

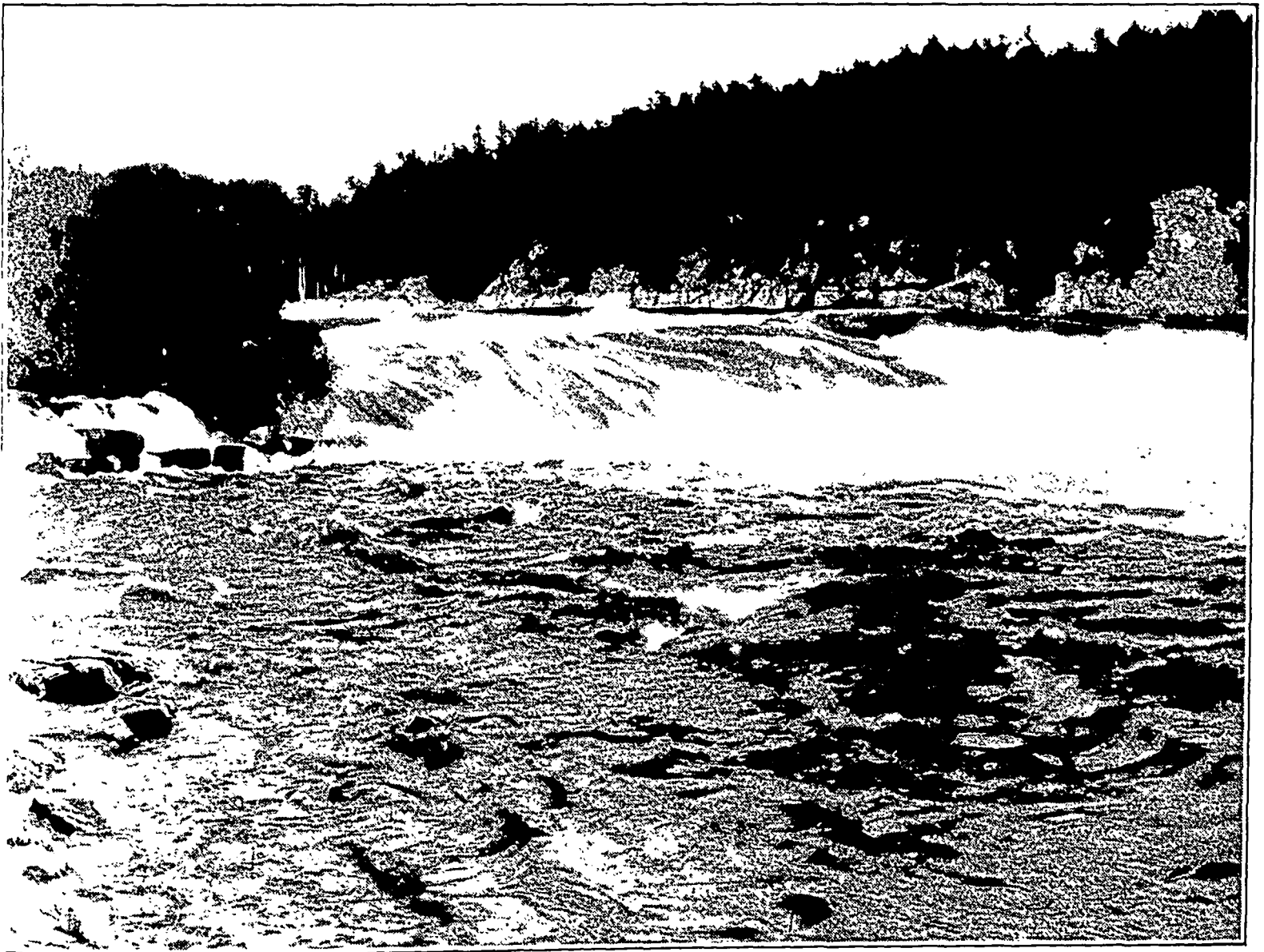
A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

Vol. VI.

WINNIPEG, MAN., JULY, 1930

No. 7

BEAUTIFUL MANITOBA



SLAVE FALLS, WINNIPEG RIVER

Legend tells of an Indian slave, who to escape her captors, stole a canoe from the camp above these falls, pushed out to the centre of the current and swept over the crest to death—and freedom! Hence the name “Slave Falls.” Today the citizens of Winnipeg, working together in their publicly-owned Hydro, are building a giant power-house to harness the power of these waters, making available to themselves another 100,000 horse-power at lowest known rates.

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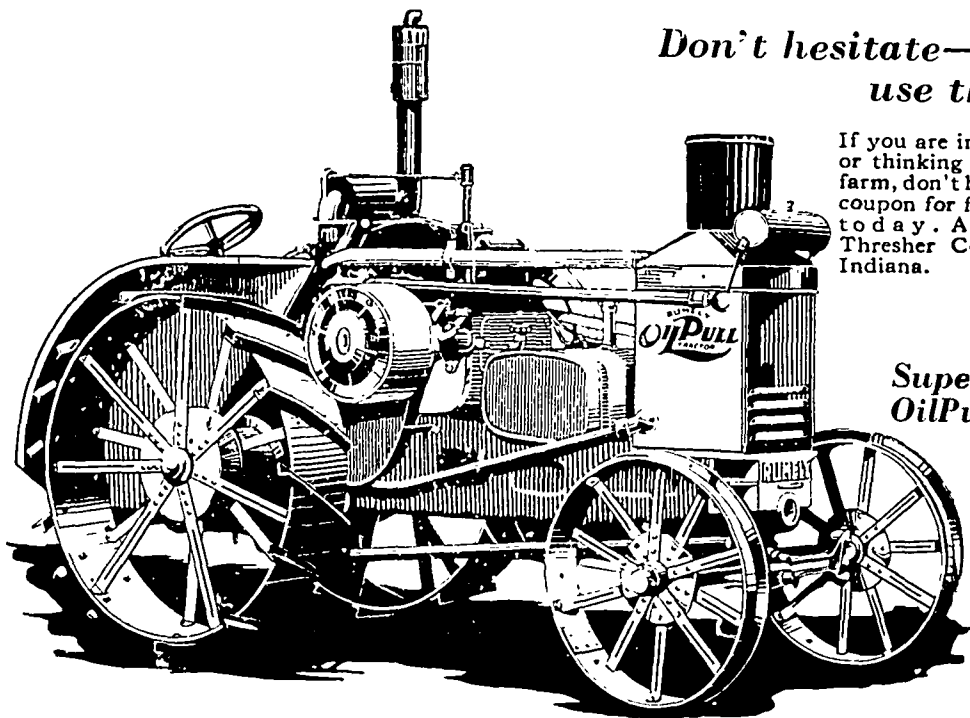
OilPull dependability is one example of the benefits obtained from Advance-Rumely's specialization. It's the sort

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THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Published by
THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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Manitoba Institute of Co-operation

Over 80 Students Attend Manitoba's First School of Co-operation

The first Manitoba Institute of Co-operation was opened on June 16th at the Manitoba Agricultural College under the auspices of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, the Co-operative Marketing Board, the United Farmers of Manitoba, and the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Over eighty co-operators registered to take the course. The lectures were well attended by the students and others interested in the co-operative movement. There was a demand placed by a number of the persons attending to have at least some of the lectures printed so that there could be a wide distribution of them.

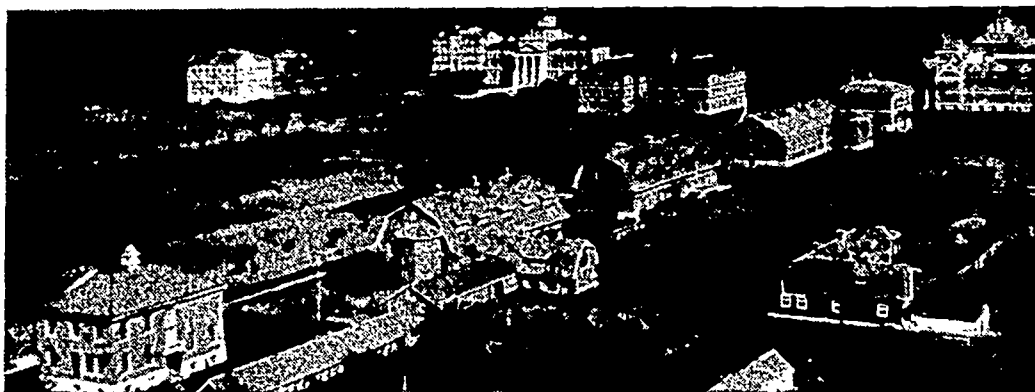
Professor Fay of Toronto University who was to have taken three lectures cabled from England that he was ill and would not be able to attend the Institute. The committee were fortunate, however, in securing Dr. J. P. Warbasse, President of the Co-operative League of America, to take Professor Fay's place.

Three lectures were given each morning and a round table discussion led by J. W. Ward, Secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board, took place from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. in the afternoon, after which instructions were given regarding co-operation in play. This play work was directed by Dr. Murchie of the Agricultural College.

During the evening sessions moving picture programs were arranged. The committee in charge were able to get very instructive films from the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, the C.W.S. of England, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the Ontario Government. There were

also films showing the co-operative marketing of wool and livestock. The S.C.W.S. and the C.W.S. pictures showed the activities of their wholesales and their manufacturing plants. The Farm Bureau films demonstrated varied aspects of working together for better rural and community life. Both the S.C.W.S. and the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies had very attractive displays of their products. The S.C.W.S. display included a wide range of

up to the present. Before the economic and agricultural revolutions in England the farmer, he said, had been a self-producing consumer. With the development of the manufacturing idea the farmer lost control of his products after the first step, that is, after he had produced them. His interests then became concentrated on the marketing rather than the consumption of his own products. This new attitude of the rural people tended to hasten



Manitoba Agricultural College

textiles, woollens and groceries.

The Opening Session

Dean McKillican in extending a welcome to the students to the Institute dealt upon the place of the Manitoba Agricultural College in the agricultural life and development of the province. He pointed out the different branches of work it was doing and how it tended to improve the conduct of agricultural operations and business and to promote a better economical and social position for the farmers not only of Manitoba but all over the west.

Fundamentals of Co-operation

Starting with Robert Owen, Dr. Murchie traced the development of the ideals and principles of co-operation from the beginning of the nineteenth century

the feeling that co-operation was essential. After outlining the Rochdale principles Dr. Murchie gave an outline of the principles of co-operation:

1. Education of the people in the ideas and principles of co-operation.

2. Necessity of getting members to take an active part in their own society.

3. Education along broader social and economic lines.

4. An extension of the principles of democracy among co-operative employees.

5. Need for the federation of co-operative societies to prevent overlapping.

6. A close business relation between producer and consumer, a co-operative which will bring

them together both nationally and internationally.

7. The necessity for the true co-operative spirit in each and every society.

Consumer's Co-operation

George Keen, Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, in his address showed that the co-operative movement was really a consumer's movement. He told the students of the success and failures of the early consumer's societies on this continent and insisted strongly upon co-operators understanding the true principles of the movement and their foundation on self-help and mutual help. Without this understanding, he said, a co-operative society would not succeed.

Co-operation in Western Canada

J. T. Hull, director of Education and Publicity for the Manitoba Wheat Pool started his talk by showing that mutual aid had been recognized since the dawn of civilization and was an essential factor in the evolution of life. He briefly outlined the history of all the farmer's movements on this continent, such as the Grange, and the Patrons of Industry, and showed that in almost every case the causes of the failures of their co-operative enterprises were incompetent management plus the disloyalty of the members. Co-operation in Western Canada, he said, began on a big scale with the organization of the Grain Growers Grain Company in 1906 and he traced the struggles and difficulties of this company against the organized grain trade, the fight for protective legislation, the formation of the grain co-operatives in Saskatchewan and Alberta, the war period and the Canada Wheat Board and the coming of the Pools, not only for the marketing of grain but for other farm produce.

Problems of a Local Co-op.

In discussing the reasons for the failures of so many co-operative societies at the beginning of the movement Mr. Keen cited the causes to be mainly two: poor and inefficient management, and lack of the right kind of support from the members.

He fully outlined the duties of a board of directors and the

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Compulsory Pooling Proposal

An official statement issued by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool on June 16th outlined a proposal with regard to Pooling Legislation which received favorable consideration from the 160 delegates who attended the semi-annual session. This proposal involves a request to the Provincial Government for the passage of a grain marketing act under which all the grain grown in the province should be marketed through a Pool; and the presentation of this request to the Government was contingent upon a majority vote of present Wheat Pool members being secured in favor of such legislation, by means of a special ballot of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool contract signers to be mailed to Pool members not later than August 1. The official statement follows:

"During the past three years the matter of legislation which would require that all grain grown in the province be marketed through a Pool has been more or less before the membership of this organization. At each of the last six meetings of the delegate body in Saskatchewan the matter of legislative pooling has received consideration. Different plans have been recommended from time to time, but until the semi-annual meeting of the delegates just concluded, no recommended plan had received the required two-thirds vote of Pool delegates, who are the legal governing body of Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.

"Much discussion has taken place among bodies of contract signers with reference to the general questions involved and finally the matter was definitely crystallized last week by means of a memorandum submitted by the Board of Directors, in which certain essential points were presented in the form of questions, the answers to which would establish a clear cut decision and a Pool policy on the matter.

"As a result of the discussion which ensued the delegate body gave definite approval to a proposal involving the following principles:

"1. A grain marketing act un-

der which all of the grain grown in Saskatchewan should be marketed through a Pool.

"2. A submission of the proposal to the contract signers of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and a majority opinion in favor thereof, of those voting, to be secured before a request is made to the Provincial Government for such legislation; and such majority of opinion, if secured, to be considered as a sufficient mandate from the contract signers on which to approach the Government with a view to securing the necessary legislation.

"3. The proposed grain marketing act when passed to become operative only after a referendum has been taken of all grain producers in the Province and a two-thirds majority vote of those voting, secured in favor thereof.

"4. The grain pool to be provided for under the grain marketing act when passed and approved by the growers of the province to be entirely grower-controlled.

"5. The control of the Pool established under a grain marketing act to be equally divided among all the producers of grain in the province.

"6. The grain marketing act to provide for a legislative pool to be in existence for a period of five years, at the end of which time the Government shall conduct a further referendum on the petition of a certain proportion of growers of grain (to be subsequently decided upon); and that, in the event of the growers voting on such referendum failing to support the continuance of the legislative pool, the legislation to continue in effect for one year after the vote to rescind is recorded.

"The above six points include all of the questions to which approval was given by the delegate body on the question of a grain marketing act for the province. Details, of which there are a great many to be later decided on, were not considered to an extent further than indicated above. It is obvious that the next step rests with the present members of the Pool who will register their approval or disapproval of the proposal as outlined above.



Chapter 7

A Hindu prince (so runs the legend) stood on a hill-top, and a chariot of fire waited to carry him to the heavenly home of the Gods, and the divine Sakra would drive. But the prince would not step into the chariot unless he might take with him a faithful dog who had journeyed with him across the Indian desert. When, on reaching the divine glory, he saw not his four brothers and sister, who also had journeyed with him across the desert, he begged to be allowed to go down into a slimy and black hell, and find his kinsfolk. In hell he met them. Then the Gods, and Sakra, and the fiery chariot came down, and hell was changed by love into a scene of flowers and light, and all the brethren and the Gods passed upwards together.

In this ancient story, you may catch the feeling of comradeship that lives in the Hindu religion. It is true that the Hindus (and the 70 million Muslims) have been divided into classes, or "castes" for many centuries—1. Brahmans (priests of the Brahma-god a spirit); 2. Warriors (and certain princes and nobles still keep up this caste); 3. Merchants; 4. Labourers; and outside all are 50 million Untouchables, or out-casts. Yet the wise men in this vast land of mountains, forests, rivers, plains, elephants, tigers and deadly cobra-snakes, say that a soul of together-ness moves in India, and tries, little by little, and never tiring, to wipe out all bad things, and build up a great together-ness at last. A Hindu "Sadhu" or saint, once trod on a man's toe in a crowded street and the man beat the saint into a swoon. The Saint's disciples bent over him, and helped to restore him, and said: "Sir, do you see who is assisting you?" He replied: "The man who beat me." He meant that he reckoned the cruel man as, in real truth, one in nature with the kind people.

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.

Out of every 100 persons in India, 89 live in villages, and the villages are groups of poor huts that are like islands in wildernesses, or forests, with no proper roads to reach them. Indeed, some hill tribes, and forest tribes, are all but savages and use the bow and arrow. In the small villages, the Indians have dwelt for thousands of years. Each village is (or used to be) a sort of small co-operative society. The villagers, poor as they are (and they are among the poorest



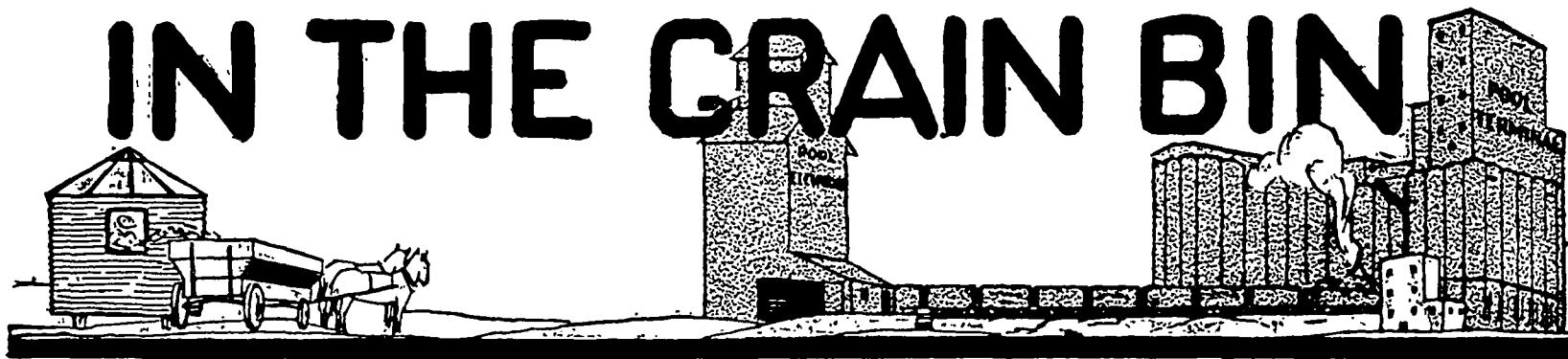
Worker's Home in India

on earth) grow their own food, make ploughs and wheels and humble furniture for one another, draw water from the same wells (often sadly foul), go to the same barbers, and listen to the same story-tellers, and have, or used to have, the same "panchayat," or village council. In growing rice, for instance, all members of a family could labour in the watering of the soil, sowing seed, and gathering crops; and all the families could join in the one labour; and all in one company defend their crops and homes from the wild beasts of the neighboring jungle. But one evil shadow hung over millions of villagers. They borrowed money from the lender, when crops failed, or cattle died, etc; and many "ryots" or peasants, were sunk in debt life-long.

The British came to India and built railways and mills; and village people began to move about more, and some went to wage-labour in the mills. The old style of life has been changed and broken. Yet Indians had the heart for co-operation. About 1904, little Co-operative societies began to form, for lending money (Credit Societies), for providing ploughs, tools, etc.; or for making irrigation works,—that is, pumps and little canals to furnish water to the crop fields. In 1928, the number of these little societies (Oh, sound the loud trumpet of Together-ness!) had grown to over 70,000!

It is reported of one Co-operative Committee that they told Fakhruddin,—a fellow who was always giving trouble to the police,—that, if he behaved well for a year, he would be admitted to their Credit Bank. He did behave well, and joined the Together-ness, and became a good tiller of the ground. We may also notice that craftsmen in India, such as silk weavers, gold thread-makers, stone-carvers coppersmiths, and so on, have for ages combined in "Guilds;" and their work in weaving cloth, or carving wood or stone for their temples, is often most beautiful. Members of a guild collect money to feed the poor, provide shelter for the weary, tanks to bathe in, trees to give shade, or to get up lively processions on holidays. So you see, here again, how the Indians, by their own nature, and without learning it from Europe, have had the co-operative mind all along. And a wonderful quiet patience dwells in the hearts of the ryots. It is told of a mother, that in order (as she believes) to remove her child's illness by a charm, she walked around a cow 100,000 times. Of a certain poor sort of Untouchables, or Chandalas, of Bengal, it is related that they actually made land in this way:— They cut channels from

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By R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager.

NEW INITIAL PAYMENTS

The Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Wheat Pools announced on July 16 that until the initial payments for the 1930-1931 crop are definitely fixed by the Central Board, the following will be the initial price paid on all grain delivered to the Pools on and after July 16:

Wheat, No. 1 Northern, Fort William, 70 cents per bushel; barley, 3C.W., 25 cents per bushel; oats, 2C.W., 30 cents per bushel; rye, 2C.W., 30 cents per bushel; flax, 1N.W., \$1.25 per bushel.

July 15th is the cut off date for the 1929-30 Wheat Pool crop year, it is explained, so that grain delivered after that date will be included in the 1930-31 pool. Between the dates June 25 and July 15 the initial payments were as follows: 85 cents on wheat; 30 cents on barley; and 40 cents on rye.

POOL ELEVATORS STAND THE TEST

We had four elevator fires during the week of July 7th to 12th. I was in Calgary at a meeting, having arrived there Monday morning. At noon Mr. Kane phoned me that the Rounthwaite and Clearwater elevators had been struck by lightning and had burned to the ground early Monday morning. On Wednesday I had a wire from Mr. Kane telling me that Sperling and Croll had burned early Wednesday morning, Croll having been struck by lightning on Tuesday morning but the fire was extinguished. However, elevator fires are not so easy to extinguish as they appear to be and the fire broke out again Wednesday morning.

At Rounthwaite we had approximately 21,000 bushels of grain in the elevator, 16,000 bushels of which was barley; at Clearwater approximately 21,000 bushels of grain, 12,000 of which was barley; at Sperling about 33,000 bushels of grain, 27,000 bushels of which was Durum wheat; and at Croll about 46,000 bushels of grain, 29,000 bushels of which was barley. The fact that such a large percentage of the grain was barley and with barley prices as they are reduces the loss to the Insurance Company considerably. These houses were fully covered by insurance, both grain and the elevators, so that there is no loss to the Associations except the inconvenience of rebuilding.

After almost a year of steadily declining prices when we watched wheat go from about \$1.70 to

almost 90c and when we watched other grains go down proportionately, with money very tight and scarce, and with price prospects at best only fair, it naturally occurred to me to wonder what attitude the local members would take on rebuilding. Would they decide that they didn't want any more Pool and Pool Elevators or would they rebuild? As I caught the train on Wednesday and started back for Winnipeg this thought turned over in my mind a good many times.

All Decide to Rebuild

As a matter of fact Head Office have the legal right to rebuild the elevator to complete the term of the contract and agreement. Also, the Local Board of Directors could instruct us to rebuild without taking the matter up with the shareholders but, in talking to Mr. Kane on the phone on Monday, I advised him to call a shareholders' meeting and give the shareholders themselves an opportunity to decide whether or not they wanted to rebuild. There was some little concern felt about the attitude we had taken as some of the local members were afraid that the proposition would be turned down. However, it was a chance for a test, it was real democracy no matter what happened, so shareholders' meetings were called.

In the case of Croll and Sperling where the fires occurred Wednesday morning, the meetings were held Wednesday night. There was a good attendance at both meetings and they decided immediately to rebuild. Clearwater held their meeting on Thursday night and Rounthwaite on Friday night. It is a source of a great deal of satisfaction to be able to report that every single local decided to rebuild their elevator.

Pool Members Standing Firm

The contracts have been let for rebuilding. We are fortunate in that there is little construction work going on this year, and we will be putting four crews out on the four elevators to get them up as soon as possible. Unless the unforeseen happens, they will be ready for operation not later than August 20th, possibly a little earlier.

After all, the decision of these four locals, reasonably well scattered, is the biggest answer that the Pool members of Manitoba could make to all the propaganda and bad news that we have been listening to. It goes to prove, in my opinion at least, that, while the members are not very happy,

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Pool Central Selling Agency Issues Special Statement on Marketing Conditions

For the purpose of giving Pool members and officials a true picture of the wheat marketing situation and world conditions the past year and a half, the following summary has been prepared from a careful study of the whole situation overseas and in Canada by A. J. McPhail, Chairman of the Central Selling Agency, and D. R. McIntyre, Assistant Sales Manager.

In 1928 Canada marketed a wheat crop of 552 million bushels, by far the largest crop in our history, with a larger percentage of low grade grain, owing to disastrous fall frosts, than in any previous year. The average for the previous five years, 1923-27, was 415 million bushels.

The Argentine crop for the same crop year was also a record crop, 342 million bushels, compared with 230 million bushels for the five-year average, 1923-27. Not only was the Argentine crop very much larger than in any previous year, but the quality was unusually high, making it possible for British and foreign millers to use larger percentages of Argentine wheat in their flour mixtures and smaller percentages of Canadian wheat. The Argentine crop was so much greater than in any previous year that all estimates, by the Government and other agencies in the Argentine and by observers from other countries, were all too low. The estimate by Mr. Jackman, our own representative in that country, was higher than that of any other organization but even his was altogether too low.

In addition Europe produced in 1928 and also in 1929 wheat and coarse grain crops considerably above the average in yield and, what was equally important, wheat of unusually high milling quality.

From January, 1929, on we were faced with the severest kind of competition from the pressure of Argentine wheat. That country, as you know, is a long distance from market and has only about nine million bushels of elevator or warehouse storage capacity, consequently the few large grain firms which

have a practical monopoly of the marketing of Argentine's wheat, ship large quantities of wheat afloat, unsold, which must be sold, while afloat or on arrival, at any price. In the face of this competition and in spite of the fact that Winnipeg prices during the winter months of 1929 were unduly high as compared with prices for Argentine wheat, out of a total we had to sell for that year of 255 million bushels, which included local purchases, we had close to 174 million bushels sold at the first of May, 1929. In order to sell such a large amount we had found it necessary to take substantial advantage of the speculatively high levels obtained in the Winnipeg market. When the big break in prices came in May, 1929, to as low as \$1.06 a bushel, we took a definite stand and bought between four and five million bushels of wheat, the second time we had taken such action since the Pool was organized. The wheat we purchased locally at this time was resold by us shortly after at a profit.

Situation Last Summer

Last summer when Canada was threatened with a crop failure through an abnormally dry season, a "bull" movement developed and prices on the Winnipeg market went to higher levels than they should have, due to the quantity of low grade wheat still unsold from the 1928 crop and the lack of a sufficient supply of contract grades in the necessary positions for delivery on the futures market. The Pool lost no opportunity to sell actual wheat all last summer and fall. Had the Pool taken an aggressive attitude in deliberately pressing wheat on the market we would simply have precipitated last fall the drastic slump in prices which occurred this spring, and the Pool would have been held up everywhere as the organization responsible for such a condition. Moreover, we did not consider last fall's price levels of from \$1.35 to \$1.55, unjustified. We may as well admit that the Pool, as well as at least ninety per cent. of the grain trade, did not anticipate the conditions which

developed the closing month of last year and the present year, and even had we foreseen the situation it is doubtful if any policy other than the one we have followed would have materially changed the final outcome. A price crash last fall might have been even more disastrous and have resulted in a longer period of low price levels, than the fall in prices last winter and spring.

World Conditions

These conditions may be briefly summarized as follows:

The economic situation of the world, precipitated by the crash in Wall Street and all world stock markets, aggravated by over-production in many lines, and the pressure of taxation in Europe and Great Britain, a slump in the price of most world commodities; silver, copper, cotton, wool, steel, etc., and widespread unemployment.

The surplus of the 1928 Argentine crop still moving to world markets at a very low price and the uniform high quality of European wheat crops in 1929 following the high quality crop of 1928.

High duties on wheat in importing countries such as France, Germany, Italy and Spain, which have encouraged farmers to sell all their wheat and use substitutes themselves. The duty on wheat in France is now 84 cents per bushel and last year's crop in France was so large that France has been exporting wheat, the French Government paying a subsidy to French farmers for all the wheat they export equal to the difference between the price their wheat brings abroad and domestic prices. Germany has a tariff of 97 cents per bushel. Italy 86 cents per bushel. The Spanish Government has just passed regulations putting a stop to all imports of wheat until the price for domestic wheat reaches \$1.76 cents per bushel.

Exceptionally large crops of coarse grains, root and fruit crops in Europe.

A drastic decline in Canadian wheat shipments to the Orient

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THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Official Organ of THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL.

OFFICES: WHEAT POOL BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN. TELEPHONE: 845 150

COLIN H. BURNELL, President.

P. F. BREDT, Vice-Pres.

R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager

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

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Managing Editor—J. T. Hull.

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CO-OPERATION---SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

JULY, 1930

ATTACKS ON THE POOL

A little over a quarter of a century ago the farmers of Western Canada, stung to desperation by the callous exploitation of the private grain trade organized for their own protection. Arising out of that agitation their first effort to market their own crops was made and every farmer in the West knows what the trade tried to do to the young Grain Growers Grain Company, and that they came very near to killing it. No farmer in the West who has taken an interest in his own business is unaware of the struggle that took place to overcome the elevator monopoly and the reluctance of the C.P.R. to carry out the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act and the long drawn out fight to get such amendments to the Grain Act as would give the farmers a square deal.

It is necessary to remember those early struggles because it is now very apparent that a similar effort is being made to destroy the Pools and that the Pool members are facing the same kind of a fight as that through which thousands of them went twenty-five years ago. There is one thing that these attacks upon the efforts of the organized farmers in the line of self-reliance and self-help demonstrate conclusively, and that is, that the interests which live by the distribution of farm produce will approve of everything that is done by the farmers to increase or improve production and they will even encourage co-operation—until it works. A year or two ago the proprietor of an eastern financial paper told the boards of the Pools in a meeting in Winnipeg that the Pools ought not to be satisfied until they had built flour mills and controlled their product right through to the consumer. Today that same paper issues a special edition filled with pages and pages of denunciation of the Pools. Why? Because the interests for which the paper stands do not like the Pools, in fact do not like any form of co-operation which menaces the profit system.

And then we have the Hon. Frank Oliver taking the platform and touring the country pouring out his sympathy for the farmer and his hatred of the Pool. Mr. Oliver occupies the position of Special Advisory Officer to the Board of Railway Commissioners. The interest of the railways is apparently paramount with him. They were built, he told the Empire Club members in Winnipeg, for the express purpose of rushing the wheat out of the country, and the Pool had held up the wheat. Mr. Oliver did not say a word about all the non-Pool wheat that was also held up nor did he mention the fact

that neither the Pool nor the private trade could find purchasers for their wheat. The railways had not had the usual rush and Mr. Oliver as Special Advisory Officer to the Railway Commissioners was out to place the blame somewhere. He placed it on Aaron Sapiro and the Pools.

Mr. Oliver seems to be under the impression that Mr. Sapiro devised the system of co-operative pooling, that he subtly thought out the plan of compulsory pooling, and that he believes, and has made the Pool officials believe, that the Pool can get any price it chooses to fix for wheat. Mr. Oliver is wrong in all his propositions. Mr. Sapiro was not the originator of the co-operative pool, the idea of a compulsory pool was not born in his mind, and neither he nor the Pool officials have ever thought or suggested that the Pool could dominate the wheat markets of the world. The contract co-operative, operating as a Pool, existed in California and in Denmark many years before it was talked of in Canada and it was talked of in Canada years before Mr. Sapiro came on the scene. Mr. Oliver and the members of the Empire Club may be surprised to learn that three years before there was a Pool in Western Canada there were compulsory pools in Australia and that compulsory pools are provided for in the co-operative legislation of South Africa. Compulsion in co-operation was born within the British Empire and not in the United States, as Mr. Oliver seems to think. And nowhere have the advocates of the co-operative pool ever claimed that co-operation in marketing would enable them arbitrarily to fix prices; the world is too big for that, and mankind is too adaptable. The price-fixing idea is altogether too absurd for discussion. Apart from his dismay at the slow moving of the crop Mr. Oliver has but the haziest notion of the extraordinary world economic conditions affecting the sale of Canadian wheat. His training in party politics makes him quite certain about things regarding which there is really no certainty. His convictions rest on ignorance. Mr. McPhail, President of the Central Selling Agency put it neatly and charitably and conclusively when he said: "While Mr. Oliver has been and still is very highly regarded—and properly so—by the people of Western Canada for the very distinguished services he has rendered the country in past days, his speeches with reference to the Wheat Pool policy indicate quite clearly that he is not qualified either by experience or knowledge of the facts to pass judgment on the operations of a wheat marketing organization." It is a pity but it is true.

THESE TRYING TIMES

In the early days of the British co-operative movement the Rochdale pioneers ran into trouble and for a time things looked badly for their enterprise. They had succeeded better than they had expected and their success had wakened up their adversaries. They seized the opportunity, added to the rumors of the financial trouble of the Pioneers and endeavored to persuade the co-operators to forsake their store. One woman was approached and told she would lose all her savings in the store. "Well," she replied, "if it does break it will break with its own. All I have it has given me."

There we have the spirit which has made the British co-operative movement, which has raised a little business started with \$140 of capital to one doing a yearly business of a billion and a half and from a membership of 28 to one of six millions.

In a world of conflict and opposed interests there will be alternations of hard times and good times and co-operatives have to take their share of the bad as well as the good. If all our economic life were based on the principles of co-operation the good would far exceed the bad, but the co-operative movement cannot transcend its social environment completely and consequently it cannot escape altogether the contagion of the capitalist system. Co-operators can, however, go on building whether the sky be bright or cloudy and that woman of the Rochdale store eighty years ago went on building even though the sky was overcast and a storm seemed eminent.

Of such material has the co-operative movement in every country been built. Without the sturdy, unswerving loyalty of the members no co-operative has ever been built anywhere and there is probably not one of the world's great co-operative enterprises which has not at one time or another faced adversity and conquered because of the men and women whom no adversity could daunt. For we

must remember that the co-operative, whether it be a little store or a gigantic wholesale, a co-operative elevator or a wheat pool, is the people's own, an instrument created for the purpose of giving them more of life. And it is only evidence of a genuineness of purpose and of determination of character when men fight for what is necessary to give them more of life.

These are trying times; the nations are sick and each is experimenting with a cure. They have founded the League of Nations realizing that the great need of the world is co-operation and the League itself announces that it "is thoroughly awake to the gravity and world-wide character of the agricultural crisis." A special conference of agricultural experts, called by the Economic Committee of the League, while laying emphasis upon co-operation in marketing not only nationally but internationally, points out that the international marketing of agricultural products is being seriously hampered by arbitrary nationalistic measures. Put into plain words the experts mean that whereas the nations agreed by the Treaty of Versailles to co-operate to restore economic and political stability they are now running counter to their solemn pledge and covenant and instead of co-operating to cure the universal sickness are deliberately adding to the trouble by measures that are internationally irritating and disruptive. In plainer words we are heading for just the kind of catastrophe all the statesmen say they are trying to avoid. Co-operators know that for the sickness of an acquisitive society the only cure is more co-operation in every department of social, economic and political life. And that means that we must stand firmly by all the co-operation we have; face courageously whatever storms we may run into and to our special enterprises, our wheat pool, livestock, poultry, dairy, wool and other co-operatives give loyal support and fidelity.



Students who attended the Manitoba Institute of Co-operation

THE SECRETARY'S PAGE



By. F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES

The minutes of your local annual meeting should be sent in immediately, and in any case not later than August 15th. These should contain a full report of the business transacted, namely:

1. The officers elected for the ensuing year.
2. Delegates appointed to attend the Annual General Meeting.
3. Place and time of local annual meeting next year.
4. The resolutions to come before the Annual General Meeting.

Strict attention should be given to the RESOLUTIONS. They must state exactly the intention of the voters. They will be copied from the minutes of all the locals, put together and sent back to each local for consideration by the membership and delegates before the Annual General Meeting.

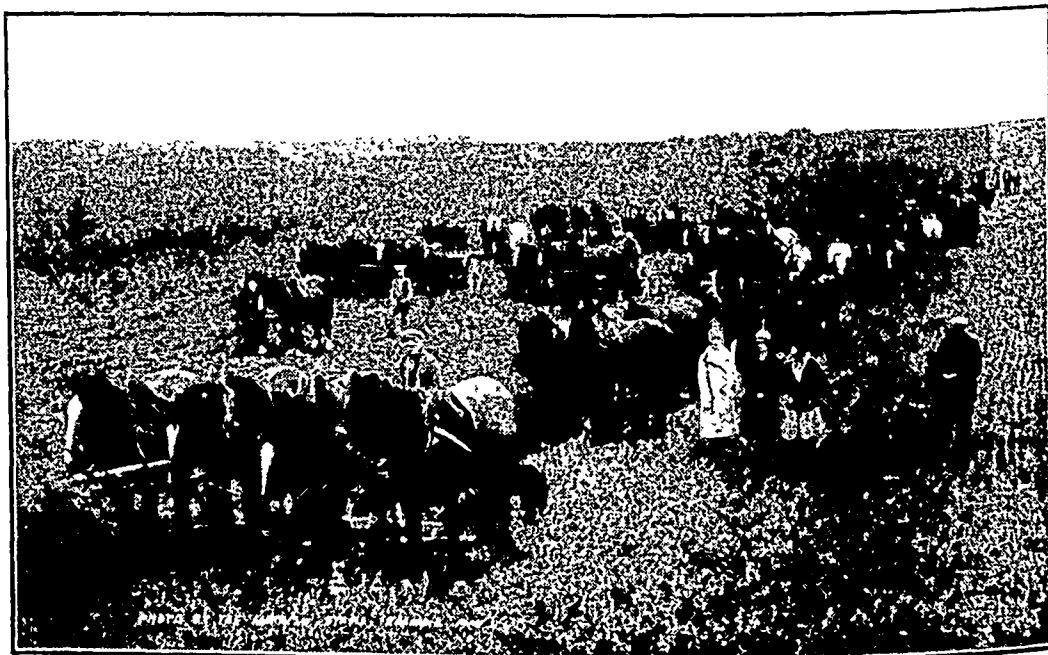
DIRECTOR RESIGNS

W. G. Weir resigned from the Provincial Board as director of District No. 2 in order to run as a candidate for the constituency of MacDonald in the coming federal election. A statement has appeared in the press that he, as a Wheat Pool director, is standing for election. That is not true. Mr. Weir sent in his resignation immediately after his nomination, and this was read to the Board at their meeting held on June 24th. "Gib" is well known in his district and has a good record and it was only after considerable pressure that he was persuaded to enter the political field. To the Pool he always gave of his best, earnest study to the problems or questions that came up at every board meeting, and active participation in country activities. He attended a number of meetings in his district every year, and the rural viewpoint was constantly before him when participating in the direction of Pool affairs. It was with much regret that the directors accepted his resignation.

AMONG THE MENNONITES

At Gretna, on June 30th, one hundred and fifty men, women and young folks, turned out to a general pool meeting. The address and program en-

gaged their enthusiasm. It was the best pool meeting that has been held in that district. The success was due almost entirely to the zeal of four men; W. W. Heinrichs, Aaron Klassen, Cornelius Buhr, Dave Wall, together with the support of the Halbstadt orchestra. On November 15th, 1929, a general pool meeting was held in the Halbstadt school at which it was decided to hold a series of schoolhouse gatherings in the Gretna district for the purpose of creating more interest in the pooling movement. These men, on their own initiative, arranged and held ten schoolhouse meetings, with an average attendance of forty, excluding Gretna. To get the crowd out in each case required much driving and personal canvass. As an example: one of them drove over 500 miles in one week to call on neighbors with a view to interesting them and to get their promise to attend the meeting. The orchestra went to no small amount of trouble and helped provide the program and draw the crowd. They were neither asked nor helped by fieldmen or office—it was done entirely on their own. What did they get out of it? The answer is



Neepawa Ploughing Bee

X, an unknown quantity which materially equals 0. In other words, their only reward was satisfaction in helping out. There are hundreds of men and women on these prairies who are making and have made the sacrifice of time and effort just to help out and without thought of remuneration. That is what is meant by the co-operative spirit and because it is so real and evident everywhere to say that "the Pool is going broke" is mere ignorance and foolishness.

NEEPAWA CO-OPERATORS

A real act of co-operation was exemplified in the Neepawa district on June 4th when eighteen teams (a total of 71 horses) mobilized with adequate equipment to hasten the seeding operations on the farm of W. E. Robb whose work had been very much delayed by the illness and death of his wife.

DROPMORE

On Saturday, June 7th, the members of the Dropmore Elevator Association got together for an old-time Bee—forty men, thirty women, twenty-five teams. The teamsters hauled seventy-five loads of gravel and dirt. They built up the driveway to the elevator and made up the garden in the grounds surrounding the building. Most of the gravel was hauled a distance of two miles. The flower beds were laid out with gravelled walks in between. Some trees, shrubs and flowers are already planted, all of which were secured from Mr. F. Skinner, the well-known horticulturist whose nursery is at Dropmore.

are two columns of men marching by—yellow is the predominant color. They are marching in units, each lodge having its own banner and here and there in the parade red coats and kilties, cornets and bagpipes, remind you of ancient fights and quarrels. Why do people want to stir up religious animosities and fan the flame of hatred! Haven't we enough with the troubles of to-day without reviving those of the past? Why hurt other people's feelings with insulting songs and flaunting banners? Let's look forward, not backward. Human affection unites and is the greatest, if not the only force that leads us on.

NOTES

Roblin Pool Elevator Association, at their meeting in June, passed a resolution—"That a second bee to beautify the elevator grounds be held on June 14th."

The man who won a big pool in the horse race had his name in the papers. The papers aren't big enough to publish the names of all the losers.—Meaford Mirror.

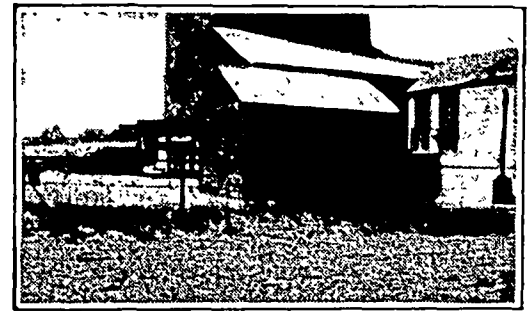
Dropmore Bee



The Men in Action



Real Co-operators



New Elevator Approach

The women prepared supper and tea for the men and set the festive board in the driveway. After supper a meeting of the Livestock Pool was held and Mr. Ingaldson addressed the men from the gangway. At the same time the women were instructed in elevator operation; grading was explained, how the grain was weighed in and tickets made out; the engine room, etc.

Mr. Grundy, the energetic elevator operator, was largely responsible for the success of the Bee. This is the best kind of co-operation—where the people of the district get together to improve and beautify their own community elevator.

During the last month (June) your secretary attended general pool meetings at Eden, Strathclair, Birtle, Dropmore, Gladstone, Rosser, Elie, Gretna, with a total attendance of 740. For the six months ending June 30th he has been to seven local board meetings with a total attendance of 91 and 41 general pool meetings with a total attendance of 4,745, or an average of 116 per meeting.

THE 12th OF JULY

I came down one Saturday afternoon thinking to have the quiet of the office to work on matter for the Secretary's page. When bang goes a drum, kettle drums rattle, and flutes whistle. A familiar martial air reminds you it is "the Orangemen's day." Good-bye peace and sober thought. Looking out of the window into the street below there

IN THE THREE POOLS

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
Membership	19,601	82,290	42,410
Total	144,301		
Country Elev.....	155	1,042	439
Capacity	6,363,000	34,566,700	16,620,300
Terminals	3	6	3
Capacity	3,002,450	27,373,800	8,050,000

Total Elevator Storage Capacity
 1,636 Country Elevators.....57,550,000 bushels
 12 Terminals38,426,250

 95,976,250



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.
Thos. Wood. H. C. Grant

A SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL

The first Manitoba Institute of Co-operation, held at the Manitoba Agricultural College, June 16th to 21st, was a decided success. Almost exactly one hundred students were in attendance, and everyone appeared to find the week's programme enjoyable as well as interesting and instructive. All parts of the province and all classes of co-operative associations were represented, and there is no doubt that the co-operative movement throughout Manitoba will be stimulated by the inspiration and practical knowledge which the students took back to their home communities.

Professor C. R. Fay of Toronto University was unable to attend, being taken ill while on a trip to England prior to the Institute. Dr. J. P. Warbasse, President of the Co-operative League of the United States, however, stepped into the breach, and his lectures and contributions to the round table discussions were among the high-lights of the Institute.

The Institute was co-operative in its organization, as well as in the subjects discussed. It was organized by a committee representing the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Manitoba Agricultural College, and the Co-operative Marketing Board, and contributions to the programme were made by officials of the Co-operative Union of Canada, the Manitoba Department of Education, and the Co-operative League of the United States, as well as by representatives of the bodies responsible for the arrangements.

While no decision has yet been made on the matter, it is quite likely that the Institute will be an annual event in future. It is hoped that the second Institute will be even better than the first, and the committee would welcome suggestions, both from those who were in attendance last month and from others, as to the programme for next year.

Possibly some of those in attendance found room for criticism. If so, the committee would like to be aware of it and have practical suggestions as to how improvements may be brought about.

A Century of Experience

While the consumers' co-operative movement in Great Britain is generally considered to have begun in Rochdale in 1844, because it was from the store of the Equitable Pioneers that the movement spread to its present form, there were a number of

co-operative societies in England some years prior to that date. Many of these societies, however, were a failure, and at a congress of delegates held in 1832 a leading co-operator spoke at length on the subject and enumerated the causes of failure as follows:

The first cause has been a want of union and active co-operation among the members.

They have neglected their meetings, failed to make themselves properly and familiarly acquainted with the principles and proceedings of their society, and left the management of their concerns to a few individuals.

Another cause of this failure has been the existence of a spirit of selfishness amongst them—a spirit which has been engendered in some degree, perhaps, by those societies themselves. Shop-keeping has no tendency to improve either their principles or their morals. In the next place there has been a general neglect of business on the part of the members. They have not audited their accounts, or looked after the purchases made for them, or superintended and regulated the stock.

Another cause has been the members not dealing at their own stores. It was not to be expected that the trading societies should answer their ends if the shop were deserted by its own proprietors.

Another difficulty attending these societies, and which has tended to render them abortive, is the great responsibility which is attached to the trustees, whilst there is no bond of union with the members.

The trustees take upon themselves the responsibility of paying all accounts, and answering all demands upon the society. The members, on the other hand, take upon themselves no responsibility; and if the society should be found unprosperous they walk themselves out, leaving the trustees with all the responsibility and a losing concern. The incapacity or dishonesty of storekeepers or managers has also been a cause of loss and failure.

Catherine Webb, who quotes the above passage in her book on Industrial Co-operation—"The Story of a Peaceful Revolution," remarks that the picture of members who "walk themselves out" when things appear to be going wrong is as fresh as if painted today, and as true to life!

The very same causes have brought about many co-operative failures since 1832, but after a hundred years of experience there is not much excuse for continuing to make the same mistakes.

TOGETHER-NESS

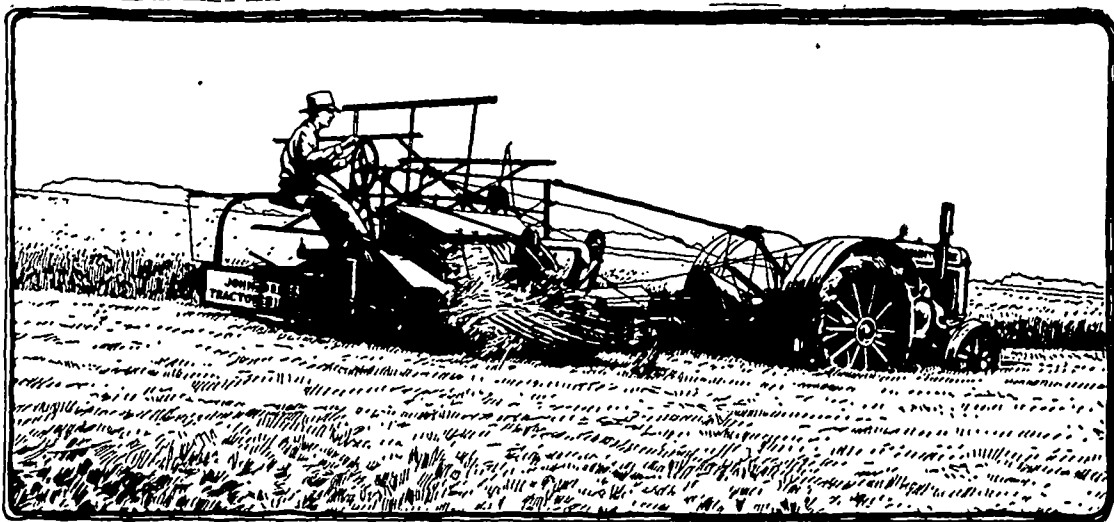
(From Page 5)

big rivers up which the tide of the sea carried mud; and they managed to gather weeds in the water channels until it thickened into soil, good for growing crops. Also, they collected weeds and made thick mats, and laid them in the water one above the other, over and over again, month after month, year after year, till the dense layers kept out the water, and, with mud soaked in, gradually produced dry land. One worker by himself could do nought in together-ness, these Untouchables created fresh fields for husbandry. In Ceylon a proverb runs: "Take a ploughman from the plough, and wash off his dirt, and he is fit to rule a Kingdom." Well, if he is a good ploughman, he is already a sort of King, ruling the ground, and making wealth. In due time, water power of waterfalls and rivers, and oil-power, and coal-power, etc., will aid the patient Indian labourer. In due time all the children will go to school whereas, in 1927, out of 328,000,000 folk, only 26 million could read, and of these very few were women. In due time, India, like Canada or England, will govern itself. The troubles that we hear of in India, in 1930, come from the feelings of Indians that India should grow into a great Commonwealth of Together-ness much more quickly.

I have not talked of Indian cities. The big cities, like Calcutta or Bombay, are few. The villages are half-a-million. Nobody can understand India who does not keep this fact in mind. Poor as the villagers are, they have love for things noble. Crowds who cannot read or write will sit round a reciter who tells the tale of heroes such as the prince who would not go to heaven without his dog and his brethren. And Indian stories are often far lovelier than the foolish scenes shown in the movies of Europe and America.

A young clergyman, after preaching a funeral sermon, wished to invite the mourners to view the remains, but became confused and exclaimed: "We will now pass around the bier."

It may be only a coincidence, but most people who are merry and jolly seem to have cash in their pockets.



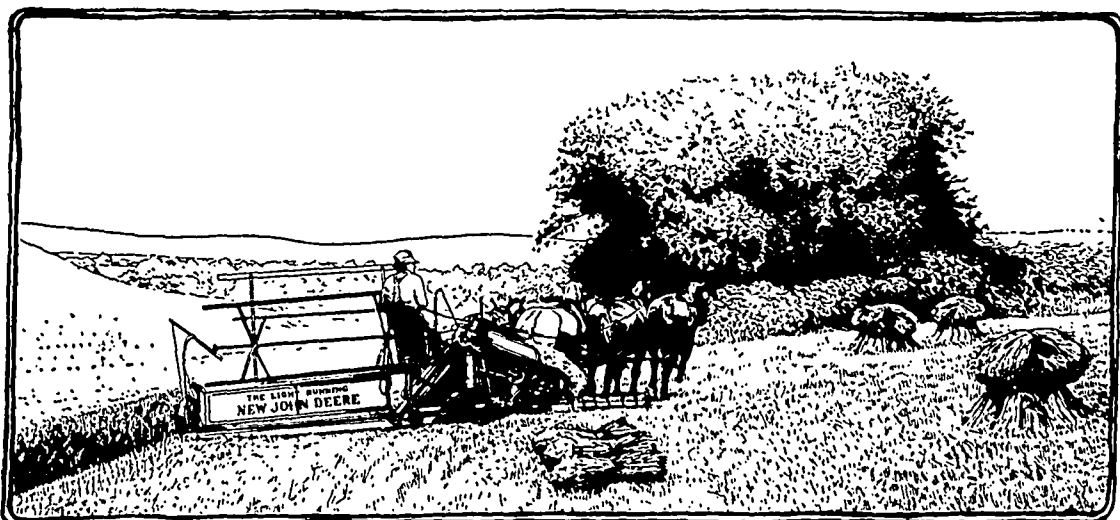
Know the Satisfaction of Owning a John Deere

THERE is real satisfaction—real economy—in owning a binder you can depend upon—a binder that will stay on the job day after day, doing good work without expensive delays.

John Deere binders are giving this kind of service on thousands of farms—they have built a reputation for dependability.

The John Deere Ten-Foot Tractor Binder, shown above, offers you the utmost in binding capacity and efficiency. Driving the tractor from the binder seat, as illustrated, gives one man control of both machines. Here is a real labor-saving, cost-cutting outfit.

Driven by the tractor through a power take-off, the John Deere Tractor Binder handles heavy crops, down and tangled grain with ease. The flexibility of its elevators, the good work of its binding unit and its sturdiness of build are other features you'll like about it.



The Light-Running New John Deere is the horse-drawn binder that is known for its light draft, good work and ease of handling. Thousands of owners are enthusiastic in their praise of its performance. "I am perfectly satisfied," they'll tell you.

Better oiling facilities, a reel that's easy to lift and shift and an easily-operated bundle carrier make the John Deere unusually easy to handle.

Improved guards and sickle, variable-capacity elevators and an efficient binding unit mean good work in any condition. John Deere high quality materials and workmanship mean longer life, lower upkeep costs.

Be ready for harvest with a John Deere Binder. You'll be through sooner, with less work, when either of these is on your farm. See your John Deere dealer. Write to John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Regina or Calgary, and ask for folders HB-69

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

The POOL WOMAN



WOMEN AND POLITICS

In these days the big and important issue, for women as well as for our men, seems to be politics. The papers are crowded with election speeches, campaign promises, cartoons, tariff issues, party platforms, and so on. If we turn on the radio the same appeals smite on our ears. Every way we turn the same thing comes crowding in upon us—politics!

Amid all the multifarious efforts of our political leaders to impress us one question naturally comes to us—"Will politics make women happier or not—can politics contribute anything to our daily lives?" What effect has sharing in political life already had on us? Have they made us more independent, given us greater security in life and broadened our understanding of our fellow-workers?



Gladioli Field of A. R. Mundy, Oakville, Man.

Has our entrance into politics really meant nothing to the women of Manitoba or do politics offer a medium through which we can work to co-operate more closely with our menfolk, and so contribute more richly to the better life for all mankind?

It would be interesting, wouldn't it, if all the women in Manitoba could meet in one big circle and each tell exactly what she thought of all these questions. One woman, Miss Gladys Cooper, the famous British actress—tells what she thinks in an article on "Women and Politics;" she says: "Some people are doubtful that the breaking of all shackles and growing independence will bring contentment to women, but I am doubtful on that score. We must always progress and can never retract our footsteps, so I do not believe the independence, and its accompanying success, would be a deterrent to happiness in a woman's life as is frequently averred.

"There are exceptions, of course, in these days—a good many of them, I will admit, but that is because social and professional life is in such a state of transition. There are so many warring elements

of change, hurry and searching among the present generation."

Now, may there not be food for discussion in those sentences? Do we all agree with Miss Cooper? Can we, as Manitoba Pool women, find happiness in independence amid "so many warring elements" or is it more likely that we may find the way to happiness in a sincere attempt to weave all those warring elements into one harmonious pattern, the background of a life in which all mankind will live together in the true Co-operative Commonwealth?

Referring more specifically to present day political life, Miss Cooper goes on: "Woman's entry into political fields will give her happiness of a kind in the future, in the same way as political independence created advantages for men. But all advantages will come about in an indirect manner. Woman's increasing freedom

and her wider responsibilities as a citizen will make life better for her, not because as a woman she gained the vote, but because as a human being she will be participating more fully in the affairs of her country."

These are the opinions of a woman whose experience has been far away from that of the average, certainly in a vastly different field from that of the average Manitoba Pool woman. But her opinions may find echo, or confirmation, in the minds of many of us here; again, many of our Pool women may think very differently. Certainly "we must always progress and can never retract our footsteps" (even if we would want to); and the direction that progress takes in Manitoba will be determined, largely by the reactions, and actions, of our Pool women.

"Father, do cows and bees go to heaven when they die?"

"I don't know, Tommy. Why do you want to know?"

"Because if they don't, all the milk and honey the curate talks about must be horrid stuff!"

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

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

It was, lo, these many moons since the first booklet "Meri-ka-chak—His Message" told of the Shan-a-mac tribe; but many of our Manitoba boys and girls are just finding out about it and are writing in for copies.

Mr. P. Shepherd out at Rathwell distributed booklets to 19 or 20 girls and boys in his neighborhood. The Wheat Pool fieldmen are still sending in lists of names of young co-operators in communities they cover—and of course, booklets go out to all of them. The Big Chief thinks that there must still be heaps of our own Manitoba boys and girls who have not got his first message, even yet; he wants every single lad and lass in this country to get a copy of that first booklet.

Folks in far away places are finding out about our Great Chief and his wonderful tribe, the Shan-a-macs. Copies of his Message have gone down to the Atlantic seaboard; and recently one copy was ordered for Paris, in old France. So that our tribe is becoming known far and wide; now, once we get our tribes well established here, may we not grow into an international brotherhood? That would be worth while, wouldn't it?

Show This to Your Dad

Some folks have said that getting out the Message of the Chief was entirely too costly. They believed that the stories of how the Shan-a-macs learned their lesson of working together were mighty fine—but that it was taking too much money (their money) to put the Big Chief's Message in these booklets for our boys and girls. Now the Chief would like you to tell your Dad just what really happened. It did cost a lot of money to get out the first few thousands of "Meri-ka-chak—His Message." If only these first few thousand had been printed I am afraid we would never have been able to tell you any more of the Shan-a-macs. But then, along came the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the Alberta

Wheat Pool—each ordering many thousands of copies. You see, because the type was all set and the plates made for the pictures and the entire layout on the press in the printing plant, these additional thousands were turned out very cheaply. Then came orders for more from many other organizations in many lands (including one from the Co-operative Union for many thousands of copies for the boys and girls of Great Britain).

So that, finally, when all these thousands of copies had been printed the cost was cut away down. The Big Chief was delighted to know that so many

thousands of young co-operators enjoyed his first Message—and was even more delighted when the orders piled in, until the first Shan-a-mac book actually showed a small surplus over all costs. That surplus meant that we could get out a second book with more Shan-a-mac stories.

To date, then, our Shan-a-mac tribes have been self-supporting; and that is the way we want to keep, isn't it?

"Follow the Trail"

And now we are working away, putting more of Meri-ka-chak's messages into book form. The second booklet will be called "Follow the Trail." In it the Big Chief will blaze the trail that the Shan-a-macs learned to follow—and he will tell, too, just how our own young co-operators can "Follow the Trail" and what they will find at the trail's end.

(Turn to Page 17)

HOW TO WIN Extra Prize Money

In Home Cooking Sections At Exhibitions and Fairs!

In 1929 users of Robin Hood
Flour won the following prizes:

FIRST PRIZE AT Canadian National Exhibition Toronto

ALSO The GOLD MEDAL
The SILVER MEDAL
75 FIRST PRIZES

and a total of 165 prizes in 35 varieties of Home Baking in Open Contests for all kinds of home baked goods from any kind of flour at Western Exhibitions. These skilful and experienced bakers stress the importance of selecting the choicest ingredients and advocate the use of

Robin Hood FLOUR

Note! Watch the Prize Lists for Provincial Exhibitions, Class "B" and Country Fairs for Special Robin Hood Offers.



Co-operative Poultry Marketing

This page conducted by
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
 Head Office: 85 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg.

MARKETING OF LIVE HENS

Your Manitoba Association has made arrangements to market approximately 200,000 pounds of live hens. Arrangements have been made to collect this amount of poultry in car lots, thus saving the producers hundreds of dollars in transportation charges.

Cars will be placed at fifty points in Manitoba. Pool officials will grade and weigh the birds, and pay you an advance price (at the car) of 10c per lb. on all old hens and roosters. Final payments will be mailed from head office about September 15th. No spring chickens will be accepted at the live poultry car.

If the car loading is not within your reach we ask you to ship your old hens and roosters to our Winnipeg branch, 85 Lombard Ave. We will send coops out on request and each coop holds about 24 hens.

We Are Moving

We will move on July 14th. At our new location we are opening a killing station. By killing out all old hens, we hope to net more from this product than by selling it alive.



Don't Get Left

As much fowl as possible should be marketed during July, August and September as the raising of the U.S. tariff on live fowl will close that market to us. After that time there will be a surplus of this product on our Canadian market, especially in November and

December when the great volume comes forward.

Authorities state that approximately 200 cars of live poultry went to the United States from Eastern Canada last year and if this quantity has to be marketed in Canada, we will see prices fully 50 per cent. below those of last year.

We hope that they are overly pessimistic, but it is apparent that there will be an export surplus of chicken and fowl in Canada this season.

Give Us a Hand

We urge all directors, local committees and producers to put forth special effort to move their fowl early in the season, so that every advantage may be taken of the early markets.

This season old hens will be graded (at the car) as follows:—No. 1 hens over 5 lbs. and No. 1 hens 4 to 5 lbs. No. 2 hens under 4 lbs.

Do not feed or water your fowl on the morning of loading day.

The second pool period for eggs will close on July 19th and final payments will be mailed from head office early in August.



Be Careful!

Live Poultry Shipping Itinerary 1930

July 26—Lyleton
 July 28—Waskada, Benito
 July 29—Deloraine, Kenville
 July 30—Swan River, Minitonas
 July 31—Boissevain, Minitonas
 Aug. 1—Killarney, Dauphin
 Aug. 2—Clearwater, Magnet
 Aug. 4—Manitou, Redvers, Roblin, McCreary
 Aug. 5—Pipestone, Bield (forenoon), Gilbert Plains, Plumas (afternoon).
 Aug. 6—Cypress River, Gilbert Plains (forenoon), Grandview (afternoon)
 Aug. 7—Grandview
 Aug. 9—Calder, Elgin
 Aug. 11—Carnduff, Russell, Belmont.
 Aug. 12—Vista, Wawanesa
 Aug. 13—Lauder, Elphinstone
 Aug. 14—Erickson, Carman
 Aug. 15—Hartney
 Aug. 18—Marchwell, Esterhazy
 Aug. 19—Birtle, McAuley, Ashern
 Aug. 20—Shoal Lake, Woodnorth, Ericksdale
 Aug. 21—Basswood, Brandon
 Aug. 22—Minnedosa, Carberry, Austin
 Aug. 23—Neepawa
 Aug. 25—Gladstone

Empire Marketing

The poultry industry of Canada has, under an efficient system of co-operative marketing, become one of the important agricultural developments in Canada.

Co-operative marketing has influenced, and is responsible for, the consistently high standard of quality products now being marketed by the Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited. (The Canadian Poultry Pool, Ltd. is the Central Selling Agency for the four Western Poultry and Egg Pools). In fact, the standardization of the product is the outstanding contribution that co-operative marketing has made to the industry.

Looking Ahead

A uniform system of grading under government regulations, combined with satisfactory returns to the producer, is rapidly increasing the quantity of poultry products available for export.

In exhibiting eggs, chicken and fowl at the world's poultry congress, London, the sole purpose of the Canadian Poultry Pool is to familiarize United Kingdom importers with our high quality pack.

We believe that our uniform high standard of pack will meet with a steady response from the consuming public and that British distributors will secure a steadily increasing demand; and, of course, the expansion of our export trade depends solely on mutually satisfactory and advantageous business relationship with the distributor and consumer.

THE SHAN-A-MACS

(From Page 15)

All the names of the boys and girls who write in are being kept in the Big Buckskin Roll, so that we can let you all know about the new booklet "Follow the Trail," as soon as it is ready.

Now, co-operators young and old, let us all play together, work together and be happy together—as the Shan-a-macs are.

THE CITY FARMER

Each night, beside the radiator,
He scans the seed-house cata-
log;
And while his hopes mount ever
greater,
He makes his plans, with eyes
agog.

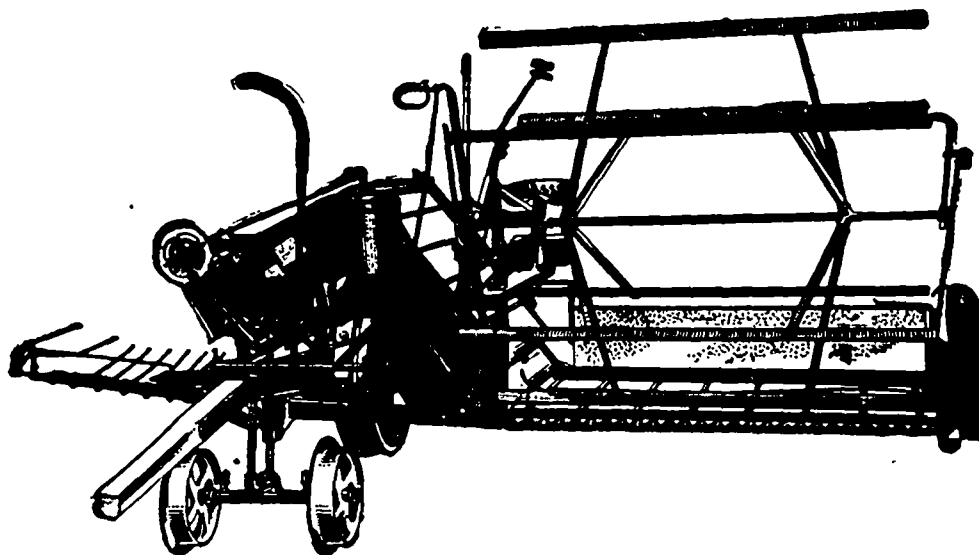
What joy he sees in every carrot!
What fun the radish and the
beet!

And every flower that has merit
He plans to grow in borders
neat!

Alas—for all his fevered scan-
ning,
Before the balmy days of spring
He's so exhausted by his plan-
ning,
He never gets to plant a thing!

The funny thing about a conscience
is that those who need it the most
don't seem to have one.

A NEW ERA IN AGRICULTURE



THE BEST BINDER MASSEY-HARRIS EVER MADE

In harvesting ability; in durability; in twine saving; in lightness of draft; and in ease of handling, the 5B is the best Binder Massey-Harris ever built and that means the very best Binder you can buy.

The Massey-Harris 5B has the strongest frame and table construction, preventing sagging or twisting and maintaining alignment. This makes smooth-running and light draft features of Massey-Harris Binders and also contributes to their long life.

In ability to harvest difficult crop conditions the Massey-Harris Binder is supreme. In fact, farmers consider a crop hopeless if it cannot be harvested with a Massey-Harris Binder. When you buy a Massey-Harris 5B you know that you have a Binder that can be depended upon even under difficult conditions.

*Write Your Nearest Branch or Ask Your Local Agent
for Particulars of Massey-Harris Binders*

**Always Use Genuine Repairs for Massey-Harris Machines
They Are Sold Only By Massey-Harris Agents**

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1847

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

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

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

Winnipeg

Dauphin

Brandon

STARTING WITH THE COW!

Starting right back with our partner, the good old cow, everyone in dairying is handling a lot of cream during this period of flush production. Certainly our Co-operative creameries are handling heavy receipts—in fact, this may be our record year for volume.

Of course, with other farm products bringing in reduced returns, we must all turn to such phases of farm production as dairying to earn the money to make ends meet. When grain brought bigger prices, for instance, too many of us almost despised (and certainly neglected) our friend the dairy cow—now we are finding it a mighty good idea to take full advantage of her willing co-operation and ship every possible pound of cream.

The production and shipping of cream is helping us to pay our way—yes, even when cream prices are suffering, in common with the prices of other things we have to sell off the farm.

Then the Cream

It seems, too that more of us than ever before are inquiring into the methods of grading and testing our cream. Of course, we all know that grading is done by a Government grader at every creamery in Manitoba; and we know, too, that he does his job with certain exact equipment and classifies every can of cream according to an exact standard; but more of us than ever seem to be finding out how he actually does it all, or at least just what makes our cream grade in the class wherein he places it.

This interest in grading was very evident at the Fairs at Brandon, Carman, Portage, Neepawa and Dauphin, where representatives of our Co-op. Dairies gave actual demonstrations of how these Government experts grade our cream.

Then more of us, once we find out what it is that makes cream grade high (and bring the best price), are becoming interested in ways and means of keeping our cream in that condition so long as it is in our hands.

This interest was also much in evidence at the Fair at Brandon, where many producers commented on a handy tank for keeping cream cool, which was displayed in our Co-op. Dairies booth. Cooling cream as soon as possible after our partner, the good old cow, contributes it to us and then keeping it cool—that is the essence of caring for cream so that it will grade high and bring us the best return—in cash.

But, then, if we are aiming to have the best grade of cream to sell we must start even before it comes into our hands—we must care for the cow, see that

she gets good succulent food and abundant, clean water; and, of course, she can't do her best work if she spends her time galloping from one end of the pasture to the other—the prey of worrying dogs.

Then the Creamery

Then, when we have cared for the cow and for the cream and have a high-grade product to sell, how are we to get the best return for it? Obviously, we get the best return for any grade of cream when we ship it to one of the creameries owned and operated by our own Manitoba Co-operative Dairies; in that way we get full market price for our cream and, at the end of the season, a share of the profits made in the process of manufacturing our cream into high-grade butter.

So, friend cream shipper, it pays you to ship every pound of your cream to the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, at Winnipeg, or Brandon, or Dauphin. And there is another thing you can do to increase your return on the cream you ship: At these three co-operative plants of yours the men you pay are on the job 24 hours a day to handle your cream; as pointed out in the first paragraph, these creameries are handling very heavy receipts right now—but, even so, they could handle a great deal more.

Finally Your Cheque

Now when your Co-op. plants make your cream into butter and then sell that butter to the consumer, the full price that the consumer pays for the butter goes back to you—less only the expense of making the cream into butter.

If we could load up our Co-operative plants to their full capacity, keep them running 24 hours every day, the expense of making a pound of butter would be cut to the minimum—leaving a bigger percentage of what the consumer pays for the butter to go back to you.

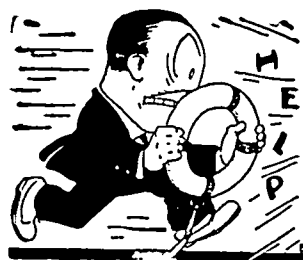
So that it pays you, with mathematical certainty, to have more cream shipped to your Co-op plants—it pays you to ship your own cream there and also to urge your neighbors to do so. Be careful to warn them to address their cream cans plainly: Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Winnipeg; or Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Brandon; or Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Dauphin.

You see, creameries operating for private profit also know that bigger volume means lower expenses and (to them) bigger profit; so they use means various and devious to divert cream to themselves.

To get the best return for your cream, then, treat the cow like a partner, care for the cream, ship to your Manitoba Co-operative Dairies—and urge your neighbors to likewise.



Be not Weary in Well Doing



Help Yourself

EXHIBITING CO-OPERATION

Co-operation always pays. Our Manitoba co-operative business enterprises have found out that, by uniting in the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, they get information out to their members more efficiently and tell the story of co-operation more effectively; that, in other words, they get better returns for every dollar spent in co-operative education.

At Brandon Fair

Again this year, we all worked together in exhibits at Fairs. At Brandon many hundreds of folks (members of our Co-ops and non-members, as well), called in at Co-operative Headquarters, sat down for a talk in the big rest room, looked around at the exhibits of the Manitoba Co-op Wholesale, the Wheat Pool, Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co., the Poultry Pool, the Dairy Pool, the Livestock Co-op and the Wool Pool; the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale also had a fine exhibit of the multitude of products they make and sell.

At Carman and Portage

At Carman the Big Co-op Tent was the centre of great interest; more than one thousand people called in in a single day, talked to the representatives of their Pools, told their troubles and their hopes and asked for information; in each case their hired men gave the best they had.

At Portage hundreds of co-operators got in touch directly with their field-men and others who are working for them in marketing grain, livestock, poultry, wool, cream, hay, etc. and in buying insurance and supplies.

"Liaison"

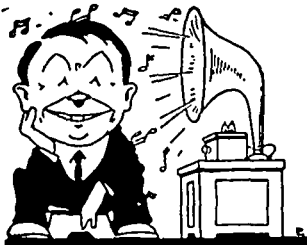
One of the biggest jobs, perhaps the biggest, that co-operators face in developing their organizations is in maintaining contact with one another. Whereas a small number of "captains of industry" may meet with ease to determine how they shall wield their vast-spread power — the producers and consumers, on the other hand, are widely scattered and must overcome the distance between themselves.

It is a big job—one of the best ways of doing it is to meet with each other and with the men you hire to do your work (and with the folks who should be with you, but are not) at fairs, picnics, etc.

This is one phase of our educational work that might very well be extended immediately opportunity offers.

WHAT WAS IT?

What was it you wanted to know about co-operation in Manitoba? Look it up in the "Year Book of Co-operation in Manitoba, 1929," issued by the Manitoba Co-operative Conference. The Year Book outlines the business done during 1929 by the co-operatives which make up the Conference; it is concise and clear; its thirty-two



All About It

pages are packed with facts.

If you are interested in co-operation and its practical application to business, you will be glad to read the Co-operative Year Book. A half-hour spent in going over the record of your co-ops will be a half-hour well spent.

The Year Book is free—write in and ask for a copy—address your request to the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, 8th Floor, Wheat Pool Building.

Boss: "Well, did you read the letter I sent you?"

Office Boy: "Yes, sir; I read it inside and outside. On the inside it said, "You are fired," and on the outside it said: "Return in five days," so here I am.

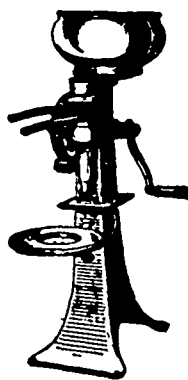
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Larger models up to 1100 lbs. capacity as moderately priced.

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HIGH GRADE BALL-BEARING CREAM SEPARATORS

Use a BALTIC as part of your dairy equipment and see the difference in returns as so many Manitoba dairymen have. Its close skimming, easy operation and sturdy construction have won the approval of thousands. Its moderate cost appeals to all. Produces cream that IS cream, and ALL of it. See the BALTIC and run it before you make your choice.

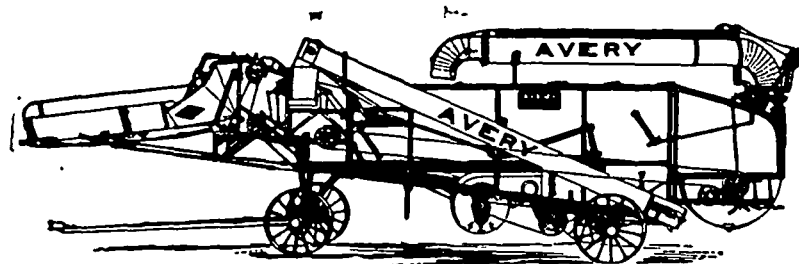
10 year guarantee. Full ball-bearing revolving spindle, eliminates neck bearing, neck bearing springs and bottom bearing. Oil once a year. Self-balancing bowl, interchangeable discs and many other features. Manufactured for 45 years.

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New and used Avery Steel Threshers, Lauson and Allis-Chalmers Tractors. Also an assortment of other makes, probably just what you are looking for, at the price you wish to pay

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Also distributors for Hart New Model Feeders and Buckau-Diesel Engines.

L. J. HAUG

Cor. Henry and Fountain, Winnipeg, Man.



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

JUNE LIVESTOCK BUSINESS

In the percentage of the total livestock handled through the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, the Canadian Livestock Co-operative continues well out in front. The handlings of the first five firms on this market during June were as follows:

1st Co-op	165 cars—	32%
2nd	64 "	—12.4%
3rd	56 "	—10.9%
4th	53 "	—10.3%
5th	51 "	— 9.9%

Order Department



Good News

During the month of June, too, the Order Department placed on order or otherwise disposed of 72 cars of hogs from Alberta; 29 cars from Saskatchewan and 12 cars from Manitoba.

Of this total of 113 cars (8,958 head) 33 cars were placed on eastern orders at Toronto and Montreal, and 80 cars were sold to eastern and western packers and local buyers at St. Boniface.

From September 1st, 1929 to June 1st, 1930 (a period of nine months) the Order Department has handled:—

- Cattle—121 cars, or 3,630 head.
- Hogs—928 cars, or 77,319 head.
- Sheep— 54 cars, or 5,652 head.

The work of the Order Department, rapidly increasing, without doubt assisted materially in stabilizing and maintaining prices.

Mr. Hackney, manager of this Order Department recently toured the principal feeding States, Quebec and Ontario, making arrangements for the placement of all classes of our livestock. His trip was highly successful; he reports, however, that the new United States tariff has rather put a damper on the entire situation.

A Warning!

During the hot summer months heavy loss will be incurred on livestock if great care is not taken by all shipping managers and producers in making up carloads. Cars must not be overloaded and hog cars, particularly, should be sanded and watered. Cold water should not be thrown over the hogs—but rather on the floor of the car.

The time and effort invested in such precautions will avoid heavy losses in summer shipments—on the other hand neglect will invite trouble.

Organizing!

Our fieldmen report that livestock producers all over Manitoba are organizing enthusiastically. Mr. Bjarnason is elated, as every member and official must be, over the action of the Deloraine producers; in launching a new local there, 232 producers signed Livestock Pool contracts.

Deloraine is the centre of one of the heaviest producing districts of better quality livestock in western Canada. The entry of this local is another big advance for our Pool and another endorsement for co-operative marketing.

The new Deloraine local has appointed W. L. MacDonald as their shipping manager. Mr. MacDonald is well known in that district and has given the farmers good service for many years. The new local will cover the following shipping points:—Deloraine, Dand, Medora, Goodlands, Lauder and Regent. Producers in that district are requested to keep closely in touch with Mr. MacDonald, advising him what stock is ready for shipment and getting information from him about markets and the best time to ship.

A Good Move

Last fall the Co-operative Cattle Growers of Southern Alberta sponsored the formation of the Red Label Beef Feeders' Association—formed for the purpose of supplying baby beef for the home trade. Calves are finished in their own feed lots, graded by the government and, bearing the Red Label of the Association, are granted first quality.

In their advertising they tell folks to "look for the Red Label." The calves are not sold to the feeders but are put out on a share basis to farmers who are paid on the increase during the feeding period. This experiment was an unqualified success and will be continued on a much larger scale this year.

"Out 'em Off"

The dehorning of cattle is more than ever necessary. The demand from all quarters, even from dairy and poor cattle districts, is now for good quality cattle for breeding and feeding. The cut in price on poor quality and horn cattle will become bigger and bigger. Let us co-operate to eliminate the horns and poor quality which menace our cattle industry—and let us market all our livestock through our Co-op.



Appealing to You

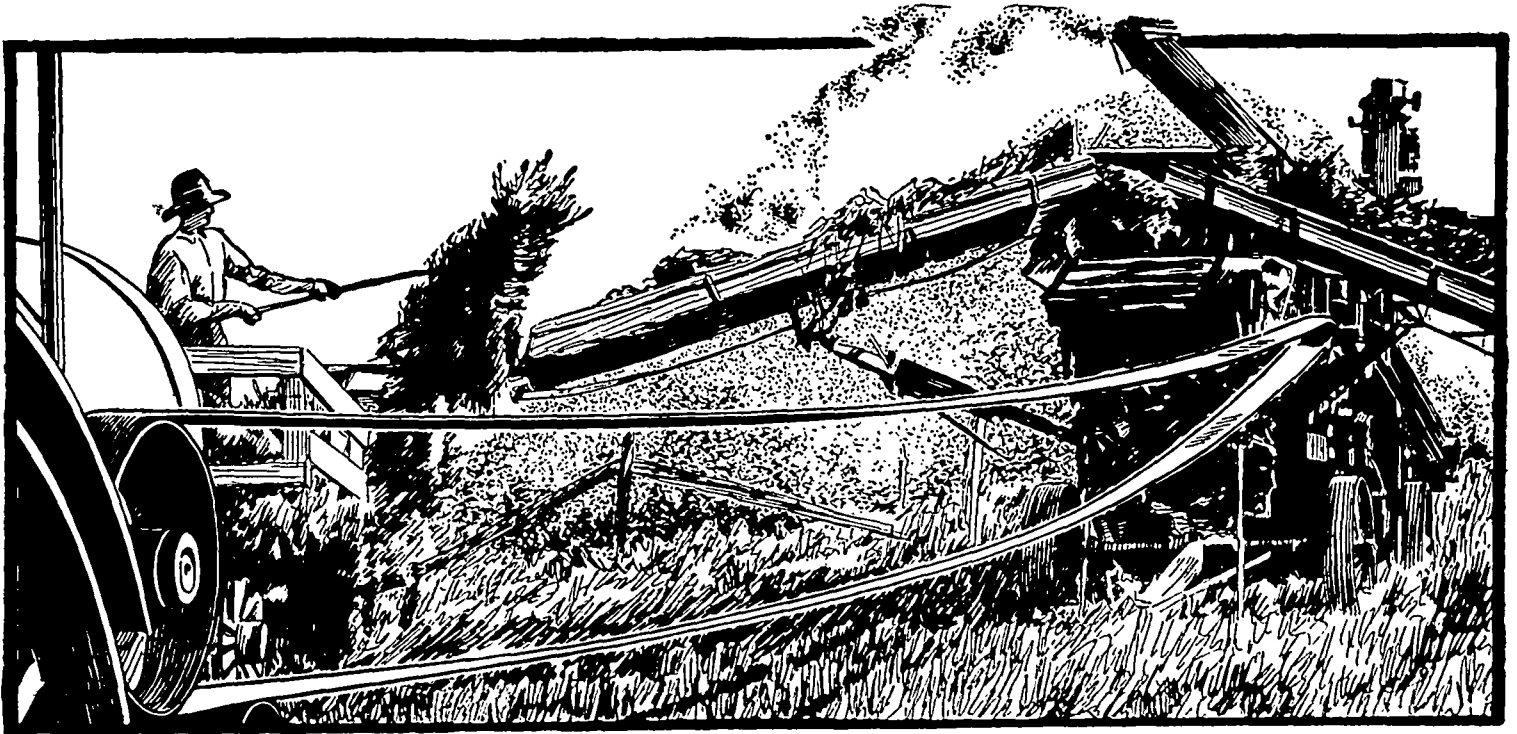
POOL ELEVATORS STAND THE TEST

(From Page 6)

over present prices or over present conditions, they realize that they are in the business of farming, and that this is a business which has its poor times and hard times, as well as occasional good times, but being in this business of farming and growing grain, their minds are made up that they

are going to control the marketing of their products through their own facilities.

I want to take this opportunity of expressing to the Local Officers and members of these four Associations my sincere congratulations on the speed with which they held their meetings, on the turnout at the meetings and on their quick decision to carry on.

IT CUTS THRESHING TIME

YOU will get your threshing done a whole lot easier, faster and at lower cost with a Goodyear Klingtite Belt. This belt is scientifically designed and built for farm power duty. It holds the pulleys in a powerful, slipless grip. It runs loosely, favouring the engine bearings and making the most of fuel. It is weather-proof, moisture-proof,

trouble-proof. Eliminates re-setting because it does not shrink and is subject to only the minimum of stretch. Outwears ordinary belts by a wide margin of efficient, economical service. Requires no dressing; needs no breaking-in. Goodyear Farm Belts are made endless for heavy duty and in cut lengths, specially constructed for all drives. They are sold by all Goodyear Farm Service Stations.

For combines, specify the specially designed Goodyear Silver Duck Combine Belt.

"The Klingtite drive belt I have been using on my threshing outfit since 1919 has been very satisfactory."

J. E. ALLINGHAM, Decker, Man.

You will find the same high quality in Goodyear Gasoline Hose, Goodyear Agricultural Suction Hose and Goodyear Water Hose.

GOODYEAR  **YEAR**
MADE IN CANADA
BELTS

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

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

MEETING OUR FRIENDS

This year, as last, your Wholesale co-operated with other members of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference in putting a display of goods in "Co-operative Headquarters" at Brandon and in the "Big Co-op Tent" in Carman, Portage, Dauphin, Neepawa and Swan River.

And this year again, the representatives of your Co-op Wholesale met hundreds of our friends and members at these Fairs. More people are getting acquainted with, and interested in, our consumers co-operative locals and Co-op Wholesale; many were surprised at the wide variety of goods that they can buy through the Wholesale and at the volume of co-operative buying that is being done.

Contest Winners

There was great interest, too, in the guessing contests staged at these Fairs by the Co-op Wholesale. Folks were asked to estimate the weight of a small drum of "M.C.W. Brand Oil;" in many cases more than one guessed the correct weight and the winner had to be picked out of a hat, (so to speak) and, of course, took the drum of oil.

In a second contest folks simply wrote out their name and address and dropped their ballot into a box; at the close of the Fair three ballots were drawn out by an independent party and the people who had cast them were awarded prizes: 1. A five-gallon can of our best paint; 2. A 50-lb. sack of our high grade twine; 3. A 100-lb. sack of "M.C.W. Brand" Flour.

These contests have proved mighty useful in getting more folks acquainted with the goods the Co-op Wholesale handles. In each case these goods are the best we have been able to get, and once a customer uses them he is fairly sure to come back for more.

With the same idea in mind—that is, of creating interest and broadcasting information—a third contest was staged for

girls and boys under 16 years. Contestants guessed the number of pieces of pea coal in a glass jar.

The Winners

Some of the contest winners are listed herewith; look on this page next month for winners at Dauphin, Neepawa and Swan River Fairs:

At Brandon Fair

Oil Guessing Contest:—

Mrs. R. B. Sangster, East Selkirk, drum of oil.

Others guessing correct weight:

Hubert Pettypiece, Boissevain

J. H. Dempsey, Gregg

Roy Charles, Minnedosa

Geo. Styles, Arden

John F. Reid, Arcadia.

Lucky Number Contest:

Austin Temple, Waskada, 5-gal. of paint.

L. Lawrence, Brandon, 50-lb. of Twine.

Mrs. J. C. Stinson, Hargrave, 100-lb. of flour.

Junior Co-operators Contest:

Alix Meadows, Minnedosa, \$1.00

Fred Robinson, Strathclair, \$1.00

Frankie Harrison, McConnell \$1.00

Arnold Graham, Hilton, \$1.00

Billie Moore, Cypress River, \$1.00

Portage la Prairie Fair

Oil Guessing Contest:

Mrs. J. Maloney, Kavende, drum of oil.

Others guessing same weight were:

Lila McMillan, Austin

John H. Gray, Portage.

Lucky Number Contest

Mr. G. Tufford, Portage, 5-gal. of paint.

Mrs. Roderick McKenzie, Winnipeg, 50-lb. of twine.

Mr. W. Edkins, Austin, Man., 100-lb. of flour.

Junior Co-operators Contest:

Knowlson McDermid, Portage, \$1.

Dorothy McMillan, MacDonald, \$1.

Allister Fotheringham, Portage, \$1.

Roberta Munro, Portage, \$1.

Marion Chant, MacGregor, \$1.00.

Carman Fair

Oil Guessing Contest:

Mr. Thos. Leader, Burnside, drum of oil.

Lucky Number Contest:

Mr. Geo. Tullock, Graysville, 5-gal. of paint.

Miss Flossie Wilson, Roland, 50-lb. of twine.

Mr. Robert Metcalfe, Carman, 100-lb. of flour.

Junior Co-operators Contest:

Ella Brechin, Carman, \$2.00

Grace Cooper, Carman, \$1.50

Doris Godkin, Miami, \$1.00

David A. Klassen, Gretna, 50c.

Busy Times Ahead

Co-operators will be glad to know that the business of their

Co-op Wholesale is developing rapidly, indeed. The variety of commodities purchased for the local Co-ops is widening out and the volume handled is forging ahead by leaps and bounds.

The business handled for the Co-op locals by their Wholesale in the month of April was three times the volume of the same month a year ago; again, during May, the Wholesale handled over three times as much business as in May, 1929; the statement for June is not available, but it is certain that business for the month is far ahead of anything we knew twelve months ago.

Provisional orders for twine total 900,000 lbs.—well above the orders of last year, but it is certain that a great many more orders will come in—and locals are warned to get orders in as soon as possible. Looking forward to a busy season, when some of our members will suffer from a last minute rush, avoid trouble and co-operate to give the best possible service by ordering well ahead of time.

While your Wholesale is anxious to assist any group of co-operators to organize for buying together, we are even more concerned to give complete satisfaction to the locals already established. Once all established consumers co-ops locals in Manitoba are united with their Wholesale in an efficient, close-knit, well-balanced organization, running smoothly and at lowest cost—then folks in neighborhoods not organized at present will be eager to get into the movement.

But even in the face of conditions, the consumers co-operatives are expanding. The local in Wallace Municipality will soon have their equipment erected in Virden and open a bulk plant and filling station. Almost daily men come into the office from far corners of the province to get information on the Co-op Wholesale and how it can help them help themselves.

A Boy's Travels in Foreign Lands

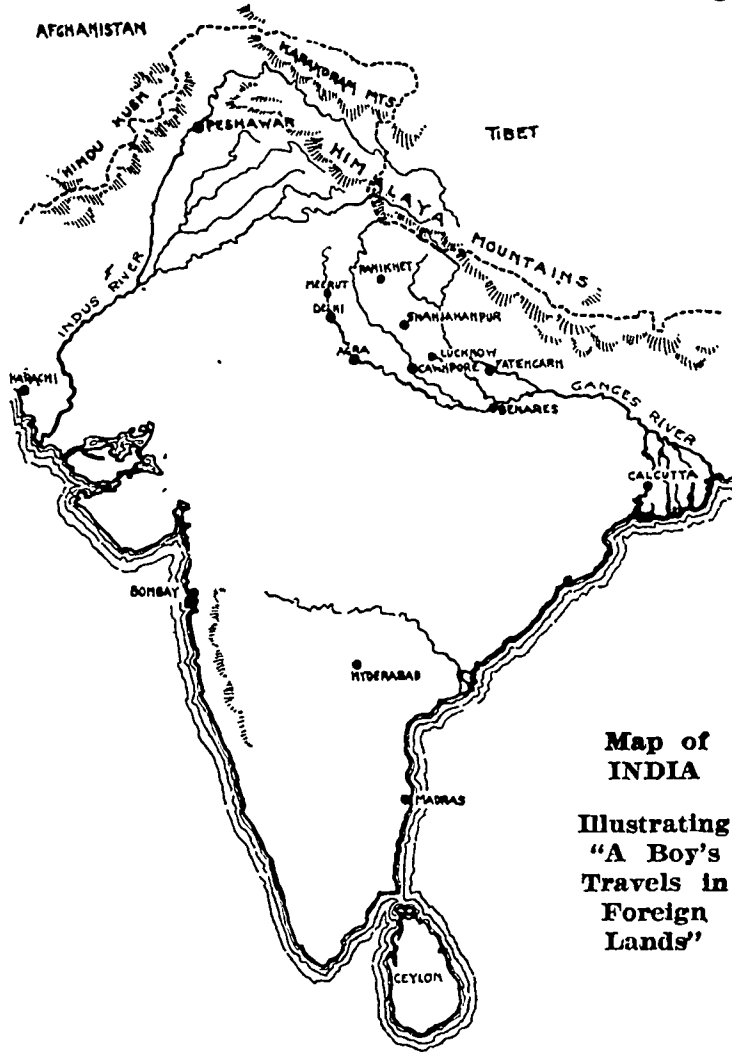
Being the Personal Experiences of D. A. Kane, Superintendent of Pool Elevators.

Burial Service

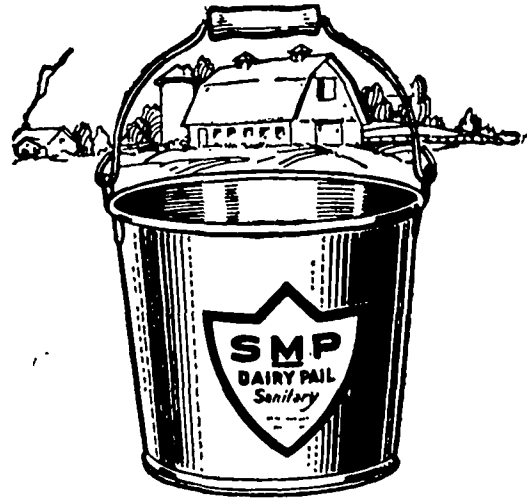
If you will wait long enough you will see a funeral procession approaching. The body will be carried by Parsee Priests dressed in snowy-white robes. There will be no display: Tinker, tailor, candlestick-maker, rich man, poor man, everyone reaching blessed equality in death. In this beautiful garden it is supreme. Prayers will be uttered, relatives and friends will depart, and the body will then be lifted and placed on an iron grating within the circular top of the tower. The hungry, keen-eyed vultures will leave their perch; they will circle in the air until the white-robed priest has removed the burial robe from the body and has turned away and passed from the building, when they will swoop down to their grim feast. So many of them will be in attendance, and

so voracious the feast that in the short space of twenty minutes nothing but the bones will be left. These will soon fall into the crypt below, and I am not sure how they are disposed of.

These vultures are much larger



than the turkey vulture of this continent. They stand about four feet high, and have cruel looking beaks with bare heads and necks. I always had a feeling of repugnance when I saw them, especially
(Turn to Page 28)



What About Your Dairy Pails?

SMP Dairy Pails are made of special quality tin with bright polish. There's weight to SMP Dairy Pails . . . Strength to do years of good, honest work. 100% sanitary . . . Easy to keep clean. Look for the SMP label of Quality. 90c. to \$2.85.

SMP

DAIRY PAILS



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

United Farmers of Manitoba

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION

U.F.M. NOTES

There were 327 cash memberships and 14 requisition memberships forwarded to central office during the month of June.

The thanks of the central association is due Oakhurst Local in Swan River district, Gordon Local in Neepawa district, and Cypress Local in MacDonald district for donations to the funds.

The program committee met representatives of the different co-operatives Tuesday, June 17th, to discuss the future educational work of the organization. The program committee, consisting of presidents Thomas Wood and Mrs. Gee-Curtis, vice-president F. Downing, and the secretary, met in central office on Thursday June 19th to draft an outline of the winter's program. A letter will be sent to the secretaries of all locals immediately that they may choose the subjects they wish to discuss in the local meetings through the winter season. The U.F.M. organization wishes to work in closer co-operation with the Agricultural Extension Service of the government this year, that more of our members may be able to take advantage of the work done by specialists in that department. We have also been assured of help and co-operation from the Agricultural College. We plan to link up meetings with the different co-operative bodies in order that there may be less duplication of work, more listeners in attendance, and better work done at the meetings held throughout the province.

Convention Date

The different districts met in conference and have voted in favor of holding the annual convention earlier this year. The date chosen by the executive was November 17th to 21st. Care has been taken to avoid convention dates of our commercial bodies along with poultry shipping. We hope to tax the housing capacity of Portage la Prairie to the limit

if the cars are running at that time. The idea of having the provincial directors put on an "Ideal Local Meeting" has been suggested for an evening's program during the convention.

The provincial board will meet in central office after harvest. If our locals wish to send in any ideas on program or future policy, they should forward same to the office as soon as possible. Copies of the resolutions already received are ready for the locals as soon as fall activities begin.

The summer conferences are past. Many different subjects were chosen and people everywhere entered into much worthwhile discussion.

The joint meeting held at the Agricultural College by workers from the four districts surrounding Winnipeg was considered a most successful venture in conference work by critics outside the movement. Neepawa departed from the usual order by having two conferences, one at the north and one at the south of that district. These conferences were held with the idea of stimulating interest and were of very high order. Marquette and Brandon joined in a very worth while day at the Experimental Farm. Brandon. Souris conference held in Melita Park had much to commend it in the line of program while Dauphin district lived up to the usual high order of Dauphin conventions and conferences. We must not forget the Portage district conference held at Bagot where many of our workers joined to discuss the ever present problems of the organization and rural life generally.

U.F.W.M. NOTES

The Extension Service is planning to put on the short courses "Clothing the Family," "Feeding the Family," and "Home Improvement," in different sections of the province. Miss Esther Thompson, director, would greatly appreciate an early reply to

the letters she sends to the secretaries and convenors. You may feel that the members of the local are too busy to think of these things now but please do not forget that you will not need to start work until the harvest is over.

Mrs. Blythe of Forrest won the cup in Brandon district Oratorical contest. The subject chosen was "The Life of Elizabeth Barrett Browning."

Copies of the rural survey are being held until after harvest as many local meetings are cancelled for the summer season.

If any local lacks a copy of music for old favorite songs, please send word to central office, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, where a free copy may be obtained.

There are still a number of cook books to be sent out to any local or individual desiring one or more copies.

JUNIOR U.F.M. NOTES

We regret that the awards for the U.F.M. annual Bible contest were given some weeks ago and that the contestants sending in entries during the past week cannot be included. Perhaps they will be willing to enter some of the other contests that are being printed in the Scoop Shovel page.

The "Slogan Essay" contestants received word from central office last week.

There are three contests for juniors printed in the May number of the Scoop Shovel.

Contests for Junior U.F.M.

Age limit 21 years. Time limit September 1st. Number of prizes: first, second and third in all contests.

1. Three subjects for debate dealing with farm or U.F.M. interests.

2. An essay of not less than 500 words on the subject "The Advantages of Farm Life."

3. The words of a U.F.M. song set to a familiar tune.

MANITOBA INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION

(From Page 4)

duties of the members themselves. Every society, he said, should keep very close financial check on their store so that discovery can be made as to where the difficulties are arising.

By-products of Co-operation

The greatest danger of a co-operative society, Colin H. Burnell, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, told the students, is that of confining its organization within too narrow limits. Co-operative organizations, he said, have done two big things. First, they have developed the individual member. They have made him a better producer and this is demonstrated by the tremendous improvement there has been in the quality of the products marketed; they have made him a better homemaker and through his association with his fellow workers, a better citizen. Farmers of today are certainly better business men as they have had actual experience acting on local co-operative boards, and through training in democracy the co-operative movement has made him a better citizen.

Secondly, the co-operative movement, he said, has been one of the greatest factors for peace as it tends to break down racial, religious and national barriers and to unite men in the attainment of a common ideal.

Co-operation in the Home

Mrs. A. R. Gray, Secretary of the U.F.M. outlined the several agencies that were at work to make co-operation in the home more permanent, such as the school, the church, social welfare and leadership training, extension service departments, co-operative buying and selling agencies, and co-operative health programs. In dealing with the importance of the mother in the home Mrs. Gray showed that a successful home must be built on the principles and fundamentals of co-operation. Home must teach that willingness to assume leadership and take part in activities is the acid test of community loyalty for only through development of a maximum of leadership and support can the best life of a community be achieved.

Evolution of the Co-operative Idea

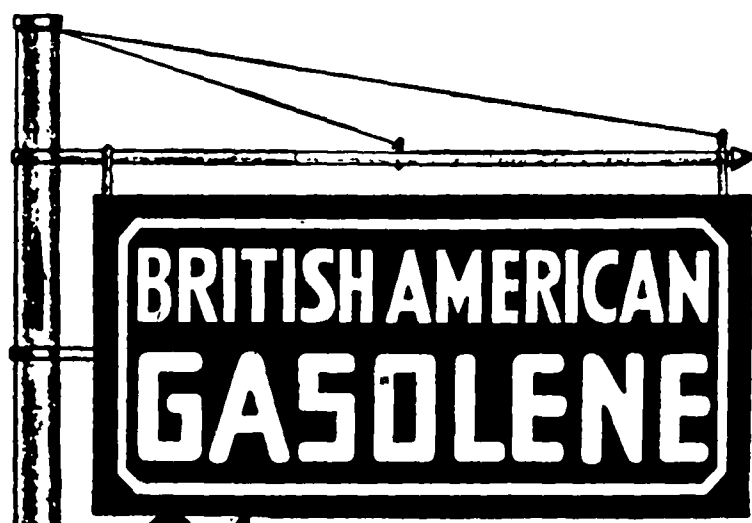
The co-operative idea, stated Dr. Warbasse, has come to us from the remotest antiquity. Man has only attained his present state or condition by working with his neighbor. The unit of co-operation has gradually developed from the family to the clan, and then from the clan to the village and so on.

Dr. Warbasse then described the ideal co-operative state, a state with the minimum of compulsion and the fullest voluntary co-operation for the purpose of giving to each individual the

greatest opportunity for service.

Co-operation and Education

In discussing the education of today, Mr. Hull showed the importance of developing a critical faculty in the minds of the children. We must, he said, get away from believing that there are hard and fast rules and beliefs, as after all, all knowledge is relative, and history is full of forsaken faiths and abandoned beliefs. Co-operation, he said, is really a challenge to the existing order of society and means the building of a new order; a new order demands a new outlook on life and to create this new outlook

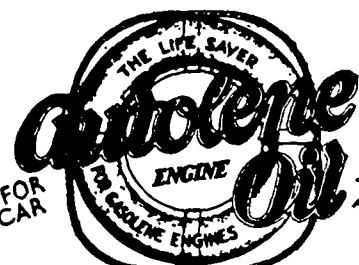


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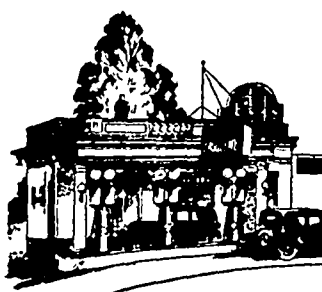
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is the purpose of co-operative education. It should include such general education as is necessary to give a cultural basis to the co-operative outlook; a knowledge of the place of co-operation in social evolution; an understanding of how the co-operative methods can be made to fit into the economic organization and so transform it, and a training in the particular technique of co-operative enterprise.

School and Co-operation

The school is the greatest tyranny the world has ever known, stated Mr. Bayley. We take the child from infancy and try to fit him for membership in a self-governing democracy, and we do it whether or not parents or child consent, the idea being to develop an intelligent citizen. More co-operation should be taught in the schools, he said. The arithmetic texts, for example, are based entirely on the competitive system. Children are getting a wrong picture of how the world is being run today. The texts should show the picture as it is. If the Pool is marketing 50 per cent. of the grain then certainly mention of the principles of pooling should be placed in the texts. In an exceedingly attractive manner, Mr. Bayley then proceeded to demonstrate by means of a class of children whom he had brought out for that purpose, the way to make a lesson interesting to the children and to get them to co-operate with the teacher in the process of learning.

Co-operation and Democracy

Dr. Warbasse was somewhat scornful of a democracy which in effect merely functioned through the organization of political parties and which was dominated by the politician. The democracy he visualised was that in which men and women definitely sought to promote the best possible life by service. As an illustration he described the village of Frydorf in Switzerland in which everything is run co-operatively and everyone is employed—"each for all and all for each."

"The purpose of co-operation functioning through democracy," he said, "is the development of more perfect individuals—it isn't worth while unless it serves as an

instrument for perfecting the individual. Democracy begins and ends with the individual."

Reconciliation Between Producer and Consumer

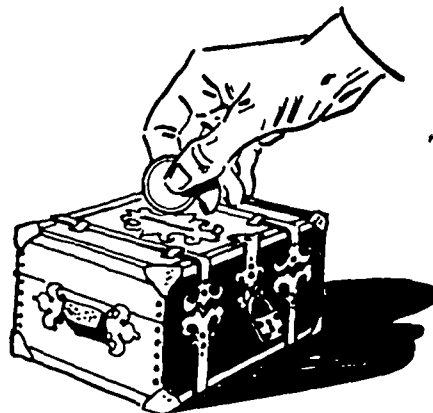
In the final lecture of the school Dr. Warbasse dealt with the reconciliation of the producer and consumer. He pointed out that at one time the individual produced himself all that he needed as a consumer. With the development of the division of labor and finally the rise of the Capitalist system men produced goods for exchange and not for their own immediate use.

Capitalism organizes men for production, for profit, and in consequence there arose the great class of middlemen who made profits out of handling and dis-

tributing what other men had produced. In the consumer's co-operative movement men organized to secure the goods and services they needed at the lowest possible price. When producers organized co-operatively their object was to secure for their produce the best price possible.

There seemed thus to be an inevitable conflict between the producers organized co-operatively and the consumers organized co-operatively, but this conflict was more apparent than real and would be overcome when both forms of co-operative effort realized that their aims were identical, namely—the achievement of an order of social justice.

How that realization would be met by the organization of both



Saving and Something More

It is seldom necessary to emphasize the wisdom of a savings account. But have you fully realized the obvious limitations of ordinary savings? Time enters so much into the question. "How long shall I be able to save?" becomes the biggest problem.

None of us know what tomorrow may bring, when accident, sickness, or even worse may suddenly befall us.

That is why some form of life insurance is essential to every thinking man. It is the only way in which we can guard against the unknown risks of tomorrow. And remember when you take out life insurance you are saving too. But it is saving and something more.

A postcard to The Mutual Life of Canada will bring you complete information on Mutual Endowment policies.

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OF CANADA
 WATERLOO, ONTARIO
 Established 1869

forms of co-operative effort into one form it was impossible to predict, but the true co-operator knew that the form would be based on the co-operative ideal and it was necessary to understand, Dr. Warbasse said, that all forms of economic organization were merely stages in the evolution of mankind, and that men would work out in time that form of society in which the ideals and aspirations of the race would find fullest expression.

Even now producers and consumers co-operatives are working together harmoniously each undertaking to deal with the other; and he thought it would be possible to work out some plan of mutual dealing between the greatest of the producers co-operatives and the greatest of the consumers co-operatives and thus ultimately merge the two in a real co-operative commonwealth.

TAKE A LITTLE WALK AROUND YOURSELF

When you're criticising others
And finding here and there
A fault or two to speak of
Or a weakness you can tear;
When you're blaming someone's
meanness
Or accusing some of self—
It's time that you went out to take
A walk around yourself.

There's a lot of human failures
In the average of us all,
And lots of grave shortcomings
In the short ones and the tall;
But when we think of evils
Men should lay upon the
shelves—
It's time we all went out to take
A walk around ourselves.

We need so often in this life
This balancing of scales,
This seeing how much in us wins
And how much in us fails;
But before you judge another,
Just lay him on the shelf—
It would be a splendid plan to
take
A walk around yourself.
—The New Dawn.

The mayor hurried in to the gathering and exclaimed apologetically: "I am sorry to have kept you waiting, but I have been addressing a board meeting."

"I can quite believe that it was!" said a voice from the crowd.

Save the Stock With Guardene

When fire menaces your stock and your buildings—a Guardene Extinguisher is worth more than its weight in gold to you. This efficient soda and acid type extinguisher quickly throws a stream that quenches the flames and prevents the fire growing to dangerous proportions. Guardene is one of the Pyrene Extinguishers—of which there is a correct type for every fire hazard. Approved by Fire Underwriters Laboratories. Ask your insurance man.

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Saves you from disaster when other means fail.
Money in a Savings Account is like that brake.
It is a sheet anchor through uncertainty.

START AN ACCOUNT NOW

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

INTEREST RATE 3½%

A higher rate of interest is paid on Savings Certificates repayable five years from date of issue.

Write for pamphlet, "Saving by Mail."

**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
SAVINGS OFFICE**

CORNER DONALD ST. and ELLICE AVE.
WINNIPEG.

BOYS' TRAVELS

(From Page 23)

when feasting. I have shot many wild beasts, and after removing the pelt have watched these birds gorge themselves until they could not fly and could hardly stagger away from the remains of their prey.

So to me, as probably to you, this form of burial appears horrible, but in this, as in other customs in this strange country, it is simply a matter of education. The Parsee, who is unquestionably intelligent and highly civilized, prefers to have his remains immediately consigned to the birds of the air than to dispose of them in the earth or sea, believing, I am told, that the good in their body departs to their deity at death, and that which is left would pollute land and water.

Worshippers of the Sun

The Parsees are not the only people who have had the sun as their God. Many of the ancients worshipped it. This can scarcely be wondered at, when we consider that from it we receive light and warmth and health-giving rays, in fact our very existence depends on it. Many of us who

have other gods never stop to consider this. What a glorious God the Parsees have when compared with some of the hideous idols worshipped in Hindu temples throughout the land.

About six miles from Bombay, on the island of Elephanta, there is to be seen the famous rock-hewn Temple of Elephanta. This wonderful shrine is carved out of the living rock, gigantic columns being left to support the roof. These are elaborately carved and huge figures are sculptured on the walls in relief. Many of these are badly mutilated, some say by the Portuguese, who planted cannon at the mouth of the cave and literally blew to pieces a number of statues representing certain Hindu Gods. That which remains, however, is very impressive, and one stops to wonder how much labor and suffering was entailed in the building. The builders have long returned to the dust, and so in the course of time will the graven images which they carved, follow and mingle with them.

There are several hundreds of these rock-hewn temples in India, some of them very impos-

ing and still in perfect repair, but I personally only saw this one. The thing that caused me to wonder was the resemblance of this shrine to the temples and tombs of Egypt. It was probably from the latter country that the architect received his ideas and designs.

Leaving Bombay, we journeyed north-east, our destination being Shahjahanpur, a city of something over eighty thousand people, located about one hundred miles from Lucknow, which you will remember as one of the hot beds of the Indian Mutiny and with which I will deal later.

(To be continued.)

Plot and Counter-Plot.

The movie plots are all the same,
You always can depend;
The "lead" will get a few bad
breaks,
But win out in the end.

In farming plots the farmer plays
The leading role, by heck;
It's not much like the movies
'cause
He gets it in the neck!

President:

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WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

(From Page 7)

due to the civil wars in China, the financial and industrial depression in Japan, with heavy depreciation of silver putting exchange with the Orient up to almost a prohibitive level.

We frankly admit that in estimating the quantity of Canadian wheat that European countries would require to maintain the average quality of their bread, we did not realize that the consumers in these countries would be satisfied to eat poorer and dearer bread when their governments insisted that the desperate state of their agricultural industry required such drastic measures of protection as were adopted by the countries mentioned.

United Kingdom

The only buyers of wheat this year whose purchases have been fairly well up to their estimated requirements are the buyers of the United Kingdom, where the domestic wheat crop, although the quality was above the average, furnished only about a fifth of their requirements. However, while the United Kingdom bought nearly their normal quantity of wheat, the percentage of Canadian wheat has been the lowest since Canada became a factor in the wheat export trade of the world. There were two main reasons for this: They could buy Argentine wheat, the highest quality ever exported from that country at prices very far below Canadian wheat, and the bakers found that the consuming public would accept a poorer quality of bread than they had thought they would put up with.

Our wheat during August, September, October, November, December, and most of January, was at luxury prices compared to other wheats. With the exception of Scotland and Switzerland, we were trying to sell comparatively high-priced wheat to countries eating low-quality bread. For months at a time our Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern were from fifteen to twenty-five cents a bushel higher than Rosaf. As the natural consequence the United Kingdom's percentage of Canadian wheat which was about fifty per cent. in the fall of 1927 dropped to about ten per cent. in December, 1929.

(Turn to Page 31)

You Can Own

\$5,000 Life Insurance for 24c a day (*less than you pay for a gallon of gasoline*) participating in the Dividends of the Company.

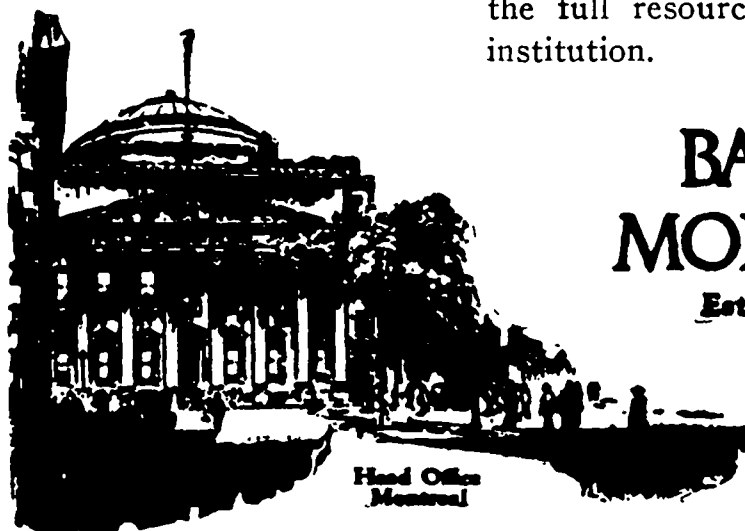
Such Dividends will buy Additional Insurance or Reduce Subsequent Premiums or Accumulate on Deposit, Bearing Interest.

(Above example based on age 25. Older ages slightly higher premium deposit—younger ages slightly lower).

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From coast to coast throughout the Dominion the Bank of Montreal has more than 650 branches—each a bulwark of strength to the particular community it serves; for behind each office are the full resources of the entire institution.



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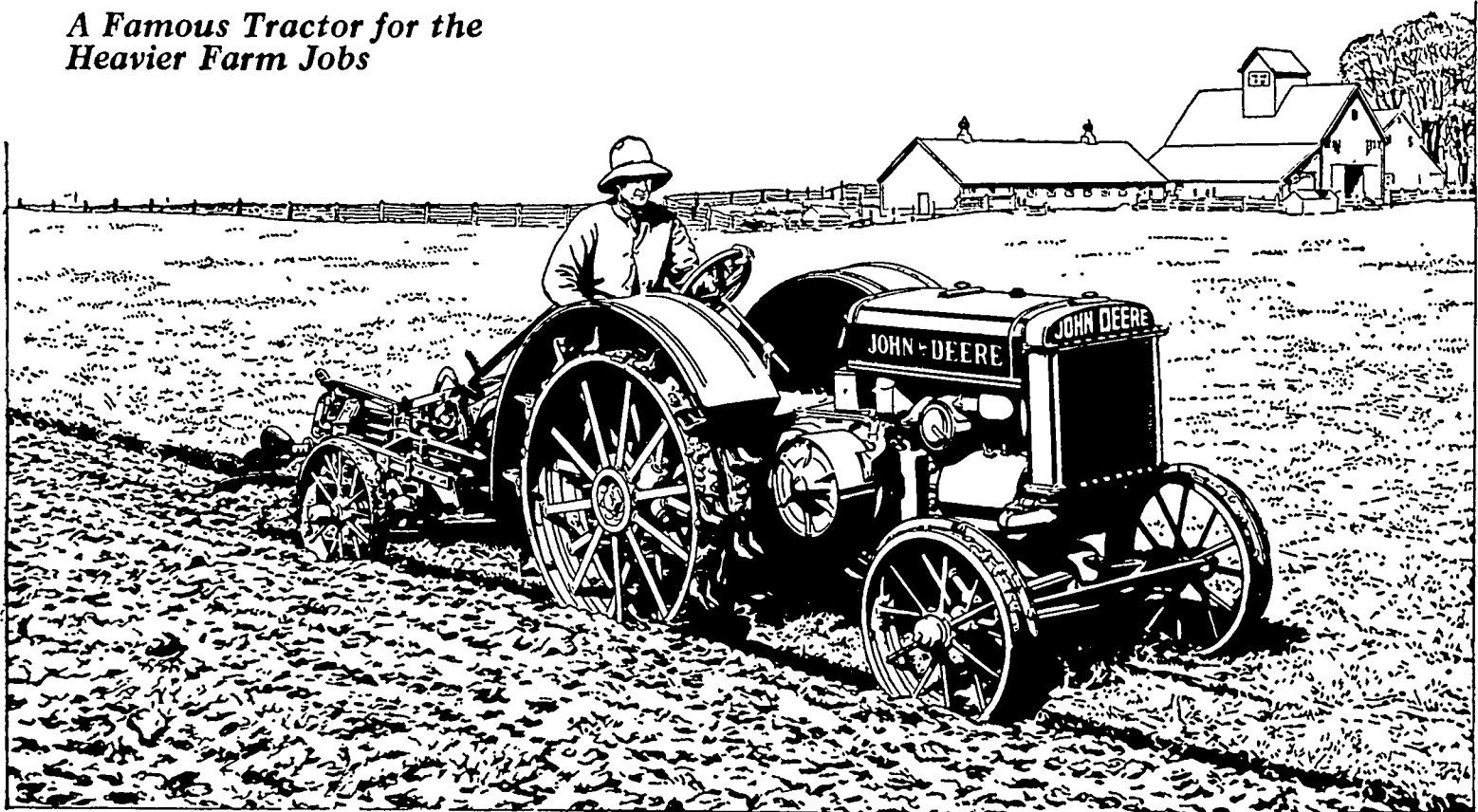
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*A Famous Tractor for the
Heavier Farm Jobs*



What 1000 John Deere Users Say

The tractor user bases his opinion on facts. His own experience enables him to become a competent judge.

One thousand letters received from John Deere Tractor owners were analyzed. Here are some facts that will interest you.

Eight hundred seventy-three of these one thousand owners, nearly 88%, specifically refer to the *great power* of the John Deere—power to do their work the way they want it done in big volume, with plenty of surplus to meet emergencies in the field and on the belt.

Seven hundred seventy-five men in this group, nearly 78%, tell about its *low cost of operation*—its ability to burn low-grade, low-cost fuels, its low oil consumption—which saves each owner many dollars every year.

Seven hundred and four farmers, or 70%, point out the *low upkeep costs* as a real factor in the economical performance of John Deere Tractors. The small amount of cash outlay

to keep John Deere Tractors in good running order means dollars left in their pockets.

Adaptability to farm work, ease of operation, simplicity, ease of inspection and making adjustments, easy starting under all weather conditions—all are mentioned many times by users in this group of 1000 highly pleased and satisfied owners.

When you get that money saving combination of *great power, low operating costs and low upkeep costs* in your tractor, your investment becomes *extra profitable*. John Deere tractors give you that enviable combination.

Before You Buy

Before you buy your tractor go to the store of your nearest John Deere dealer and let him show you the John Deere Tractor. But do more than this—get the names of John Deere Tractor owners—talk to them—get first-hand facts of the *superior, money-making performance* based on their actual experience.

Write to John Deere Plow Co., Winnipeg, Calgary or Regina for literature on the famous John Deere Model D Tractor. Ask for booklets AL-4 9

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

(From Page 29)

While the percentage of Canadian wheat in United Kingdom's flour has been increased recently, the millers there are increasing the quantity of our wheat very cautiously for fear that the parity prices might be run up again, when they might have some difficulty with the consumers if the quality of flour was again reduced after they had improved it with Canadian wheat. Millers are buying from hand to mouth, only buying when the baker buys, and this attitude exists in practically all importing countries. The grain merchant who formerly carried large supplies is rapidly disappearing in the Old Country.

France

France has practically disappeared this year as a buyer and has even appeared as an exporter of wheat, owing to an abnormally large crop of splendid quality. It is always an important "bull" factor when an exporting country becomes an importer and a "bear" factor when an importing country becomes an exporter. The wheat acreage in France is about the same as last year but the crop has suffered some damage through excessive moisture.

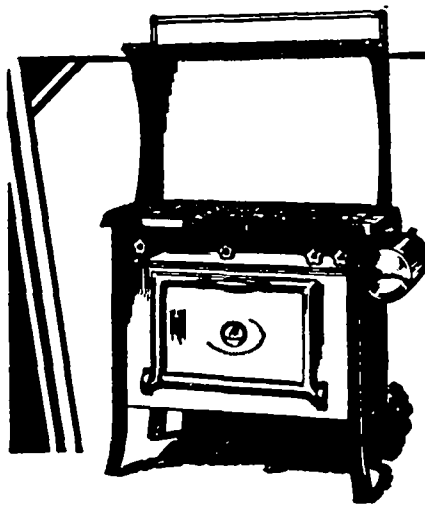
Italy

Last year's crop in Italy not only of wheat but of all grain, root and fruit crops was the largest and highest in quality for many years. While the wheat acreage there is being increased to the utmost, Mussolini doing everything possible to increase the wheat acreage, some of the land now being sown to wheat is of inferior quality and will require ample moisture during the growing season to produce a satisfactory crop.

Belgium, Holland and Switzerland

Huge crops of root crops in Holland and Belgium last year, as in Great Britain, and the principal wheat importing countries on the continent, has cut down the consumption of wheat in these countries, but cheap Argentine wheat also was a factor in reducing our sales to these countries. Switzerland imports practically all its wheat and Swiss bread is the best in Europe, so that Switzerland has continued

(Turn to Page 34)



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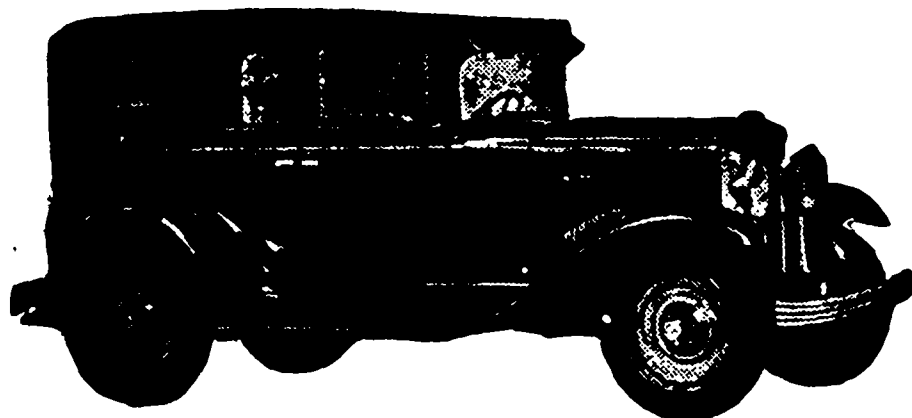
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Please send particulars on KITCHENKOOK.

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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.

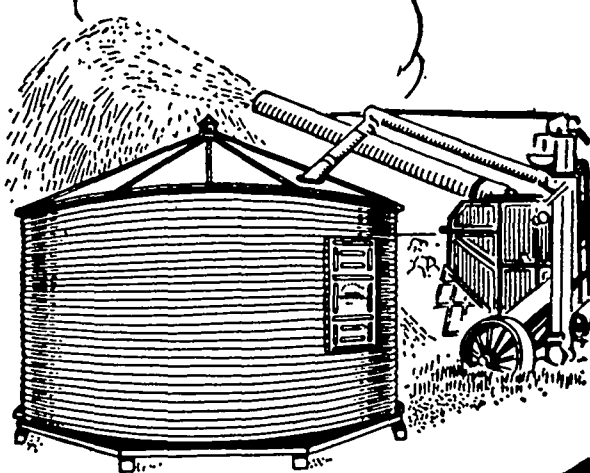
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Be independent. Thresh into the granary. Save time and teams. Clean before you sell. Haul to market when it suits you. **WESTEEL** Portable Corrugated Steel Granaries provide safe storage at low cost.

Made of heavy gauge steel. Fire, lightning and storm-proof. Strong, rigid — never crack, warp or sag. Grain is safe from stock. Easy to put up—will NOT blow away. Capacity, 1,000 bushels. Height, 8 feet; Diameter, 14 feet 8 inches.

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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 August in order to be inserted in the August issue. Cash must be mailed with the advertisement.

Poultry

"SURE DEATH" RIDES HENS OF LICE cleanly and effectively without dusting or handling birds. Destroys lice and mites, keeps flock clean and healthy thus increasing egg production. Drop one "Sure Death" tablet in gallon of drinking water and vermin disappear. Generous package; treatment for nearly year for average flock, \$1.00 postpaid. Also "Sure Lay" Wonderful Egg Maker. They get results and get them quick. \$1.00 postpaid.—Satisfaction or money refunded. Agents wanted. — Erindale Poultry Farm, Port Credit, Route 9, Ontario. (Originators of Lice Tablets.)

SELECTED PURE-BRED COCKERELS four months old from flock that laid heavily all winter. \$1.00 each—10 for \$9.50 Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 7-1

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS 12 WEEKS old from pen of picked layers. Mated to Registered R.O.P. sire, \$2.00 each. Also Leghorn cockerels. Ferris best strain, direct from Ferris eggs \$2.00. Buy now. Get quality at moderate prices. — Charles Richardson, Douglas, Man. 6-2

Machinery

POPULAR MAKES TRACTORS, SEPARATORS, 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

FOR SALE—THREE SEPARATORS, Rebuilt, always under cover, \$300.00. Cash to close estate. Write Mr. Muir, 70 Isabel Street, Winnipeg. 7-1

Miscellaneous

LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER WITH 5 FT. flexible spout, 5 ft. four ply belt and Fordson Tractor attachment A real bargain at \$90.00, f.o.b. St. Boniface. This outfit cost us new \$180.00, and has only loaded approximately 5,000 bushels. Apply S. M. Gibson, Manitoba Wheat Pool.

NEW PHONOGRAPH RECORDS, 15c PER selection. Choose from 500 10-inch latest popular pieces. Catalogue free. Factory Surplus Sales Co. Department 23, Windsor, Ont. 7-1

SELLING OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED Ayrshire Bull, 3 months old—\$35. Harold Morran, Grandview

FOR SALE—A PURE-BRED THREE YEAR old roan Shorthorn bull, price \$100.00. Also a pure bred Shorthorn cow with roan bull calf at foot, price \$125.00. R. P. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 7-1

HOLSTEINS—HOLSTEIN COWS PRODUCE under ordinary farm conditions from 12,000 to 15,000 pounds of 3.5 per cent. milk in a year, approximately 5,000 pounds more than any other dairy breed according to R.O.P. returns. Holsteins also produce both milk and fat more economically than any other dairy breed, according to experimental tests. Holsteins have more size and hardness than other breeds, very essential characteristics. Holsteins are bred more extensively than all other dairy breeds combined. Registrations prove that. Why then experiment with other dairy breeds when Holsteins give you definite assurance of getting a larger yearly income. Let us quote you on a herd sire or a few good breeding females. Now is the time to make a start. Literature sent free. Ask for "Series 1000" Extension Service, Holstein Friesian Association, Brantford, Ont. 7-3

FOR SALE—GAS ENGINE, STOVER, eight horse power. 32" Case Feeder, and power attachment for DeLaval Separator. Frank Hunter, Brookdale, Man. 7-1

MAP OF PEACE RIVER COUNTRY including farming conditions, road log, business conditions, town history, etc., sent on receipt of fifty cents (50c). Falls Map Service, 10238—108th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 6-5

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS AND TRACTOR REPAIRS

FOR MANY MAKES ENGINES, MAGNETOS, GEARS, GENERATORS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, BELTS, STONE FEED GRINDERS, ALL SIZES, ETC.

CITY AUTO WRECKING CO.
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MAGNETOS

TRACTOR OR COMBINE

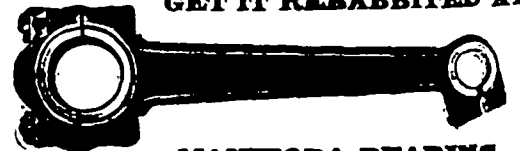
Authorized official service station, Bosch, Eisemann, Splittdorf, H.W., Webster, I.H.C. We use genuine parts, modern equipment, experienced mechanics, fast service.

S.H. BROWN
BRANDON, MAN. :: PHONE: 2020

Farm Lands for Sale

In Birtle, Golsgrith and Foxwarren Districts. Apply
Pratt and Lauman, Birtle, Man

GET IT REBABBITED AT



MANITIBA BEARING WORKS 109 Water St., Wpg



Cotton BAGS Jute
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THOMAS J. MURRAY, K.C.

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Manitoba Co-operative Livestock.
Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries.
Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.
Winnipeg District Milk Producers.

Wheat Pool Building
Winnipeg

Tweet Tweet Jones of a Pesky Pooler

YOU may have read in story books, of sirens who were strong on looks; who used to perch on rocks—and how without the least remorse, they'd lure the sailors off their course (by ten or twenty blocks). These sirens always carried tales; and tho they also had their scales, no sailors got a weigh—because the men would hang around, until their ship had gone aground—and there they were to stay!

I used to have a funny hunch that sailors were a funny bunch, to fall for such a game—until I figured out, by heck, that in that very same respect, us farmers act the same! We may not fall for heroines who shake a wicked pair of fins (the brazen-looking frumps); but none-the-less we're just as bad, as any foolish sailor lad. We're just as silly chumps!

We fall for just as weak a stall, each time we heed the beck and call of old-time profiteers. We listen to their fishy tales, and then drive up unto their scales, without the slightest fears. And then we find (perhaps too late) they've lured us to our same old fate; they've trapped us in their net—and they can pay us what they choose, and what they gain we're sure to lose. We take what we can get.

And so I say to all who're wise—forget those siren-sounding cries; the lure of higher price. Remember that to break a Pool, they'll play you for a silly fool and pay up (once or twice). Those profiteers know very well, if they can get your stuff to sell, by digging down their socks—they'll make their loss back manyfold as soon as they've got you cajoled—and helpless on the rocks.

Pool Ripples



The variety turn was very unpopular, and the audience hissed. One man, however, applauded vigorously. His neighbor turned to him and said: "Do you mean to tell me you want to encourage such rotten stuff?"

"Encourage it!" said the man, continuing to applaud. "I'm applauding the hissing!"

Farmer: "Haven't I told you not to let me catch you in this orchard again?"

Urchin (running): "You ain't caught me yet, guv'nor!"

Newlywed: Have you ever thought seriously about marriage?

Singleton: Certainly not. No man ever thinks seriously about marriage until after it has happened.

The prosecuting attorney had encountered a rather difficult witness. At length, exasperated by the man's evasive answers, he asked him if he was acquainted with any of the jury. "Yes sir," replied the witness, "more than half of them."

"Are you willing to swear that you know more than half of them?" demanded the man of law.

The other thought quickly. "If it comes to that," he replied, "I am willing to swear that I know more than all of 'em put together."

Blodgett: "So Jones fainted during the trip to Cuba by airplane. How was that?"

Dodgett: "The porter said he was going to brush him off."

"My son, do you think that chorus girl is the sort you could bring home and introduce to me and your sisters?"

"Sure, mother, but I'd hate to trust the old man with her."

Employer: "I've had a letter from your wife, Jones, asking me to let you off to-morrow to help with the spring-cleaning. Did you know that?"

Jones: "Er—yes, sir. Er—my wife made me p-post the letter. sir."

A little boy ran excitedly to his mother.

"Mother, you know Peggie's neck?" he said. "Well, she's fell in the river right up to it."

"What makes you think they're engaged?"

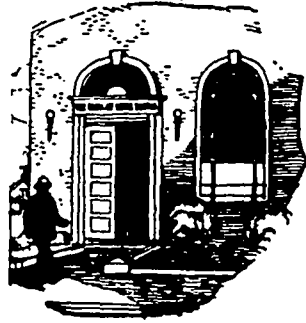
"She has a ring and he's broke."

Aunt Hetty: "Sakes alive! I don't believe no woman could ever be so fat."

Uncle Hiram: What y' readin' now, Hetty?"

Aunt Hetty: "Why this paper tells about an English woman who lost two thousand pounds."

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Manitoba Agricultural College

Announces Courses

The Degree Courses open October 1st. Four year courses leading to the degree of:—

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The Degree is from the University of Manitoba.

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Write to the Registrar for the calendar and full particulars of cost, qualifications for admission, etc.

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VULCAN GLOBE DUMPS

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK

MACHINING OF ALL KINDS

Prompt and Efficient Service

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

(From Page 31)

using a fair percentage of Canadian wheat.

Germany

Three years ago Germany appeared to be one of the most prosperous of European countries. At the present time conditions appear to be the reverse and while the high tariff against foreign wheat has brought some relief to wheat growers, Germany still has a huge surplus of rye to dispose of. Germany will be forced to import wheat or eat this rye as the stock of wheat on hand is nearly exhausted. If the German people can be induced to eat rye, the government may be able to make up heavy losses incurred in buying large quantities of rye in an attempt to bolster up the price.

Russia

Conditions in Russia are so confused and so many conflicting reports have come from that country about the progress made in merchandizing farms and persuading peasants to join up with the collectivized farms, that it is impossible to make any estimate as to the increase in acreage and the probable increase in exports of Russian wheat as the result of the government's aggressive wheat production policy. We do know that many train loads of tractors have been imported into Russia, and considerable progress made in manufacturing tractors in Russia, and that there is a substantial increase in the land sown to wheat the present spring, with the possibility of large surplus for export to world markets next fall.

The Future

It is hardly necessary to point out the great change in marketing conditions the past year. The abnormal conditions prevailing the past two crop years may not occur again for some time but we realize now better than at any time in the past the new problems confronting our producers and the absolute necessity of keeping our organization at the highest state of efficiency to cope with changing world conditions. The market situation has undergone a decided change for the better recently and there is good reason to believe that the world will still require this year the bulk of our present

stocks of wheat.

In closing, there are a few considerations Pool members should know.

Powerful milling concerns with enormous capital and many of them either as silent partners or openly in the baking trade are replacing grain merchants as buyers of grain in nearly all wheat importing countries. Governments in nearly all wheat importing countries are encouraging home production of wheat and many have wheat tariffs in force which are almost prohibitive. Russia is making a determined effort to come back as an important wheat exporting country. There does not appear to be any likelihood that any United Kingdom Government can impose a tax on food so as to give the preference to wheat from the British Dominions. There are power farming possibilities in Argentine which might have important consequences to our producers. The only solution offered by the grain trade to remedy the situation, a solution which has been given at length in public addresses and special editions paid for by the trade, is that Western farmers should admit that they are licked, sell their present stock of wheat at any price Europe is willing to pay, produce more wheat at lower cost, give up their co-operative marketing organizations and turn all their grain over to the trade in future. It seems almost incredible that grown-up men in a year when money is so tight should part with their cash to distribute such childish propaganda. If ever there was a time when the farmers of Western Canada should stand solidly behind their co-operative marketing associations, that time is the present. Hard times are testing times. The membership is more united than ever before. New members are joining in large numbers. 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.



This is the prize steer owned by A. J. Rankin of Killarney which won the championship at Killarney Winter Stock Show and won first in its class at Brandon Winter Fair.

Rankin Brothers own some of the best breeds of cattle in the province.

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Through its FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE courses leading to the degrees of B.Sc. (C.E.), B. Sc. (E.E.), M.Sc. and B.Arch.

Through its FACULTY OF MEDICINE courses leading to the degree of M.D. and C.M.

Through its FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS courses leading to the degrees of B.S.A. and B.Sc. (H.Ec.).

Through MANITOBA LAW SCHOOL, an affiliated institution, a course leading to the degree of L.L.B.

For terms of admission, details of courses and other information, apply to
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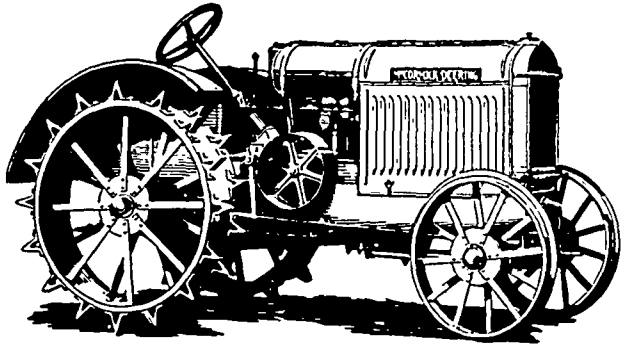
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THE big, powerful 15-30 will put your operations on a thoroughly modern, more profitable basis. Its generous reserve power gives you complete control over the important jobs that now limit your progress. It enables you to use equipment of ample size for draw-bar, belt, and power take-off. It makes farming easier—more pleasant. It cuts costs — boosts profits.

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Deering Farmall will give the same freedom from the limitations of old-fashioned methods. They put McCormick-Deering tractor quality within the reach of every farmer.

Any McCormick-Deering agent will quote you the new prices on the 10-20 and 15-30 McCormick-Deerings. Step in and look over the features of these up-to-date tractors. In the meantime, write for a tractor folder.

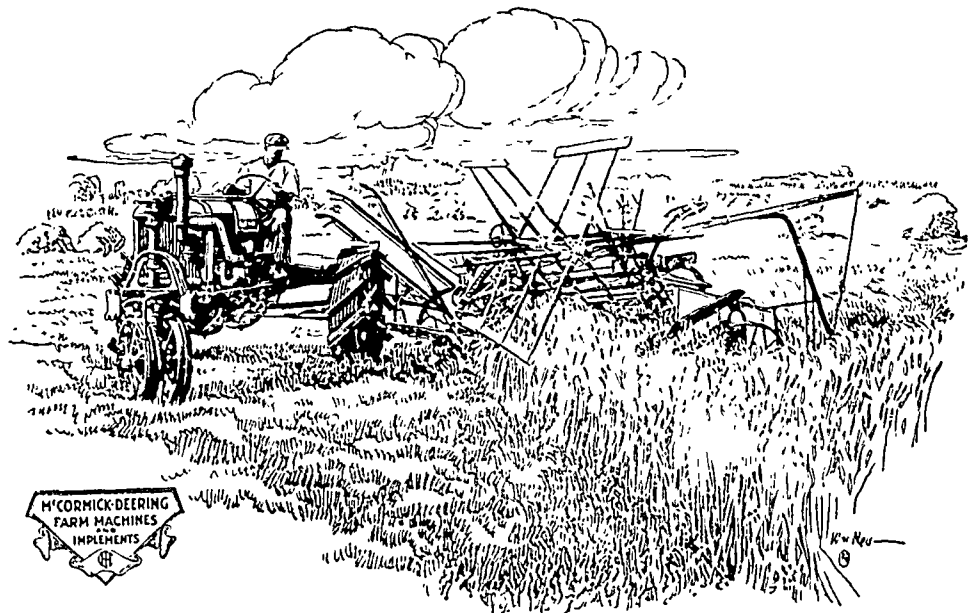
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MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



---What It Does

Farming is a primary industry in Manitoba; and everyone, whether now resident in Manitoba or a prospective resident, may be assumed to be interested in the promotion of Manitoba's agriculture. Hence this review of the major activities of the Department of Agriculture:

Agricultural Societies — Supervision of general lines of work. Financial assistance. Supplying of judges and speakers.

Beekeeping — Licensing of beekeepers. Meetings of apiarists. Inspection for bee diseases. Advice to enquirers.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs—Organization and supervision of specialized clubs among juniors. Projects: Swine, calf, sheep and poultry raising, gardening, certified potatoes, foods and cookery, clothing and canning.

Brands for Cattle and Horses—Alloting and recording of brands for cattle and horses.

Cow Testing—Co-operation with farmers to determine, on the basis of performance, which are the profitable and which the unprofitable cows in the herd.

Cream Grading—Grading of all cream received at Manitoba creameries, so as to secure payment for cream on the basis of its real value.

Dehorning—Promoting the dehorning of commercial cattle by pointing out the losses from bruising and goring, and by giving dehorning instructions.

Demonstration Poultry Flocks—Directing the upbuilding of high producing flocks.

Demonstration and Experimentation — Demonstration and experiments on farms at Killarney and Birtle of the best agricultural practices for these districts.

Displays of Manitoba Products at Exhibitions—During recent years the Department has encouraged Manitoba livestock owners, butter makers, grain growers, beekeepers and gardeners to exhibit at the leading exhibitions of Canada. Their success has been remarkably satisfactory, and much desirable publicity has resulted therefrom.

Educative Displays at Fairs—Taking advantage of our public exhibitions to place before the public, in demonstration booths, the most advanced agricultural ideas.

Employment — Supplying workers for farmers and other types of employers. Effort is made to find the best worker for each job, and the most suitable job for each worker. A service which considers the interests of both employer and employee. This is carried on through the Employment Service of Canada maintained co-operatively by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Offices are situated in the following Manitoba cities and towns: Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin. Service free.

Fertilizers—Experiments in use of certain commercial fertilizers in relation to field and garden crops.

Field Crop Improvement—Introduction of registered seed, field crop competitions, summerfallow competitions, plowing matches, Junior Seed Growers' Clubs.

Home Economics Extension Work—Short courses on Foods, Clothing and Household Management.

Horticulture—Meetings addressed. Experimental work of special sorts. Inspection of nurseries for diseases, and licensing of nurseries.

Implement Dealers Act—Filing price lists of all sorts of farm machines and repairs therefor.

Inspection of Creameries and Cheese Factories—Checking up all the butter and cheese factories and milk receiving and skimming stations to see that the provisions of the Manitoba Dairy Act are enforced.

Livestock Improvement—Improvement of herds through better methods of breeding and feeding. Field days.

Miscellaneous — Rendering service on many miscellaneous matters relating to agriculture. Frequently of an emergency or special nature.

Publications—Publishing and distributing literature on many phases of Manitoba agriculture and homemaking. Lists of literature sent free to Manitoba residents on request.

Purchase and Sales Act—Sale of pure-bred bulls, rams and boars and approved type sows on a half cash and half credit plan to approved applicants.

Poultry Banding and Culling—Culling of farmers' flocks to eliminate the non-layers. Also inspection and banding of turkeys so as to indicate merit.

Renting Bulls and Boars—Renting bulls and boars upon a well defined plan to clubs and associations.

Scrub Sires—Campaigns for the elimination of scrub bulls, boars, rams and stallions, which have proved so great a detriment to livestock improvement.

Short Courses and Meetings—Organizing and supplying speakers on various subjects.

Special Cars—Fitting up and operating special lecture and display cars on such matters as livestock improvement, forage crops, better seed, and other agricultural matters.

Stallion Enrollment—Inspection and enrollment of all stallions standing for public service.

Statistics—Compiling statistics on all phases of agricultural production.

Training Groups in Stock Judging—Organizing and training groups of boys in the art of judging livestock. Supervising the Farm Boys' Camp at the Provincial Exhibition.

Tuberculosis Free Area—Encouraging the establishment of tuberculosis free areas in the province. Already 2,550 square miles so organized.

Veterinary Studies—Investigations as to prevalence of parasitic infestations and infectious (but not contagious) diseases among animals.

Weed Control—Supervision of municipalities in their administration of the Noxious Weeds Act. Weed Inspectors' conferences and other meetings and educational work on weed control. Experimental control plots. Studies of life history of weeds.

Women's Institutes—General supervision. Speakers. Financial assistance.

Correspondence in relation to any of the above matters may be addressed to the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

HON. ALBERT PREFONTAINE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION