superior to any other. It is not affected by the level of the machine.
4. **Positive Action Grain Drag**—Running the whole length of the machine. It is not affected by hills or slopes.
5. **Steel Header Balance**—Superior to weights and beams, and very compact.
6. **Built-in Recleaner**—Requires no tailings conveyor and distributes tailings evenly over whole width of cylinder.
7. **Spike Tooth Cylinder**—Has exceptionally large capacity.
8. **Grain Bin**—Adds nothing to the width of machine and very little to the height. It can be emptied in two minutes.
9. **Anti-friction Bearings**—Ball and roller bearings used on every important shaft. This means less wear and saves power.
10. **Roller Chains**—Roller chains on every important drive require less power and add durability.

Harvest when grain is ready—get top prices. No big crews to feed—no kitchen drudgery

RUMELY Combine-Harvesters are designed according to threshing principles that have been worked out in nearly a century of threshing experience.

Rumely engineers have constantly striven to make combine savings available to an ever widening circle of grain growers regardless of crop conditions or territory.

Combine harvesting improves the grade and brings top prices. It reduces waste and cuts harvesting costs by doing away with big crews. Relieves the women folks of kitchen drudgery for harvest hands.

To make this possible, they have developed windrow harvesting equipment that has been steadily improved and perfected like the combines, themselves.

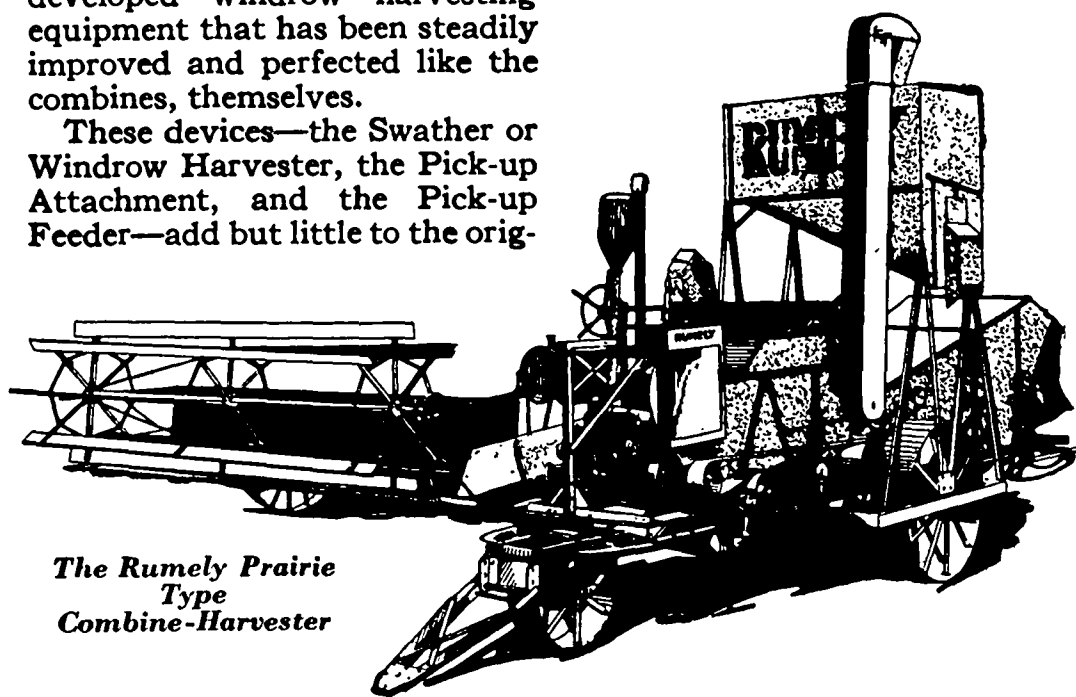
These devices—the Swather or Windrow Harvester, the Pick-up Attachment, and the Pick-up Feeder—add but little to the orig-

inal cost of the combine. Where there is trouble in handling threshed grain due to the lowering of grades with green kernels—or where rust, insects or weeds have heretofore prevented the use of combines, Rumely windrow harvesting equipment now makes possible combine harvest savings.

Use the coupon today!

Use the coupon for full information on a combine to meet your own local conditions. No obligation. Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc., La Porte, Indiana.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.



The Rumely Prairie Type Combine-Harvester

ADVANCE-RUMELY Power Farming Machinery

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc., Dept. C.K.
Address nearest branch. Serviced through 30 Branches and Warehouses.
Gentlemen: Please send literature describing the items checked.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... Prov.....

- DoAll Convertible Tractors
- DoAll 46-inch Tread Non-Convertible Tractors
- OilPull Tractors
- Grain and Rice Threshers

- Husker-Shredders
- Bean and Pea Hullers
- Silo Fillers
- Corn Shellers
- Combine-Harvesters, Hillside and Prairie Types

troubled with runners in their stockings or the style in hats and other things necessary to "keep up with the Joneses" in this country, for they wear none of these things.

The headdress of most of the Soudanese ladies comprises a mixture of cocoanut oil and mud mixed into a thick paste and worked into the hair, which is then worked into small and numerous plaits. This probably is their idea of a permanent wave. It is unquestionably permanent, but to me was always disgusting, and I wondered why they did not lose their hair at an early age on account of the filth that must be attendant with such a preparation, but I never saw one who did. Sanitary conditions in the small villages appear to be a little better than at Omdurman, but I presume this is simply due to fewer people being massed together.

I brought few pleasant memories from the Soudan. I cannot forget the glaring sunshine day in and day out, month after month, with the thermometer hovering around 120 degrees in the shade at noontide for several

months of the year. A glare that almost blinds you when you gaze over the desert. Sand everywhere and in everything — and so that you do not forget it a sirrocco pays a periodical visit, when you again breathe it and eat more of it and pray for the time when the relief will come so that you can return to colorful Cairo. You have many happy recollections of that wonderful city.

Relief Arrives.

The relief eventually arrives. We give them our pets, mostly monkeys of various colors and sizes, and we sympathize with them, but they are not looking for sympathy; at present it is a new adventure. They do not realize how monotonous it will become. It is winter and the sun has not started to make life during the day almost unbearable. They have not yet lived through a two or three-day sandstorm. They will grow dreadfully tired of it, but in a year they will be giving sympathy to the men who relieve them, and in spite of all the discomforts will be healthier when they leave if they fully respect the power of the sun.

A few days later we find ourselves back in the old citadel at Cairo, where we are to mobilize for India. About one-half of the regiment will be going to "Blighty" (England), as only those with four years of uncompleted service will be accepted by the Indian Government. Sufficient men will be on board ship when we embark at Port Suez to bring us up to full strength. They are fresh out from England and we shall call them "Rookies." We have about three weeks to wait for the boat, and this time is spent in renewing old acquaintances.

Mystic India.

We sail at last for India. "The Supreme Land of Marvels." We have heard many stories of this country, but words cannot fitly describe this wonderful land of mighty mountains and rivers, fertile plains and arid deserts, beautiful mosques and temples, strange and varied people speaking myriad tongues and worshipping different gods. Where dazzling wealth and splendor are seen in princely palaces, probably unequalled in any other part of the world, side by side with poverty, suffering and wretched squalor—a mass of people you cannot hope to understand. It bewilders you and you think you cannot possibly tire of trying to discover what it is all about.

They call it the unchanging East. I spent four years in India and never ceased to wonder, and when I left, felt I knew less about this strange land and people than when I first arrived there. To me it was an ever changing panorama—a place that will remain in my memory as long as I have the power to think. I will try and give you a review of the places I visited and what I know about them.

WHEN IT'S PAILS ...

... Stock Pails, Water Pails or Dairy Pails ... be sure that the ones you buy have the **SMP** label of quality. The shield-shape, red and green label is a guarantee of finest quality.



Made for Heavy Duty

SMP "Slow Dip" Galvanized Pails are strong, sturdy and will give long service. Every seam and crevice is clean, smooth and rust-proof.



WATCH FOR THIS LABEL
ON GALVANIZED WARE

Popular prices from
55c. to \$2.85

A Product of
GENERAL STEEL WARES
LIMITED

Branches Across Canada



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

The thing that always impresses one, and which remains with you, is the poverty of the common or poorer classes, living in mud huts such as we in this country would consider unfit for our cattle, whose clothing, poor and scanty, barely suffices to cover them in common decency — millions of them wherever you go, who appear to be half starved.

Results of Caste System.

To those who have not witnessed this amazing mass it is impossible to describe, and yet the conditions of these poor unfortunates when I saw them were ideal, indeed, when compared to those which existed some few years before when periodical famines visited the land. This was before the government put in the splendid irrigation canal system which has eliminated the terrible conditions that existed in years of extreme drought. In those days thousands upon thousands died of starvation. Photographs are still to be seen of humans who were literally walking skeletons, so emaciated one wondered how the spark of life could remain within the body.

Many books have been written which tell of the appalling conditions which existed and which some writers maintain still exist. Books of a contradictory nature have also been written, but no one can convince me that frightful poverty and incredible suffering is non-existent there so long as the accursed caste system is practiced.

(To be continued).

Some folks allow that the farming business aint no joke; but what else is it, under present day conditions?

* * *

There's nothing like hard work; and those that don't have to do it are glad of it.

* * *

About the biggest change that marriage makes in a man's habits is that after he's married he shaves in the morning instead of the evening.

“What does your wife say when you are out late at night?”

“I'm not married.”

“Then, why do you stay out so late?”

SOMETHING TO FALL BACK UPON

Money in the bank—saved from your income and earning compound interest—you will find not only a great comfort and protection in an emergency, but a ready fund to enable you to take advantage of business opportunities.

The Bank of Montreal welcomes small savings accounts, and it offers you service as well as safety in connection with your account.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

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

Under Our REDUCED PREMIUMS You can purchase Whole Life Participating Insurance

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

Age 25.....	\$17.35 per thousand
Age 30.....	19.95 per thousand
Age 35.....	23.40 per thousand
Age 40.....	28.05 per thousand
Age 45.....	34.15 per thousand
Age 50.....	42.30 per thousand

These policies participate in the company's earnings. Such dividends may be applied annually to buy additional insurance, to reduce subsequent premiums or be left on deposit, bearing interest.

**THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY**
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

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

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

The Chief is wondering if you have told all your pals about the booklet, "Meri-ka-chak—His Message"? We have all talked so much about our booklet that it seemed that every girl and boy in Manitoba must know about it long ago. But letters are still coming in, every day, lots of them, asking for copies; many of the juniors say, "We have just heard about the wonderful tribe, the Shan-a-macs." So we had better be sure that each of us have told all our friends about the booklet—there are still a stack of them here at the Head Lodge, waiting to go out.

The Message of our great chief, Meri-ka-chak, has gone out, far away from Manitoba, across the seas. Last week a letter came from Germany asking for a copy and another from Madrid, in Spain; and three big parcels went to Co-operatives in England—all

carrying the Message to other girls and boys.



"DUCK CHIEF"

Head of the Blackfoot Band. "Duck Chief," son of "Running Rabbit," is the present Head Chief of the entire Blackfoot tribe. Here he is in the full dress worn when he sits on the Council Rock.

Then, of course, stacks of letters came in from our own juniors, here in Manitoba. We are trying to say "How!" to all those who write in, in our junior broadcast each Saturday at 12.35 (the time has been changed); and here are some of them:

Colin McGinnis, Elm Creek: I am writing for another of the Meri-ka-chak books; I liked the last one. My father belongs to the Poultry Pool and the Wheat Pool.

Then Alfred Jewell, Letellier; Russell E. Haggard, Pilot Mound; Fred M. Nicholls, Wawanesa; Douglas Brewer, Winnipeg; Jean Kines, Roblin; Harold Greenham, Grandview; Archie Boyd, Moore Park; Jessie Stevenson and Agnes Dodds, Silver Plains; Edith Horough, Chatfield; Laura Stewart, Sidney; Allan Glashan, Bowman; Clayton Morrison, Ridgeville—all liked the first booklet and want a copy of the second.

Well, we had not expected to get out the second booklet until next fall; but so many want it and want to know how to form Shan-a-mac tribes that we will have to work hard to get the second book out before that. In the meantime, all the names of girls and boys who write in are being written in the Big Buckskin Roll and they will all get the new booklet when it is ready.

Greetings from England.

A few days ago a letter came for the Chief from Leslie Paul, in England. Mr. Paul is the Headman of all the tribes of Woodcraft Folk in Britain. Over there, the boys and girls form Woodcraft tribes; these gangs are linked up with the Co-operatives. Like our Shan-a-macs, the Folk work for fit bodies, free minds and world peace. Mr. Paul, their Headman, sends greetings to all our Shan-a-macs and wants to work together with us.

The Woodcraft Folk in England do their utmost to follow the life of Woodcrafters as outlined by Ernest Thompson Seton in "The Birch Bark Roll." That is a mighty interesting book. Would you like to read it? There are copies in the Pool Library—write in for one.

More Letters.

The Chief is glad to hear from our girls and boys; just address
(Turn to Page 32)

When Forwarding Money



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

Write for location of our nearest branch

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve \$20,000,000

Resources \$275,000,000

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

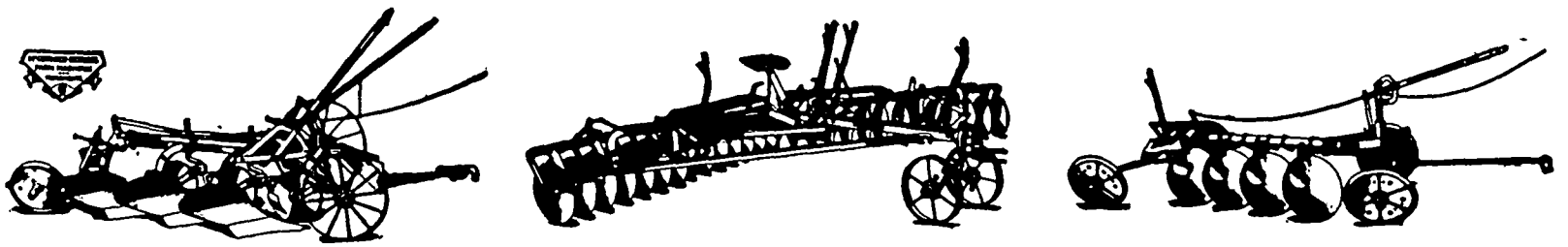
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BE SURE & NOTIFY US IF YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS

THEN YOU WILL BE SURE TO GET YOUR COPY PROMPTLY

MCCORMICK-DEERING

Power and Tools for the Summer Fallow



Developed in the West for the West!

Proving and Testing Work on Western Farms
Is Helping to Solve the Grain Growers'
Power and Equipment Problems

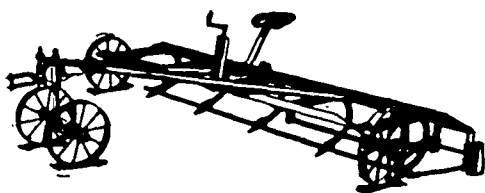
MANY typical Western Canada farms—scattered far and wide over the prairie provinces—are used by International Harvester in trying, testing, and proving McCormick-Deering Power Farming Equipment and the modern methods this equipment makes possible. Careful research work, carried on in the heart of the great West, shows up all through the line in countless important improvements. There is no guess-work in McCormick-Deering design; every machine is proved and ready before it is offered to our customers.

This careful experimental and development work,

plus enthusiastic farmer co-operation and the demonstration farm program being carried on under the supervision of Mr. J. G. Haney at Gull Lake, Sask., and Oak Lake, Man., is doing much to advance farming in the West. Grain production costs are being lowered, man's labor lightened, the farm woman's task made easier, and farm life made happier wherever these modern machines and methods are adopted.

Write for information concerning the equipment shown on this page, or visit the local McCormick-Deering agent and discuss your power and equipment problems with him.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA

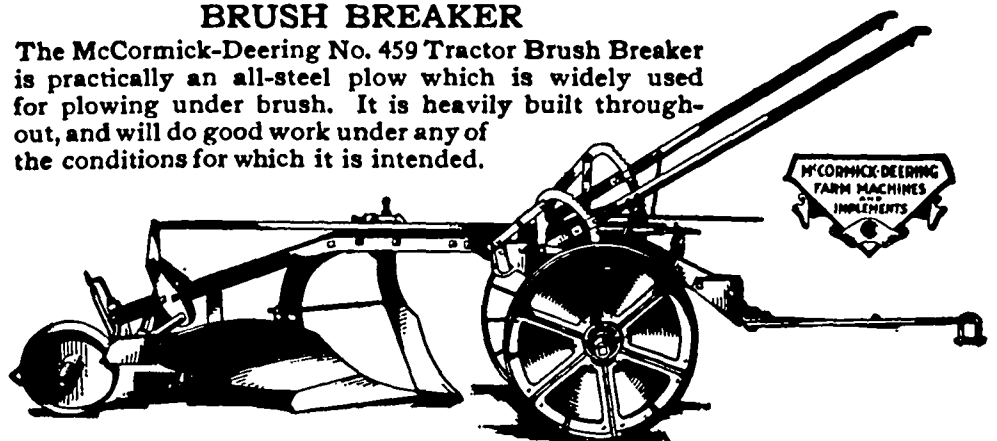


ROD WEEDER

Here is a new tool that is worth investigating. It covers a 12-foot strip and pulls the weed roots out of the soil, leaving them exposed to the sun where they soon wither and die. A great tool in summer fallow.

BRUSH BREAKER

The McCormick-Deering No. 459 Tractor Brush Breaker is practically an all-steel plow which is widely used for plowing under brush. It is heavily built throughout, and will do good work under any of the conditions for which it is intended.



THE SHAN-A-MACS

(From Page 30)

your letter to "Meri-ka-chak, 8th floor, Pool Bldg., Winnipeg."

Irma Evans and Neville Conley. at Bowsman; Germaine Boyd, De-

loraine; Joe Pesternak, Ethelbert; Lorne Rose, Manson; Doris Dryden, Lenore; Joe Schneider, Roblin; Nora Reece, Roland; Charlie Dell, East Kildonan; Mary Morris, St. James; all want to hear

more about the Shan-a-macs. Joy Nield, at Windygates wants to know how to make bows and arrows, so we will have to hurry up with the next book, which will tell all about such things. Margaret Scott, Boissevain, got a booklet from her teacher and likes it; she says, "I think there are good ideas in it, as it tells if we work together we get along, but if we do not—we don't."

Letters to the Editor

WHO PAID?

Editor,
Scoop Shovel:

A little controversy which took place a few days back struck me as worthy of space in the Scoop Shovel:—

A.—"Well, so far as I'm concerned, the Pool would be welcome to keep my deduction certificates unpaid and use the money to build a flour mill here in Canada. Further, when surplus has again accrued use it again to build a Pool flour mill in England."

B.—"Yes, that would be fine if you could do it, but the farmers wouldn't stick together, they're too jealous of each other."

A.—"Hold on there bo — can you name one pool member you have known who was jealous of another pool member as to the price received in any season, for any given grade of grain?"

The Crowd—silence — silence gives consent.

A. (Continuing)—"But I'll tell you who we are jealous of. After we have gotten better returns all round for all—"

B.—"Hold on! you can't prove that."

A.—"No! maybe not to you, but can you tell me from your historical knowledge of any period in which a six year crop averaged \$1.35?"

B.—"Yes, but that's due to general conditions, supply and demand."

A.—"I suppose it was general conditions year before the Manitoba and Saskatchewan pool, when I, in Saskatchewan, saw dandy wheat without one wild oat in it, grade 3 Northern and bring 60c at the elevator. The grower died that fall, they said of pneumonia; I say a broken heart."

HOLLAND *extra prime* **BINDER TWINE**

EXCELS IN LENGTH STRENGTH & EVENNESS.

LATEST IMPROVED INSECT TREATMENT

IF TIME MEANS MONEY

—you will want to eliminate the possibility of delay by using this popular twine.

ASK FOR IT BY NAME

HAROLD AND THOMPSON
REGINA + SASK
General Sales Agents for: Manitoba Saskatchewan - Alberta

Plant Your Money Here

Radishes won't grow unless radish seeds are planted. Money won't grow unless dollars are planted.

**START YOUR MONEY GARDEN
HERE IN 3½% SOIL**

The Province of Manitoba is directly responsible for repayment of deposits.

Write for pamphlet "Saving by Mail."

**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
SAVINGS OFFICE**

CORNER DONALD ST. and ELLICE AVE.
WINNIPEG.

C.—“Yes, I sold a car load 2 Northern the same fall here for 63c.”

A.—“Now, Mr. B., just you listen a bit more. After we poolers have gotten a better price all round, you step in and grab off \$1.45, and darn you, I'll say we're jealous of you, and the man who paid you the \$1.45 for your wheat was Blinks over here who just lost \$3,400 in the Grain Exchange. You thought all the time it was the grain trade that paid you, didn't you now? Add all the "Blinks" together and you will know who paid the non-pool price.

B.—“Well, er-ow-en. Boys, I'll have to go and get the mail before she closes.”

To comment on this dialogue, I'd like to say this. Remove the cause of jealousy, and the effect—jealousy disappears. Will all please remember this that when we stop the robbery of each other, as the Pool Contract does, we have made the biggest single step toward a better life.

ROSS LAMB,
Foxwarren, Man.

Some Questions

The Editor:

In your last issue of the Scoop Shovel an article appears "Attacks on the Pool" in which you try to explain the selling policy of the Pool, and also some of the criticism leveled at it by different people.

No doubt I am dense and someone with a more brilliant intellect than mine could readily understand them but to me a lot of these "explanations" are all Greek.

J. H. Thomas advised the Pool to sell their wheat at \$1.47 but Mr. McPhail says nobody would buy at that price, yet wheat advanced from \$1.47 to over \$1.75. How do you account for that?

(1). Here we find the Pool holding a large quantity of wheat and offering it for sale, with nobody buying wheat, and yet the price advanced nearly 30c a bushel during that time. That seems to me to be a very strange situation. I have always thought a good price was created by a good demand but according to this the exact reverse is the case.

You say the wheat that was sold at that time was not put into the consumptive channels. Now what difference should it make to the

(Turn to Page 35)

ORDER ROOFING NOW

PEDLAR'S

Nu-Roof will save you money

You will be surprised how much time, labor and material you can save with NU-ROOF. Each sheet comes in lengths up to 10 ft. and covers 33 inches in width when laid—a greater covering area per sheet than any other metal roofing. It is the sturdiest roof you can buy. Makes a splendid siding. We guarantee prompt shipment.

Send dimensions of building for our prices.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

Winnipeg Office and Factory - 599 Erin Street

Factories: Oshawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

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

PEDLAR'S METAL-BUILT PRODUCTS



A
GRADE
FOR EVERY
CAR

for
EVERY
TRACTOR
& TRUCK

PROTECTION

Drive where you like—as fast as you like—regardless of heat or cold—regardless of road conditions—and KNOW that every part of your engine is positively protected against damaging friction.

There is one way to do it—use Autolene.



1WA

The BRITISH AMERICAN OIL CO. LIMITED
Super-Power and British American ETHYL Gasolenes - Autolene Oils

CO-OPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(From Page 4)

of every country say the same. How can peace be engendered by such contradictory conditions?

Naturally, one does not refuse to buy: this is a necessity since, if one refused all the products of the client country it would not be able to buy at all. But purchasing is only accepted as a function of selling and in order to assure the latter. Why? Because it is selling which brings profit.

Co-operation is concerned with something entirely different. Every co-operative society is a purchasing society, and as, Anders

Oerne says, recalling a well-known illustration, "a household economy not to produce a profit, but to obtain the material products required to meet the needs of the family." Well, it ought to be the same for international commerce. The aim of co-operators is not to sell but to obtain that which they need and, contrary to the present policy, export only interests them in so far as it is necessary in order to pay for imports.

What a change in the negotiations. Look at all those diplomats seated at the Round Table. If they are all instructed to export, naturally there will be a conflict.

But if each one comes simply to buy there will only be smiling faces.

(4) Of the various kinds of contracts, association is the only one which really brings individuals closer together, and it will be the same with nations. Therefore, as we co-operators are trying to find in the association of individuals a system of distribution which will replace trade and eliminate competition and profit, so we should try to achieve the same thing between nations. The international commercial policy for co-operators should be nothing else than the formation of co-operative societies between nations.

Such would be the international exchange through the consumers' federations in the various countries—an exchange made under the same conditions as between local co-operative societies, without profit. A beginning has already been made, but so far it only represents an infinitesimal part of international trade. And, meanwhile, it is necessary that we should have a policy which is capable of immediate application.

What shall the policy be? Commercial agreements are already an advance upon the system of "laissez faire"—and it must be noted that genuine free-traders do not like commercial agreements for the simple reason that, by the reciprocal ties which they create, they become obstacles to open competition. But commercial agreements, such as have been until now, are still only one of the forms of the struggle between opposing interests, a bargain ending in a transaction which always leaves one of the parties concerned — and sometimes both — with a feeling of having been duped.

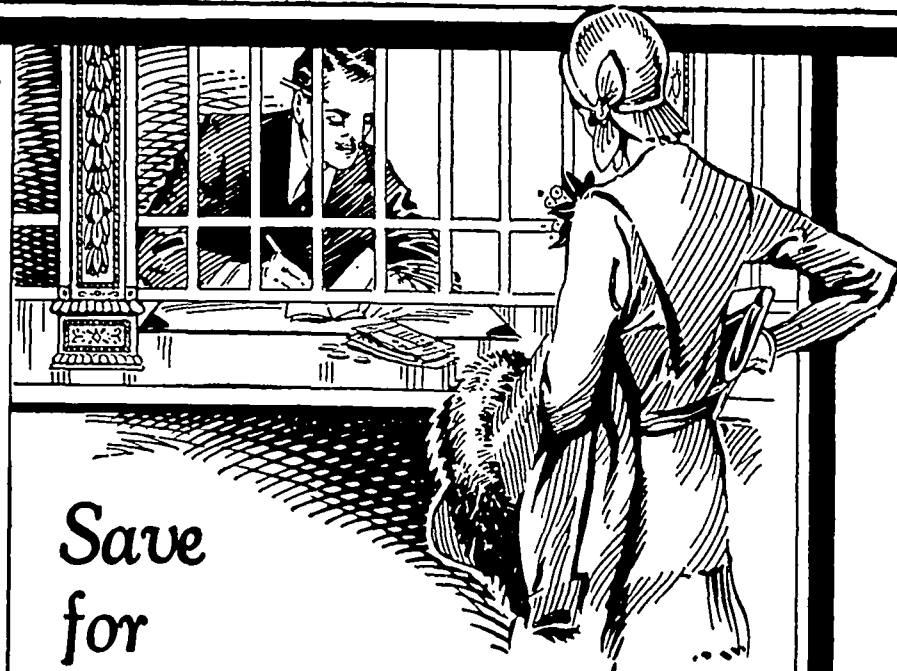
A much greater sign of progress would be the substitution of these bilateral agreements by agreements between several nations known as "Customs' Unions." They are already on the plane of "practical politics," and several Leagues in Austria, Germany, and France, are working for their creation. This is a truly co-operative task, and one which the International Co-operative Alliance ought to make its own.

Doctor: Are you taking the medicine regularly?

Patient—I tasted it, and decided I'd rather have the cough.

SAVINGS

SAVE...!



Save
for
Saving's Sake

A Savings Account is an excellent habit. It strengthens self-reliance and eliminates future money worries. Save with this Bank.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

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

The BANK for SAVINGS

(From Page 33)

Pool officials who buys the wheat so long as they get a good price. They are paid by the members of the Pool to market our wheat to the best possible advantage to the members and not to worry about what happens to the wheat after they dispose of it. (2)

By holding the wheat off the market at that time the Pool gave the big speculator a chance to make a killing and he sure took advantage of it. (3)

If a high price does not indicate a good demand, what does? (4)

If the Pool cannot take advantage of the high price what is the use of having a Pool? Any farmer

holding a car of wheat when it was \$1.75 a bushel could have sold it, then why could the Pool not sell? (5)

If an organization is not in financial difficulties when it applies for Government backing when is it? (6)

Should a member of the Pool never criticize the officials regardless of what stand they take? (7)

These are some of the things I would like to see more fully explained in the Scoop Shovel.

If this letter does not take up too much of your valuable space I would like to see it in print as discussion along these lines might

shed light where there is now darkness.

Donald McIntyre,
Swan River, Man.

In answer to Mr. McIntyre's questions as numbered:

1. Wheat prices did not advance, they declined after the incident referred to from a peak price of \$1.73 $\frac{3}{4}$ in August through succeeding months to an average of \$1.06 in March and \$1.09 in April—Mr. Thomas was in Winnipeg in the early part of September. For other phases of this incident see the April Scoop Shovel, page 23.

(Turn to Page 39)

Shake!

The CANADIAN
WOOL
GROWERS

CANADIAN
CO-OPERATIVE
WOOL
GROWERS
Limited

THE Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, offers its thanks and appreciation to the many thousands of wool growers in Eastern and Western Canada, who of their own free will signed a wool handling contract with the Growers' Marketing Associations.

Already more than 3,000,000 pounds of the Canadian wool clip have been signed. This, in itself, offers ample evidence of the goodwill existing between the wool growers and their own organization, and establishes the fact that the contract system is the most fair and business-like method of handling the wool clip in Canada. Such a system assures the fullest possible share of the best market prices to the grower.

Every wool grower in Canada is invited to sell his wool through his local Association and the Canadian Co-operative. It is the only genuine means of lifting this great Canadian industry on to a higher plane of efficiency and assuring still bigger and better development in the years to come.

If you need further information, please obtain this from your own local Association, or write the Canadian Co-operative direct. Remember, this system is owned and operated by Canadian Wool Growers only.

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited
General Offices, 217 Bay Street - **Toronto 2, Ontario**

Branches:—Regina, Sask.; Lennoxville, Que.; Weston, Ont.; and Wool Growers' Associations throughout Canada.

MR. McPHAIL'S ADDRESS

(From Page 7)

of the reasons for exporting—to enable the millers to import foreign wheat to mix with their own. It is the dumping of these Government subsidized wheat exports that is creating such antagonism in the United Kingdom.

The Present Situation

With regard to the present situation, I am not going to express any definite personal opinion regarding the outcome, because such an opinion would be interpreted as being biased and of no very great value to the outside world. I am simply going to place before you the opinion and statistics of one who cannot be considered as being biased from the standpoint of the producer; namely, Broomhall. Broomhall's figures, which I think, with all due respect to their source, are generally

considered to be conservative from the standpoint of world's requirements, estimate that the world's import requirements for the year beginning August 1st, 1929, will be 696 million, although he has reduced that estimate recently by 76 million bushels, and again within the past ten days increased it by 16 million. He estimates that the shipments have already amounted to 420 million and that there is left to be shipped 216 million. Even taking these figures as a basis, there is good reason to believe that the world will still require this year a large part of our present stocks of wheat. In his market letter of March 6th, he stated that he expected a broader demand for Manitobas and that in July next he anticipated much smaller stocks of wheat in North America than a year ago. I don't know of any more dependable opinion from a conservative standpoint than you can find in those statements. You are as capable of drawing your own conclusions as I am.

I am sure all of us are interested in securing a fair price for our wheat — a commodity on which the whole country so much depends for its prosperity. None of us surely would deliberately do or say anything that would tend to increase the uncertainty and lack of confidence which existed during the past few months, but which today is much improved. It is easy to be cheerful and optimistic when things are going well. But it is the individual or the organization or the nation which, in days of adversity can never say die, which knows no defeat, that will ultimately win the day.

I say this advisedly, that at no time in the short life of our organization, have the farmers of Western Canada been more solidly and unanimously behind their Pool.

Hard times are testing times. The membership is more united than ever before. New members are joining in large numbers. I have an opinion which amounts to a conviction, that the farmers of Western Canada, once having put their hand to the plow, will never turn back. They will continue to go forward until they have complete control over the merchandising of their wheat and other products. They will do so not because of any spirit of animosity towards any other class, but for the simple reason that it is good business, and in keeping with the trend of modern business and social relationships.

Customer: Is this airplane an absolute safe one?

Salesman: Safest on earth!

NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL of CANADA

A Federation of Canadian dairy interests representing producers, manufacturers and dealers with a total membership of thirty-three members—equalized as between provinces and the separate phases of the industry. YOU, as a producer, are well represented.

YOUR Council directly contributes to the welfare of the dairy industry of Canada in many ways vital to the profitable conduct of dairy farming, converting and distributing. Council activities cover assistance in the methods of profitable breeding, milk recording and feeding of cattle; securing and maintaining favorable transportation rates; working for adequate sanitation regulations; distributing through all available channels, educational material concerning the food value of milk and its products; and pleading the cause of just tariff regulations before national and international tariff makers.

Amendment of the existing trade treaty with Australia has been (1928) and is now being strongly urged upon the Federal Government.

"The National Dairy Council is doing more for the dairy industry than most of us realize—but you must have the support of the dairy interests FINANCIALLY," says one of our many dairy farmer friends.

All this costs time and money—the dairy FARMER benefits directly. The Council asks YOUR financial support—ONE CENT A WEEK—fifty cents a year. Ask your creamery, cheesery, condensery or milk distributor to deduct this amount from your June cream cheque, to be forwarded to the Council.

150,000 Canadian dairy farmers have a voice—the National Dairy Council of Canada.

IT PAYS YOU TO PAY FOR IT

—Get Further Information From—

NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL of CANADA

Journal Building, Ottawa, Canada.

WHEAT POOL FELLOWSHIPS

Through the National Research Council the Wheat Pool has, this year, offered Research Scholarships. These were recently awarded to:

- R. G. Dunlop, B. Sc. (Sask.)
- H. R. Sallans, B. Sc. (Sask.)
- C. A. Winkler, B. Sc. (Man.)

Mr. Dunlop will undertake special work in connection with wheat and flour. Mr. Sallans will resume studies into the chemical and physico-chemical means for differentiation of the quality factor in Canadian hard red spring wheats.

Mr. Winkler was recommended

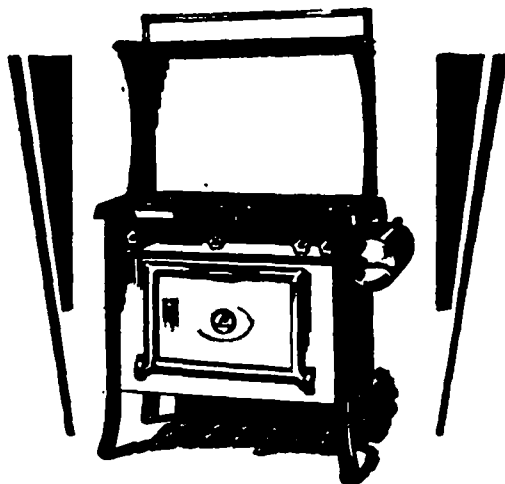
as one of the brightest Bachelor of Science students ever attending the University of Manitoba. During the past year he has received 100% in three of his subjects, said to be an unparalleled achievement. He has taken all of the work offered in physical chemistry and analytical chemistry, including gas analysis and a considerable amount of electro-chemistry. He has already worked under Professor W. A. Geddes of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Manitoba, on a peptonization of wheat project, a report on which is to be read by Professor Geddes at the annual meeting of the American

Association of Cereal Chemists in Chicago this May. Professor Geddes will supervise the work Mr. Winkler will undertake under the Wheat Pool Fellowship.

He will make special studies of the data secured through the wheat variety tests and fertilizer tests which are being conducted by the Junior Co-operative Seed Growers. This work was commenced under the auspices of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, the Manitoba Agricultural College and the Dominion Experimental Farms.

Smith: I hear your daughter married a struggling young man.

Jones: Well, he did struggle some, but he couldn't get away.



SPEEDY, COOL GAS COOKING

KITCHENKOOK brings the convenience of gas cooking to every home. These ranges make their own gas from any kind of untreated, uncolored gasoline.

Get away from a stifling summer kitchen! **KITCHENKOOK** will keep the house cool. It will speed up your work at every turn . . . enable you to do better cooking and baking than you've ever done before. **KITCHENKOOK** is unequalled for cooking speed . . . ease of control . . . cleanliness . . . and safety.

Beautifully designed. Every bit as efficient as the Gas Stoves used by city folk. See them! . . . or mail coupon, today.

Prices from \$14.50 to \$150.00

AMERICAN KITCHENKOOK

"The SAFE Gas Stoves" 210

GENERAL STEEL WARES, Limited,
(Dept. AK 515)
Please send particulars on **KITCHENKOOK**.

Name.....
Address.....

Melotte

CREAM SEPARATOR

The world's greatest cream saver

Most compact model built. Waist high, porcelain lined tank, self-balancing bowl and square cut gears make it the easiest of all to run and keep clean. Rustless, durable steel takes the place of all tinware in other machines.

Don't buy a cream separator till you have fully investigated Melotte: See your dealer. Send coupon to our nearest branch.

Lister line includes: Gasoline Engines, Crude Oil Engines, Crude Oil Tractors, Electric Motors, Electric Lighting Plants, Pumps and Water Systems, Washing Machines.

NEW LOW MODEL

ONLY SEPARATOR WITH WHITE-LINED PORCELAIN TANK

BALL BEARINGS FOR 40 YEARS

R. A. LISTER & CO. (CANADA) LTD. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me full details of Melotte Separator, also reduced interest rates available until June 15.

Name.....
Address.....
I keep.....
SS

40

TOGETHER-NESS

(From Page 5)

ly in October; or "Niagara" we listen to the thunder of the waters; or "Rockies" we lift our eyes to the hills; or "stars," we gaze at the silver lamps above; or "England," we think in love of the chalk cliffs, the gardens, the abbeys, the cottages, the busy machinery, the co-operators of the Old Homeland. We, men and women, have stepped above the animals in our power of speech; and language is a marvelous link, more precious than gold, making a music of together-ness between mind and mind. And this lang-

uage was born in the caves and dens of old, on the prairies and the glaciers, in the forests and the canyons. "In the beginning was the Word." Do you not think each girl, each boy, should try to talk good, clear, fine English (or French or Italian, etc.) since language is so amazing a power?

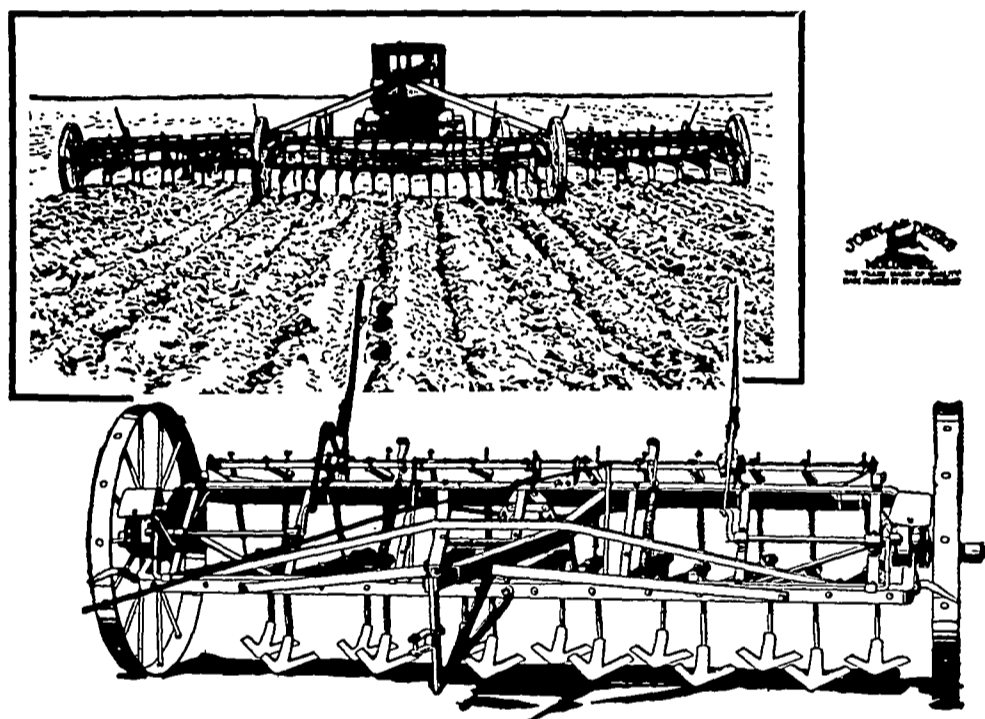
In the English county of Norfolk, a shaft was sunk in the chalk rock, forty feet deep, perhaps 8,000 years ago, and, in galleries cut in the chalk, men worked with stone axes, and hacked out lumps of flint, and collected the stuff with scoop-shovels made from the shoulder-blade of oxen. The flint

was shaped into knives, saws, chisels, etc. With stone sticks the rough-clad farmers would break up the soil. They sowed; they waited; they reaped, with sickles edged with flint teeth, the scanty crops of corn. Some tools were of bone and horn. Vessels were moulded from clay. Very coarse cloth was woven. The stone-using folk dwelt in huts grouped as villages; perhaps built on piles over water (lake-dwellings). They changed goods in barter,—tools for cloth, axes for a pig, and so on. They smiled at one another's pictures of bisons or deer scratched on stone or horn. They trembled together as, in gloomy woods, they feared the grip or bite of evil spirits. The together-ness was broken when, with bows, arrows, stone axes and spears, tribe fought tribe, and yells and curses rose in battlestorm, and blood reddened the earth; and then the tribes made peace, and wild men told one another that peace was better than war.

Who first, some five thousand years ago, used the magic of fire to melt copper, or copper and tin together (bronze) for making a pin, a button, a knife? They were men of genius. Men of genius—wonder-men — created swords, shields, mirrors, and axes of bronze. Crowds gazed in astonishment when first they saw a gold brooch, a yellow necklace of amber. And when the first iron blade glittered in the sun, the world seemed turning itself into a new world. Men wondered at the works of men; they found delight in the very idea of work, and thought of Gods as workers who framed the heaven and earth, and animals, plants, and minerals, and the wonders appeared most when the together-ness was most

Do you see what, in this tiny chapter, I have been doing? I have traced ways in which men felt their together-ness or social quality, in fire-making, home, family, clan, tribe, village, city, animal-taming, and language; and how they eagerly learned, and taught one another, the uses of stone, then bronze, then iron. Often they tore one another to pieces in the rage of war and hatred, but amid all the wars and hatred, the wonder-line,—the gold line,—of together-ness threaded its shining path.

(To be Continued)



Make This Cultivator the Guardian of Your Fields

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

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

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

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

Write for free folder describing this strong, money-making cultivator. Send your request to John Deere Plow Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary or Regina, and ask for folder HS-99.

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

(From Page 35)

2. For reply to this see Mr. McPhail's address to the Winnipeg Young Men's Board of Trade quoted on pages 6 and 7 of this issue of the Scoop Shovel.

3. Mr. McIntyre is surely aware that a tremendous amount of money was lost in grain speculation and that the gambling mania which was responsible for the inflated prices has done a vast amount of injury in the country. The letter above from another Pool member tells exactly what happened.

4. Continuous demand for use creates a good market. Wheat is grown to be eaten and brisk gambling in it does not necessarily mean that it is reaching the consumer. There would not be the quantity of wheat in the country that there is today, if there had been a consumer's demand at these high prices.

5. See Mr. McPhail's address mentioned above.

6. The circumstances in which this guarantee was given has been made public. We repeat the Pool was not then and is not now in financial difficulties. The guarantee was simply a precautionary measure.

7. The publication of Mr. McIntyre's letter should be enough to show that we do not object to criticism or critical inquiries. We welcome interest in Pool affairs by Pool members, but we would also like to point out that during the last few months we have devoted a considerable amount of space in The Scoop Shovel to explaining just such things as Mr. McIntyre brings up. In the February Scoop Shovel we published a radio broadcast by Mr. Burnell which contains the answer to all Mr. McIntyre's questions. In March we published the reply of the Pool Statistician to Mr. Sanford Evans which went carefully over the wheat situation. This month we are printing copious extracts from a speech by Mr. McPhail, President of the C.S.A., which also fully covers the ground. Not an element in the situation has been overlooked that we are aware of and if we have failed in any way to keep our members informed on the business of their Pool, we would like to know about it.

NOW!

AS LOW AS \$2.00 A MONTH



NOTHING TO PAY UNTIL AFTER 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Freight Paid Both Ways if Returned

NOW!—if you act quick!—you can get the New Stockholm cream separator on terms—as low as \$2.00 per month! Whole year to pay. 30 Days FREE Trial to prove the New Stockholm will pay for itself with the EXTRA cream it will get out of your milk. If free trial does not prove all our claims—return it!—we pay the freight both ways, if returned!

NEW BALL BEARING-LOW FRAME STOCKHOLM

Price as \$34⁵⁰
Low as **34⁵⁰**

Think of obtaining a separator of such world recognized standard quality as the New Stockholm for as low as \$31.50! Special offer subject to withdrawal without notice. Send for details and catalog.

Babson Bros. Dept. S 225
1396 Richards St., Vancouver, B.C.
218 Front St., E., Toronto 2, Ont.
110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

Babson Bros. Dept. S 225 1396 Richards St., Vancouver, B. C.
110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.
218 Front St., E., Toronto, 2, Ont.

Please send me your FREE NEW Stockholm Catalog, special Low Prices and full details of your 30 Days FREE TRIAL and "Easy Terms Offer."

Name _____

Address _____

Post Office _____ Province _____

How many cows do you milk? _____

Win This 1930 Chevrolet Sedan and \$260.00



TO BE GIVEN AWAY FREE

This car and \$260 in prizes will be given away free to holders of lucky tickets for Monster Dance at Gladstone, Man., Oct. 3rd, 1930. Tickets for dance 50c. Proceeds for new rink. Forward 50c for a ticket or order a book of tickets. By selling 4 tickets and returning \$2 and stubs you may keep 2 tickets or proceeds yourself.

ORDER TICKETS FROM
SECRETARY RINK BUILDING COMMITTEE,
GLADSTONE, MAN.

FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DESIRING an early marriage please write: S. Chambers, Beulah, Man. 4-3

NEW PHONOGRAPH RECORDS, 15c PER selection. Choose from 500 10-inch latest popular pieces. Catalogue free. Factory Surplus Sales Co., Dept. 23, Windsor, Ont. 4-1

GARDEN PLANTS POSTPAID; CABBAGE 15c dozen, cauliflower and tomatoes 20c per dozen, flowers 20c per dozen; asters, pansies, cosmos, pinks, petunias, larkspur, stocks, and several others. A good assortment for \$1.00. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 5-1

GET YOUR RADIO READY FOR NEXT winter's programs now. Expert service. Write today for bulletins and prices. R. Stuart, Pilot Mound, Man. 5-1

EARN BIG MONEY APPLYING GOLD initials on automobiles. Pethco sales, Dept. 48, 195 Victoria Street, Toronto. 5-1

Machinery

FOR SALE—TWIN CITY TRACTOR, 16-30 Horsepower, model A in fair condition \$150.00 cash. Box 13, Kenville, Man. 5-2

WANTED IN GOOD SHAPE A WHEAT-land Disc Plow, 8-ft cut. Case or John Deere preferred. T. H. Matchett, Treherne, Man.

SELLING—GOOD SIZED CEMENT MIXER. Belt drive without engine, \$50.00. V. Smith, R.R. No. 1, Brandon, Man. 5-1

FOR SALE—20-inch LACROSS POWER lift Brush Breaker, \$50.00 cash. F. Cherniak, Winnipeg Beach, Man. 5-2

POPULAR MAKES TRACTORS, SEPARAT-ors, plows, all sizes, 130 to choose from. Reconditioned and priced away below actual value. Come and see for yourself. New 32" and 36" Garden City Feeders. Reduced prices. Thresher Belts. High and low baggers. Separator trucks. Steam tractors. Circular on request. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 5-3

Poultry

SHEPPERD'S FAMOUS HEAVY LAYING Rose Comb Anconas. Eggs \$1.00 per dozen \$6.00 per hundred. Baby chicks, \$17.00 hundred. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 5-1

CRYSTAL SPRING POULTRY FARM, MAR-quette, Man. Telephone Elie 12-2. Reduced prices for balance of season. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, flocks headed by 40-42 pound husky American sires. Mated to 16-18 pound hens—8 eggs, \$4.00. Large Toulous Geese, eggs 60 cents each. Mammoth Pekin Ducks, 10 eggs, \$2.00; 20 eggs, \$3.50. Rose Comb White Wyandottes, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.75. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.75; 100 eggs, \$7.00. Barred Rocks, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.75; 100 eggs, \$8.00. Single Comb White Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.50; 100 eggs, \$6.00. Orders filled promptly. 5-1

Livestock

MALE, BLACK AND TAN COLLIE PUPS; 6 months \$2.00 each. John Woodstock, Bethany, Man. 5-1

SELLING—PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL 3 months old, papers included. J. J. Brander, Nesbitt, Man. 5-1

MAGNETOS

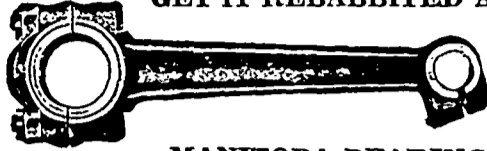
TRACTOR OR COMBINE

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

S.H. BROWN

BRANDON, MAN. :: PHONE: 2020

GET IT REBABBITED AT



MANITOBA BEARING WORKS 169 Water St., Wpg

Farm Lands for Sale

In Birtle, Solsgrith and Foxwarren Districts. Apply **Pratt and Lauman, Birtle, Man**

New and Used Auto Parts

For Every Make of Car

Engines, Magnets, Gears, Generators, Etc. Tractor Repairs and Belting.

Prompt Attention to Mail Orders.

CITY AUTO WRECKING CO.
783 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

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.

Here's Your Chance

A 1930 Ford Tudor, will be given away free. Will you be the one to win it?

The Elmore Athletic Club is giving away the above car at their monster dance to be held at Elmore on July 9, 1930. Tickets 50c. Proceeds of dance for curling rink.

Buy a book of six tickets—enclose \$2.00 and keep two tickets for selling. Help us boost the roaring game. Send for tickets to:

SID. BOWLES, Secretary,
Carlevalle, Sask.

THOMAS J. MURRAY, K.C.

Legal Adviser

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

Wheat Pool Building
Winnipeg

The Vulcan Iron Works

LIMITED
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

Established 1874

ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS
MINE CAR WHEELS

GRAY IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS
BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, WASHERS, ETC.

BOILERS AND STEEL PLATE WORK
STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS

FIRE HYDRANTS

STRUCTURAL STEEL

FROGS AND SWITCHES

ELEVATOR MACHINERY

VULCAN GLOBE DUMPS

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK

MACHINING OF ALL KINDS

Prompt and Efficient Service

Pool Ripples



"I once knew a man who stayed home with his wife every night for thirty years."

"Ah! that was true love."

"No, it was paralysis."

"How will men look in the future?" asked a writer.

"It all depends on how the women dress!"

Woman is the "cream" of humanity and if kept in the house too long she turns sour.

A girl and a car are much alike. A good paint job conceals the years, but the lines tell the story.

"I see by the paper that policemen are going to be vaccinated."

"What for; they never catch anything."

Statistics show that women live longer than men. Paint is certainly a great preservative.

Jean (who has spilt a glass of milk over her new dress: "You'll catch it, daddy, as soon as mamma comes home!")

Daddy: "But, Jean, it was you who spilled the milk. I didn't do it!"

"Yes, but you'll catch it for not taking better care of me!"

How men can marry and wreck their lives,

Is a thing that puzzles me;
But how a man can have two wives
Is a bigamystery.

"Now, children," said a Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me what is meant by a miracle?" "Yes, Miss," said a little girl. "It means not landing clergyman?" said the teacher. "Whatever do you mean by that?" "Well, Miss," said the child, "mother says it will be a miracle if you don't land the curate."

"GAS". Stomach & Bowel

Troubled Me for Years

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

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

DR. JULIAN P. THOMAS,
Dept. SS., 175 Mayfair Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

PLAN TO STABILIZE WHEAT PRICES

(From Page 3)

pire and outside for the purpose of helping to stabilise prices in the countries of origin, to facilitate regular transport and to cheapen financing, insurance and other commercial and intermediate charges.

(v) "In regard to home-produced wheat, the Imports Board should be required to publish guaranteed stable prices at proper parity with import prices at which millers or the Board itself would be prepared to buy during a defined period. The price of actual deliveries would, of course, depend on the quality and condition in each case. Provision would be made by the Board, as in the Canadian Pool scheme, for storage in the stack if that suits the Board's convenience.

(vi) "The Board should adjust its supplies of imported grain to the mills so as to ensure that a market is available for all Brit-

ish wheat of milling quality tended for sale.

(vii) "The milling industry should be rationalised under national control on lines designed to economise in the production and transport of flour. At the same time the existence of fixed prices for flour and better organization for supply and transport would enable a much closer control to be exercised over the costs and profits of the baking industry.

Price Fixing.

"In regard to the actual price paid for British wheat, it should be noted that the price to be paid would in any case not be less than the estimated average landed price of imported wheat of corresponding quality. In calculating this price the Board would be guided by:—

"(a) the prices it was paying for bulk contracts;

"(b) the prospect of world harvests and their probable effect on world prices;

(Turn to Next Page)

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PLAN TO STABILIZE WHEAT PRICES

(From Page 41)

"(c) the provision of a reasonable margin as a reserve against contingencies.

"In regard to the existing relation between home and import prices, there is some reason to believe that quality for quality the home-produced wheat is undervalued on account of:—

"(a) the greater commercial ease to big port millers of purchasing and using standardised imported grain delivered direct to the mills;

"(b) the existence in some areas of unnecessary intermediaries and unduly low prices in the smaller markets;

"(c) the lack of uniformity and reliability in British wheat as delivered to buyers;

"(d) the lack of strength in British wheat as shown by its power to absorb and retain water in the loaf as compared with some foreign wheats.

"But the Imports Board will, of course, make it its duty to create such an organization for handling home-grown grain, using so far as necessary existing channels, and thus would overcome the first and second disadvantages. So far as the third disadvantage is concerned, the Board would set up standard grades of wheat in the chief milling centres on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture Report on Grain Marketing (Economic Series No. 15). In regard to the fourth point, closer legislative control over the quantity of water sold in bread, coupled with constant pressure from the Import Board on the mills, exercised through its control of supplies, so that they should use a larger proportion of British wheat, would quickly diminish this disadvantage.

"It may reasonably be assumed, therefore, that one effect of these proposals would be that the margin between the average prices of home wheat and imported wheat could be appreciably diminished

Summary.

Mr. Wise then dealt with objections that might be raised to the scheme, and summed up as follows:

"(1) Actual prices received by British farmers for grain in the

last year or two are probably unremunerative to a large proportion of farmers and, in any case, the steady diminution of arable cultivation requires the adoption of some drastic remedies.

"(2) The fluctuation of prices makes arable cultivation speculative, gives a majority of farmers a price less even than the existing average level, and deprives a large majority of farmers of a price at a true parity with import prices.

"(3) Neither Protection nor countervailing duties, nor subsidies direct to farmers without any change in the organisation of the wheat trade, even if these measures were politically possible, would meet the present and possible future difficulties of British arable farmers.

"(4) Stabilisation of prices depends on the centralised purchase and import of foreign wheat, and the invoicing of this to the mills and other consumers at fixed prices based on the average purchase price over a season or longer, without reference to the prices paid for particular cargoes.

"(5) State intervention is anyhow necessary in view of the breakdown of the ordinary machinery of the grain market and the growing centralisation of the control of so vital a foodstuff as well as of the milling in this country.

"(6) The guarantee of stabilised prices to British prices, even on a parity with average world prices for import grain, undoubtedly would be of great advantage to British agriculture.

"(7) And if any special assistance to wheat growing in this country is considered desirable by Parliament as part of a comprehensive scheme of agricultural reconstruction, the stabilisation of prices on the lines proposed is essentially the first step in this direction, and provides the least expensive and most effective means of giving effect to it."

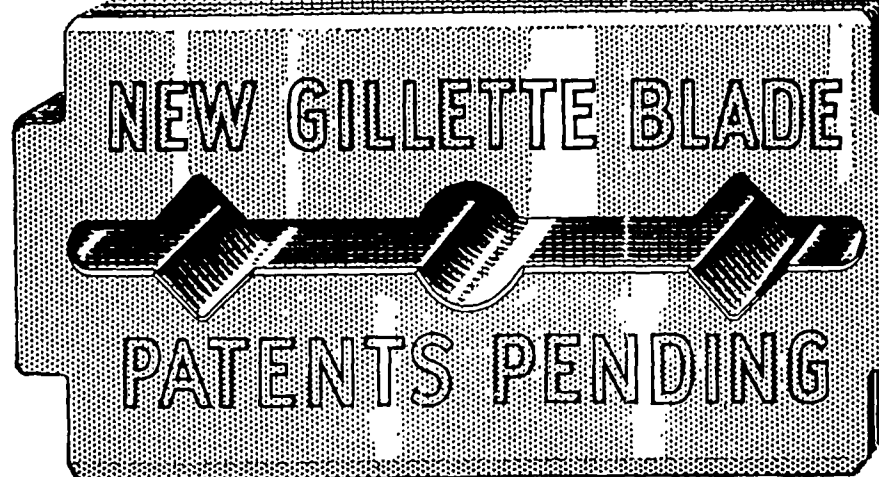
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