



**A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation**

Vol. VI.

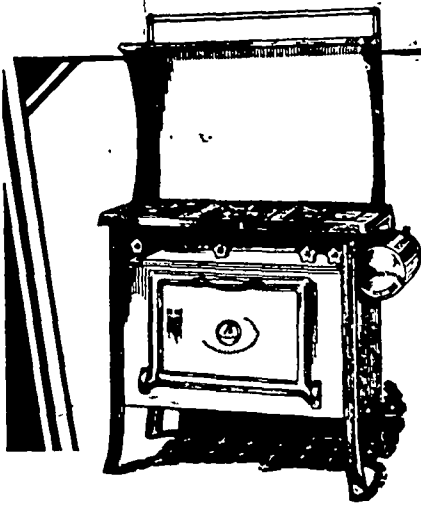
WINNIPEG, MAN., SEPTEMBER, 1930

No. 9

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And still can radiate a cheerful patience,  
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If you can wait for them still, sweetly smiling,  
Nor worry if the food they criticize,  
Or hot and tired, don't give way to frowning  
Because the bread you've set, has failed to rise.  
If you can work and not make work your master,  
Still cherish dreams, and always play the game,  
If you can see your menfolk scatter ashes,  
And sweep them up, nor speak one word of blame.  
If you can bear to see the floors you've polished,  
Tracked up by muddy shoes on careless feet,  
Or see your bric-a-brac and china broken,  
And yet, when asked forgiveness, can be sweet.  
If you can hang your line with all your washing,  
And then go out, and find it in the dirt,  
And do it once more, as in the beginning,  
And do not look too sour, or feel too hurt;  
If you can sweetly smile on early callers.  
Who waste your time, nor soon away are gone,  
And hurry to replace those idle moments,  
And so from morn till eve keep bravely on.  
If you can wait on crowds and keep your temper,  
And do not feel too cross, or look too glum,  
If you can hurry when your feet are weary,  
Yet do not rave too much, nor keep too mum;  
If you can fill each unreturning moment,  
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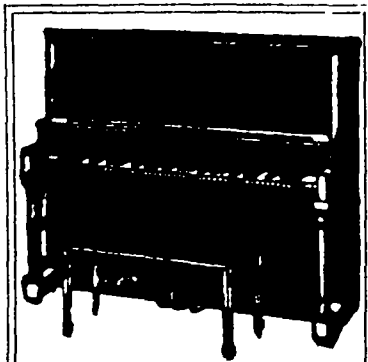
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# THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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## Governments Plan to Aid Farmers

The plight of agriculture the world over is causing governments to give very special attention to agricultural problems and especially to the organization of marketing agencies for agricultural products. Here are some of the latest developments in European countries.

### Great Britain

A bill has been prepared by the British government and will come before parliament at the coming session which covers a comprehensive effort to organize the British farmers.

The British Agricultural Marketing Bill proposes the formation of marketing agencies by the producers themselves within given areas, the marketing organization to be under the control of boards elected by the producers themselves and the marketing to be done according to plans prepared by the organized producers for these areas. The area will, of course, depend upon the product, and in some cases at least will take in the whole of Great Britain and when such marketing organizations are formed they will be binding upon all producers of the product within the area. In other words, the marketing agencies so formed will have control of the marketing of the whole of their particular produce within the area covered by the association.

Provision is made in the bill for protection for the public, and even individual producers, before the scheme can come into effect, will have the privilege of making representations to the minister if they object to the scheme.

The bill also provides for the appointment of a consumers' committee whose duty it will be to observe the working of the marketing boards and consider com-

plaints as to any adverse effect this form of monopoly marketing may have on consumers, and report to the stated authority.

In addition to the proposals regarding the formation of the societies and the marketing agencies, provision is also made for assisting in the financing of these schemes; a fund of \$2,500,000 being set aside for England and \$625,000 for Scotland. The newly established marketing boards, where it is necessary, will obtain loans out of these funds free of interest for two years. In special cases and for some products a long term loan may be made out of these funds, but this is a special provision and such loans can only be made on the recommendation of a special committee which will be appointed under the bill. When any marketing association is created under this act, all producers of the particular commodity must market through the association and the board is empowered by the bill to impose and to recover penalties from any producer who markets outside of the association in his area. The products to which the bill applies are milk, potatoes, hops, wool, grain, cheese and livestock.

### German Co-operatives Unite

At the beginning of this year 35,400 agricultural co-operative associations in Germany were united in one organization. Previous to this there were two large national bodies, and this consolidation represents a culmination of efforts to unite the German farmers' co-operatives extending over many years. The union, it is expected, will tend to greater efficiency and a greater development of co-operative marketing associations. In 1928 the German parliament passed a measure

called the Agricultural Relief Program. This measure is intended to develop co-operative marketing associations and, through them to regulate the flow to the market of agricultural products as well as to assist in establishing grading standards, storage facilities, etc., in a manner somewhat similar to the plan under which the Federal Farm Board of the United States is operating. The German Act provides for financial assistance to the co-operatives and it also provides for means to develop markets abroad for German agricultural products.

The financial assistance will not be given directly by the government to the co-operative organizations, but through financial institutions which are already financing the farmers. This financial assistance will be available for converting short term into long term loans at the lowest possible rate of interest. In fact, one of the purposes of the Act is to cheapen credit to the farmers through institutions created by themselves.

Through this consolidation 87 per cent of the agricultural co-operative associations are united in the new National Union of German Agricultural Co-operatives, and it is through these co-operatives that government assistance will be given for the promotion of better farming and better marketing.

### An International Pool

A report by the United States Department of Commerce contains the following:

"Tentative consideration by governmental and trade agencies of Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Roumania looking toward the joint marketing of export grain from the Danube area is reported in a recent communication from Wil-

liam A. Hodgman, American commercial attache at Budapest. Proposals of this character some months ago by Dr. Elemer Staub, director of the Hungarian Agricultural Export Institute, Budapest, have been followed by the organization of the Yugoslav Grain Export Syndicate by the parliament of Yugoslavia. For this syndicate or institute incorporated as a limited company, a share capital of 30,000,000 dinars (\$528,000) has been authorized, 90 per cent. of which may be supplied by the state. The ministers of agriculture, commerce and communications will be represented in the board of directors and exemption from state and municipal taxes has been granted. A government commissioner will supervise its operation. The organization of an institute along similar lines is reported under way in Roumania also. The three institutes (Hungarian, Yugoslavian and Roumanian), if present plans are followed, will later take up negotiations with each other for the purpose of forming a central organ or export agency. The slogans, 'A common price front,' or 'A common front of offers,' perhaps best express the underlying idea."

Later information states that Poland has expressed a desire to enter into this international arrangement for the marketing of wheat. If these proposals are carried out these states will form the first international wheat pool.

### PETER PIPER

Peter Piper picked a pile of pretty pintos,  
And every pack of pretty pintos  
Peter promptly pooled;  
Before he learned to pool his pintos  
Pete was in a pickle,  
But since the pool has packed his pintos,  
Peter's never fooled.

Call a woman a chick and she smiles;  
Call her a hen and she howls.  
Call a young woman a witch and she is pleased;  
Call an old woman a witch and she is indignant.  
Call a girl a kitten and she likes it;  
Call a woman a cat and she hates you.  
Women are queer.

Call a man a gay dog and you flatter him;  
Call him a pup, or a hound or a cur and he tries to alter the map of your face.  
He won't mind being called a bull or a bear,  
yet he resents being called a calf or cub.  
Men are queer.

## Members Stand Firmly By Pools

Since the last issue of The Scoop Shovel several Pool meetings have been held throughout the province for the purpose of discussing the present situation, and at each of these meetings a determination to stand by the Pool has been expressed by an overwhelming majority.

On August 20, a meeting was held at Solsgirth and was addressed by C. H. Burnell, President of the Pool. Mr. Burnell answered quite a number of questions to the satisfaction of the Pool members and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Burnell for his explanation of the situation in the marketing of wheat.

At Foxwarren a meeting was held on August 23, which was addressed by F. W. Ransom, Pool Secretary. Mr. Ransom also dealt with the world situation and answered a number of questions. A resolution was moved approving of the Pool policy, expressing confidence in the management, and pledging the members to stand by their organization. An amendment was moved asking that provision be made to allow members to take advantage of the open market for coarse grains. A standing vote was called for and ten voted for the amendment and seventy for the original resolution. In other words, by a vote of seven to one the Pool members at Foxwarren decided to stand solidly with their organization.

At Kenville on August 29, 275 Pool members turned out to hear Mr. Burnell and at the conclusion of his address the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That we express our confidence in the Pool and we believe it to be the best selling agency the farmers have today.

That steps be taken to have the Provincial Government provide for regulation of the Grain Exchange similar to that of Stock Exchanges to prevent short selling.

Fifty members were present at a meeting at Rosburn on August 30, which was also addressed by Mr. Burnell, and here again the members expressed satisfaction

at the explanation of the situation given by Mr. Burnell and confidence in the Pool.

Another good meeting was held at Crystal City on September 6, when about 175 turned out to hear Mr. Burnell and Geo. Dallas, M.P., chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Parliamentary Labor Party in Great Britain. Mr. Burnell again dealt with the world situation with regard to wheat and the difficulties which the Pool had encountered and was still encountering, and also answered a number of questions.

Mr. Dallas dealt with agricultural conditions in Great Britain and told the meeting that the farmers in the Old Country were up against the same hardships as the farmers in Canada. He explained the proposal of the British Government for bulk buying of wheat and meat. The world, he said, depended on agriculture, and every nation was endeavoring in some way to give its farmers a comparatively comfortable standard of living. This, he said, could only be accomplished through organization and he urged the farmers of Canada to stand firmly by their co-operative organizations in which they had set such a splendid example to the farmers of the whole world.

J. T. Hull, director of the Education and Publicity, Manitoba Wheat Pool, also spoke briefly of the efforts of the farmers in various countries to organize agencies for the selling of wheat similar to the Pool Central Selling Agency, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the speakers.

A candidate for election addressing his constituency, was surprised by a voice which, calling from the back of the hall, said:

"Well, I don't care wot yer says, gov'nor. I wouldn't vote for you if you was the Angel Gabriel."

Quick as lightning came the reply: "If I were the Angel Gabriel you wouldn't be in my constituency."

Having had considerable trouble with his three lodgers, an Irishman decided to tell them off when he saw them in the morning.

"You three are a nice pair," he said. "If you're going to stop here you'll have to clear out, for you didn't come home again last night until this morning!"



## CHAPTER 9.

Yelling mob; ragged robes; patched sandals; angry faces; cudgels and iron pikes lifted. Before this crowd, gathered on the Sacred Hill near Rome, rose up a well-dressed gentleman, Meranius Agrippa, and thus he spoke: "My countrymen! It is of no use to accuse the rich folk of Rome because you go hungry. The famine is the doing of the Gods. We richer sort of Romans, as rulers of the Republic, watch over Rome night and day and keep the city in order for peace or war, and do all we can for the good of you Plebs, you commons. Is not our city all one body? We rich are the belly and stomach of Rome. We do indeed take in the wealthy meat and drink; but what then? We make good blood of it, and send the blood to you Plebs, your arms, your legs, your lungs, your heart, your head, your feet. You cannot do without us, nor we without you. Let us all act together."

The Plebs went home to their back streets, and kept quiet for a few years. In later years, the Plebs rushed, with shouts and wavings, to the Sacred Mount, three more-times; and at last their class was set free from heavy bonds of debt, and they were treated as equal with the so-called upper class (Patricians); and then, indeed, they found it easier to work together as one body. Roman ships cut the waves and braved storms from east to west of the Mediterranean, and Roman soldiers, clad in iron and leather, and bearing swords and pikes, marched to snowy Alps and over hot plains. The wide lands of Rome needed shrewd governing, and the governing was all done in Rome by consulting and voting. If war was proposed, or some new law was proposed, the citizens gathered in a Field of Mars (War-god) by the river Tiber. Horns were blown shrill at break of day. Citizens (men

# 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.

only) hurried to the Field. A red flag fluttered on a hill near by. A beast was slain in sacrifice. A chairman prayed to the Gods. The citizens divided into classes—rich, less rich, still less rich, and so on, and each followed a banner; and so they passed into enclosed places with wood fences round, and in these each class, as a class, gave its vote; and then marched over a wooden bridge into open ground; and the votes were counted. The great meeting of voters was called (in Latin) a Committee; and other Latin words which we British and Canadian use in 1930 are—Co-operation, Education, Delegation, Organization, Association, Company, Office, Dominion, etc. The sturdy men of Rome were great at business and at governing, and we have borrowed many business words and government (political) words from their fine old Latin tongue.

"Family" is an old Latin word. In the Roman days it meant father, mother, sons, daughters, and slaves. In early times the father had power to slay mother, son or daughter; and, of course, slaves also; and slaves could be crucified, or flung into water to feed the fishes. Yet the family was often then, as today, a Co-operative society, where duty and good manners were learned, and children were counted "jewels." Roman workmen—masons, fullers (cloth-whiteners), potters, butchers, rope-makers, bakers, watermen and other workers joined clubs, or "Colleges." They held meetings for talks and suppers. They worshipped this or that God. They helped sick members, and orphans. They lent money to members. They took care that every club member had a decent funeral (usually fire-burial, or cremation). Only free men could join these clubs, or guilds. Nor did the laborers who cultivated wheat, millet, vine, olive, fig, etc. form guilds; they worked for the

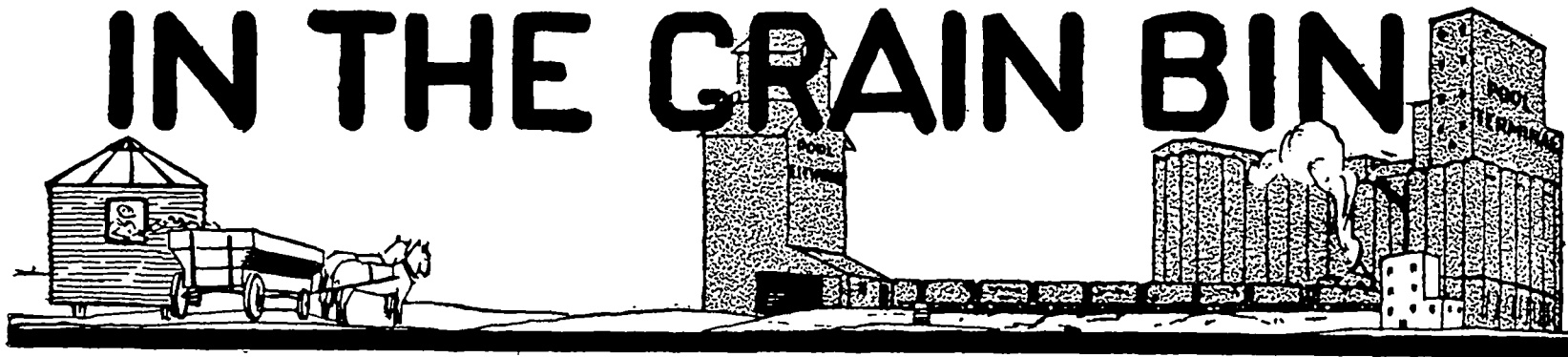
Family. In 1930, our name "College" means something far larger. It means a place of learning. But you can see the Roman beginning of the word and the idea.

Temples and palaces and lofty pillars rose in Rome, and looked down on streets that swarmed with half-a-million or more citizens. As this Roman people governed the sea and lands as far as Britain and the sands and palms of Arabia, they, in return, thought they had a right to free, or very cheap, corn from outside fields—Sicily and North Africa, etc. "We keep the peace in our great Republic; we deserve free meals," they said. Was this co-operation? For those old days it was. And wonderful was the energy of Romans in laying down firm roads over marshes and through forests, and constructing massive bridges over streams and valleys; and these ways of "Communication" (a Latin word, again) were of immense use to Romans, Greeks, Jews, Spaniards, Gauls, Britons, all! As Rome city became too crowded, and as new soil was conquered by these stout warriors in iron and leather, they allotted portions of land to old soldiers,—some many miles from Rome, and these settlements were named "Colonies." And slaves and rough Germans and toiling Thracians were placed on farm Colonies, where they paid rent (rent of labour, or corn, not money) to land-owners. If the farm Colony was sold, the labourers were sold, as a sort of serfs, with the land. This appears to us all wrong; but to those times it seemed a good way to grow food for the country folk and the big cities. These hard-working peasants, and slaves, and the folk of the Colleges of potters, fullers, etc., were the people who listened eagerly to the Gospel-preachers, saying: "Blessed are ye poor, for yours is the Kingdom of God." And they were happy to hear about the beggar Lazarus, who

(Turn to Page 33)



# IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager

## NEW POOL INITIAL PRICES

On August 26th, the Central Selling Agency issued the following statement: "On and after Tuesday, August 26th, and until further notice, the initial payments by the Canadian Wheat Pools on the 1930-31 crop will be as follows:—

Wheat Basis 1 Nor. Fort William, 60c a bushel.  
 Barley, No. 3 C.W., 25c a bushel.  
 Oats, No. 2 C.W., 30c a bushel.  
 Rye, No. 2 C.W., 35c a bushel.  
 Flax, No. 1 N.W., \$1.25 a bushel."

## LOOKING OVER THE POOL SITUATION

One of the difficulties in writing what is intended to be more or less a news article in "The Scoop Shovel" comes from the fact that it is essential that the article be dictated some ten days to two weeks prior to "The Scoop Shovel" going to press. Thus the information may be old by the time it reaches you. However, from day to day, we have been broadcasting little news items about the Pool and the Pool Elevators, and I thought I might sum up a few of these as, with the volume of business that most of the elevator operators are handling and the volume of work that most of the farmers must be doing, I seriously doubt if they have a great deal of time to listen in to the radio at noon or any other time.

In the last issue I had reprinted a broadcast which was given by Professor Grant on the barley situation and, in spite of all we hoped for, the barley situation doesn't improve. As a matter of fact it was hardly to be hoped that it would improve at just this time when the threshing of barley and oats is in progress in both the spring wheat States and in Western Canada. Adding this to a good sized visible supply in Fort William and Eastern Canada with no particularly keen foreign demand, and also at this time of year when feeding isn't heavy, we hardly need expect that the situation will clarify itself overnight. Our reports are to the effect that Russia and Roumania particularly are putting barley into Germany at some cents a bushel less than our barley can go in there, so that, while we may think our price is low, these people are prepared to sell at even less than our price.

### Barley and Rye

I am dictating this on the 5th of September. I spent the day before yesterday at the Terminals in Fort William. I found the situation, as regards barley and rye particularly, very unsatisfactory from a terminal standpoint, and it seems impossible to get

shipments of these grains forward. There seems to be a sufficient quantity in the East to take care of all demands, and no one is particularly anxious to get their barley out of Fort William and get it in some bay port elevator when the demand for it might possibly be somewhere else. Deliveries of barley and rye are not comparatively heavy, but every car that goes into the terminals increases the visible stocks and the outward shipments are almost nil.

### Spring and Durums

Spring wheat and durum wheat are moving out quite freely and the quality of the crop to date has been exceptionally good. Some of the low grade stuff that was hit by rust will, of course, not be as good. With present prices and carrying charges as they are, it is reasonable to look forward to growers holding back their barley on account of low prices and to non-Pool men holding back both barley and wheat on account of low prices. It seems a certainty that present prices are below the cost of production, and the hope is held that prices will improve later on in the year. Whether or not they will, no one knows. So much is involved with tariffs, money conditions and so forth, that this present open market price cannot be approached from any one angle.

### Feed

The corn shortage in the States should of necessity take up a good deal of slack in the feed grain situation. Low grade barley at present prices could prove an asset in a farmer's bin, but it is very doubtful if low grade barley is anything but a liability on the market just now. Undoubtedly many farmers have emptied their bins of feed, and those who can possibly do so will, under present circumstances, fill these bins with feed and hold it for future use at home or for possible local sales before the year is over. A year is a long time, and the feed situation could develop, before another crop rolls around into one where local markets might easily be better than export markets. Of course this is all speculation, but at present prices, if a grower can possibly hang on to his feed until he can see what is going to develop in the way of next year's crop and so forth, he will be wise, in my opinion, to hang on. In some cases, of course, growers are absolutely driven, whether Pool or non-Pool, to market their grain immediately and take the initial payment or, in the case of the non-Pool man, the present open market price, regardless of how unattractive it seems.

### The Problem of Prices

The present problem of prices is not one that is confronting only the Pool member, but one which

is also confronting the non-Pool man who, at the present time, is given a choice of selling outright at prices little in excess of the Pool initial payment or of consigning his grain and waiting for higher prices, in the meantime securing an advance from some commission firm of an amount not more and probably less than the Pool initial advance on which he will have to pay interest while, at the same time, he is paying storage on his actual grain. Thus the seriousness of present low prices is a problem for the whole farming and business population of Canada. Regardless of whether one's interest may be in the Pool or outside the Pool, we can't do other than hope that the marketing situation will improve and that prices will improve.

We are apt to get ourselves in a frame of mind where we think the world can get along without us and without our grain. It is to be hoped that that is not true now, and never will be. Finances are such that many people are going without grain and going without many other things, but if things go in cycles, as we are told they do, it is reasonable to suppose, that while this winter will be one of the hardest ones for ready money the world has ever gone through, it may see the bottom of the slump and the trend of times and conditions, starting in February or March, may be upward. It simmers down to everyone doing the best he can under the conditions that exist, taking care of what obligations he can and, at the same time, seeing to it that he is protecting his wife and family from the standpoint of food, clothing and fuel for the coming winter, and protecting his livestock with enough feed in his bins to carry him through to another harvest, and enough seed to carry on the business of farming, because it is a business and a pretty serious one, like every other business right now.

### *The Discouraged and the Others*

We receive some letters in the office which are very discouraging. As a matter of fact these come in every year. I am not sure that they are coming in in greater quantities this year than usual, and when one thinks of the total membership of the Pool, the percentage is very small. These members feel that they are absolutely up against it, and do not know where to turn. Any help we can give them with their creditors, or any help we can give them in ironing out their troubles we are giving, but additional financial aid beyond the initial payments cannot be given. We can only sort out their difficulties and help them, through advice and through talking with their creditors. Non-Pool men are undoubtedly in exactly the same position; they have no organization to which they can turn and are probably battling the thing out themselves as best they can.

Along with these discouraging letters come occasionally the encouraging letters. Of course it has become a practice to buy flowers for people after they die, and many members who could perhaps write cheerful letters don't bother doing it. However, some contracts are coming in all the time from men who have not been canvassed, with comments that at no time did the farmer need a strong organization more than he does right now.

### *The Contract*

Some men who have been absolutely up against it have felt that the solution to their problem lay in

delivering outside the Pool. The Manitoba Pool Directors have taken the stand that the Pool was organized by the growers themselves; contracts were signed and they were elected to see that the contract was lived up to. We have given no permits to sell any grain outside the Pool, except the usual permits for feed to neighbors, nor do the directors feel that they have any right to change this basis of operation.

The man who signs a Pool contract enters into an obligation which he must fulfil. Sometimes he worries more about his other obligation—that of paying his bills immediately—and having two obligations to meet, he thinks he must side-step one, and occasionally he thinks the Pool contract is the lesser obligation. This is not the correct attitude to take. His obligation to his neighbor is just as great as his obligation to his banker or anyone else, and we have no reason to believe other than that the man who stays with his contract is going to be satisfied with results at the end of this year.

### *The Fair Judgment*

There may be a tendency, because the Pool has missed interim payments on one year through having given too large an initial advance, to think that the Pool will never pay interim or final payments in the future. After six years of operation, when interim payments have been sent out every year but one and final payments sent out every year but two, it isn't reasonable to judge the future of the Pool on the basis of a single instance. The only way to judge intelligently and fairly is on the full record of the institution. It has been gratifying to see the way the members have stuck to their contracts and realized their obligation, and it is to be hoped that they will receive a just reward for their loyalty.

### *Pool Elevator Receipts*

Pool elevators have been very busy. Oakland was the first point over the hundred thousand bushel mark. This happened before the 30th of August. Since that time many others have gone over that mark. On the 27th of August, Oakland took in one hundred and eighty-five loads of grain and loaded out ten cars with the assistance of only one man. Today (Sept. 5th) we were after Sperling to get some grain shipped out, and he told us that he had loaded eighteen cars since yesterday morning. This is in addition to taking in about fifteen thousand bushels of grain. At some points even now threshing is well cleaned up and there will be a little slackening of receipts at some of these points, but as the south slackens up the north gets going.

Sizing the whole situation up, one cannot feel other than that the pioneers who settled this country left with their children or their children's children some of that old spirit that carried them through the early trials and tribulations of making homes on the new land in Western Canada, because no one can say, after what we have experienced this fall, that the farmer of Western Canada can be called a quitter. He has had every reason in the world to quit and mighty little encouragement to hang on, but he hasn't quit—he is hanging on. Out of this experience another page will be written in the agricultural history of Western Canada that will be to the credit of those who helped win the battle.

# THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Official Organ of THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL.

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## CO-OPERATION--SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

SEPTEMBER, 1930

### THE POOL IN THE I.C.A. CONGRESS

At the Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance held in Vienna, August 25 to 28, a resolution to secure approval of the Congress for the efforts of the Alliance to unify within itself producers and consumers co-operatives, met with some opposition on the ground that it was impossible to reconcile the interests of producers and consumers.

This is an old attitude among advocates of consumers co-operation but it has almost universally given way before the course of actual developments. As Sir Thomas Allen nicely put it, there is no more reason to say when the producer organizes to market co-operatively that he organizes against the consumer, then there is to say that when the consumer organizes to purchase co-operatively, he organizes against the producer.

A most curious argument was used by a delegate from Russia against the Canadian Wheat Pool, which he did not wish to see a member of the Alliance: The Pools were financed by the private banks of Canada, consequently they were opposed to workers' organizations and were therefore capitalist organizations in disguise.

This is characteristically Soviet logic, from the effects of which Russia itself is always, mentally, excluded. Russia may plead with the capitalist world for credits; she may make concessions to foreign capitalist enterprises in Russia; she may reach out for the despised capitalist cash by exporting agricultural produce at cut-throat competitive prices; she may pledge the total yield of the government farms as security for loans from outside capitalists, at a valuation which is ruinous even to her own farmers; she may in fact do anything to get such accommodation as the Canadian Pools get from the Canadian banks, and no one may say she is thereby selling her soul to the hated capitalist. But the true Bolshevik reserves to himself the right to condemn the co-operatives for accepting such accommodation.

Perhaps, in view of the difficulty the Russian Government has to get foreign credits, with the Russian delegates to the I.C.A. Congress it was simply a case of sour grapes.

### "FROM THE PROFIT STANDPOINT"

The Financial Post of Toronto does not like the Wheat Pool and recently it has devoted much space to attacks on the Pool. There is, of course, a reason for its attitude; it represents, supports and speaks for private enterprise and the entire profit-making

system. It would undoubtedly agree whole-heartedly with the official organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which in a recent issue said:

The primary purpose, the proper purpose, the right purpose of business is to make money..... Why should business be so afraid of the profit motive, so prone to prate of 'service' as if the end and aim of business were to do good to others."

This frank outburst was, unfortunately, not written so that the general public might read; it was written in a business magazine read only by business men and it may be admitted that some who read it would feel some annoyance at its brutal outspokenness and candor.

The idea, however, is almost as frankly embodied in some recent comments in The Financial Post. The Post has been urging that members of the Pool be released from their contract. In the issue of August 14, it said:

There is nothing to prevent the Pool from releasing its members or some of them from part of the contractual relations.....Allowing Pool members complete freedom of sales action would seem in the nation's interest.

It will be observed that on this occasion The Financial Post was solicitous for "the nation's interest." The interest for which it is really solicitous appears in the following extract from the issue of August 28:

So the prospects are for larger bushelage through the country elevators, more rapid flow of wheat there and through the terminals—more legitimate merchandising profit. Many grain companies look for an extremely good year from the profit standpoint.

That is letting the cat out of the bag with a vengeance. The Financial Post would like to see the Pool abandoned, not in "the nation's interest" but because then more grain would flow in the channels of private trade giving "more legitimate merchandising profit" and "a good year from the profit standpoint."

Not a word, be it noted, about the men who grow the grain. They may not be getting enough to pay the operating expenses of their farms out of the price they get for their grain, but the profits from handling the grain follow as surely as night follows day. A larger bushelage may mean for the farmer distressingly lower prices but for the trade it inevitably means "more legitimate merchandising profit," — "a good year from the profit standpoint." The market price may mean penury for the grower but it makes no difference to the trader whose profit goes



on whether the price be 50 cents or \$2.00. And that these profits may be increased, this Toronto financial paper has the gall to suggest that Pool members be released from their contract! Well, there is one thing for which the Pool farmer may thank The Financial Post—it has at least told him who would reap the benefit if he abandoned his Pool.

**FICTION AND FACT**

Every now and then somebody jumps up to tell Pool members that when grain is delivered to the private trade it is promptly sold, and it is implied that the grain is thereby finally disposed of. That has been asserted over and over again during the last twelve months or so.

This is the way The Financial Post put it last May:

This fact should be stressed: every bushel of grain delivered by a non-pool farmer to a private grain elevator was immediately sold. The elevator companies finance themselves—as does the pool—to a very considerable extent on bank credit. Every bushel of grain on which they get a bank loan must be hedged in the market. So every bushel of grain was sold, not only by the farmer when he delivered it, but by the grain trade when they bought it.

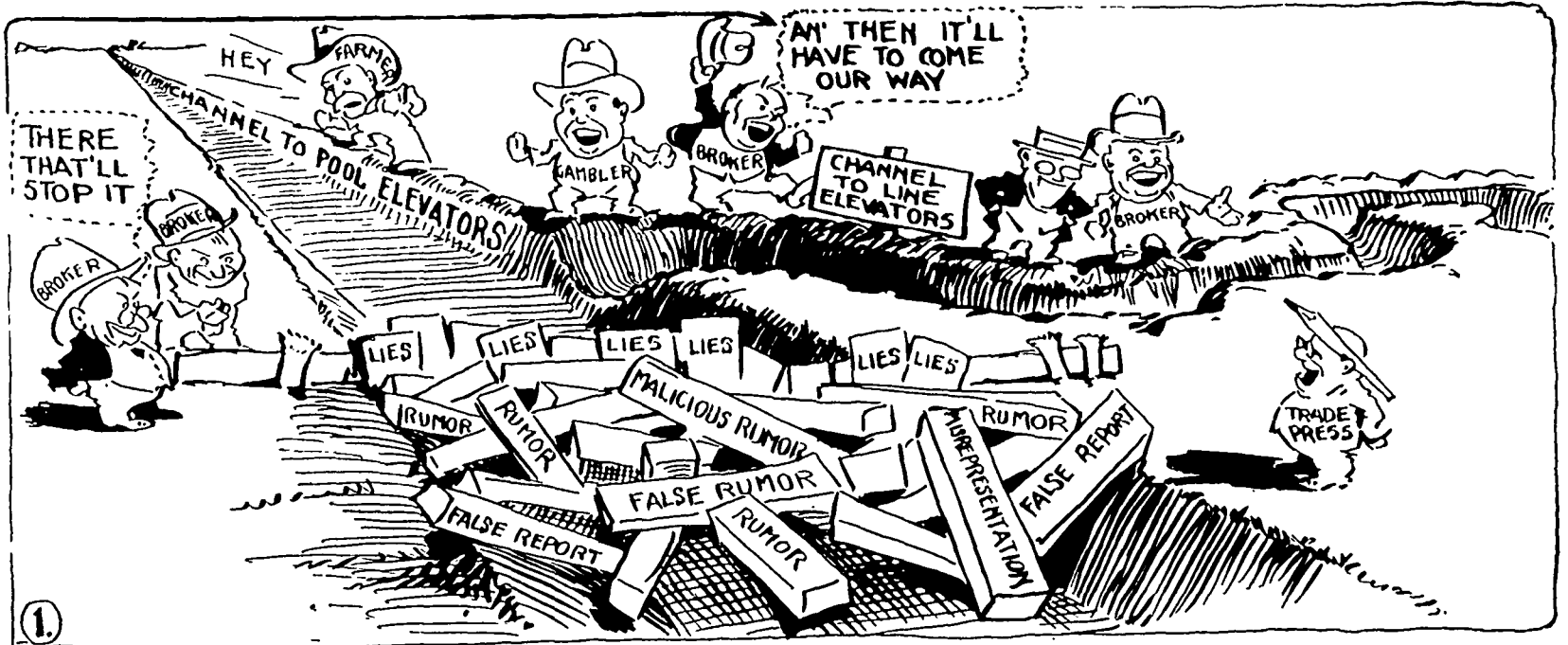
Latterly The Financial Post has not been quite so certain about it. Events have bred terrible doubts in its mind. There have been some stories about grain firms that are not altogether pleasant. So on August 21, it said:

In theory elevator companies do not speculate. They act as commission merchants and, when purchases are made, there is, in theory, an immediate hedging of the cash purchase by the sale of futures in the corresponding contract grades. In practice, it is often impracticable to hedge completely, but in the case of some companies, a substantial proportion of purchases appear to have been left without hedging, so that there were heavy losses when the grain was sold. And so another favorite argument of the grain trade is remorselessly slaughtered in the house of its friends.

**TO RELIEVE THE DEPRESSION**

In 1844 the British Government passed an act by which the note issue of the Bank of England was rigidly regulated by the amount of gold the Bank held. Since that year it has been found necessary on several occasions to suspend the act and allow the bank to expand both currency and credit in order to alleviate conditions of commercial distress.

(Turn to Page 19)



THEY OVERLOOKED SOMETHING—LOYALTY TO THE POOL.

# THE SECRETARY'S PAGE



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

## NON-DELIVERIES

Perhaps the most notable feature of the present situation is the healthy tone which prevails throughout the whole Province in the matter of deliveries. The announcement of the initial payments evoked a volume of non-Pool comment predicting that this season would witness non-deliveries on a wholesale scale. There was some apprehension in Pool circles as to what the result might be.

Now that our delivery season is well under way, it is clear that there is no ground for serious concern. It would be idle to say that the situation is all that could be desired. The known volume of non-deliveries is probably greater than ever before. This is partly because of the closer contact which we are endeavouring to maintain with our members this season, and in part because of the greater stress of the period through which we are passing. But standing out prominently among all other features of the situation is the determination of the preponderating majority of our members to see our Pool through what is probably the most trying period of its existence.

We are learning much about our membership this year and most of what we are learning is heartening. We know now for certain what we have always believed to be a fact, that the very great majority of our members are co-operators in the truest sense of the term and that no matter what happens, they will always remain so. We have learned too that among the minority there are not a few who want to remain loyal but who are not yet fully equipped either intellectually or morally to withstand the strain of distress conditions without active support from their fellow members. We have learned too that we have in our ranks a few who do not, and perhaps never will, really belong in the co-operative movement.

As might be expected, we have found among the minority a number who have already gone wrong, some deliberately and selfishly and others because of inability to stand the strain. In about thirty of these cases, we have sought and obtained from the Courts the remedy of injunction. This represents about one case for every six hundred of our membership. This remedy has been and will be invoked only as a last resort. But it is not our intention to view with indifference the defiance of the self-seeking individual who by his example may sow the seeds of demoralization among those who, in the face of difficulty, are struggling to do the right thing. Already in a number of cases the institution of these proceedings has resulted in the transfer of a con-

siderable quantity of Pool grain from non-Pool to Pool elevators.

## MEETINGS OF LOCAL BOARDS AND DELEGATES

We will shortly be sending out to all delegates and local secretaries a copy of the resolutions which are to come before the annual general meeting in November. As in other years, meetings will be held to discuss these resolutions.

Some locals have already set the date for their meeting. As soon as the secretary receives the resolutions he should get in touch with the chairman of the local and fix the date and place of meeting, then advise all the local boards and delegates.

If the meeting is to be open to all members then let us know, and we will send out individual notices.

The annual general meeting is to be held on November 4th and every delegate should come prepared to vote upon the resolutions.

## RESOLUTIONS

There are several resolutions asking for legislation to regulate the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. It is an unincorporated body, and the question is, should there not be some form of government control?

## CAUSE OF LOW PRICES

In the very interesting July bulletin prepared by the chief economist for the Royal Bank of Canada, appears the following:

"It is the influence of this tight credit upon world business conditions that is responsible for the present price debacle.

"It is clear that the present world-wide depression was occasioned by credit stringency, and it seems a logical deduction that the recent easing of rates in the international money markets will produce the necessary correction in conditions.

"The contraction in the volume of the country's (U.S.) total circulation amounted to more than 11%.

"Whatever may be the direct relationship between quantity of money and prices, there can be no doubt that if the volume of circulation were immediately restored to the level that existed in November, the decline in prices since that date would be quickly counteracted."

# Pool Presidents Confident of Loyalty

**In Face of Exceptionally Severe Conditions Members in the Three Provinces are Staying Solidly with Their Organization.**

## Saskatchewan

In the course of a radio talk in Saskatchewan A. J. McPhail, president of the Central Selling Agency and president of the Saskatchewan Pool said:

"In these times, when the great majority of farmers are up against difficulties which seem insurmountable, it is not surprising that some of them may be dissatisfied with the Pool—it could hardly be otherwise. But I ask of those who may feel dissatisfaction: "What institution or organization are you satisfied with at the present time? Are you satisfied with the Grain Trade? Are you satisfied with any other organization with which you have business relations? Is there any hope of relief through the easy way of reverting to the old methods of doing business? Are we going to go forward or just throw up our hands and fall back?" I know that for the great majority of Pool members these questions are unnecessary. We must and shall go forward. We must stick together—any other course now would be disastrous, individually and collectively. There are many whose private fortunes would benefit, who are watching the present situation and hoping that the Pool will collapse or disintegrate. Are such people concerned with the welfare of the farmer? Are there many people anywhere who are as much concerned with the financial welfare of others as they are in their own? The only man to whom the interest and welfare of the farmer is of first and vital concern, is the farmer himself. No other institution but his own is going to make the farmers' welfare its first concern. No institution or power in this world but their own is going to free the people from economic oppression. It is in times of strain and stress that organizations, like individuals, show their mettle."

## Alberta

In concluding a radio talk in Alberta, H. W. Wood, vice-president of the C.S.A. and president of the Alberta Pool said:

"Now just a word in regard to our Pool. We all know the reason why the Pool was organized unless, perhaps a few short memories have forgotten. Grain marketing conditions were hopeless and we determined to inaugurate a process of reorganization of the selling system. There was no hope held out by an intelligent advocate that this would be a sleight-of-hand performance that would bring revolutionary results. We all knew that it was only the beginning of a process that promised a gradual development of results. We have succeeded as well as any reasonable mind could expect. In fact we have been a world-wide marvel and have had a world-wide influence.

An unprecedented situation has arisen and the testing time has arrived. Not the testing time of the soundness of the Pool system, but the testing time of the soundness and the nerve of the Pool membership. A more crucial test would be difficult to imagine. The price of wheat is low—really below the cost of production. The growers need more

money than they can hope to get for their wheat. Their creditors are pressing them, in some cases, unduly. There is an idea among the growers that they need every dollar immediately that their wheat will bring. Enemies of the Pool are taking advantage of these deplorable conditions and the consequent mental confusion to create suspicion and dissatisfaction and thereby induce members to desert the Pool. To remind the members at this time that this is being done against their own interests, would be to presume their ignorance.

On the other hand the Pool system is just as sound as it ever was; it is just as much the only hope of the wheat grower as it ever was; the old system of selling is just as hopeless as it ever was. The Pool itself is stronger and more influential than it ever was.

The destiny of the Pool is in the hands of the growers. I have an abiding faith in its future."

## Manitoba

In a letter addressed to all members of the Manitoba Pool, President Burnell said inter alia:

"Every reader of the newspapers must know of the industrial, commercial and financial depression which is world-wide, which has created an unemployed army of 15,000,000 throughout the world of industry and reduced purchasing power to the lowest point within the last 25 years.

The consequences of this depression, we believe, will be further revealed in the course of grain prices. Hedging, by the private dealers, that is, the protection of their purchases by immediate selling, will be more imperative than ever and hedging pressure may send prices to much lower levels, at least during the period of heavy grain movement.

The Pool must follow the course of business prudence and that means, to put it simply and plainly, that it must not advance more money on the grain delivered by its members than there is a reasonable possibility of obtaining for the grain when sold, which in its turn means maintaining a margin to cover all risks and contingencies. A margin of safety must be maintained between the initial price and the market price and that margin must be related to the general market conditions. On this basis the initial payment was set and while we are keenly conscious of the necessities of our members, we are confident that in view of all the facts they will support the judgment of their directors.

We have recently had meetings at various places in the province called specially to discuss the present extraordinary conditions and at all these meetings the overwhelming feeling was that the members must stand by the Pool and faithfully live up to their contract with each other.

The deliveries that are being made to Pool elevators are also an encouraging indication of the loyalty of our members. We believe that through their Pools the farmers of the three prairie provinces will demonstrate a solidarity in the face of adversity unexcelled in the history of any organization of a similar kind."



# 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.

## CO-OPERATIVE "MOVIES"

The Co-operative Marketing Board, at a meeting held on September 8th, decided to purchase some of the films which were shown as part of the evening programs at the Institute of Co-operation held at Manitoba Agricultural College in June of this year.

These films will be available for exhibition, both at regular picture houses and at meetings in other halls during the coming winter, and it is hoped will prove a source of entertainment as well as instruction to many people in rural Manitoba. Manitoba Co-operative Conference will co-operate with the Board in exhibiting the pictures. A motion picture camera and projector are also being purchased, so that films depicting co-operative activities and telling the story of co-operation in Manitoba can be made and exhibited.

### Co-operative Life Insurance

Insurance as a whole is co-operative in character. A group of people join an organization with the understanding that the whole membership will protect one another against losses caused by death and that each must pay a certain amount of money for this protection. With a knowledge of the average death rate already available, experts can calculate accurately just how much such protection will cost each individual. If profits are made, the policyholders have been charged more than the actual cost of their protection. An insurance company does not produce any new values; therefore the profits normally belong to the policyholders. Some companies pay back a part of the profits; but many do not.

All insurance should naturally be on a sound co-operative basis; that is premiums should be as low as possible and all possible "profits" should be paid back to the policyholders rather than to a few stockholders or high officers of the companies. Unfortunately the co-operative movement has only recently extended its activities to the field of insurance; but once a co-operative insurance society has been organized, it astonishes its founders with its rapid growth.

Co-operative insurance has in a few years won a strong position in many European countries. In England the co-operative insurance society has been connected with the consumers' co-operative movement since 1913. Its gross income for the year 1928 was 4,184,162 pounds sterling. Its membership is near to a million.

In Sweden the co-operative life insurance society "Folket" (The People) was organized in 1914, and has been in close relationship with the co-operative fire insurance society "Samarbete," organized a few years earlier. The membership of the "Folket" in 1926 was 128,594; its gross income for the same year

was 4,877,916 crowns, and its net profit 646,252 crowns.

In Finland the "Kansa" (The People) was organized in 1923, and in spite of its youth is one of the strongest co-operative insurance societies. Its membership last year was almost 150,000; its gross income 13,512,233 Finnish marks, and its net profits 2,100,000 Finnish marks. "Kansa", like "Folket," is connected with the co-operative fire insurance business. There are other co-operative insurance societies in almost every country where the co-operative movement exists.

Co-operative life insurance in America is represented by the New Era Life Association. It was organized in 1897 at a time when the co-operative movement was little known in this country. It solemnly declared in its preamble: "The first object of this organization shall be to contribute toward the dawn of a New Era, when the broad principle of the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man shall extend beyond the churches and benevolent institutions into the realms of business and government. . ." The control of the association was made as democratic as possible in the constitution ". . . having a representative form of government controlled by the members directly, utilizing the Initiative and Referendum in making and changing of by-laws and the Imperative Mandate to secure responsibility in office . . ." The constitution in its original form may be a little antiquated, but it is a safeguard against all scheming individuals who might try to use the association and its funds for their own benefit. The control of the association is entirely in the hands of its members.

According to its original principles the New Era for thirty years furnished life insurance to its members at less than half the price charged by other companies. This was possible on a "current cost" basis. But this basis did not meet modern requirements and therefore New Era has lately been re-adjusted and put on the legal reserve standard.

The membership of New Era last year was 24,255; gross income \$768,175; claims paid \$466,042; admitted assets \$286,779, and liabilities \$99,939. The financial position of the association is strong and will be stronger year after year under the legal reserve system.

New Era has always desired a close co-operation with all other co-operative organizations.

New Era is licensed to do business only in the state of Michigan, but it is hoped that in the future it will be licensed in every state and in every province of Canada. Meanwhile New Era can take insurance outside of Michigan only by mail.—Co-operation, organ of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A.

## SASKATCHEWAN VOTE FAVORS COMPULSORY POOL

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool members voting in the recent ballot on the matter of 100 percent pooling by legislation, are overwhelmingly in favor of asking for such legislation, according to the result of the ballot announced from the office of the Wheat Pool at Regina today. The vote compiled by George Beach, city clerk of Regina, who acted as returning officer for the Pool shows a total of 48,545 ballots cast, of which 32,653 were for the proposal and 12,991 against. The official statement from the head office of the Wheat Pool reads as follows:

"The ballot on the question of 100 percent pooling legislation for Saskatchewan, which was authorized to be taken among all members by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool at the semi-annual delegates' meeting in June, voting on which was closed at 6 p.m. on Monday evening, September 1, may now be examined following the certificate of the returning officer George Beach, city clerk of Regina.

"Of approximately 83,000 ballots sent out there were 48,545 ballots returned, of which only 79 were spoiled. The returning officer comments on the very small number of spoiled ballots.

"The result of the ballot shows 32,653 votes for the proposal as compared with 12,991 ballots opposed. In addition there were 1,968 unsigned ballots for the proposal as against 854 unsigned ballots against the proposal. Counting these unsigned ballots as well as those returned correctly in all respects, the vote would stand 34,621 votes for the legislation as against 13,845 opposed, or 71.3 percent of those voting are in favor of the proposal and 28.7 percent of those voting opposed to the proposal. The following tabulated vote according to returns from the sixteen pool districts in the province was taken from the report of the returning officer.

District	Signed		Unsigned			Total
	For	Against	For	Against	Spoiled	
No. 1..	1258	915	100	86	4	2363
No. 2..	2244	540	130	34	5	2953
No. 3..	1945	431	111	20	2	2509
No. 4..	1452	566	86	34	3	2141
No. 5..	1708	837	104	50	3	2702
No. 6..	1587	966	95	64	6	2717
No. 7..	1559	863	70	50	4	2546
No. 8..	1246	749	92	50	7	2139
No. 9..	2384	1023	145	68	3	3623
No. 10..	2516	1102	165	60	6	3849
No. 11..	2420	1132	151	61	4	3768
No. 12..	2947	788	196	55	4	3990
No. 13..	2134	830	146	49	9	3168
No. 14..	2512	838	124	55	6	3535
No. 15..	2358	562	140	40	7	3111
No. 16..	2383	849	114	78	6	3431
Totals	32,653	12,991	1,968	854	79	48,545

"It will be recalled that at the June meeting of delegates the delegate body by substantial majority decided as a body in favor of the proposed 100 percent pooling legislation for Saskatchewan, and further authorized the taking of a ballot among the Pool membership on the understanding that a majority vote of those voting in favor of the proposed legislation will be accepted as a mandate by the organization on this basis of which the government would be approached formally with a request that such legislation be enacted. This matter will, therefore be considered by the board of directors of the Wheat Pool at its next regular meeting.

"It should be pointed out at this time that the proposed legislation will, it is understood, provide that a legislative pool arising out of it would be grower-controlled, and that this control would be equally divided among all growers in the province, whether at present pool or non-pool. It is further specifically understood that the legislation, even when enacted, should not become effective until a referendum among all grain growers of the province should decide in favor of it by a two-thirds majority. Further, the pooling legislation covered by the present ballot is in no way directly related to the emergency proposal recently submitted to the Saskatchewan government by the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool."

## ONTARIO POOL MEMBERS EXPRESS CONFIDENCE IN ORGANIZATION

County representatives of the Ontario Grain Pool met on August 26th, to discuss problems and difficulties which were confronting their organization at the present time. After reviewing the business policy of the past year they made many recommendations for the future.

Reports on organization showed that over 70 new contracts had come in in the past month which brought the total membership up to 13,450. The members were seemingly highly satisfied with the elevator service and the splendid accomodation which was everywhere apparent in pool territory.

The spirit of loyalty was very predominant throughout the whole session and every county representative fully endorsed his



After a day's work at Petersfield.

confidence in co-operative marketing and the great majority seemed to realize the support which was necessary in order to combat those opposed to the pooling movement.

They were anxious to prove to those outside the pools the advantages which were to be attained through working co-operatively.

There were no suggestions as to changes in the operation or handling of the pool except that the Executive board were instructed to keep in close touch with the management and Central Selling Agency. Carried by an unanimous vote the following resolution was submitted to the meeting:

"That we confirm our confidence in Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, the Central Selling Agency of all the Canadian grain pools, and urge our executive to continue affiliations with that organization for the sale of all grain offered by our Ontario membership."



# The POOL WOMAN



## WOMEN'S PLACE IN CO-OPERATION

This topic could be more or less satisfactorily disposed of by announcing that it is the part of women to build and maintain the morale of co-operative marketing associations.

But the co-operative movement has suffered too much already from glittering generalities and from high sounding phrases. It is essential at this stage of its development to be distinctly specific.

Men are busy with the mechanics of the co-operative movement—the setting up of commodity marketing enterprises; their co-ordination, financing and management. That work is, of course, essentially and fundamentally necessary and must go on. But there are other phases of the co-operative movement that are no less essential and fundamental which, if neglected will make for disaster.

It is not possible to set up a successful co-operative marketing venture as a purely financial institution utterly unrelated to the lives of farm people. Co-operative marketing is more than the marketing of eggs and milk and wheat and hogs, cotton, tobacco and cabbages. It, like agriculture, is a "way of life." Unless farm people are co-operatively-minded, co-operative marketing institutions will fail. People may be persuaded to join a wool pool or a dairy co-operative or a livestock shipping association because they are attracted by the promise or hope of financial benefits. But they are not assets to the co-operative movement if that is the only basis of their allegiance. Co-operative marketing is still in its experimental stages. We have much to learn about the business side of it, and are due for some rough jolts in the learning. If we are co-operatively-minded we shall take these jolts philosophically and keep on. But if our only object is immediate financial returns with a minimum of effort and responsibility, we shall drop out right promptly.

I am not discussing whether the setting up of co-operative enterprises, or the development of the spirit and habit of operation in the minds and hearts of men is the more important task. A considerable group of people—mostly men—are busy with the farmer. The other field is more or less unoccupied. I believe that in it the farm woman of America will find scope for eminently worthwhile effort.

It is not a question of whether or not women are just as capable of service in the setting up and management of co-operatives as men or not; whether they shall in large numbers become managers, directors, presidents. Nor is the idea that men are to have no part in the other phase of the movement. Those are things that time will take care of. The point is that in the women of this country, there are enormous resources of power that

may be made to serve the co-operative movement and here is a field that desperately needs cultivating.

"Co-operative marketing is a process of education." In this country the field of primary education is pre-empted by women. They can do for co-operative marketing what they have done and are doing in other fields of education.

In order that they may do it intelligently and effectively it is necessary that they understand the mechanics of the co-operative set-up, the way co-operative marketing really works and why. If they do not, we shall have another case of the blind attempting to lead the blind, which never in the history of mankind has led to anything but disaster. I can think of no graver danger to any movement than an appeal to loyalty on part of those who cannot themselves give "reason for the faith that is in them." Dr. Carl Taylor said years ago, "You can't set up a co-operative as business unit and disregard the fact that it can't work, and members won't stick unless they understand what it is about; and that holds as well for the entire family as it does for the individual whose name is on the membership roll."

### *Interpreters of the Movement to the Town and Country*

Another job that needs to be done, and one in which women can work very effectively, is the matter of setting co-operative marketing right in the eyes of the general public. In the stress of our economic struggle we farm people have often gone about building our co-operative marketing enterprises as though we were organizing an army to lead in battle against all other business forces. We have raised the rallying cry to agriculture and have flung our challenges to "big business," the "vested interests." We have talked about "the enemy," "the battle front," "victory" and "defeat." Is it any wonder that the general public is easily led to see in the co-operative marketing idea a threat on part of one group against other groups of the nation?

If the women of this country can see in this co-operative marketing idea a sincere earnest, honest effort to build a sound stabilized agriculture, not to make the farmer rich at the expense of other parts of the population, but to make agriculture safe for democracy—if they get that vision, and impart it to those with whom they come in contact, in town and country alike, they will render a service to co-operative marketing, to agriculture and to their country that is second to none. The fact that so far as business matters go women are "untrammelled by traditions and unhampered by past relations" makes their points of view of value. Our co-operative marketing program is still in the making. It must be such that it challenges the interest and co-operation of all farm people.

This country is speckled all over with co-operative marketing enterprises—big ones and little ones and middle sized ones. The problem is not simply to unite these into regional and national set-ups. A lot of them are co-operative in name but not in reality. A lot of people give assent to the theory of co-operative marketing but do not work at the job of putting it into practice. In other words, farmers themselves and many of the local co-operatives established by them present a serious problem in the development of a national co-operative marketing plan. And yet, such a plan must be developed. Women see this and through their organizations help to that end.

### *Women's Interest in Standards of Life; Training of Men*

You will notice that I have said nothing in particular about organizing women as auxiliaries or supporting groups or whatever you may call them, to commodity marketing enterprises. The desirability of that is a matter of opinion. The essential thing

is to get the interest of women enlisted in building co-operatives.

In many organizations, in all the general farm organizations in fact, farm women find already established channels through which to make effective the idea that to be successful co-operative marketing must do more than find good managers, return dividends; that if it does not develop men, it is failing of half its mission; that standards of life are as much a part of the work of co-operatives as income.

Briefly, in addition to all the other things that women can do to develop the co-operative marketing movement her greatest contribution is to develop the understanding that membership in co-operative marketing enterprises, or active support of them, is the "outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace."

(Condensed from Mrs. Schuttler's address to the American Institute of Co-operation).

## **Pool Becomes Member of International Co-operative Alliance**

The Thirteenth Triennial Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance held at Vienna, August 25 to 28, was attended by 554 delegates representing 35 countries and a co-operative membership of approximately sixty millions.

What was probably the most important of the subjects discussed was that of the relations between producer and consumer co-operatives. The subject was introduced by Sir Thomas Allen, one of the directors of the English Co-operative Wholesale society, who has studied the development of the wheat pools in Canada and Australia in visits to both countries.

The discussion is of considerable interest to Pool members in Canada because it related to the membership of the Canadian Pool in the Alliance.

Sir Thomas asked the congress to approve of the efforts of the Alliance to link producers' and consumers' co-operation in one movement. He referred to the success of agricultural co-operative marketing associations and disagreed emphatically with the opinion that when the producer organized for the sale of his product co-operatively, he organized against the consumer. It would be just as logical, he said, to say that when the consumer organized

to buy co-operatively, he organized against the producer. The two vital interests in a commodity, he said, were the producer and the consumer, and in the competitive system both were the victims of a power to exploit for private profit. The problem for all co-operators was the organization of producer and consumer for the benefit of both. If, he said, the producer were organized for production and sale and the consumer for purchase the foundations would be laid for a new and better economic order. The members of the Alliance should therefore welcome the development of agricultural marketing co-operatives; all that could be said for the consumer organizing his purchasing power could be said for the farmer organizing his marketing power. He moved the following resolution:

"This Congress heartily endorses the efforts which have been made by the International Co-operative Alliance to secure the establishment of organic relations with various co-operative organizations of consumers and agricultural producers as being one of the soundest methods of solving the problem of marketing agricultural produce, and, at the same time, a natural step in the development of the co-operative movement as a world economic force.

"The Congress expresses its conviction that the organization of production, whether by federal (Turn to Page 31)

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**WINNIPEG**

# Co-operative Poultry Marketing

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

## FINAL RETURNS TO THIRD EGG POOL PERIOD

Final Payments net to our members on eggs for this period which closed on August 30th, are as follows:—Extras 23c, Firsts 21c, Seconds 18c, and Cracks 15c.

This period showed an increase in volume over same period for 1929 of approximately ten carloads but the quality was about on a par with last year, and still showing too high a percentage of under-grades. Quality and marketing of eggs will be dealt with in the October issue of the Scoop Shovel.

### Final Payments for Live Poultry

Final payments on all live poultry during Pool period from July 26th, to August 30th, are as follows:—No. 1 Fowl over 5 lbs., 13c; No. 1 Hens 4 lbs., to 5 lbs., 12c; No. 2 Hens under 4 lbs., 10c; and Old Roosters all weights, 10c.

In all poultry assembled in carload lots these prices are net to the shipper at loading point, but on local shipments to our Winnipeg Branch the transportation charges have been deducted from the ad-

vance payment. Space will not allow us to add more about Live Poultry Marketing in this edition of the Scoop Shovel.

### Increase in Membership and Egg Contracts

For the Egg Pooling season of 1930, we received 56 new Merchant's Contracts. 425 new Producer's Contracts and 408 new Share Certificates were issued.

Cancellations for 1930 to date, 10 merchants and 5 producers.

We are prepared to handle your shipments of poultry at all times at our Winnipeg Branch.

### Local Annual Meetings

As many items of vital importance to the members of this organization will come up for discussion at your Local Annual Meeting, we would ask everyone to make a special effort to be present.

Be prepared to report to your Local Secretary the number of birds you expect to deliver on dressed poultry loading day.

## 1930 LOCAL ANNUAL MEETING DATES

### District No. 1.—

W. S. Patterson, 512—10th St., Brandon, Director.

LOCAL	DATE	TIME	LOCAL SEC'Y.
	Oct.	p.m.	
Hartney	Mon. 20th	8:00	S. C. Robinson
Lauder	Tues. 21st	2:00	Mrs. E. Irvine
Tilston	Tues. 21st	8:00	Mrs. J. Hamilton
Oxbow	Wed. 22nd	2:00	R. Hollingshead
Carnduff	Wed. 22nd	8:00	K. Elliott
Lyleton	Thurs. 23rd	2:00	G. S. Parsons
Melita	Thurs. 23rd	8:00	Russell Anderson
Napinka	Fri. 24th	2:00	F. E. Powell
Medora	Fri. 24th	8:00	Thos. Barnett
Waskada	Sat. 25th	2:00	Miss E. M. Wickham
Deloraine	Sat. 25th	8:00	Mrs. G. N. Stewart
Killarney	Mon. 27th	2:00	Roy Clarke
Boisevain	Mon. 27th	8:00	John A. Patterson
Minto	Tues. 28th	2:00	Mrs. A. Nesbitt
Elgin	Tues. 28th	8:00	Dr. W. H. T. Lee

### District No. 2.—

W. H. Mitchell, Cromer, Man., Director.

Viriden	Mon. 20th	2:00	Geo. N. Walker
Elkhorn	Mon. 20th	8:00	J. E. Duxbury
Moosomin	Tues. 21st	2:00	Mrs. K. Currie
			Red Jacket, Sask.
Wapella	Tues. 21st	8:00	Miss G. S. Spiers
Kennedy	Wed. 22nd	2:00	Rev. A. Miller Skea
Maryfield	Wed. 22nd	8:00	W. J. Rourke
Carlyle	Thurs. 23rd	2:00	Wm. Slykhuis
Redvers	Thurs. 23rd	8:00	Ernest Bright
Peston	Fri. 24th	2:00	H. C. Evans
Pipestone	Fri. 24th	8:00	Mrs. W. Forder
Woodnorth	Sat. 25th	8:00	Thos. Matthewson

### District No. 3.—

George Gordon, Oak Lake, Man., Director

Lenore	Mon. 20th	2:00	A. E. Adams
Bradwardine	Mon. 20th	8:00	O. L. McLaughlin
			Harding, Man.
Oak River	Tues. 21st	2:00	J. Archie Black
Hamiota	Tues. 21st	8:00	Dr. F. M. Coombs
Miniota	Wed. 22nd	2:00	W. J. Strachan

### District No. 3.—

George Gordon, Oak Lake, Man., Director.

LOCAL	DATE	TIME	LOCAL SEC'Y.
	Oct.	p.m.	
McAuley	Wed. 22nd	8:00	A. Aird
Spy Hill	Thurs. 23rd	2:00	Walter Miller
Esterhazy	Thurs. 23rd	8:00	Mrs. B. E. Leftwich
Terence	Fri. 24th	2:00	E. J. Jack
Oak Lake	Fri. 24th	8:00	Geo. Gordon
Souris	Sat. 25th	2:00	A. W. Herriot
Brandon	Sat. 25th	8:00	Miss Edna M. Poole

### District No. 4.—

W. B. Martin, Shoal Lake, Man., Director.

Decker	Mon. 20th	2:00	A. Sweet
Cardale	Mon. 20th	8:00	Thomas Peart
Basswood	Tues. 21st	2:00	J. F. Coffey
Newdale	Tues. 21st	8:00	Wm. Grayston
Strathclair	Wed. 22nd	2:00	Wm. Westaway
Elphinstone	Wed. 22nd	8:00	Mrs. J. C. Foster
Oakburn	Thurs. 23rd	2:00	John E. Menzie
Vista	Thurs. 23rd	8:00	Alex. MacPhail
Rosburn	Fri. 24th	2:00	Mrs. J. W. Cormack
Angusville	Fri. 24th	8:00	T. H. Bell
Russell	Sat. 25th	8:00	Gordon Tennant
			Binscarth, Man.
Calder	Mon. 27th	2:00	I. Einarson
Marchwell	Mon. 27th	8:00	Mrs. R. Bennett
Binscarth	Tues. 28th	2:00	Thos. E. Gooda
Foxwarren	Tues. 28th	8:00	H. Denham
Birtle	Wed. 29th	2:00	M. W. Larcombe
Solsgirth	Wed. 29th	8:00	B. F. Dagg
Kelloe	Thurs. 30th	2:00	W. Paterson
Shoal Lake	Thurs. 30th	8:00	W. B. Martin

### District No. 5.—

C. B. McLean, Grand View, Man., Director.

Benito	Mon. 20th	2:00	Fred Thomas
Kenville	Mon. 20th	8:00	A. A. Douglas
Bowsman	Tues. 21st	2:00	A. J. Pope
Lidstone	Tues. 21st	8:00	Bert W. Finch
Minitonas	Wed. 22nd	2:00	Mrs. A. W. Spicer
			Swan River, Man.

District No. 5.—

C. B. McLean, Grand View, Man., Director.

LOCAL	DATE	TIME	LOCAL SEC'Y.
	Oct.	p.m.	
Renwer	Wed.	22nd 8:00	T. T. Brown
Pine River	Thurs.	23rd 2:00	M. Taporwiski
Garland	Thurs.	23rd 8:00	Phillip Kotyluk
Ethelbert	Fri.	24th 2:00	S. J. Syrnyk
Sifton	Sat.	25th 2:00	Paul Sawchyn
Fork River	Mon.	27th 2:00	Thos. Bednas
Valley River	Mon.	27th 8:00	T. N. Petryshyn
Dauphin	Tues.	28th 2:00	Mrs. J. H. Ritchie
Gilbert Plains	Tues.	28th 8:00	H. Bell
Bield	Thurs.	30th 2:00	Mrs. A. E. Shiner
Roblin	Thurs.	30th 8:00	Mrs. Jas. Martin
Togo	Fri.	31st 2:00	F. Austin
Grand View	Sat. Nov. 1st	2:00	C. B. McLean

District No. 6.—

W. S. Smith, Neepawa, Man., Director.

LOCAL	DATE	TIME	LOCAL SEC'Y.
	Oct.		
Rorketon	Mon.	20th 2:00	Peter Didychuk
Magnet	Mon.	20th 8:00	Wm. Jopson
St. Rose	Tues.	21st 2:00	Joseph Molgat
Ochre River	Tues.	21st 8:00	R. J. Reilly
Laurier	Wed.	22nd 2:00	Geo. R. Stevenson
McCreary	Wed.	22nd 8:00	Chas. Fletcher
Kelwood	Thurs.	23rd 2:00	Mrs. A. J. Hearn
Glenella	Thurs.	23rd 8:00	John Young
Plumas	Fri.	24th 2:00	Jos. F. Rogers
Gladstone	Fri.	24th 8:00	Mrs. F. Clayton
Arden	Sat.	25th 2:00	Mrs. John Orton
Neepawa	Sat.	25th 8:00	Peter Kines
Erickson	Mon.	27th 2:00	M. Harper
Clan William	Mon.	27th 8:00	Dr. J. H. Dann
Minnedosa	Tues.	28th 8:00	J. R. Borthistle
Cordova	Wed.	29th 2:00	Andrew Jamieson
Rapid City	Wed.	29th 8:00	T. L. Davies

District No. 7.—

W. A. Landreth, Winnipeg, Man., Director.

LOCAL	DATE	TIME	LOCAL SEC'Y.
Carberry	Mon.	20th 2:00	Miss Lily A. McLaren
Austin	Mon.	20th 8:00	Mrs. R. Poyser
MacGregor	Tues.	21st 2:00	J. B. Green
Bagot	Tues.	21st 8:00	Albert Pogue
Oakville	Wed.	22nd 2:00	J. S. Wood

Marian—"Why, Joan, any girl would be satisfied with what Percy says he gives you."

Joan—"So would I."

An old Negro was receiving a lecture from a judge.

"Now, I don't expect to see you here again," ended the man of law.

"Why, Mr. Judge," queried the Negro. "You's not a-goin' to resign, are you, sah?"

"How did the expression, 'killing two birds with one stone' originate?"

"It seems that a Scotchman went hunting."



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

District No. 8.—

W. S. Murray, Carman, Man., Director.

LOCAL	DATE	TIME	LOCAL SEC'Y.
	Oct.	p.m.	
Ashern	Thurs.	23rd 8:00	T. Webster
Ericksdale	Fri.	24th 2:00	S. D. B. Stephanson
Sperling	Mon.	20th 2:00	Wilmot Ferris
Roland	Mon.	20th 8:00	A. Cameron
Miami	Tues.	21st 2:00	Mrs. C. Huehn
Stephenfield	Tues.	21st 8:00	R. H. Griffith Roseisle, Man.
Somerset	Wed.	22nd 2:00	David Girouard
Belmont	Wed.	22nd 8:00	J. A. McPhail
Wawanesa	Thurs.	23rd 2:00	Mrs. D. McPhail
Glenboro	Thurs.	23rd 8:00	J. L. Christie
Cypress River	Fri.	24th 2:00	Mrs. T. Mawby
Holland	Fri.	24th 8:00	Alex Sundell
Rathwell	Sat.	25th 2:00	Mrs. C. Turnbull
Elm Creek	Sat.	25th 8:00	R. G. Frith Culross, Man.
Carman	Mon.	27th 8:00	Dr. J. A. Munn

District No. 9.—

R. H. Galloway, Pilot Mound, Man., Director.

LOCAL	DATE	TIME	LOCAL SEC'Y.
Glenora	Mon.	20th 2:00	Mrs. S. Bateman
Clearwater	Mon.	20th 8:00	Mrs. Richard Gilbert
Pilot Mound	Tues.	21st 8:00	R. H. Cruise
Manitou	Wed.	22nd 8:00	C. M. Cassells
Darlingford	Thurs.	23rd 2:00	H. R. Veals
Morden	Thurs.	23rd 8:00	F. H. Bailey

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1930  
1817

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## BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

[World-wide in scope—but no account too small]

# Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

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

Winnipeg

Dauphin

Brandon

## NAPOLEON AND COWS

Volume—we have discussed that before, haven't we? As a matter, a look back over the last few numbers of our co-operative journal, the Scoop Shovel, shows that we have repeated "volume" pretty consistently; just as you use the same arguments again and again in trying to get your neighbors to ship all their cream to your Co-op plants.

"There is only one figure in rhetoric that is worth while" said Napoleon, "and that is repetition." And certainly all your efforts to get your neighbors to ship co-operatively (and so keep your plants busy with the biggest possible volume of cream) mean success to your organization—and cash in your pocket and in the pockets of your neighbors who join with you.

On your plow you cross and re-cross your field, endlessly—until it is all turned over and ready for the seed; and we must keep diligently going back and forth over the same old ground if our cream is to bring full returns.

### What is Grain Worth?

Grain delivered as grain, brings a discouraging return just now; what is grain worth when delivered as cream?

It is to be expected that so long as grain of all kinds is at the present low price levels, more and more of it will be converted into milk and cream, as well as livestock. Our West will always be a great grain growing land; marketing that grain will always be a problem; a balanced system of mixed farming, it is obvious, will spread the farm work out over the entire year, return an all-year revenue, cut overhead expenses to a minimum and make all branches of agriculture more profitable.

The production and sale of cream must, of course, occupy an important position in any such scheme of balanced mixed farming; and going back to our previous statement (with due deference to Mr. Bonaparte) we reiterate that increased volume of cream marketed through your Co-op plants keeps those plants busy, returns more cash to the cream shippers and benefits the entire community. This benefit extends to the young men and women on the farm, too; nothing, perhaps, holds their interest as the development of a good herd of fine stock.

### You Can't Do It!

A number of letters have come into your offices this year from shippers who have become discouraged with the low price they got for their cream. Those prices were discouraging; but it is too bad if our correspondents have neglected their cows.

The cow is a ready co-operator but, once neglected, does not respond very quickly when her owner wants to embark upon a scheme for increased production of milk and cream. And this means some delay when the farmer starts to turn part of his cheap grain into a profitable product—or at least, a product that is profitable in comparison with other things he has to sell.

### Can You Use \$140.00?

Hindoo fakirs gash their bodies with knives—but the process can scarcely be a pleasant one, and we hesitate to follow their example by reminding ourselves that cash is scarce and will be scarcer. Cows mean work, lots of it. But any implement on the farm that will bring a cash return without the outlay of a cent of actual money merits consideration. Considering the cow as an implement, a finely organized implement, for converting cheap grain into milk and cream—what return can you earn by utilizing her to the limit?

Suppose you determine to add, say, two cows to the machinery that you will use this winter on your farm. Two good average cows should give you some 12,000 lbs. of milk; at 4% this means at least 480 lbs. of butterfat; 480 lbs. of butterfat sold at, say, 28 cents per lb., would bring you in \$134.40; marketed through your Co-op creameries this butterfat would also bring a share of the manufacturing profits; so that your complete return from those two cows would be around \$140.00!

Now, \$140.00 may not wipe off all your indebtedness; but \$140.00, ready cash, will buy new winter underwear, shoes and mitts for the entire family; \$140.00 ready cash, will keep that girl or boy at Manitoba Agricultural College; \$140.00, ready cash, added to the income of the average farm will buy a lot of things that will make all the difference between pinching and plenty.

### Looking Ahead

There is one thing about dairy products, particularly butter: when prices are low, consumption is high—this tends to use up any surplus that has accumulated. Prices have been low for the past year, but we expect an improvement soon; the stocks on hand are down to the average and should disappear when the short period of production comes on.

We do not anticipate any increase in this year's receipts on account of the dry, hot season which has prevailed for the past few months, so that our advice to all those who have cows is—use them to the limit in the marketing of your coarse grains and support your own Manitoba Co-operative Dairies to get the most out of your work.



## TO RELIEVE THE DEPRESSION

(From Page 9)

Experience has demonstrated that the proper, the most effective way of meeting periods of commercial distress is not by contracting but by expanding credit. The modern organization of finance, however, makes this almost a counsel of perfection. While it may be admitted that an expansion of credit would mitigate the effects of industrial and commercial depression, institutional self-preservation imposes an almost insuperable obstacle to action in that direction. It requires the guarantee of a sovereign authority to remove risks, and that means that governments ought to step in and authorize the expansion of credit, and governments are as anxious to avoid risk as others.

The fact remains that an expansion of credit is the great reviver of a sick economic world, and such an expansion would greatly ease the present situation and do more to relieve unemployment and the troubles of agriculture than any other mode of action.

## A POOL FOR THE COTTON INDUSTRY

The cotton trade of Great Britain is in a deplorable condition and a committee was appointed some time ago by the government to inquire into the industry and make recommendations for its improvement. The Trades Union Congress, acting on behalf of the workers in the industry has printed in pamphlet form an analysis of the cause of the condition of the industry and suggestions for its re-organization. It finds that the industry is in a bad way because it has not kept pace with modern changes: it is inefficiently organized both for production and distribution; it has too many small units of production, too many middlemen handle the goods and it is torn by ruthless internal competition. Among the suggestions for reform are:

The formation of a central buying agency for the bulk purchase of all raw material.

The formation of a central selling agency to handle especially all exports of manufactured cotton goods.

Cotton is sold and bought in the same manner as wheat and it may be noted that this recommendation for bulk purchasing is in line with the British Government's proposal, minus the compulsory aspect, for the bulk purchase of wheat. Evidently the competitive system in the purchase of cotton is as much a handicap to the cotton industry, as it is to the cotton grower.

The suggestion for a single central selling agency for cotton exports is also in line with the most recent economic developments. The advocates of these reforms express the opinion that in both buying and selling they will eliminate speculation and unnecessary middlemen and prevent the cut-throat competition which has been harmful throughout the whole of the industry.

The elimination of speculators and unnecessary middlemen and the prevention of harmful competition! That sums up the whole tendency in all the efforts that are being made to produce order and welfare out of the present economic chaos, and especially in the efforts to aid the least organized of all businesses,—that of agriculture.

Co-operation in buying, co-operation in selling—that is the recommendation that in every country is being made to the distressed farmers. Governments may adopt temporary sheltering measures to alleviate the present distress, but it is everywhere recognized that permanent improvement can only come through organization for self-help. We give in this issue of The Scoop Shovel an account of some recent movements in Europe; they are worth noting because they all show the vital importance of our western farmers maintaining solidarity in the Wheat Pool.

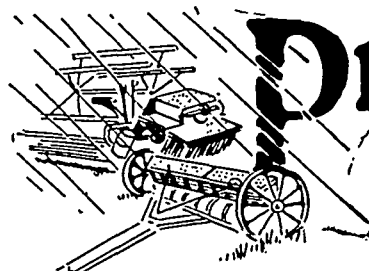
## A WELCOME ASSURANCE

Farmers of Western Canada, who are experiencing hardship through untoward crop and market conditions, need not fear pressure by mortgage holders this year. This is the assurance given by R. P. Jellett, President, Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, at a meeting in Vancouver on Sept. 9 as reported in Winnipeg daily papers.

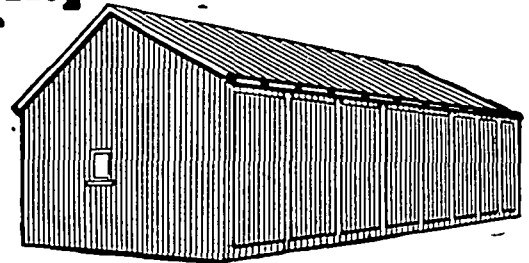
The stream of traffic which had been released by the policeman was held up by an antique coupe, the driver of which was making frantic efforts to engage his gears, thereby making a terrific grinding noise.

After waiting hopefully for two or three minutes, a taxi-driver, who was next in line, was heard to remark, loudly and sarcastically:

"Go on, Archibald, chuck em all in together, and sort 'em out when you get home."



# Protect Your Implements -



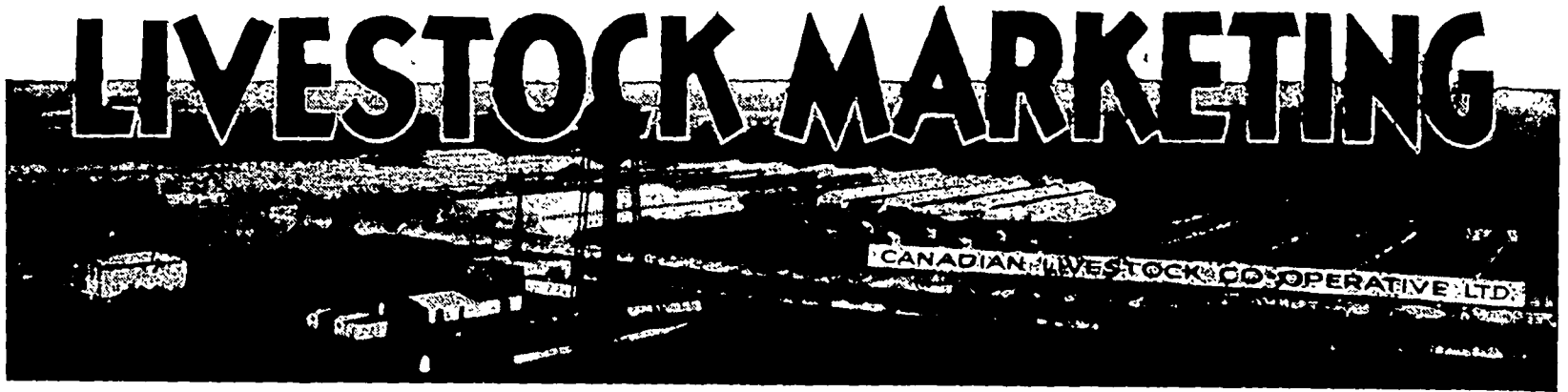
Save money by having proper storage for your machinery. It doubles the life of implements and saves Time—Temper—Money

Build **WESTEEL** Implement Sheds. Protect your implements from hot sun, rain, snow, fire and lightning—easy to build, neat and inexpensive. They add to the value of farm property, provide safe storage and are convenient for making repairs. Get full information on these low cost buildings. Write to nearest branch.

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

## AUGUST BUSINESS

During the past month receipts of livestock at Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, were light. Here is the statement showing the five high firms for August:

1st—Co-operative .....	132 cars—	26.4%
2nd— .....	60 cars	12.0%
3rd— .....	58 cars	11.6%
4th— .....	47 cars	9.4%
5th— .....	44 cars	8.8%

You will note that your Co-operative handled a somewhat smaller percentage during August than in the previous month. That was, perhaps, to be expected. Every shipping manager connected with your organization has been busy on the land, the farmers have been working hard on the crop and have not been giving so much thought to shipping livestock. On the other hand, during the month under review western range cattle have shipped to this market. These are not handled through the Co-operative.

### Smaller Shipments in 1930

Going back to last year, we find that our percentage in August, 1929 was 20%. In 1929—from January 1st to August 31st your Co-op handled 1,721 cars. For the same period this year the organization handled, 1,482 cars—or 239 cars less.

Comparative figures showing the total cars handled to the end of August this year as compared with the same period in 1929 might be of interest; here they are:

1929 .....	7,012 cars
1930 .....	4,825 "

### Beginning of Exports

The Co-operative Livestock marketing organizations, in its efforts to work out ways and means to secure the best outlet for livestock, decided it was sound business to test out the British market. Space has been arranged for 100 cattle to leave Montreal on September 18th. These cattle are steers slightly over 1,000 lbs. weight. Due to abnormally small receipts of native Manitoba and Saskatchewan cattle we are sending cattle from Alberta.

A good deal of study was put on this matter. Late in July steamship companies were approached as to charges; the quotation given at that time was \$15.00 per head for cattle around 1,200 lbs. and \$13.50 for cattle 1,000 lbs. and under. Since that time we understand some interests contracted space at \$20.00 per head. Our interest, of course, is to keep the costs down as low as possible—in order that

the producers receive the fullest possible share of the amount his cattle sell for.

### Getting Together

The Co-operative Wholesale Society of England will handle our cattle so that the interests of our producers will be fairly protected.

Some time back four directors from the C.W.S. visited the West and indicated that their organization were able to handle a large volume of livestock. Later came Mr. Lancaster, Secretary of the C.W.S. in Manchester, who gave us ample proof that their business is so wide spread that they will have no difficulty in disposing of any stock that our Co-operative ships to them. So another step is taken toward the practical unity of producer and consumer co-ops.

### Future Markets

We would like to be in a position to predict something of what may happen in the livestock market for the next month to two. In collecting information from the various parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan we are led to believe that the visible supply of cattle is light; the same applies to hogs. Lambs have been coming to market fairly freely and we are expecting a rather steady run on these for some time. In our market letters we have suggested that cattle be kept at home and fed until such time as they are carrying flesh sufficient to attract a packer buyer. Any animals carrying sufficient flesh already should come forward to market immediately—as any increase in prices are not to be expected.

### A New Minister

When Major Robt. Weir, of Weldon, Sask., was appointed a Minister of Agriculture in the newly-formed Dominion cabinet, the Co-operative Livestock marketing organizations endorsed this appointment. Hon. Robt. Weir joined the Association in the early days, before it began active operations; he has taken a keen interest in its development.

There is, we believe, a significance attached to this fact; first, that the development of Co-operative marketing has reached that stage where, without any thought of selecting a man from the ranks of co-operators, it was possible to choose a man with the qualifications to fill this high post who was, at the same time, an active member of an active co-op; and second, the Hon. Robt. Weir, as Minister of Agriculture, should recognize the importance of marketing problems in connection with agriculture and place the proper value upon co-operative endeavor in meeting those problems.

**LET'S BE FAIR**

Editorial from Northwestern  
Miller, Sept. 10th, 1930

Economic opponents of the principle of the Canadian Wheat Pool and commercial opponents of the pool itself have been quick to seize upon and exaggerate the unprecedentedly low initial payment for the 1930 wheat crop as presaging the ultimate collapse of the pool with resulting injury to its members and to agriculture in western Canada. It is obvious that in many instances these prophecies reflect wishes rather than convictions.

It is proper to criticize, and the Canadian pools, being experimental and having for their objective partial or total destruction of the competitive marketing system, are especially subject to it. It is, indeed, only through constructive criticism both from within and without that they can make progress and prove whatever merit there may be in the principle upon which they are built. This is quite a different thing from mere blind, stupid and not too truthful antagonism.

Pool opponents, both in Canada and in this country, long have held that it is easy for pools to succeed so long as prices continue generally upward. This was argued to be a mere matter of luck, and no credit whatever was given either to the scheme or to the management for the growers receiving more money for wheat turned over to the pool than if they had sold it at harvest on the open market. "Just wait," said the prophets, "until prices trend downward and see what becomes of the pools."

We have waited and we have seen. Last year's prices went below the basis of the initial advance, and the pools had to appeal to the governments for assistance in supporting their bank credit. This year, prices are even lower, credit is still more restricted, and the initial payment has been reduced to the vanishing point of exposure to further price recessions. It is this action, fully justified by supply and demand conditions, which is heralded as forerunner of collapse of the pool.

The Northwestern Miller holds no brief for the Canadian pools. It is old-fashioned enough to believe that the machinery of the commercial grain trade, including the

cushioning of supply and demand provided by trading in futures, constitutes the most effective sales method which could possibly be devised for agricultural products. It doubts if schemes for withholding and forestalling and for trying to influence world values through unions of growers ever will give better service or return greater values over a long period, than the present competitive method.

Yet it also believes that attempts in that direction, when organized and directed by actual producers, are entitled to fair opportunity to prove themselves and that criticism should not be mere fault-finding nor conclusions be argued out of blind prejudice. If the pools' good years were the result of good luck, then its bad years must be equally attributed to poor fortune. It is not fair to credit success to luck and charge failure to bad management or wrong principle.

Above all, the Canadian experiment deserves credit for having its roots in the wheatfields. It is an effort of producers to serve themselves. The experiment in this

country is its antithesis in color and complexion, political in conception and, at best, an effort to  
(Turn to Page 23)

## Manitoba Agricultural College

### Announces Courses

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

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, B.S.A.

Bachelor of Science in Home Economics, B. Sc. (H. E.)

The Degree is from the University of Manitoba.

The Diploma or Practical Courses:—

For young women open October 15th.

For young men November 3rd. A public school education will admit to Diploma Courses.

A wholesome residence life features in a course at M. A. C. Write to the Registrar for the calendar and full particulars of cost, qualifications for admission, etc.

W. C. McKILLICAN, Dean.

## WHEN IT'S PAILS ...

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

### Made for Heavy Duty

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



# SMP

## QUALITY

WATCH FOR THIS LABEL  
ON GALVANIZED WARE

Popular prices from  
55c. to \$2.85

A Product of  
**GENERAL STEEL WARES**  
LIMITED

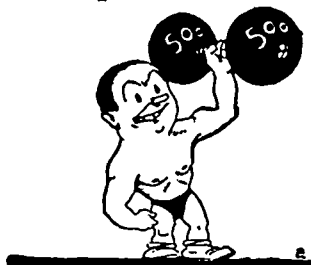
Branches Across Canada

# Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

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

## SUCCEEDING!

Another crop has been threshed out. In all the rush of fall work, in all the discussion of yield, grades, prices—in all the concern about the success of all our co-ops—co-operators will be glad to



Gettin' Stronger

know that the Consumers Co-operative movement is going steadily ahead. Members of the Consumers

Co-operative locals will find genuine satisfaction in the substantial increase of the business done by their Co-op Wholesale over that of last year.

There is no need to remind ourselves of the fact that money is not flowing easily. This fact made it difficult, indeed, to carry on business in the true co-operative way—that is strictly for cash.

## Cash on Delivery

Co-ops that respond to pressure and do business on other than a strictly cash basis would, no doubt, find it easy to expand their business much more rapidly. There must be a temptation at times to do this. But long experience has proven, forcibly and repeatedly, that co-operatives can serve their members best, and continue to so serve them, by doing business for cash only.

The fact that our Co-operative business has grown so steadily and substantially, in the face of present stringent conditions, evidences the greater expansion that we must expect immediately conditions are at all normal again. All over the province, all over the West, thousands of customers are ready to swing into the co-operative movement, waiting only until it is possible for them to do so.

## For Cold Weather—Coal!

Getting chilly at nights, colder weather will soon be here again. How about your coal bin?

We have mailed your Co-op Wholesale price list for coal to

all Consumers Co-operative locals, to all Pool Elevator Associations, and to all U.F.M. locals. This September price list shows a wide variety of coals and cokes, from which we can supply your needs and give the best of service to locals at regular wholesale prices. Year by year our connections in the coal business are improved; your Co-op Wholesale can give you service second to none; we look forward to supplying a great deal more coal, even than last year.

Let us all co-operate and consolidate!

Will co-op associations place their orders as early as possible? And if other consumers who want to save money (by buying their fuel the co-op way) will get in touch with your Wholesale at once—your office will send them particulars—fully, promptly.

## M.C.W. Flour

Among all the various commodities that are sold under our own "MCW Brand" in ever-increasing volume, our MCW Flour stands out.

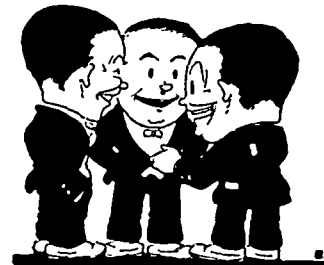
Flour is one of those things that become almost an institution in the average home. The good wife forms a liking for such and such a brand—and sticks to that brand, very often. She wants the flour that she gets the best bread from, that is natural. Well, good cooks who have used our MCW Flour for a long time are unanimous, now, in endorsing its quality and in ordering more of it.

These endorsements are passed on to your Wholesale through many Consumers Co-op locals that have handled MCW flour for a year or more. We are glad to furnish prices on request to locals interested in buying flour co-operatively—either by carlots or in smaller shipments.

## Lowering Prices

Part, at least, of the reduction in the price of flour is a direct result of your Wholesale's operations. It is pretty obvious that those same operations have con-

tributed to reduction in the retail price of many other commodities—gas and oil, for example. Some of the big companies consistently hammered away at our Co-op locals urging them to disregard their contract with their own Wholesale



The More We Are Together

and buy oil and gas from the companies at what appear, on the surface, to be lower prices. The loyalty

of the locals has been gratifying. The members know that their Wholesale contracted with the best available source at the best obtainable price for specified grades. Members know, too, that it is easy to offer oil at lower prices—if the quality is lowered just a bit. And further, members know that the more co-operators consolidate and build up their volume of purchases, the better bargain we can drive next spring for supplies for the coming season.

## An Apple a Day

Last year we supplied an excellent quality of winter apples. Enquiries are coming in again from the folks we supplied—that is evidence that they were satisfied with both the apples and the price they paid for them. If you want good apples, at good prices, have your local get in their orders as soon as possible.

"Since the whole of life is teaching us that we are hourly choosing between brotherhood in suffering and brotherhood in good, it remains for us to choose the brotherhood of a co-operative world, with all its fruits thereof—the fruits of love and liberty."—George D. Herron.

Success or failure in business is caused more by mental attitude even than by mental capacities.—Walter Dill Scott.

### THE HYMN OF HATE

And this I hate — not men, nor  
 flag, nor race,  
 But only War with its wild,  
 grinning face.  
 God strike it till its eyes be blind  
 as night,  
 And all its members tremble  
 with affright!  
 Oh, let it hear in its death agony  
 The wail of mothers for their  
 best loved ones,  
 And on its head  
 Descend the venomed curses of  
 its sons  
 Who followed her, deluded, where  
 its guns  
 Had dyed the daises red.  
 All these I hate—war and its  
 panoply,  
 The lie that hides its ghastly  
 mockery,  
 That makes its glories out of wo-  
 men's tears,  
 The toil of peasants through the  
 burdened years,  
 The legacy of long disease that  
 preys  
 On bone and body in the after-  
 days.  
 God's curses pour,  
 Until it shrivel with its votaries  
 And die away in its own fiery seas,  
 That nevermore  
 Its dreadful call of murder may be  
 heard;  
 A thing accursed in every deed  
 and word  
 From blood-drenched shore to  
 shore!

—Joseph Dana Miller.

### THE AGRICULTURAL CRISIS IN FRANCE

Because of well-known causes the agricultural crisis is raging everywhere in varying degrees of intensity, and, perhaps, the most characteristic feature of the world crisis consists in the relative over-production in industry and in the insufficient purchasing power of the people, especially the rural population.

But these general causes have been reinforced in France and also in Belgium and Italy, by particularly unfavorable combinations of circumstances.

While elsewhere the harvest of 1930 appears to be good, it is certain, even now, that in the above-mentioned countries it simply is a disaster.

For weeks and weeks during the months of June and July,

which ordinarily are months of sunshine, we have had incessant rain. Flax and other sources of industrial material have rotted in the fields. Violent storms have soaked the wheat and other grains. In many cases the crops are not worth harvesting. Only the sugar beets promise to turn out well, but the price of sugar is low. Two years ago the French peasants, who, in contrast to the Belgian peasants, have remained strict protectionists, had the frontier closed to outside cereals. Today bread is so dear and the consumers are making such vigorous protests that, willy-nilly, the frontier will have to be opened.

—E. Vandervelde, in the New Leader, New York.

### LET'S BE FAIR

(From Page 21)

provide by law an unlimited supply of uneconomic pap to those who even now are resentful at not being the beneficiaries of fixed prices and guaranteed prosperity. Critics of the Canadian effort should at least keep in mind that it is the creation of growers, paid

for out of their own earnings, managed and directed by them in their own behalf and thus, whatever its faults or mistakes, entitled to fairness in criticism. Also, if it had possessed five hundred million dollars to play with, it would not now be forced to appeal to bankers and merchants for leniency toward Canadian agriculture.

## Kill Canada Thistle

At a Cost of \$2 Per Acre

This is a proven formula and one treatment only is necessary. You prepare it at home, and apply it to the thistles while they are green. It's guaranteed to do the work or money refunded!

Copyrighted instructions will be sold for \$2.00 each.

Limited number of subscribers necessary before a single copy is distributed.

Apply to my address below. Tell your neighbors.

**WILLIAM SAGGEN**  
 STETTLER, ALBERTA

## Provide for Your Unpaid Instalments

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

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**MANUFACTURERS LIFE**  
 INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE . . . TORONTO, CANADA



# United Farmers of Manitoba

## ORGANIZATION

## EDUCATION

## CO-OPERATION

### U.F.M. NOTES

The following is the tentative list for U.F.M., fall conventions. These dates are subject to change by the district boards.

Oct. 28th, Swan River, Lisgar and Macdonald.

Oct. 29th, Dauphin, Neepawa, Souris and Springfield.

Oct. 30th, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Provencher.

Oct. 31st, Marquette, Selkirk.

There will be a representative of the central association at these conventions who will be in a position to answer questions relating to policy, office routine, convention and winter programs.

There are some extremely important questions before the farmers today, such as tariffs, taxation; banking; prices of farm equipment, and the consumers buying power.

The winter program will be ready for the locals early in October.

The work of the locals, this winter, will be organized through five committees, as follows:

1. Program and Publicity.
2. Entertainment.
3. Finance and Membership.
4. Co-operative.
5. Junior U.F.M.

Miss Esther Thompson of the Agricultural Extension Service, is lending every assistance in order to link up the U.F.W.M. locals desirous of taking the short courses on, "Foods and Nutrition." "Clothing the Family," or "Home Improvement." The three specialists will begin their work early in October.

Mr. L. T. Floyd, Provincial Apiarist, is willing to take charge of four short courses on, "Bee Keeping," starting with the week of February 9th, 1931. Mr. Floyd will gladly go to a community where this work has not been developed, if the local will supply a class of 15 enthusiastic students to take a course, preferably five days in length, as the three-day course is too short for the student to derive full benefit.

Other short courses will be ar-

ranged if the demand comes from the locals.

The central association received a donation this week from the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies for educational work.

Mr. A. E. Darby, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, attended the Unemployment Conference in Ottawa, August 21st and 22nd, and the following is a comment on his work before that body, made by "The Canadian Countryman," Toronto, September 6th.

"Agriculture was worthily represented by A. E. Darby of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and Bruce McNiven, of the U.F.O., at the conference held in Ottawa recently, to consider the unemployment question. Mr. Darby pointed out that no government in Canada could raise the price of wheat and other farm products of which we have an exportable surplus, and he stressed the fact that if farmers are to continue to compete successfully in the markets of the world, with farmers in other countries, they must have low production costs. He therefore felt it was a mistake to try to solve the unemployment problem by raising the tariff on goods farmers buy. Mr. Darby and Mr. McNiven did well to re-state the farmers point of view on the tariff, because there is grave danger of transferring unemployment from the city to the country by adding at this time to the tariff burden which farmers already carry."

The central association is preparing a statement on flour prices in relation to prices on wheat, also material on the cost of farm implements.

### JUNIOR U.F.M. NOTES

The winners in the contests advertised in the July Scoop Shovel are as follows:

"Three subjects for debate, dealing with farm or U.F.M. interests." — Winner: Elmer Legary, Pilot Mound, Lisgar District.

"The words of a U.F.M. song

set to a familiar tune."—1st prize: Fay A. Stewart, Oakhurst Local, Swan River District.—2nd prize: Violet McKay, Pilot Mound, Lisgar District.

The prizes are being forwarded to these young people immediately.

### U.F.W.M. NOTES.

A parcel of clothing from ladies of Verona local was appreciated in central office.

Mrs. R. F. McWilliams will address the annual convention, at Portage la Prairie, on Tuesday evening, November 18th.

There will be a demonstration of the value of Short Courses, under the supervision of Miss Esther Thompson, of the Agricultural Extension Service, during Tuesday afternoon, November 18th.

### Rural Survey

The rural survey is being misunderstood in some locals. The central association felt the need of establishing facts on the state of agriculture today in comparison with that of ten years ago, when a questionnaire of much the same type was sent to the country. Fifteen hundred copies were sent out and only one hundred have been filled and returned. The answers in every case are kept strictly confidential, no one seeing them excepting Mrs. Elliott, vice-president, who will compile the report. No one is asked to sign a name, as the post office address can be taken from the stamp on the envelope. Please remember that you are giving assistance to your own organization by filling in this list of questions and forwarding it to 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Little Marvin found a button in his salad.

"I suppose it fell off while the salad was dressing," he remarked.

"Abie, how's business?"

"Oh, terrible! Even dose vot don't pay ain't buying nothing!"

**POOL QUILTS: PRICES FALL****The Story of the English Hop Pool**

During the war years and up to 1924 the marketing of hops in England was under government control. This control was abandoned and in its place there was formed the English Hop Growers Limited, a hop growers pool with a five-year contract. When they formed the pool it was agreed that there should be a minimum sign up of 90% of the hop growers. Actually 93% joined up, there being only 2,300 acres out of the pool when it started business on August 1st, 1925. This pool maintained prices but as it had no control over production, new acreage came under crop, and this new acreage was not signed up so that in 1928 the Pool had only 80% of the production. Dissatisfaction broke out among the members because those who were out of the pool were benefited by the pool's maintenance of prices and were getting their money all at once, whereas the pool members had, of course to take their initial payment and then wait for the selling of the crop for the remainder. The pool members objected to carrying the dead weight of these non-pool growers and some of them began breaking their contracts. The result was that the pool was abandoned.

Now, note what happened as soon as the pool went out of business. In June 1928 the price for hops was approximately \$59.00 per cwt. The pool went into liquidation in July 1928. The new crop came on the market in September and the price was \$25.00 per cwt., or \$34.00 per cwt. below the price when the pool was doing business. In October the price fell to \$22.00, in November to \$17.00 and later to \$11.00. In other words, a few months after the pool was abandoned the price of hops had fallen from \$59.00 a cwt. to \$11.00 a cwt. The story of this Hop Growers Pool is told in a volume recently issued by Horace Plunkett Foundation in England and the report finishes by saying: — "The history of the Society is a monument to the power of a minority to break any effort on the part of the majority to make an efficient selling organization."

**FIRE DESTROYS WOOL GROWERS' WAREHOUSE AT WESTON, ONTARIO**

In the early morning of Tuesday, August 19th fire of unknown origin completely destroyed the central grading and storage warehouse of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, located at Weston, Ontario, together with upwards of three million pounds of wool from Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, that was in store at that time. The building and contents were well covered by insurance so that the interests of the wool shippers are amply protected.

Mr. W. W. Thomson, Manager of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Branch advises that temporary arrangements have been made to take care of all shipments which may come in during the balance of the season. To date, upwards of 640,000 pounds of domestic wool have been handled through the Manitoba and Saskatchewan branch during the current season and the warehouses at both Portage la Prairie and Regina are being kept open until November 1st for the convenience of shippers who have found it impossible to send in their clips at an earlier date.

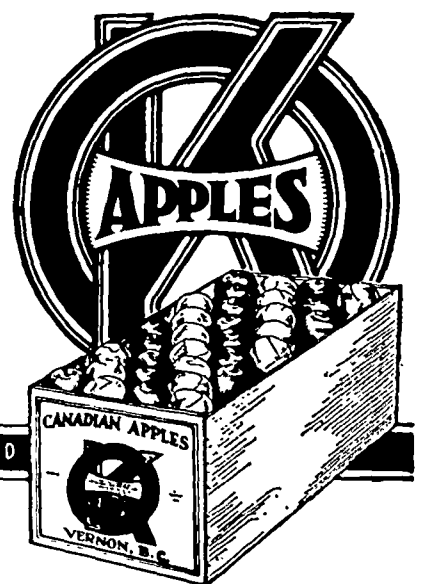


## In the days when eating cost less!

### Apple Sauce was a daily dish--

OK Cooking Apples make applesauce that puts that humbled dish into an honored place. Many varieties have their flavor brought out to the full by cooking or stewing. Ask your own merchant. He'll recommend a good "OK" variety to you. Buy plenty while they're to be had. Winter's coming! Keep healthy at low cost.

Ask for your copy of "Apple Secrets"



ASSOCIATED GROWERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LTD

Head Office - Vernon, B.C.

## A Boy's Travels in Foreign Lands

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

### Rural India

As we proceed into the country it becomes more the India of one's imagination. You get away from the occidental touch noticeable in Bombay. Everything is truly Oriental. You are again astonished at the mass of people, and all the railway stations appear to be crowded. You wonder if every day is a gala day, and if



A trained elephant being used for ceremonial purposes.

the whole population is congregating to entrain for some special spot selected for the festivities. You have not yet fully realized the immense rural population or the native love of train travel. The visitor never ceases to wonder at the number of people waiting at country stations and marvel how they pack themselves away when the train arrives.

I have ridden third class with, as far as I know, not another European riding in the same train. The regular third class coach is cut into compartments, but the walls of these only extend about breast high, so that all and sundry is visible. The seats are made to seat five people or ten in a compartment, five on each side facing each other. I have seen twice this number crowded in with bundles of personal belongings and household effects, but they appear to enjoy it. All that seems to matter is that they are having a train ride. To fully

appreciate the discomfort, you must have lived through a hot summer's day on the Indian plains.

### Trains of India

On arrival at the next station all is excitement again. You think all the passengers are detraining, but when the whistle blows it is just as full as ever. Life appears to be just one glorious train ride. At the larger centres passengers are not permitted on the platforms until the train arrives. Gates are kept closed, and when these are opened a stream of excited humanity pours forth. This surely must be the last train on earth and everyone trying to catch it, but in a short time they are all packed away and everyone is happy. It is an everyday occurrence. Train travel is cheap.

The masses cannot afford automobiles, or any other conveyance for that matter, and some of them never accumulate sufficient to even ride from one station to another.

The first and second class coaches in which Europeans and others who can afford to do so usually travel, are seldom crowded and are considered comfortable for that country. You at least have a place where you can lie down, and you carry your own bedding. It is not disagreeable except in summer, when the heat becomes unbearable. The railway officials cannot be blamed for this. They try to help you by putting tatties in the windows—a thick fibre matting through which slowly drips water from a trough above. These serve a dual purpose. They keep out the blinding rays of the sun and cool the sweltering hot winds, which blow all summer long and sap the vitality out of your very bones.

Each city you pass through unfolds something unusual to your



## "A Canny Hand Draws Milk From a Dry Coo"

and a canny spender saves, no matter what his income may be.

Save your money at this office.

INTEREST RATE 3½%

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

If you live in a remote part of Manitoba and cannot visit our Branches or Agencies, send for our pamphlet, "Saving by Mail."

## THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA SAVINGS OFFICE

Head Office: DONALD ST. and ELLICE AVE., WINNIPEG.

Western eyes. You marvel at the living and at the dead past. You occasionally see huge elephants, not wild, but frequently carrying loads of people on their backs, sometimes working at wayside stations piling timbers, which they lift with ease by their trunks. They perform many duties at the direction of the Mahout, who sits astride the neck behind the cars, using as an inducement a pointed piece of iron and uttering strange sounds which these intelligent monsters appear to thoroughly understand.

**Trained Elephants**

Some of these elephants are highly trained, and many of them are used in ceremonial processions where you see them highly tattooed in various colors or gorgeously caparisoned with velvet and gold, and very often precious stones, an immense cloth covering them to within a few inches above their silent, cushioned feet—a work of art that has undoubtedly taken years to complete; glittering gold and silver, and needlework in gorgeous designs that taxes the imagination of the maker. Surmounting this one occasionally sees a highly jewelled Hoodah, the occupant of which may be some bejewelled prince.

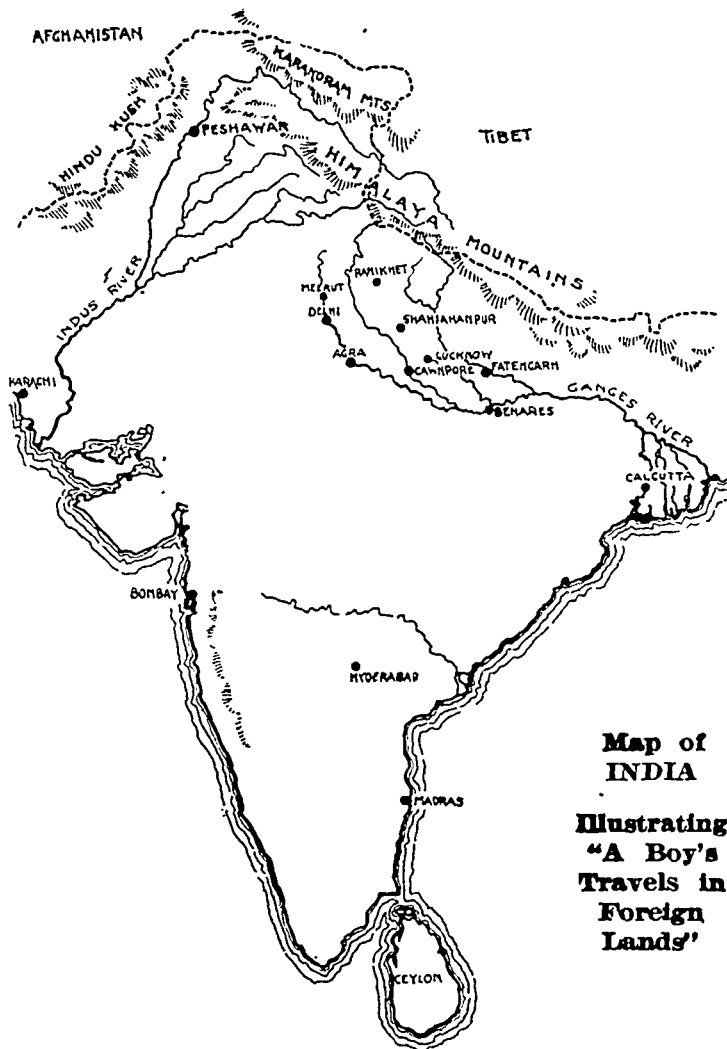
Having seen one of these animals arrayed in this splendour, you do not wonder why they have appeared so frequently in the pageants of the glorious past. Personally, I always admired and respected them, even when they were doing much more menial labor or even wallowing in a muddy pool, which they love to do during the hot weather. This, however, is seldom permitted by the Mahout, who must religiously scrub and clean his enormous charge daily. Stone tanks are usually available where many of these pachyderms are used, so that they can take their daily bath.

I cannot recall any real impressions of my first train journey in India. It left me in a state of bewilderment which was destined to remain with me to a certain extent during my entire sojourn there.

**Hunting at Shahjahanpur**

We eventually arrived at Shahjahanpur. This city is named after the Emperor Shahjahan, the great mogul ruler who built the wonderful Taj Mahal. It is just like a lot of other Indian cities—nothing much worthy of note.

I spent the best part of three happy years in Shajahanpur. They were happy chiefly because it is situated on the fringe of the Terai—that strip of land running along the bottom of the foothills of the Himalayas—a safe haven for all kinds of wild game. During the rainy season this section of the country is heavily watered, with the result that almost impenetrable jungle grows there.



**The Xmas Voyage of Your Dreams**

**REDUCED FARES • MODERN SHIPS**

**SAILINGS**

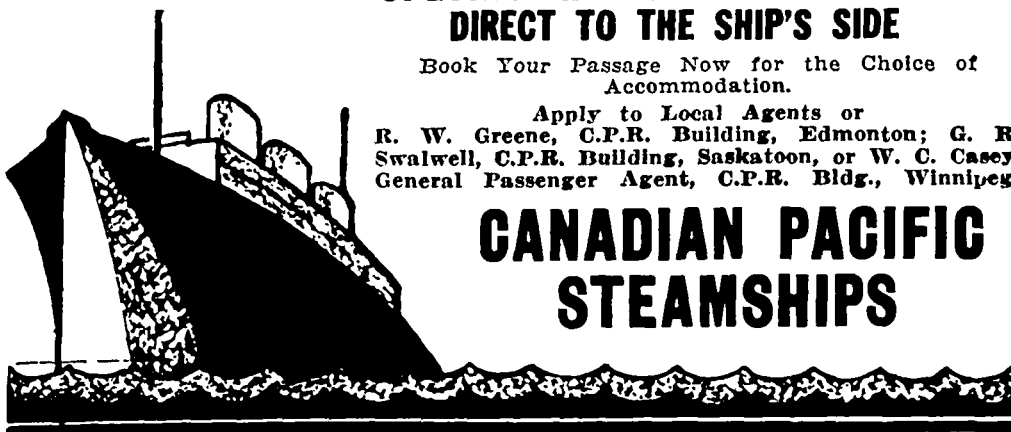
Oct. 2 Montreal	Montcalm	Havre	London	Antwerp
Oct. 3 Montreal	Duchess of Bedford	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Oct. 8 Quebec	Empress of France	Cherbourg	Southampton	
Oct. 10 Montreal	Duchess of York	Liverpool		
Oct. 11 Montreal	Minnedosa	Belfast	Glasgow	
Oct. 15 Montreal	Montclare	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
Oct. 17 Montreal	Duchess of Richmond	Glasgow	Liverpool	
Oct. 24 Montreal	Duchess of Atholl	Liverpool		
Oct. 25 Montreal	Melita	Belfast	Glasgow	
Oct. 29 Montreal	Montcalm	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
Oct. 31 Montreal	Duchess of Bedford	Glasgow	Liverpool	
Nov. 5 Quebec	Empress of France	Cherbourg	Southampton	
Nov. 7 Montreal	Duchess of York	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Nov. 14 Montreal	Duchess of Richmond	Glasgow	Liverpool	
Nov. 15 Montreal	Montclare	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
Nov. 21 Montreal	Duchess of Atholl	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Nov. 26 Montreal	Duchess of Bedford	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Nov. 28 Montreal	Melita	Cherbourg	Southampton	
Dec. 5 Saint John	Duchess of York	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Dec. 12 Saint John	Duchess of Richmond	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Dec. 13 Saint John	Montclare	Cherbourg	Southampton	
Dec. 16 Saint John	Duchess of Atholl	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool

**SPECIAL TRAINS and THROUGH CARS DIRECT TO THE SHIP'S SIDE**

Book Your Passage Now for the Choice of Accommodation.

Apply to Local Agents or R. W. Greene, C.P.R. Building, Edmonton; G. R. Swalwell, C.P.R. Building, Saskatoon, or W. C. Casey, General Passenger Agent, C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS**



Where it is not heavily wooded, thick grass grows, from ten to twelve feet high, which gives all animals splendid cover.

I believe this strip of land is more sparsely populated than any other part, with the possible exception of the desert land. This is due, I presume, to the unhealthy condition which must exist with the myriad insect pests and the inadequate drainage system to carry away surface water during the wet season, and when the Himalayas and foothills pour down immense cascades from their melting snows and glaciers as the sun gathers strength in the spring and summer.

It was to this sportman's paradise that those of us who loved the great outdoors wended our way at every opportunity when leave from duty could be secured. Lord Kitchener, who was then Commander-in-Chief of the British army in India, encouraged his men to hunt and camp out as much as possible, considering it good training, especially from a physical standpoint.

(To be continued)

A meek-looking individual, with a bandage round his brow, a black eye, and a long scratch down his cheek, walked into a provincial newspaper office.

"You have some professional humorists working on your linotype machines?" he asked a sub-editor.

The sub's reply was a haughty stare.

"Do you read your own paper?" went on the small, inquiring voice.

"Occasionally."

"Did you read my poem, entitled 'To Cynthia,' in your last issue?"

"Er—I'm—afraid—"

"I thought not. In that poem I wrote a line that read: 'I love you better than I love my life.'"

"Yes? A very neat line."

"And one of your linotype operators put it: 'I love you better than I love my wife.' I'm a married man, and my wife read it. And—and—well, look at my face."

"At noon here to-day," says a Bishop's journal, "the chimes played in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of prohibition. They began with that good old hymn, 'Revive Us Again.'"

Telegraph Messenger (to Newsboy) — "Who's the swell you was talkin' to, Bert?"

Newsboy — "Oh, him and 'me's worked together for years. He's the editor of one of my papers."

## Senator Forke and the Pool

On Friday, September 12th, there appeared on the front page of the Manitoba Free Press a Canadian press dispatch from Ottawa, the substance of which was that Hon. Robert Forke, former minister of Immigration and now a member of the Senate, had not renewed his contract with the Manitoba Wheat Pool. Mr. Forke is reported by the Canadian Press as saying:

"At the end of the contract period I did not like the statements and actions of some officials of the Pool and some farmers in Saskatchewan who were suggesting an organization which farmers would be forced to join if they did not do so voluntarily. I disagreed with that attitude and that is the only reason why I did not renew my contract. I may say I am a member of the coarse grains pool and my barley and other products go to that pool; I have simply retained my personal liberty in selling wheat."

The extensive publicity given to the statement of Mr. Forke made it imperative that it be taken notice of by the Manitoba Pool, and our President, Mr. Burnell, gave a statement to the press in which, after referring to Mr. Forke's statement, he said:

"This is an amazing statement for a man in the exalted position occupied by Mr. Forke to make. Mr. Forke is still a member of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. He signed a contract with the Pool in March 1924, and he renewed this contract

for another five-year period in January, 1928, his contract expiring with the 1932 crop. That there is no mistake in this is proved by a notation in Mr. Forke's own writing on the contract: 'Send all mail to Ottawa.' If Mr. Forke is not delivering his wheat to the pool this year, then he is violating the contract he made with his farmer neighbors and is liable to the penalties provided in the contract.

"It is a matter of extreme regret to me as president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool that Mr. Forke, who has in the past given me assurances of his faith in the pool, should come forward with the flimsiest of excuses for disowning his membership in the pool, at a time when thousands upon thousands of pool farmers are standing firmly by their organization despite the difficulties and hardships they are enduring; difficulties which will certainly press very lightly upon Mr. Forke as compared with the vast majority of Manitoba farmers."

Mr. Burnell has since received a telegram from Mr. Forke and the subject is now under correspondence between them. It is important, however, that our members should clearly understand the circumstances and that Mr. Forke is still a member of both the wheat pool and the coarse grain pool and that he is bound to deliver his grain to the pool as provided in the contract the same as every other pool member.

# ORDER ROOFING NOW

PEDLAR'S

## Nu-Roof will save you money

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

Send dimensions of building for our prices.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

Winnipeg Office and Factory - 599 Erin Street

Factories: Oshawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

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

# PEDLAR'S METAL-BUILT PRODUCTS



## FARMERS AND THEIR CREDITORS

On the day that the Pool announced its initial prices Premier Bracken, in a public statement, dealt with the situation created between creditors and debtors by the low prices for grain which were, he said, "for a considerable majority of our farmers below the cost of production," but he was confident that the Pool farmers would pull through "if their creditors refrain from a too aggressive collection campaign until the present depressed market conditions have improved." The following is the concluding paragraph of his statement:

"The Government of Manitoba believes that in the present emergency, industrial and financial interests should refrain from unduly pressing collections from farmer debtors. While we fully realize that business institutions can no more function without collecting money due them than can governments or farmers or any other class of the people, yet in the difficulties now facing our chief primary industry it is in the interest of all Canada that our farmers should not be embarrassed by too energetic attempts by competing creditors to collect larger payments than farmers are able to make. There is no class in the community less anxious to avoid its obligations than the farmers, and there can be no question but that they will pay their debts to the full limit of their ability. We believe that the consideration shown on previous occasions of depression in agriculture by the creditor interests, of which the government is one, should not be withheld at this time when it is so necessary to tide our farmers over a situation which might otherwise be disastrous."

Premier Bracken has given the Pool assurance that the government will closely watch developments and will take such steps as may be deemed necessary to prevent extreme hardship or injustice.

Aunt Mary—"Will you let me kiss you if I give you a penny?"

Jimmy—"A penny! Why I get more than that for taking castor oil."

First Dutchman—"I don't feel preddy well, Adolph, I haf a horse in my throat."

Adolph—"Dat is not right, you mean you have a colt in your head."

## POOL MADE NO GLARING MISTAKES

Those who blame the pool for the present low market are only a shade less intelligent than the small band of noisy critics who maintain that the pool should have unloaded its huge holdings irrespective of the effect on the market. We face a period of huge surplus world production of wheat, and the situation can at best only be partly saved for the grower. We need the wisest marketing policy just now that human ingenuity can devise. The situation has no parallel in recent times.

Those on the outside, of which

I am one, have not the necessary information available to form any very useful conclusions on this intricate subject. It is, however, reasonably clear that so far the pool has made no glaring mistakes. Non-poolers who were fortunate enough to sell at fair prices, solely by reason of pool market support, should be duly grateful. No one begrudges them their windfall. They should, however, be the last to criticise the pool, which, through a combination of circumstances, actually helped them more than it was able to help its own members.

—Farm and Ranch Review.

# SAVE...!

## Guard Your Money

Dairy, poultry and garden money soon disappears when used to meet petty expenses. Save this money systematically. Place it regularly in a Savings Account. Its quick growth will surprise you and give you a good sum to rely on when the need arises.

Use Bank Money Orders when sending remittances through the mail. They cost very little and insure safety from loss.

# THE BANK OF TORONTO

H. B. HENWOOD, General Manager.

J. A. WOOD, Western Superintendent, Winnipeg.

The BANK for SAVINGS

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

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

### FOLLOW THE TRAIL

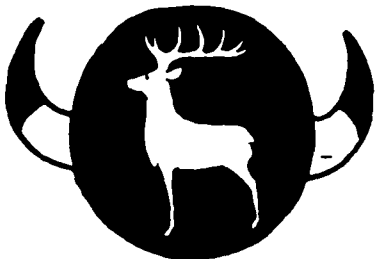
Meri-ka-chak (Friend-Of-All-Men) tells the Paleface children of the Trail followed by the Sag-a-mores of his tribe the Shan-a-macs (or Pull-Togethers)—of the hardships of the Trail and what was at last found at the end of the Trail.



Meri-ka-Chak



Friend of All Men.



Chief of the Shan-a-Macs

Deer appeared to his ancestor Da-wa-konda—of the Voice that spoke to Da-wa-konda, and of the command laid upon the Chief and his tribe.

The new Shan-a-mac booklet "Follow the Trail" will be ready for our boys and girls before long. It will tell the whole story.

I, the Chieftain speak unto you  
To my friends, the Paleface children  
I, the great chief Meri-ka-chak—  
Harken to me while I tell you  
How the Shan-a-macs my kinsfolk  
Found the trail and followed after.  
Long the trail and hard to follow  
Sometimes through the woods it wandered  
Where the timber wolves are gathered,  
Where the wildcat, and the brown bear,  
And the mighty moose find dwelling.  
Sometimes winding over swamplands  
Through the march, the quaking muskeg;  
Where the swamphawk wheels and hovers  
Home of bullfrog and of bittern.  
Many a weary mile the trail ran  
Leading down to rock ribbed valleys,  
Over sun scorched plains and prairies,  
Land of prairie dog and gopher,  
Land of rattlesnake and cactus.  
Dismal, desolate, forbidding.  
You shall hear how footsore, weary  
Some turned back, their task unfinished.  
You shall learn of those who followed  
To the end and what they found there.  
These things I shall tell unto you,  
So that you may profit by them.  
So that in the hearing of them  
You may learn and through the knowledge  
Happiness shall come unto you.

Meri-ka-chak, continuing, tells of the legend handed down to his tribe, the Shan-a-macs. Of how, in a vision, a White

# MONEY AT HOME

You can earn extra money at home by using your spare time to write display cards. You do no canvassing, selling or delivering. We supply you with the work, give you complete instruction, provide a complete and practical working outfit and we remit promptly for work done. Write today for Free Catalog.

THE RIDDELL-DIXON COMPANY  
Wellington Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

## Does Your Horse Wheeze or Roar?

Thick, swollen glands cause thick wind or choke-down and make a horse wheeze or roar. Absorbine—the famous antiseptic liniment—brings quick relief, and does not blister or remove hair. \$2.50—at your druggist's or general merchant's. Booklet on the horse sent free. 74 W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Bldg., Montreal

# ABSORBINE

Reduces Swellings

## THOMAS J. MURRAY, K.C.

Legal Advisor

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

Wheat Pool Building  
Winnipeg

## MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.

Chartered Accountants  
Winnipeg

Auditors to:

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

## The Midget Marvel Flour Mill

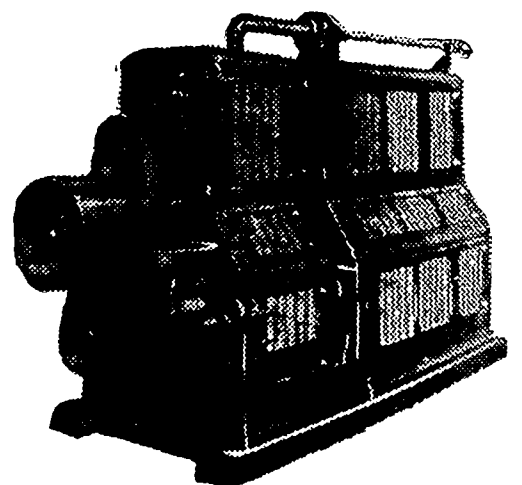
Our Model No. 30 Midget is a much improved and more complete mill at no extra cost. This mill is putting the milling of wheat back into the small towns.

The Midget makes the finest grade of flour from local grown wheat. It is a self-contained complete roller mill, made in two sizes, 25 and 50 barrels per day capacity.

This mill offers a splendid business opportunity to someone in each community. In addition to the ordinary milling profit, there is the large saving in freight and elevator charges.

Write us for information and prices on this improved mill.

**POLLARD Mfg. Co. Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.**



**POOL BECOMES MEMBER OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE**

(From Page 15).

tions of consumers or associations of producers, is capable of establishment on true co-operative principles, consistent with the constitution of the I.C.A., and without necessary conflict of interest.

"It, therefore, urges the Central Committee to continue its efforts towards the realization of unity between these two great sections of co-operative enterprise; to do all in its power to define the essential co-operative basis of the different forms of organization; to promote their establishment; and to recruit them to the membership of the International Co-operative Alliance."

Andrew Cairns, representing the Canadian Wheat Pools, told the story of their beginnings, and their development and their form of organization. They were, he said, founded on the strict principles of co-operation. They were democratically organized and democratically controlled with one man one vote, limited capital, and contributed reserves, and they operated at cost, all surplus being returned to the members. In every respect the Pools conformed to the principles of co-operation.

In the discussion on the resolution some speakers took the stand that the interests of producers and consumers could not be reconciled. A delegate from Russia insisted that the Pools, because they were financed by capitalist banks, were not truly co-operative and he asked Congress to reject the resolution.

On being put to the Congress the resolution was carried by a large majority, thus providing a common meeting ground for producers' and consumers' co-operation within the International Co-operative Alliance.

The judge had just charged the jury. "Is there any question any of you would like to ask before considering the evidence?" he enquired.

"There's a couple of us jurymen, your honor," began one of the jurors, "who would like to know if the defendant boiled the malt one or two hours and how does he keep the yeast out?"

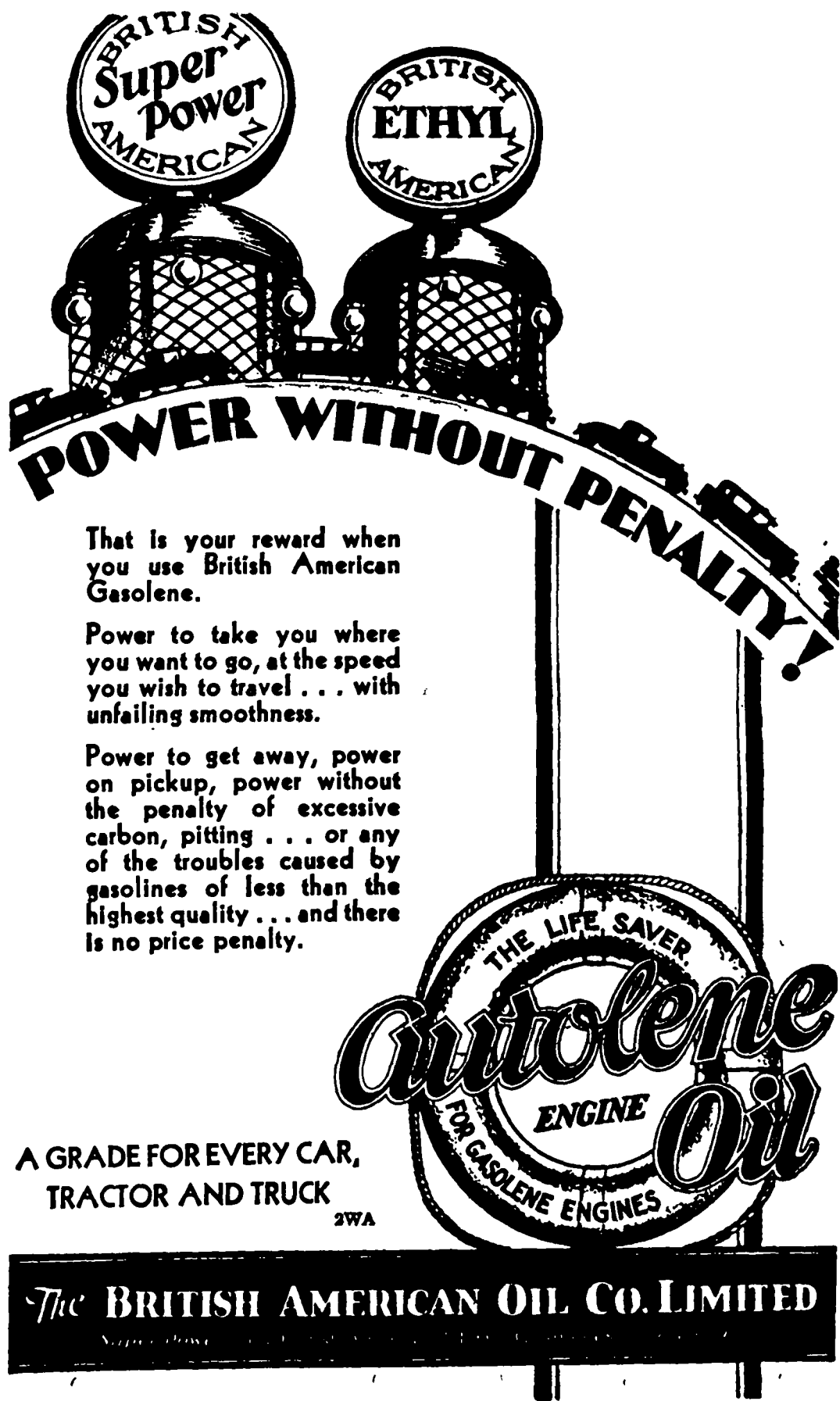
Franklin—"The man who gives in when he is wrong is a wise man, but the man who gives in when he is right—"

Benson—"Is married!"



# Robin Hood FLOUR

**For All Home Baking**



**BRITISH Super Power AMERICAN**

**BRITISH ETHYL AMERICAN**

**POWER WITHOUT PENALTY!**

That is your reward when you use British American Gasolene.

Power to take you where you want to go, at the speed you wish to travel . . . with unflinching smoothness.

Power to get away, power on pickup, power without the penalty of excessive carbon, pitting . . . or any of the troubles caused by gasolines of less than the highest quality . . . and there is no price penalty.

**Autolene Oil**

THE LIFE SAVER FOR GASOLINE ENGINES

**A GRADE FOR EVERY CAR, TRACTOR AND TRUCK**

2WA

**The BRITISH AMERICAN OIL CO. LIMITED**

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

### Poultry

**LARGE VIGOROUS PURE-BRED BARRED** Rock Cockerels. March hatched from heavy winter layers. \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 9-1.  
**SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS HEAVY LAYING** Anconas, yearling hens. 90c each. 50 for \$10.00. Cockerels \$1.00. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 9-1.

**CRYSTAL SPRING POULTRY FARM,** Marquette, Man. One month sale of cockerels—big English Leghorns, bred for large eggs, April birds, beauties, \$1 00 each. Large Pekin ducks, unrelated trio, \$4.00. Drakes, \$1.50; Ducks, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 9-2.

**"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.) 9-1

### Miscellaneous

**LOVELY FLOWERS FOR FALL PLANTING,** at prices to suit the times—4 beautiful peonies \$1.00—8 gorgeous Iris \$1.00—25 Mixed Tulips \$1.00. Collection—2 peonies; 5 Iris; 12 Tulips; 1 Orange Lily; all postpaid for \$1.25. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 9-1.

**ENGLISH COLLIE PUPS—MALE \$2.00;** Females \$1.00. Gordon Anderson, Lenore, Man. 9-1.

**PILLOWS—GOOSE FEATHERS \$8.50,** goose and duck, \$7.50 each, 5 pounds per pair. State size. Mrs. William Anderson, Lenore, Man. 9-1.

**HEREFORD BULL CALVES, FAIRFAX** strain, \$50.00. Oxford Ewes off three star rams. Roy Duncan, Austin, Man. 9-1

**NEW PHONOGRAPH RECORDS, 15c PER** selection. Choose from 500 10-inch latest popular pieces. Catalogue free. Factory Surplus Sales Co., Dept. 23, Windsor, Ont. 9-1.

**HOLSTEINS—UNTIL YOU KEEP HOL-**steins you will never know the real profit there is to be made in dairy farming. In official tests last year 679 Holstein cows and heifers averaged 14,429 pounds of milk and 504 pounds of fat. Let us tell you more about this great dairy breed. Illustrated literature sent free. Write for Series "1000." Extension service, Holstein-Friesian Association, Brantford, Ont. 9-1.

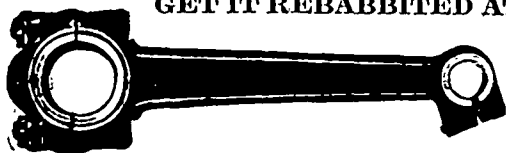
**FOR SALE—CASE 18-32 TRACTOR IN** good shape (1927 model) will sell for \$650 half cash—balance good note. H. Anderson, Lowe Farm, Man. 8-2

**MAP OF PEACE RIVER COUNTRY IN-**cluding farming conditions, road log, business conditions, town history, etc., sent on receipt of fifty cents (50c). Falls Map Service, 1022½—108th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 6-5

### Chiropractor

**DR. R. E. EYOLFSSON, NO. 837 SOMER-**set Building. Telephone 80 276. Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervousness, and Neuritis.

GET IT REBABBITED AT



MANITOBA BEARING WORKS 169 Water St., Wpg.

**Farm Lands for Sale**  
In Birtle, Solsgrith and Foxwarren Districts. Apply  
**Pratt and Lauman, Birtle, Man**

**Barred Rocks Yearling HENS FOR SALE**

Manitoba Approved flock. These hens are laying well now and have laid well all winter. These birds are a snap at \$1.25 each.  
**MRS. CARMAN WHITEFORD**  
Harmsworth, Man.

Canada's Largest Hatcheries



During the season of 1930 we hatched more than ONE MILLION Pure-bred chicks. Our Incubator capacity is 25% more than all other hatcheries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta combined.

WE MAINTAIN LEADERSHIP  
By constantly improving the quality of Hambley Electric Chicks. Our new catalogue will explain our new system of flock improvement. If you have not received our 36-page colored poultry catalogue, send your name and address today. IT'S FREE.

**Hambley Electric Hatcheries Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary. Mention the Scoop Shovel when writing.

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.**  
783 Main St., Winnipeg.

"EGGS IN THREE DAYS" ARE

guaranteed by crushing our "Magic Egg Gland Tablets" in your fowls' drinking water or mash—or your money back. If your hens are laying poorly now, "Magic Tablets" will make them lay dozens more eggs.—If your hens are not laying, "Magic Tablets" will make them start laying. "Magic Tablets" are full of the finest egg-making materials and vitamins. Used for years by thousands of farmers everywhere. Poultry Bulletins free. One big box sixty cents; two big boxes, One Dollar postpaid. Reliable Stock Food Co., Box 566A Toronto.

# It Pays to Advertise!

Send in your ad now for our October issue, to reach our office by not later than Mon. Oct. 13

(Write Copy Below)

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The rate is 3c per word per issue. Count each word, number and initial, including name and address. Town and province names are counted according to number of words or initials actually composing name. Cut out this order blank with your ad, on it, attach money order, bank draft or personal check and sufficient to cover number of insertions desired, and mail to

## The Scoop Shovel

WHEAT POOL BLDG.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Pool Ripples



Sir Cecil Fitch said on his visit to Hollywood:

"You Americans can get rich quick without making fools of yourselves. In England, now, the new-rich are terrible.

"A chap who'd been a navvy got rich somehow, and one day a piano was delivered at his cottage. A neighbor said, on seeing it arrive:

"'You're puttin' on side, mate. Yes, you're swankin'. But you won't keep that thing long, mark me.'

"Well, the very next day the new-rich navvy wheeled his piano out on a handcart and started down the road.

"Ho, ho!" laughed the neighbor from his window. 'I told you that you wouldn't keep her long.'

"'Shut your face,' said the new-rich navvy. 'I'm off for my first music lesson.'

Wife (whose mother has been visiting them for six months): What shall I give mother for a present, dear?

Fed-up Husband: Suppose you give her a travelling bag?

The relieving officer was taking particulars from an applicant who was slightly deaf.

"And where," said the officer, "did you marry your wife?"

"I'm blest if I know, sir," said the applicant, scratching his head.

"What!" exclaimed the relieving officer in surprise. "You don't know where you were married?"

"Oh, aye. I know where, sir. ..I thought you said why?"

Most of the residents in the square were well-known to the policemen at the corner, and when he saw the gentleman who resided at number forty, and who had obviously been dining "not wisely but too well," try to insert his latchkey into the door of number forty, he went to his assistance.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, "but you have got the wrong house."

"Yesh, yesh, but the square is turning around, so I'm obliged to stay here until my number comes up."

Speaker (at labor meeting): And where, I ask you, is Julius Caesar? Where is Attila the Hun? Where are Moses, Robert Bruce, Charlemagne, Hannibal?

Enthusiastic Usher: Stand up, boys, so's the boss can see you!

"I will take this suit if you will make any alterations I require."

"Certainly, we will. All alterations free."

"Well ( just alter this price from \$60 to \$40 and I'll take it."

The Ottawa Journal had occasion to allude to a certain Welsh town and named it Lanfairpwllggynglogeryc h wyrndroswellandyssillogogoch. The error was inexcusable, and the Journal was promptly put right by an indignant Welshman, who pointed out that the correct spelling, as every well-informed person should know, is Llanfairpwllggyngwyllogerec h wyendrobwllandyssillogogoch.

Wife (to husband who has just come home)—"Cook has left us!"

Man—"Why?"

Wife—"She said you were rude to her on the telephone today!"

Husband—"The cook! Heavens! I thought it was you I was talking to."

### TOGETHER-NESS

(From Page 5)

went to heaven and sat and ate plenty at Abraham's table. Before the Gospel day, the Romans thought of the world as kept in order and safety by Jupiter the Thunderer, and Gods of the Woods, Orchards, and Cornfields. The early Romans honored the bearded God Seed-sower, or Saturn (Saturday's God) and his plump wife Plenty, or Ops, who gave the farmers so much corn to shovel in their barns. For a whole week, each December, the people feasted, danced, lit candles and chewed nuts, and gave presents, and even let the slaves make merry; and it was this festival that later became our Christmas. Whether corn was plenty or scant, whether Rome was happy

or wretched, one thing never changed. In the temple of the Hearth, or Vesta, six white-robed women kept a fire going on a little altar. It was the fire-soul of the Republic; it was the fire-centre of the State; it was the heart of the Roman society and co-operation; it was a sign of the binding force, or religion. This word "Religion" means the Bond, and this Latin word, in 1930, may lead us all to hope that the Religion of Humanity will bind the globe in a circle of fraternity. But the bond needs binders; and the girls and boys and folk of Canada, and the wide world must help the binding or the religion. Is not the youth of 1930 as brave and adventurous as the Roman ages ago? Is it not as spirited as Curtius? A black pit opened in the Market-place, or Forum, of Rome, and the citizens begged the Elders of the Temple of Jupiter to say how the place of danger could be closed. The Elders advised that the most precious thing in the city must descend into it. The precious thing was found. The young man Curtius, clad in armour, rode forth to fight the peril, and he and his horse leaped into the pit, which shut over him forever. His death gave life to Rome. The Curtius of the twentieth century can, in other ways, and just as splendidly, serve the life and welfare of mankind.

## The Vulcan Iron Works

LIMITED

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

Established 1874

ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS  
MINE CAR WHEELS

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

BOILERS AND STEEL PLATE WORK  
STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS

FIRE HYDRANTS

STRUCTURAL STEEL

FROGS AND SWITCHES

ELEVATOR MACHINERY

VULCAN GLOBE DUMPS

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK

MACHINING OF ALL KINDS

Prompt and Efficient Service



# The Plight of British Agriculture

*Broadcast given from Pool Office by Mr. Geo. Dallas, Chairman of Agricultural Committee, Parliamentary Labor Party, Great Britain*

The problem of agriculture is world wide. The farmers in Britain, Germany, United States and elsewhere all complain equally with the farmers in Canada, that they cannot get fair prices for the produce which they grow and sell. It is one of the great reflections on modern civilization that no country in the world has up to the moment solved satisfactorily its agricultural problem. In Great Britain at bottom the situation so far as the farmers are concerned is exactly the same as in Canada. Agriculturists are not getting a reasonable return for their capital and labor with the consequence that land in the Old Country is rapidly going out of cultivation, and the number of people who are employed on the land is steadily diminishing.

In one great respect Britain is different from Canada; we do not produce in the Old Country anything like the amount of food which we require in order to live. We have, therefore, to import from overseas considerable quantities of all kinds of agricultural produce, particularly wheat and meat. In the case of wheat we import on the average about 80 per cent. of our requirements, in other words four out of every five loaves that are consumed in the British Isles comes from

somewhere overseas. It is the price of the 80 per cent. say of wheat that fixes the price of the 20 per cent. which we grow at home. There is another disturbing factor besides low price and that is that as a result of continual fluctuation of prices, farmers in Britain never know at any time what price they may get for their wheat. This in itself creates lack of confidence in the minds of farmers.

The Labour Party and the present Labour Government in Britain have considered this matter very seriously for some time, and have devised a scheme which we think will be of tremendous advantage to British farmers by stabilizing the price of their wheat at a level which will be moderately remunerative to the farmer without at the same time increasing the price of bread to the consumer. The plan is to establish an Import Board which will have full powers to buy from abroad all the wheat which the British people require. This Board would be able to enter into long term contracts, say with producers in Canada and elsewhere, possibly contracts for two or three years. The board buying in this way, in bulk and in large quantities, would help very considerably to steady and stabilize

prices not only in Britain but in Canada and other grain producing countries of the world. By trading direct with the producers through their pools and their co-operative organizations, it would have the effect of cutting out all the speculators and all the people who gamble in the food-stuffs of the people. These people live by squeezing either the consumer or the producer, and sometimes by exploiting both sections. By this plan we shall be able to tell every British farmer what price he will get for his wheat before he sows his seed. This would enable him to decide beforehand how much wheat he would want to grow and all the uncertainty and risk would have completely disappeared. The board thus set up would be a purely business board. The Government would appoint the directors, but would then leave them free to carry out their business in the most efficient manner they thought best. The producers would have representation on the directorate of the board with the consumers in order to safeguard their interests. The board would have a Government financial guarantee to enable them to carry on their work. They would present an annual balance sheet and statement of accounts. The Government would have power to require the resignation of the directors of the board if at any time they so desired it. This plan has been part of the Labour party policy for some years. The



## 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

present Labor Government although it is the largest party in the British Parliament, has not a majority over the other two parties. It has not, therefore, introduced the scheme into the present Parliament, although it has been raised in the House by myself and other members on more than one occasion.

The Labor Government are, however, submitting the matter to the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in October of this year, at which Canada and Australia and the sections of the Empire will be represented. The question directly affects countries like Canada and it is only fair that Canada and Australia should be consulted. At a previous Imperial Conference a scheme of a similar character for bulk buying by Britain of Dominion Agricultural produce was put forward by Mr. Bruce, who at that time was Prime Minister of Australia. Those of us in the British House of Commons who are interested in the welfare of agriculture are naturally concerned to know what the attitude of the Canadian representative at the Imperial Conference will be to this scheme. We believe that the scheme will be to the advantage of the Canadian farmers as well as the British farmers.

We are glad to see the Canadian farmers leading the way with their great co-operative organization and their pools. We believe there is no hope for the farmers of Britain or Canada or any part of the world unless through co-operation and combination. Individually the food producers of the world are helpless. It should be recognized that co-operation is needed even more in periods of depression than in periods of prosperity. It is vital for the self preservation of the farmers of Canada and elsewhere that they should at the present time maintain their organization as firmly as possible, otherwise disaster may come which might take a generation from which to recover. The only hope for the future for the farmers of Canada and the parts of the world lies in organization and in co-operation. The farmers must hold together. These winds of adversity will blow away and we shall emerge into a period when we shall all enjoy the sunshine of prosperity.—

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